

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Glosario Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral Nacional Y Temporal -CFBNT Y Sus Protocolos Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional-ELN
Date	13 Jul 2023
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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	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.
Guarantor countries (As witnesses and depositaries):

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 This document provides definitions for key terms utilized within the Agreement and its accompanying Protocols. This glossary, integral to the interpretation and implementation of the ceasefire agreement, is founded on the principle of good faith, ensuring that both parties engage in the peace process with honesty, ethical conduct, and loyalty to the agreed terms. It outlines specific terminologies such as "Component in the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism," "Defensive action," "Deterrent action," and "Verification," among others, to facilitate a shared understanding and operational clarity. This document, subject to amendments by mutual consent, forms a binding part of the ceasefire agreement, underscoring the political commitment of both parties to harmonize efforts for the ceasefire's successful execution and to advance the peace process in Colombia.

Agreement document [CO_230713_Glossary of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional \(ELN\) and its Protocols.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_230713_Glosario Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral Nacional Y Temporal -CFBNT Y Sus Protocolos Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional-ELN.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	No specific mention.
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→Ceasefire provision

The present glossary shall be binding and is open to modifications agreed upon by the parties.

Component in the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism:

Name given to each of the parties and permanent accompanying partners that make up the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, in the various bodies.

Defensive action:

An act or operation intended to prevent the success of an offensive action by an enemy.

Deterrent action:

An act or action aimed at deterring a threatening force from entering in contact, combating or advancing and deploying.

Offensive action:

An act or operation aimed at imposing one's own will on the enemy and diminishing its operational capacity, primarily in order to obtain any sort of military advantage.

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Incident:

An event or set of events caused by one of the parties which, according to the analysis of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, is considered to be a violation of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and the Protocol on specific actions.

Monitoring:

The gathering of information, in various ways, on any event that might be considered an incident that violates the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and the Protocol on specific actions.

Verification:

The process of analysing, evaluating and categorizing events on the basis of the information gathered through monitoring, with the objective of establishing whether an event constitutes an incident that violates the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire and the Protocol on specific actions.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

Intelligence action:

The use of human or technical means to collect, process, analyse and share information obtained from the other party, with the aim of carrying out an offensive action.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	ELN communications liaisons: Persons appointed by the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) to undertake physical or electronic communications with the components in the regional and local bodies of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, and with the ELN component in the national body of the Mechanism.
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	Permanent accompanying partners: Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia
Other international signatory	Guarantor countries (As witnesses and depositaries): 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.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	No specific mention.
