



National Consolidation Policy

Sergio Jaramillo

National Security Advisor

USIP, Washington

9 December 2010



Office of the National Security Advisor



Agenda

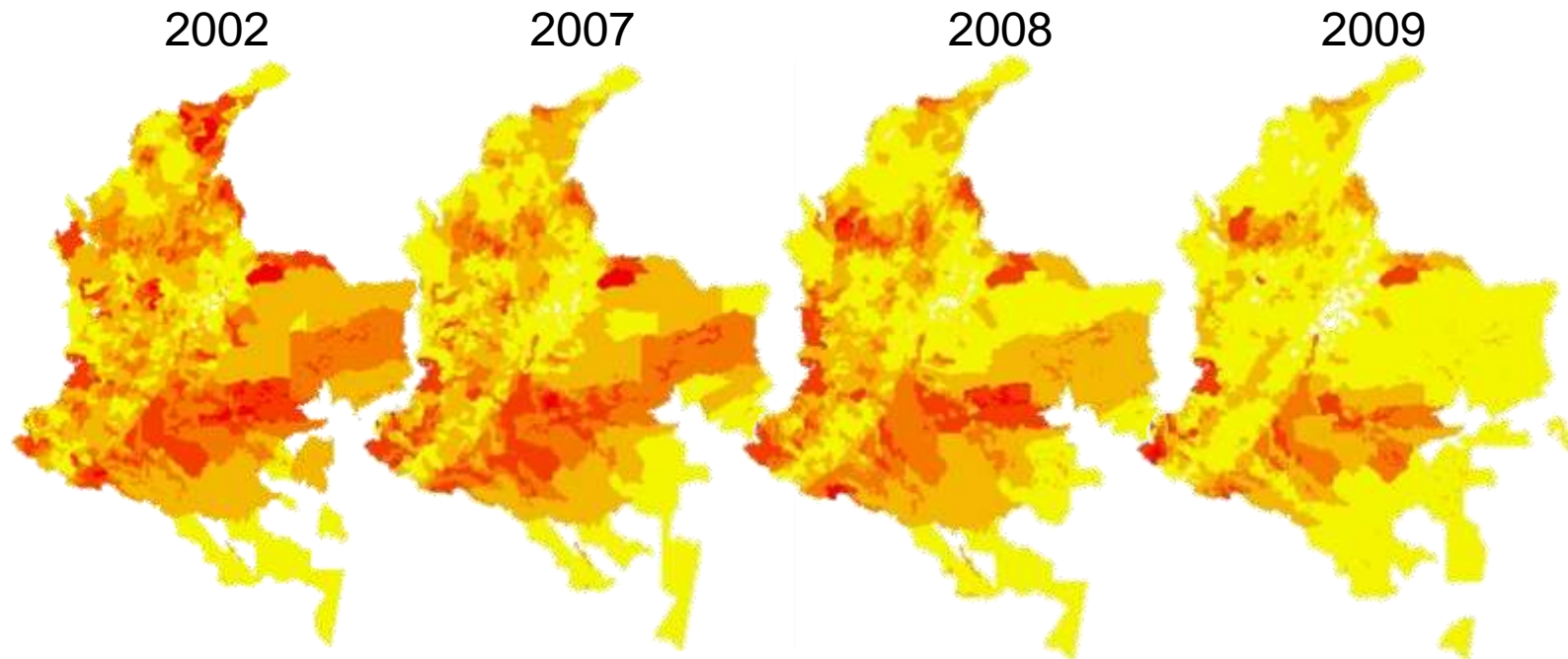
1. What is the problem ?
2. What is «consolidation»?
3. What is the strategic review process ?

What is the problem?

Violation of rights

Change in the main indicators of violence

Violence index



Variables that are included in the index:

1. Murder rate
2. Forced displacement (individual and mass)
3. Victims of anti-personnel mines
4. Massacres
5. Illicit crops

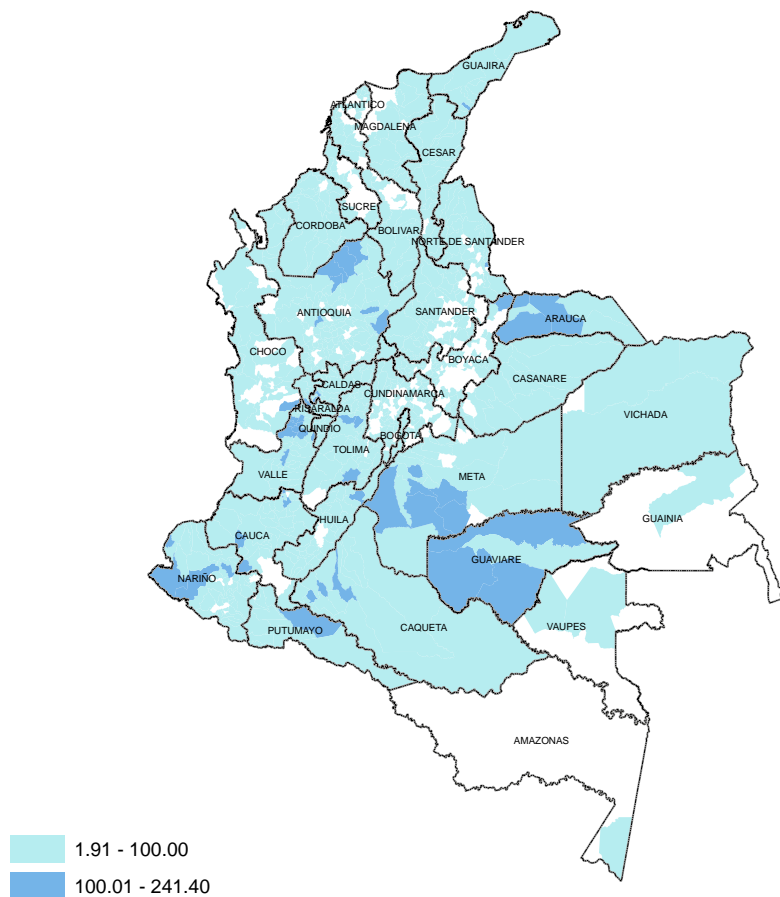
Level of violence

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high

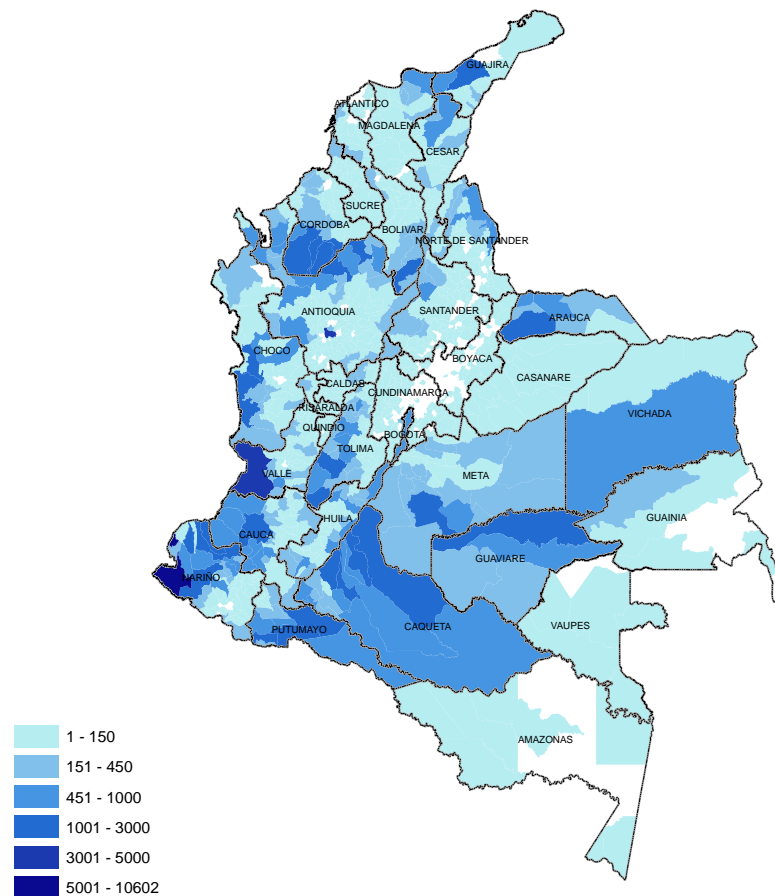
What is the problem?

Violation of rights

Murder rate - 2009



**Individual displacement - 2009
(expulsion)**



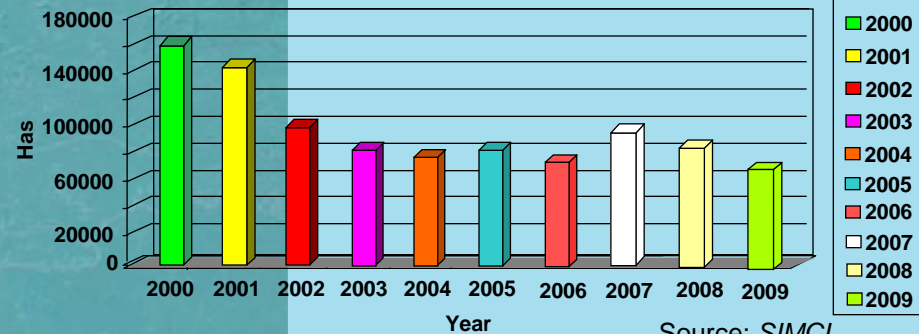
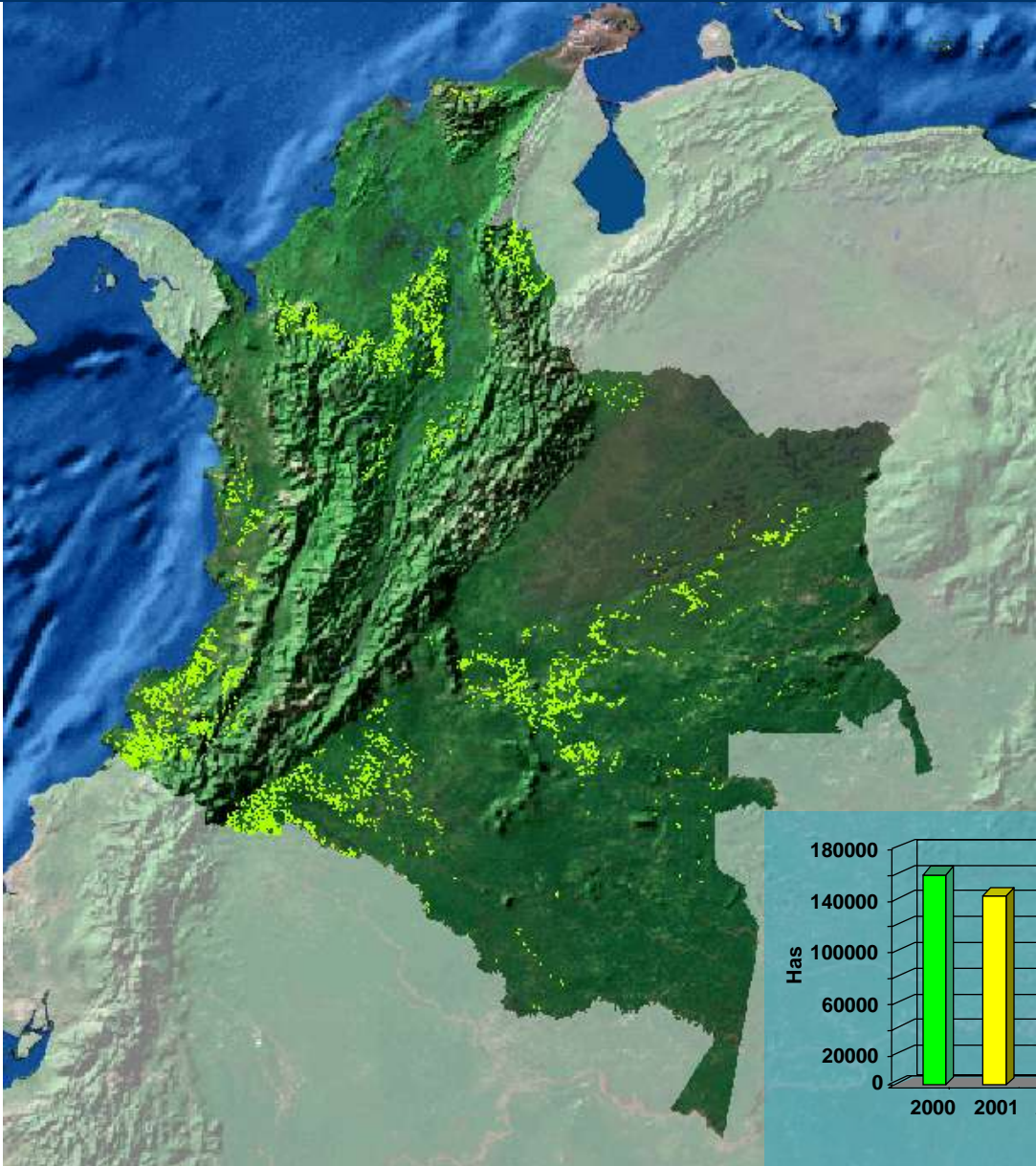


