

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Joint Communiqué # 60 regarding the Agreement of the Creation of a Special Jurisdiction for Peace
Date	23 Sep 2015
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Colombia V - Santos
Parties	Government of the Republic of Colombia; the FARC-EP

Third parties

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Description

This short agreement provides for the development of a Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repitition, including creating a Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repitition, a Special Jurisdiction of Peace, and agreements on reparations for victims.

Agreement document

[CO_150923_Joint Communiqué #60 regarding the Agreement for the creation of a Special Jurisdiction for Peace.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender**Participation**

No specific mention.

Equality

No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law

No specific mention.

New institutions

No specific mention.

Violence against women

Violence against women→Sexual violence
Page 1, 4. ... In any case, no amnesty or pardon will be granted for the conducts typified in the national legislation as corresponding to crimes against humanity, genocide, and grave war crimes, among other serious crimes such as the taking hostages or other serious deprivation of liberty, torture, forced displacement, forced disappearance, extra-judicial executions and sexual violence.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice→Past and gender
Women, girls and gender:
Page 1, Point 4.
...
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Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development

No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
