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| Country/entity | Colombia |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | Participación política: Apertura democrática para construir la paz |
| Date | 6 Nov 2013 |
| 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 V - Santos |
| Parties | The National Government; the FARC - EP. |

Third parties -

Description Joint draft on political participation, sub-heading 2. An agreement on political participation, deepening of democracy, encouraging new political forces (pluralism of parties and political movements) and spaces for participation, prohibition of the use of violence for political means, and an end to the destabilisation of democracy. Also addresses public money for parties and political movements, more transparency for the electoral process, electoral revision and reform, protection of the rights of political oppositions, special representation in Congress of regions most affected by the conflict, and under development, and conditions and guarantees so that armed organisations transform themselves into parties and political movements and take part in the exercise of power and present their projects and proposals as alternatives.

Agreement document [CO_131106_ParticipacionPolitica - tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CO_130611_ParticipacionPolitica.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive

Pages 14-15, Article 2.2.4 Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma, especially due to political and social activity in the context of civil relations,

In an end-of-conflict scenario, everyone, including the parties to this agreement, must contribute to making progress in building a culture of reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma. This implies respectful and dignified language and behaviour for political activity and social mobilisation, creating the conditions to strengthen the recognition and defence of the rights enshrined in the constitution.

With this objective, the government will establish the National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, comprising representatives of the government, the Public Prosecution Service, the political parties and movements (including the party arising from the transition of FARC–EP to legal political activity) and social organisations and movements, particularly women, peasants, unions, ethnic minorities, churches and the educational sector. ...

Page 23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture, ... Making progress toward a democratic and participative political culture implies promoting and guaranteeing the value and significance of politics as a vehicle for exercising political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights. A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to improving the integration of the most vulnerable sectors, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGBTBI population.

The national government will put in place the following measures to promote a democratic and participative culture:

- Promotion of democratic values, political participation and associated mechanisms to guarantee and promote knowledge of them and their effective use, thus strengthening the exercising of constitutionally enshrined rights through campaigns in the media and training workshops. Specific emphasis will be placed on the most vulnerable populations, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGBTBI population. ...

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Substantive

Pages 14-15, Article 2.2.4 Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma, especially due to political and social activity in the context of civil relations,

In an end-of-conflict scenario, everyone, including the parties to this agreement, must contribute to making progress in building a culture of reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma. This implies respectful and dignified language and behaviour for political activity and social mobilisation, creating the conditions to strengthen the recognition and defence of the rights enshrined in the constitution. With this objective, the government will establish the National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, comprising representatives of the government, the Public Prosecution Service, the political parties and movements (including the party arising from the transition of FARC–EP to legal political activity) and social organisations and movements, particularly women, peasants, unions, ethnic minorities, churches and the educational sector. ...

With this objective, the government will establish the National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, comprising representatives of the government, the Public Prosecution Service, the political parties and movements (including the party arising from the transition of FARC–EP to legal political activity) and social organisations and movements, particularly women, peasants, unions, ethnic minorities, churches and the educational sector. ...

Indigenous people Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive

[Summary: The agreement ensures throughout that a territorial, differential, and gender-based approach is adopted in the design, implementation and monitoring of the policies and strategies provided for in the agreement. This implicitly grants special attention to indigenous, rural communities and areas mostly affected by the conflict and requires to take into account the various threats, particularities and experiences of different people in their communities and territories.]

Page 23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture, ... A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to improving the integration of the most vulnerable sectors, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGTBI population.

The national government will put in place the following measures to promote a democratic and participative culture:

- Promotion of democratic values, political participation and associated mechanisms to guarantee and promote knowledge of them and their effective use, thus strengthening the exercising of constitutionally enshrined rights through campaigns in the media and training workshops. Specific emphasis will be placed on the most vulnerable populations, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGTBI population. ...

Other groups Groups→Other groups→Substantive

[Summary: The agreement ensures throughout that a territorial, differential, and gender-based approach is adopted in the design, implementation and monitoring of the policies and strategies provided for in the agreement. This implicitly grants special attention to indigenous, rural communities and areas mostly affected by the conflict and requires to take into account the various threats, particularities and experiences of different people in their communities and territories.]

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Refugees/displaced persons | <p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive</p> <p>Pages 20-21, Article 2.3.2 Promotion of electoral participation</p> <p>The national government, together with the competent authorities, will implement the following measures to promote increased electoral participation:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts by the electoral organisation to stimulate and facilitate electoral participation, particularly among the most vulnerable and remote populations (rural, marginalised, displaced and victims), and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Promote a broadly participative exercise to determine the obstacles faced by these populations in exercising their right to vote and take the corresponding measures. o Adopt mechanisms to facilitate access to voting stations among communities that live in remote and isolated areas. <p>Page 24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,</p> <p>... All candidates must regularly reside in these territories or have been displaced from them and in the process of returning. Candidates may be registered by significant groups of citizens or organisations in the constituency, such as organisations of peasants, victims (including people who have been displaced), women and sectors of society that work to build peace and improve of social conditions in the region. ...</p> |
| Social class | No specific mention. |

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 11, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation of different levels and various topics, 2.2.4. Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-stigmatisation, especially for political and social action in the framework of the civility.