Office of the National Security Advisor

What is the problem?

Illicit crops: territorial stability

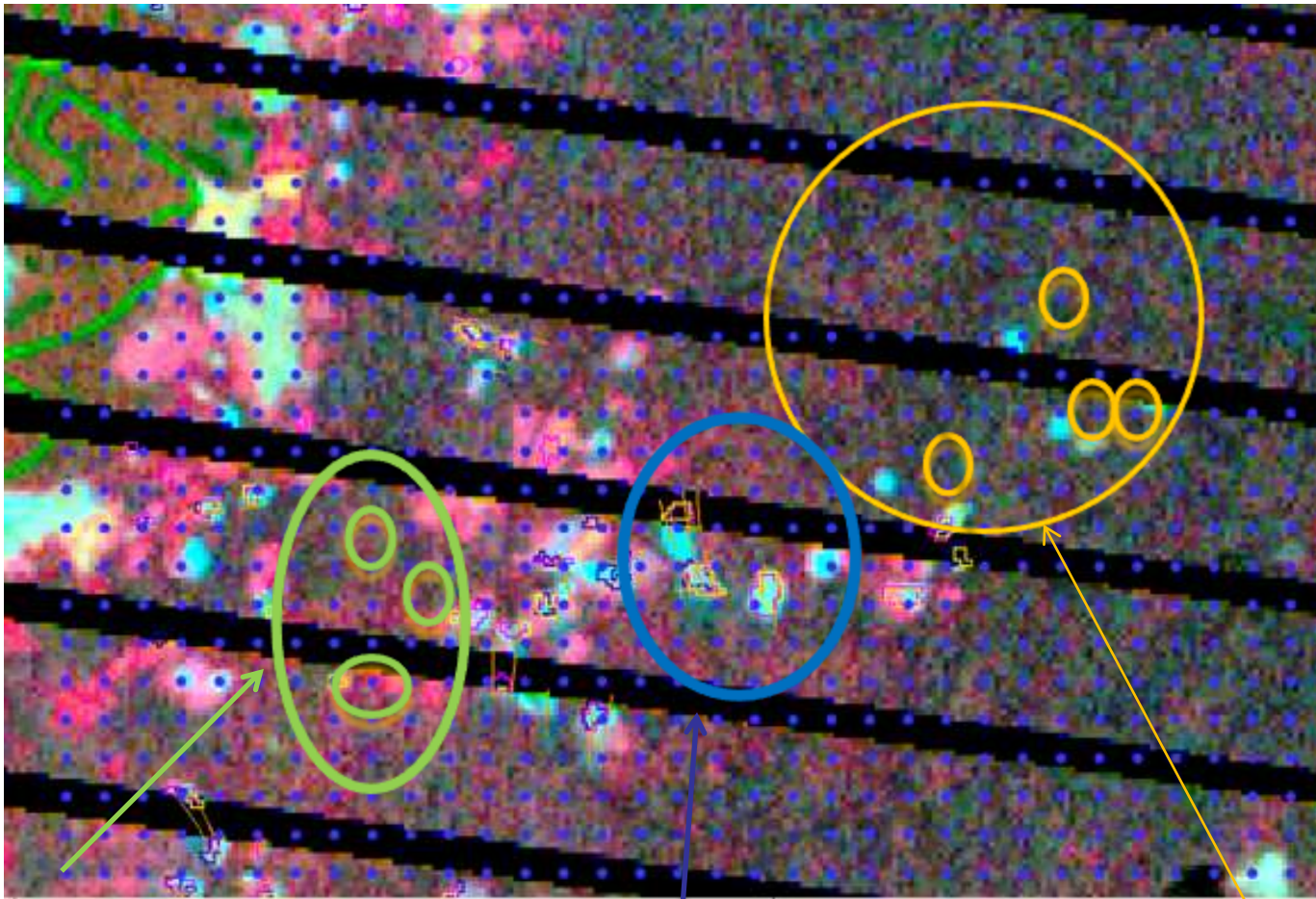
2009



Source: SIMCI

What is the problem?

Replanting



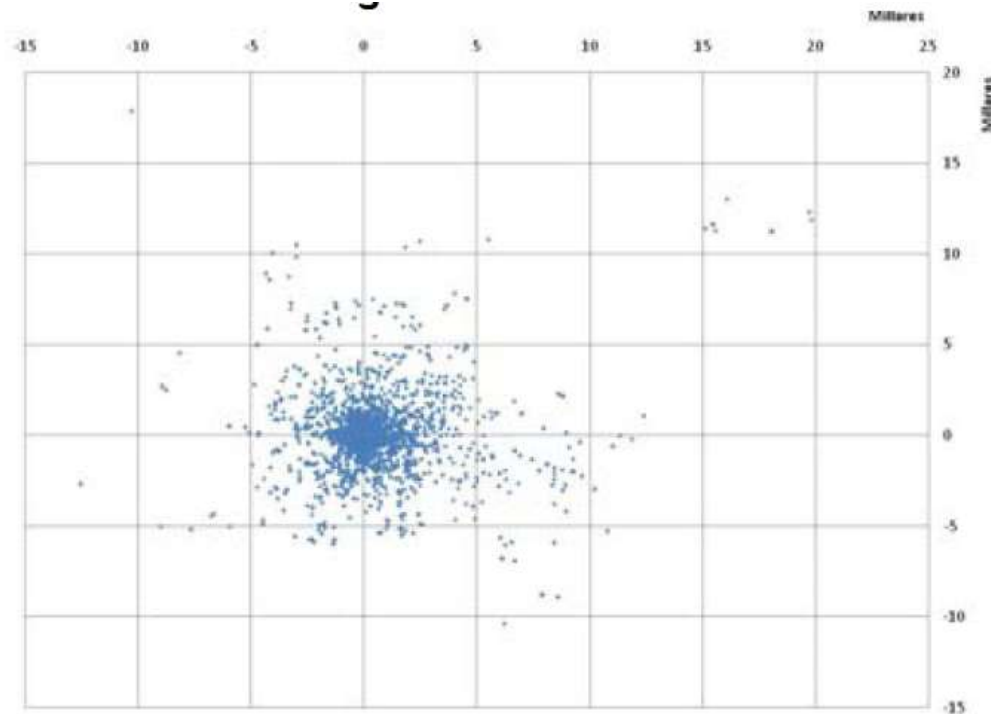
Area without any coca
crop in 2009, with
deforestation
(preparation phase)

Area with coca crop
between Dec. 2008 and
Aug. 2009
(Stability phase)

Area without any coca
crop Dec. 2008, with
coca crop Aug. 2009
(new crop)

What is the problem?

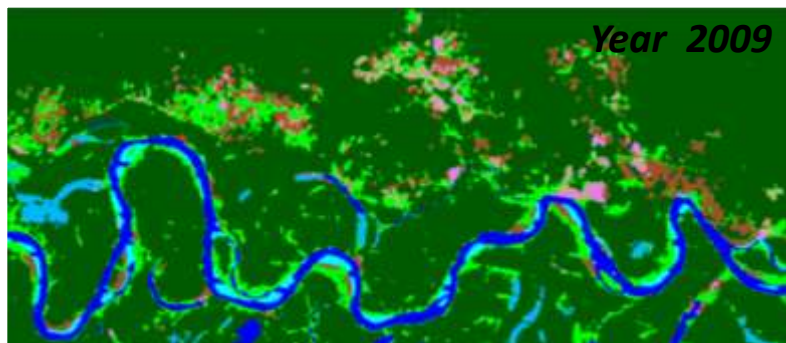
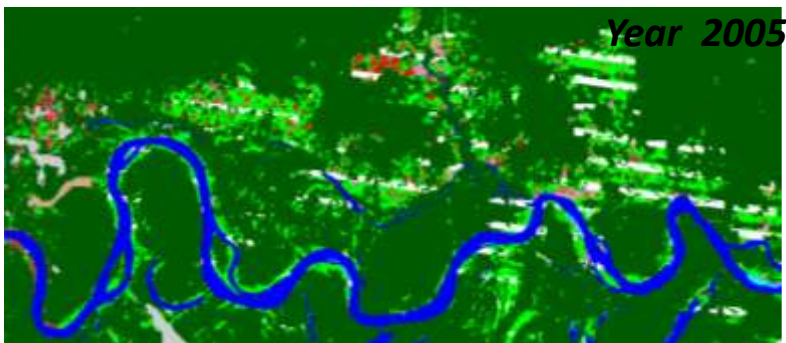
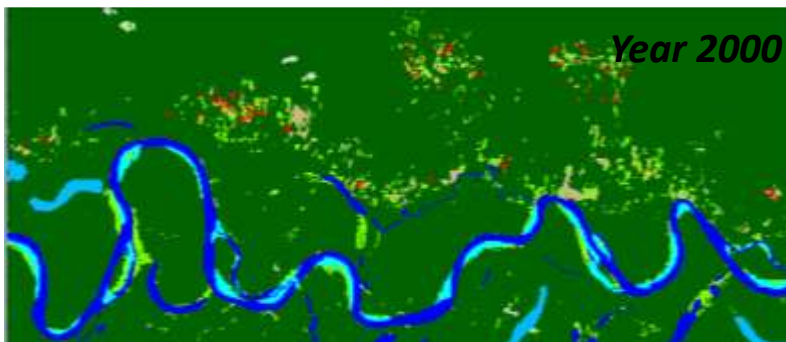
Replanting



