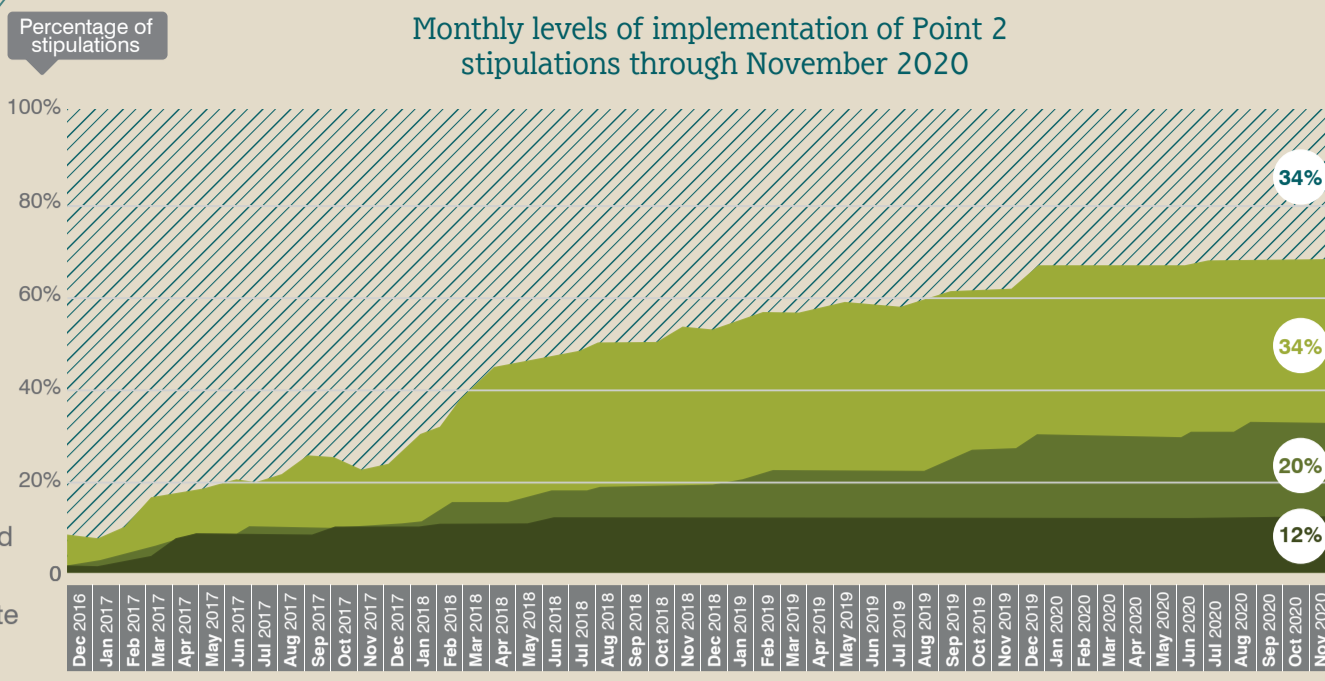


# Point 2: Political Participation



Contrast of progress per year	
2019	2020
39%	34%
34%	34%
15%	20%
12%	12%

Stipulations increased to intermediate levels due to the **prioritization of public media and citizen oversight** by the government, and the mainstreaming of cross-cutting approaches. Intermediate implementation rose from **15% in 2019 to 20% in 2020**

The Ministry of Information Technology and Communications (MINTIC) and the Information Technology and Communications Fund (FONTIC) opened **5 public bids for audiovisual content grants that promote a culture of peace**. They held 4 calls for submissions specifically for ethnic groups and community television, and selected 83 winners in total

The Administrative Department for Public Service (DAFP) designed the **National Plan for Oversight Training with an ethnic focus**

The National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence (CNPRC) elected **Francía Marquez**, the first Afro-Colombian woman to become president of the Council and National Peace Committee

Stipulations at minimal and complete levels of implementation did not fluctuate significantly, in part because **commitments to enact structural reforms to democracy** have been stalled by:

- Weak political consensus
- Disagreement over Special Transitory Peace Voting Districts
- Political-electoral reforms are delayed. These reforms should be issued incorporating the recommendations made by the Special Electoral Mission
- Lack of issuance of the legal framework necessary for participatory planning and to guarantee citizen participation, demonstration, and peaceful protest

