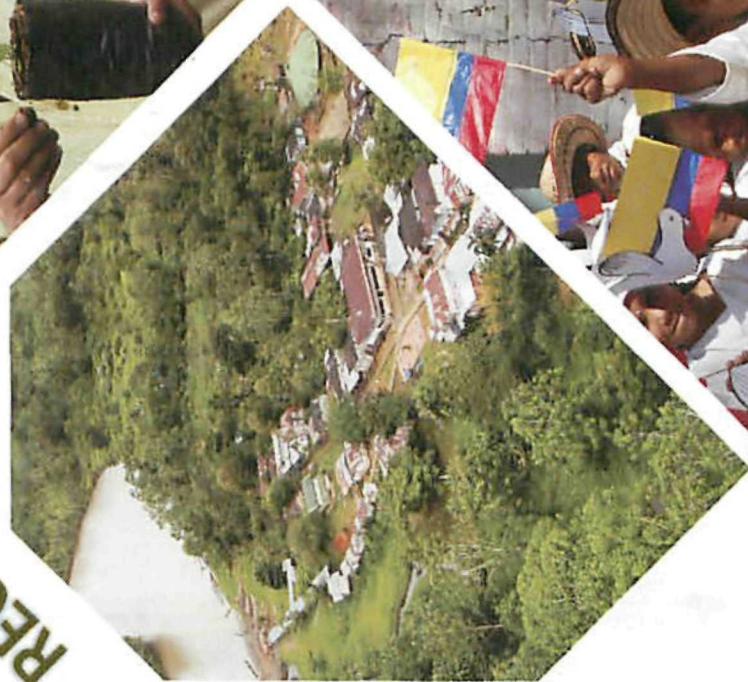




Libertad y Orden
Presidencia
República de Colombia

FOR THE Social RECOVERY OF TERRITORY



CCAI
Centro de Coordinación
de Acción Integral



FOR THE Social RECOVERY OF TERRITORY



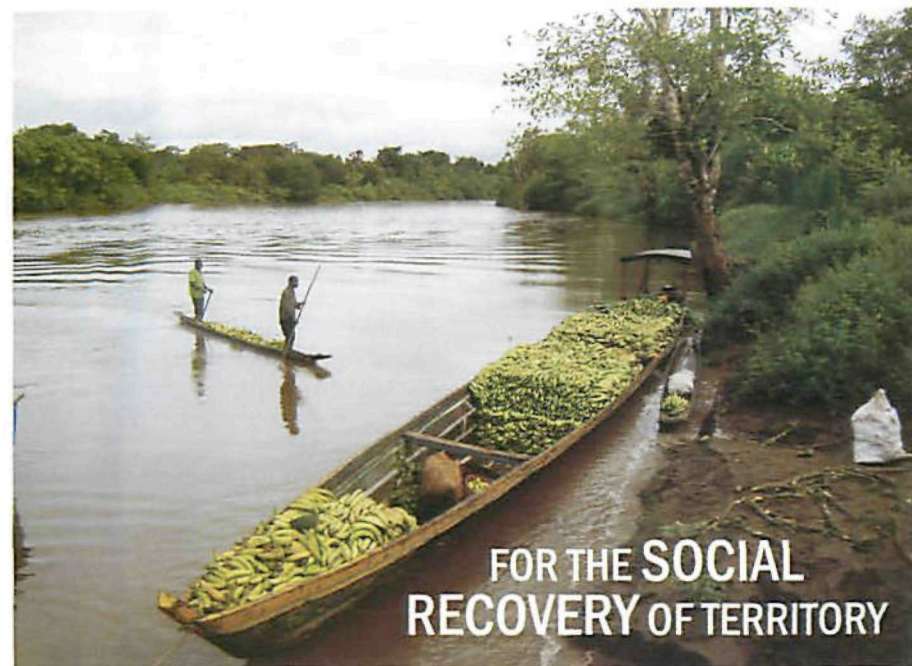
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Social Infrastructure

