

### First, you need to know:

What is Atenea: the mechanism to enhance women's equal political participation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

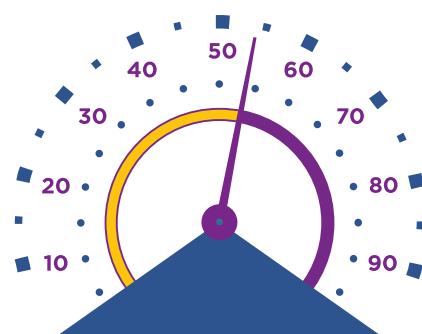
Atenea is a joint initiative of **UNDP, UN Women** and **International IDEA** aimed at contributing to the effective exercise of women's rights to political participation under equal conditions.

## PPI Political Parity Index

It is an instrument to measure the actual state of women's political rights and the minimum conditions required for their exercise and performance.

### The PPI has been measured in:

- Panamá
- Honduras
- Chile
- Uruguay
- México
- Argentina
- Guatemala
- Perú



2019 PPI  
Colombia  
**54**  
OF 100 POINTS

### What does the PPI measure?

40 indicators in 8 dimensions, measured on a 1-100 scale, where a full democracy would get 100 points (here is full parity between men and women both in the law and in practice).

### Let's take a closer look at the results:

#### DIMENSION 1

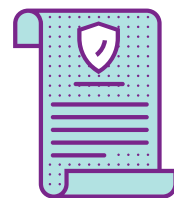
COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY THE STATE IN THE CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS



#### KEEP IN MIND:

Colombia has subscribed the main international instruments that ensure women's political rights.

Additionally, its legislation contains related rules such as:



- ✓ **Equality Law** 3/2003, pending regulation
- ✓ **Law on women's right to a life free of violence** 57/2008
- ✓ **Anti-discrimination Law** 52/2015

#### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **To promote and advance** the legal regulation of the constitutional principles of parity, alternation, and universality to create electoral lists.
- **Implement** the recommendations made by the Committee of the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women-CEDAW, regarding the adoption of affirmative actions to increase the presence of women in elective or appointed decision-making positions.

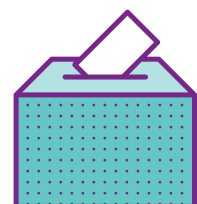
#### DIMENSION 2

EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE



#### KEEP IN MIND:

Colombian women form **51.7% of the electoral roll** and represented **52%** of the voters of the last presidential elections (2018)



The actual turnout of women is **3.6 percentage points higher** than that of men.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Develop** pedagogical and communications campaigns to promote women's political participation in mass and community media.

#### DIMENSION 3

ADOPTION OF QUOTAS OR PARITY MEASURES



#### KEEP IN MIND:

Colombia has two laws to **promote women's political participation**:

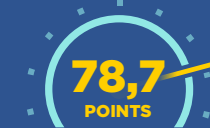
- ✓ **Quotas Law (Law 581/2000)**: provides that women must hold at least 30% of senior positions in the public administration of Colombia.
- ✓ **Law 1475/2011**: provides an electoral quota, according to which the lists where 5 or more seats to Congress, department assemblies and councils must be formed at least by 30% of one of the genders.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED?

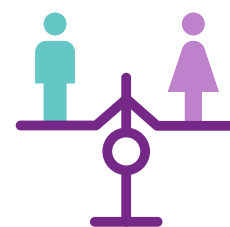
- **Coordinate** a consensus with political actors to promote the regulation of the constitutional principles of parity, alternation, and universality in popular election posts.
- **Progress** towards parity in 50/50 lists, including alternation and the use of a zipper system.
- **Establish and regulate** effective penalties for political parties and groups that fail to meet the gender electoral quota.
- **Agree** on commitments, strategies, and internal mechanisms to ensure the effective political participation of women under equal conditions with political parties and groups.

#### DIMENSION 4

EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



#### KEEP IN MIND:



For the first time in history, the **Council of Ministers of Colombia is gender balanced**.

Regarding the permanence of women in these posts, **the difference during the previous administration was of 5.2 months in favor of men**.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Encourage** the strengthening of the National Gender Mechanism, from the technical and financial aspects, to fulfill its duties.
- **Promote** parity as a commitment of the National Women System, created by the National Development Plan - PND 2018 - 2022.

#### DIMENSION 5

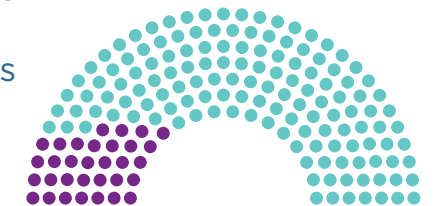
PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND MINIMUM CONDITIONS TO ACCESS POLITICAL POSITIONS AND EXERCISE THEIR MANDATE



#### KEEP IN MIND:

During the 2018 parliamentary elections, in the **House of Representatives**:

Women held **32** out of 171 seats



At the time of the measurement:



Executive Board of the **House of Representatives** was comprised of only **3 men**

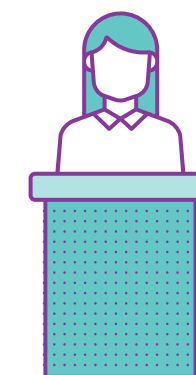


of the seven **Constitutional Commissions**, only the Sixth Commission was chaired by **1 woman**

### The Congress of the Republic

Has a **Legal Commission for Women's Equality**, created under Law 1434/2011, and also has a **Women's Caucus in the Congress**.

