

**CLOSING REPORT OF ELECTORAL OBSERVATION
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION – MOE
ELECTIONS TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
SECOND ROUND**

Bogotá, June 19, 2022. The Electoral Observation Mission - MOE of the civil society of Colombia, delivers to the authorities, media, organizations and interested citizens, **the closing report of the observation of the electoral day to the Presidency of the Republic, Second Round 2022.** This report reflects what was observed during June 19, 2022.

MOE maintained constant communication with the electoral and civil authorities responsible for the smooth running of the electoral process both at the local and national levels, as well as with the two political campaigns. MOE thanks all the national and local authorities that allowed the observation, also the immediate diligence when there were problems with the entry of observers to the polling stations.

MOE highlights and appreciates the work done by the 33 regional coordinators that are part of MOE's Electoral Observation platform, and the thousands of electoral observers that were part of the electoral observation mission. It also recognizes and values the work done by the different electoral observation organizations of international organizations that have accompanied the process with their commitment with the Colombian democracy

MOE also **praises the increase** of citizen participation during the election day, which went from 54.9% in the first electoral round of 2018, to **58.02%, being the highest vote in the last two decades.**

The election day was conducted in most of the territory of Colombian with tranquility. However, three events affected the normal conduct of the voting process that cannot be dismissed. The first of these refers to effects on public order in three departments of the country; the second, the impact of the winter wave on the polling stations; and the third, different reports of electoral irregularities, which, although they decreased in relation to the 2018 elections, are events that have negative effects on the democratic contest.

The Electoral Observation Mission congratulates the President elected Gustavo Petro Urrego and Vice President Francia Márquez Mina. It also recognizes the democratic spirit of the candidate Rodolfo Hernández Suárez and the candidate for Vice President Marelén Castillo Torres, by recognizing the result of the pre-count process.

1. ELECTORAL OBSERVATION

The Electoral Observation Mission deployed a national and international observation team of more than **2,000 people, located in 31 departments of Colombia, in one in each three municipalities, as well as in 39 consulates in 24 countries, which corresponds** to the about 75% of the electoral potential. Close to the end of the voting process, the following information was collected during the day:

- In 66% of the voting stations observed, it was identified that biometric machines for voter identification were not installed at the entrance. In 42% of the positions in which they did have biometric identification, it was observed that not all people went through this process, as previously observed in the first presidential round.
- At the time of the closing of the polls, the presence of electoral witnesses was identified in 89% of the polling stations observed, while at the opening it was 69%. In all cases they remained at the polling stations throughout the vote count.
- Before proceeding to the opening of the ballot box, 78% of the polling stations observed read aloud the total number of voters at the polling station, that is, the number of people registered in the E-11 form.
- In 17% of the tables observed, it was necessary to perform the table leveling procedure.
- In **98% of the polling stations observed, it could be seen that the total votes written in the counting records were correct.**
- In **88% of the tables observed, the E-14 forms did not present cross-outs or amendments.**
- No appeals or reclamations were presented for recounting votes by electoral witnesses in 85% of the polling stations observed.
- In 96% of the polling stations observed, there was a perception that the voting jurors knew the procedure for counting the votes.

2. ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES

The Electoral Observation Mission – MOE has made available to citizens the www.pilasconelvoto.com platform and the WhatsApp line 315 266 19 69 to report any type of irregularity or electoral crime.

Through these channels, **MOE received between 12:01 am on June 18 and 6:00 pm on June 19, a total of 393 reports** on irregularities and electoral crimes in 102 municipalities that correspond to 27 departments and Bogotá. The ones that presented the highest reports were Antioquia (62 reports), Valle del Cauca (40 reports), Atlántico (29 reports), Risaralda (15 reports) and Bogotá (92 reports). The information reported by citizens highlights:

- **Problems with electoral material**

At the beginning of the election day, **59** citizen reports were presented on **problems with the printing of election cards**. According to the information reported by the citizens, **in some electoral cards dots or stripes were observed in the blank ballot box which generated confusion about the impact that this could have on the process of counting votes and the determination of their validity or nullity**. These events were reported in 21 municipalities that correspond to 13 departments and Bogotá. The territories with the highest reports were Valle del Cauca (18 reports), Risaralda (6 reports), Antioquia (5 reports) and Bogotá (8 reports).

This same situation was reported by the regional coordinators of MOE's platform: MOE - Magdalena Medio (municipalities of Cantagallo, Bolívar and Barrancabermeja, Santander), MOE - Valle del Cauca (Cali), MOE - Santander (Bucaramanga), MOE - Risaralda, MOE - Cesar, MOE - Antioquia, MOE - Quindío (Armenia), MOE - Nariño and Comuneros (San Gil).