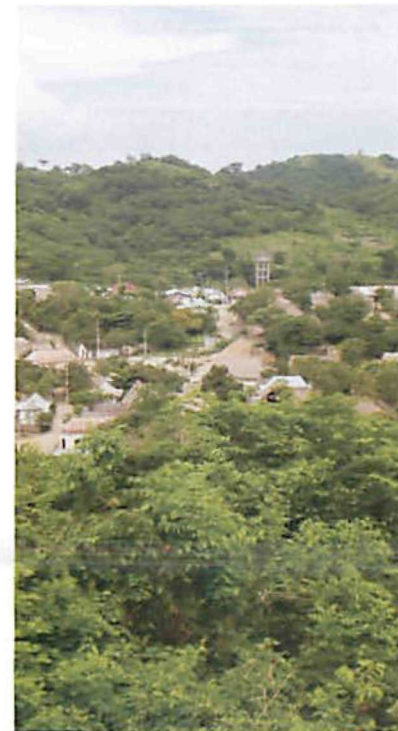
ACCIÓN SOCIAL plays an important role, along with affiliate institutions such as the National Planning Department; the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Transportation; The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, IPSE (electricity), and other institutions that invest their own resources on infrastructure related to their specific sector.



The Colombian State presence in remote and prioritized regions is advancing and consolidating. An integrated approach to territorial recovery relies on coordinated interagency efforts that address actions of social and institutional strengthening, appropriate for local realities, and built on improved security conditions.

The "Social Recovery of Territory" is comprised of diverse State-led initiatives that have the goal of achieving State legitimacy, governance, and confidence between communities and institutions to foster a development process based on local capacity building. Strengthening the state in regions where the presence of the State had been historically weak or non-existent implies four main foci:

- Improvement of basic social programs and services
- Reduction of violence
- Promotion of economic reactivation
- Building governance



One of the initiatives based on these principles is the Center for the Coordination of Integrated Action (CCAI). In the last four years this center has worked in eleven regions of the country. CCAI's primary objectives are the strengthening of governance, restoring legitimacy and confidence of citizens in the State, and accelerating the transition process through Social Recovery of Territory, free movement of citizens, capacity building through the State's presence, and the provision of social services to all citizens. This strategy has contributed to creating new possibilities for social investment and has increased the capacity of local government entities.

The following table summarizes some of the significant investments that have been coordinated through the CCAI since the center's creation on May 10th, 2004.

INVESTMENTS CCAI	INVESTMENTS 2004-2006	INVESTMENTS 2007	TOTAL US\$
INSTITUTIONAL PRESENCE	\$ 6.808.661	\$ 3.694.197	\$ 10.502.858
SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	\$ 29.041.373	\$ 24.136.832	\$ 53.178.205
SOCIAL APPROACH FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	\$ 20.322.723	\$ 11.673.748	\$ 31.996.471
SOCIAL APPROACH FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES	\$ 7.924.587	\$ 10.561.568	\$ 18.486.155
HOUSING, LAND AND MICROCREDIT	\$ 3.034.748	\$ 3.830.187	\$ 6.864.935
SECURITY	\$ 976.890	\$ 206.130	\$ 1.183.020
EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION	\$ 7.252.020	\$ 7.033.828	\$ 14.285.848
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	\$ 7.839.944	\$ 11.824.554	\$ 19.664.498
TOTAL INVESTMENTS US\$	\$ 83.200.946	\$ 72.961.044	\$ 156.161.990

*Source: CCAI, State institutions

These kinds of results are possible thanks to active cooperation between the Office of the Attorney General and the Supreme Judicial Council, the security offered by the Armed Forces, and coordination municipal governments..

Ever since its implementation, the Democratic Security Policy has allowed free movement of farmers, brought social services to remote areas, and permitted government institutions and public servants to return to areas that in many cases did not have any contact whatsoever with the municipal, departmental, or national government.

