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MID-TERM REVIEW

AND

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

2011-2013

COLOMBIA

• EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The period since the formulation of the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) has seen successes in the government's fight against the FARC insurgents, but the country's internal conflict continues. As a result, the humanitarian and human rights situation remains critical in parts of the country, and impunity high. Coca cultivation and trafficking continue to thrive. Economic growth, strong until 2007, has been impacted by the crisis, but due to its strong fundamentals the country has returned to growth at the end of 2009. However, the downturn is likely to hit disadvantaged population groups and further increase inequality, which is already very high.

Against this backdrop of this situation, and based on the results of the consultations carried out with regard to the Colombian authorities and civil society, and the lessons learnt from the limited number of actions implemented under the 2007-2010 NIP and, more importantly, from the activities carried out under the previous CSP, it is considered that the EU response strategy defined in the current CSP, which is a logical extension of the previous one, remains valid and should continue to be implemented in accordance with the priorities initially set, subject to a minor readjustment regarding the respective allocations for the priority sectors.

Of the €160 million allocated indicatively to the CSP, €56 million remained available for the National Indicative programme (NIP) 2011-2013 at the outset of the present exercise. In view of the persistence of the conflict, it is appropriate to continue to focus EC cooperation mainly on **peace and stability**. This sector will thus account for 70%¹ of funding. Actions will provide continued support to integrated initiatives aiming at overcoming the conflict, promoting economic development and combating drugs production and trade, with a view to helping to inform and shape a national policy of peace and integrated development, based on the presence of the full gamut of state institutions and public services.

Trade and competitiveness will gain further in importance, not only in view of the global economic crisis, but also due to the trade negotiations that were recently concluded between the EU and some of its Andean partners. Assistance in this area will be an important tool to help Colombia deal with the challenges and opportunities arising from further trade liberalisation. It is thus proposed to increase the allocation for this area, as requested by the Colombian government, by an additional €3 million, on top of the original 10%. Accordingly, the total allocation for the NIP will rise to €59 million.

Finally, assistance in the area of the **rule of law, justice and human rights** also remains highly topical, in order to combat impunity, strengthen the transitional justice mechanism of

¹ Basis percentage. Final percentage breakdown is slightly different because of the addition of €3m for the trade and competitiveness component. See details in Annex 2.

the Justice and Peace Law, and promote collaboration between the government and civil society on human rights. As under the 2007-2010 NIP, 20%¹ of the new NIP will be allocated to this area.

- **THE MID-TERM REVIEW**

- 1. ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION**

- 1. Political situation**

The mid-term review of the CSP is marked by an election year in Colombia which will bring in a new administration, after two consecutive four-year terms by President Uribe. This follows two years of political debate in the country on a potential third term of Uribe, which in March 2010 was declared unconstitutional by Colombia's Constitutional Court, i.a. since it would have endangered the checks and balances of the country's constitutional system. Parliamentary elections, where centre-right parties won a clear majority of seats, took place in March 2010. The new National Indicative Programme will thus be implemented under a new parliamentary and governmental constellation, but – as is widely expected – in an environment marked by continuity regarding main policy orientations.

President Uribe's '**democratic security policy**' has succeeded in markedly improving security conditions in many parts of the country, and allowed the government to score some spectacular successes in the fight against the FARC (killing of top guerrilla leaders; Betancourt liberation). Despite these, however, it probably will not be possible to vanquish the guerrillas by military means alone at least in the short term. While the EU has long been calling for a negotiated solution to the conflict, there have been no serious advances towards any peace process in recent times. The guerrilla has spurned suggestions by the government that it should demobilise under the Justice and Peace Law, and mutual mistrust between the two sides runs high. This is unlikely to change at least until after the 2010 parliamentary and presidential elections.

In addition to the FARC and the ELN, the internal armed conflict, which still disrupts many rural areas, increasingly involves a number of 'new illegal armed groups', some of which are feeding on the same dynamics and local political ties as the former AUC paramilitaries. Their emergence is linked to the partial and incomplete reinsertion of the AUC's fighters and the shortcomings of Colombia's transitional justice process under the 2005 **Justice and Peace Law (JPL)**. The JPL process has contributed in a major way to reducing violence in the country and uncovering the truth about numerous massacres and other past atrocities. However, due partly to the complexity and sheer size of the task at hand and the relative lack of resources devoted to it, it so far has yet not produced a single condemnation, and reparation has barely begun. Speedy implementation of new measures aimed at addressing some of the shortcomings of the process (the decree on administrative reparation, and an eventual Victims Law) is crucial to prevent the credibility and effectiveness of the JPL system as a whole from being undermined.

Impunity remains a problem, not only in connection with the JPL. In recent months and years landmark judicial decisions have laid down important precedents regarding state responsibility under both penal and administrative law. The Prosecutor General's Office has reinforced its leadership in the fight against impunity, and special newly-created units for particular groups of victims are securing more arrests and convictions. Recently, however, its action has been slowed down by the delay in the appointment of a new Prosecutor General by the Supreme Court, as well as by the partial invalidation, by the same court, of a 2007 selection procedure for the Office's body of prosecutors.

The Supreme Court continues to press ahead with *parapolítica* investigations against officials linked to paramilitaries. That said, Colombia's judicial system on the whole continues to be overloaded and under-resourced, resulting in a very large backlog of criminal (and civil) cases, and a very low rate of convictions not only for cases of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law, but also for common crimes. Moreover, a draft law on victims which would have filled some of the lacunae in the legal framework, failed in Congress in mid-2009.

2. Human rights and the humanitarian situation

As a result of the continued internal conflict, the **humanitarian and human rights situation remains critical** in several regions of the country, as confirmed by the reports of the Bogotá office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international sources. The guerrilla and new illegal armed groups are responsible for numerous serious and systematic breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law, including killings of and other attacks on social and trade union leaders, journalists, and human rights defenders, kidnappings and extortion. Illegal armed groups increasingly resort to the use of land mines to protect their own forces or their illegal activities, namely coca production sites; these continue to claim a high number of victims and are a major reason for forced displacement. In recent years, there has also been an increase in human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, attributed to members of the security forces. The government is responding to these violations with increasing determination.

The conflict, together with the emergence of new illegal armed groups and new organised crime structures, continues to cause **forced displacement** on a massive scale. The response to forced displacement has improved and financial and other resources devoted to the issue have increased, due not least to the constructive role of the Constitutional Court. Despite these advances, a protection gap between the legal framework and public policies established to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their application and effectiveness persists, and an estimated 95% of IDPs fall below the country's poverty line. Moreover, displacement is still treated too much as a general developmental issue, and the scale of the problem does not have the visibility it deserves. In addition to this, there are enormous challenges as regards

the return of lands seized by force from displaced populations², as well as regarding the prevention of further illegal seizures.

The area of **labour rights** remains problematic. Government efforts to investigate and punish violence against trade unionists are showing some, albeit still too few, results. ILO reports take note of recent improvements in the legal framework for the right of association, the right to strike and other international labour standards, but also take stock of remaining impediments. In terms of economic, social and cultural rights, poverty, extreme poverty and inequity continue to be of concern, particularly affecting indigenous communities, despite the Government's programmes to reduce them.

Among the groups particularly affected by human rights violations and forced displacement are Colombia's indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians, not least because of efforts by illegal armed groups, agro-business interests, and their respective political allies to appropriate their lands. **Women** and **children** are also affected particularly severely by the conflict. Illegal armed groups use physical, sexual and psychological violence against women as a strategy of war, and continue to recruit minors into their ranks. Women and children make up the majority of displaced persons and of (surviving) victims.³

3. Economic and social situation

Boosted by improved security parameters and the re-establishment of confidence, Colombia's economy had until recently witnessed growth unprecedented in two decades, peaking at 7.7% in 2007. The food and fuel price shocks of 2007-08, monetary tightening and a general weakening of the external sector brought this down to 2.5% in 2008. In view of the global recession, growth dropped to a mere 0.4% in 2009, partly because of decreasing FDI, weaker demand and prices for Colombia's exports, and a downturn in remittances from Colombian overseas workers affected by recession in the EU and the US.