...

With this objective, the Government will create a National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, which shall be composed of representatives of the Government, the Public Prosecutor, assigned political parties and movements, the new movement arising from the transition of the FARC – EP (to integrate the legal political activity), social organisations and movements, including (among others) groups of women, peasants, trade unions, ethnic minorities, religious and educational sectors. The role of the Council is to advise and assist the Government in the implementation of mechanisms and actions that include:

...

Page 14, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.2. Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation of different levels and various topics, 2.2.6 . Policy for the strengthening of the democratic and participatory planning

a. Review the functions and the formation of Territorial Planning councils, in order to:

...

- Promote the participation of women in the Territorial Councils

Page 18, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees, 2.3.5 . Promotion of a democratic and participatory political culture

...

Program for the promotion of women's participation and leadership in Politics,

Page 18, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees, 2.3.6. Promotion of political representation of populations and areas particularly affected by the conflict and abandonment:

...

The candidates must be persons that live permanently in these territories or persons who have been displaced and are in the process to return. The candidates can be enrolled through significant groups of citizens or through organisations of the circumscription, such as organisations of farmers, victims (including displaced persons), women and social sectors that work toward peace building and the improvement of social conditions in the region, among others.

Page 19, 2. Political Participation: Democratic Opening to build peace, 2.3 Effective Measures to promote greater participation in national, regional and local policy, in all sectors, and including the most vulnerable population on an equal footing with security guarantees,

2.3.7. Promotion of the political and civic participation of women in the framework of this Agreement

The National Government and the FARC-EP recognises the important role that women play in conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building. They also acknowledge the need to promote and strengthen the participation of women in the political life, particularly in the context of the end of the conflict, where their leadership and equal participation in public decision-making processes, such as formulation, implementation

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI Gender→LGBTI→LGBTI (positive)
Page 23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture, ... Making progress toward a democratic and participative political culture implies promoting and guaranteeing the value and significance of politics as a vehicle for exercising political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights. A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to improving the integration of the most vulnerable sectors, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGTBI population.
The national government will put in place the following measures to promote a democratic and participative culture:
• Promotion of democratic values, political participation and associated mechanisms to guarantee and promote knowledge of them and their effective use, thus strengthening the exercising of constitutionally enshrined rights through campaigns in the media and training workshops. Specific emphasis will be placed on the most vulnerable populations, in addition to peasants, indigenous communities, people of African descent and the LGTBI population. ...

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references [Summary]

This agreement in its entirety is a joint draft on political participation under sub-heading 2 of the General Agreement. Its main aims are the deepening of democracy, the creation of spaces for civil participation and the encouragement of new political parties and movements to participate in the political process. For a detailed summary please see entry under 'civil society'.

Elections

Pages 20-21, Article 2.3.2 Promotion of electoral participation,
The national government, together with the competent authorities, will implement the following measures to promote increased electoral participation:

- Promote information, training, education and communication campaigns that stimulate electoral participation at the national and regional levels, with particular emphasis on promoting increased participation among vulnerable populations and territories that are particularly affected by conflict and abandonment.
- Undertake a large-scale national ID campaign, prioritising the marginal zones of urban centres and rural zones, particularly those most affected by the conflict and neglect.
- Support efforts by the electoral organisation to stimulate and facilitate electoral participation, particularly among the most vulnerable and remote populations (rural, marginalised, displaced and victims), and in particular:
 - o Promote a broadly participative exercise to determine the obstacles faced by these populations in exercising their right to vote and take the corresponding measures.
 - o Adopt mechanisms to facilitate access to voting stations among communities that live in remote and isolated areas.

Page 21, Article 2.3.3.1 Measures to promote transparency in elections,
The national government, supported by the competent authorities, will guarantee the implementation of the following measures to promote increased electoral transparency:

- Undertake campaigns to prevent behaviour that threatens the transparency of elections.
- Put in place mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of violations by the public and create a system for their monitoring.
- Conduct a technical audit of the electoral census, with effective support and participation from citizens and representatives of political parties and movements.
- Form a national tribunal for electoral guarantees and special sectional tribunals in the constituencies at greatest risk of electoral fraud. The constituencies will be defined based on the reports and alerts received by the electoral organisation from the authorities, the public, NGOs specialising in monitoring elections and political parties and movements, as well as other relevant sources.
- Build capacity for investigating and punishing crimes, electoral oversights and the criminal infiltration of political activity.
- Support the adoption of measures to guarantee the increased transparency of the funding of election campaigns.
- Support the implementation of electronic mechanisms for elections, with guarantees of transparency.
- Promote the participation of social movements and organisations or any other public organisation involved in monitoring and overseeing elections.
- Promote training, education and political communication processes in public affairs.

