

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Acuerdo entre Gobierno Nacional y las Autodefensas unidas de Colombia para la zona de Ubicación en Tierralta (Acuerdo de Fátima)
Date	13 May 2004
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 - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia IV - Uribe
Parties	National Govt, AUC

Third parties	Witness: For the OEA, MAPP/OEA support mission Sergio Caramagna For the Cath Church Monsenor Julio Cesar Vidal
Description	Establishes large concentration zone in Cordona to facilitate and consolidate the negotiation process between the parties (i.e. DDR), improve verification of the ceasefire, and establish a timetable for demobilization.

Agreement document [CO_040513_Acuerdo de Fatima-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	Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Pages 2-3, Article 6. Basic rules of operation, ... d. The Committee for Security and Coexistence will permanently operate in the Special Concentration Zone. The committee will comprise: one representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, one representative of OAS–MAPP and one representative of AUC. The committee will also have the following permanent guests: the church, a representative of the Ministry of Defence, the mayor of Tierralta, the departmental government of Córdoba, a representative of the community and any other agreed representatives. ...
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 1, Untitled Preamble, The High Commissioner for Peace, in representation of the national government, and the members of the Negotiating Chiefs of Staff for the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia, AUC), present on 12–13 May 2004, in Santa Fe de Ralito, supported by the Organisation of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (OAS–MAPP) and the Catholic Church, have reached the following agreement to govern the operation of the Special Concentration Zone in Tierralta, Córdoba.</p> <p>Pages 2-3, Article 6. Basic rules of operation, ... b. The national government and OAS–MAPP will have two offices in the Special Concentration Zone, whose security is the responsibility of the Colombian public forces. ... d. The Committee for Security and Coexistence will permanently operate in the Special Concentration Zone. The committee will comprise: one representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, one representative of OAS–MAPP and one representative of AUC. The committee will also have the following permanent guests: the church, a representative of the Ministry of Defence, the mayor of Tierralta, the departmental government of Córdoba, a representative of the community and any other agreed representatives. ... k. OAS–MAPP will receive a report on the media and equipment for communication in the power of civilians or AUC members operating in the zone. l. OAS–MAPP will undertake a process to provide information and raise awareness among the communities who are resident in the zone.</p> <p>Page 4, Article 8. Verification, a. OAS–MAPP will verify compliance with this agreement and the commitments made. b. The Verification Committee will operate inside the zone and will be responsible for supporting OAS–MAPP in verifying the cessation of hostilities at the national level. c. The Verification Committee will comprise one member of OAS–MAPP, one representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and one representative of AUC. The committee will produce a procedure for receiving and handling complaints, information and reports of violations of the cessation of hostilities.</p>

**Traditional/
religious leaders** Page 1, Untitled Preamble,
The High Commissioner for Peace, in representation of the national government, and the members of the Negotiating Chiefs of Staff for the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia, AUC), present on 12–13 May 2004, in Santa Fe de Ralito, supported by the Organisation of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (OAS–MAPP) and the Catholic Church, have reached the following agreement to govern the operation of the Special Concentration Zone in Tierralta, Córdoba.

**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 Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
[Summary]
The agreement as a whole provides for the establishment of a demilitarized zone, to facilitate the peace process between the Colombian government and the AUC, to help ensure the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of the paramilitaries. For a more detailed summary please see 'DDR'.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	<p>Page 4, Article 7, Security of the zone,</p> <p>a. The Colombian public forces will be responsible for securing the perimeter of the zone and controlling access.</p> <p>b. People and vehicles entering the zone will be searched and subject to the security measures established for this purpose.</p> <p>c. Measures to allow the installation of an internal security cordon to protect AUC will be taken in coordination with the public forces.</p> <p>d. A security plan will be established and this will be periodically reviewed by the Committee for Security and Coexistence.</p>
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions [Summary]</p> <p>The agreement as a whole provides for the establishment of a demilitarized zone, to facilitate the peace process between the Colombian government and the AUC, to help ensure the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of the paramilitaries. The limits of the zone have been outlined in a resolution issued by the President of the Republic. It will have a duration of six month and any offensive operations against AUC members inside the demarcated territory will be suspended for the duration of the zone. Furthermore, the agreement includes guiding principles and basic rules of operation for the demilitarized zone. Colombian public forces will be responsible for the security of the zone. For details please see 'armed forces'. Further detailed information can be found unter 'enforcement mechanism', 'civil society' and 'religious groups'.</p>
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 [Summary] The Organisation of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (OAS-MAPP) is supporting the operation of the Special Concentration Zone and will also verify compliance with the agreement. For details please see 'civil society' and 'enforcement mechanism'.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 4, Article 8. Verification,

a. OAS-MAPP will verify compliance with this agreement and the commitments made.

b. The Verification Committee will operate inside the zone and will be responsible for supporting OAS-MAPP in verifying the cessation of hostilities at the national level.

c. The Verification Committee will comprise one member of OAS-MAPP, one representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and one representative of AUC. The committee will produce a procedure for receiving and handling complaints, information and reports of violations of the cessation of hostilities.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

cited in Theidon MJIL 2006. UN peacemaker
