Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Protocolo De Seguridad Y Proteccion Para Los Integrates Del Mecanismo De Monitoreo Y Verificacion - MMV En el Marco Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT, Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional - ELN
Date	13 Jul 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:

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

Third parties

As observers for the Armed Forces:

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

As witnesses and depositaries (Guarantor countries):

(Signed) Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil
(Signed) Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile
(Signed) Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba
(Signed) Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States
(Signed) Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway
(Signed) Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Permanent accompanying partners:

(Signed) Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia
(Signed) Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia

Description	A short but detailed protocol agreement connected to the bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), providing for protection mechanisms to be enforced by the Police and Armed forces ensuring the safety of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM). Substantively the agreement sets out detailed provisions for how the Police and Armed forces should work with the MVM to ensure the protection of its members, including ELN members, when travelling to carry out implementation activities related to the national ceasefire. The agreement provides in detail for a range of protection mechanisms, encouraging channels of communication concering these protections between the MVM, Armed forces and Police Unit for peacebuilding. There is also provision for resources to support the protection mechanisms, to be provided by the government and the group of accompanying support and cooperation countries (GPAAC).

Agreement document	CO_230713_Protocol on security and protection for the members of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_230713_Protocolo De Seguridad Y Proteccion Para Los Integrates Del Mecanismo De Monitoreo Y Verificacion.pdf (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://delegacionelnpaz.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Protocolo-seguridad-de-los-participantes-del-MMV-Jul-2023-Publicar.pdf

---

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
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	Institutional reform→Police 16. The Police Unit for Peacebuilding and the National Protection Unit shall take a differential and gender-sensitive approach to the provision of security and protection for members of the Mechanism.

Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