Page 22, Article 2.3.4 Reform of the electoral regime and organisation,
To increase the autonomy and independence of the organisation of elections, including the National Electoral Council or the institution that carries out its work, and modernise and improve the transparency of the electoral system to provide increased guarantees for political participation under equal conditions and improve the quality of democracy, a special electoral mission will be created after signing the final agreement.* The mission will comprise high-level experts chosen based on the mechanism agreed by the parties, which will present its recommendations within six months based on considerations including national and international good practices and the inputs received from the political parties and movements and electoral authorities. The national government will make the necessary legislative and institutional changes based on these recommendations.

* The timeline and control measures for implementing what is agreed will be defined in the discussion of point 6 of the agenda

**Electoral
commission**

Page 22, Article 2.3.4 Reform of the electoral regime and organisation,
To increase the autonomy and independence of the organisation of elections, including the National Electoral Council or the institution that carries out its work, and modernise and improve the transparency of the electoral system to provide increased guarantees for political participation under equal conditions and improve the quality of democracy, a special electoral mission will be created after signing the final agreement.* The mission will comprise high-level experts chosen based on the mechanism agreed by the parties, which will present its recommendations within six months based on considerations including national and international good practices and the inputs received from the political parties and movements and electoral authorities. The national government will make the necessary legislative and institutional changes based on these recommendations.

* The timeline and control measures for implementing what is agreed will be defined in the discussion of point 6 of the agenda.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties

a. Regulatory and institutional suitability:

- Creation of a high-level authority that will:
 - o Put in place an Integrated Security System for Political Activity and that guarantees its coordination, operation and supervision.
 - o Report to the Office of the President of the Republic and establish mechanisms for permanent dialogue with political parties and movements, especially those that form part of the opposition and the new movement arising from the transition of FARC-EP to legal political activity. The mechanisms will include a planning, information and monitoring system and a monitoring and evaluation commission (see item d).
 - o Supervise the operation of the system and facilitate coordination with other state institutions, such as the Ombudsperson, the Attorney General and the Office of the Inspector General of Colombia.
- Review of the regulatory framework to increase punishments for crimes against those who partake in political activity.
- Strengthen the investigatory and legal capacities for bringing to account those who threaten people involved in political activities. A specialisation process will be implemented for the investigation and accusation stage to build institutional capacity to combat impunity.

b. Prevention:

- Early Warning System
 - o The system must have a territorial and differentiated approach.
 - o The state will make sufficient funding available for the proper and comprehensive operation of the Early Warning System.
- Preventive deployment of security:
 - o Comprehensive territorial control concept that includes links with citizens in regions to support the protection of those involved in political activity in the context of building peace.
- Inclusive and auditable coordination system.

c. Protection:

- Specialised protection programme for members of the new political movement arising from the transition of FARC-EP to legal political activity, as agreed between FARC-EP and the national government.
- Specialised protection based on a risk assessment for people who have been democratically elected, people who declare themselves to be political opposition and leaders of political parties and movements, with a differentiated approach and national and regional presence.
- The assessment of risks will be defined promptly and will be the responsibility of an authority within the system, which will provide inputs to allow the government to take the corresponding measures. The authority will have regional and local capacities and will have representation of the new political movement arising from the transition of FARC-EP to legal political activity, with which decisions and actions will be coordinated.

- The government will have the necessary resources to protect the integrity of leaders that participate in political activity.

d. Monitoring and evaluation:

- An interinstitutional planning, information and monitoring system will be created, with representatives of the political parties and movements, making it possible to evaluate performance and results and thus adjust the strategy and procedures to guarantee security for political activity. The system will have permanent support from the international humanitarian organisations that are agreed with the new parties or movements arising after signing the final agreement, in addition to any other political parties and movements that wish to participate

Civil society

[Summary]

This agreement in its entirety is a joint draft on political participation under sub-heading 2 of the General Agreement. Its main aims are the deepening of democracy, the creation of spaces for civil participation and the encouragement of new political parties and movements to participate in the political process.

The agreement grants rights and guarantees for exercising political opposition with particular focus on the new movements arising from signing the final agreement. A comprehensive security system for the exercise of politics was agreed on. The new Integrated Security System for Political Activity seeks to ensure the protection of those who exercise politics based on the respect for life and the freedom of thought and opinion. For detailed provisions on security please check the 'security (general)' box.

Furthermore, a set of democratic mechanisms for citizen participation shall be initiated, also including guarantees for social movements. Those guarantees include, among others, the right to prompt and free access to official information, legal and technical support for the creation and strengthening of social organisations and movements and access to communication mechanisms. A monitoring and verification mechanisms shall be put in place to ensure the authorities comply with the obligations, commitments and guarantees for the establishment, operation and effectiveness of spaces for citizen participation. Further guarantees are with regard to the rights of mobilisation and protest. For details regarding citizen participation through community, institutional and regional media, please see 'media and communication' box.

