

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Comunicado Conjunto 4: Acuerdo de Quito
<b>Date</b>	4 Sep 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### Colombian Conflict (1964 - )

The Colombian conflict is really a set of conflicts and the peace agreements reflect both different processes relating to different conflict groups and dyads, and processes taking place at different times in a complex peace process history. The Colombian civil war has its roots in the late 1940s and the violent infighting between liberal and the conservative factions. Emerging from the liberal tradition with a thorough grounding in nationalist communist ideology, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (FARC) began its armed insurrection against the Colombian government in 1964. Other left-wing guerrillas emerged as well, most notably the socialist/populist M-19, which would later be integrated into the formal political system in the peace process of 1990s; the National Liberation Army (ELN), which has strong roots in liberation theology, and the Maoist Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL) (also part of the 1990 process, less successfully). Several stages of peace processes were undertaken by the various sides, which were further complicated by the emergence of right-wing paramilitary 'self-defence' forces. The peace agreement between the Colombian government under President Uribe and the main alliance of the paramilitary groups, the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC), concluded in 2005 and is still heavily disputed as several remnants are still active, but now subsumed under the heading 'Bacrim' (Bandas criminales). In addition, FARC and ELN maintain a military presence, but both demonstrate a strong interest in completing successful peace negotiations with the government, with the most recent agreements being between FARC and the Government.

Close  
Colombian Conflict (1964 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia VI - Government-ELN post-2015 process
<b>Parties</b>	By the Head of the Delegation of the Government, Juan Camilo Restrepo. By the Head of the Delegation of the National Liberation Army, Pablo Beltran.

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	A ceasefire agreement between the Government and the ELN, to be elaborated through protocols and to help establish further negotiations.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">170904_CO_Acuerdo de Quito sobre cese al fuego bilateral y temporal_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">170904_CO_Acuerdo de Quito sobre cese al fuego bilateral y temporal.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/national group** No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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**Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.
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#### **Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
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#### **Human rights and equality**

<b>Human rights/RoL general</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Bill of rights/similar</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Civil and political rights</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	No specific mention.
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#### **Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance  
Page 1,  
With the aim of concrete action relating to humanitarianism, the National Government and the National Liberation Army, have agreed to develop a bilateral and temporary cease-fire, to reduce the intensity of the armed conflict. Its primary objective is to improve the humanitarian situation of the population. This cessation will start as of 1 October 2017 and end on 9 January 2018.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 1  
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**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** Page 1,  
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**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.



**Enforcement  
mechanism**

Page 1,  
For the fulfilment of this Agreement there shall be a mechanism comprised of the National Government, the National Liberation Army, the UN, and the Catholic Church, which will work with the dual purpose of preventing and reporting any incident. The Parties shall establish relevant protocols to develop this Agreement. By virtue of the foregoing, the parties have decided to extend the work of this round of talks, to specify the other logistical aspects of the EESC. The fourth round of talks will be held, as were the previous ones, in the city of Quito and will begin on Monday, 23 October. The delegations thanked the guarantor countries Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Norway and Venezuela, and in particular Ecuador, also the guarantor of these talks, for their hospitality and accompaniment of Colombia in the search for peace.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz  
<http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/dialogos-eln/Paginas/Comunicados-conjuntos/2017/Comunicado-Conjunto-4-acuerdo-desarrollar-cese-fuego-temporal.aspx>

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