This situation results in continued pressure on the current account balance, with a deficit that stood at 1.9% in 2009. In view of the deficit, and with a view to boosting foreign and domestic investment, trade integration initiatives such as the free trade agreement with the US (signed, but not yet ratified partly because of US human rights concerns) and the regional

² An estimated 11% of the country's agricultural land, according to Constitutional Court, Sentencia T-025.

³ The Colombian government has shown its readiness to engage with the international community on human rights issues, whether as part of the 'G-24' donor-government-civil society dialogue, through the UN (Colombia submitted to the Universal Periodic Review in 2008, and has extended invitations to UN special mechanisms) or bilaterally (a dedicated EU-Colombian dialogue on human rights was established in April 2009).

trade agreement between the EU and some Andean countries (negotiated, but not yet signed or ratified) will remain of high importance.

The fall-out from the global economic slump notwithstanding, the fundamentals of the overall economy largely remain sound. The same is true for the country's financial sector, despite the spectacular collapse, in 2008, of a number of pyramid schemes in which around 2m people had invested some USD 900m; the economic impact of this has remained localised and did not result in systemic risks to the banking system as a whole. Colombia has thus been able to return to growth towards the end of 2009, with an annual figure of +0.4%, which is expected to rise to 2.4% in 2010.

The impact of the global economic crisis on the social situation could, however, be more serious. Even the 2003-07 economic boom failed to fully benefit the disadvantaged population segments, with poverty and inequality rates inching down only very slowly.⁴

The rural poor and city-dwellers without formal employment contracts are likely to bear the brunt of the present downturn. Lay-offs could take the unemployment rate from 10.6% at the end of 2008 to 12.2% in 2010, an increase kept at manageable level i.a. by government stimulus measures. The collapse of the pyramid schemes has also had significant social consequences, given the large number of participants involved in these.

According to the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Colombia remains the world's number one coca producer, with 48% of total world cultivation. After a decrease of cultivation from a high point in 2000 of some 160000 ha, the area under coca increased in 2007 by 27% to 99000 ha, only to come down again to 81,000 ha in 2008. Cocaine production decreased by 28% in 2008, with Colombia now accounting for 51% of world production.

4. Environmental situation

Apart from the rise in pollution, notably in the country's urban centres, resulting from increased industrial and other economic activity, drug production and processing continue to be a main driver of environmental degradation. They also contribute to the destruction of rainforest, as coca farmers move plantations to national parks and remote areas covered by

⁴ 20.5 million Colombians (46% of the population) are considered poor, a 4% decrease since 2005. 8 million Colombians (17.5 % of the population) live in extreme poverty, an increase of 3% since 2005. With a value of 59, Colombia's Gini coefficient is one of the highest in the region.

indigenous forests to dodge eradication campaigns, and to water contamination by the chemicals used in the coca-refining process. The environmental impact of aerial fumigations with glyphosate also continued to be a concern, although there was a noticeable shift in the government's policy away from spraying and towards reinforced manual eradication. Environmental degradation is caused also by illegal mining activities, in particular mining for gold in river basins, which involves indiscriminate use of highly toxic mercury.

According to its first national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Colombia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The effects of climate change on the ecosystems of the highlands where the majority of the population are likely to affect food security and water availability, and may lead to the increase in illnesses such as dengue and malaria.

Another increasing concern of some observers is the expansion of large-scale plantations of oil palm (and, to a lesser extent, sugar cane) for the production of biofuels. The concern is that large monocultures of this type could destroy some of the world's most biodiverse ecosystems, and contribute to speeding up global warming (as well as to forced displacement). However, the government, which has high ambitions for the development of agrofuel production, tends to play down such objections, stating that most of the land is converted from plains used for extensive cattle-raising. These processes should be closely monitored in the coming years not only for their potential environmental but also for their social impacts, including forced displacement.

2. NEW EU POLICY OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS

1. Relevance of new policy objectives and commitments

New EU policy objectives, for example on climate change, migration, drugs, energy and aid for trade are more and more relevant to Latin America in general — as recognised in the Declaration adopted at the May 2008 Summit in Lima between the EU and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) — and to Colombia in particular.

Climate change and environmental degradation are of growing concern also in Colombia. Apart from being the focus of regional initiatives such as EUroCLIMA Initiative, they are also even now being addressed at country level, where sustainable resource management is a key concern in rural development activities carried out notably under the Peace Laboratories. They will grow further in prominence as alternative development activities are stepped up under the new NIP. All alternative income-generating methods explored and supported will

have to be scrutinised for their environmental impact. This is of particular importance in cases where the cultivation of other types of crop raises the danger of deforestation or involves the use of pesticides or large quantities of fertilisers, in environmentally sensitive areas, as well as in promoting the larger-scale development of biofuels (due to potential repercussions on biodiversity, food security and socioeconomic factors). In addition, there may be scope under the new NIP for enhancing the way that environmental aspects are taken into account and addressed under the trade and competitiveness chapter of EU cooperation, e.g. by supporting business development among enterprises active in renewable energy and other environmental technologies, and encouraging enterprises to invest in energy-efficient equipment and facilities, and, possibly, to further develop capacity to take advantage of opportunities arising from the development of carbon markets.

Migration is also a key issue for Colombia, in view of the sizeable communities of Colombian labour migrants in the US and in the EU; remittances are an important revenue source for the country. EU cooperation in Colombia helps to address some of the root causes for the phenomenon of migration (such as poverty and social exclusion), notably through its trade and competitiveness chapter, but also by means of rural and alternative development activities and actions assisting displaced populations within the peace and stability component. These lines of action will be continued under the new NIP, and complemented by actions under the EU's new Thematic Programme for Cooperation with Third Countries in the areas of migration and asylum, and its predecessor AENEAS. Some projects which concern the Andean region and Colombia are already under way; new projects have been launched in 2009.⁵ On 30 June 2009, a bi-regional EU-LAC Dialogue on Migration was launched, with the aim of developing and strengthening dialogue and cooperation between both regions on migration issues. The principal objectives of the Dialogue include the identification of common challenges and areas for mutual cooperation as well as building a stronger evidence base for EU-LAC migration in order to better understand its realities, based on the principle of shared responsibility, strengthening the commitment and willingness of both sides to discuss migration issues.

In implementing the EU **Drugs** Strategy 2005-2012 and commitments made in the EU-LAC dialogue, the EU is currently supporting a number of interventions under its regional programmes and the Instrument for Stability.⁶ Colombia's deep integration into global supply chains for cocaine, which increasingly lead not only to North America, but also, via the Caribbean or West Africa, to the EU, underscores the importance of EU drugs action also at country level. Moreover, the continuously high Colombian coca cultivation, despite massive fumigation and forced manual eradication efforts supported by the US under its 'Plan Colombia' assistance, shows up the limits of the government's repression-led approach. There is a clear demand for increased EU efforts to strengthening these official strategies with

⁵ Prevention of Illegal Migration and Abuses of Asylum System from Colombia (approved 2007); Establishing a Colombo-Ecuadorian Observatory of International Migration (already underway); Exploring temporary and circular labour migration between Colombia and Spain (ditto).

⁶ The Andean Community has the ongoing programmes DROSICAN (synthetic drugs) and PRADICAN ((Programme against illicit drugs in CAN)). The IfS finances the current PRELAC project (prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals); interventions under a biregional (West Africa / Latin America) programme on the 'Cocaine Route' should be launched in 2009.

alternative development activities of the type already implemented in the Peace Laboratories, albeit on a larger scale. Alternative development should therefore take a central role in the new NIP – not limited to simple crop substitution but understood in the broad sense of COREDROGUE 44, and hinging not on forced eradication of illicit crops but on a gradual transition process from an informal and illegal production culture towards a legal and formal one. Synergies with other donors, notably on the EU side, could be developed further.

