

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo I Acuerdo para el respeto a la población civil y la implementación del cese al fuego bilateral, temporal de carácter nacional con impacto territorial entre el Gobierno Nacional de la República de Colombia y el Estado Mayor central de las FARC-EP.
Date	16 Oct 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/territory
Peace process	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP

Parties

[Government of Colombia]:
Camilo González Posso
Coordinator
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Iván Danilo Rueda
High Commissioner for Peace
National Government

Gloria Quinceno Acevedo
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Fabio Valencia Cossio
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Feliciano Valencia Medina
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Luz Dari Landázury Segura
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

[No signature]
Carlos Murgas Guerrero
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

[No signature]
Pedro José Arenas García
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Coronel (r) Genny Calvo Olmos
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Yesid Arteta Dávila
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Oscar Gerardo Salazar Muñoz
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

Coronel (r) Luis Alfonso Novoa Díaz
Delegation of National Government
in the Peace Dialogues Table

[Central General Staff of the FARC-EP]

Androy Ayendaño

Third parties

Signed the guarantors as witnesses and depositaries:

Carlos Eduardo Martínez Mendoza
Ambassador 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:

Raúl Rosende
Delegate of the Special
Representative of the General Secretary
Of the United Nations in Colombia

Roberto Menéndez
Chief Mission
Mission to Support the
Peace Process of the
Organisation of American
States (MAPP-OEA)

Padre. Eliecer Soto Ardila
Representative Episcopal
Conference of Colombia

Humberto Martín Shikiya
Special Envoy of the World
Council of Churches

Signed as witness:
Jörg Schreiber
Business officer a.i.
Delegation of the European Union

Description

In the first of a series of agreements as part of the Peace Dialogue Table (MDP) between the Government of Colombia and the Central General Staff (EMC) of the FARC-EP, the parties agreed to a temporary ceasefire lasting three months.

Agreement document	CO_241016_Acuerdo_I_Respeto_a_la_población_civil_y_la_implementación_del_CFBNT_EN (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_241016_Acuerdo I_Respeto a la población civil y la implementación del CFBNT (opens in new tab)

Women, girls and gender

Participation	<p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>In particular, it will guarantee the participation of the victims of the conflict, the indigenous peoples, the Black communities, the Afro-Colombians, the Raizales, the Palenqueras, the Rrom, the peasant farmers, women, young people and other groups of special protection.</p>
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.

International law International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
This Agreement has as its frame of reference International Humanitarian Law -IHL-, in particular Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Additional Protocol II of 1977, Resolution 1325 of 2000 of the United Nations Security Council, which recognises the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls, their protection and participation in peace processes, Resolution 2535 of 2020 of the United Nations Security Council on Youth, Peace and Security, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007), as well as the United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Resolution 73/165 approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018).

...

V. Specific Commitments:

The parties commit to:

...

3. Respect and promote the rights of boys, girls, and adolescents within the framework of the IHL

International law→International human rights standards

This Agreement has as its frame of reference International Humanitarian Law -IHL-, in particular Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Additional Protocol II of 1977, Resolution 1325 of 2000 of the United Nations Security Council, which recognises the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls, their protection and participation in peace processes, Resolution 2535 of 2020 of the United Nations Security Council on Youth, Peace and Security, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007), as well as the United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Resolution 73/165 approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018).

International law→References to UNSC 1325 itself

This Agreement has as its frame of reference International Humanitarian Law -IHL-, in particular Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Additional Protocol II of 1977, Resolution 1325 of 2000 of the United Nations Security Council, which recognises the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls, their protection and participation in peace processes, Resolution 2535 of 2020 of the United Nations Security Council on Youth, Peace and Security, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007), as well as the United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Resolution 73/165 approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018).

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other **II. Principles:**
...
• Approaches based on population, territory, environment, gender, ethnicity, participation and the inclusion of diversity.
