

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo Final entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Movimiento Armado Quintin Lame, Campamento de Pueblo Nuevo Caldono-Cauca
Date	27 May 1991
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	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia I - Gaviria

Parties

For the national government:
JESUS ANTONIO BEJARANO, Peace Council
CARLOS EDUARDO JARAMILLO C., Council Adviser
ALVARO HERNANDEZ, Council Adviser
TOMAS CONCHA S., Council Adviser
HUMBERTO VERGARA P. Council Adviser
GONZALO DE FRANCISCO Z., Council Adviser
GABRIEL RESTREPO F., Council Adviser

For MAQL:
Chief of staff:

GILDARDO FERNANDEZ
CARLOS ANDRADE
RICARDO ROMERO
RUBEN DARIO MONROY
RICHARD SANCHEZ
FRANKY GUERRERO

Political leadership:
LEONARDO ULCUE
CIRO TIQUE
IVAN QUINTERO
FERNANDO MUÑOZ
GABRIEL MARTINEZ

Third parties

International monitors:
The World Council of Indigenous Peoples:
DONALD ROJAS, President
RODRIGO CONTRERAS

The Spanish Human Rights Association:
LUIS OTERO FERNANDEZ

Description

Building on the 1990 negotiations, provided for arrangements similar to above agreements (i.e. DDR of armed group and provision for transforming the group into a political party with representation at the National Constituent Assembly).

Agreement document

[CO_910527_Acuerdo Final Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El Movimiento Armado Quintin Lame - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[CO_910527_Acuerdo Final Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El Movimiento Armado Quintin Lame - SP.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 Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive

Page 5, IV. Human Rights,

To promote respect for human rights and their defence, particularly in indigenous communities, MAQL will propose two members for appointment to the Commission to Overcome Violence, subject to consultation with the members of the commission and the Popular Liberation Army (Ejército Popular de Liberación, EPL). It is proposed to recommend that the commission study the conclusions of the forum on this issue held in the Pueblo Nuevo camp in April and the working document drawn up by the sub-commission for studies on human rights and indigenous rights, noting that this commission was the result of commitments previously made in the peace process. A copy of the study, paying particular attention to the aspects that merit constitutional treatment, will be passed to the corresponding sub-commission of the National Constitutional Assembly for consideration.

Pages 11-12, VIII. Regional Development Works,

The national government will undertake regional works in the municipalities of Popayán, El Tambo, Totoró, Cajibío, Piendamó, Morales, Corinto, Santander, Caloto, Jambaló, Puracé, Caldon, Buenos Aires, Toribio, Páez and Inzá. The provision of funds for each municipality and the works to be carried out in them will be decided by the departmental normalisation council for Cauca, which will have a seat for a permanent representative of MAQL. The total amount for these plans will be COP 600 million, which will be a one-off payment made using funds from the national budget (peace fund). These plans seek to benefit communities, promote the general socio-economic development of regions and channel the resources of government bodies implementing programmes in the agreed municipalities. They also seek to promote support from community and indigenous organisations for this purpose...

[Summary: The Pueblo Nuevo camp was established within the Pueblo Nuevo indigenous shelter]

Pages 12, VIII. Regional Development Works,

On account of the negotiations, the specific needs of the population of Pueblo Nuevo camp and the establishment of the guerrilla movement at the Pueblo Nuevo camp, the national government, has funded the construction of two large halls, an office and a toilet block, fitted out with the respective sanitary, water and electricity installations and a telephone line. These will serve as temporary quarters for members of MAQL and will be subsequently donated to the Pueblo Nuevo community for the use and administration decided independently by its council when they have been completed to an adequate standard.

In line with the previous commitments made to the MAQL negotiating commission, an oral health programme was implemented with government funding and there is a commitment to carry out a second such campaign for which the council will provide the necessary drugs via the instrument managed by MAQL.

The departmental normalisation council will arrange with the various official bodies the implementation of works for some of the 16 agreed municipalities identified as priority during this negotiation process. The national government will support the arrangements in the normalisation council, in line with the commitments acquired during this process.

Other groups

No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 5, III. Guarantees, Article h,
The government is obliged to provide members of the armed movement with two changes of clothes, comprising a pair of boots, a pair of trousers, a shirt, a pair of socks and male or female underwear, in line with the sizes specified by the organisation. The first change of clothes will be provided in the camp in April, in line with the previous commitment. The second will be provided before the surrender of arms, together with one case per person.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 4, III. Guarantees, Article c,
In the camp where the MAQL forces are present, the government commits to facilitate the registration of births with the civil registry, the provision of ID cards for those who do not have such documents and expedite the process for obtaining a military ID and legal certification, provided the interested parties meet the legal requirements.

