### Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

**Country/entity** Colombia

**Region** Americas

**Agreement name** Protocolo De Evaluacion Prorroga O suspension 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** Yes

arrangement

**Agreement/conflict** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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 'selfdefence' 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 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.

Guarantor countries (As witnesses and depositaries):

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**

A short protocol agreement connected to the temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN). The protocol provides for steps and procedures to be taken by an implementation panel in reviewing the progress of the national ceasefire. Substantively the agreement describes the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism providing the implementation panel with monthly management reports evaluating the ceasefire and making recommendations, including one 90 days into the 180 day ceasefire and one 20 days from the end of the ceasefire period. The agreement describes the panel using the reports to make decisions on whether to modify, extend or suspend the ceasefire.

# **Agreement** document

CO\_230713\_Protocol on the evaluation, extension or suspension of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN.pdf (opens in new tab) **Download PDF** 

# **Agreement** language)

CO\_230713\_Protocolo De Evaluacion Prorroga O suspension Del Acuerdo De Cese Al document (original Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT, Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional - ELN.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** No specific mention. persons

**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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**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** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

No specific mention.

rights

# **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

No specific mention.

measures

**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** No specific mention. **emergency law** 

\_ -

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and

No specific mention.

detention

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

# **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

**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/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

**Cultural heritage** 

No specific mention.

**Environment** 

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

### **Security sector**

# **Security Guarantees**

No specific mention.

### 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 procedures for the evaluation, extension or suspension of the Agreement and its Protocols.

# 1. Evaluation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire:

The peace talks panel shall assess the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

# The Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall provide the peace talks panel with the following reports:

- Monthly management reports
- A report 90 days after the start of the ceasefire #
- A report 20 days prior to the end of the 180-day term of the ceasefire
- Extraordinary reports, when requested by the peace talks panel

These reports shall include evaluations and recommendations that the peace talks panel shall take into consideration when deciding whether to adopt agreements modifying, extending or suspending the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire.

### 2. Extension

The peace talks panel may extend the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire after conducting an assessment on the basis of the reports, evaluations and recommendations submitted by the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

### 3. Suspension

The peace talks panel, as the only body with the authority to agree on and make decisions regarding the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols, may adopt decisions on their continuation or suspension, on the basis of the reports, evaluations and recommendations submitted by the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

Police

No specific mention.

**Armed forces** 

No specific mention.

**DDR** 

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

**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**

The Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall provide the peace talks panel with the following reports:

#### 3. Suspension

Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia

# signatory

Other international The Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall provide the peace talks panel with the following reports:

### 3. Suspension

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.

# Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

# International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

# **Enforcement** mechanism

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### **Related cases**

No specific mention.

### Source

No specific mention.