Colombia is endowed with significant amounts of fossil (oil) and renewable (hydro) **energy** resources and for the moment is a net exporter of energy. However, there is scope for further diversification of its energy sources – which the government is aiming for, not uncontroversially, through the development of biofuels – and for enhanced energy efficiency throughout the economy. Based on the Lima Declaration, there will be opportunities for reinforcing cooperation with Colombia to promote research into, and deployment of, environmentally friendly technologies, in particular in energy efficiency and renewable energy. This could be done partly under the trade and competitiveness chapter of the new NIP (see above).

‘**Aid for trade**’ assistance targeted at helping Colombia to take advantage of trade opportunities and to strengthen its ability to assess and represent its interests in trade negotiations is arguably of greater importance today than it ever has been for the country, in view not only of the global economic downturn and its impact on Colombia’s exports, but also the conclusion of the trade negotiations with the EU, on the one hand, and Colombia’s fraught relations with some of its partners within the Andean Community, on the other. Measures such as trade negotiation capacity building, assistance in designing and implementing trade development strategies as part of broader national or regional development strategies, infrastructure and marketing development, capacity building to meet technical, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, quality assurance, accreditation, metrology and other business services could all qualify for EU support. There is therefore a case not only for confirming aid for trade as a priority sector in the new NIP, but also for an increase in the funding allocated to this area.

2. The aid effectiveness agenda

In recent years, the Colombian government has made increasing efforts towards harmonisation and alignment of aid. It acceded to the Paris Declaration in November 2007, at the same time presenting its International Cooperation Strategy for 2007-2010, which sets out priority lines of action. This strategy was the product of dialogue between the government, the international community (organised in the G-24 group of donors), and civil society. This dialogue, which organised a series of high-level conferences of the three parties – also known as the London-Cartagena process, after the first two venues – is also the main multilateral forum for the harmonisation of donor activities in Colombia. In the G24, the EU and its

member states are seeking to increase synergy between the various actors and in the different areas of cooperation.

The Colombian government is taking its participation in the international fora on aid effectiveness very seriously. This proactiveness is due, on the one hand, to its wish to see donors' priorities aligned with government policies, and, on the other, to the need to reduce the burden of complying with the respective procedures of different donors, given that Colombia has a well-organised public sector. The latter motive has recently led the government to ask the Commission to use national procedures for bilateral cooperation. This request should be examined by the Commission, in accordance with set procedures, over the coming months.

In addition, the Commission Delegation, together with the local EU Presidency, is leading the implementation of the EU Code of Conduct (CoC) in Colombia. With this in view, it conducted a qualitative analysis of the sectors in which there is a significant number of projects, the donors operating in these sectors, and the feasibility of implementing the CoC for those sectors. '*Multi-sectoral support for Peace and Development*' was shown to be the area best suited to work on implementing the CoC. A working group of EU donors active in this sector has therefore been formed, with the aim of conducting a more detailed analysis of the relevance and feasibility of implementing the CoC in the Colombian case. In this context, it needs to be borne in mind that the very specific situation of Colombia, and the existence of an armed internal conflict in the country, is the *raison d'être* for the intervention of most EU donors and gives cooperation actions in this area an eminently political character. This could limit the extent to which the CoC's strictures can be applied in Colombia.

3. Non-state actors, local authorities and the national parliament

Coordination with, and consultation of, civil society, local authorities and Congress has taken place as specified in Annex 4.

Civil society and local authorities are crucial partners not only in the formulation of the EU's cooperation strategy, but also in the implementation of cooperation programmes across a large part of the range of EU cooperation (see below).

3. RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND LESSONS LEARNT

1. Country performance

In the context described in section 2.1, the continuing internal conflict and the pervasiveness of the drugs trade remain major challenges, with the persisting violence and high levels of income inequality constraining economic, political and democratic development.

The second phase of the government's 'democratic security policy', known as 'social recovery of the territory', and aiming at the consolidation of state control and the rollout of the whole gamut of state services in areas from which the state had in the past been absent, has been criticised as regards the role of military action within it, and the way the former is coordinated with civilian intervention. While the central role of state forces in guaranteeing security is not in question, there are concerns about safeguarding the principle of distinction between military and civilian intervention, about ensuring the civilian nature of humanitarian relief operations, and about the primacy and independence of the civil branches of regional and local state authority.

In this sense, the state has recognised that civil participation, inter-institutional coordination and the strengthening of local, community-based and regional initiatives are crucial to promoting democracy, fostering development, and achieving peace. Inter-institutional coordination is also the focus of the 'JUNTOS' strategy, launched by the government in 2006, which is one of the key instruments for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and overcoming poverty. It focuses on improving conditions for income generation, employment, and access to basic social services by identifying and meeting the most pressing needs of each family.

However, more efforts are required to ensure the participation of specific population groups in the design and implementation of effective development policies. The state has been criticised in particular for its draft of new laws on water, biofuels, mines, forests, and agricultural reform, which, according to detractors, favour the private management and use of public and natural resources and were drafted without the constitutionally-mandated prior consultation of indigenous groups and Afro-Colombian communities. The Constitutional Court has struck down the latter two draft laws as unconstitutional for this reason.

2. Cooperation performance

EU cooperation in Colombia is atypical. It concentrates on providing tools for the pursuit of sustainable peace, in a situation where the conflict is still ongoing and where the situation on the ground is constantly shifting, leading to frequent changes in the context of intervention.

European cooperation focuses on addressing structural causes, such as inequality at various levels, the isolation of some regions, impunity and a tradition of illegality, amongst many others. At the same time, Colombia is a country of intermediate development with considerable scope for the expansion of internal and external commerce, another area where EU aid intervenes.

It should be underlined that the EU focus on peace and stability should not be seen as coming at the expense of the fundamental objective of human development and MDG attainment which is at the root of all EC development aid, a concern that found expression during the democratic scrutiny of the CSP by the European Parliament. Indeed, the EU response strategy for Colombia is based on the premise that fair, inclusive development is a condition for, and must go hand in hand with the pursuit of, peace and stability, and that, conversely, violent conflict is the main impediment to human development in Colombia. For this reason, cooperation under both NIP component 1 and NIP component 3 fosters integrated development efforts at local and regional level, includes a number of activities in health, education, and productive projects, and thus contributes directly to meeting the MDGs.

Some adjustments to the initial schedule for the NIP 2007-2010 have proven necessary, in order to adjust to the level of preparation/maturity of the various programmes. The political sensitivity of many of the programmes (Peace Laboratories, uprooted people, alternative development) and the EU's objective of informing some important public policies have required a great deal of negotiation with the Colombian authorities. Once this was done, commitments have been made according to schedule and programmes are being executed normally. It is expected that all the NIP resources will be committed by the end of 2010.

3. Lessons learnt

Overall, the lessons learnt from the EU's cooperation programme and the actions it has been supporting, with an emphasis on local and community-based processes, have successively informed government programmes and served as a reference for other donors, such as in the areas of peace-building, integrated rural development, support for displaced populations, and reintegration and attention to victims.

EU interventions are largely based on continuity of actions with those supported in the previous CSP. Activities under **Component 1, Peace and Stability, including alternative development** are focused on improving the quality of life of highly vulnerable populations in regions affected by the conflict, and on strengthening grassroots organisations, their social

networks and local institutions. The **Peace Laboratories** have succeeded in helping to develop approaches to creating the conditions for development and sustainable peace at local and regional level. Evaluations⁷ have shown that the programmes have:

- promoted the reconstruction of the social fabric by increasing the involvement of social networks and community participation;
- played an important role in seeking to institutionalise conflict management and promoted greater participation in public debate and democratic processes;
- led to demonstrable increases in monthly incomes and other improvements in the socioeconomic conditions of the beneficiary population;
- placed alternative development, — understood in the broad sense of COREDROGUE 44, i.e. encompassing eradication, prevention and strengthening of communities and institutions, on the Government's agenda.

The merits of the Peace Laboratories have been recognised, and relevant lessons incorporated into official policies at different levels of government and in the country's National Development Plan; they have also informed the programmes of other donors, such as the World Bank's 'Regional Programme of Peace and Development'.

