

Country/entity	Colombia
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Reglamento Operativo del Comite Nacional de la Participacion
Date	14 Jul 2023
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 VI - Government-ELN post-2015 process

Parties

Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Colombia:

(Signed) José Otty Patiño Hormaza, Head of delegation
(Signed) Iván Danilo Rueda Rodríguez, High Commissioner for Peace
(Signed) Iván Cepeda Castro
(Signed) Dayana Paola Urzola Domicó
(Signed) José Félix Lafaurie Rivera
(Signed) Nigieria Rentería Lozano
(Signed) Álvaro Matallana Eslava
(Signed) Carlos Alfonso Rosero
(Signed) Adelaida Jiménez Cortés
(Signed) Rodrigo Botero García
(Signed) Orlando Romero Reyes
(Signed) Horacio Guerrero García
(Signed) Olga Lilia Silva López
(Signed) Rosmery Quintero Castro
(Signed) María José Pizarro Rodríguez

Delegation of the Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN:

(Signed) Pablo Beltrán, Head of delegation
(Signed) Aureliano Carbonell
(Signed) Bernardo Téllez
(Signed) Manuel Gustavo Martínez
(Signed) María Consuelo Tapias
(Signed) Isabel Torres
(Signed) Simón Pabón
(Signed) Mauricio Iguarán
As observers for the Armed Forces:

(Signed) Brig. Gen. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano
(Signed) Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto

Third parties

Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil ;

Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile;

Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba;

Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States;

Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway;

Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;

Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia;

Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia

Description In the third round of negotiations between the Colombian government and the ELN, the parties agreed to a the Cuba Agreements, negotiated in Havana, Cuba, which provided for a six-month ceasefire beginning on August 3 2023. These agreements also stipulated the creation of the National Committee on Participation that would engage representatives from across Colombian society in designing the peace framework. This document details the role and functions of the National Committee on Participation within the broader peace process.

Agreement document [CO_230714_Rules of operation of the National Committee on Participation.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_230714_Reglamento Operativo del Comit  Nacional de la Participacion.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation Participation→Effective participation
5.Role of the peace talks panel in the National Committee on Participation
...
It shall ensure that as many women as possible participate in that effort.

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 No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
