

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Acuerdo de Mexico
<b>Date</b>	10 Mar 2023
<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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	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  
Olga Lilia Silva López  
Nigeria Rentería Lozano  
María José Pizarro Rodríguez  
José Félix Lafaurie Rivera  
Orlando Romero Reyes  
Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó  
Rodrigo Botero García  
Adelaida Jiménez Cortés  
Horacio Guerrero García  
Álvaro Matallana Eslava  
Mabel Lorena Lara Dinás  
Carlos Alfonso Rosero  
Rosmery Quintero Castro  
María Jimena Duzán Saénz  
Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN

Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation  
Aureliano Carbonell  
Bernardo Tellez  
Silvana Guerrero  
Manuel Gustavo Martínez  
María Consuelo Tapias  
Tomás García Laviana  
Isabel Torres

**Third parties**

As witnesses and depositaries:

Guarantor countries

Glivânia Maria de Oliveira, Federative Republic of Brazil  
Raúl Vergara Meneses, Republic of Chile  
Javier Caamaño Cairo, Republic of Cuba  
Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States  
Jon Otto Brødholt, Kingdom of Norway  
Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
Permanent accompanying partners

Carlos G. Ruiz Massieu, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General  
Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia

**Description** The "Acuerdo de México" delineates a structured dialogue framework between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), aimed at conclusively addressing a conflict spanning six decades. This agreement, articulated on 27 April 2023, sets forth a new agenda for peace negotiations, emphasizing the eradication of violence in political, economic, and social conflict resolutions, and proposing democratic transformations for national reconciliation. Key components of the agenda include societal participation in peacebuilding, democratic enhancement for peace, transformative policies for social equity, comprehensive victim reparation, cessation of armed conflict, and a detailed implementation strategy. The agreement embodies a commitment to structural reform, with a focus on inclusivity across gender, ethnic, and environmental considerations, aiming to transition Colombia towards a state of comprehensive peace and democracy.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_230310\\_Mexico Agreement New Agenda for peace talks between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional \(National Liberation Army\).pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_230310\\_Acuerdo de México.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation  
**for a shared vision of peace for Colombia**  
...  
We will incorporate into our work perspectives informed by gender, women’s rights, the LGBTIQ+ community, ethnic peoples and the protection of Mother Earth, taking into consideration the initiatives and experiences of society, as well as the recommendations and instruments of national and international entities aimed at increasing women’s participation in peacebuilding and peacekeeping.

...  
**Agenda**  
**1. Participation of society in peacebuilding**

...  
1.5 Establishment of a method for strengthening the active and effective participation of women and historically excluded, discriminated and underprivileged groups – children, adolescents, young people, older persons, ethnic peoples, peasants, workers, persons deprived of liberty, the diaspora, the LGBTIQ+ community and persons with disabilities – in building democracy for peace.

**Equality** Equality→Other  
**for a shared vision of peace for Colombia**  
...  
the strength of women who have courageously confronted institutional mistreatment, inequity and exclusion;

**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** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement **for a shared vision of peace for Colombia**

...

We will incorporate into our work perspectives informed by gender, women's rights, the LGBTIQ+ community, ethnic peoples and the protection of Mother Earth, taking into consideration the initiatives and experiences of society, as well as the recommendations and instruments of national and international entities aimed at increasing women's participation in peacebuilding and peacekeeping.

**Other** No specific mention.

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