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| Country/entity | Colombia |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | Joint Communiqué # 60 regarding the Agreement of the Creation of a Special Jurisdiction for Peace |
| Date | 23 Sep 2015 |
| 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 -)

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| Stage | Framework/substantive - partial |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Colombia V - Santos |
| Parties | Government of the Republic of Colombia; the FARC-EP |

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| Third parties | - |
| Description | This short agreement provides for the development of a Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, including creating a Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition, a Special Jurisdiction of Peace, and agreements on reparations for victims. |

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| Agreement document | CO_150923_Joint Communiqué #60 regarding the Agreement for the creation of a Special Jurisdiction for Peace.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
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Women, girls and gender

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| Participation | No specific mention. |
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| Equality | No specific mention. |
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| Particular groups of women | No specific mention. |
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| International law | No specific mention. |
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| New institutions | No specific mention. |
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| Violence against women | Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 1, 4. ... In any case, no amnesty or pardon will be granted for the conducts typified in the national legislation as corresponding to crimes against humanity, genocide, and grave war crimes, among other serious crimes such as the taking hostages or other serious deprivation of liberty, torture, forced displacement, forced disappearance, extra-judicial executions and sexual violence. |
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| Transitional justice | Transitional justice→Past and gender Women, girls and gender: Page 1, Point 4. ... In any case, no amnesty or pardon will be granted for the conducts typified in the national legislation as corresponding to crimes against humanity, genocide, and grave war crimes, among other serious crimes such as the taking hostages or other serious deprivation of liberty, torture, forced displacement, forced disappearance, extra-judicial executions and sexual violence. |
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| Institutional reform | No specific mention. |
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| Development | No specific mention. |
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Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