## Progress

## Challenges

- Citizen participation in media communication has been strengthened by:**
  - 5 public bids for audiovisual content grants to foster a culture of peace
  - 1 closed bid by MINTIC for submissions to fund production of radio content by women from ethnic communities and 5 community radio stations
  - National Radio and Television of Colombia (RTVC) dissemination of work undertaken by civil society organizations, women, and ethnic people
- CNPRC has streamlined implementation of the Final Agreement and promoted reconciliation.**
  - Their 2020-2021 action plan included dialogue with legislative actors in order to promote the legal guarantees for citizen participation
  - CNPRC delivered the guidelines for the policy of reconciliation, coexistence, and non-stigmatization to the Ministry of the Interior
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) prioritized installing and providing technical support to 528 Territorial Councils for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence (CTPRC)
- The National Plan for Oversight Training was implemented in 9 of 19 PDET departments, and 9 workshops with an ethnic focus were developed
- Guarantees for the right to peacefully protest were reactivated at the national level through the intervention of the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as at the territorial level by the Police Unit for Peacebuilding (UNIPPEP) and local authorities:**
  - The Public Ministry designed a guide for its intervention in protests based on the Final Agreement, as a result of Judgment STC7641-2020 issued by the Supreme Court of Justice
  - Municipalities have used Resolution 1190 of 2018, issued by the Ministry of the Interior, to promote dialogue with protestors
- Congress approved Electoral Code reform, including provisions for gender equality

- Incorporating lessons from the CNPRC's activities at the territorial level, with permanent assistance of represented sectors in decision making processes
- Prioritizing the participation of women, ethnic peoples, and LGBT+ people in raising awareness around Decree 885 of 2017, in fulfillment of CTPRC's mission
- Signing National and Regional Political Pacts to eliminate Violence from Politics. No progress was reported in 2020, and previous activities have been only partial or temporary
- Initiating the following:**
  - a special complaint mechanism for possible acts of corruption, with emphasis on the implementation of the Agreement
  - a support plan for the collaborative creation and promotion of citizen oversight bodies and transparency
- Attending to pending legal and structural reforms within Point 2, such as:**
  - 5 proposals for political-electoral reform that were submitted and filed
  - Legislation for the Special Transitory Peace Voting Districts, guarantees for citizen participation, protest and peaceful demonstration, reform of Law 152 of 1994, and political and electoral reform

## Opportunities

## Territorial Perspective

- MINTIC, RTVC, FONTIC, and CRC must continue with:**
  - Opening public bids for creating community radio stations with an ethnic focus.
  - Opening bids for funding and dissemination of content by civil society organizations
  - Resolving technical and legal differences to guarantee access to public television and harmonize the Rural Connectivity Plan of the Comprehensive Rural Reform with programs and participation forums
- OACP and the Ministry of the Interior must:**
  - Comprehensively strengthen mechanisms for participation that promote reconciliation, non-stigmatization, and coexistence, such as the CNPRC, the CTPRC, and the reconciliation policy, to reactivate stipulations that have stagnated and promote solutions in violent contexts
- The Ministry of the Interior, Transparency Secretariat, Office of the Inspector General (PGN), and DAFP should:**
  - Coordinate institutions responsible for meeting transparency commitments in Point 2, building consensus on implementation of the special complaints mechanism and the plan to create citizen oversight and transparency bodies
- The Ministry of the Interior, DNP, DAFP, and OACP should:**
  - Design and implement public policies for citizen participation, social dialogue, and conflict management in order to activate stagnated stipulations in Point 2

**Putumayo**

The Departmental Council for Peace and Human Rights included an initiative from Pillar 8 of the PDET in its action plan, related to the observatory of human rights, conflict, and social dialogue based on routes for access to human rights

Between 2019 and 2020, UNIPPEP Putumayo disseminated a social conflict transformation guide, facilitating dialogue between State actors and protesters

The Barometer for International Peace Studies, by mandate of the signatory parties, monitors the implementation of the Final Colombian Peace Agreement (2016). With the Peace Accords Matrix (PAM) and an interdisciplinary team, it provides independent, impartial, and academically rigorous information on the status of implementation.

For more information on the Barometer Initiative see: <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/barometer>  
 This infographic was created using the Kroc Institute's fifth comprehensive report on the status of implementation. The report is available at: <http://go.nd.edu/KrocReportFive>