- **Effects on the freedom to vote**

MOE received **99 reports related to the violation of the freedom to vote**. Of these, **buying votes is the main irregularity with 32 reports**, most of which came from Bogotá, Cartagena, Barranquilla and Medellín. On this issue, citizens reported the delivery of money, food, and the mobilization of people to the polling stations.

Another of the reported behaviors, **with 36 reports**, was the **constraint on the voter, that is, pressures or threats that are exerted against the voters**. As mentioned in the first observation report of these elections, the pressures and threats occurred in the workplace, most of which were directed by private companies in which their employees were forced and/or invited to vote for a certain campaign. This situation was recorded in the following departments: Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Sucre, Cesar and in the capital of the country.

3. DIFFERENTIAL APPROACHES

Transgender voters Protocol Observation:

MOE in collaboration with Caribe Afirmativo and the GAAT (Action and Support Group for Transgender people), deployed 39 people with trans life experience in **9 departments including the city of Bogotá and a consulate (Montreal, Canada)**, to monitor the implementation of

National Electoral Council Resolution 3480 of 2020, known as the Trans Voting Protocol. This observation consisted of two forms, the first measuring the experience of the observer exercising their right to vote, while the second form monitors the exercise of the right to vote by other transgender voters and the knowledge of the authorities about the Protocol.

Among the results of this observation process, it was found that:

- All transgender observers were allowed into the polling stations. However, **in Bogotá, a case was reported in which the observer was not allowed to choose the entry line to vote (that are divided by gender); the jurors did not address the observer by their surnames, nor correct pronouns.** A case was also reported in Apartadó, Antioquia in which a search was conducted irregularly on a transgender observer.
- There were also **three cases of aggressive responses by officials delegated at the justice committee/ tables.** On the one hand, a case at the justice table of the **El Edén voting station in Bogotá, where a delegate of the Attorney General's Office said that the trans voting protocol should not exist.** On the other hand, a case of the justice table of the **Corferias voting station in Bogotá, where two delegates of the Ombudsman's Office responded aggressively, suggesting that the protocol did not seem important to them.** And, finally, a case at the justice table of the University of the Amazon in Florencia, Caquetá, where the delegate of the Prosecutor's Office was angry for asking him about the trans voting protocol, raising his voice to make the electoral observer feel uncomfortable.
- 72% of the 332 people appointed as voting jurors, as well as 74% of the 177 National Police officers in the observed tables were aware of the measures and actions of the Trans Voting Protocol.
- MOE congratulates the National Civil Registration Office for complying with the inclusion of pedagogical material on the Trans Voting Protocol for most of the polling stations. However, it is necessary to advance in the placement of this material in a visible place within the polling stations with the rest of the pedagogical material.

Population with disabilities:

With the support of the Action Program for Equality and Social Inclusion – PAIIS of the University of the Andes, Best Buddies Colombia, and ASDOWN Colombia, MOE developed an observation exercise with a focus on the rights of people with disability in the cities of Bogotá, Cali, Medellín and the metropolitan area of the Aburrá Valley. This exercise involved **42 observers** and aimed to **identify the obstacles faced by people with disabilities in the exercise of their right to vote**, taking as a starting point the Protocol on the matter implemented by the National Civil Registration Office.

4. EFFECTS OF THE ELECTIONS BY WINTER WAVE

- TRANSFERS OF POLLING STATIONS

As a result of the climatic effects presented in the country during the last days, on election day **10 polling stations were moved in 8 departments.**

Election Day (June 19):

- In the corregimiento of **Báchira in the municipality of Güicán, Boyacá** moved the polling station to the municipal center, due to the rising of the river that affected the original place.
- In the department of **Chocó, the municipality of Tadó**, the Betania polling station was moved due to weather conditions to the Chocantes village.

In days before the election:

- **In Magangué, Bolívar**, the polling station Colegio Comunal Versailles SD Sur was moved to the Buenos Aires school due to problems of environmental pollution.
- **In the municipality of Caucasia, Antioquia**, El Divino Niño polling station moved to the San José Headquarters. The polling station of the corregimiento Margento was moved to La Capilla Nueva Jerusalem.
- The **El Llanete** polling station, in the municipality of Hispania, Antioquia, was transferred to the I.E. Aura Maria Valencia Headquarters.
- Alfonso López's voting station in **Ayapel, Córdoba** was moved to the public square at the center of the city because of the flooding.
- The voting station of I.E. Policarpa Salavarrieta in **Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca** was transferred to the I.E. República de Venezuela due to deterioration of the infrastructure.
- La Brillantina polling station in **Chimichagua, Cesar** was moved to Pueblito.
- In **San José del Guaviare, Guaviare**, I.E El Edén polling station was transferred to I.E. Agua Bonita.

