

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Reglamento Operativo del Comité Nacional de la Participación
<b>Date</b>	14 Jul 2023
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN

**Parties**

Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Colombia:

(Signed) José Otty Patiño Hormaza, Head of delegation  
(Signed) Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez, High Commissioner for Peace  
(Signed) Iván Cepeda Castro  
(Signed) Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó  
(Signed) José Félix Lafaurie Rivera  
(Signed) Nigieria Rentería Lozano  
(Signed) Álvaro Matallana Eslava  
(Signed) Carlos Alfonso Rosero  
(Signed) Adelaida Jiménez Cortés  
(Signed) Rodrigo Botero García  
(Signed) Orlando Romero Reyes  
(Signed) Horacio Guerrero García  
(Signed) Olga Lilia Silva López  
(Signed) Rosmery Quintero Castro  
(Signed) María José Pizarro Rodríguez

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN:

(Signed) Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation  
(Signed) Aureliano Carbonell  
(Signed) Bernardo Téllez  
(Signed) Manuel Gustavo Martínez  
(Signed) María Consuelo Tapias  
(Signed) Isabel Torres  
(Signed) Simón Pabón  
(Signed) Mauricio Iguarán  
As observers for the Armed Forces:

(Signed) Brig. Gen. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano  
(Signed) Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto

**Third parties**

Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil ;

Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile;

Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba;

Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States;

Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway;

Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;

Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations  
Secretary-General for Colombia;

Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference  
of Colombia

<b>Description</b>	In the third round of negotiations between the Colombian government and the ELN, the parties agreed to a the Cuba Agreements, negotiated in Havana, Cuba, which provided for a six-month ceasefire beginning on August 3 2023. These agreements also stipulated the creation of the National Committee on Participation that would engage representatives from across Colombian society in designing the peace framework. This document details the role and functions of the National Committee on Participation within the broader peace process.
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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CO_230714_Rules of operation of the National Committee on Participation.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CO_230714_Reglamento Operativo del Comit� Nacional de la Participacion.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	Participation→Effective participation <b>5.Role of the peace talks panel in the National Committee on Participation</b> ... It shall ensure that as many women as possible participate in that effort.
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<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.
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