

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between National Government and ELN to establish peace talks in Colombia
<b>Date</b>	30 Mar 2016
<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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia V - Santos

**Parties**

For the Government of the Republic of Colombia:

Frank Pearl - Head of Delegation

MG(r) Eduardo Herrera Berbel

Jaime Avendano

Jose Noe Rios

Paolo A. Celis S.

Juan Esteban Ugarriza

For the National Liberation Army:

Antonio Garcia - Head of Delegation

Pablo Beltran

Omaira Elena Vasquez

Manuel Gustavo Martinez

Jaime Torres

David Canas Cajiao

**Third parties**

For the Government of Norway:

Dag Nylander

Hilde Salvesen

Torleif Kveim

For the Government of Ecuador:

Juan Meriguet

For the Government of Venezuela:

Carlos Eduardo Martinez

Ramon Rodriguez Chacin

Carola Martinez

For the Government of Chile:

Raul Vergara Meneses

For the Government of Cuba:

Rodolfo Benitez Verson

Abel Garcia Romagosa

**Description**

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**Agreement document**

[CO\\_160330\\_Agreement between National Government and ELN\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)**

[CO\\_160330\\_Agreement between National Government and ELN\\_ES.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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** Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties  
Page 2, 5. The end of the armed conflict  
The objective of this point is to bring an end to the armed conflict in order to eradicate  
the political violence and promote the shift of ELN to legal politics. For which the  
following points will be addressed:  
a) Definition of the future legal situation of the ELN and its members.  
...  
c) Conditions and guarantees for the exercise of politics for the ELN.

**Civil society**

Page 2, I. AGENDA

1. Participation of the Society in the Contraction of Peace

The participation of the society will be:

a) In function of initiatives and proposals, that make peace viable, in the course of this process and context.

b) About the issues in the agenda.

c) A dynamic and active exercise, inclusive and pluralist, that allows the construction of a common vision for peace that favors transformations for the nation and the regions.

Page 2, 2. Democracy for Peace

Democracy for peace is the purpose of this point of the agreement:

a) Carry out a debate that allows for the examination of the participation and the decisionmaking of the society in the problems that affect their reality, and can channel in constructive elements for the society.

b) Treatment of the conflicts towards the construction of peace.

c) Revision of the regulatory framework and guarantees for public manifestations.

Treatment of the legal situation of the accused and convicted for acts in social protest.

d) Participation of the society in the construction of citizenry.

**Traditional/  
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public  
administration**

No specific mention.

**Constitution**

No specific mention.

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**Power sharing**

**Political power  
sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other  
State level

Page 3, 3. The functioning of the talks

a) Each Delegation will be made up of at most 30 representatives. In the sessions of the talks up to 10 people from each delegation will participate, 5 principals and 5 substitutes.

**Territorial power  
sharing**

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other

Page 2, 2. Democracy for Peace

Democracy for peace is the purpose of this point of the agreement:

c) A dynamic and active exercise, inclusive and pluralist, that allows the construction of a common vision for peace that favors transformations for the nation and the regions.

3. Transformation for Peace

Agreeing to transformations for peace is the purpose of this point, keeping in mind:

...

c) Alternative integral plans with a territorial focus, that constitute economic and productive options that benefit the communities.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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**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.

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## Rights related issues

### Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizenship other

Page 2, 2. Democracy for Peace

Democracy for peace is the purpose of this point of the agreement:

..

d) Participation of the society in the construction of citizenry.

3. Transformation for Peace

Agreeing to transformations for peace is the purpose of this point, keeping in mind:

a) The transforming proposals prepared by the society, supported in the results of the second point of this agenda (“Democracy for peace”).

b) Transforming programs to overcome poverty, social exclusion, corruption and environmental degradation, in the search for equality.

c) Alternative integral plans with a territorial focus, that constitute economic and productive options that benefit the communities.

### Democracy

Page 1, Preamble

...Recognizing that peace is a supreme good of all democracy, and with the objective to put an end to the armed conflict, the political violence must be eradicated; centering the treatment of the situation of the victims; and advancing towards the national reconciliation by having active participation of the society in the construction of a stable and lasting peace.

Page 2, 2. Democracy for Peace

Democracy for peace is the purpose of this point of the agreement:

a) Carry out a debate that allows for the examination of the participation and the decisionmaking of the society in the problems that affect their reality, and can channel in constructive elements for the society.

b) Treatment of the conflicts towards the construction of peace.

c) Revision of the regulatory framework and guarantees for public manifestations.

Treatment of the legal situation of the accused and convicted for acts in social protest.

d) Participation of the society in the construction of citizenry.