The option of switching to budget support in this field has been given some consideration, and a study on public policies for local development and peace will be carried out under a recently committed project. Any such move would, however, depend on a number of preconditions, prominent amongst which is the consolidation of public policies in this area.

Regarding assistance to **displaced** persons, the 2007 evaluation⁸ of actions under the EU's now defunct Uprooted People budget line will be of key importance to future activities in this area under the CSP. Lessons include:

- the importance of bringing together civil society and local institutions, and the need to strengthen the latter, in order to guarantee the link between emergency relief, rehabilitation and longer-term development;
- the need to concentrate on lasting solutions, in terms of income generation and employment, improvement of living conditions and reconstruction of the social fabric;
- the usefulness of applying a community-based intervention focus, which recreates the social context of individuals' efforts.

⁷ See for example the impact evaluation carried out by Colombia's National Planning Department 'Evaluación de Impacto de los Programas Paz y Desarrollo y Laboratorios de Paz: Línea de Base e Impactos Preliminares', available at: http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/Portals/0/archivos/documentos/GCRP/Novidades/Laboratorios%20de%20paz_web_2.pdf.

⁸ Evaluation commissioned and presented in 2007; unpublished.

Assistance under **Component 2 — Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights** has only just started under the present CSP, but actions are under way under the old one, as well as under other instruments (the Instrument for Stability (IfS) and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the latter also providing for a country-based support scheme managed by the Commission Delegation), contributing to the implementation of the new accusatory penal system in Colombia and to that of the Justice and Peace Law (JPL), Colombia's legal framework for transitional justice, notably with a focus on improving attention to victims. It is also important to highlight the achievement of creating more dynamic and intensive coordination among the numerous institutions involved in the administration of justice.

Lessons⁹ include:

- the lack of institutional capacity to fulfil the responsibilities established under the JPL for providing proper attention to victims; strengthening this is therefore the objective of an action committed under the Annual Action Plan 2008;
- the requirement to determine the real needs of the victims; IfS and EIDHR activities have contributed to increasing understanding in this area;
- the importance of international donor support for victims' associations and civil society, which, however, is also highly sensitive and requires close monitoring;
- the introduction of the accusatorial oral system in Colombia has not produced the expected results in terms of the speed of the administration of justice and a reduction in impunity; renewed efforts are required to improve the situation.

Coordination with other international donors and the competent institutions and UN agencies is also crucial to ensure a common approach and complementary actions. EU participation in the policy dialogue under the two UN-led basket funds for assistance to victims plays a crucial role in this respect, even if the EU at present does not contribute to this fund financially.

In relation to **Component 3 — Competition and Commerce**, two actions, focusing respectively on local economic development and on reducing non-tariff trade barriers for Colombian exports are currently being implemented. These are very much in line with the 'National Plan on Competitiveness and Trade', and the Ministry of Commerce is keen to get fast results from them.

⁹ As summarised in reports and studies drawn up under the different EU programmes referred to, including the published study 'Una mirada a la impunidad en el marco del Sistema Penal Oral Acusatorio en Colombia', see: <http://www.mij.gov.co/econtent/library/documents/DocNewsNo1813DocumentNo2779.PDF> .

In the meantime, Component 3 has gained further in relevance, given the conclusion of trade negotiations between the EU and some of its Andean partners. It is clear that the entry into force of a trade agreement would give rise to new challenges and opportunities for Colombian industry and services, a fact that is to be reflected in a specific chapter on economic cooperation in the agreement. Accordingly, the government is requesting an increase in the allocation for the component, in order to support legal and regulatory changes which will become necessary to comply with a trade agreement, and activities helping Colombia's commercial sector to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the agreement. This legitimate request should be heeded.

4. QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

One issue permeating EU cooperation with Colombia is that of finding the right balance between bilateral assistance directly implemented by the national government, and support through thematic budget-lines complementing government interventions, executed through grassroots organisations and other civil society actors. Due partly to the expiry of the 'uprooted people' budget line, the balance has been shifting towards bilateral cooperation with the national government. It will be important to see how this works in practice and adapt as necessary, whilst ensuring an appropriate equilibrium between support for national government approaches and reference to local particularities and needs and community-based solutions. Possible obstacles to the use of national mechanisms include the use of civilian-military approaches under the government's 'social recovery of the territory' strategy, which challenge the humanitarian principles of impartiality and independence and have resulted in threats by the guerrilla against EU-funded organisations working, on behalf of Acción Social, on forced displacement issues.

Another key issue is that of the sustainability of the social, economic, cultural and institutional processes supported by the different strands of EU cooperation. More attention will have to be paid to the design of exit strategies in various fields, which are likely to consist of the hand-over of relevant functions to government programmes, local communities and non-state actors, public-private partnerships or, most likely, a combination of these.

Coordination with other donors could be reinforced further in the years to come, be with Member States, in the framework of the Code of Conduct, or within the Group of 24 of Colombia's major donors (G-24). Finally, a more profound dialogue and exchange of experiences should be established with USAID, the largest donor to Colombia, which has shown interest in the actions supported by the EU, with a view to possibly refocusing its own support along similar lines.

5. CONCLUSION

The EU strategy for Colombia, formulated in the CSP 2007-2013, continues the previous strategy. The CSP recognises that there is not a single solution to promote peace in the country; instead, several measures need to be implemented simultaneously in order to promote conflict prevention and resolution. In the short term, the EU aims to provide assistance to victims of conflict; in the medium term, it will support national and local initiatives contributing to peace; finally, in order to promote lasting solutions, the EU will promote sustainable and equitable development in order to fight the root causes of conflict.

It is considered that this response strategy remains valid and should continue to be implemented in accordance with the priorities already established, subject to a minor readjustment regarding the respective allocations for the priority sectors.

- **THE NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (NIP) 2011-2013**

As under the previous NIP, the programmable part of assistance to third countries under the Community budget will concentrate on the following:

1. Peace and stability, including alternative development
2. The rule of law, justice and human rights
3. Competitiveness and trade.

An indicative allocation of €160 million had been earmarked for the period 2007-2013. For the NIP 2011-2013, €56 million remained available at the outset of the present exercise. This is to be increased by €3 million, which will go towards further support for implementing the trade agreement with the EU. Accordingly, the total allocation for the NIP will rise to €59 million.

In addition, Colombia is expected to qualify, as in the past, for funding under certain funding mechanisms and thematic programmes of the DCI and other instruments (humanitarian aid, Instrument for Stability) that are not programmable.

All actions funded by the EU will take account of their impact on transversal issues, including human rights, democracy and good governance, gender equality, children's rights and the protection of women and children from violence in conflict settings, the rights and means of subsistence of Colombia's indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians, disaster risk reduction and the protection of the environment, amongst others.

Based on the consultation processes carried out during the mid-term review, a number of recommendations emerged concerning the articulation and complementarities between the actions financed under both the bilateral and other programmes, among others, namely:

- Support for truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of no repetition, whilst furthering processes for peaceful coexistence and promoting civic values and a culture of peace;
- the relationship between strengthening and improving governance and reinforcing both the social fabric and the capacity of civil society and grassroots organisations to confront and solve conflicts in a non-violent way;
- fostering new relations between citizens and state institutions, and among themselves, based on mutual trust, reinforced democratic structures, and processes of reconciliation;
- opposing violence, displacement and illegal seizures of land through socio-economic processes for peace-building and conflict transformation;
- strengthening the rule of law and reinforcing the presence of all branches of state throughout the territory, whilst ensuring respect for and effective implementation of human rights;
- the link between opportunities stemming from enhanced integration in the world economy, — not least through the trade agreement with the EU, — and economic and socially inclusive development processes.

Bearing in mind the Paris Declaration and its principles, the EU and the Government of Colombia are committed to applying the principles of alignment and harmonisation to their cooperation, in order to increase the efficiency of the international aid.

Peace and stability, including alternative development: 70 % of the NIP¹⁰

(DAC code: 430 — Other multi-sector activities)

¹⁰ Basis percentage. Final percentage breakdown is slightly changed by the addition of €3 m for the trade and competitiveness component. See details in Annex 2.

