Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Solución al Problema de las Drogas Ilícitas
Date	16 May 2014
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 -

Description This agreements is a joint draft on solutions to the problems of illegal drugs under sub-heading 4 of the General Agreement.

Agreement document CO_140516_DrogasIlicitas-tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Agreement document (original language) CO_140516_DrogasIlicitas.pdf (opens in new tab)

Women, girls and gender

Participation

Participation→Effective participation
Page 8, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops:
…
It will ensure the involvement of women in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive plans of replacement and alternative development.

Equality

Equality→Social equality
Page 14, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops, 4.1.3.6. Components of the comprehensive plans of replacement:
…
3. For the community in general:
a. Early Childhood: A programme of rural nursery centres will be developed in order to facilitate the access to employment opportunities for women-headed families and contribute to early childhood food security, in counties that were affected by illicit crops.

Page 19, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.2 Consumption prevention and Public Health Programme, 4.2.1. National Program for Comprehensive intervention against the consumption of illicit drugs,
4.2.1.4. Participatory action plans with territorial and population approach:
….
Efforts for harm reduction based on evidence, with the aim to minimise the negative impact of drug use for the consumer, his family and community, by prioritising the most vulnerable populations such as street people, women and the prison population.

Particular groups of women	Particular groups of women→Other Page 14, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops, 4.1.3.6. Components of the comprehensive plans of replacement: … 3. For the community in general: a. Early Childhood: A programme of rural nursery centres will be developed in order to facilitate the access to employment opportunities for women-headed families and contribute to early childhood food security, in counties that were affected by illicit crops.
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→Health (general) Page 19, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.2 Consumption prevention and Public Health Programme, 4.2.1. National Program for Comprehensive intervention against the consumption of illicit drugs, 4.2.1.4. Participatory action plans with territorial and population approach: …. Efforts for harm reduction based on evidence, with the aim to minimise the negative impact of drug use for the consumer, his family and community, by prioritising the most vulnerable populations such as street people, women and the prison population.
Implementation	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 8, 4.Solution to the problem of illicit drugs, 4.1. Substitution programmes for illegal crop. Comprehensive plans of development with the participation of communities in the design, implementation and evaluation of the substitution programs and environmental recovery for areas affected by these crops, 4.1.3. Description and elements of the Comprehensive National Program for replacement of illicit crops: … It will ensure the involvement of women in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive plans of replacement and alternative development.
Other	No specific mention.