

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Comunicado de las Comisiones Facilitadora y Verificadora del Proceso de Paz con el Movimiento Jaime Bateman Cayón.
<b>Date</b>	11 Apr 1996
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia II - Samper

**Parties** Facilitating Commission  
Verification Commission

**Third parties** -

**Description** This is a communication by the verification and the facilitating commissions after interruptions of the negotiations due to turbulences in the designated zone asking the FARC to leave the zone the détente in which the MJBC members have assembled and to allow the pursuit of their negotiation with the government. They also ask the national guards to leave the zone and to restore conditions as previously agreed.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_960411\\_COMUNICADO DE LAS COMISIONES FACILITADORA CON EL MOV CAYON - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### 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.

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## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## 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.

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## Governance

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	Page 1, Article 5, On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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**Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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**Human rights and equality**

<b>Human rights/RoL general</b>	Page 1, Article 5, On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process.
<b>Bill of rights/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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### **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.

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### **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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### **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.

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### **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.

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### **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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** Page 1, Article 4,  
Similarly, we request that the national army also withdraw from the zone under the previously agreed conditions.

**DDR** Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions  
Page 1, Article 1,  
It is publicly known that at the start of the peace process between the government and the Jaime Bateman Cayón Movement, an “initial demilitarised zone” was agreed and defined in the municipality of Miranda, Cauca, which will be in force until 30 May 1996 (communications dated 27 December 1995 and 8 February 1996). This zone aims to create the necessary conditions for a first phase of negotiations. As such, the parties solemnly undertake to respect the zone and not unilaterally interrupt the negotiations.

Page 1, Article 2,  
The events of the previous days (29 March – 1 April 1996) have caused serious difficulties in the aforementioned demilitarised zone and have altered the circumstances required for the normal development of the talks.

Page 1, Article 5,  
On behalf of the people living in the zone, we request that all parties involved in this problem, in line with current international agreements, respect the integrity and legitimate rights of the civil population and heed calls by the public to defend its peace process.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** Page 1, Article 3,  
Conscious of the importance of this peace process, we urge the secretariat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, FARC) to fully cooperate, withdrawing its members from the zone and fully leaving the negotiating parties at liberty.

**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.

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**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.

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**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.



<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	Page 1, Article 6, We express our firm commitment to continue supporting this process. We are willing to continue our facilitation and verification work to allow the government and the Jaime Bateman Cayón Movement to continue with the negotiations in line with the planned schedule.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	En ausencia de un proceso de paz: Acuerdos Parciales y Mandato Ciudadano por la Paz, Biblioteca de la Paz – 1994-1998, Fundación Cultura Democrática, Ed. Álvaro Villarraga Sarmiento, Bogotá D.C., 2009 (book IV) p. 201

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