The EU will provide continued support for initiatives in this area aiming at overcoming the conflict, assisting its victims, promoting economic development and combating drugs production and trade. The methodological frames of reference developed in the Peace Laboratories and the Peace and Development Programmes, in which peace and human rights, the strengthening of public institutions and civil society organisations and local development are dealt with in parallel, have gained momentum and given rise to new initiatives in various parts of the country. It is warranted to focus the bulk of EU funding (70%) in this area, with a view to helping to shape a public policy of peace and development, based on the presence of the full gamut of state institutions and public services.

Action in this area will also continue to focus on the country's displaced population. EU cooperation will support initiatives, notably at community level, to help IDPs overcome their vulnerable situation and allow them the effective benefit of their legal rights, linking relief with rehabilitation and development, and complementing and enriching relevant efforts by national, regional and local institutions. Assistance should, moreover, focus increasingly on preventing forced displacement from occurring in the first place.

Subject to an evaluation of performance and impact, a continuation of actions for the protection and restitution of land and other patrimonial assets could be considered. Land is at the core of both the conflict and persisting social imbalances, as well as a key element for future development. Those elements might be to be considered under a broader umbrella of actions for tackling the variety of aspects involving land tenure and legal land use. Special support could thus be given to the implementation of an inter-institutional strategy addressing this issue, since it has to be understood and recognised as both a legal and a social phenomenon.

Overall objective: to promote, in several regions of Colombia — through support to local institutions, communities and civil society, and the defence of human rights — sustainable human development, the reduction of illicit activities (in particular drug production and trafficking), the creation of areas of peaceful coexistence and the development of the public sphere, by promoting peace dialogues and sustainable socioeconomic development as a means of resolving conflict.

Specific objectives:

- Consolidating peace actions, strengthening institutional capacity and sustainable development in the regions where the EC-financed peace laboratories are concentrated, and in other regions agreed with the Government of Colombia;
- promoting and supporting the replication of relevant approaches in other parts of the country, through the dissemination of methodologies developed and lessons learnt in the former context;
- in selected areas where illicit crops are concentrated, fostering alternative development, understood in a comprehensive sense (multi-dimensional and

community-based local development, building institutional capacity, support for basic infrastructure, fostering a culture of legality and social and human development);

- supporting stabilisation of the socio-economic situation of people, communities and victims of the internal violence produced by the conflict with illegal armed groups, including displaced people and victims of mines and weapons left behind after hostilities;
- contributing to the design and implementation of an integrated, inter-institutional strategy for the prevention of population displacement, with emphasis on land tenure and titling and special attention to especially vulnerable parts of the population (Afro-Colombian and indigenous people).

Activities may include (indicative list):

- Enhancing the capacity of public institutions at community and higher level to promote peace and development whilst providing collective services to all segments of the population, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable;
- strengthening capacity for coordination, public-private dialogue and partnerships, participation by and dialogue with grassroots-level civil society, exchange of lessons learned and knowledge of the institutions involved in the processes of constructing regional development, peace and stability;
- implementing integrated development actions, generating employment and food safety, based on legal and sustainable economies, both for the population at large and for the economic integration of displaced people;
- attending fully to the needs of IDPs and to effectively guaranteeing their rights, partly through land restitution or resettlement initiatives, with due consideration of the situation of the receiving communities, and strengthening the efforts made by Colombian public institutions at national, regional and local level;
- strengthening the role of communities as a key factor in the social reintegration of ex-combatants and as an active element for reconciliation and restitution/reparation processes;
- supporting the formulation and implementation of an inter-institutional strategy for land use, tenure and titling, including an analysis of the legal framework and strengthening the capability of relevant institutions.

Beneficiaries: Vulnerable population groups, internally displaced populations, communities, social organisations and local authorities, institutions and national authorities.

Impact indicators (indicative list):

- Reduction of violence indices in the regions and increased public confidence in public institutions for conflict resolution¹¹;
- improved access to basic social services¹²;
- greater employment opportunities at local level, increased production and higher per capita income;¹³
- reduction of illicit activities and trafficking;
- strengthened social fabric and increased participation by organised civil society in local governance, through dialogue with local authorities, participatory planning and budgeting, etc.;¹⁴
- a move towards self-sustaining processes and mechanisms, where social and economic investment by public authorities, economic actors, civil society and individual citizens increasingly replaces ODA funds;¹⁵
- number of displaced and ex-combatants reintegrated successfully and decrease of new displacement in relevant areas;¹⁶
- increased exchange of experience and convergence between EU and other donors on approaches to peace, alternative development, and displacement.

Risks and assumptions:

- readiness at all levels to take into account lessons and experiences from peace laboratories and development and peace programmes when formulating policies;
- government remains ready to provide necessary counterpart funding for actions following up on peace laboratories;
- openness of the government and of other donors towards alternative development policies based on the principles of COREDROGUE 44;
- respect by all players for the necessary autonomy of grassroots-level initiatives and for humanitarian spaces;
- security situation allows for local community mobilisation and networking, and permits all programme actors to work in the field;
- fumigation of illicit crops will not be carried out in areas where productive projects are implemented; continuous coordination with regional and national authorities on this issue.

¹¹ Baseline data available in DNP study (see footnote 5) for example on recent human rights violations, on confidence perceptions and indices, on public perceptions of institutional conflict resolution mechanisms, and on willingness of respondents to stay in a given municipality.

¹² Baseline data available in DNP study on access to electricity, water and paved roads, on food security, and on perceptions of social service providers.

¹³ Baseline data available in DNP study on monthly household income and poverty rates.

¹⁴ Baseline data available in DNP study on the integration of respondents in social networks, participation in community meetings and public debate, membership in local associations and perceptions of scope for community participation in conflict resolution.

¹⁵ Baseline data available in DNP study on access of beneficiaries to assistance from public and other sources.

¹⁶ Based on data from OCHA and CODHES on new displacements and from CNRR and AS on reintegration.

Rule of law, justice and human rights: 20 % of the NIP¹⁷

(DAC code 150: Government and Civil Society).

The EU considers that the Colombian legal system will have to be strengthened further if it is to regain the confidence of its citizens. Levels of impunity in the ordinary judiciary system remain very high, while the Justice and Peace Law still has to demonstrate its capacity to effectively prosecute crimes perpetrated in the framework of the internal conflict. Access to justice and to reparations, notably for victims of human rights violations, should be strengthened. In the field of support for human rights, the government's attempt, in collaboration with civil society, to draw up a national action plan should be carefully followed, with a view to providing possible support for any activities it may come to include. Finally, it may be envisaged to support Colombia in fulfilling the obligation acquired by signing the International Covenant against Corruption. This could be achieved in particular by strengthening control bodies of the Colombian State.

Measures taken under this component will support the formulation and implementation of appropriate national policies that complement the actions funded by the thematic programmes. It is proposed to allocate 20% of the resources of this NIP to the present component, which together with the resources under the previous NIP (over €20 m) represents a sizeable amount of financial resources.

The activities in the field of human rights and good governance which are being financed under non-programmable lines offered a good complementarity of approach with the activities financed under programmable aid. This should continue in the future.

Overall objective: Strengthening the rule of law by means of a more effective legal system, safeguarding human rights and promoting good governance.

Specific objectives:

- Increasing the response capacity of the legal/judicial system and law enforcement authorities, in particular at local level, in line with national policy;
- promoting and supporting dialogue and practical cooperation between the state, Colombian civil society and its citizens on issues of human rights and of citizen participation;

¹⁷ Basis percentage, see footnote 8 and Annex 2.

- reinforcing the capacity of control bodies (Procuraduría and Controlaría General de la Nación) to act as effective guardians of the rule of law, good governance and the fight against corruption.

Activities may include (indicative list):

- Building state capacity in the areas of investigation, legal examination and judgment;
- supporting transitional justice and/or restoration and reconciliation initiatives at both national and local level;
- building institutional capacity in the area of assistance to vulnerable population groups with special attention given to victims of human rights violations and those affected by the problem of land tenure and titling;
- helping the State to fully implement the specific recommendations derived from the 2008 Universal Periodic Review process at the UN Human Rights Council, as well as those of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, relevant UN Treaty bodies and Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council;
- supporting the implementation of key measures as regards prevention and protection (for trade unionists, individual and collective human rights activists, journalists, etc.);
- promoting the fight against corruption through measures which encourage transparency in the administration of public assets.