The parties also agreed that measures will be taken to guarantee and promote a culture of reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and non-stigmatization. For details please see entry in 'reconciliation' box.

With special regard to transparency and the fight against corruption, it was agreed on a plan to support the promotion of citizen oversight boards and transparency observatories. Increased citizen control over the administration and public management is thought to contribute to transparency and the fight against corruption.

To strengthen the participation in the production, discussion, monitoring of the implementation, and evaluation of planning and budget processes, a policy for strengthening democratic and participatory planning is included in the agreement. It shall review the functions and formation of the territorial planning councils, provide technical assistance to the municipal and departmental authorities, conduct a comprehensive and participative review of the system for participation in the planning processes, strengthen the institutional designs and methodology in order to facilitate citizen participation and strengthen and promote the construction of participative budgets at the local level.

Furthermore, an additional set of measures to promote access to the political system was agreed on by the parties. Those measures focus on the promotion of equal conditions in political competition, electoral participation and transparency in election. For details on the latter please see the entry in 'elections' box. For details on the promotion of a democratic and participative political culture please see box 'democracy', for details on the promotion of political participation and citizenship for women in the context of this agreement please see 'women' box.

Further detailed provisions can be found under 'human rights/RoL', 'environment', 'indigenous people', 'ethnic groups', 'organised crime/corruption', 'equality' and 'public administration'.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

Pages 17-18, Article 2.2.6 Policy for strengthening democratic and participatory planning,
... a. Review the functions and formation of the territorial planning councils, in order to:

...

- Strengthen the participation of the local administration assemblies in the production of development programmes. ...

Pages 22-23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture,
... A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to equality among citizens, humanism, solidarity, social cooperation and transparency in public administration, prohibiting clientelism and corruption. It must also promote the handling of conflicts through the mechanisms provided by politics, prohibiting violence as a method for political action. ...

Constitution

No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature

State level

Sub-state level

Pages 23-24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,

In an end-of-conflict scenario and to guarantee increased integration of zones that are particularly affected by the conflict, neglect and a weak institutional presence, alongside the increased political inclusion and representation of these populations and their political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and also as a measure for repairing and building peace, the national government undertakes to create a total of X Special Transitional Constituencies for Peace for the election of a total of X representatives to the House of Representatives*, on a temporary basis for X electoral periods.

* An agreement has not been reached on the number of electoral periods.

The constituencies will have special rules for the registration and election of candidates. Campaigns will also have special funding and access to regional media. Special support mechanisms will be established to ensure the transparency of the electoral process and the freedom to vote.

All candidates must regularly reside in these territories or have been displaced from them and in the process of returning. Candidates may be registered by significant groups of citizens or organisations in the constituency, such as organisations of peasants, victims (including people who have been displaced), women and sectors of society that work to build peace and improve of social conditions in the region.

Candidates will be chosen by the citizens of these territories, notwithstanding their right to participate in the election of candidates to the House of Representatives in ordinary elections in their departments. Parties that are represented in the Congress of the Republic will not be entitled to register candidates for these constituencies.

The electoral organisation will conduct special monitoring of the electoral register and the registration of candidates to ensure they comply with the established rules.

* Exception: independently of this proposal, FARC-EP maintain their proposal for the formation of territorial houses.

Territorial power sharing

Provides for special representation in Congress of regions most affected by the conflict and under-development.

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 3, Untitled Preamble,

... Building peace also requires a transitional phase in which the territories most affected by the conflict and neglect have increased representation in the Congress of the Republic to ensure the political inclusion of these territories and their populations and the representation of their interests.

All candidates must regularly reside in these territories or have been displaced from them and in the process of returning. Candidates may be registered by significant groups of citizens or organisations in the constituency, such as organisations of peasants, victims (including people who have been displaced), women and sectors of society that work to build peace and improve of social conditions in the region.

Candidates will be chosen by the citizens of these territories, notwithstanding their right to participate in the election of candidates to the House of Representatives in ordinary elections in their departments. Parties that are represented in the Congress of the Republic will not be entitled to register candidates for these constituencies.

The electoral organisation will conduct special monitoring of the electoral register and the registration of candidates to ensure they comply with the established rules.

* Exception: independently of this proposal, FARC-EP maintain their proposal for the formation of territorial houses.

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 23-4

2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect

In an end-of-conflict scenario and to guarantee increased integration of zones that are particularly affected by the conflict, neglect and a weak institutional presence, alongside the increased political inclusion and representation of these populations and their political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and also as a measure for repairing and

building peace, the national government undertakes to create a total of X Special Transitional Constituencies for Peace for the election of a total of X representatives to the House of Representatives*, on a temporary basis for X electoral periods.

