

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Joint Communiqué: Final Agreement, Plebiscite and Ceasefire
Date	7 Oct 2016
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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Colombia V - Santos
Parties	-

Third parties -

Description -

Agreement document [CO_161007_Joint_communique_Final_agreement_plebiscite_and_cessfire.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 2,

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4. In parallel, we will keep on moving forward in starting the operation of trustbuilding measures of a humanitarian nature, such as the search for people deemed as missing, the humanitarian de-mining pilot plans, the voluntary substitution of illicit crops, the commitments regarding the release of minors from the camps and regarding the situation of individuals deprived of their freedom.

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,</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. We reiterate the commitment undertaken by the President of the Republic and the Commander of the FARC – EP to maintain the Final and Bilateral Ceasefire and End of the Hostilities decreed this past August 29, and the monitoring and verification in charge of the tripartite mechanism. As well as the guarantees for the security and protection of the communities in their territories, as determined by the parties in the Protocol.</p> <p>Page 2.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. The delegations thank the International Committee of the Red Cross for its ongoing support, Chile and Venezuela for their accompaniment, and most of all Cuba and Norway for their intense and devoted task in support of the construction of the peace agreements for Colombia, their constant contribution toward the search for solutions during difficult moments, and their willingness to continue supporting the peace process.</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

Page 1,

The delegations of the National Government and the FARC – EP, after meeting in Havana with the guarantor countries and with the Head of the UN Special Mission in Colombia, Jean Arnault, wish to inform the public opinion that:

...

We recognize, however, that a majority those who took part in the Plebiscite held this past October 2 voted in favor of NO, even if the difference was very narrow. Within the framework of the presidential authorities granted by the Political Constitution, it is convenient for us to continue listening to the different sectors of society, in a swift and effective process, in order to understand their concerns and promptly determine a solution through the paths stated in the ruling of the Constitutional Court, C-379 of 2016. The proposals for adjustments and clarifications resulting from this process will be discussed between the National Government and the FARC – EP in order to provide guarantees for all.

Prisons and detention

Page 2,

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Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 2,

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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 Page 2,

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**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1,

...

2. We reiterate the commitment undertaken by the President of the Republic and the Commander of the FARC – EP to maintain the Final and Bilateral Ceasefire and End of the Hostilities decreed this past August 29, and the monitoring and verification in charge of the tripartite mechanism. As well as the guarantees for the security and protection of the communities in their territories, as determined by the parties in the Protocol.

In order to strengthen this Ceasefire, we have agreed on a protocol, aimed at preventing any incident in the pre-grouping zones in the established quadrants and to ensure a climate of security and tranquility with the full application of all the rules that govern the Final and Bilateral Ceasefire and End of the Hostilities.

The Tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, with the participation of the Government and the FARC – EP and the coordination of United Nations’ mission will be in charge of monitoring and verifying compliance with the protocol, in particular compliance with the rules that govern the Ceasefire.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 2,

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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 Page 2,

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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 Page 1,

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promptly determine a solution through the paths stated in the ruling of the Constitutional Court, C-379 of 2016. The proposals for adjustments and clarifications resulting from this process will be discussed between the National Government and the FARC – EP in order to provide guarantees for all.

International mission/force/similar Page 2,
...

3. For that purpose, we ask the Secretary General of the United Nations, and through him, the Security Council, to authorize the United Nations' Mission in Colombia to exercise the duties of monitoring, verification, conflict resolution, recommendations, reports and coordination of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism set forth in Resolution 2261 (2016) in reference to the aforementioned

Protocol.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 1,

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Page 2,

Likewise, we invite the countries that contribute to the Mission with unarmed observers to continue deploying their men and women, who will continue to have all the necessary security guarantees.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Available at: <https://unmc.unmissions.org/en/joint-communique-delegations-national-government-and-farc-ep>