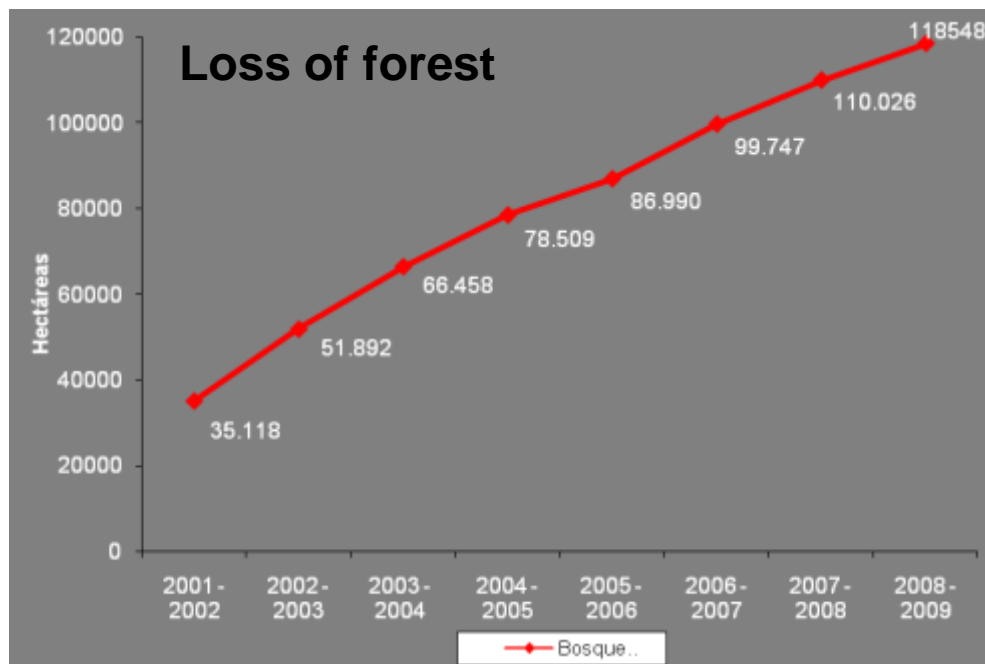
- According to UNODC, in the South of Bolívar “62% of the plots of land identified in 2002 had a coca plantation less than a kilometre away in 2007”.

What is the problem?

Environmental effects



River Guaviare area

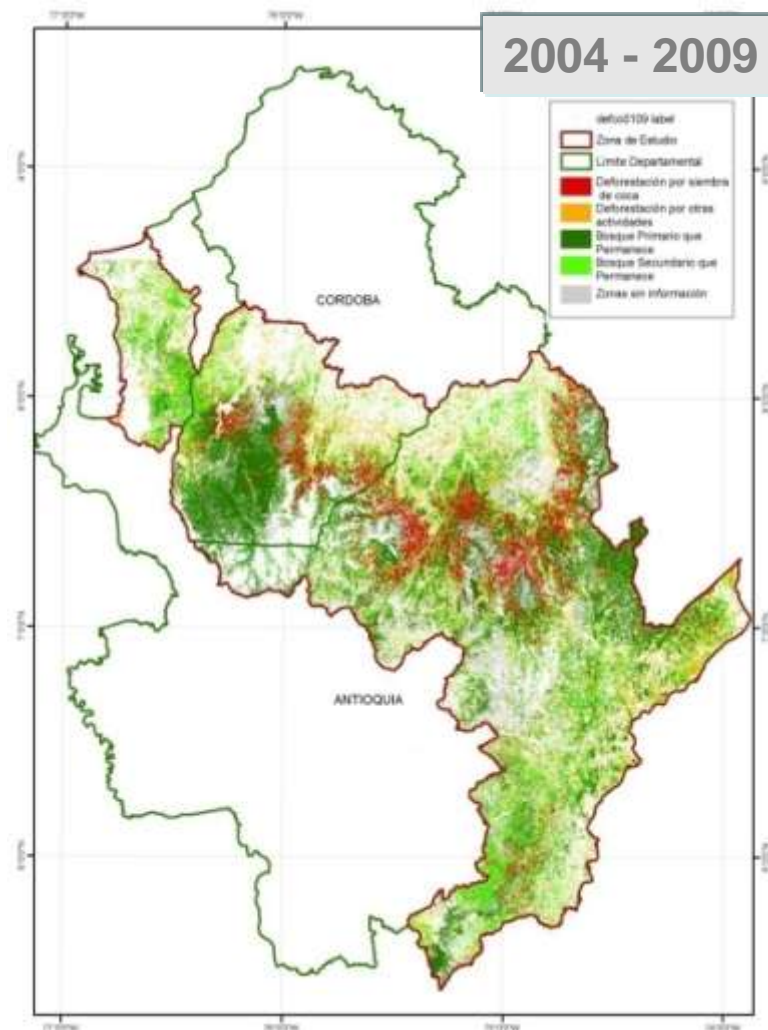
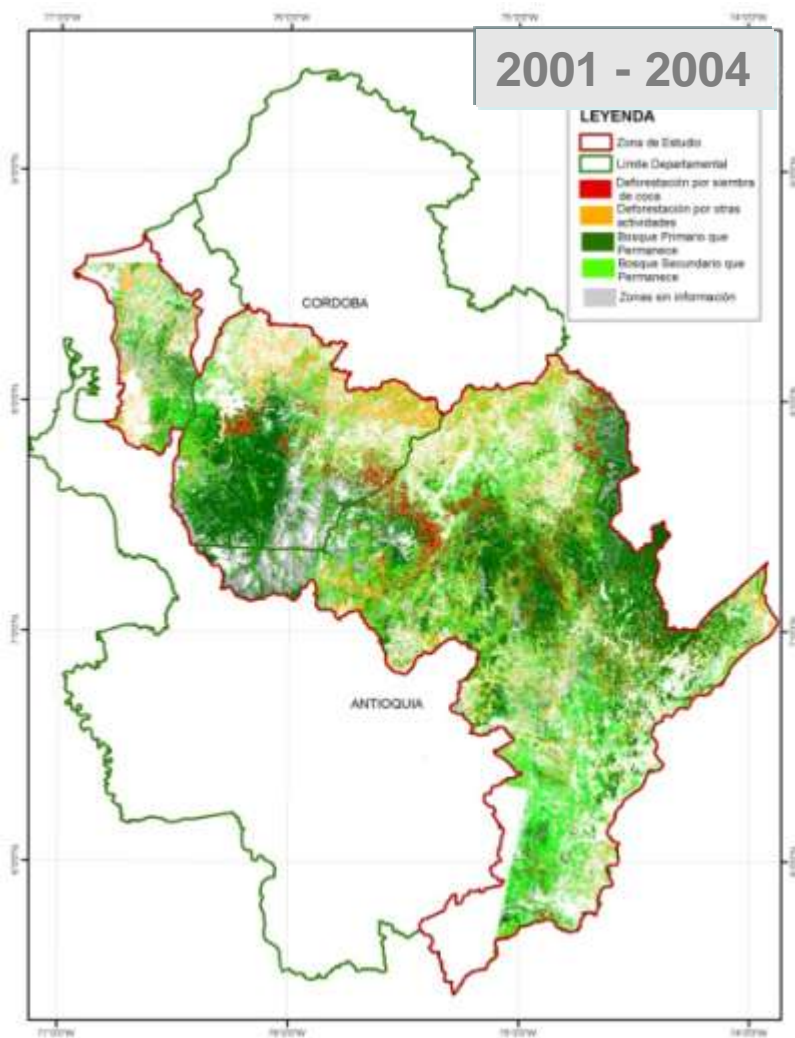


For each hectare of coca planted it is estimated that there is 1.6 hectares of deforestation of primary forest(DIRAN). This equates to 320,000 hectares of deforestation per year.

What is the problem?

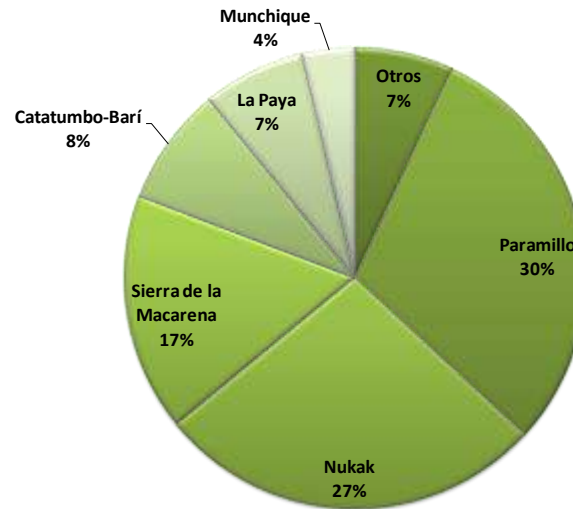
Deforestation

Deforestation in coca growing region of Antioquia – Córdoba



What is the problem?

Environmental effect

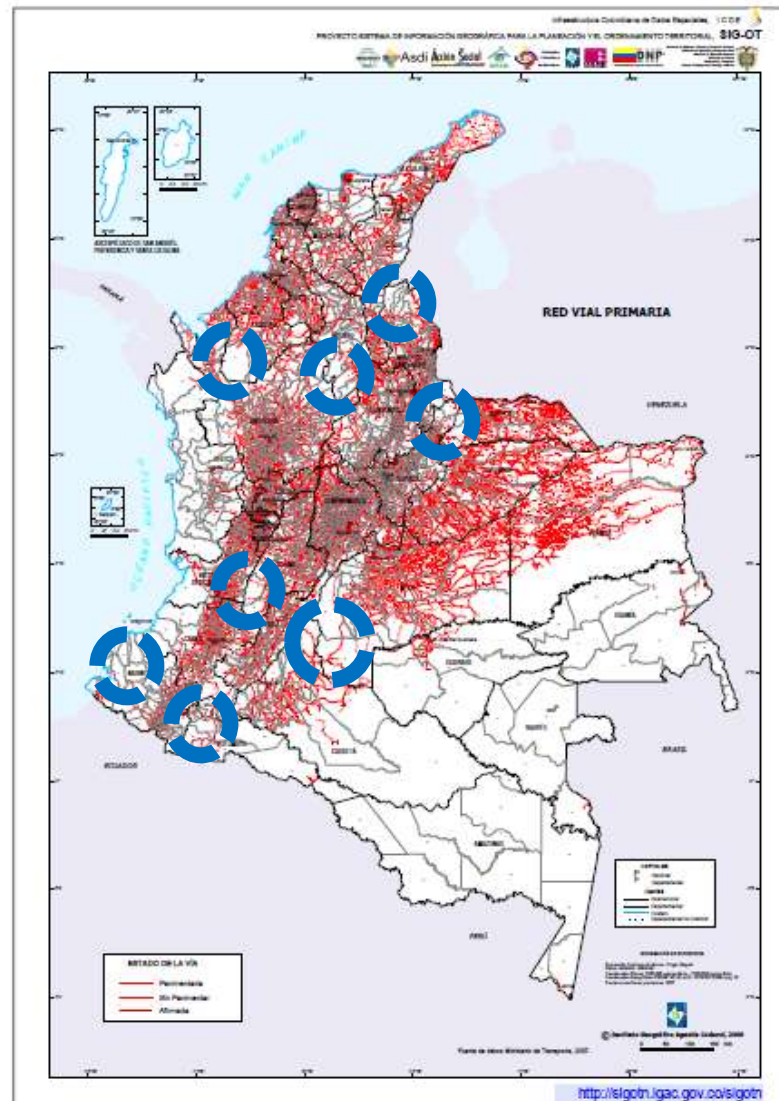


- The area of coca crops in Natural National Parks equates to 6% of the total area of coca crops in 2009
- The area of coca crops in Natural National Parks rose by 17% in 2009



What is the problem?

