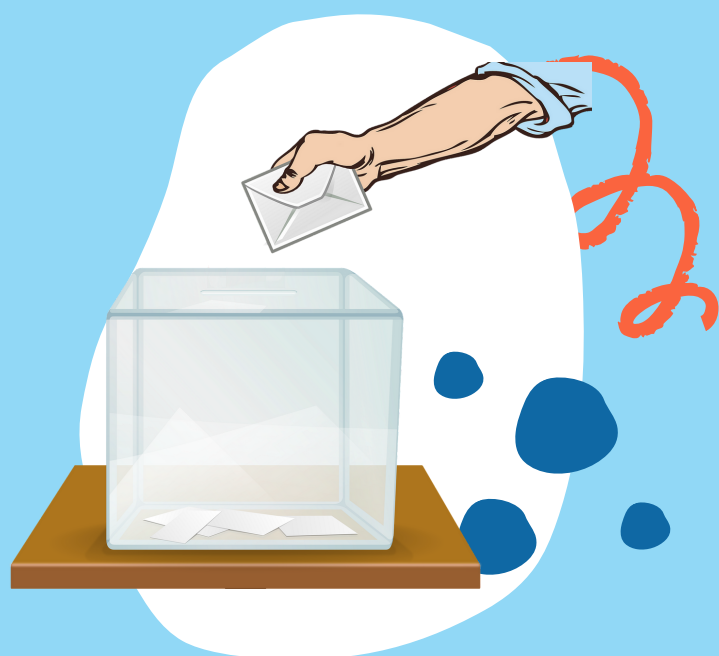


Colombia's 2022 Elections

What are Seats of peace about?



The Peace Agreement provided for the creation of 16 special constituencies with the aim of giving representation in the Congress to the populations and territories most affected by the conflict. They were conceived as a measure of reparation to the communities that suffered the most from the conflict so that their inhabitants could choose, during the transition phase and in a temporal way, representatives in Congress.

Legal battle



It took a 4-year legal battle to make the seats a reality. In May 2021, the Constitutional Court decided to approve the legislative act creating the seats for the periods 2022-2026 and 2026-2030, ordering President Duque to revive this figure.



Circonscriptions

The 16 constituencies correspond to the 16 regions of the Territorially Focused Development Programs - PDET.

Who can be candidates for the seats?

? It is established that candidates cannot be registered by traditional political parties. However, it is difficult to stop the support of political leaders to candidates or prevent co-optation by traditional political groups.

Candidates can only be registered by victims', peasants', or social associations, including women's and significant groups of citizens:

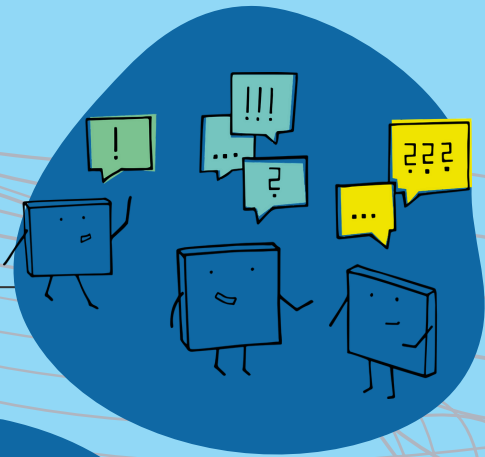
- Candidates must be victims of the armed conflict
- Candidates must have lived in the territory of the said constituency three years before the date of the election
- Not having participated in elections, having already been elected or not being involved in political parties during the last five years.



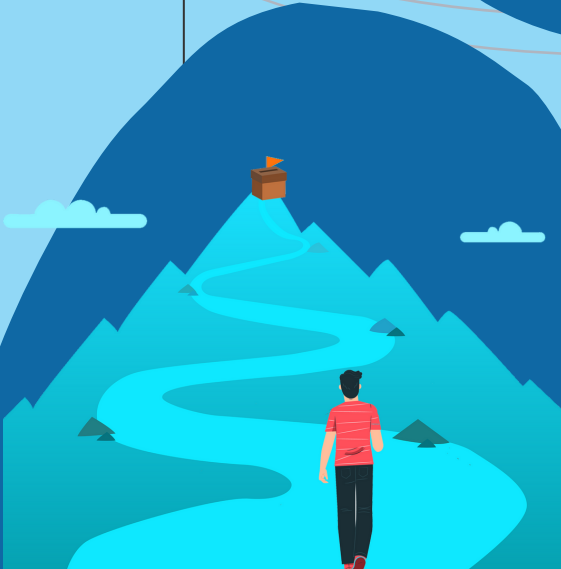
Risks: violence, lack of guarantees for candidates from social organizations and co-option of seats by traditional parties. Candidates have not received the resources that the state must provide for them to campaign, which puts them at a disadvantage compared to other candidates supported by traditional political groups.



