

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocolo De Veeduría Social Y Los Mecanismos De Protección Humanitaria En El Marco Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT, Entre El Gobierno De La República De Colombia Y El Ejército De Liberación Nacional - ELN
<b>Date</b>	13 Jul 2023
<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>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia VI - Government-ELN post-2015 process

**Parties**

Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Colombia:  
José Otty Patiño Hormaza, Head of delegation  
Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez, High Commissioner for Peace  
Iván Cepeda Castro  
Orlando Romero Reyes  
Horacio Guerrero García  
Olga Lilia Silva López  
Rosmery Quintero Castro  
Carlos Alfonso Rosero  
Adelaida Jiménez Cortés  
Rodrigo Botero García  
Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó  
José Félix Lafaurie Rivera  
Nigeria Rentería Lozano  
Álvaro Matallana Eslava  
María José Pizarro Rodríguez

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN:  
Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation  
Aureliano Carbonell  
Bernardo Téllez  
Manuel Gustavo Martínez  
María Consuelo Tapias  
Isabel Torres  
Simón Pabón  
Mauricio Iguarán

**Third parties**

As observers for the Armed Forces:  
Brig. Gen. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano  
Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto

As witnesses and depositaries (Guarantor countries):  
Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil  
Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba  
Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway  
Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile  
Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States  
Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Permanent accompanying partners:  
Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations  
Secretary-General for Colombia  
Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal  
Conference of Colombia

**Description**

Short protocol on the social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the bilateral ceasefire agreed on between the Government of Columbia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) in the Acuerdo al Cese Bilateral (Cuba Agreement) signed on 9 June 2023.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_230713\\_Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_230713\\_Protocolo De Veeduría Social Y Los Mecanismos De Protección Humanitaria En El Marco Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional Y Temporal.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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** Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive  
**3. Social monitoring**  
Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.  
The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

**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.

**Electoral  
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties  
reform** No specific mention.

## Civil society

**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:**

8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.

It is also based on paragraph 4.2 (d) of the Protocol on the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, which stipulates that the local bodies of the Mechanism should “receive information from the social monitoring network”

...

### **2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire**

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

### **3. Social monitoring**

Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

### **The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:**

4.1. Discretion, agency and independence, and on a voluntary basis.

...

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

### **5. Characteristics of the information**

The information gathered and submitted by the social monitoring network to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall be objective, accurate, verifiable, timely and relevant.

### **6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism**

The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

The national body of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall invite social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism to participate in the social monitoring network.

### **7. Security and protection**

The parties undertake to reject any stigmatization of the social and human rights organizations that participate in the social monitoring network under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

As part of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire, the parties shall also make it possible for organizations to participate freely, spontaneously

<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	<b>The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:</b> 8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.
<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>	No specific mention.
<b>Bill of rights/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	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** Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians  
**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:**  
8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.  
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other  
**8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms**  
Under the agreements on humanitarian action and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols, the peace talks panel may agree to establish any humanitarian protection mechanisms it deems necessary.

**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

#### 7. Security and protection

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The State authorities shall provide protection for the social monitoring network.

### Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Pursuant to the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) (Agreement No. 10), signed on 9 June 2023, the present Protocol establishes the role of the social monitoring network and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the Agreement, as part of the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

...

#### 2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

#### 3. Social monitoring

...

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

#### The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:

...

4.2. Commitment to the peace process, the Mexico Agreement and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

#### 7. Security and protection

The parties undertake to reject any stigmatization of the social and human rights organizations that participate in the social monitoring network under the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

As part of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire, the parties shall also make it possible for organizations to participate freely, spontaneously, autonomously and independently in social monitoring.

...

#### 8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms

Under the agreements on humanitarian action and the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols, the peace talks panel may agree to establish any humanitarian protection mechanisms it deems necessary.

### Police

No specific mention.

<b>Armed forces</b>	<p><b>The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:</b></p> <p>8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.</p>
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Pursuant to the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) (Agreement No. 10), signed on 9 June 2023, the present Protocol establishes the role of the social monitoring network and humanitarian protection mechanisms in the implementation of the Agreement, as part of the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.</p> <p>...</p> <p><b>The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:</b></p> <p>8. The components of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia shall coordinate with social organizations to establish a social monitoring body, which is understood to be a coordinated network of local and regional teams to strengthen monitoring activities aimed at preventing armed incidents between the parties and reporting and raising alerts about the presence of and actions by any armed actor against the life and security of the communities.</p>
<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**

**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** **8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms**

...

(Signed) Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia

**Other international signatory** **8. Humanitarian protection mechanisms**

...

(Signed) Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil

(Signed) Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba

(Signed) Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway

(Signed) Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile

(Signed) Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States

(Signed) Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

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...

**6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism**

The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

## **Enforcement mechanism**

**The present Protocol on social monitoring and humanitarian protection mechanisms is based on paragraph 8 of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire (Agreement No. 10), which reads:**

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It is also based on paragraph 4.2 (d) of the Protocol on the mandate of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, which stipulates that the local bodies of the Mechanism should “receive information from the social monitoring network”

...

### **2. Purpose of monitoring in the context of the temporary bilateral national ceasefire**

The purpose of social monitoring is to provide objective, pertinent and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in order to help them to prevent or respond to incidents that might arise during the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

### **3. Social monitoring**

Social monitoring shall be carried out by a network of local, regional and national ethnic authorities and social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The network shall also include members of the general public, and its goal shall be to provide the local bodies with objective, pertinent and accurate information to support the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

...

### **The social and human rights organizations that participate in social monitoring shall act with:**

4.1. Discretion, agency and independence, and on a voluntary basis.

...

4.3. Responsibility in the handling and supply of objective, relevant and accurate information to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The work of the social monitoring network shall be focused exclusively and directly on the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and its Protocols.

### **5. Characteristics of the information**

The information gathered and submitted by the social monitoring network to the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall be objective, accurate, verifiable, timely and relevant.

### **6. Coordination between the social monitoring network and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism**

The social monitoring network shall coordinate with the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference of Colombia.

The national body of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism shall invite social and human rights organizations with capacity, activities and roots in the territories covered by the local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism to participate in the social monitoring network.

**Related cases**      No specific mention.

**Source**              No specific mention.

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