

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint Communiqué, Havana, August 5, 2014
<b>Date</b>	5 Aug 2014
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Colombia V - Santos
<b>Parties</b>	The National Government; the FARC – EP

**Third parties**

-

**Description**

This Communiqué contains four short provisions regarding: Measures aimed at successfully arranging the visits of the victims to Havana; Historical Commission of the conflict and its victims; Sub-commission related to item 3 of the Agenda of the General Agreement: “End of the Conflict”; and Sub-commission on gender.

---

**Agreement document**

[CO\\_140805\\_Joint Communiqué Havana, August 5, 2014.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

---

**Women, girls and gender****Participation**

Participation→Effective participation

Page 1, 1. Measures aimed at successfully arranging the visits of the victims to Havana ...

We have emphasized that the organizers should resort to all necessary mechanisms in order to enable the inclusion of victims residing abroad in the delegations, as well as on the need to guarantee the effective participation of women.

**Equality**

No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women**

No specific mention.

**International law**

No specific mention.

**New institutions**

New institutions→Infrastructure (general)

Page 5, 4. Gender sub-commission

We have agreed that the gender sub-commission will meet in the next dialogue cycle in order to continue ensuring an adequate gender approach on the agreements reached and on an eventual final agreement.

**Violence against women**

No specific mention.

**Transitional justice**

No specific mention.

**Institutional reform**

No specific mention.

**Development**

No specific mention.

**Implementation**

No specific mention.

**Other**

No specific mention.

---