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| Country/entity | Colombia |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | Comunicado de las Comisiones Facilitadora y Verificadora del Proceso de Paz con el Movimiento Jaime Bateman Cayón. |
| Date | 11 Apr 1996 |
| 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 -)

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| Stage | Pre-negotiation/process |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Colombia II - Samper |

Parties Facilitating Commission
Verification Commission

Third parties -

Description This is a communication by the verification and the facilitating commissions after interruptions of the negotiations due to turbulences in the designated zone asking the FARC to leave the zone the détente in which the MJBC members have assembled and to allow the pursuit of their negotiation with the government. They also ask the national guards to leave the zone and to restore conditions as previously agreed.

Agreement document [CO_960411_COMUNICADO DE LAS COMISIONES FACILITADORA CON EL MOV CAYON - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_960411_COMUNICADO DE LAS COMISIONES FACILITADORA CON EL MOV CAYON.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

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| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | Page 1, Article 5, On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | No specific mention. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

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| Political power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Territorial power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Economic power sharing | No specific mention. |
| Military power sharing | No specific mention. |

Human rights and equality

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| Human rights/RoL general | Page 1, Article 5, On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process. |
| Bill of rights/similar | No specific mention. |
| Treaty incorporation | No specific mention. |

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 1, Article 4,
Similarly, we request that the national army also withdraw from the zone under the previously agreed conditions.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 1, Article 1,
It is publicly known that at the start of the peace process between the government and the Jaime Bateman Cayón Movement, an “initial demilitarised zone” was agreed and defined in the municipality of Miranda, Cauca, which will be in force until 30 May 1996 (communications dated 27 December 1995 and 8 February 1996). This zone aims to create the necessary conditions for a first phase of negotiations. As such, the parties solemnly undertake to respect the zone and not unilaterally interrupt the negotiations.

Page 1, Article 2,
The events of the previous days (29 March – 1 April 1996) have caused serious difficulties in the aforementioned demilitarised zone and have altered the circumstances required for the normal development of the talks.

Page 1, Article 5,
On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, Article 3,
Conscious of the importance of this peace process, we urge the secretariat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, FARC) to fully cooperate, withdrawing its members from the zone and fully leaving the negotiating parties at liberty.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

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| Enforcement mechanism | Page 1, Article 6, We express our firm commitment to continue supporting this process. We are willing to continue our facilitation and verification work to allow the government and the Jaime Bateman Cayón Movement to continue with the negotiations in line with the planned schedule. |
| Related cases | No specific mention. |
| Source | En ausencia de un proceso de paz: Acuerdos Parciales y Mandato Ciudadano por la Paz, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1994-1998, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book IV) p. 201 |
