

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Comunicado Conjunto 25 Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN.
Date	3 May 2024
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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 ELN

Parties	Not signed, but the agreement lists the following parties: Government of Colombia and the ELN.
Third parties	-
Description	The delegations of the government of Colombia and the ELN expressed solidarity with the community of Santa Rosa following the murder of a prominent environmental activist and condemned the act as an attempt to frustrate the peace talks.

Agreement document [CO_240503_Comunicado_Conjunto_25_Mesa_de_Diálogos_de_Paz_EN \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale This agreement is part of the Petro administration 'total peace' approach to negotiations, which also has a strong local and territorial component.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale This agreement is included in the government's repository of documents and makes references to the Table of Dialogues for Peace between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the National Liberation Army - ELN.

Name of Locale Santa Rosa del Sur, Bolivar

Nature of Locale Smaller

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 7.960000, -74.050000

Participant type Central state actor
Local armed group
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) The agreement lists "guarantor countries, the accompanying countries, the UN and the Colombian Bishops' Conference" as having been present during the visit.

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List In that area, last April 21, the renowned social and environmental leader Narciso Beleño was assassinated. In addition to condemning this assassination, the Dialogues Table pointed out that this act seeks to frustrate the peace process. During the visit, the delegations heard the testimonies of representatives of the community about the difficult situation being experienced, as well as concrete complaints about the presence and advance of paramilitary structures of the so-called Clan del Golfo that threaten the survival of the communities and the historical social organisations of the territory, seeking to control the Serranía de San Lucas and its inhabitants, as a geostrategic point to generate a cross-border corridor between Panama and Venezuela. The complaints received indicate that to date these structures already control 85% of this territory. Likewise, social leaders expressed concerns about fracking and environmental degradation, increased with the intensive entry of yellow machinery for gold extraction and the subjugation of informal mining. The economic blockade experienced by the communities in the territories of this region generates a silent displacement, due to the impossibility of the development of plans for a dignified life for the inhabitants.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