* An agreement has not been reached on the number of electoral periods.

The constituencies will have special rules for the registration and election of candidates. Campaigns will also have special funding and access to regional media. Special support mechanisms will be established to ensure the transparency of the electoral process and the freedom to vote.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 4, Article 2.1.2 Security guarantees for political activity,
The national government will establish a new Integrated Security System for Political Activity as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security, which, in the end-of-conflict scenario, is founded on the respect for human dignity, the promotion of and respect for human rights and the defence of democratic values, particularly the protection of the rights and freedoms of people who engage in political activity, especially those who, after the end of the armed conflict, form part of the political opposition and thus must be recognised and treated as such. ...

[Summary] Pages 8-9, for special security measures for leaders of social and human rights organisations and movements please see entry at 'Security (general)'

Page 13, Article 2.2.2 Guarantees for mobilisation and protest,

...

- Guarantees for the application of and respect for human rights in general, ensuring disturbances are handled in a civil manner. ...

Page 15, Article 2.2.4 Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma, especially due to political and social activity in the context of civil relations,

...

- Promotion of respect for efforts by social and human rights organisations, particularly those enforcing the work of the government and opposition. ...

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 1, Article 2. Political participation: opening up democracy to build peace, ... The construction of peace is a matter for society as a whole and requires the participation of all its members, without distinction. As such, it is necessary to encourage the participation and resolve of Colombian society as a whole in building peace. This is both a right and mandatory duty and represents the basis to set Colombia on the path to peace with social justice and reconciliation, responding to the demand for peace among the population. It involves strengthening organisations and social movements and making participation spaces more robust to ensure the impact and effectiveness of citizen participation and to invigorate and complement democracy. ...

Page 4, Article 2.1.1.1 Statute of guarantees for exercising political opposition, Exercising political opposition is fundamental for building a broad democracy, peace with social justice and national reconciliation, even more so after signing a final agreement that will open up spaces for new political parties and movements whose political activities will require full guarantees. ...

Pages 13-14, Article 2.2.3 Citizen participation through community, institutional and regional media,

...

In an end-of-conflict scenario, community, institutional and regional media will also contribute to developing and promoting a culture of participation, peaceful coexistence, peace with social justice and reconciliation.

To make progress in these areas, the national government commits to:

...

- Open up spaces in institutional and regional broadcasters and channels for communicating the work of social organisations and communities in general, in addition to content related to the rights of vulnerable populations, peace with social justice and reconciliation, and the implementation of the plans and programmes agreed in the context of this agreement.
- Fund the production and distribution of content designed to foster a culture of peace with social justice and reconciliation by the public-interest and community media. The allocation will be made by means of public and transparent tenders with mechanisms for citizen oversight.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association

Page 12, Article 2.2.2 Guarantees for mobilisation and protest,

...

- Full guarantees for mobilisation and protest as part of the constitutional right to freedom of expression, assembly and opposition, privileging dialogue and civil relations in the handling of these activities. ...

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion

Page 12, Article 2.2.2 Guarantees for mobilisation and protest,

...

- Full guarantees for mobilisation and protest as part of the constitutional right to freedom of expression, assembly and opposition, privileging dialogue and civil relations in the handling of these activities. ...

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other

Page 12, Article 2.2.2 Guarantees for mobilisation and protest,

...

- Guarantees required for exercising the right to freedom of information during mobilisation and protest. ...

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Other
Pages 23-24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,
In an end-of-conflict scenario and to guarantee increased integration of zones that are particularly affected by the conflict, neglect and a weak institutional presence, alongside the increased political inclusion and representation of these populations and their political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and also as a measure for repairing and building peace, the national government undertakes to create a total of X Special Transitional Constituencies for Peace for the election of a total of X representatives to the House of Representatives*, on a temporary basis for X electoral periods. ...

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

[Summary]
Democracy is one of the primary concepts this agreement is based on and, therefore, is used numerous times throughout the agreement. For a detailed summary of the agreement please see entry at 'civil society'.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Pages 13-14, Article 2.2.3 Citizen participation through community, institutional and regional media,

Community, institutional and regional media must contribute to citizen participation, especially the promotion of civic values, different ethnic and cultural identities, political and social inclusion, national integration and, in general, the strengthening of democracy. Citizen participation in community media also contributes to building a democratic culture based on the principles of freedom, dignity and belonging, as well as strengthening communities via local and mutual collaboration links.

In an end-of-conflict scenario, community, institutional and regional media will also contribute to developing and promoting a culture of participation, peaceful coexistence, peace with social justice and reconciliation.

