

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Hacia un Nuevo Campo Colombiano: Reforma Rural Integral
<b>Date</b>	6 Jun 2014
<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
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia V - Santos

<b>Parties</b>	Delegates of Government of the Republic of Colombia (The National Government) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP)  Los delegados del Gobierno de la República de Colombia (el Gobierno Nacional) y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC-EP)
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This agreement provides for a place an Integral Rural Reform with the aim to put an end on the conflict, lay the bases for a structural transformation of the countryside and improve the conditions of the rural population. It defines I. its principles, II. Access and Use. Unproductive lands. Formalisation of property ownership. Agricultural Frontiers and the protection of reservation zones, III. Development programmes with territorial approach, IV. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_140606\\_ReformaRural - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_140606\\_ReformaRural.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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**Participation**      No specific mention.

## Equality

Equality→Social equality

Page 1, Toward a New Colombian countryside: Integral Rural Reform:

It will be considered:

...

that a true structural transformation of the countryside requires measures to promote the proper use of land, in accordance with its designated use and to stimulate the formalisation, restitution and equitable distribution of land. It should also ensure progressive access to rural property for inhabitants of the countryside, and in particular to women and the most vulnerable population. Such transformation should regularise and democratise property rights, promote the redistribution of land, in order to fulfil its social function ....

Page 2, Toward a New Colombian countryside: Integral Rural Reform:

It will be considered:

...

In relation to food and nutrition, the IRR (Integral Rural Reform) will ensure sufficient availability and access of opportunity, quantity, quality and price for food necessary for good nutrition, for all rural and urban citizens in Colombia, especially for boys and girls, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly. This will be achieved primarily by promoting the production of food and income generation.

Page 5, 1. Access and Use. Unproductive lands. Formalisation of property ownership.

Agricultural Frontiers and the protection of reservation zones

...

1.3. Beneficiaries: the beneficiaries of the plan of free allocation, integral subsidy and special credit will be agricultural workers without land or with insufficient land. Women heads of household and displaced populations will be prioritised. Other beneficiaries may include Agricultural workers' associations without land or with insufficient land, as well as people and communities that participate in settlement and resettlement programs with the aim, among others, to protect the environment, replace illicit crops and strengthen food production.

Page 13, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.2. Social development: health, education, housing, poverty eradication,

3.2.1 Health:

...

b. The adoption of a targeted gender approach, including special measures for pregnant women, boys and girls in the prevention of disease and the promotion of health care.

Page 15, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.2. Social Development: health, education, housing, poverty eradication, 3.2.3. Shelter and drinking water:

...

c. The allocation of subsidies for construction and home improvement, will give priority to the population in extreme poverty, the victims, the beneficiaries of the land distribution plan, and women head of family. The amounts of the non-repayable grant, which may cover up to the entire housing solution, shall be define in accordance with the requirements and costs of construction in each region, in order to ensure conditions of decent housing.

**Particular groups of women** Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity

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Page 13, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.2. Social development: health, education, housing, poverty eradication, 3.2.1 Health:

... b. The adoption of a targeted gender approach, including special measures for pregnant women, boys and girls in the prevention of disease and the promotion of health care.

Page 20, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.4. Food Security (Sovereignty) System: ... d. Programmes against hunger and malnutrition will be developed at a national scale, particularly for the rural population in conditions of poverty, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, and for the elderly. These programs include intensive plans for the most vulnerable rural population and those in extreme poverty.

Particular groups of women→Other

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**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→General  
Page 5, 1. Access and Use. Unproductive lands. Formalisation of property ownership. Agricultural Frontiers and the protection of reservation zones, 1.4. Integral Access: In the development of principles of well-being, good-living, integrity as well as access to land, the National Government will make available, to male and female beneficiaries of the Land Fund, support plans for housing, technical assistance, capacity building, soil improvement and land recovery where necessary, production projects, commercialisation and access to means of production that increase the value, and scale up the provision of public goods within the framework of the Agricultural Development Programs with Integral Territorial Approach (PDET).  
Development→Education  
Page 14, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.2. Social development: health, education, housing, poverty eradication, 3.2.2. Rural Education:  
...  
i. The promotion of vocational training for women in non-traditional vocations.  
Development→Health (general)  
Page 13, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.2. Social development: health, education, housing, poverty eradication,  
3.2.1 Health:  
...  
b. The adoption of a targeted gender approach, including special measures for pregnant women, boys and girls in the prevention of disease and the promotion of health care.  
  
Page 20, 3. National Plans for the Integral Rural Reform, 3.4. Food Security (Sovereignty) System:  
...  
d. Programmes against hunger and malnutrition will be developed at a national scale, particularly for the rural population in conditions of poverty, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, and for the elderly. These programs include intensive plans for the most vulnerable rural population and those in extreme poverty.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.