Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo No. 28. Acuerdo Sobre El Desarrollo Del Proceso de Participación de La Sociedad en La Construcción de La Paz
Date	24 May 2024
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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN

Parties   Delegation National Government
Delegation National Liberation Army

Vera Grabe Loewenherz
Head of Government Delegation

Pablo Beltrán
Head of Delegation of ELN

Iván Cepeda Castro

Aureliano Carbonell

Rosmery Quintero Castro

Ricardo Pérez

Rodrigo Botero García

Manuela Márquez

Adelaida Jiménez Cortés

Nicolas Rodríguez

Horacio Guerrero García

Mauricio Iguarán

Dayana Paola Urzola

Fabian Sepulvera [sic]

Orlando Romero Reyes

Camila [sic] Ariza

Carlos Rosero

Álvaro Matallana Eslava

[No signature]
Nigeria Renteria

Olga Lilia Silva

Third parties   As witnesses and depositaries

Guarantor Countries

Gral. Carlos Martínez Mendoza
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Claudia Helietta González Hernández
United Mexican States

Javier Caamaño Cairo
Republic of Cuba

Luis Miguel Meneses Swaneck
Republic of Chile

Glivania Maria de Oliveira
Federative Republic of Brazil

Marit Brandtzaeg
Kingdom of Norway

Permanent Accompaniers

Raúl Yamandu Rosende Rodríguez
Deputy Special Representative and Deputy Head of the United Nations Verification
Mission in Colombia

Mons. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria
Delegate for the Church – State Relations, CEC.

From the Group of Supporting, Accompanying, and
Cooperating Countries – GPAAC

Joaquín de Arístegui Laborde
Spanish Ambassador

Description   The Government of Colombia and National Liberation Army (ELN) signed an agreement
on the need for citizen participation in the peace process. The agreement set out the role
of the National Participation Committee (CNP) and laid down the principles and
objectives for citizenship participation. It also emphasised the need for both inclusion
and security in the participatory process.

Agreement document	CO_240524_ACUERDO_SOBRE_EL_DESARROLLO_DEL_PROCESO_DE_PARTICIPACIÓN_EN (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_240524_ACUERDO SOBRE EL DESARROLLO DEL PROCESO DE PARTICIPACIÓN (opens in new tab)

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation
	1. Objective of the participation process
	…
	Through a participatory process that includes the whole of Colombian society, especially men and women who have been historically excluded in the rural and urban world, incorporating differential, population, ethnic, woman's and gender, intergenerational, rights-based and territorial approaches.
	…
	According to what the women and men involved in this process have stated, the transformations are focused on the following axes:
	…
	It is proposed to dialogue on the following themes for economic transformations:
	…
	6. Differential and rights-based approaches
	…
	The participation process recognises the need for the voices of women, their diversities and LGBTIQ+ people, as historically excluded subjects, for which this process takes into account economic resources, methodologies and care scenarios, as well as parity spaces, in order to reduce existing gaps in effective participation.
	…
	The participation of girls, boys and adolescents will have special protection in accordance with the prevalence of their rights.
	Participation→Other
	2. Nature and principles of participation
	…
	Principles
	Participation is:
	…
	It calls on all Colombian society as a whole and in all its diversity, especially women and men who have been historically excluded, organised and unorganised society, and sectors sceptical of the political solution.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.

New institutions   No specific mention.

Violence against women   Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)

3. Axes of transformation

…

According to what the women and men involved in this process have stated, the transformations are focused on the following axes:

…

It is proposed to dialogue on the following themes for economic transformations:

…

Patriarchal culture and gender-based violence, education as a universal right, educational models and systems, self-education, popular education, territorial approach, interculturality and intersectionality, memory, reconciliation, recognition of the resistances, teaching of national history, knowledge society, information and communication technologies, peace as culture, promotion of the arts, democratisation of information and communication, national identity and cultural diversity, appropriation of territory and culture of care.

…

7. Guarantees

…

It allows for the collective construction, and among those who participate, of agreements on care and psychological first aid, with a gender perspective and protection of emotions, which may arise in the spaces for dialogue, incorporating ancestral knowledge and spiritual diversities.
With special attention to victims, among them victims of gender-based violence.

Transitional justice   Transitional justice→Past and gender

Participation is:

…

3. Axes of transformation

…

According to what the women and men involved in this process have stated, the transformations are focused on the following axes:

…

Likewise, to develop democracy in all its forms, including those of the political organisation of society and the state, in order to guarantee justice, dignity and well-being for men and women Colombians as a fundamental element in the transformations for peace.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development	Development→General
	According to what the women and men involved in this process have stated, the transformations are focused on the following axes:
	...
	It is proposed to dialogue on the following themes for economic transformations:
	...
	6. Differential and rights-based approaches
	...
	The participation process recognises the need for the voices of women, their diversities and LGBTIQ+ people, as historically excluded subjects, for which this process takes into account economic resources, methodologies and care scenarios, as well as parity spaces, in order to reduce existing gaps in effective participation.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.