To make progress in these areas, the national government commits to:

- Hold new tenders for the allocation of community radio, with an emphasis on the zones most affected by the conflict, thus promoting the democratisation of information and the use of available radio spectrum.
- Promote the technical training of community media staff and the education and training of community communicators and media operators through processes that seek to dignify free expression and opinion.
- Open up spaces in institutional and regional broadcasters and channels for communicating the work of social organisations and communities in general, in addition to content related to the rights of vulnerable populations, peace with social justice and reconciliation, and the implementation of the plans and programmes agreed in the context of this agreement.
- Fund the production and distribution of content designed to foster a culture of peace with social justice and reconciliation by the public-interest and community media. The allocation will be made by means of public and transparent tenders with mechanisms for citizen oversight.

Pages 23-24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,

... The constituencies will have special rules for the registration and election of candidates. Campaigns will also have special funding and access to regional media. ...

Page 25, Media Access, Creation of a new space to provide access to the media for political parties and movements,

To complement the provisions agreed in points 2.2 and 2.3 regarding access to the media for social organisations and movements and political parties and movements, respectively, the government undertakes to put in place a closed institutional television channel for the legally established political parties and movements to allow them to communicate their political platforms in the context of respect for ideas and difference. This channel will also be used for communicating the work of social organisations and movements, promoting a democratic culture of peace and reconciliation and communicating advances in the implementation of the plans and programmes agreed in the context of this agreement.

A commission will be established with representatives of the most representative political parties and movements and social organisations and movements to advise on the scheduling of the channel.

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics

Pages 10-11, Article 2.2 Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation, for the various levels and issues, 2.2.1 Guarantees for social movements and organisations,

...

- Access to communication mechanisms to make visible the work and opinion of social organisations and movements, including spaces on public interest channels and

Mobility/access

Pages 10-11, Article 2.2 Democratic mechanisms for citizen participation, including direct participation, for the various levels and issues, 2.2.1 Guarantees for social movements and organisations,

...

- Guarantee the right to prompt and free access to official information under the constitution and the law. (*and the legislative changes deriving from the agreement), the phrase in parenthesis is pending.

...

- Access to communication mechanisms to make visible the work and opinion of social organisations and movements, including spaces on public interest channels and broadcasters.

...

Pages 23-24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,

... The constituencies will have special rules for the registration and election of candidates. Campaigns will also have special funding and access to regional media. ...

Page 25, Media Access, Creation of a new space to provide access to the media for political parties and movements,

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A commission will be established with representatives of the most representative political parties and movements and social organisations and movements to advise on the scheduling of the channel.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

Page 4, 2.1.2 Security guarantees for political activity

The national government will establish a new Integrated Security System for Political Activity as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security, which, in the end-of conflict scenario, is founded on the respect for human dignity, the promotion of and respect for human rights and the defence of democratic values, particularly the protection of the rights and freedoms of people who engage in political activity, especially those who, after the end of the armed conflict, form part of the political opposition and thus must be recognised and treated as such.

Page 5, 2.1.2 Security guarantees for political activity

The Integrated Security System is conceived in the context of guarantees of rights and freedoms and seeks to ensure the promotion and protection of people, respect for life and the freedom of thought and opinion in order to strengthen and deepen democracy.

...

Measures will be adopted to prevent any conceptions of security that jeopardise the system's aims of protecting the life of those involved in political activity and preventing stigma based on political ideas and activities.

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups

Page 7, 2.1.2.1 Integrated Security System for Political Activity

c. Protection:

- Specialised protection programme for members of the new political movement arising from the transition of FARC-EP to legal political activity, as agreed between FARC-EP and the national government.
- Specialised protection based on a risk assessment for people who have been democratically elected, people who declare themselves to be political opposition and leaders of political parties and movements, with a differentiated approach and national and regional presence.
- The assessment of risks will be defined promptly and will be the responsibility of an authority within the system, which will provide inputs to allow the government to take the corresponding measures. The authority will have regional and local capacities and will have representation of the new political movement arising from the transition of FARC-EP to legal political activity, with which decisions and actions will be coordinated.
- The government will have the necessary resources to protect the integrity of leaders that participate in political activity.

Page 8, 2.1.2.2 Security guarantees for leaders of social and human rights organisations and movements

c. Protection: • Strengthen the individual protection programme for leaders of social and human rights organisations and movements who are at risk.

Other

No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Pages 17-19, Article 2.2.6 Policy for strengthening democratic and participatory planning,
... a. Review the functions and formation of the territorial planning councils, in order to:
... d. Strengthen the institutional designs and methodology in order to facilitate citizen
participation and ensure its effectiveness in the formulation of social public policies,
such as health, education, the fight against poverty and inequality, the environment and
culture. In doing so, the national government, with the participation of the stakeholder
sectors, will review the forums and processes for sectoral participation and will issue
instructions to the respective institutions to ensure they change their rules, organisation
and operation. ...

