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Country/entity Colombia

Region Americas

Agreement name Acuerdo sobre la Participación en la MDP

Date 17 Oct 2024

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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 'selfdefence' 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 FARC-EP

Parties

National Government Delegation:

Camilo González Posso (Coordinator)

Gloria Quinceno

Fabio Valencia Cossio

Feliciano Valencia Medina

Luz Dary Landázury Segura

Carlos Murgas Dávila (No signature noted)

Pedro José Arenas García

Colonel (r) Genny Calvo Olmos (No signature noted)

Yesid Arteta Dávila

Oscar Gerardo Salazar Muñoz (No signature noted)

Colonel (r) Luis Alfonso Novoa Díaz

FARC-EP Delegation (EMBF):

Leopoldo Durán (Coordinator)

Calarcá Córdova

Andrey Avendaño

Javier 33

José Tomás Ojeda

Richard

Cipriano Cortés

Third parties

Guarantors:

Armando Franchi - Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Louise Wilson - Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Ireland Phillip Lustenberger - Special Envoy, Swiss Confederation

Dag Nagoda - Minister Counsellor, Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway

Accompanying Persons:

Fernando Burguillos - Delegate of the Special Representative of the General Secretary of the United Nations in Colombia

Edelma Gómez - Organisation of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process, MAPP-OEA

Padre Jhon Jard Montoya - Representative Episcopal Conference of Colombia Humberto Martín Shikiya - Representative World Council of Churches

Observer:

Jörg Schreiber - Business officer a.i., Delegation of the European Union

Description

This agreement establishes a framework for citizen, social, and community participation in the peace dialogue process between the Colombian government and FARC-EP factions. It outlines principles, approaches, and methodologies for inclusive participation in constructing the peace agreement around ten thematic axes. The agreement emphasizes the importance of pluralistic participation from various societal sectors, particularly focusing on ethnic, peasant, and territorial approaches while ensuring security guarantees for participants.

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document (original

language)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of No specific mention. **women**

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against No sp

women

No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation

Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement In accordance with the Agreement on the Construction of the Agenda for Peace, signed in Cycle V, the following thematic axes are defined:

...

Methodology of participation in the Dialogues Table events.

•••

The Commissions are made up of community spokespersons from representative peasant organisations, productive, urban and women's sectors, forms of ethnic representation and associations of community boards with territorial roots, as well as persons delegated by ministries, government agencies, technical institutes, decentralised entities, governors' and mayors' offices, among others.

Other

The parties envisage a participation process based on the following principles:

Pluralism: guarantee the active participation of organisations representing different sectors of society without exclusion for political, economic, religious, ethnic, gender or sexual orientation reasons. All persons and representatives of the different sectors of civil society will have a voice in the spaces for participation in the MDP. Grassroots social organisations, victims of the conflict, indigenous peoples, communities of black, Afro-Colombian, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, Palenquero, Rrom, peasant, women, youth, entrepreneurs, churches, representatives of political parties, academics, peace signatories, other community organisations and other groups with special constitutional protection will participate in a special way.

...

In accordance with the Agreements signed and criteria that have been developed, the following approaches will be taken as a basis:

...

Woman and gender: it recognises, analyses and promotes measures for the necessary transformations and relevant methodologies to counteract the structural inequalities and inequities in the construction of roles and positions based on gender, with special emphasis on the situation of women and girls and the relations of subordination that permeates their lives. Consequently, in terms of participation, the need is defined for methodologies that guarantee participation that is inclusive, diverse and respectful of differences, without discrimination or stigmatisation.

With guarantees for the participation of women and LGBTIQ+ people or Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities (OSIGD).

Intersectional: recognises the simultaneity of two or more differential categories in people: gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, social class, age, religion, disability or physical impairment, political affiliation, among others, and how these can interact at the same time, generating multiple discriminations or inequalities.

Differential and population-based: It recognises differentially the particular needs that can contribute to guarantee equality, equity and non-discrimination, based on diversity by age, due to demographic, cultural, political, economic, gender and ethnic dynamics.

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In accordance with the Agreement on the Construction of the Agenda for Peace, signed in Cycle V, the following thematic axes are defined:

•••

Methodology of participation in the Dialogues Table events.

•••

c. In order to guarantee ethnic, peasant, women's groups and LGBTIQ+ people's participation, the initial step will be to identify representatives of organisations, peasant, indigenous, Afro-descendant, Raizal, Rrom and Palenquero communities present in each zone.