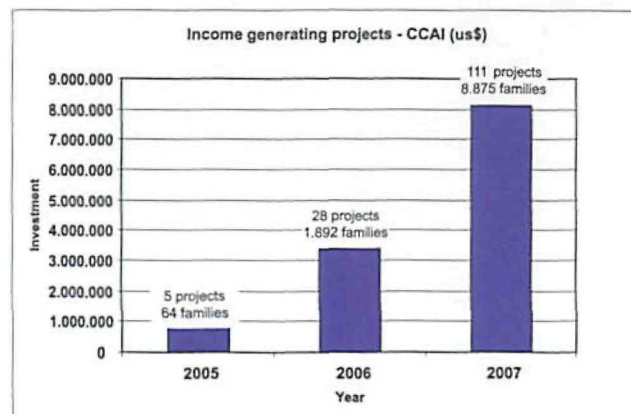
CCAI's work is articulated with the national Democratic Security policy. This policy includes not only military recovery and control, but is also framed on the reestablishment of the rule of law, consolidation of legal conditions of the State, free exercise of democratic principles, and the defense of the human rights of all Colombians.

To that end, the policy seeks to strengthen the judicial system in areas affected by violence, facilitating actions with strong social impact and that promote the exercise of the economic, social and cultural rights of civil society. Today, for example, all of the country's municipalities have police presence. In addition, Judges and Prosecutors have returned to all municipalities in the southern Department of Caquetá, providing effective access to justice.

Economic Development

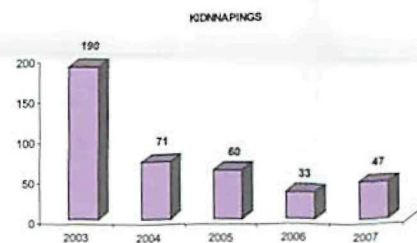
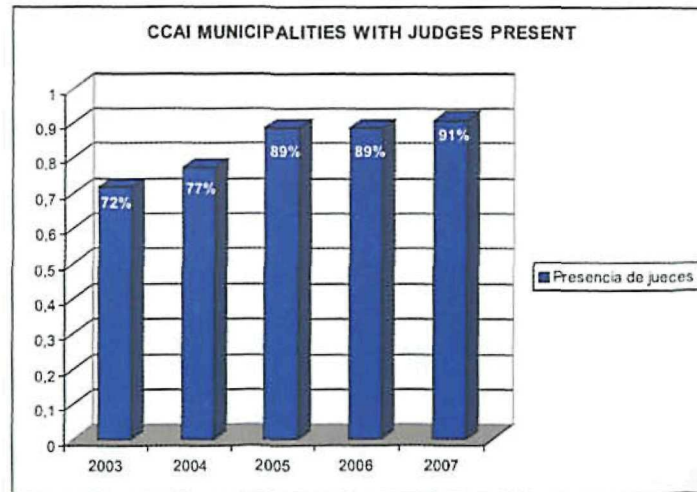
ACCION SOCIAL, National Learning Service (SENA), Ministry of Agriculture, Colombian Institute for Rural Development, INCODER (land titling)- and affiliate institutions such as the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, among others.

- 118 income generating projects, 8,534 beneficiaries, projects worth US\$10,276,257.
- US \$4,639,692 investment in training programs for 55,391 beneficiaries.
- PROGRESO Program (USAID) The Macarena Integrated Consolidation Plan. 64 projects, worth US\$1,438,464.



Justice, Governance and Security

Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Interior and Justice, Armed Forces General Command, National Police, Office of the Attorney General and affiliate institutions such as: the Supreme Judicial Council and the People's Defenders Office, among others.



Fuente: Observatorio de Derechos Humanos

CCAI: A State Initiative

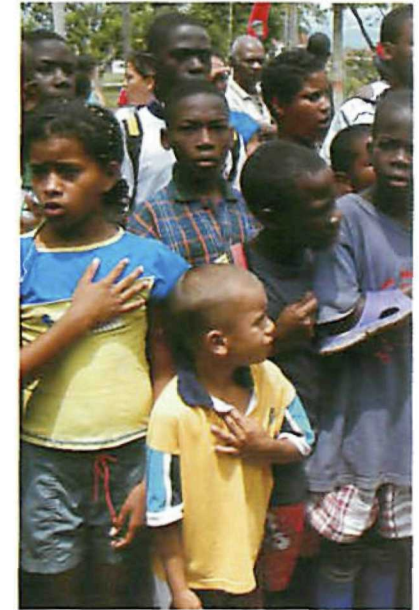
Coordination is a process in which efforts and means are joined and synchronized to increase the impact of public policy in order to reach defined objectives. This is achieved through the following processes: inform, consult, parallel planning and joint action.

