

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Declaración de Países y Organismos Internacionales, Audiencia Pública Internacional sobre Medio Ambiente y Cultivos Ilícitos
Date	30 Jun 2000
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia III - Arango

Parties AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VATICAN CITY, VENEZUELA, THE SPECIAL ADVISER OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

Third parties -

Description This declaration is by international countries supporting the process, and concerns the international public audience table which considered proposals by civil society and NGO's and bears witness to the need to include them in the process. Participating countries and organisations declared their support of the process. Respect of human rights laws. International effort and focus needed to deal with the issue of drugs and drugs traffic, principle of shared responsibility and international cooperation between producer and consumer countries. Reiteration of compromise to cooperate, and to consider their contribution where they can in social development that will be determined. They will attentively follow the evolution of the topics mentioned and the progress made, they declare their willingness to participate in future such meetings.

Agreement document [CO_000630_DECLARACION DE PAISES Y ORGANISMOS SOBRE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y LOS CULTIVOS ILICITOS - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_000630_DECLARACIÓN DE PAÍSES Y ORGANISMOS SOBRE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y LOS CULTIVOS ILICITOS.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 1,
... Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. ...

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.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1,
... On 29–30 June, they have had the opportunity to discover, through the presentation of the Roundtable for Negotiation, the significant progress in the peace process, analyse the difficulties that may arise in the future and find out about the social problems inherent to the issue of drugs in the country. They have also had the opportunity to hear the range of proposals from civil society and NGOs invited by the Roundtable for Negotiation to the international public audience, showing the need for their involvement in the process. ...

**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 general Page 1,
... The participating countries and organisations express their resolute support for the dialogue and negotiation process initiated by the government of President Pastrana and are confident the parties will reach agreements to deliver fair and long-lasting peace that will contribute to improving the living conditions and reconciliation among the Colombian people. They strongly urge all those involved in the conflict to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms, international humanitarian law and the integrity of the civil population affected by in the conflict.

Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. ...

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 Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Monitoring calls Page 1,
... Given the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, they call for an end to impunity, paramilitarism and all acts of violence, massacres, extortions and kidnappings. Minors must receive special care and attention. Similarly, they reiterate the call to the parties to reach an agreement regarding international humanitarian law and the respect for human rights, in line with the international consensus reached during the most recent period of ordinary sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. ...

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 [Summary: The entire agreement addresses the environment and illicit crops. The countries and international organisations participating acknowledge Colombia's and the FARC's progress in these areas. For single provisions see human rights, international human rights institutions, victims, reconciliation, civil society, children and international and UN signatories.]

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 No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs [Summary: The entire agreement addresses the environment and illicit crops. The countries and international organisations participating acknowledge Colombia's and the FARC's progress in these areas. For single provisions see human rights, international human rights institutions, victims, reconciliation, civil society, children and international and UN signatories.]

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 Page 1,
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Implementation

UN signatory Page 2, Signatories,
THE SPECIAL ADVISER OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Other international signatory Page 2, Signatories,
AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VATICAN CITY, VENEZUELA, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Source: Diálogo, negociación y ruptura con las FARC-EP y con el ELN, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1998-2000, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book V) p. 237