Social organizations have denounced the candidacies of people with links to paramilitaries and have played a role in conflict. There are risks of electoral fraud in 94 of 167 municipalities where the elections to the seats of peace.

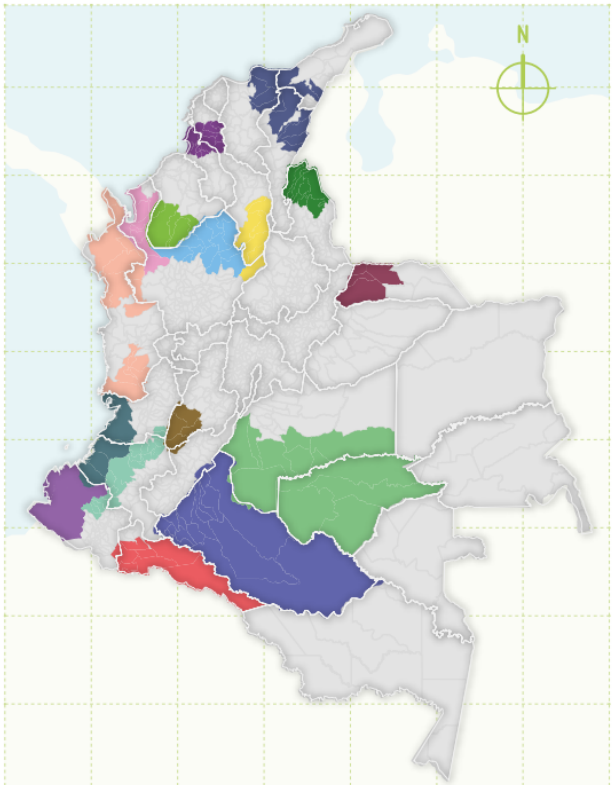


The lack of pedagogy about the seats, given that in several territories people do not know what it is and the reason of the seats. The same social organizations have carried out this educational exercise.



There may be difficulties accessing polling stations due to mobility or security. In 89 out of 167 municipalities there is difficulty accessing polling stations.

MAPA 1
CIRCUNSCRIPCIONES TRANSITORIAS ESPECIALES DE PAZ (CITREP)

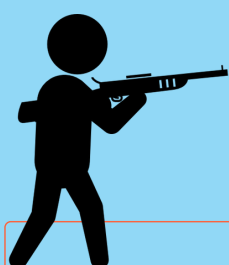


CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN TRANSITORIA ESPECIAL DE PAZ	
CITREP 1	CITREP 9
CITREP 2	CITREP 10
CITREP 3	CITREP 11
CITREP 4	CITREP 12
CITREP 5	CITREP 13
CITREP 6	CITREP 14
CITREP 7	CITREP 15
CITREP 8	CITREP 16

Fuente: FIP y Registraduría Nacional



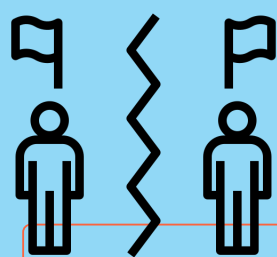
Violence



Out of the 167 municipalities, 70 are at extreme risk of violence, 67 at high risk and 23 at medium risk.



There are several candidates from social organizations who have received threats and harassment from illegal armed groups with the aim of stopping their political activity.



Another risk is the division of social organizations preventing them from competing with traditional politicians.



A few candidates have taken legal action demanding that the elections be cancelled claiming "that there are no political, electoral or security guarantees for [us], the candidate victims, to participate in this electoral process.