Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Comunicado Conjunto 4: Acuerdo de Quito
Date	4 Sep 2017
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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 -
)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia VI - Government-ELN post-2015 process
Parties	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.

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

Agreement document	170904_CO_Acuerdo de Quito sobre cese al fuego bilateral y temporal_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	170904_CO_Acuerdo de Quito sobre cese al fuego bilateral y temporal.pdf (opens in new tab)

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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.

LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

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.

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.

Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

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

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.

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.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments 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.
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, 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. 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.
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.

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.