

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo para el inicio formal de la Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno Nacional de Colombia y la Segunda Marquetalia – Ejército Bolivariano
Date	5 Jun 2024
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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with Segunda Marquetalia

Parties

For the National Government of Colombia:

Otty Patiño Hormaza (Peace Commissioner Adviser)
Armando Novoa García (Head of the Peace Delegation)
Álvaro Jiménez Millán (Adviser Councillor – Peace Commissioner)

For the Second Marquetalia – Bolivarian Army:

Iván Márquez (Commander-in-Chief)
Walter Mendoza (Head of Peace Delegation)
Jhurleny Guerrero
Andrés Allende
Andrés Rojas

Third parties

As Observers:

Javier Caamaño Cairo (Representative of the Government of the Republic of Cuba)
Jon Otto Brodholt (Special Representative for the Colombian Peace Process – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Kingdom of Norway)
Carlos Martínez Mendora (Representative of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)
Raúl Rosende (Delegate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations)
Monseñor Héctor Fabio Gaviria (Episcopal Conference of Colombia)

As Facilitator:

Jairo Estrada Álvarez

Description

This agreement formally establishes the Peace Dialogue Table between the Colombian National Government and the Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army, setting out the framework for negotiations to begin in Caracas on June 24, 2024. The parties agree to work toward de-escalation of conflict and the construction of Peace Territories with community participation, addressing issues including non-implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement. The dialogue will proceed with international guarantors (Cuba, Norway, Venezuela) and permanent companions (UN delegate, Episcopal Conference) to facilitate negotiations on a five-point agenda covering conflict de-escalation, peace territories, victims, peaceful coexistence, and implementation verification.

Agreement document	CO_240605_Acuerdo para el inicio formal de la Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno Nacional de Colombia y la Segunda Marquetalia – Ejército Bolivariano_EN (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_240605_Acuerdo para el inicio formal de la Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno Nacional de Colombia y la Segunda Marquetalia – Ejército Bolivariano (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://isegoria.udea.edu.co/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Acuerdo-para-el-inicio-formal-de-la-Mesa-de-Dialogos-de-paz-entre-el-Gobierno-Nacional-de-Colombia-y-la-Segunda-Marquetalia-%E2%80%93-Ejercito-Bolivariano.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	2. The parties agree that broad social mobilisation is required to move towards a major national political agreement based on the power of the sovereign people. 4. The parties agreed to work toward the immediate construction of Peace Territories, which will enable a new organisation of political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental life, with the direct and leading participation of communities and their organisational processes, and the full involvement of the State at all levels.
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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	This peace process is part of efforts to implement democratic changes and reforms for the benefit of the population, with the goal of achieving a political solution and building peace, with a particular focus on the territories.
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→Socio-economic development
4. The parties agreed to work toward the immediate construction of Peace Territories, which will enable a new organisation of political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental life, with the direct and leading participation of communities and their organisational processes, and the full involvement of the State at all levels.
1) De-escalation of the conflict and preparation of Peace Territories;
2) Construction of Peace Territories;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business prioritise dialogue with businesspeople, cattle ranchers and merchants;

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other
4. The parties agreed to work toward the immediate construction of Peace Territories, which will enable a new organisation of political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental life, with the direct and leading participation of communities and their organisational processes, and the full involvement of the State at all levels.

Environment protect the environment, the rainforest, rivers, and wildlife;
and encourage efforts to halt climate change, among other things.
4. The parties agreed to work toward the immediate construction of Peace Territories, which will enable a new organisation of political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental life, with the direct and leading participation of communities and their organisational processes, and the full involvement of the State at all levels.

Water or riparian rights or access protect the environment, the rainforest, rivers, and wildlife;

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
In response, the National Government of Colombia will adopt measures to strengthen the de-escalation of the conflict in areas where the Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army is present.
1) De-escalation of the conflict and preparation of Peace Territories;

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces 3. The National Government of Colombia views positively the statements made by the Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army to reject land seizures for economic purposes;
In response, the National Government of Colombia will adopt measures to strengthen the de-escalation of the conflict in areas where the Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army is present.
8. The Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army Representative will present, at the Peace Dialogue Table, its reasons for the armed uprising, including the non-fulfilment and entrapment of the 2016 Peace Agreement.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime 3. The National Government of Colombia views positively the statements made by the Second Marquetalia-Bolivarian Army to reject land seizures for economic purposes;

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 7. It was also agreed that the Dialogue and Negotiation Agenda will include, among others, the following basic points:
3) Victims as agents of social transformation;

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory Raúl Rosende , Delegate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Other international signatory Javier Caamaño Cairo, Representative of the Government of the Republic of Cuba
Jon Otto Brodholt , Special Representative for the Colombian Peace Process – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Kingdom of Norway
Carlos Martínez Mendora, Representative of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.