However, **the entity has no Specialized Gender Mainstreaming Unit**.



### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Create** a Technical Unit for gender mainstreaming in the Congress for advisory and analysis duties to the entire legislative activity.
- **Progress** in the discussion of addressing gender political violence, emphasizing on making visible cases of violence against women and the need to prevent them.

### DIMENSION 6

#### PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE JUDICIARY BRANCH AND MINIMUM CONDITIONS TO OCCUPY SAID POSTS



### KEEP IN MIND:

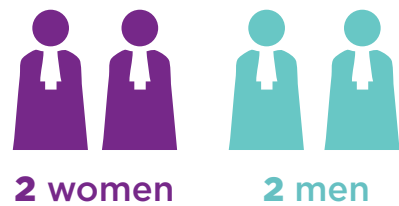
At the time of the measurement, in the highest court of ordinary jurisdiction, the **Supreme Court of Justice**:



#### Section five of the Council of State

Is the top electoral jurisdiction authority.

It is currently comprised of **4 Magistrates**:



### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Promote** the inclusion of principles of parity in the election and appointment of judges and magistrates in the Judiciary Branch and electoral bodies.

### DIMENSION 7

#### PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN POLITICAL PARTIES AND MINIMUM CONDITIONS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION UNDER EQUAL CONDITIONS



### KEEP IN MIND:

Regarding the political parties with seats in the **House of Representatives**:

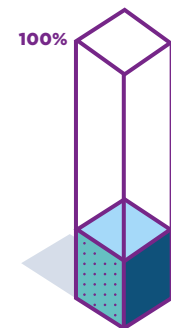
**9** out of **14** parties

include specific **Gender equality and/or non-sexual discrimination** objectives or principles in their bylaws.

**2** out of **14** parties

include **general equality and non-discrimination principles**, whereas one of them do not include them.

When analyzing the **participation of women in the management of the political parties and movements**, we found:



**21.7%** is the average percentage of **women in the highest national executive instance**

**11** out of **14** parties

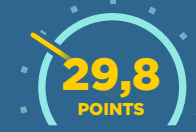
have recognized **women units** in their bylaws

### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Adopt** measures within the parties to promote women's participation: mechanisms to monitor resources allocation for the political training of women, youth, and ethnic minorities, as provided in Law 1475/2011.
- **Promote** the access of women candidates to national and community media.
- **Make visible and penalize** gender-based political violence actions in the exercise of public positions and/or during electoral campaigns,

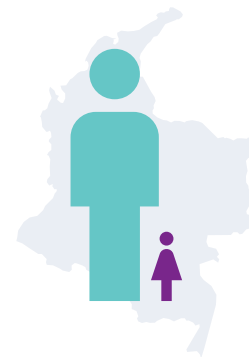
### DIMENSION 8

#### PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



### KEEP IN MIND:

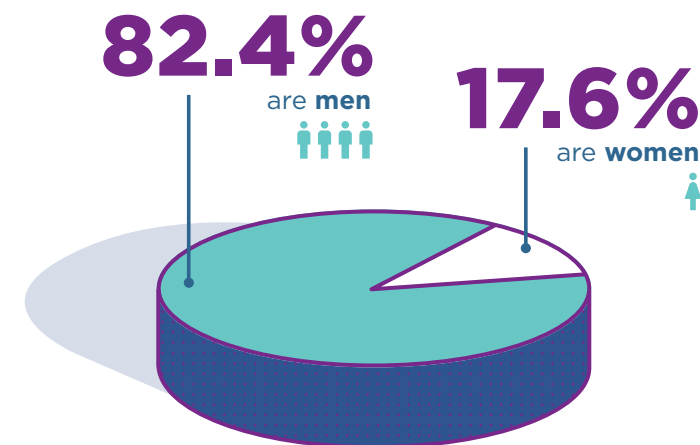
For the 2016 - 2019 period, **Colombia has**:



**965** men Mayors  
**134** women Mayors

**Women mayors represent 12.2%** of the local heads of government (**24.4points**)

Out of **9928 members** in the **Municipal Councils**:



### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- **Undertake** political educational and leadership promotion processes, especially in rural areas, to increase the political participation and representation of women leaders.

*Atenea*  
For a 50/50 democracy

COLOMBIA: TIME FOR PARITY

*Atenea*  
For a 50/50 democracy

ATENEA: MECHANISM TO ENHANCE WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## COLOMBIA: TIME FOR PARITY

