

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo Especial Ambiente y Transformaciones Territoriales
<b>Date</b>	14 Jul 2024
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP

**Parties**

National Government of Colombia:

Camilo González Posso, Coordinator of the Delegation of the National Government  
Gloria Quinceno, Government Delegation  
Pedro Arenas, National Government Delegation  
Luis Novoa, Government Delegation  
[Unnamed delegate], Delegation of Government  
Genny Calvo O., Delegate of Government  
Carlos Murgas Dávila, Delegate National Government  
Luz Dary Landazury S., Government Delegation  
Oscar G. Salazar Muñoz, Delegate of Government

FARC-EP:

Leopoldo Durán G., Coordinator of the delegation FARC-EP  
José Tomás Ojeda Soleimani, Delegate FARC-EP  
Cipriano Cortés, Delegate FARC-EP  
Caicedo Ríos, Delegate FARC-EP

**Third parties**

Guarantor Countries:

[Unnamed], Ambassador Norway  
[Unnamed], Ireland  
Philipp Lustenberger, Swiss Confederation  
Armando Franchi, Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

International Organizations:

[Unnamed], Delegation of the European Union  
[Unnamed], Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations in Colombia  
Edelma Gomez, MAPP-OEA (Mission to Support the Peace Process - Organization of American States)  
Humberto M. Shikiya, World Council of Churches  
Camila Forero García, Colombian Episcopal Conference

**Description**

This agreement focuses on environmental protection and territorial transformations as part of Colombia's peace process, particularly in the Amazon region and other environmentally sensitive areas. It establishes a framework for dialogue between ethnic and peasant communities, government institutions, and environmental agencies to address deforestation, biodiversity loss, and sustainable development. The agreement adopts commitments from various regional dialogues and commissions that took place in different territories, emphasizing community participation, environmental protection, and sustainable alternatives to illegal economies.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_240714\\_Acuerdo\\_Especial\\_Ambiente\\_y\\_Transformaciones\\_Territoriales\\_EN](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_240714\\_Acuerdo Especial Ambiente y Transformaciones Territoriales](#) (opens in new tab)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Other  
In all the encounters, there have been specific spaces for dialogue for women and for ethnic and rural communities.  
In Tibú, a meeting and social dialogue was held with women, with contributions on environmental issues.

**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** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction  
In this area, the need to develop effective plans for the replacement of the economies that are now considered illegal, to promote labour reconversion projects and to support women and young people, considering the creation of a region of peace, was emphasised.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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