Impact indicators (indicative list):

- Improved rate of investigation, prosecution and judgment for serious offences, including those involving human rights violations;¹⁸
- reduction in the length of judicial proceedings and/or ensuring that such proceedings remain within the limits set by law;¹⁹
- improved access to the right to truth, justice and improved enjoyment of reparations by victims;²⁰
- better institutional treatment of and service provision to victims of human rights violations and vulnerable persons/groups;
- existence and effective operation of societal consultation mechanisms and dialogue on issues of human rights and governance, not least in the context of the National Action Plan;
- fall in corruption indicators²¹.

Risks and assumptions:

- constructive collaboration between the executive and the judicial sectors, and mutual respect for the other's respective role and independence;

¹⁸ Some baseline data on impunity rates for different types of crime available in EC-funded study (see footnote 6).

¹⁹ Baseline data in DNP study (see footnote 5).

²⁰ As indicated for example by the increase in proceedings concluded under the Justice and Peace Law and in victims receiving reparations (data from the Prosecutor General's office).

²¹ As shown in official sources and civil society data.

- capacity of the government and civil society to maintain and reinforce dialogue in the contexts of the Justice and Peace Law, the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the follow-up to the UN Universal Periodic Review;
- allocation of sufficient financial and staffing resources to the justice sector and to victims rights.

Productivity, competitiveness and trade: 10 % of the NIP, plus an additional €3 m

(DAC code 331: Trade)

The current global economic crisis has underscored the importance of maintaining and defending a country's integration into the world economy and of safeguarding its economic competitiveness. This is strongly influenced i.a. by the country's ability to create, assimilate, adapt and use scientific knowledge in organisational and technological innovation. In the particular case of Colombia, this imperative is all the stronger in view of its ambitious pursuit of trade liberalisation, in relation to the EU and other partners, which will provide additional opportunities, but also challenges, for the country's economic and regulatory sectors. This justifies a modest increase in the funding allocated to Component 3, raising the amount proposed from €5.6 m (the original 10 %) to €8.6m for 2011-2013.

Overall objective: Increasing the country's capacity to integrate into, and take advantage of, the global economy.

Specific objectives

- Supporting the transposition and implementation of the country's newly negotiated trade-related commitments;
- increasing the competitiveness and capacity of Colombia's economic operators;
- providing additional outlets for products from alternative development areas where productive projects are set up to combat illicit crops, and from programmes supporting local economic development.

Activities may include (indicative list):

- Technical assistance with adapting the legal and regulatory framework to Colombia's international commitments, in areas such as technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, product traceability and public procurement;
- supporting SMEs and other economic operators in strengthening organisational and technological innovation, promotional, negotiation and business development capacities, participating in trade fairs, forming business associations, developing local trade marks and geographical denominations and human resources development;
- consolidating the position of local brands on traditional and alternative markets (fair trade, green markets) as a way of supporting local development, and alternative development products;
- promoting decent work and fostering social dialogue as an integrated part of business development strategies;
- supporting business development among socially responsible enterprises active in renewable energy and other environmentally friendly technologies, and encouraging enterprises to invest in energy-efficient equipment and facilities;
- possible institutional support to Colombia-EU scientific and technological cooperation, for example to enhance Colombian teams' access to the EU's 7th Research Framework Programme; implementation will require coordination with ongoing activities of the Commission's Directorate General for Information Society to exploit synergies;
- leveraging initiatives aimed at strengthening productive processes, the competitiveness and commercialisation of Colombian products, and strategies to achieve employment and income generation.

Impact indicators (indicative list):

- National legislation and regulatory standards adapted to new international commitments;²²
- number of commercial alliances and other forms of association generated;²³
- increase in formal economic activity in areas where action is taken;²⁴
- number of consolidated chains of production with added value which are linked to markets;
- increase in the number of Colombian companies complying with European market requirements;
- number of national brands established in national and international markets;
- increase in exports;²⁵
- increase in RTD projects financed under the 7th Framework Programme with Colombian participation.²⁶

²² Annual activity reports of the Ministry for Commerce, available at <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/NewsDetail.asp?ID=4476&IDCompany=1>.

²³ Statistics in reports submitted by relevant government bodies (Directorate for Entrepreneurial Development of the National Planning Commission; Council for SMEs; departmental secretariats for economic development and/or Planning) and regional chambers of commerce.

²⁴ Official statistics, available at departmental level at <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/NewsDetail.asp?ID=7393&IDCompany=1>, and sources cited in previous footnote.

²⁵ Official statistics, available at <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/NewsDetail.asp?ID=6442&IDCompany=1>.

Risks and assumptions:

- ability of the government to coordinate relevant policy, regulatory and institutional tasks at national level;
- ability of administrations at sub-national level to implement legal and policy reform and provide necessary information and assistance to the private sector;
- continued commitment of state and civil society to an outward-oriented trade policy.

Indicative programming

NIP 2 (2011-2013): €59 million		
SECTOR/COMPONENT	TOTAL	%
Peace and stability, including alternative development	€39 200 000	66
Rule of law, justice and human rights	€11 200 000	19
Productivity, competitiveness and trade	€8 600 000	15
TOTAL	€59 000 000	100


Annexes

²⁶ Annual reports of Colsciencias and CORDIS data.

- Country at a glance
- Commitment schedules NIP I and II
- Donor matrix
- MTR consultation process
- Country Environmental Profile
- Country Migration Profile
- MDG indicators
- Colombia's Cooperation Strategy vs. EU Support Strategy

COLOMBIA AT A GLANCE

1. General

Flag:	
Country profile:	Republic of Colombia National name: República de Colombia
Area:	1,138,910 sq km
Population:	45,644,023 (growth rate: 1.377%); birth rate: 19.86/1000; infant mortality rate: 18.9/1000; life expectancy: 72.81; density per km ² : 38
Language:	Spanish
Administrative Capital:	Santafé de Bogotá, Other large cities: Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cartagena,
Ethnicity/race:	Mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%, Amerindian 1%
Religion:	Roman Catholic 90%
Head of state:	President: Alvaro Uribe Velez (2002, reelected in 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
Legislative branch:	Bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado (102 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de Representantes (166 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
Literacy rate:	92.8%
Natural resources:	Petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower.
Unemployment:	11.8%.
Major trading partners:	U.S., EU, Venezuela, Ecuador, , Mexico, Japan, Brazil, China

Sources: World Bank: Global Data Information System, UN Statistics Division – Common Database, Information Please® Database; CIA World Factbook, Andean Community web

(All data 2008 unless specified)

2. Selected economic, finance and trade indicators

2.1 Economic and finance indicators

	2000	2005	2006	2007
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$ bn)	90.63	123.66	148.74	180.40
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2,280	2,880	3,420	4,100
GDP (current \$ bn)	94.05	144.58	162.35	207.79
GDP growth (annual %)	2.9	5.7	6.9	7.5
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth)	25.9	6.1	6.8	4.8
Inflation rate (%)*		5,9	5	4,3
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP)	10	10	9	9
Value added in industry (% of GDP)	30	34	35	35
Value added in services (% of GDP)	60	56	55	56
Foreign direct investment, net inflows in reporting country (current US\$m)	2,395	10,252	6,656	9,040
Present value of debt (current US\$m)	33,937	37,720	38,937	44,976
Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	27.7	35.6	30.7	22.0
Short-term debt outstanding (current US\$ bn)	2.9	3.6	..	

Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators database, April 2009.