### 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.

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## 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.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 2, 3. Transformation for Peace  
Agreeing to transformations for peace is the purpose of this point, keeping in mind:  
...  
b) Transforming programs to overcome poverty, social exclusion, corruption and environmental degradation, in the search for equality.  
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance  
Page 2, 5. The end of the armed conflict  
The objective of this point is to bring an end to the armed conflict in order to eradicate the political violence and promote the shift of ELN to legal politics. For which the following points will be addressed:  
...  
f) Humanitarian dynamics and actions.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 3, 4. Funding  
The Colombian government will arrange the resources for the functioning of its delegation. The costs related to the ELN (Delegation, consultants and activities carried out during the process will be financed by a fund of international cooperation resources, that will be established with this intention, and there will be a group of countries formed for support and cooperation for this reason.

**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** Page 2, 3. Transformation for Peace  
Agreeing to transformations for peace is the purpose of this point, keeping in mind:  
...  
b) Transforming programs to overcome poverty, social exclusion, corruption and environmental degradation, in the search for equality.

**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 2, 5. The end of the armed conflict  
The objective of this point is to bring an end to the armed conflict in order to eradicate the political violence and promote the shift of ELN to legal politics. For which the following points will be addressed:  
g) Bilateral cease fire and end of hostilities for the termination of the armed conflict.

**Police** No specific mention.

<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Page 2, 5. The end of the armed conflict</p> <p>The objective of this point is to bring an end to the armed conflict in order to eradicate the political violence and promote the shift of ELN to legal politics. For which the following points will be addressed:</p> <p>...</p> <p>e) Elucidate the phenomenon of paramilitarism so that it does not happen again.</p>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	<p>Page 2, 3. Transformation for Peace</p> <p>Agreeing to transformations for peace is the purpose of this point, keeping in mind:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) Transforming programs to overcome poverty, social exclusion, corruption and environmental degradation, in the search for equality.</p>
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	<p>Page 2, 4. Victims</p> <p>In the construction of a stable and lasting peace, the recognition of the victims and their rights is essential, in this way the treatment and the resolution to the situation must be based in truth, justice, reparation, and the promises of no repetition and never forgetting. The union of these elements lays the foundation for the pardon and projects the process of reconciliation.</p>
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	<p>Page 1, Preamble  ...Recognizing that peace is a supreme good of all democracy, and with the objective to put an end to the armed conflict, the political violence must be eradicated; centering the treatment of the situation of the victims; and advancing towards the national reconciliation by having active participation of the society in the construction of a stable and lasting peace.</p> <p>Page 2, 4. Victims  In the construction of a stable and lasting peace, the recognition of the victims and their rights is essential, in this way the treatment and the resolution to the situation must be based in truth, justice, reparation, and the promises of no repetition and never forgetting. The union of these elements lays the foundation for the pardon and projects the process of reconciliation.</p>
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	<p>Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations  Page 2, 4. Victims  In the construction of a stable and lasting peace, the recognition of the victims and their rights is essential, in this way the treatment and the resolution to the situation must be based in truth, justice, reparation, and the promises of no repetition and never forgetting. The union of these elements lays the foundation for the pardon and projects the process of reconciliation.</p>
<b>Reconciliation</b>	<p>Page 1, Preamble  ...Recognizing that peace is a supreme good of all democracy, and with the objective to put an end to the armed conflict, the political violence must be eradicated; centering the treatment of the situation of the victims; and advancing towards the national reconciliation by having active participation of the society in the construction of a stable and lasting peace.</p>

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**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement**

Page 3, 6. Implementation

The implementation is focused on the execution of the agreements in the agenda, to materialize the changes that allow for the armed conflict to go towards peace, keeping in mind the following:

d) Agreement about referendum that consolidates the agreed and the projected for the future.

**International mission/force/similar**

No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 1, Preamble

The exploratory talks were carried out between January 2014 and March 2016 in the Republic of Ecuador, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, whose governments acted as guarantors along with the government of Norway: during this phase the governments of the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Chile acted as observers.

Page 2, 6. Implementation

The implementation is focused on the execution of the agreements in the agenda, to materialize the changes that allow for the armed conflict to go towards peace, keeping in mind the following:

a) The implementation phase of the agreements will be defined by a General Plan of Execution that fundamentally will be built with the specific plans from each point of the agenda. This plan will be elaborated in this point and will count on a timetable.

b) The General Plan of Execution of agreements will include mechanisms of control, monitoring and verification, that will count on the participation of the society, the international community, the Government and the ELN.

c) The General Plan of Execution of agreements will take into account the following dimensions: legal, political, social, economic and diplomatic.

d) Agreement about referendum that consolidates the agreed and the projected for the future.

e) The signing of the final agreement would be the start of the General Plan of Execution of agreements.