Environment Pages 17-19, Article 2.2.6 Policy for strengthening democratic and participatory planning,
... a. Review the functions and formation of the territorial planning councils, in order to:
• Expand citizen participation in producing development plans and monitoring their
execution and evaluation. Adopt measures to promote the guarantee of a broad and
pluralist representation in the formation of territorial planning councils, supported by
existing economic, social, cultural, environmental, educational and community
networks, partnerships and organisations, among others. The latter will be responsible
for appointing their representatives on these authorities.
...
d. Strengthen the institutional designs and methodology in order to facilitate citizen
participation and ensure its effectiveness in the formulation of social public policies,
such as health, education, the fight against poverty and inequality, the environment and
culture. In doing so, the national government, with the participation of the stakeholder
sectors, will review the forums and processes for sectoral participation and will issue
instructions to the respective institutions to ensure they change their rules, organisation
and operation. ...

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Pages 4-5, Article 2.1.2 Security guarantees for political activity,

The national government will establish a new Integrated Security System for Political Activity as part of a modern and qualitatively new concept of security, which, in the end-of-conflict scenario, is founded on the respect for human dignity, the promotion of and respect for human rights and the defence of democratic values, particularly the protection of the rights and freedoms of people who engage in political activity, especially those who, after the end of the armed conflict, form part of the political opposition and thus must be recognised and treated as such.

In light of the end of the conflict, the maximum possible guarantees must be established for involvement in political activity, ensuring that the resolution of differences and conflicts is channelled through democratic means, decisively contributing to creating a climate of coexistence and reconciliation.

The Integrated Security System is conceived in the context of guarantees of rights and freedoms and seeks to ensure the promotion and protection of people, respect for life and the freedom of thought and opinion in order to strengthen and deepen democracy. The new Integrated Security System for Political Activity must contribute to creating and guaranteeing a culture of coexistence, tolerance and solidarity, dignifying political activity and providing guarantees to prevent any form of stigma and persecution of leaders on account of their political activities, free opinion or opposition. Measures will be adopted to prevent any conceptions of security that jeopardise the system's aims of protecting the life of those involved in political activity and preventing stigma based on political ideas and activities.

The new Integrated Security System will promote a culture of respect for differences and the prevention of violence against those involved in political activities in state institutions, political parties and movements, social organisations and movements, and communities in general.

The new Integrated Security System for Political Activity will have a robust internal control mechanism to guarantee the suitability of officials and make it possible to prevent and, where applicable, punish any behaviour against the rights of those it protects.

The Integrated Security System for Political Activity will be structured around a people-centric concept of security based on the principles of the sovereignty, non-intervention and free determination of peoples. The system will allow for the coordination of security measures with the measures for individual and collective development and well-being included in this agreement.

The government will also strengthen, concentrate and deploy its full institutional capacity to prevent, dismantle and neutralise, with a multidimensional approach, any possible source of violence against those who partake in political activity. It will also take the necessary measures to ensure that paramilitary groups are not re-established (see point 3).

*The guarantees of the Integrated Security System will be complemented and fully defined in the development of point 3.

Pages 5-8, Article 2.1.2.1 Integrated Security System for Political Activity,

In light of the above, the national government will implement an Integrated Security System for Political Activity. Security is understood as a democratic value and under a humanist perspective, which should inspire the activity of the state. The system must effectively guarantee the rights and freedoms of people taking part in political activity in the context of democratic rules.

The system will have the following elements:

a. Regulatory and institutional suitability:

• Creation of a high-level authority that will:

o Put in place an Integrated Security System for Political Activity and that guarantees its coordination, operation and supervision

| | |
|---|--|
| Ceasefire | No specific mention. |
| Police | No specific mention. |
| Armed forces | No specific mention. |
| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | No specific mention. |
| Withdrawal of foreign forces | No specific mention. |
| Corruption | <p>Pages 15-16, Article 2.2.5 Citizen control and oversight, Citizen participation and control are essential to ensuring the transparency of public administration and that resources are used correctly. It is also an important part of making progress in the fight against corruption and the penetration of criminal structures in public institutions.</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of a special programme for eliminating and preventing corruption in the implementation of this agreement, the national government will create a special mechanism for handling, processing and monitoring reports and alerts related to corruption in general from citizens, organisations and movements, with an emphasis on the implementation of this agreement. ... <p>Pages 22-23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture, The strengthening of political and social participation requires the transformation of the country's political culture. To expand democracy, make it more robust and thus consolidate peace, it is necessary to promote a participative political culture, founded on respect for democratic values and principles, the acceptance of the contradictions and conflicts inherent to a pluralist democracy, and the recognition of and respect for political opposition.</p> <p>A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to equality among citizens, humanism, solidarity, social cooperation and transparency in public administration, prohibiting clientelism and corruption. It must also promote the handling of conflicts through the mechanisms provided by politics, prohibiting violence as a method for political action. ...</p> |

Crime/organised crime Pages 15-16, Article 2.2.5 Citizen control and oversight, Citizen participation and control are essential to ensuring the transparency of public administration and that resources are used correctly. It is also an important part of making progress in the fight against corruption and the penetration of criminal structures in public institutions.

