| | |
|---|---|
| **Country/entity** | Colombia |
| **Region** | Americas |
| **Agreement name** | El proceso de Participación de la Sociedad en la Construcción de la Paz (Primer Acuerdo de Cuba) |
| **Date** | 9 Jun 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 |
| **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 delegation
Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez, High Commissioner for Peace
Iván Cepeda Castro
Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó
Rodrigo Botero García
Nigeria Rentería Lozano
Álvaro Matallana Eslava
José Félix Lafaurie Rivera
Orlando Romero Reyes
Rosmery Quintero Castro
Horacio Guerrero García
Adelaida Jiménez Cortés
Carlos Alfonso Rosero
Olga Lilia Silva López
María José Pizarro Rodríguez.

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN:

Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation
Aureliano Carbonell
Bernardo Téllez
Manuel Gustavo Martínez
María Consuelo Tapias
Isabel Torres
Tomás García Laviana
Simón Pabón
Mauricio Iguarán.

**Third parties**

As observer of the armed forces:

Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto.
As witnesses and depositaries (Guarantor countries):

Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil
Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba
Jon Otto Brødholt, Kingdom of Norway
Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile
Claudia Helietta González Hernández, United Mexican States
Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
Permanent accompanying partners:

Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General
Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | This document is an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) that outlines the framework for societal participation in Colombia's peacebuilding process. Signed on 9 June 2023 in Havana, Cuba, it emphasizes active, inclusive, and deliberative participation across societal sectors to foster a comprehensive peace agenda. The agreement establishes a National Committee on Participation to design and implement the participation model, with a focus on creating a broad national consensus for addressing the country's conflicts. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agreement document** | CO_230609_Process of participation of society in peacebuilding (First Cuba Agreement).pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |
| **Agreement document (original language)** | CO_230609_El proceso de Participación de la Sociedad en la Construcción de la Paz (Primer Acuerdo de Cuba).pdf (opens in new tab) |
| **Source of document** | https://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/prensa/Paginas/Alistamiento-para-el-Proceso-de-Participacion-Bil.aspx |

---

**Women, girls and gender**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Participation** | Participation→Effective participation<br>**3. Differentiated approaches**<br>**3.1. Gender-sensitive approach**<br>The preamble and section 1 of the Mexico Agreement on participation expressly state that resolving the armed conflict and eradicating violence requires eliciting the commitment and the active and effective participation of historically excluded groups, such as women and the LGBTIQ+ community, who have suffered more severely from the impact of the armed conflict and structural violence. |
| **Equality** | No specific mention. |
| **Particular groups of women** | No specific mention. |
| **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. |

---