*Source: MFI, delivered by DG Trade website

2.2 Trade indicators

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	17	17	18	17
Total exports (million Euros)*		16,961	19,734	21,533

Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	19	21	22	21
Total imports (million Euros)*		16,861	21,550	24,659
Trade in goods as a share of GDP (%)	29.3	33.8	..	
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	8	5	4	3
Rank of Columbia as an EU's trade partner*				
Total				53
Imports from Columbia				50
Exports to Columbia				56

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2009, *Source: DG TRADE Statistics 2007

3. Indicators derived from the Millenium Development Goals

	1990b	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
1. Proportion of population below 1\$/day in PPP (%)	..	3.1	2.6	15	2.3	..
2. Prevalence of underweight children	..	..	5	5	..	..
3. Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000)	35	31	26	22	21	21
4. HIV Prevalence rate of women aged 15-24 (%)	..	..	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3
5. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (% of total)	82	86	86	96	96	96
6. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles (%)	82	95	75	89	88	88
7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	..	..	93			92
8. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary school (%)	102	102	104	103	104	104
9. Primary school completion rate	67	80	92	100	105	105
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved source of water (%)	89	90	91	..	93	93
11. Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	0.0	0.7	6	51	69	77
11bis. Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)	6.9	10.1	17.3	..	..	17.2

12. Formal cost required for business start up	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Time required for business start up(days)	..	43	44	43	44	42
14. GDP per capita (US\$) **	..	..	6,200	6,600	7,900	8,600
15. Access of rural population to an all season road	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Household electrification rate	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators database 2009, **Indexmundi and CIA World Factbook

4. Other indicators

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2007
Human Development Index *	0,708	0,727	0,752	0,773	0,785	0,807 Colombia ranked 77 in the total of 182 countries included in the HDR
Gender-related Development Index **	-	-	-	-	0,780	0,806 Colombia ranked 77 in the total of 182 countries included in the HDR

Source: UN Human Development Report 2009

*The HDI – human development index – is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

**The GDI – gender-related development index – is a composite indicator that measures the average achievement of a population in the same dimensions as the HDI while adjusting for gender inequalities in the level of achievement in the three basic aspects of human development. It uses the same variables as the HDI, disaggregated by gender.

COMMITMENT SCHEDULES NIP I AND II

COLOMBIA
Commitments based on distribution per year of 2007-13 CSP
(euro million)

SECTOR / COMPONENT	NIP 2007 - 2010						NIP 2011 - 2013				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL 2007-2010	% 2007- 2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL 2011-2013	% 2011-2013
1. Peace and stability, including alternative development	0	28	8.4	36.4	72.8	70%	0	0	39.2	39.2	66%
2. Rule of law, justice and human rights	0	7.4	0	13.4	20.8	20%	0	11.2	0	11.2	19%
3. Productivity, competitiveness and trade	10.4	0	0	0	10.4	10%	8.6	0	0	8.6 *	15%
TOTAL	10.4	35.4	8.4	49.8	104	100%	8.6	11.2	39.2	59	100%
GRAND TOTAL 2007-2013	originally foreseen										160
	including additional € 3m allocation for trade-related assistance										163

*) Corresponds to original 10% plus a one-off increase by €3m

DONOR MATRIX

Donor	Sector/Area	No. Projects	Value USD
UNHCR	DEMOCRACY	3	109,349.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	93	8,896,869.00
	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	1	51,622.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	171	5,472,916.00
	JUSTICE	3	180,669.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	3,252.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	2	43,365.00
	NOT CLASSIFIED	1	37,826.00
GERMANY	HUMAN RIGHTS	2	656,850.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	1,519,508.00
	JUSTICE	2	18,176,545.00
	ENVIRONMENT	1	8,219,483.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	21,737,597.00
BELGIUM	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	-
IDB (BID)	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	1	149,120.00
	DEMOCRACY	1	105,000.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	1	150,000.00
	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	24	23,448,049.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	14	7,771,329.00
	INFRASTRUCTURE	4	4,140,000.00
	ENVIRONMENT	3	914,958.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	8	4,479,115.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	150,000.00
	NOT CLASSIFIED	5	1,955,100.00
World Bank	HUMAN RIGHTS	2	1,990,000.00
	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	1	498,000.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2	1,849,209.00
	JUSTICE	3	3,130,000.00
	ENVIRONMENT	3	20,898,000.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	900,000.00
ADC (CAF)	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	1	30,000.00
	DEMOCRACY	1	50,000.00

	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	2	241,000.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	228,900.00
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1	890,000.00
	INFRASTRUCTURE	1	100,000.00
	ENVIRONMENT	1	63,280.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	401,750.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	9,800.00
CANADA			
	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	1	11,046,735.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	5	3,811,834.00
	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	1	3,937,007.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5	366,309,499.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	1	1,195,000.00
	JUSTICE	1	944,882.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	1,767,477.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	2,788,000.00
CHINA			
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	148,613.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	0	676,504.00
EUROPEAN COMMISSION			
	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	1	984,942.00
	DEMOCRACY	1	94,915.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	43	42,348,816.00
	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	2	8,705,070.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	11	31,581,176.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	3	3,418,461.00
	JUSTICE	4	19,212,862.00
	ENVIRONMENT	5	8,051,389.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	2	6,102,136.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	15	136,937,284.00
	NOT CLASSIFIED	1	13,793,850.00
KOREA			
	INFRASTRUCTURE	1	4,000,000.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	1,500,000.00
USA - USAID			
	HUMAN RIGHTS	0	117,708.00
	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	0	168,315,463.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	10,824,709.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	0	5,530,541.00
	INFRASTRUCTURE	0	11,999,999.00
	JUSTICE	0	4,059,656.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	0	1,809,840.00

SPAIN

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	1	251,003.00
DEMOCRACY	2	1,525,339.00
HUMAN RIGHTS	18	30,637,731.00
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	2	1,504,730.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	25	26,406,021.00
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	0	156,570.00
DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	1	753,524.00
NARCOTICS	0	32,056.00
INFRASTRUCTURE	2	263,003.00
JUSTICE	6	1,362,018.00
ENVIRONMENT	3	1,161,602.00
STATE MODERNIZATION	5	7,210,062.00
PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	10	3,558,331.00
NOT CLASSIFIED	1	183,698.00

FAO

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	5	54,503.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	9,987.00
ENVIRONMENT	3	9,995,295.00
STATE MODERNIZATION	1	171,000.00

ITALY

HUMAN RIGHTS	0	127,215.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2	2,614,829.00

JAPAN

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	0	826,860.00
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	0	438,485.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	2	3,397,280.00
DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	0	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	58	5,854,488.00
ENVIRONMENT	0	3,708,953.00
PREVENTION OF DISASTERS	0	563,811.00
NOT CLASSIFIED	1	73,001.00

JICA

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	4	2,422,837.00
HUMAN RIGHTS	1	563,811.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5	973,122.00
ENVIRONMENT	2	758,030.00
PREVENTION OF DISASTERS	0	563,811.00

NORWAY

HUMAN RIGHTS	3	1,443,000.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	31,000.00
JUSTICE	1	1,859,000.00
STATE MODERNIZATION	1	558,000.00

OAS	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4	211,363.00
	DEMOCRACY	2	111,306.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	200,000.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	3	373,311.00
ISO(OEI)	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	201,657.00
ILO	HUMAN RIGHTS	1	1,032,804.00
UNAIDS	HUMAN RIGHTS	1	70,000.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	460,000.00
PAHO/WHO	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	6	7,938,762.00
	PREVENTION OF DISASTERS	1	2,141,853.00
NETHERLANDS	DEMOCRACY	0	2,073,301.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	3	3,942,047.00
	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	1	2,954,364.00
	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	2	3,409,392.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	1	1,064,658.00
	INFRASTRUCTURE	1	15,783,546.00
	JUSTICE	1	2,675,527.00
	ENVIRONMENT	2	10,749,574.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	25,166,027.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	1,970,550.00
	NOT CLASSIFIED	0	214,047.00
	WFP	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0
UNDP	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	1	269,887.00
	HUMAN RIGHTS	2	1,563,809.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	4	4,358,378.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	2	344,108.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6	8,643,922.00
UNITED KINGDOM	HUMAN RIGHTS	5	389,512.00
	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	1	60,900.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	1	67,248.00
	JUSTICE	2	106,989.00

