Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Protocolo De Veeduria Social Y Los Mechanismos De Proteccion Humanitaria En El Marco Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT, Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional - ELN
Date	13 Jul 2023
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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN

Parties	Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Colombia: José Otty Patiño Hormaza, Head of delegation Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez, High Commissioner for Peace Iván Cepeda Castro Orlando Romero Reyes Horacio Guerrero García Olga Lilia Silva López Rosmery Quintero Castro Carlos Alfonso Rosero Adelaida Jiménez Cortés Rodrigo Botero García Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó José Félix Lafaurie Rivera Nigeria Rentería Lozano Álvaro Matallana Eslava María José Pizarro Rodríguez Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN: Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation Aureliano Carbonell Bernardo Téllez Manuel Gustavo Martínez María Consuelo Tapias Isabel Torres Simón Pabón Mauricio Iguarán
Third parties	As observers for the Armed Forces: Brig. Gen. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto As witnesses and depositaries (Guarantor countries): Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Permanent accompanying partners: Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia
Description	Short protocol on the social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the bilateral ceasefire agreed on between the Government of Columbia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) in the Acuerdo al Cese Bilateral (Cuba Agreement) signed on 9 June 2023.

Agreement document	CO_230713_Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_230713_Protocolo De Veeduria Social Y Los Mechanismos De Proteccion Humanitaria En El Marco Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal.pdf (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/dialogos-eln/Paginas/Delegacion-de-Paz-del-Gobierno-Nacional.aspx

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	Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive **3. Social monitoring** Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.
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

The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:

8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.

It is also based on paragraph 4.2 (d) of the Protocol on the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, which stipulates that the local bodies of the Mechanism should "receive information from the social monitoring network"

...

2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

3. Social monitoring

Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:

4.1. Discretion, agency and independence, and on a voluntary basis.

...

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

5. Characteristics of the information

The information gathered and submitted by the social monitoring network to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall be objective, accurate, verifiable, timely and relevant.

6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism

The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

The national body of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall invite social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism to participate in the social monitoring network.

7. Security and protection

The parties undertake to reject any stigmatization of the social and human rights organizations that participate in the social monitoring network under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

As part of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire, the parties shall also make it possible for organizations to participate freely, spontaneously

Traditional/ religious leaders	**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:** 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.
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	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians **The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:** 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other **8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms** Under the agreements on humanitarian action and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols, the peace talks panel may agree to establish any humanitarian protection mechanisms it deems necessary.
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	No specific mention.
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

7. Security and protection

...

The State authorities shall provide protection for the social monitoring network.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Pursuant to the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) (Agreement No. 10), signed on 9 June 2023, the present Protocol establishes the role of the social monitoring network and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the Agreement, as part of the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

...

2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

3. Social monitoring

...

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:

...

4.2. Commitment to the peace process, the Mexico Agreement and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

7. Security and protection

The parties undertake to reject any stigmatization of the social and human rights organizations that participate in the social monitoring network under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

As part of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire, the parties shall also make it possible for organizations to participate freely, spontaneously, autonomously and independently in social monitoring.

...

8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms

Under the agreements on humanitarian action and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols, the peace talks panel may agree to establish any humanitarian protection mechanisms it deems necessary.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces	**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:** 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Pursuant to the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) (Agreement No. 10), signed on 9 June 2023, the present Protocol establishes the role of the social monitoring network and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the Agreement, as part of the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. ... **The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:** 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.
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	**8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms** ... (Signed) Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia
Other international signatory	**8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms** ... (Signed) Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil (Signed) Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba (Signed) Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway (Signed) Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile (Signed) Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States (Signed) Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:** 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities. ... **6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism** The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

Enforcement mechanism

The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:

8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.

It is also based on paragraph 4.2 (d) of the Protocol on the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, which stipulates that the local bodies of the Mechanism should "receive information from the social monitoring network"

...

2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

3. Social monitoring

Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:

4.1. Discretion, agency and independence, and on a voluntary basis.

...

4.3. Responsibility in the handling and supply of objective, relevant and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

5. Characteristics of the information

The information gathered and submitted by the social monitoring network to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall be objective, accurate, verifiable, timely and relevant.

6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism

The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

The national body of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall invite social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism to participate in the social monitoring network.