

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo de Los Pozos
Date	9 Feb 2001
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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia III - Arango

Parties Signed:
ANDRÉS PASTRANA ARANGO, FARC-EP
MANUEL MARULANDA VÉLEZ, Presidente de la República

Third parties /

Description This agreement seeks to advance the discussions between the Government and the FARC. It establishes a schedule and agenda for future negotiations. It addressed the shared will for future negotiations and the conditions for dialogue. The parties agree to reinstate the works of the Mesa de Dialogo y Negociacion with substantive issues on the agenda and to discuss the cease fire and hostilities as well as a humanitarian agreement on the next release of soldiers, police personnel and ill guerilleros. In order to avoid the interruption of the negotiation a commission is established. The distention zone was created for the evolution of the process and a mechanism will be created to evaluate and inform the public on achievements and proposals for the zone. They also address the importance of the international community and projects for the eradication of illicit agriculture. They invite all political forces to join the national reconciliation.

Agreement document [CO_010209_Acuerdo De Los Pozos - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	<p>Page 2, Article 11, The national government and FARC–EP invite the political forces signatory to the agreement of Caquetania on 28 February to a meeting in Los Pozos to give renewed energy to the process. We reiterate our invitation to all national figures and organisations who are sceptical of the process to discuss the contributions of all Colombians to the national reconciliation.</p> <p>Page 2, Article 13, We invite all Colombians to support this shared effort, which has the potential to overcome the conflict from which we are suffering.</p>
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	No specific mention.
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 Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 2,

10. FARC-EP does not oppose projects for the manual eradication and substitution of illicit crops but reiterates that such a process must have the agreement of the communities. The national government and FARC agree on the strategic importance of working on the protection and recovery of the environment.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, Article 1,
The national government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC–EP) ratify their desire to continue with the peace process in search of a solution to the conflict by means of dialogue and negotiation to build a developing Colombia with full social justice.

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 Page 2, Article 10,
FARC-EP does not oppose projects for the manual eradication and substitution of illicit crops but reiterates that such a process must have the agreement of the communities. The national government and FARC agree on the strategic importance of working on the protection and recovery of the environment.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Pages 1-2, Article 8,
The demilitarised zone has been established solely for the development of the process with full guarantees and security for the parties. The National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation will establish an internal mechanism to periodically evaluate the report on the compliance and purpose of the zone by 15 February at the latest.

Page 1, Article 5,
We agree that the Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiations will restart its work on 14 February, returning to the substantial issues of the agenda and beginning discussion of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities.

Police Page 1, Article 6,
The humanitarian agreement to allow the release of sick soldiers, police and guerrillas will be expedited.

Armed forces Page 1, Article 6,
The humanitarian agreement to allow the release of sick soldiers, police and guerrillas will be expedited.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, Article 3, The government and FARC–EP agree on the importance of making progress in the talks on the mechanisms to overcome paramilitarism and reduce the intensity of the conflict. For this purpose, the Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation will create a commission of national figures to produce recommendations in these two areas.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 6, The humanitarian agreement to allow the release of sick soldiers, police and guerrillas will be expedited.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	<p>Page 2, Article 10, FARC–EP does not oppose projects for the manual eradication and substitution of illicit crops but reiterates that such a process must have the agreement of the communities. The national government and FARC agree on the strategic importance of working on the protection and recovery of the environment.</p>
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	<p>Page 1, Article 6, The humanitarian agreement to allow the release of sick soldiers, police and guerrillas will be expedited.</p>
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.

Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, Article 2, After a joint evaluation of the process, we identified achievements and weaknesses and reached full agreement that solid foundations have been created to continue the search for national reconciliation.</p> <p>Page 2, Article 11, The national government and FARC–EP invite the political forces signatory to the agreement of Caquetania on 28 February to a meeting in Los Pozos to give renewed energy to the process. We reiterate our invitation to all national figures and organisations who are sceptical of the process to discuss the contributions of all Colombians to the national reconciliation.</p>

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.
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 2, Article 9, Aware of the importance of the international community to the success of the peace process in Colombia, we invite a group of friendly countries and international organisations to an event on 8 March to inform them about the state and development of the process and encourage their involvement. The National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation will determine the frequency of these meetings.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	UN Peacemaker, https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CO_010209_Acuerdo%20De%20Los%20Pozos.pdf
