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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Country/entity | Colombia |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | Joint Communiqué #52, Havana |
| Date | 7 Mar 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 | The Government; the FARC – EP |

Third parties

-

Description

This agreement outlines steps for the clean up and decontamination of land from the presence of explosive remnants of war.

Agreement document

[CO_150307_Joint Communiqué #52, Havana.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

No specific mention.

Transitional justice

No specific mention.

Institutional reform

No specific mention.

Development

Development→Other
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The NTS will be carried out in a traditional manner with a questionnaire to be previously submitted to the National Government and the FARC – EP (which will include socio-economic impact data). The questionnaire shall be developed specifically for Colombia. The team will evaluate all available information, shall consult key information sources and will also speak with men and women who live in the affected areas. The results of the NTS will be the basis for the development of a clean-up and decontamination plan.

Implementation

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.