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 5, III. Guarantees, Article i,

To explain the importance of the political negotiation process and promote the strengthening of democracy through public participation, the government will pay for two pages in a national newspaper on a date indicated by MAQL and three half-page publications in a regional newspaper. Similarly, four segments will be broadcast on different days on the institutional programme Amarillo, Azul, Rojo.

Page 8, VII. Reinsertion Plan, Article 3a. Criteria,

In the design and implementation of the reinsertion plan, the parties will adopt the criterion of taking full advantage of the potential of MAQL members, promoting the maximum interinstitutional cooperation at the various levels of government, civil society and the community in general.

Page 10, VII. Reinsertion Plan, Article 4b. Transition Phase, Technical Training,

Technical training. This part of the programme aims to provide technical training for productive projects, preferably self-managed or based on the solidarity economy. Training programmes will be designed and implemented by various government institutions (e.g. the National Service of Learning [Servicio nacional de aprendizaje, SENA]), the Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Livestock Farming [Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, ICA] and universities), study and research centres, NGOs and foundations, in line with the specific requirements of the demobilised fighters. For these purposes, MAQL's proposals based on two training centres in Toez and Pueblo Nuevo will be studied.

Pages 11-12, VIII. Regional Development Works,

The national government will undertake regional works in the municipalities of Popayán, El Tambo, Totoró, Cajibío, Piendamó, Morales, Corinto, Santander, Caloto, Jambaló, Puracé, Caldono, Buenos Aires, Toribio, Páez and Inzá. The provision of funds for each municipality and the works to be carried out in them will be decided by the departmental normalisation council for Cauca, which will have a seat for a permanent representative of MAQL. The total amount for these plans will be COP 600 million, which will be a one-off payment made using funds from the national budget (peace fund). These plans seek to benefit communities, promote the general socio-economic development of regions and channel the resources of government bodies implementing programmes in the agreed municipalities. They also seek to promote support from community and indigenous organisations for this purpose.

On account of the negotiations, the specific needs of the population of Pueblo Nuevo and the establishment of the guerrilla movement at the Pueblo Nuevo camp, the national government, has funded the construction of two large halls, an office and a toilet block, fitted out with the respective sanitary, water and electricity installations and a telephone line. These will serve as temporary quarters for members of MAQL and will be subsequently donated to the Pueblo Nuevo community for the use and administration decided independently by its council when they have been completed to an adequate standard.

In line with the previous commitments made to the MAQL negotiating commission, an oral health programme was implemented with government funding and there is a commitment to carry out a second such campaign for which the council will provide the necessary drugs via the instrument managed by MAQL.

The departmental normalisation council will arrange with the various official bodies the implementation of works for some of the 16 agreed municipalities identified as priority during this negotiation process. The national government will support the arrangements in the normalisation council, in line with the commitments acquired during this process.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** Page 2-3, I. Surrender of Arms,
Upon request by the Quintin Lame Armed Movement (Movimiento Armado Quintín Lame, MAQL), it is agreed to request that the Confederation of Evangelical Churches verifies compliance with the commitments made by the parties during the peace negotiation process.
[...]

Page 3, II. International and National Monitoring,
Upon request by MAQL, it is agreed to request that the Confederation of Evangelical Churches verifies compliance with the commitments made by the parties during the peace negotiation process.

**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 Page 3,

III. GUARANTEES

As a result of the peace negotiation process, the concomitant surrender of arms and the decision of the MAQL forces to rejoin civil life and fully participate in national democracy, the government makes the following guarantees:

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 5, III. Guarantees, Article i,
To explain the importance of the political negotiation process and promote the strengthening of democracy through public participation, the government will pay for two pages in a national newspaper on a date indicated by MAQL and three half-page publications in a regional newspaper. Similarly, four segments will be broadcast on different days on the institutional programme Amarillo, Azul, Rojo.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups
Pages 6-7, V. SECURITY PLAN

1. For the security of members of MAQL, the government will provide a security service comprising a total of four teams with the same level of protection...The government will allocate three bullet-proof vests for the protection of MAQL leaders.
5. To facilitate the travel of protected leaders, the special fund for peace under Law 35, 1982, will be used to pay the travel expenses of DIJIN or DAS bodyguards assigned for their protection.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI

Rights institutions→NHRI→Mentions of NHRI

Page 5, IV. Human Rights,

To promote respect for human rights and their defence, particularly in indigenous communities, MAQL will propose two members for appointment to the Commission to Overcome Violence, subject to consultation with the members of the commission and the Popular Liberation Army (Ejército Popular de Liberación, EPL).

