

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Comunicado Conjunto 5: Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El de Liberacion Nacional (ELN) JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ELN)APPLICATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE UNITED NATIONS' PARTICIPATION IN THE VERIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BILATERAL, TEMPORARY AND NATIONAL CEASEFIRE (CFBTN) AGREED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ELN)
Date	24 Sep 2017
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 -
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Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process Colombia VI - Government-ELN post-2015 process

Parties -

Third parties -

Description -

Agreement document [CO_170924_comunicado-conjunto-5-solicitud-onu-verificacion-cese-fuego-elN-1_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_170924_Comunicado Conjunto 5_ES.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	<p>Page 1, Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>This MV&V will have the participation of delegates from the Government - Fuerza Publica, the ELN, the United Nations, and the Catholic Church. Its members will not carry weapons and will enjoy security guarantees in accordance with the provisions of the Security and Protection Protocol.</p> <p>Page 3, Local Level</p> <p>The local bodies, formed by the UN with the assistance of the Catholic Church through their diocesan committees, will be in charge of observing, collecting, recording and analysing information in sectors that have been given a communally-agreed greater emphasis, with respect to compliance by the National Government and the ELN of the provisions of the CFBTN Agreement.</p>
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	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
Page 1, Preamble
The Government of Colombia and the National Liberation Army (ELN) reached a Bilateral, Temporary and National Ceasefire Agreement (CFBTN) on September 4, whereby they have together agreed on the protocols that will allow this to be implemented, valid from 1 October 2017 and until 9 January 2018.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Summary: Agreement refers continuously to ELN

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	No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 1, Preamble

In this framework, the Government and the ELN have agreed to establish a Verification and Implementation Mechanism (MV&V), which will be responsible for verifying compliance with the CFBTN Agreement, which will come into force on 1 October 2017 through 9 January 2018. This MV&V will have the participation of delegates from the Government - Fuerza Publica, the ELN, the United Nations, and the Catholic Church. Its members will not carry weapons and will enjoy security guarantees in accordance with the provisions of the Security and Protection Protocol.

Page 1, Preamble

...

It will be the MV&V that will ensure compliance with the CFBTN Agreement, and will coordinate with delegates from the Government and the ELN to prevent incidents and respond promptly and effectively to any eventualities or contingencies that may arise. For the foregoing, permanent communication channels will be established. The Mechanism will collect the relevant information and produce reports on compliance with the provisions of this Agreement.

Page 1, Preamble

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The MV&V will analyse impartially any threats or violations of the rules and commitments agreed between the National Government and the ELN for the CFBTN. Likewise, it will inform the public opinion and the Public Talks Table on a monthly basis of its results. The functions of the MV&V for the CFBTN Agreement will be fulfilled in three (3) instances: National, Regional and Local.

Page 1, National Level

The international component will coordinate the National Instance and will be in charge of resolving any possible disagreements between the representatives of the National Government and the ELN. The MV&V International Component will be in charge of presenting to the MV&V the result of its monitoring of the CFBTN; submit recommendations; and be a spokesperson regarding compliance with the CFBTN Agreement, in order to guarantee and provide impartiality and transparency within the functions of the MV&V.

Page 2, Regional Level

The regional instances, formed by the UN with the assistance of the Catholic Church, will be in charge of issuing the recommendations that are considered necessary to be implemented by the local authorities.

Also, they will refer to the national instance any information on serious incidents that it must assume instead. If the incident is appropriate for the regional instance's scope, it will submit its report and respective recommendations.

Page 3, Local Level

The local bodies, formed by the UN with the assistance of the Catholic Church through their diocesan committees, will be in charge of observing, collecting, recording and analysing information in sectors that have been given a communally-agreed greater emphasis, with respect to compliance by the National Government and the ELN of the provisions of the CFBTN Agreement. Also, it will see out the necessary coordination with the National Government - Fuerza Publica and the ELN for the local authority, in the terms of the CFBTN Agreement, in order to avoid incidents. With this goal, the ELN will maintain communication within its levels, through its own channels, to inform and coordinate with the UN delegates all the activities related to the CFBTN to avoid incidents. The National Government- Fuerza Publica will also maintain permanent communication within its units located in their respective jurisdictions, and will be

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz
<http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/dialogos-eln/Paginas/Comunicados-conjuntos/Comunicados-Conjuntos-Dialogos-ELN.aspx>
