

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo de Remolinos del Caguán: Joaquín Gómez Fabián Ramírez Comandantes del Bloque Sur de las FARC-EP, Delegados del Gobierno José Noé Ríos y Carlos Vicente de Roux, Delegados de la Cruz Roja y Monseñor Luis Augusto Castro
Date	3 Jun 1997
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
Peace process	Colombia II - Samper

Parties Agreement states that it is signed by 10 people, copy does not have signatures but states the following to be involved.

Joaquín Gómez Fabián Ramírez
Comandantes del Bloque Sur de las FARC-EP, Delegados del Gobierno
José Noé Ríos y Carlos Vicente de Roux, Delegados de la Cruz Roja y
Monseñor Luis Augusto Castro

Third parties -

Description This is a document about the handover of 60 soldiers and 10 marines by the FARC, the access of the Colombian IRC prior to the transfer and the presence of the mothers of the soldiers at the handover.

Agreement document [CO_970603_ACUERDO DE REMOLINOS DEL CAGUÁN - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_970603_ACUERDO DE REMOLINOS DEL CAGUÁN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women Particular groups of women→Other
Page 1:
All mothers of soldiers can be present at the time of delivery of these soldiers to the International Committee of the ICRC and the National Conciliation Commission.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