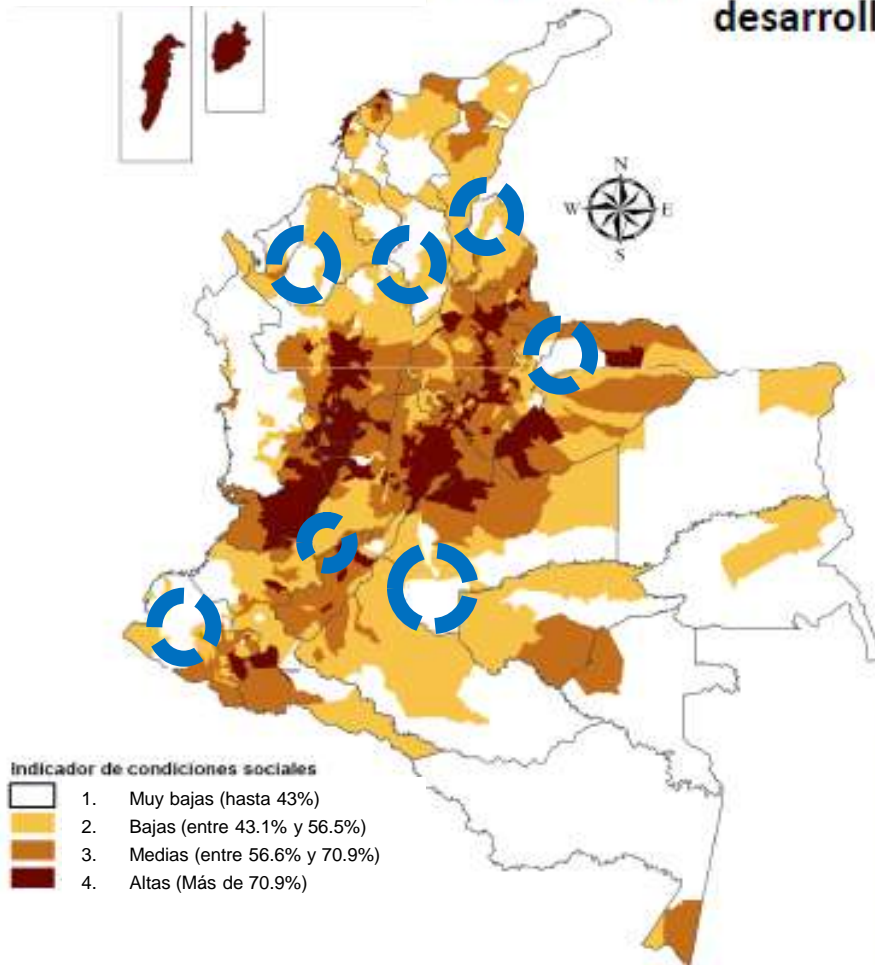
Infrastructure



What is the problem?

Rural underdevelopment

Indicador sintético de condiciones sociales para el desarrollo endógeno



Fuente: Cartografía DANE, elaboración GAFDT-DDTS-DNP

- The rural per capita income is 31.4% of urban
- The rural poverty rate is 68.2%
- 49.2% of all “deep poverty” is concentrated in rural areas.

Source : World Bank/DNP, 2007

45%	Ingreso por habitante, miles de pesos (estimación a partir de los recaudos tributarios municipales) -DDTS 2008-
	% de personas sin NBI, cabecera -censo 2005 DANE ajustado Dic 2008-
	% de personas sin NBI, resto -censo 2005 DANE ajustado Dic 2008-
	% de alfabetismo en adultos mayores de 18 años -censo 2005 DANE-

Source: DNP



Office of the National Security Advisor



Agenda

1. What is the problem?
2. What «consolidation»?
3. What is the strategic review process?



Office of the National Security Advisor



What is «consolidation»?

The aims

- Consolidation policy aims to:
 - *guarantee* citizens' rights throughout the national territory;
 - *integrate* peripheral regions into the country; and
 - establish *effective governance*



What is «consolidation»?

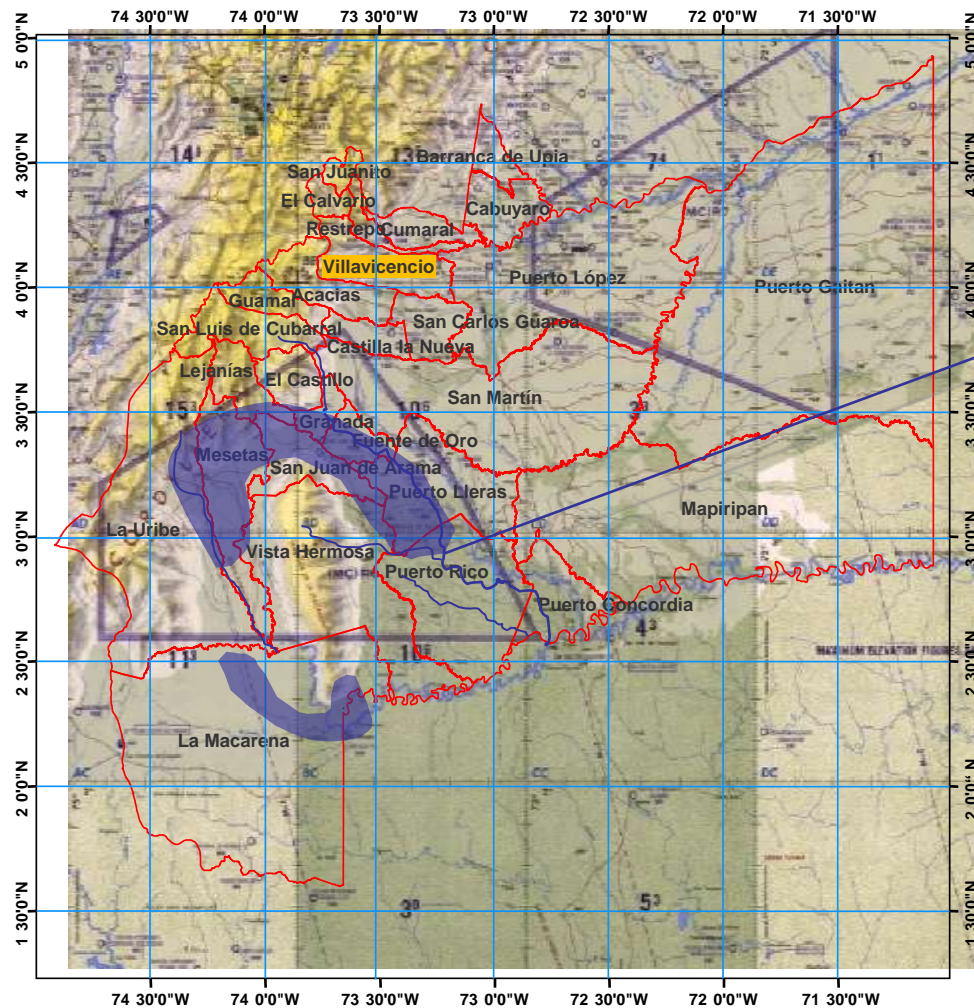
The strategy

- Consolidation policy is guided by the principle of “*one effort*”, based on:
 - a territorial vision;
 - an integrated plan;
 - a coordination mechanism (vertical and horizontal);
 - a sequence of intervention; and
 - citizens’ participation, monitoring and “calibration”



