

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Segundo Acuerdo de Caracas - Zonas Críticas o de Crisis Humanitaria
Date	4 Sep 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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
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 the Government Delegation

Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez

High Commissioner for Peace

Iván Cepeda Castro

Adelaida Jiménez Cortés

Horacio Guerrero García

Olga Lilia Silva Lopez

Orlando Romero Reyes

Rosmery Quintero Castro

Rodrigo Botero García

Carlos Alfonso Rosero

Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó

José Feliz Lafaurie Rivera

Nigeria Rentería Lozano

Álvaro Matallana Eslava

María José Pizarro Rodríguez

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)

Pablo Beltrán

Head of the ELN Delegation

Aureliano Carbonell

Bernardo Téllez

Nicolás Rodríguez Bautista

Isabel Torres

Simón Pabón

Manuel Aponte

Fabián Sepúlveda

Omar Vásquez

Third parties

Guarantor Countries

{Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil}

{Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile}

{Alejandro Malmierca Castaño, Republic of Cuba}

{Roberto de León, United Mexican States}

{Jon Otto Brødholt, Kingdom of Norway}

{Juan Carlos Jiménez Riera, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela}

As Observer of the Armed Forces:

Bg. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano

Mg. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto

Permanent Companions

{Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Colombia}

{Mons. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church–State Relations, CEC}

Description

This agreement between the Government of Colombia and the ELN defines “critical or humanitarian crisis zones” based on criteria such as human rights violations, displacement, state collusion with armed groups, and attacks by illegal actors. It establishes priority areas for humanitarian intervention, beginning with Bajo Calima–San Juan and expanding to other regions including Bajo Cauca, southern Bolívar, and northeastern Antioquia. The agreement links these actions to the national ceasefire and outlines coordinated social, environmental, and territorial development measures led by government institutions in partnership with local communities.

Agreement document

[CO_230904_Segundo_Acuerdo_de_Caracas_-_Zonas_Críticas_o_de_Crisis_Humanitaria_EN](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[CO_230904_Segundo_Acuerdo de Caracas - Zonas Críticas o de Crisis Humanitaria](#) (opens in new tab)

Source of document

<https://www.consejeriacomisionadadepaz.gov.co/dialogos-eln/Documents/Acuerdo%2013%20Zonas%20cri%CC%81ticas.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 Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development
...
These will include actions to strengthen public-popular and public-private partnerships, as well as social organisations, communities and ethnic peoples.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical
2. Critical or humanitarian crisis zones subject to this agreement:
...
Consideration will be given to the agreements reached between the national Government and the communities in Lizama in January 2023, including the participation of the Peace Dialogue Roundtable in the meeting of 16 September 2023, which will be agreed with the communities and social processes;

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	3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development ... a) In line with the Cuba Agreements, actions will be developed regarding the participation of society in the construction of peace and the implementation of the Temporary National Bilateral Ceasefire. ... These will include actions to strengthen public-popular and public-private partnerships, as well as social organisations, communities and ethnic peoples.
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Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
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Public administration	No specific mention.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

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

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures **2. Critical or humanitarian crisis zones subject to this agreement:**
...
The Peace Dialogue Roundtable will examine new humanitarian crisis zones at the request of each delegation or of communities and peoples, including penitentiary and prison facilities, for the purpose of determining forms of humanitarian action.

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→Socio-economic development

3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development

...

c) Social, environmental, economic and territorial development actions will be promoted in coordination and concurrence with the following institutions:

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

2. Critical or humanitarian crisis zones subject to this agreement:

a) Continuation will be given to the humanitarian actions and dynamics agreed for the development of Phase 1, corresponding to Bajo Calima and San Juan.

In Phase 2, the actions and dynamics will be extended throughout the San Juan River up to Istmina.

In Phase 3, they will be extended to contiguous urban areas such as Buenaventura, Dagua, Cali and Istmina.

In Phase 4, they will be expanded to the Naya and Baudó region, under the leadership of the Office of the Vice-President of the Republic in coordination with the Peace Dialogue Roundtable, which will subsequently establish the boundaries.

b) Bajo Cauca, southern Bolívar and northeastern Antioquia.

The Peace Dialogue Roundtable will verify the conditions of humanitarian crisis, delimit the intervention area and determine the forms of humanitarian action.

...

and the implementation of immediate humanitarian actions and dynamics to address the situation of the population of Cáceres and Santa Rosa del Sur.

The Peace Dialogue Roundtable will examine new humanitarian crisis zones at the request of each delegation or of communities and peoples, including penitentiary and prison facilities, for the purpose of determining forms of humanitarian action.

3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development

...

b) Humanitarian actions and dynamics will be carried out in accordance with the provisions set out in section two of this agreement.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business

3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development

...

These will include actions to strengthen public-popular and public-private partnerships, as well as social organisations, communities and ethnic peoples.

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 **3. Forms of humanitarian action, participation, ceasefire and territorial development**
...
c) Social, environmental, economic and territorial development actions will be promoted in coordination and concurrence with the following institutions:

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

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 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

Permanent Companions

Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Colombia

Other international signatory

Guarantor Countries

Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil

Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile

Alejandro Malmierca Castaño, Republic of Cuba

Roberto de León, United Mexican States

Jon Otto Brødholt, Kingdom of Norway

Juan Carlos Jiménez Riera, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.