

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo sobre el Acompañamiento Nacional e Internacional a la Mesa de Dialogo y Negociacion
<b>Date</b>	7 Feb 2002
<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 III - Arango

<b>Parties</b>	<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>
<b>Third parties</b>	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.
<b>Description</b>	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

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	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,  
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.

**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**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

---

## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

---

## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	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.

<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

---

#### **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	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](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CO_020207_Acuerdo%20Sobre%20El%20Acompa%C3%B1amiento%20Nacional%20E%20Internacional.pdf)

---