Coordination's objective is to maximize cooperation and the actions of the different players while minimizing competition and conflicts in the process of achieving a common objective. All actions are coordinated with the social and institutional actors at the municipal and departmental level.

The CCAI is comprised of 15 State institutions working on a permanent basis, and 13 affiliate institutions:

Permanent Institutions:

- Colombian Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation - ACCIÓN SOCIAL
- Colombia's Sports Institute - Coldeportes
- General Armed Forces Command
- Attorney General's Office
- Colombian Institute for Rural Development - Incoder
- Colombian Institute for Family Welfare - ICBF
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Social Protection (Health and Social Security)
- Ministry of the Interior and Justice
- Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- National Police
- General Register Office
- National Learning Service - SENA



Affiliate Institutions:

- Office of the High Counselor for Reintegration
- Bank of agriculture
- Public Defender's Office
- Supreme Judicial Council
- National Planning Department - DNP
- Administrative Department of Security DAS
- Energy Solution Planning Institute - IPSE
- Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development
- Ministry of Communications
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Mining and Energy

Territory Approach and Prioritized Areas

The Social Recovery of Territory focuses on identifying and characterizing regional and local conditions as well as understanding each area in its multiple dimensions (e.g. demographics, politics, economy, culture, society and environment). Local issues and capacities serve as fundamental elements of the analysis.

These areas are a confluence point of triggering factors and catalyzers of critical social conditions, as well as areas where violence has been motivated by illegality and the traditional absence of official institutions.

Some of the characteristics of the past in those areas in the process of recovery:

1. Lack of presence of State institutions and the rule of law.
2. Impunity.
3. Stagnate or low economic growth.
4. Lack of public infrastructure.
5. Low coverage and quality of social services.
6. Urgent humanitarian needs.
7. Social fragmentation.
8. Presence and influence of illegal armed groups (GAML).
9. Illicit crops, drug trafficking and organized crime.
10. Vulnerability of the communities in the face of violence.

In the case of CCAI, this strategy, along with interagency cooperation, implies close articulation of the numerous players when it comes to fulfilling the various responsibilities of the State at the national, departmental and municipal levels. Implementation and budgets remain with each partner institution given that CCAI's mission is that of coordination not implementation.

Actions are conducted in 11 regions comprised of 61 municipalities.



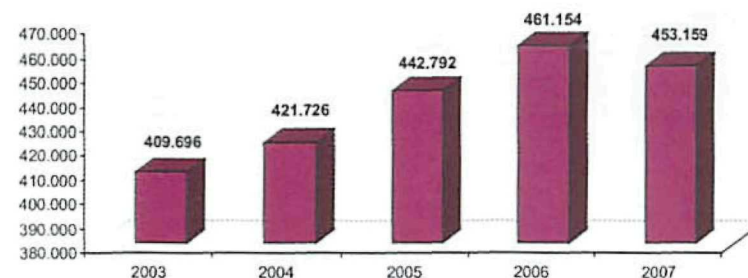
Educational Revolution

Ministry of Education; Coldeportes and affiliate institutions such as the Ministry of Culture and the program Computers for Education; among others.

17 Regional Centers for Upper Education (CERES) in CCAI coordinated areas (5 of them under direct control of CCAI): 2,100 students; 72 programs; US\$1,193,244 in direct investment of the Ministry of Education-CCAI.



