Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo Partidos, Congreso, Gobierno y FARC: Política de Estado para la Paz y Lucha contra el Paramilitarismo
Date	28 Apr 1999
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 'selfdefence' 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Stage	rie-negotiation/process

- **Conflict nature** Government
- Peace process Colombia III Arango

Parties	MANUEL MARULANDA, FARC-EP • VÍCTOR G. RICARDO, High Commissioner for Peace • HORACIO SERPA, Liberal Party • ORNAR YEPES, Conservative Party • NOEMÍ SANÍN, Sí Colombia • JAIME CAICEDO, Communist Party • FABIO VALENCIA President of the Senate • EMILIO MARTÍNEZ, Liberal Renewal and President of the House • RAÚL REYES, FARC-EP spokesperson • JOAQUÍN GÓMEZ, FARC-EP spokesperson • FABIÁN RAMÍREZ, FARC-EP spokesperson
Third parties	-
Description	A short declaratory statement declaring support in the fight against para-militarism and to find concrete solutions to sufferings of the Colombian people include access to employment and education, health etc. with a special attention to the rural regions.
Agreement	CO_990428_ACUERDO PARTIDOS CONGRESO GOBIERNO Y FARC - tr.pdf (opens in new
document	tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CO_990428_ACUERDO PARTIDOS CONGRESO GOBIERNO Y FARC.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)	Page 1, Article 1, To support and commit to a state policy for peace based on social justice and the political solution to the conflict.
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 delimitatior	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

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

Human rights/RoL No specific mention. general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

TreatyNo specific mention.incorporation

Civil and political No specific mention. **rights**

Socio-economic No specific mention. rights

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	No specific mention.

international human rights institutions

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. provisions

Judiciary and No specific mention. courts

Prisons and	No specific mention.
detention	

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio- economic development Page 1, Article 3, To commit to finding mechanisms to allow immediate and specific responses to the needs of the Colombian people, primarily in terms of employment and the opportunity to access education and health. Special attention will also be paid to the rural sector.
	 Page 1, Article 1, To support and commit to a state policy for peace based on social justice and the political solution to the conflict. Page 1, Article 4, To work to develop education to ensure the commitment of all Colombians to the supreme objective of peace.
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, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/No specific mention.nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparianNo specific mention.rights or access

Security sector	
Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Article 2, To support the state policy in its direct fight against paramilitarism.
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 No specific mention. general

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	l No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Copy on file with author.