- DELAYS IN THE OPENING OF STALLS DUE TO WINTER WAVE

16 polling stations in 6 departments delayed in their opening process:

Tolima

- **Four polling stations in Chaparral, Tolima** (Corregimiento Vegas de los Padres, Vereda San José de la Hermosas, La Virginia, Santa Bárbara and Puesto Cárcel), due to delay in the arrival of the material and the voting jurors.
- The polling station of Santa Rosa de Tetuán, **in the municipality of San Antonio, Tolima.**
- The Santa Bárbara polling station, **Chaparral, Tolima**, opened at 10:00 a.m.

Bolívar

- Polling station of Villanueva, **San Pablo**, because of the delay in the arrival of electoral material.
- The Bodega Central voting station, **in Morales**, had delays in its opening due to heavy rains; the voting process began until 9:30 am.
- The polling station of the corregimiento of San Joaquín, **Simití**. The voting process began around 10:00 a.m.

Cauca

- The Mosoco polling station, in **Paéz**, Cauca, was also delayed in its opening due to the closure of the road due to the landslide that left eight people dead. The voting process began around 9:50 a.m.

Meta

- The Nueva Colombia polling station in **Vistahermosa**, Meta, had delays in the arrival of electoral material due to the winter wave, opening two hours later.

Antioquia

- The polling station of the Corregimiento de Liberia, **Anorí**. Voting day began around 8:45 a.m.
- The polling station Corregimiento Güintar, **Anzá**.
- The voting station La Gulunga, **Salgar**. The voting day began around 8:30 am.
- The polling station el Pato, **Zaragoza** that opened around 9:15 a.m.

Cundinamarca

- At the Valparaíso polling station in **Pulí**, Cundinamarca, the arrival of the electoral material was delayed due to the poor state of the roads due to the winter wave.

5. EVENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY

MOE regrets the following incidents reported during the day:

- The murder of Ersaín de Jesús Ramírez Ospina, a human rights defender in the municipality of Patía - El Bordo, Cauca. This person had participated in the *Pacto Histórico* campaign.
- The murder of electoral witness Roberto Carlos Rivas linked to the *Pacto Historico* campaign in Guapi, Cauca.
- The murder of professional soldier Eric Enrique Estrada López in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá.
- The detonation of an improvised explosive device in Tibú, Norte de Santander, near the Vetas de Oriente polling station, injured three soldiers.

6. RESULTS OF THE PRE-COUNT PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC (bulletin 16 with 99.54% of the tables)

With an advance of the pre-count of the second Round of the presidential election of 99.54%, with a total of 22,600,877 votes, there is an **increase in participation compared to 2018, as it went from 54.9% to 58%**. Highlighting the case of the departments of Casanare, Cundinamarca, Santander, Boyacá, and Bogotá D.C. where participation exceeded 65%.

Similarly, it is noteworthy that the departments of Cauca (64.5%) and Nariño (62.7%), increased their participation by more than 10 percentage points compared to the second round of the presidential elections of 2018. In detail, the participation by department can be seen in the following table:

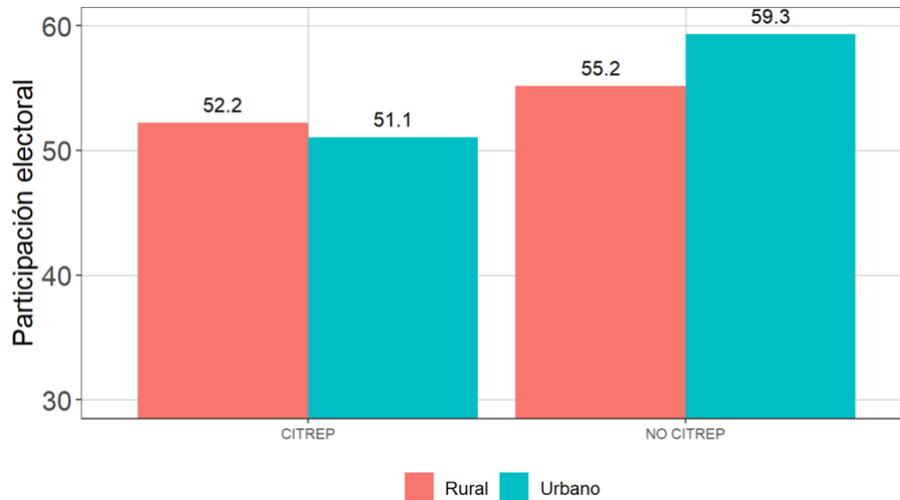
Board. Voter turnout by department:

#	Departamento	Votos	Censo	Tasa de Participación 2018	Tasa de Participación 2022	Diferencia
1	Casanare	207,416	304,927	64.7	68.0	3.29
2	Cundinamarca	1,438,321	2,125,131	63.2	67.7	4.47
3	Santander	1,201,606	1,776,177	59.5	67.7	8.12
4	Boyaca	663,603	996,465	60.8	66.6	5.82
5	Bogota D.C.	3,887,345	5,935,722	62.7	65.5	2.74
6	Cauca	660,365	1,023,586	53.4	64.5	11.14
7	Meta	505,042	787,684	59.6	64.1	4.55
8	Nariño	738,983	1,177,948	52.6	62.7	10.11
9	Huila	539,813	882,955	56.7	61.1	4.39
10	Caldas	483,795	811,18	57.1	59.6	2.57
11	Tolima	663,662	1,120,219	55.5	59.2	3.69
12	Putumayo	140,104	243,072	51.3	57.6	6.31
13	Risaralda	479,002	839,253	55.0	57.1	2.07
14	Quindio	279,721	490,126	54.9	57.1	2.18
15	Valle	2,083,247	3,675,242	50.2	56.7	6.45
16	Antioquia	2,895,979	5,115,071	54.8	56.6	1.80
17	Sucre	413,094	730,363	52.8	56.6	3.71
18	Norte de Santander	721,252	1,296,482	54.7	55.6	0.90
19	Cesar	478,266	870,264	51.9	55.0	3.09
20	Córdoba	722,037	1,319,838	50.8	54.7	3.94
21	Caquetá	168,911	309,32	45.3	54.6	9.26
22	Guaviare	34,094	64,503	47.4	52.9	5.41
23	Atlántico	1,009,424	2,016,146	43.2	50.1	6.83
24	Arauca	104,866	210,476	49.9	49.8	-0.12
25	Magdalena	506,832	1,024,713	46.8	49.5	2.61
26	Bolívar	814,026	1,692,147	43.8	48.1	4.27
27	Chocó	158,252	333,136	39.3	47.5	8.20
28	Amazonas	23,851	51,579	42.9	46.2	3.35
29	La Guajira	255,574	645,626	37.2	39.6	2.41
30	Guainía	12,469	32,18	38.7	38.7	0.01
31	Vaupés	8,762	23,442	37.4	37.4	-0.01
32	Vichada	19,596	52,918	33.3	37.0	3.70
33	San Andrés	16,771	51,584	31.4	32.5	1.07
34	Consulados	264,796	962,073	32.0	27.5	-4.4
	Total	22,600,877	38,991,548	53.9	58.0	4.02

Source: Political Electoral Observatory of Democracy – MOE with data from the RNEC

It is noteworthy that electoral participation in the rural areas where elections of the Special Districts for Peace (*CITREP – Circunscripciones Transitorias Especiales de Paz*) was higher than that evidenced in the 2022 Congress elections, even though in these the peace seats were in contention. Likewise, for this presidential second round, participation at the rural level in the CITREP regions was 1.1% higher than that at the urban level.