Office of the National Security Adviser

Territorial vision



DEPARTMENT OF META

SOURCE

MEANING

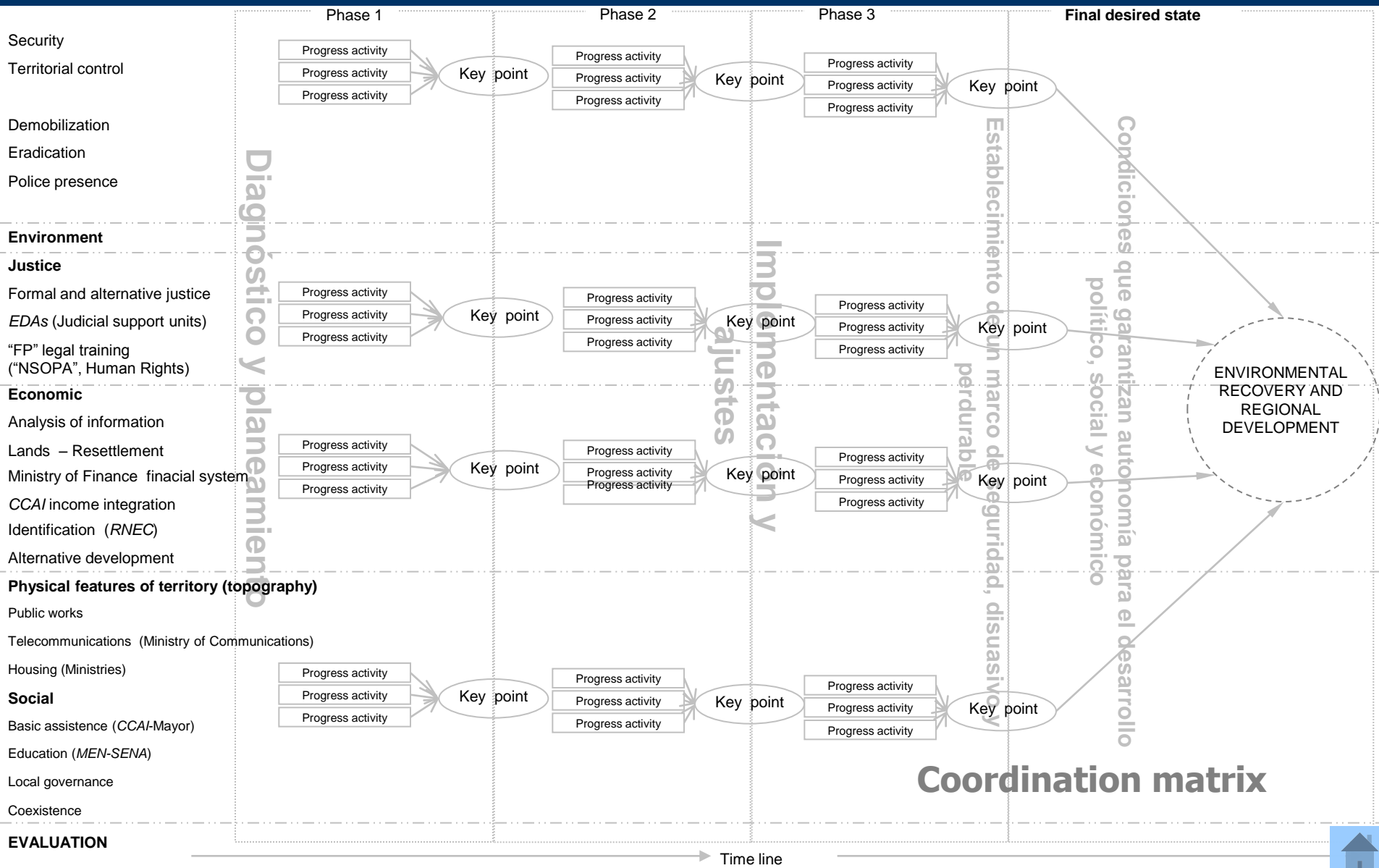
— MUNICIPAL BORDER

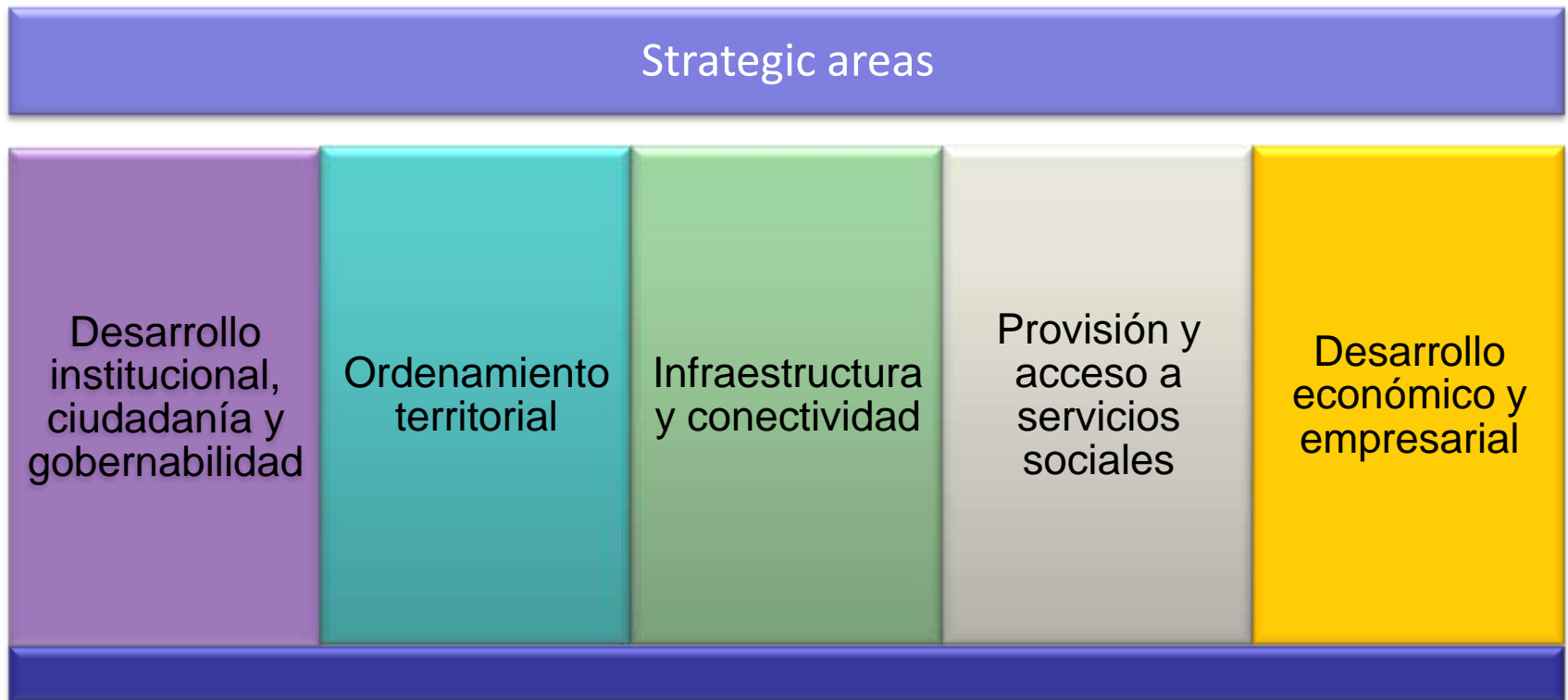
0 15 30 60 90 120 Kilometers



Office of the National Security Adviser

Integrated Plan

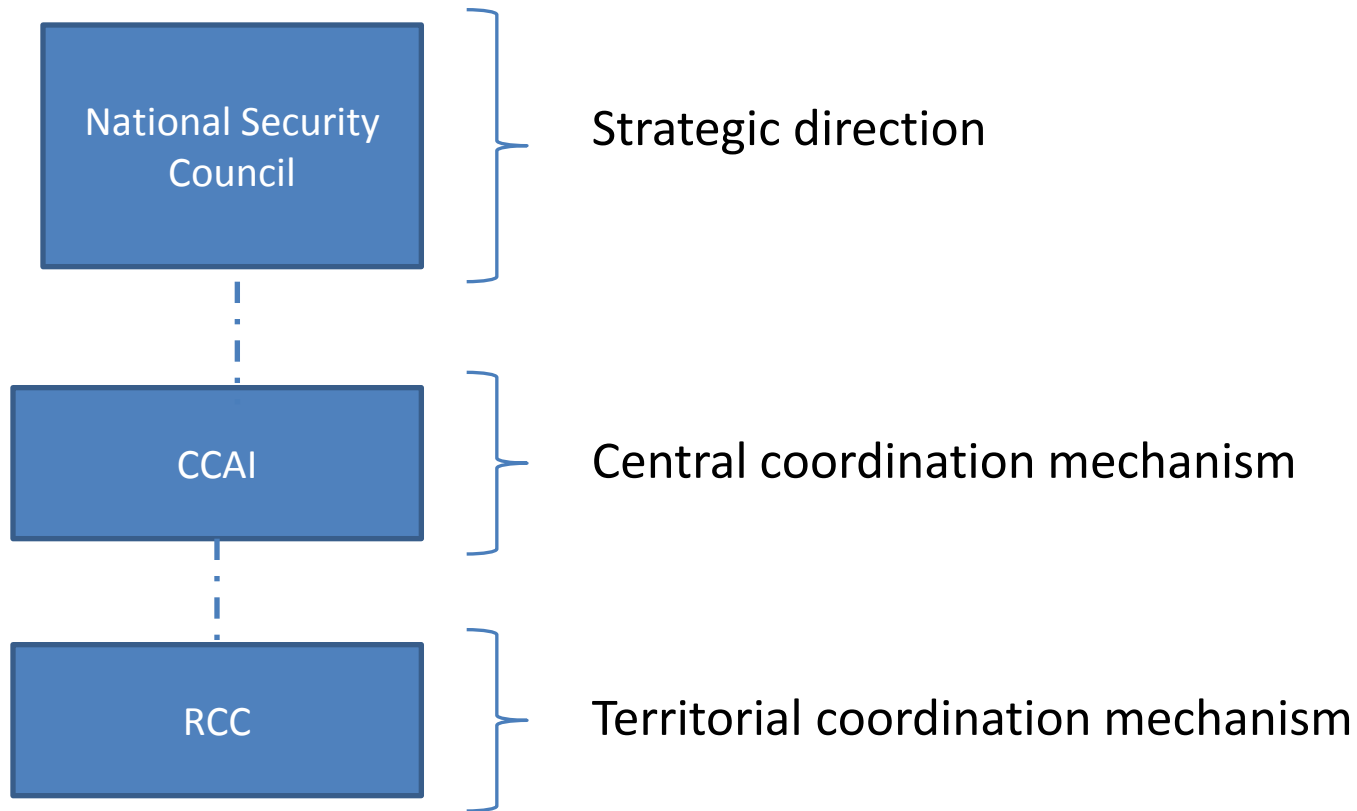






Office of the National Security Advisor

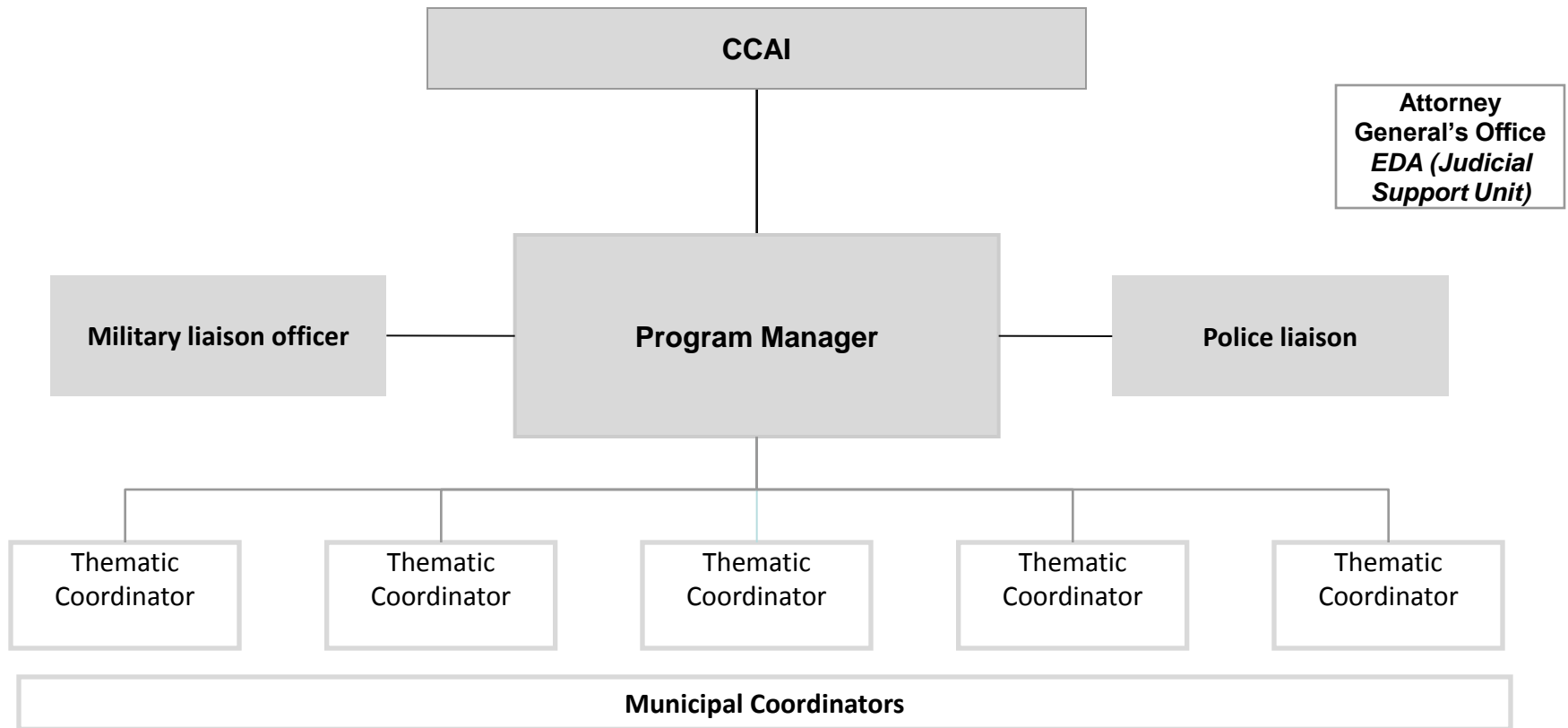
Coordination Mechanisms

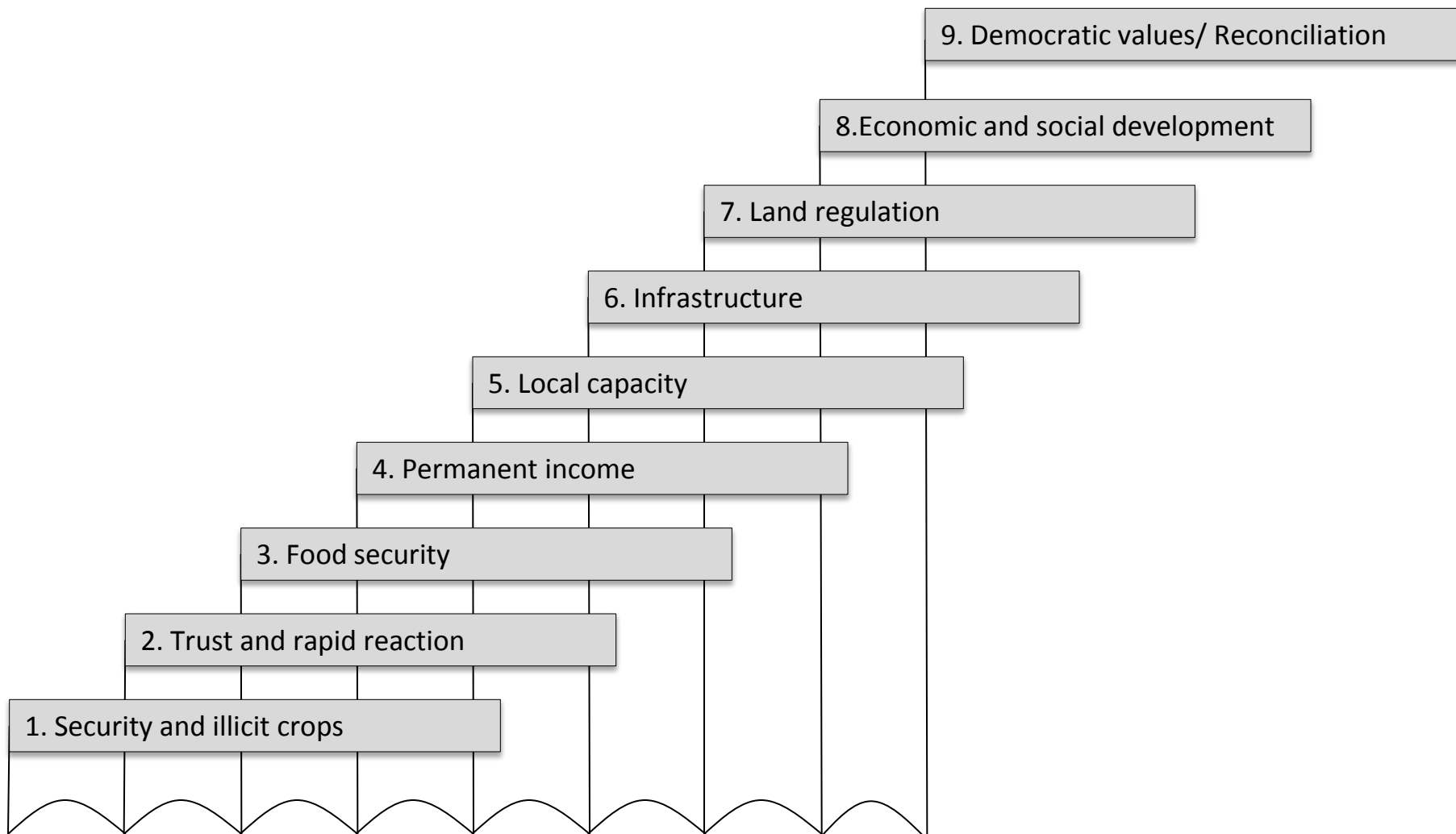


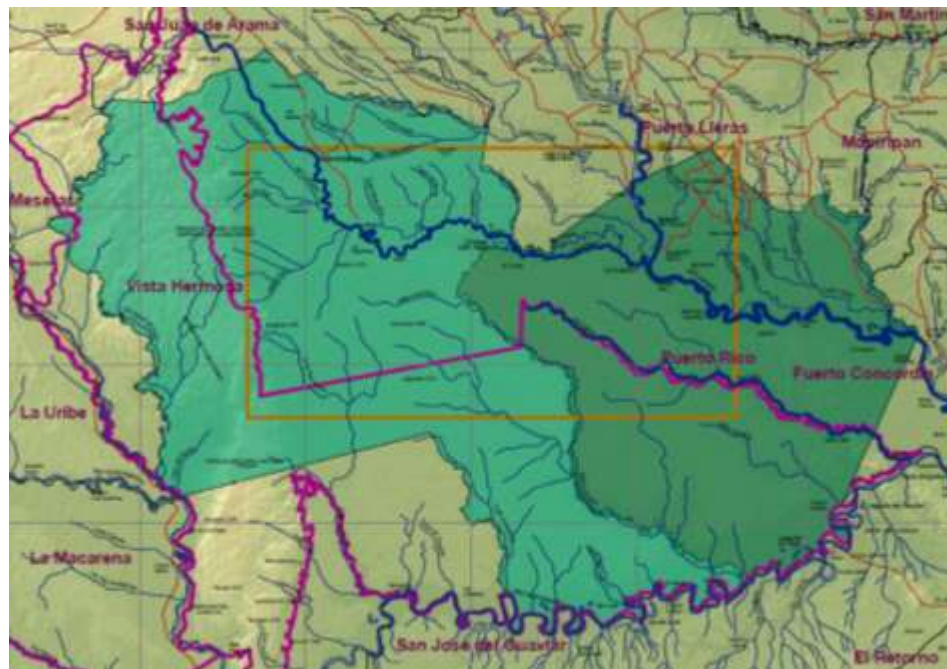


Office of the National Security Advisor

Coordination mechanism







The exclusion zone covers 3,700 sq. Kms: about 55% of the municipality of Vista Hermosa and 45% of the municipality of Puerto Rico; it contains more than 80% of the illicit crops of both municipalities. Historically the village of El Tigre which lies between them both is famous for having the highest concentration of coca crops both in Colombia and the world and the highest yield per hectare.



Confidence-building

“Colombia Responde” and OTI – USAID.

- 538 projects for \$30.511 million pesos.

CCAI

- 16 local aid day-fairs, 4 chirurgic interventions, 23.742 members of the community received aid.

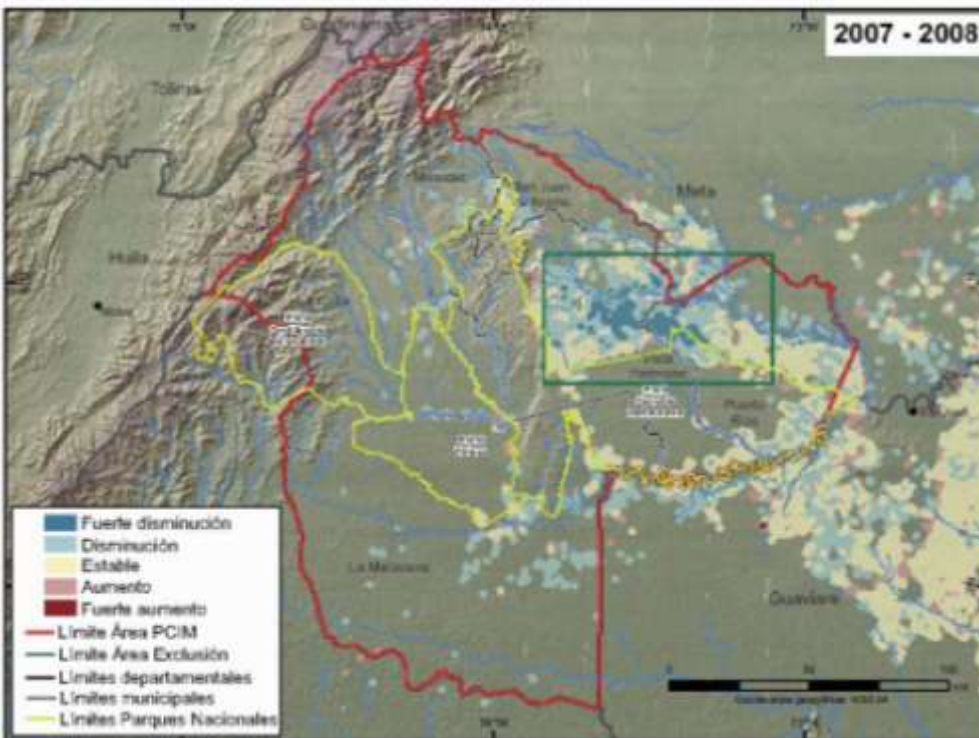
