

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint Report of the Dialogue Table between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army
<b>Date</b>	4 Jun 2015
<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

**Parties** The Government of Colombia; the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC – EP)

**Third parties** -

**Description** This agreement provides for, once the Final Agreement has been signed, to establish an independent, impartial and extra judicial Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_150604\\_Joint Report Dialogue Table.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation  
Page 6, Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition, Selection process  
...  
The selection will be solely based on the nominations and the election will take into account individual selection criteria such as ethical suitability, independence, commitment to human rights and justice, absence of conflicts of interest, and knowledge about the armed conflict, International Humanitarian Law and human rights, and a recognized background in any of these fields. The selection of the commissioners shall also take collective criteria into account, such as gender equity, pluralism, interdisciplinary nature and regional representation.

**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, Para. 7

...

First, the Commission shall contribute to the elucidation of what has happened, in accordance with the elements of the mandate described here below, and to offer a broad explanation about the complexity of the conflict, so as to promote a shared understanding among the society, in particular about the least known aspects of the conflict. In this sense, we welcome the visit and the pronouncement made during this cycle by Zainab Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations on Sexual Violence in Conflicts, and we undertake to attend to her recommendations.

Page 8, Participation of the victims and society in relation to Item

...

Among the victimizing facts represented, testimonies were heard about forced displacement, homicide, tortured, enforced disappearance, kidnapping, sexual violence, extrajudicial executions and forced recruitment of minors, among others.

**Transitional justice** Transitional justice→Past and gender

Page 1, Para. 7

...

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Page 2, Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition,  
Guiding criteria: Differential and gender approach

In developing its mandate and functions, the Commission will take into account different experiences, differential impacts and particular individual conditions on the basis of sex, gender, age, ethnicity or disability, and those of the populations or sectors in vulnerable conditions or particularly affected by the conflict, among others. Special attention will be afforded to victimization suffered by women.

Page 3, Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition,  
Mandate

The Commission's mandate will be to elucidate and promote the recognition of:

...

The human and social impact of the conflict on society, including its impact on economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and the differentiated forms in which the conflict affected women, children, adolescents, youth and senior citizens, people with disabilities, indigenous people, peasant communities, Afro-Colombian, black, "palenquera" and "raizal" populations, LGBTI population, displaced and exiled people, human rights advocates, union members, journalists, farmers, merchants and businesspeople, among others.

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Page 4, Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition,  
Duties

In order to fulfil its mandate, the Commission shall have the following main duties:  
Research about all of the mandate's elements using the necessary information gathering and analysis methodologies and forms for that purpose, considering practices generally accepted by the social sciences, including a gender approach, and taking into account previous truth-building efforts, including as basic inputs, among others, the reports of the Historical Commission of the Conflict and its Victims.

Page 5, Commission for the Elucidation of Truth, Coexistence, and Non-Repetition,  
Duties

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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