It is proposed to recommend that the commission study the conclusions of the forum on this issue held in the Pueblo Nuevo camp in April and the working document drawn up by the sub-commission for studies on human rights and indigenous rights, noting that this commission was the result of commitments previously made in the peace process. A copy of the study, paying particular attention to the aspects that merit constitutional treatment, will be passed to the corresponding sub-commission of the National Constitutional Assembly for consideration.

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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Pages 11-12, VIII. Regional Development Works,</p> <p>The national government will undertake regional works in the municipalities of Popayán, El Tambo, Totoró, Cajibío, Piendamó, Morales, Corinto, Santander, Caloto, Jambaló, Puracé, Caldono, Buenos Aires, Toribio, Páez and Inzá. The provision of funds for each municipality and the works to be carried out in them will be decided by the departmental normalisation council for Cauca, which will have a seat for a permanent representative of MAQL. The total amount for these plans will be COP 600 million, which will be a one-off payment made using funds from the national budget (peace fund). These plans seek to benefit communities, promote the general socio-economic development of regions and channel the resources of government bodies implementing programmes in the agreed municipalities. They also seek to promote support from community and indigenous organisations for this purpose.</p> <p>On account of the negotiations, the specific needs of the population of Pueblo Nuevo and the establishment of the guerrilla movement at the Pueblo Nuevo camp, the national government, has funded the construction of two large halls, an office and a toilet block, fitted out with the respective sanitary, water and electricity installations and a telephone line. These will serve as temporary quarters for members of MAQL and will be subsequently donated to the Pueblo Nuevo community for the use and administration decided independently by its council when they have been completed to an adequate standard.</p> <p>In line with the previous commitments made to the MAQL negotiating commission, an oral health programme was implemented with government funding and there is a commitment to carry out a second such campaign for which the council will provide the necessary drugs via the instrument managed by MAQL.</p> <p>The departmental normalisation council will arrange with the various official bodies the implementation of works for some of the 16 agreed municipalities identified as priority during this negotiation process. The national government will support the arrangements in the normalisation council, in line with the commitments acquired during this process.</p>
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	<p>Page 8, VII. Reinsertion Plan, Article 3b. Criteria,</p> <p>The parties will make a special effort to call for the support of private enterprise and the international community to ensure the success of the reinsertion process, in addition to the action of the indigenous communities and councils of Cauca in particular, in order to find the best conditions for the economic and social adaptation of veterans in their communities of origin.</p>
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 No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 2-3, I. Surrender of Arms,

Upon request by the Quintin Lame Armed Movement (Movimiento Armado Quintín Lame, MAQL), it is agreed to request that the Confederation of Evangelical Churches verifies compliance with the commitments made by the parties during the peace negotiation process.

Page 3, I. Surrender of Arms, Article 1,

MAQL will provide the full list of arms, ammunition, explosives and equipment for the exclusive use of the armed forces for evaluation by the national government.

Page 3, I. Surrender of Arms, Article 2,

Arms, ammunition, explosives and military equipment will be rendered unusable for war. Explosive material will be detonated and equipment incinerated at the Pueblo Nuevo camp on the aforementioned date.

Page 3, I. Surrender of Arms, Article 3,

It is agreed to appoint the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, an international institute that will be invited by both parties, to receive arms and melt them down on 31 May.

Page 3, III. Guarantees,

As a result of the peace negotiation process, the concomitant surrender of arms and the decision of the MAQL forces to rejoin civil life and fully participate in national democracy, the government makes the following guarantees:

Page 3, III. Guarantees, Article a,

Termination of punishments and criminal proceedings as set out in Decree 213, 22 January 1991, for all members of the guerrilla organisation, provided these are for political offences or appurtenances and in line with the demands and requirements set out in the decree. MAQL will submit on this date the full list of its organisation's military forces in as much detail as possible, indicating people deprived of liberty and the authority dealing with the case.