Food safety

Dutch Embassy , OTI/USAID and Acción Social

- 9.085 consignments for 2.577 families in transition plans.
- 1.947 families received inputs and technical assistance to establish home orchards

Monitoring and calibration

Changes in the concentration of coca crops in the *PCIM* zone



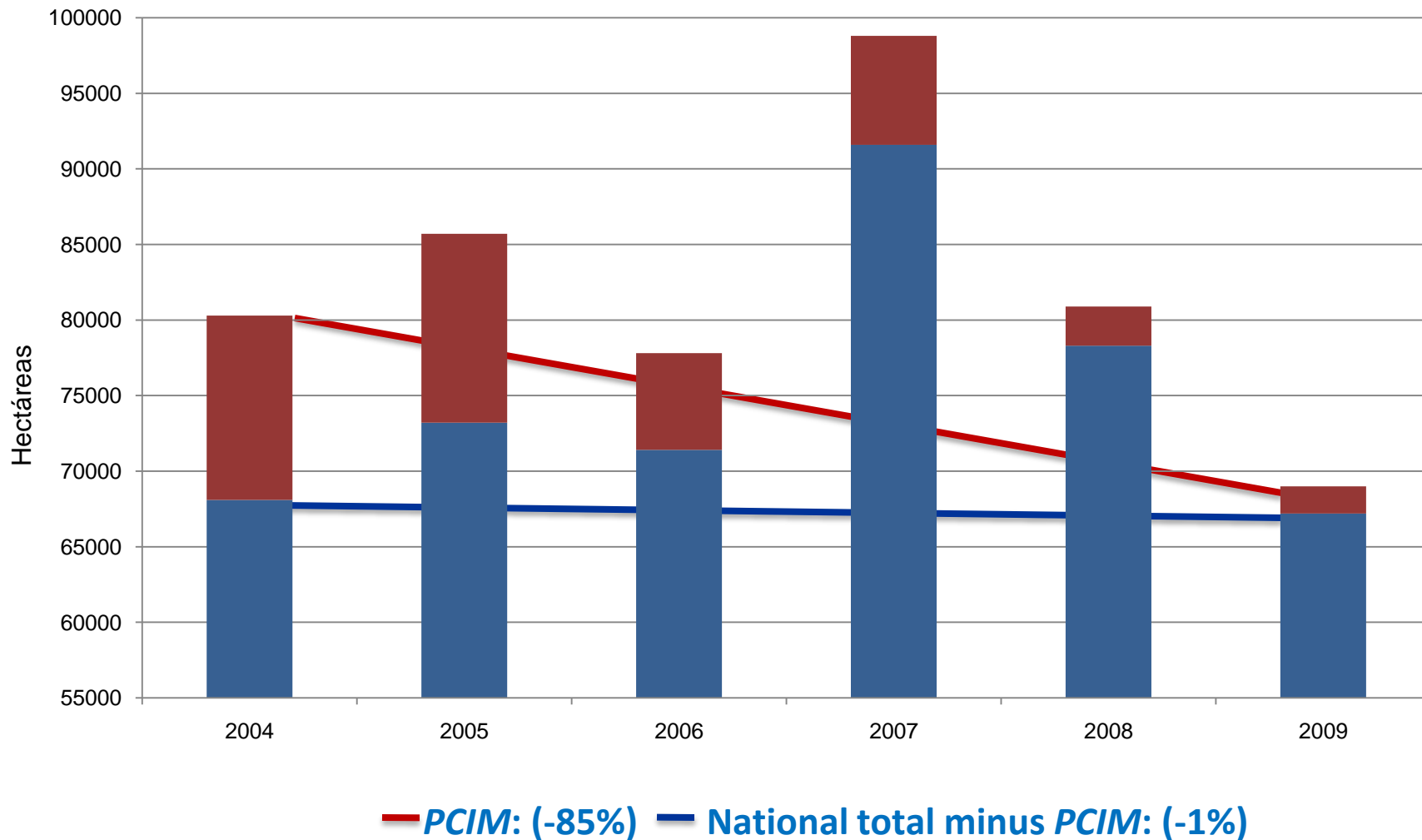
Source: SIMCI – UN census of illicit crops : June 2009

- **75% reduction** between 2007 and 2008 in the exclusion zone (equivalent to **23% reduction nationally**)
- **80% reduction in productivity** (equivalent to **46% reduction nationally**)
- **No replanting**
- The magnitude of the **balloon effect** is **marginal**
- **There has been no “expulsion” (IDPs)**
- The **lowest rate of incidents** during manual eradication process
- **7,000** hectares of national park area recovered



Office of the National Security Advisor

Reduction of illicit crops



Source: SIMCI



ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of the National Security Advisor

Permanent income

“Programa Progreso” and OTI – USAID

- 148 projects, 13.206,6 million pesos and 5.807 families.
- 1.273 families in productive projects with the support of the Dutch Embassy and 1.065 with the support of OTI/USAID.