BASIC EDUCATION COVERAGE



Fuente: Ministerio de Educación Nacional
*Datos consolidados por el Ministerio de Educación a Octubre de 2007



Sectoral Groups and Advances of the Territories

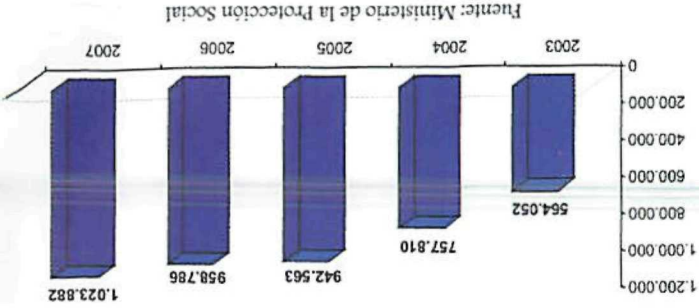
In order to fulfill the objectives and implement the strategies designed by the CCAI, the Operation Team has formed 5 sectoral groups in charge of specific responsibilities. The following are the institutions that make up the groups and a few examples of the activities and results, as well as the general changes and advancements in the CCAI municipalities:

Health and Social Security

Ministry of Social Protection; The Colombian Institute for Family Welfare; ACCIÓN SOCIAL and the General Register Office.

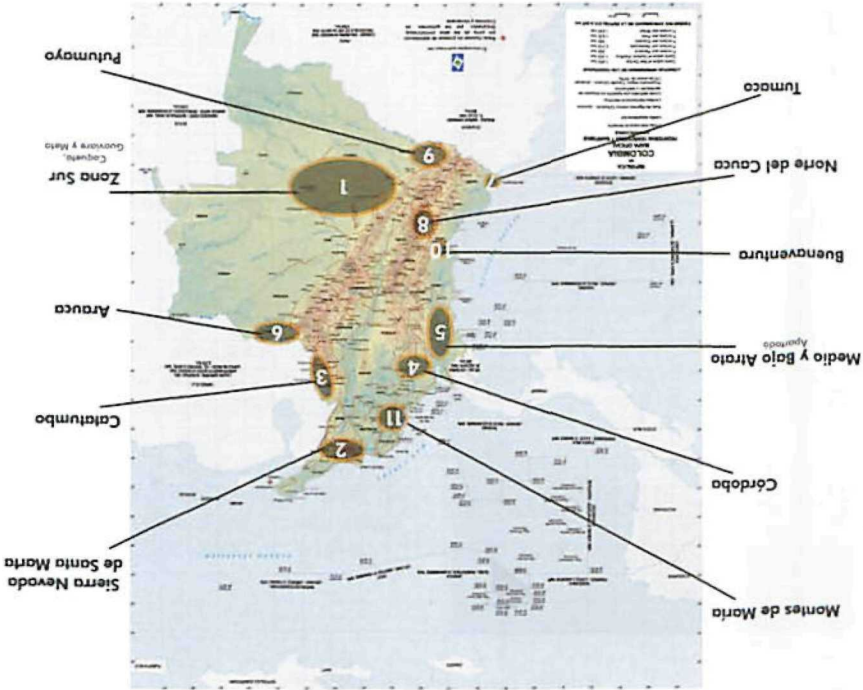


SUBSIDIZED HEALTH SYSTEM AFFILIATES



Fuente: Ministerio de la Protección Social

11 regions - 61 municipalities



1. Zona Sur - South Zone
San Vicente del Caguján, Cartagena del Chairá, Calamar, Miraflores, La Macarena, Puerto Rico, Uribe, Vistahermosa, San Juan de Arama y Mesetas
2. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Fundación, Aracataca, Ciénaga, Pueblo Bello, El Copey, Valledupar, Dibulla y San Juan del Cesar.
3. Catumbó
Ocaña, Tibú, Abrego, El Torro, El Carmen, San Calixto, La Playa, Hacarí, Teorama y Convención.
4. Apartadó y Medio y Bajo Atrato
Apartadó, Bojayá, Riosucio, Carmen del Darién, Carmen de Atrato, Acandí, Unguía, Belén de Bojirá y Murindó.
5. Tumaco
6. Aracua
7. Córdoba
Araucanía, Saravena, Fortul y Tame.
8. Norte del Cauca
Valencia y Tierra Alta
9. Putumayo
Caloto, Corinto, Puerto Tejada, Jamboló, Toribio y Guachené
10. Montes de María
Ortíz, Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán, Puerto Leguizamó, San Miguel y Valle del Guamuez.
11. Buenaventura
Carmen de Bolívar, Ovejas y San Onofre

Guarantee of Human Rights

The Social Recovery of Territory is based on respect for human rights, and fundamental rights such as the right to life, integrity and freedom as well as social, economic and cultural rights. The only way to guarantee these rights is with the strong and effective presence of the State, of civilian institutions along with the Armed Forces and the Police. Civic participation is also a fundamental requirement in order to achieve efficiency in democratic processes, rule of law and the offering of social services. The strategy also includes an unquestionable respect and promotion of International Humanitarian Law.