Figure 1. Electoral participation according to urban and rural positions

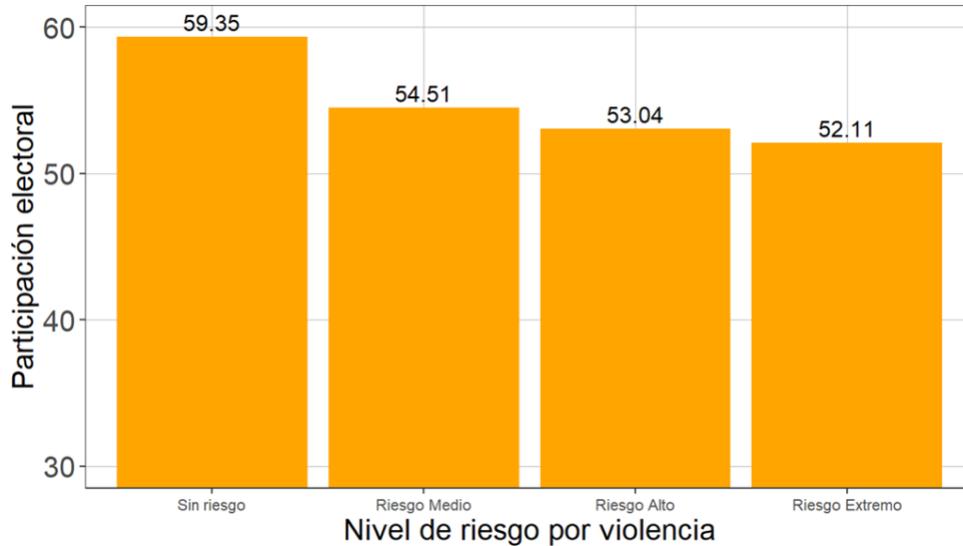


Source: Observatorio Político Electoral de la Democracia – MOE with data from the RNEC

In terms of the impact of violence on the electoral process, it is possible to see how **the territories most affected by the conflict maintain lower levels of participation**. The above can be seen when calculating voter turnout with the level of electoral risk due to factors of violence according to the update of the Electoral Risk Map (updated until May 13, 2022).



Figure 2. Electoral participation according to Risk Map due to factors of violence in rural areas

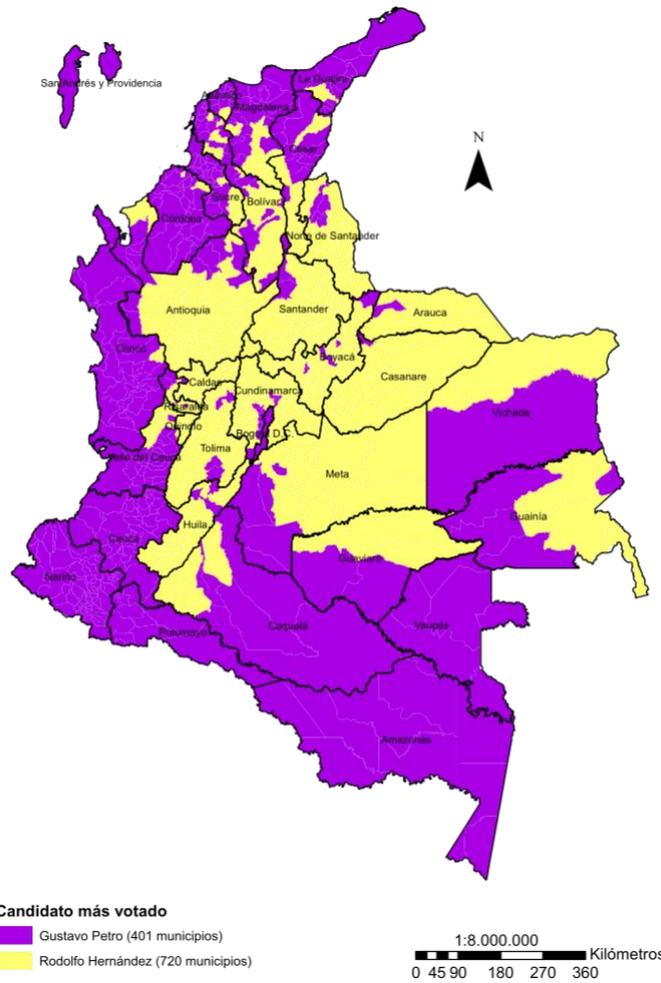


Source: Political Electoral Observatory of Democracy – MOE with data from the RNEC

Regarding the **blank vote, this political option obtained a total of 501,729 votes, corresponding to 2.24%,24%**, which represents a reduction of 45.18% compared to the 808,081 votes (4.1%) of the second round of presidential elections of 2018. However, it means an increase compared to the 365,777 votes (1.7%) of the first round of 2022. An analogous situation occurred in the 2010 and 2018 elections, where for the second round the blank vote increased.

On the behavior of annulled votes, **despite what happened with the printing of the electoral cards, these maintain a downward trend**. For this 2022 the null votes were **271,645 votes, which represents 1.2%**, that is, 0.2 percentage points less than in the second round of 2018.

With this bulletin, the results show that in 36.3% of the municipalities of the country the candidate Gustavo Petro was the winner, while in 65.3% of the municipalities Rodolfo Hernández won, as can be seen in the following map:



Source: Political Electoral Observatory of Democracy – MOE with data from the RNEC

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