

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Participación política: Apertura democrática para construir la paz
Date	6 Nov 2013
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia V - Santos
Parties	The National Government; the FARC - EP.

Third parties

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Description

Joint draft on political participation, sub-heading 2. An agreement on political participation, deepending of democracy, encouraging new political forces (pluralism of parties and political movements) and spaces for participation, porhibition of the use of violence for political means, and an end to the destabilisation of democracy. Also addresses public money for partis and poltical movements, more transparency for the electoral process, electoral revision and reform, protection of the rights or political oppositions, special representation in Congress of regions most affected by the conflict, and under development, and conditions and guarantees so that armed organisations transform themselves into parties and political movements and take part in the exercise of power and present their projects and proposal as alternatives.

Agreement document

[CO_131106_ParticipacionPolitica - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[CO_130611_ParticipacionPolitica.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Participation

Participation→Effective participation

Page 11, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation of different levels and various topics, 2.2.4. Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-stigmatisation, especially for political and social action in the framework of the civility.

...

With this objective, the Government will create a National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, which shall be composed of representatives of the Government, the Public Prosecutor, assigned political parties and movements, the new movement arising from the transition of the FARC – EP (to integrate the legal political activity), social organisations and movements, including (among others) groups of women, peasants, trade unions, ethnic minorities, religious and educational sectors.

Page 14, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation of different levels and various topics, 2.2.6 . Policy for the strengthening of the democratic and participatory planning

a. Review the functions and the formation of Territorial Planning councils, in order to:

...

- Promote the participation of women in the Territorial Councils

Page 18, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees, 2.3.5 . Promotion of a democratic and participatory political culture

...

Program for the promotion of women's participation and leadership in Politics

Page 18, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees, 2.3.6. Promotion of political representation of populations and areas particularly affected by the conflict and abandonment:

...

The candidates must be persons that live permanently in these territories or persons who have been displaced and are in the process to return. The candidates can be enrolled through significant groups of citizens or through organisations of the circumscription, such as organisations of farmers, victims (including displaced persons), women and social sectors that work toward peace building and the improvement of social conditions in the region, among others.

Page 19, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees,

2.3.7. Promotion of the political and civic participation of women in the framework of this Agreement

The National Government and the FARC-EP recognises the important role that women play in conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building. They also acknowledge the need to promote and strengthen the participation of women in the political life, particularly in the context of the end of the conflict, where their leadership and equal participation in public decision-making processes, such as formulation, implementation, evaluation and control of the government policies. Women's leadership and participation are necessary and essential to achieve a stable and lasting peace.

The National Government and the FARC-EP reject any form of discrimination against

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 Transitional justice→Past and gender
Page 11, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation of different levels and various topics, 2.2.4. Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-stigmatisation, especially for political and social action in the framework of the civility.
...
With this objective, the Government will create a National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, which shall be composed of representatives of the Government, the Public Prosecutor, assigned political parties and movements, the new movement arising from the transition of the FARC – EP (to integrate the legal political activity), social organisations and movements, including (among others) groups of women, peasants, trade unions, ethnic minorities, religious and educational sectors. The role of the Council is to advise and assist the Government in the implementation of mechanisms and actions that include:

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.