Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Protocolo de Acciones Específicas para el Cese al Fuego Bilateral, Temporal y Nacional entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional - ELN
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	Ceasefire/related
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
Orlando Romero Reyes
Rosmery Quintero Castro
Horacio Guerrero García
Adelaida Jiménez Cortés
Carlos Alfonso Rosero
Olga Lilia Silva López
Iván Cepeda Castro
José Félix Lafaurie Rivera
Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó
Rodrigo Botero García
Nigeria Rentería Lozano
Álvaro Matallana Eslava
María José Pizarro Rodríguez.

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN:

Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation
Aureliano Carbonell
Bernardo Téllez
Isabel Torres
Manuel Gustavo Martínez
María Consuelo Tapias
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	Short protocol agreement connected to the bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN). The agreement substantively sets out the conditions to be followed by the parties in adherence with the ceasefire, namely the actions of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM). Beyond general discouragement of violence or hostile language between parties, the agreement provides for the mobility and access of the MVM around the country, generally calling for humanitarian structures to be uninhibited and for clear communication of the ceasefire and humanitarian agreements to people and between the parties.

Agreement document	CO_230609_Protocol on specific actions for the temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army).pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_230609_Protocolo de Acciones Específicas para el Cese al Fuego Bilateral, Temporal y Nacional entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional - ELN.pdf (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/prensa/Paginas/Alistamiento-para-el-Proceso-de-Participacion-Bil.aspx

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Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL These specific actions are framed in terms of international humanitarian law to create the conditions for civilians, especially the most vulnerable communities, including social and environmental leaders, ethnic peoples, women, human rights defenders and children, to exercise their rights and freedoms.
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.