Regional and local institutional capacity

- Technical support (methodology and logistics) for 6 municipalities in developing local development plans for the period between 2008-2011
- Accountability system to monitor the implementation of the development plan (SEPLAN)



Infrastructure

- 43 social infrastructure projects for \$23.235 million pesos (OACP and Acción Social).
- 12 infrastructure projects for \$12.200 million pesos (Military Engineers - DIM).
- Military Engineers are building 165 km of the Macarena transversal: San Juan de Arama - La Uribe – Colombia for \$160.930 million pesos (Ministry of Transport – INVIAS).
- 9 rural electrification projects (\$7.094 million pesos) for 11 villages (OACP).
- La Julia and Puerto Rico now have electricity
- 13 km between San Juan de Arama and Vista Hermosa were paved. (Department of Meta for \$13.900 million pesos)
- 475 km of tertiary roads were improved (Meta Department, OTI/USAID, OACP and Military Engineers).



Economic development

- Legal crops in the region increased from 21.000 hectares in 2007 to more than 47.000 in 2010
- 215 out of 339 micro-credit applications were approved
- Establishment of a methodology to apply for credits with the Banco Agrario
- 145 farmers' associations were established or strengthened (6.672 families) and 102 rotary funds were constituted



Social development

- Creation of the Regional Center of High Level Education for the Macarena Region (CERES) in San Juan de Arama.
- Project to improve the infrastructure and assign nurses to 9 health centers in rural areas (In cooperation with the Meta Department for \$2.851 million pesos).
- Project to improve the infrastructure and resources of schools and boarding schools in the region. (In cooperation with the Meta Department for \$13.657 million pesos).



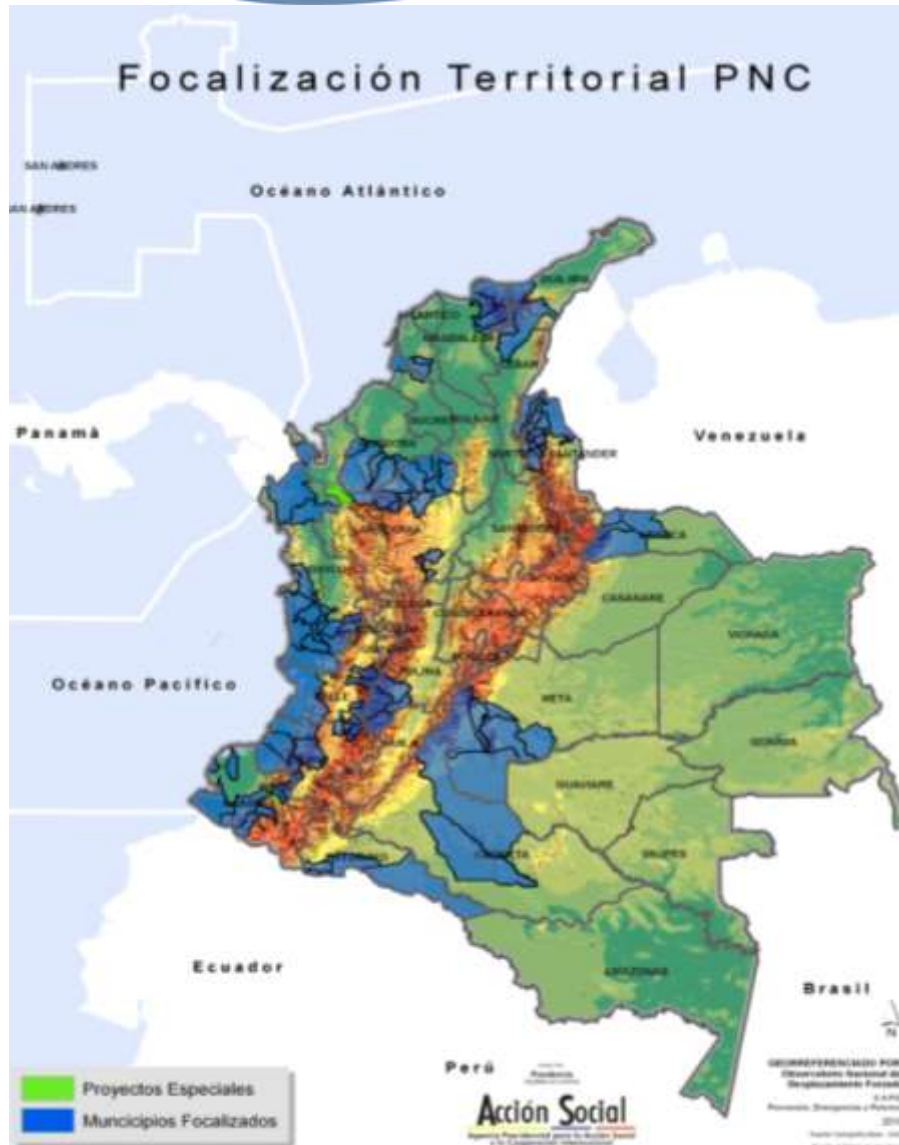
Institutional development and participation

- A program of conciliation from the Ministry of Interior and Justice was implemented in La Macarena, Puerto Rico and Vista Hermosa:
- 57 people were trained as conciliators and 912 as coexistence leaders with the support of USAID
- More than 250 conciliations signed or on-going
- A pilot project of land registry is taking place in 3 villages from the municipality of Vista Hermosa (6.000 hectares). Goal: 100 registered titles and creation of an inter-institutional coordination protocol for massive registry. (Support from OTI/USAID)



Development of democratic values

- 6 workshops on values and civic culture
- Training of 180 citizens to use the community radio station, and supervision of the public tendering of other 6 community radio stations. One new radio station was approved for San Juan de Arama
- Youth training programs for the school radio
- Two bicentenary celebrations with raffles and cultural activities.
- 8 printed versions of a new local newspaper called Territorios.
- Videos of the PCIM (with the support of OTI/USAID) and the communitarian initiatives of Piñalito (with the support of Acción Social) were published.
- 6 park forums with the PCIM video
- Short-story contest with 87 participants in the 6 municipalities



1. Arauca (part of the region and border zone)
2. Buenaventura (2 neighbourhoods ("comunas") and Bajo Calima)
3. Catatumbo Region
4. Cauca (Pacific and northern region)
5. Central mountain range (rural area of southern Tolima and Valle)
6. Montes de María
7. Nariño (Pacific region and mountainous area)
8. Nudo de Paramillo (Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and southern Córdoba)
9. Eastern Antioquia
10. Putumayo (Border area)
11. La Macarena region
12. Ríver Caguán
13. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
14. Southern Chocó

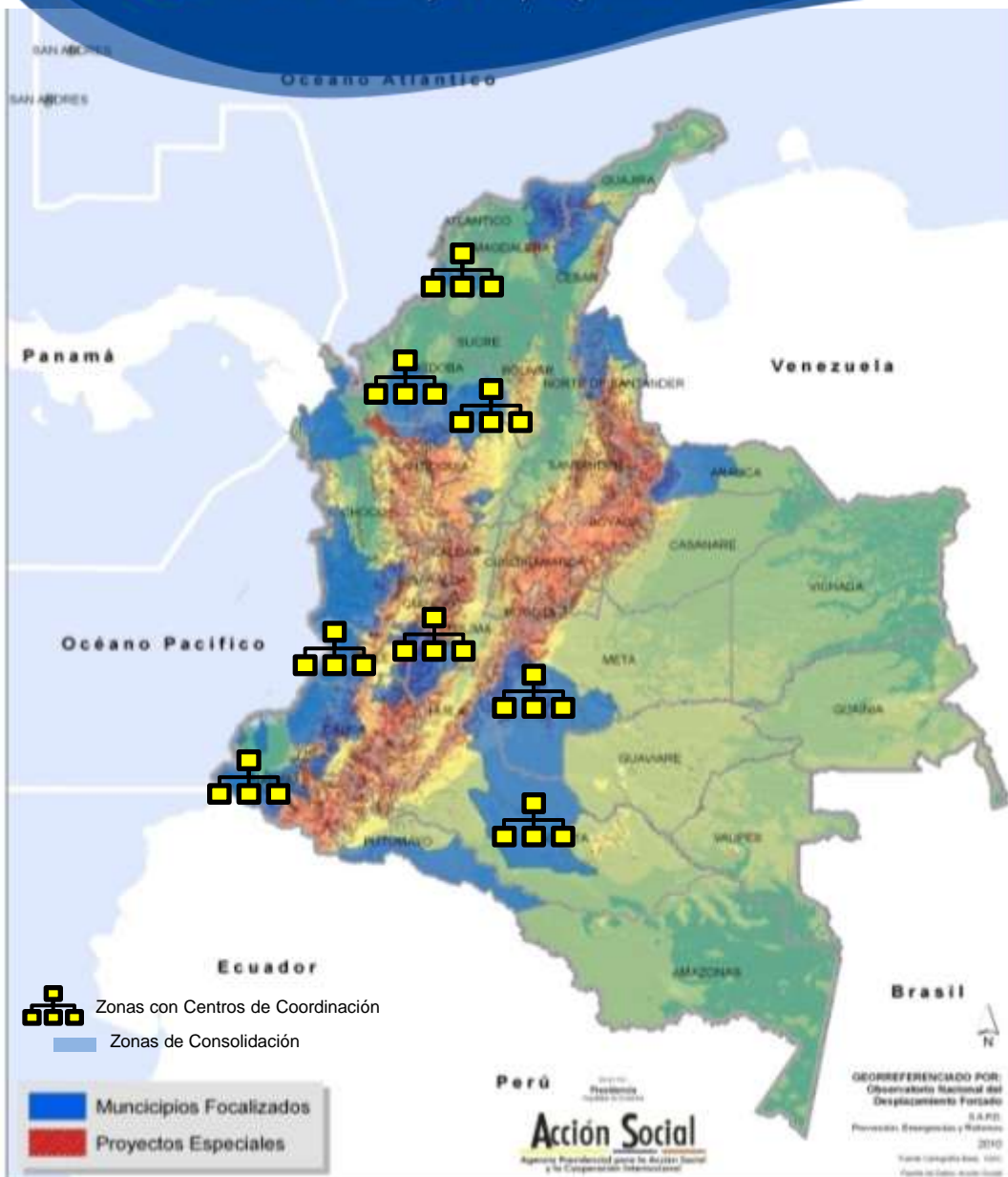


Regional Coordination Centres

Established RCCs



1. Montes de María
2. Bajo Cauca
3. Southern Córdoba
4. Buenaventura
5. Nariño
6. Central Mountain Range
7. Macarena
8. Ríver Caguán