...

- As part of a special programme for eliminating and preventing corruption in the implementation of this agreement, the national government will create a special mechanism for handling, processing and monitoring reports and alerts related to corruption in general from citizens, organisations and movements, with an emphasis on the implementation of this agreement. ...

Pages 22-23, Article 2.3.5 Promotion of a democratic and participative political culture, The strengthening of political and social participation requires the transformation of the country's political culture. To expand democracy, make it more robust and thus consolidate peace, it is necessary to promote a participative political culture, founded on respect for democratic values and principles, the acceptance of the contradictions and conflicts inherent to a pluralist democracy, and the recognition of and respect for political opposition.

A democratic and participative political culture must contribute to equality among citizens, humanism, solidarity, social cooperation and transparency in public administration, prohibiting clientelism and corruption. It must also promote the handling of conflicts through the mechanisms provided by politics, prohibiting violence as a method for political action. ...

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims

Pages 20-21, Article 2.3.2 Promotion of electoral participation

The national government, together with the competent authorities, will implement the following measures to promote increased electoral participation:

...

- Support efforts by the electoral organisation to stimulate and facilitate electoral participation, particularly among the most vulnerable and remote populations (rural, marginalised, displaced and victims), and in particular:
 - o Promote a broadly participative exercise to determine the obstacles faced by these populations in exercising their right to vote and take the corresponding measures.
 - o Adopt mechanisms to facilitate access to voting stations among communities that live in remote and isolated areas.

Page 24, Article 2.3.6 Promotion of the political representation of populations and zones that are particularly affected by the conflict and neglect,

... All candidates must regularly reside in these territories or have been displaced from them and in the process of returning. Candidates may be registered by significant groups of citizens or organisations in the constituency, such as organisations of peasants, victims (including people who have been displaced), women and sectors of society that work to build peace and improve of social conditions in the region. ...

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

No specific mention.

Reconciliation

Page 1, Article 2. Political participation: opening up democracy to build peace, ... The construction of peace is a matter for society as a whole and requires the participation of all its members, without distinction. As such, it is necessary to encourage the participation and resolve of Colombian society as a whole in building peace. This is both a right and mandatory duty and represents the basis to set Colombia on the path to peace with social justice and reconciliation, responding to the demand for peace among the population. It involves strengthening organisations and social movements and making participation spaces more robust to ensure the impact and effectiveness of citizen participation and to invigorate and complement democracy. ...

Page 4, Article 2.1.1.1 Statute of guarantees for exercising political opposition, Exercising political opposition is fundamental for building a broad democracy, peace with social justice and national reconciliation, even more so after signing a final agreement that will open up spaces for new political parties and movements whose political activities will require full guarantees. ...

Pages 13-14, Article 2.2.3 Citizen participation through community, institutional and regional media,

...

In an end-of-conflict scenario, community, institutional and regional media will also contribute to developing and promoting a culture of participation, peaceful coexistence, peace with social justice and reconciliation.

To make progress in these areas, the national government commits to:

...

- Open up spaces in institutional and regional broadcasters and channels for communicating the work of social organisations and communities in general, in addition to content related to the rights of vulnerable populations, peace with social justice and reconciliation, and the implementation of the plans and programmes agreed in the context of this agreement.
- Fund the production and distribution of content designed to foster a culture of peace with social justice and reconciliation by the public-interest and community media. The allocation will be made by means of public and transparent tenders with mechanisms for citizen oversight.

Pages 14-15, Article 2.2.4 Guarantees for reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma, especially due to political and social activity in the context of civil relations,

In an end-of-conflict scenario, everyone, including the parties to this agreement, must contribute to making progress in building a culture of reconciliation, coexistence, tolerance and preventing stigma. This implies respectful and dignified language and behaviour for political activity and social mobilisation, creating the conditions to strengthen the recognition and defence of the rights enshrined in the constitution.

With this objective, the government will establish the National Council for Reconciliation and Coexistence, comprising representatives of the government, the Public Prosecution Service, the political parties and movements (including the party arising from the transition of FARC–EP to legal political activity) and social organisations and movements, particularly women, peasants, unions, ethnic minorities, churches and the educational sector. The council will be responsible for advising and supporting the government in the implementation of mechanisms and actions, including the following:

- Design and execution of a programme for reconciliation, coexistence and preventing stigma with the participation of the territorial bodies.
- Promotion of respect for difference, criticism and political opposition.
- Promotion of respect for efforts to promote building peace and reconciliation by different political and social movements and organisations.
- Promotion of respect for efforts by social and human rights organisations, particularly

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Mesa des Convercaciones para la Terminación del Conflict y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera en Colombia
<https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/comunicados/borrador-conjunto-participaci%C3%B3n-pol%C3%ADtica?ver=es>
