

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Elementos iniciales para abordar el cese al fuego entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional
Date	10 Mar 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN

Parties

Delegation of Government of the Republic of Colombia
José Otty Patiño Hormaza
Head of Delegation

Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez
High Commissioner for Peace

Iván Cepeda Castro

Olga Lilia Silva López

Nigeria Rentería Lozano

María José Pizarro Rodríguez

José Félix Lafaurie Rivera

Orlando Romero Reyes

Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó

Rodrigo Botero García

Adelaida Jiménez Cortés

Horacio Guerrero García

Álvaro Matallana Eslava

Mabel Lorena Lara Dinas

Carlos Alfonso Rosero

Rosmery Quintero Castro

María Jimena Duzán Saénz

Delegation of the National Liberation Army-ELN
Pablo Beltrán
Head of Delegation

Aureliano Carbonell

Bernardo Téllez

Silvana Guerrero

Manuel Gustavo Martínez

María Consuelo Tapias

Tomás García Laviana

Isabel Torres

Third parties	As witnesses and depositaries:
	Guarantor Countries
	{Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil}
	{Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile}
	{Javier Caamaño Cairo, Republic of Cuba}
	{Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States}
	{Jon Otto Brodholt, Kingdom of Norway}
	{Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela}
	Permanent Companions
	{Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations}
	{Mgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, CEC}
Description	This agreement between the Colombian Government and the National Liberation Army-ELN establishes the common standards agreed upon to aim to create and implement a ceasefire between the two parties. It describes the standards (temporary, with oversight) with the view to eventually agree upon a future agreement that would fit them.
Agreement document	CO_230310_Elementos iniciales para abordar el cese al fuego entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional_EN (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_230310_Elementos iniciales para abordar el cese al fuego entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://www.consejeriacomisionadadepaz.gov.co/dialogos-eln/Documents/Acuerdo%208.%20Elementos%20iniciales%20Cese%20al%20Fuego.pdf
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 This entails humanitarian actions and dynamics to reduce the intensity of the conflict, facilitate public participation in this peace process, and create guarantees to make this possible in the areas with the greatest humanitarian crisis.

**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 The common framework for agreeing to a bilateral ceasefire is International Humanitarian Law.

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
This entails humanitarian actions and dynamics to reduce the intensity of the conflict, facilitate public participation in this peace process, and create guarantees to make this possible in the areas with the greatest humanitarian crisis.

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→Ceasefire provision

From this perspective, the Parties have identified common ground for a basic design:

- Bilateral and national in nature.
- Temporary with a view to continuity, subject to joint evaluation.
- Based on a reciprocal cessation of offensive operations, while maintaining defensive operations.
- With oversight, verification, and monitoring mechanisms.

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Taking the New Agenda as a reference, the national Government and the ELN announce the beginning of discussions on a ceasefire at the Peace Dialogue Table.

The common framework for agreeing to a bilateral ceasefire is International Humanitarian Law.

This entails humanitarian actions and dynamics to reduce the intensity of the conflict, facilitate public participation in this peace process, and create guarantees to make this possible in the areas with the greatest humanitarian crisis.

The approach to the ceasefire is novel in that it is a process that unfolds throughout the course of the dialogue;

it is not incorporated as a precondition or as an element addressed at the end of the process.

It draws on previous experiences, such as the 101-day bilateral, temporary, and national ceasefire agreement reached in 2017.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Taking the New Agenda as a reference, the national Government and the ELN announce the beginning of discussions on a ceasefire at the Peace Dialogue Table.

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	As witnesses and depositaries: ... Permanent Companions Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
---------------------	--

Other international signatory	As witnesses and depositaries: Guarantor Countries Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile Javier Caamaño Cairo, Republic of Cuba Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States Jon Otto Brodholt, Kingdom of Norway Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
--------------------------------------	--

Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
---------------------------------	----------------------

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

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
------------------------------	----------------------