Zona	Recuperación	Transición	Estabilización	Por definir	Total Nucleos Básicos	Nº de familias focalizadas
Arauca	15	9	-	-	24	4.917
Bajo Cauca Antioqueño	45	148	1	-	194	12.807
Buenaventura	11	-	-	-	11	958
Catatumbo	301	93	1	-	395	4.902
Cauca	63	10	-	-	73	7.517
Chocó	77	2	-	3	82	6.589
Cordillera Central	83	126	1	-	210	22.780
La Macarena	279	142	57	-	478	14.836
Montes de María	-	1	24	-	25	3.172
Nariño	388	100	38	-	526	43.865
Oriente Antioqueño	-	-	-	61	61	1.764
Putumayo	6	126	-	-	132	9.944
Río Caguan	51	18	-	-	69	4.556
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	-	-	-	16	16	5.618
Sur de Córdoba	14	120	4	-	138	9.386
Total	1.333	894	127	80	2.434	153.611



NUEVA INVERSIÓN GESTIONADA PNCT 2004 - 2010

LINEA ESTRATÉGICA DE CONSOLIDACIÓN	EJECUTADO 04-08	EJECUTADO 09-10	EN EJECUCIÓN ACTUAL	TOTAL
Atención Humanitaria	\$ 35.808.860.829	\$ 23.710.150.932	\$ 8.978.539.098	\$ 68.497.550.859
Desarrollo Económico	\$ 164.420.057.132	\$ 156.446.395.951	\$ 337.056.651.271	\$ 657.923.104.354
Desarrollo Social	\$ 349.001.581.131	\$ 224.347.080.940	\$ 323.259.502.250	\$ 896.608.164.321
Gobernabilidad	\$ 8.206.227.276	\$ 5.528.783.242	\$ 4.499.273.256	\$ 18.234.283.773
Justicia	\$ 21.191.835.531	\$ 12.005.728.677	\$ 21.131.167.872	\$ 54.328.732.080
Ordenamiento de la Propiedad	\$ 10.820.463.066	\$ 3.829.055.111	\$ 2.803.389.600	\$ 17.452.907.777
TOTAL NACIONAL	\$ 589.449.024.965	\$ 425.867.194.852	\$ 697.728.523.347	\$ 1.713.044.743.165

TOTAL NUEVA INVERSIÓN GESTIONADA (2004-2010) \$1.713.044.743.165



Some projects and activities in 2009 and 2010

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Response to 60 Mass Displacements (2009-2010)
- Accompaniment of 858 families in the process of returning between 2009 y 2010.
- 896 Humanitarian Missions undertaken (2009-2010)
- 116 interinstitutional events held
- 181 donations made and/or materials supplied worth COP15,397 million between 2009 and 2010.

PROPERTY REGULATION

- 3,290 plots of land protected, 248,958 hectares
- Description of plots of land in Montes de María
- Application of consultancy programmes in land recovery (*CONRET*) in Nariño and Montes de María.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1,051 social development projects worth COP547,606 million.
- Completion of 256 social infrastructure projects (09-10) with COP151,091 million.
- 71.7% general progress made in terms of set goals of projects for December 2010

ECONOMICO DEVELOPMENT

- Development of 169 productive projects worth COP87,207 million (09-10)
- 6 agricultural missions undertaken
- 324 economic development projects worth COP493,503 million (09-10)
- Alignment of projects with International Cooperation

JUSTICE

- Appointment of 2 prosecutors to investigate massive purchase of land in Montes de María
- Appointment of 17 prosecutors
- Put into operation two judicial support units (EDA is acronym in Spanish) (in Nudo de Paramillo and Macarena)

GOVERNANCE

- Continuity of programme to strengthen Local Governance – KEY ELEMENTS in 5 areas
- Technical assistance to planning teams in the offices of mayors and Department governments in formulation of projects and MGA methodology.
- 1,691 projects for strengthening governance worth COP10,028 million



PERCEPTION

Studies undertaken of the perception of citizens in 40 municipalities of 6 targeted areas (*Montes de María, Catatumbo, Medio and Bajo Atrato, Macarena, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Southern Tolima*), aimed at producing evidence on how citizens feel, the progress made in terms of governance, legitimacy and trust in institutions.

Índice	Nº de municipios (sobre 40)	%
Municipios en los que mejora la percepción sobre el servicio educativo	34	85%
Municipios donde mejora la percepción sobre la seguridad	33	83%
Municipios donde la ciudadanía mejora la confianza en las instituciones del estado	24	60%
Municipios donde mejora la percepción sobre el servicio de salud	21	53%
Municipios donde la ciudadanía mejora su percepción sobre la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas de sus gobiernos	5	13%

Total municipios encuestados: 40

Source: Studies in 2009 and 2010 undertaken by DATEXCO and the National Consultancy Centre (*Centro Nacional de Consultoría*)



Office of High Commissioner for National Security



Agenda

1. What is the problem?
2. What is the consolidation policy?
3. What is the strategic review process?



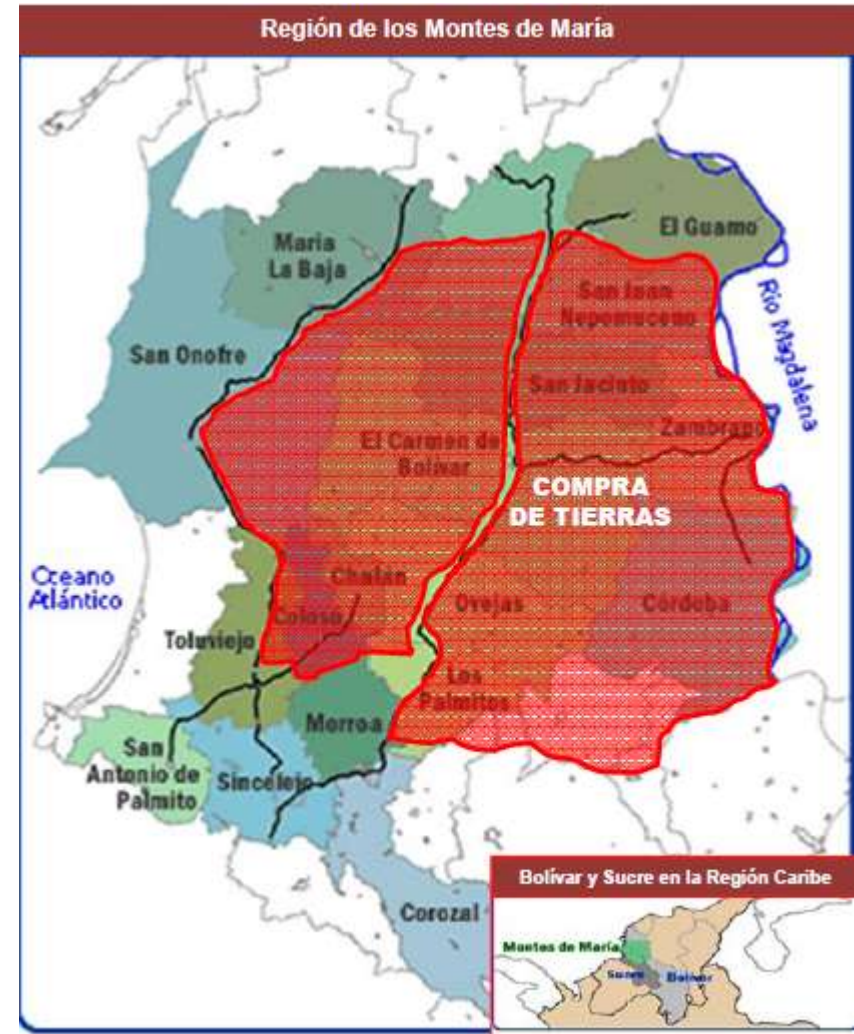
- Uneven commitment by different ministries:
 - Areas not prioritized in budgets
 - Low participation in coordination mechanisms
- Weak management structure
- Poor infrastructure
- Lack of leadership and appropriation by some local authorities
- Metrics



- Strengthening **judicial coverage and capacity** in these areas is a key factor for the **effective administration of justice**.
- Weakness of criminal justice system in consolidation zones

New challenges: Land policy

- Without **title deeds** there is no access to **credit**, and without credit it is not possible to link farmers to sustainable legal economies
- **Sale of land** to large owners and possible displacement because of slow transition process
- If land **restitution** is done in unconsolidated areas, there are **security** risks and resources are **spread** thinly.





Office of the National Security Advisor



New challenges: Sustainable projects

- Access to markets
- Production costs
- Quality controls
- Private sector support



Office of the National Security Advisor



New challenges: Participation and reconciliation

- Strengthening of local organizations
- Transitional justice mechanisms
- Reconciliation “narrative”



Libertad y Orden

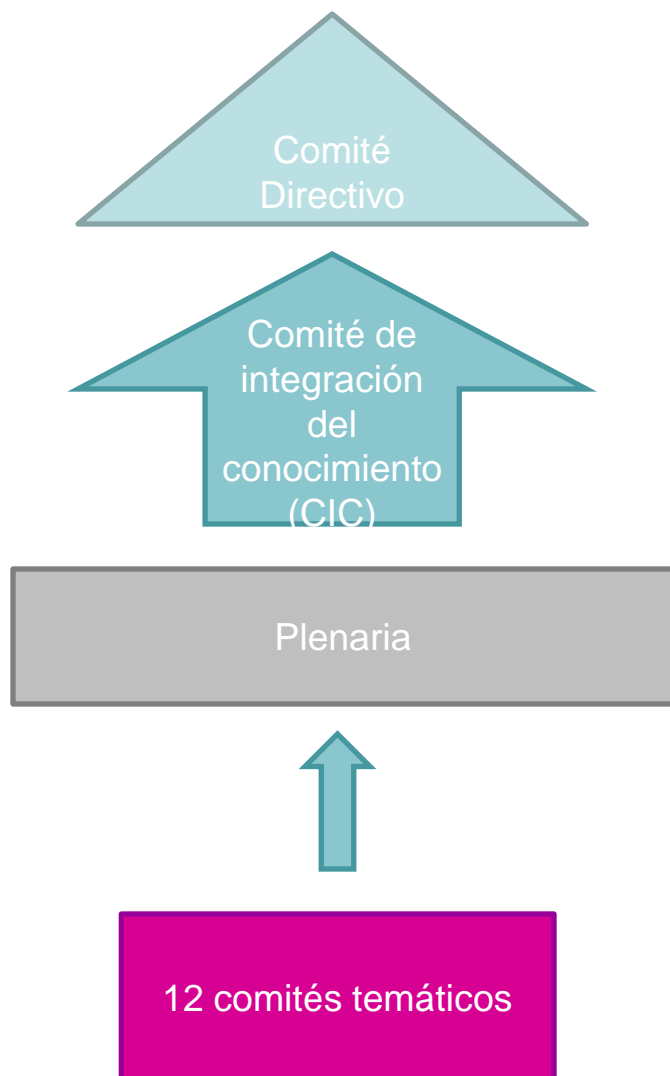
Presidencia

República de Colombia

Oficina del Alto Asesor para la Seguridad Nacional



Strategic review



- Director de Acción Social
- Ministro de Defensa
- Ministro de Agricultura
- Comandante General de las FFMM
- Director de la PONAL
- Fiscal General de la Nación
- Director del CSJ
- AASN

- Director del CCAI
- Coordinador del PCIM
- Director de JSG del DNP
- Viceministros de Defensa
- Jefe EMC de las FFMM
- Sub-Director de la PONAL
- Viceministro de Ambiente
- Viceministro de Agricultura
- Viceministro de Transporte
- Viceministro de Educación
- Director de USAID
- Director Nacional de Fiscalías
- Sub-director del CSJ
- AASN