

<b>Country/entity</b>	Colombia
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocolo Sobre Pedagogia Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT Y Sus Protocolos, Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional - ELN
<b>Date</b>	13 Jul 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>	Implementation/renegotiation
<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:

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

**Third parties**

As observers for the Armed Forces:

(Signed) Brig. Gen. William Oswaldo Rincón Zambrano  
(Signed) Maj. Gen. Hugo Alejandro López Barreto  
Guarantor countries (As witnesses and depositaries):

(Signed) Laura Berdine Santos Delamonica, Federative Republic of Brazil  
(Signed) Eugenio Martínez Enríquez, Republic of Cuba  
(Signed) Peder Østebø, Kingdom of Norway  
(Signed) Patricia Esquenazi Marín, Republic of Chile  
(Signed) Roberto de León Huerta, United Mexican States  
(Signed) Gen. Carlos Martínez Mendoza, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
Permanent accompanying partners:

(Signed) Angela Bargellini, Delegate of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Colombia  
(Signed) Msgr. Héctor Fabio Henao Gaviria, Delegate for Church-State Relations, Episcopal Conference of Colombia

**Description** This protocol specifies the educational strategies to disseminate and promote understanding of the ceasefire agreement and its operational protocols among Colombian society, state entities, ELN, the Episcopal Conference of Colombia, and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. It emphasizes timely, contextually relevant, and respectful education campaigns, employing diverse methodological approaches sensitive to ethnic, territorial, and demographic considerations. The protocol delineates the responsibilities of different stakeholders in leading educational efforts within their respective spheres, including the government, ELN, the Episcopal Conference, and the UN Verification Mission, aiming for a comprehensive understanding and support for the ceasefire agreement. This initiative, endorsed in Havana, Cuba, on 13 July 2023, invites societal groups to participate in raising awareness and fostering a common narrative towards peace.

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**Agreement document** [CO\\_230713\\_Protocol on education of the Agreement on a temporary bilateral national ceasefire between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional \(ELN\) and its Protocols.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CO\\_230713\\_Protocolo Sobre Pedagogia Del Acuerdo De Cese Al Fuego Bilateral Nacional Y Temporal - CFBNT Y Sus Protocolos, Entre El Gobierno De La Republica De Colombia Y El Ejercito De Liberacion Nacional - ELN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## 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** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement  
**1. Principles**  
**Education shall be governed by the following principles:**  
...  
consideration of ethnic, territorial and age-, gender- and disability-sensitive approaches in methodological design, execution and evaluation.

**Other** No specific mention.

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