An example of this is CCAI strengthening of the process of Internally Displaced People returning to their homes:



CCAI- ACOMPAÑAMIENTO A RETORNOS DE DESPLAZADOS		
Año	Familias retornadas	Personas retornadas
2004	4.114	19.526
2005	3.372	16.251
2006	1.038	5.088
2007	1.024	5.025
Total	9.548	45.890

Other examples:

Now that security has been reestablished in the area, the strategic focus of the intervention in the area known as Montes de Maria, (Bolívar and Sucre) is to support the return of internally displaced people forced to flee their homes after numerous massacres in the region. Among the most significant cases are: Chengue (Ovejas), El Salado (Carmen de Bolívar), La libertad (San Onofre), Bajo Grande (San Jacinto). The latter includes a humanitarian demining process.

Sports activities

This includes community integration activities and donation of sport implements.
Conducted: Total of 27 (21 in 2007 - 6 in 2008)
Scheduled for 2008: 32

High impact activities that build social networks and social capital, and contribute to the well-being of the community. Sports events that promote the best human values can be a useful and practical tool to fulfill objectives of peace and development.



Carrier and higher education orientation and student activities

Conducted: 7 (2008) - 9.626 beneficiaries
Recently introduced activity.
Scheduled for 2008: 11

Brings government incentives, loans and other public education policies nearer to the students interested in pursuing a career. Specialized counseling is also offered.



Economic Activities

Conducted: 152 interagency economic sessions (activities) in 35 municipalities
Economic sessions scheduled for 2008: 26



The objective is to bring the institutional economic offers to the target communities. Services and information are provided relating to credit access, productive projects, technical assistance or training, marketing opportunities, among others.

Medical and Interagency activities

Conducted (through 23 April, 2008): 155 Interinstitutional sessions
in 58 municipalities
178.691 consultations
12.755 surgeries
304.141 people attended (specialized medical assistance,
humanitarian, psychological and institutional)
52.254 people given official identification cards
Scheduled for 2008: 19

The objective is to attend urgent needs of the communities and strengthen the presence and commitment of national and regional institutions. Medical and surgical attention is given, as well as psychological, humanitarian and food assistance. Sports and recreation activities are also conducted with the communities, legal assistance, official registration and documentation among other activities.



Strategies for the Social Recovery of Territory

CCAI's effort to coordinate and support the institutional strengthening of democracy and governance is focused on 5 key strategies: (There are only 4 listed below):

- Control of territory and the fight against drugs and organized crime.
- Social reactivation through the Seven Tools for Equity.
- Economic Reactivation – Income generation for local development.
- Strengthening of formal justice and implementation of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.



Work Methodology



Intervention Periods

The Social Recovery of Territory objectives are achieved by a work methodology focusing on the short, medium and long term.

The short term involves identifying emergency actions of high impact relating to security, health, infancy and family, food security, education, justice and use of spare time. The urgent and even humanitarian needs of the communities are met, building confidence in the consolidation process.

In the medium term the strategy implements actions related to the application of equity tools and social investment, strengthening of institutional presence and social networks, as well as offering alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, security, development of transport infrastructure and the promotion of productive networks to achieve economic development.

In the long term the strategy carries out activities that build local capacity and strengthen technical and structural capacities of social actors and institutions in the area.



Standard Interagency Activities

Regional Meetings 2008 and Assessments

Assessments since 2004: 42 assessment in to 49 municipalities
Meetings with regional authorities 2008 (new activity):
7 coordination meetings with municipal and
departmental authorities and actors
Scheduled for 2008: 3

Regional meetings and assessments are designed to come to agreement on the needs and priorities of a given area. All municipal and departmental authorities take part in the process. These meetings also include the participation of the Armed Forces, the Police, decentralized institutions and the community.

