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| 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 -)

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|------------------------|---|
| Stage | Pre-negotiation/process |
| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN |

Parties

Delegación Gobierno Nacional (National Government Delegation):

Vera Grabe Loewenherz (Jefa de Delegación del Gobierno)

Iván Cepeda Castro

Rosmery Quintero Castro

Rodrigo Botero García

Adelaida Jiménez Cortés

Horacio Guerrero García

Dayana Paola Urzola

Orlando Romero Reyes

Carlos Rosero

Álvaro Matallana Eslava

Nigeria Rentería Lozano

Delegación Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN (National Liberation Army Delegation):

Pablo Beltrán (Jefe de Delegación del ELN)

Aureliano Carbonell

Ricardo Pérez

Manuela Márquez

Nicolas Rodríguez

Mauricio Iguarán

Fabian Sepulvera

Camila Ariza

Third parties

As witnesses and depositaries - Guarantor Countries

Gral. Carlos Martínez Mendoza (República Bolivariana de Venezuela)

Claudia Helietta González Hernández (Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

Javier Caamaño Cairo (República de Cuba)

Luis Miguel Meneses Swaneck (República de Chile)

Givanildo Maria de Oliveira (República Federativa de Brasil)

Marit Brandtzaeg (Reino de Noruega)

Permanent Accompaniers:

Raúl Yamartú Rosende Rodríguez (Representante Especial Adjunto y Jefe Adjunto de la Misión de Verificación de las Naciones Unidas en Colombia)

Mons. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria (Delegado para las Relaciones Iglesia – Estado, CEC)

For the Group of Support, Accompaniment and Cooperation Countries - GPAAC:

Joaquín De Arístegui Laborde (Ambassador of Spain)

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.

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| 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) |
| Source of document | https://delegacionelpaz.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Acuerdo-Parti-250524.pdf |

Women, girls and gender

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Participation | <p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>1. Objective of the participation process</p> <p>...</p> <p>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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>According to what the women and men involved in this process have stated, the transformations are focused on the following axes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>It is proposed to dialogue on the following themes for economic transformations:</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Differential and rights-based approaches</p> <p>...</p> <p>The participation process recognises the need for the voices of women, their diversities and LGBTQ+ 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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The participation of girls, boys and adolescents will have special protection in accordance with the prevalence of their rights.</p> <p>Participation→Other</p> <p>2. Nature and principles of participation</p> <p>...</p> <p>Principles</p> <p>Participation is:</p> <p>...</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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.