

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Declaración Conjunta del Gobierno Nacional y el PRT, Don Gabriel, Ovejas, Sucre
Date	28 Dec 1990
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 I - Gaviria

Parties Not signed but stated to be the document of:

for the national government, Jesús Antonio Bejarano A., of the Presidential Council for Reconciliation, Normalisation and Restoration, and Carlos Eduardo Jaramillo C., Gonzalo de Francisco, Tomás Concha, Álvaro Hernández and Gabriel Restrepo, advisers to the Presidential Council; for the Revolutionary Workers Party (Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, PRT), leaders and commanders Valentín González, Sergio Sierra and Pablo Roncallo.

Third parties -

Description In this agreement the parties reaffirm that the proposition is to find a political solution to the conflict PRT announces its ceasefire intention (6 days before the sessions of the National Assembly) and its wish for political, economic and social reinsertion. Tje PRT will be part of a commission of members of said National Assembly which will in front of members of the government and PRT will throw the weapons into the Caribbean Sea, explosives will be exploded and burnt. The government grants the PRT a representative in the National Assembly, all necessary consultations will take place for said representative to gain the rights of full members. The PRT requires guarantees that it will be allowed to proceed with its demands through political representation in exchange for the ceasefire. As part of bilateral commissions, provisions will be put in place for full reinsertion, security, education and regional planning A compromise act will be signed with the objective of guaranteeing development and the commitment of dealing with agreed topics.

Agreement document [CO_901228_DECLARACIÓN CONJUNTA DEL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y EL PRT - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_901228_DECLARACIÓN CONJUNTA DEL GOBIERNO NACIONAL Y EL PRT.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) 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 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 general Page 1, Article 1,
The national government and PRT reaffirm that the purpose of the process is the political solution to the armed conflict, the expansion of democracy in the country, strict respect for human rights and contributing to the reconciliation of Colombians.

Page 2, Article 6,
As a fundamental part of the surrender of arms, the national government must provide full guarantees to PRT to allow it to function as a political group. Similarly, as a consequence of the work by the bilateral commissions created in the agreements signed so far, the plans for reinsertion, security, the promotion and defence of human rights, and regional development must be fully underway by the date of the surrender of arms.

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 1, Article 1,
The national government and PRT reaffirm that the purpose of the process is the political solution to the armed conflict, the expansion of democracy in the country, strict respect for human rights and contributing to the reconciliation of Colombians.

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 Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 1, Article 3,
The surrender of arms will take place seven days before the start of the sessions of the National Constitutional Assembly, and arms will be surrendered under a procedure agreed by the parties to a special commission of members from the constitutional assembly, which, in the presence of members of the national government and PRT, will dump the arms into the Caribbean Sea, rendering them unusable for war. Explosives and equipment for the exclusive use of state security bodies will be detonated and incinerated.

Page 1, Article 5,
Immediately after the surrender of arms, the national government will provide amnesty to PRT members under the terms of the procedure set out in the memorandum of commitment and the decree issued for this purpose.

Page 2, Article 6,
As a fundamental part of the surrender of arms, the national government must provide full guarantees to PRT to allow it to function as a political group. Similarly, as a consequence of the work by the bilateral commissions created in the agreements signed so far, the plans for reinsertion, security, the promotion and defence of human rights, and regional development must be fully underway by the date of the surrender of arms

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, Article 2, As a result of the above, PRT announces its willingness to surrender arms and rejoin the country's political, social and economic life as an expression of its desire for peace and a fairer and more democratic society for Colombia.</p> <p>[Summary: For detailed DDR provisions see DDR.]</p> <p>Page 1, Article 4, The national government awards PRT a permanent spokesperson on the National Constitutional Assembly and PRT may engage in the required consultations with the various members of the assembly to allow this spokesperson to attain full rights.</p>
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	<p>Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 2, Article 5, Immediately after the surrender of arms, the national government will provide amnesty to PRT members under the terms of the procedure set out in the memorandum of commitment and the decree issued for this purpose.</p>
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, Article 1, The national government and PRT reaffirm that the purpose of the process is the political solution to the armed conflict, the expansion of democracy in the country, strict respect for human rights and contributing to the reconciliation of Colombians.

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	Page 2, Article 7, The national government and PRT will sign a memorandum of commitment as a constituent part of this agreement to guarantee the implementation of and compliance with the agreed matters.
Related cases	No specific mention.
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. 181
