

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo sobre el Acompañamiento Nacional e Internacional a la Mesa de Dialogo y Negociacion
Date	7 Feb 2002
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	<p>For the Government CAMILO GOMEZ, High Commissioner for Peace JUAN GABRIEL URIBE, Special Adviser MANUEL SALAZAR REINALDO BOTERO, Negotiator RICARDO CORREA, Negotiator</p> <p>For FARC-EP: RAUL REYES, Spokesperson JOAQUIN GOMEZ, Spokesperson CARLOS ANTONIO LOZADA, Spokesperson SIMON TRINIDAD, Spokesperson ANDRES PARIS, Spokesperson</p>
Third parties	The agreement notes that the meeting was held in the presence of representatives of the Facilitating Commission, the Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Catholic Church of Colombia.
Description	This agreement establishes the role of the international community in the negotiations between the Government and the FARC. It also calls on the UN Secretary-General to provide his Good Offices and permanently accompany the negotiation process. 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. 274

Agreement document [CO_020207_Acuerdo Sobre El Acompañamiento Nacional E Internacional - 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 Page 2, Recitals, Article 5,
In the Agreement on the Consensus Timeline for the Future of the Peace Process the national government and FARC–EP expressed their gratitude for the role played by the facilitating countries, the Catholic Church and the Special Adviser of the United Nations, and they agreed to define “the channels for more active international participation in support”.

Page 2, Article 3,
Request the Catholic Church of Colombia, represented by Monsignor Alberto Giraldo, President of the Episcopal Conference, or his representative, to provide permanent support and good offices to the National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation.

Traditional/religious leaders Page 2, Recitals, Article 5,
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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	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 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	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 Page 1

In implementation of the Agreement of Los Pozos, in Communication No. 27, dated 9 March 2001, the parties agreed to “the National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation has decided to create a Facilitation Commission of ten countries, which will meet every two months to receive information about the progress of the process and guide, coordinate and facilitate, among other aspects, a twice-yearly meeting with all the friendly countries to hear their opinions in the context of moral, political, economic and technical support and incentivise their cooperation through various activities”.

3. The following are members of the International Facilitation Commission: Canada, Cuba, France, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

Enforcement mechanism [The agreement as a whole provides an implementation and negotiation mechanism for the process.]

Page 2, Article 2,

‘Request the Secretary General of the United Nations, via his Special Adviser, to provide permanent support and good offices for the National Roundtable for Dialogue and Negotiation.’

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker, https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CO_020207_Acuerdo%20Sobre%20El%20Acompa%C3%B1amiento%20Nacional%20E%20Internacional.pdf