Page 4, III. Guarantees, Article b,

On 31 May, the government will provide safe-conducts to all members of MAQL for the offences covered by Decree 213, 22 January 1991, based on the list to be submitted by the organisation to allow access to the legal benefits set out in the aforementioned provision.

Page 4, III. Guarantees, Article c,

In the camp where the MAQL forces are present, the government commits to facilitate the registration of births with the civil registry, the provision of ID cards for those who do not have such documents and expedite the process for obtaining a military ID and legal certification, provided the interested parties meet the legal requirements.

Page 4, III. Guarantees, Article d,

Following the surrender of arms or the end of life in camps, the government will provide a monthly subsistence payment of COP 12 million for all members of the guerrilla organisation for six months. This sum will be paid within the first 10 days of each month to the Sol y Tierra foundation, established by MAQL. The foundation will manage and pay beneficiaries of Decree 213, 22 January 1991, in line with the purposes for which this sum is provided. At the end of the six months, the payment may only be extended if the productive programmes or educational projects could not be completed by the planned

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

[Summary: For detailed DDR provisions see DDR.]

Page 5, IV. Human Rights,

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It is proposed to recommend that the commission study the conclusions of the forum on this issue held in the Pueblo Nuevo camp in April and the working document drawn up by the sub-commission for studies on human rights and indigenous rights, noting that this commission was the result of commitments previously made in the peace process. A copy of the study, paying particular attention to the aspects that merit constitutional treatment, will be passed to the corresponding sub-commission of the National Constitutional Assembly for consideration.

Page 5-6, V. Security Plan, Article 1,

For the security of members of MAQL, the government will provide a security service comprising a total of four teams with the same level of protection. Two will be based in Bogota and the other two in Popayán. One of these teams will include the team currently providing security to the permanent spokesperson for the National Constitutional Assembly, which consists of a special vehicle and two bodyguards. The remainder will comprise one bodyguard and one vehicle. Each service will include the corresponding duly licensed arms and communication equipment. The government will allocate three bullet-proof vests for the protection of MAQL leaders.

Page 6, V. Security Plan, Article 2,

The MAQL national head of security will have a seat on the Security Plan Commission, which reports to the normalisation council, and as such, will be entitled to coordinate all aspects related to the security of MAQL members with the Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN), the Department of Security (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad, DAS) and the special fund for peace.

MAQL insists on the correct functioning of security teams, since the team for the constitutional spokesperson has exhibited irregularities.

Page 6, V. Security Plan, Article 3,

The MAQL national head of security will have a seat on the Security Plan Commission, which reports to the normalisation council, and as such, will be entitled to coordinate all aspects related to the security of MAQL members with the Criminal and Interpol Investigation Division (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN), the Department of Security (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad, DAS) and the special fund for peace.

MAQL insists on the correct functioning of security teams, since the team for the constitutional spokesperson has exhibited irregularities.

Page 6, V. Security Plan, Article 4,

The security commission will undertake periodic assessments of the security plan and will conduct a joint general assessment six months after the signing of this agreement to review the coverage of risks and any new requirements, such as cancelling or modifying the adopted measures. Security equipment provided under this agreement will remain the property of the government and may be reallocated by the government, the council or state security services if the joint assessment deems levels of risk have disappeared or fallen.

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 Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 3, III. Guarantees, Article a,
Termination of punishments and criminal proceedings as set out in Decree 213, 22 January 1991, for all members of the guerrilla organisation, provided these are for political offences or appurtenances and in line with the demands and requirements set out in the decree. MAQL will submit on this date the full list of its organisation's military forces in as much detail as possible, indicating people deprived of liberty and the authority dealing with the case.

Page 4, III. Guarantees, Article b,
On 31 May, the government will provide safe-conducts to all members of MAQL for the offences covered by Decree 213, 22 January 1991, based on the list to be submitted by the organisation to allow access to the legal benefits set out in the aforementioned provision.

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 International monitors:
The World Council of Indigenous Peoples:
DONALD ROJAS, President
RODRIGO CONTRERAS

The Spanish Human Rights Association:
LUIS OTERO FERNANDEZ

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 3,
3. It is agreed to appoint the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, an international institute that will be invited by both parties, to receive arms and melt them down on 31 May.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3, II. International and National Monitoring,
Upon request by MAQL, it is agreed to request that the Confederation of Evangelical Churches verifies compliance with the commitments made by the parties during the peace negotiation process.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Source: Acuerdos con el EPL, MAQL y CRS, Diálogos con la CGSB, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1990-1994, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book III) p. 198