	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	93,096.00
SWEDEN			
	HUMAN RIGHTS	5	2,752,727.00
	JUSTICE	1	3,617,929.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	1,404,345.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	3	4,009,675.00
SWITZERLAND			
	HUMAN RIGHTS	3	1,379,118.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5	2,028,005.00
	DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION	1	335,000.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	0	828,578.00
UNESCO			
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1	40,000.00
UNFPA			
	HUMAN RIGHTS	11	1,798,462.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	3	389,550.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	1	100,503.00
	NOT CLASSIFIED	1	25,000.00
UNICEF			
	HUMAN RIGHTS	16	4,707,035.00
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	26	1,804,788.00
	INFRASTRUCTURE	1	427,773.00
	ENVIRONMENT	2	396,121.00
	STATE MODERNIZATION	9	355,434.00
	PEACE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1	36,118.00
UNODC			
	ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	2	6,100,000.00
	NARCOTICS	2	4,872,000.00
	JUSTICE	1	469,480.00
	ENVIRONMENT	2	5,903,015.00
Grand Total		797	1,279,438,336.00

Donante	Sector/Tema	No. Proyectos	Valor
ACNUR	DEMOCRACIA	3	109,349.00
ACNUR	DERECHOS HUMANOS	93	8,896,869.00
ACNUR	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	1	51,622.00
ACNUR	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	171	5,472,916.00
ACNUR	JUSTICIA	3	180,669.00
ACNUR	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	3,252.00
ACNUR	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	2	43,365.00
ACNUR	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	1	37,826.00
ALEMANIA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	2	656,850.00
ALEMANIA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	1,519,508.00
ALEMANIA	JUSTICIA	2	18,176,545.00
ALEMANIA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	1	8,219,483.00
ALEMANIA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	21,737,597.00
BID	AGROPECUARIO	1	149,120.00
BID	DEMOCRACIA	1	105,000.00
BID	DERECHOS HUMANOS	1	150,000.00
BID	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	24	23,448,049.00
BID	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	14	7,771,329.00
BID	INFRAESTRUCTURA	4	4,140,000.00
BID	MEDIO AMBIENTE	3	914,958.00
BID	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	8	4,479,115.00
BID	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	150,000.00
BID	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	5	1,955,100.00
BM	DERECHOS HUMANOS	2	1,990,000.00
BM	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	1	498,000.00
BM	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	2	1,849,209.00
BM	JUSTICIA	3	3,130,000.00
BM	MEDIO AMBIENTE	3	20,898,000.00
BM	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	900,000.00
BÉLGICA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	-
CAF	CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA	1	30,000.00
CAF	DEMOCRACIA	1	50,000.00

CAF	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	2	241,000.00
CAF	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	228,900.00
CAF	DESARROLLO URBANO	1	890,000.00
CAF	INFRAESTRUCTURA	1	100,000.00
CAF	MEDIO AMBIENTE	1	63,280.00
CAF	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	401,750.00
CAF	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	9,800.00
CANADA	CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA	1	11,046,735.00
CANADA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	5	3,811,834.00
CANADA	DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO	1	3,937,007.00
CANADA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	5	366,309,499.00
CANADA	REINTEGRACION	1	1,195,000.00
CANADA	JUSTICIA	1	944,882.00
CANADA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	1,767,477.00
CANADA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	2,788,000.00
CHINA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	0	148,613.00
CHINA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	0	676,504.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	AGROPECUARIO	1	984,942.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	DEMOCRACIA	1	94,915.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	43	42,348,816.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	2	8,705,070.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	11	31,581,176.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	REINTEGRACION	3	3,418,461.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	JUSTICIA	4	19,212,862.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	5	8,051,389.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	2	6,102,136.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	15	136,937,284.00
COMISIÓN DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	1	13,793,850.00
COREA	INFRAESTRUCTURA	1	4,000,000.00
COREA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	1,500,000.00
EE.UU. - USAID	DERECHOS HUMANOS	0	117,708.00
EE.UU. - USAID	DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO	0	168,315,463.00
EE.UU. - USAID	DESARROLLO SOCIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	0	10,824,709.00
EE.UU. - USAID	REINTEGRACION	0	5,530,541.00
EE.UU. - USAID	INFRAESTRUCTURA	0	11,999,999.00

EE.UU. - USAID	JUSTICIA	0	4,059,656.00
EE.UU. - USAID	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	0	1,809,840.00
ESPAÑA	AGROPECUARIO	1	251,003.00
ESPAÑA	DEMOCRACIA	2	1,525,339.00
ESPAÑA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	18	30,637,731.00
ESPAÑA	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	2	1,504,730.00
ESPAÑA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	25	26,406,021.00
ESPAÑA	DESARROLLO URBANO DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	0	156,570.00
ESPAÑA	REINTEGRACION	1	753,524.00
ESPAÑA	ESTUPEFACIENTES	0	32,056.00
ESPAÑA	INFRAESTRUCTURA	2	263,003.00
ESPAÑA	JUSTICIA	6	1,362,018.00
ESPAÑA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	3	1,161,602.00
ESPAÑA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	5	7,210,062.00
ESPAÑA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	10	3,558,331.00
ESPAÑA	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	1	183,698.00
FAO	AGROPECUARIO	5	54,503.00
FAO	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	9,987.00
FAO	MEDIO AMBIENTE	3	9,995,295.00
FAO	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	171,000.00
ITALIA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	0	127,215.00
ITALIA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	2	2,614,829.00
JAPON	AGROPECUARIO	0	826,860.00
JAPON	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL	0	438,485.00
JAPON	DESARROLLO SOCIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	2	3,397,280.00
JAPON	REINTEGRACION	0	-
JAPON	INFRAESTRUCTURA	58	5,854,488.00
JAPON	MEDIO AMBIENTE	0	3,708,953.00
JAPON	PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES	0	563,811.00
JAPON	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	1	73,001.00
JICA	AGROPECUARIO	4	2,422,837.00
JICA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	1	563,811.00
JICA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	5	973,122.00
JICA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	2	758,030.00
JICA	PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES	0	563,811.00

NORUEGA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	3	1,443,000.00
NORUEGA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	31,000.00
NORUEGA	JUSTICIA	1	1,859,000.00
NORUEGA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	558,000.00
OEA	CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA	4	211,363.00
OEA	DEMOCRACIA	2	111,306.00
OEA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	200,000.00
OEA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	3	373,311.00
OEI	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	201,657.00
OIT	DERECHOS HUMANOS	1	1,032,804.00
ONUSIDA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	1	70,000.00
ONUSIDA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	1	460,000.00
OPS/OMS	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	6	7,938,762.00
OPS/OMS	PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES	1	2,141,853.00
PAISES BAJOS	DEMOCRACIA	0	2,073,301.00
PAISES BAJOS	DERECHOS HUMANOS	3	3,942,047.00
PAISES BAJOS	DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO	1	2,954,364.00
PAISES BAJOS	DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	2	3,409,392.00
PAISES BAJOS	REINTEGRACION	1	1,064,658.00
PAISES BAJOS	INFRAESTRUCTURA	1	15,783,546.00
PAISES BAJOS	JUSTICIA	1	2,675,527.00
PAISES BAJOS	MEDIO AMBIENTE	2	10,749,574.00
PAISES BAJOS	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	25,166,027.00
PAISES BAJOS	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	1,970,550.00
PAISES BAJOS	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	0	214,047.00
PMA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	0	13,338,907.00
PNUD-UNDP	AGROPECUARIO	1	269,887.00
PNUD-UNDP	DERECHOS HUMANOS	2	1,563,809.00
PNUD-UNDP	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	4	4,358,378.00
PNUD-UNDP	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	2	344,108.00
PNUD-UNDP	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	6	8,643,922.00
REINO UNIDO	DERECHOS HUMANOS	5	389,512.00
REINO UNIDO	DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	1	60,900.00
REINO UNIDO	REINTEGRACION	1	67,248.00
REINO UNIDO	JUSTICIA	2	106,989.00

REINO UNIDO	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	93,096.00
SUECIA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	5	2,752,727.00
SUECIA	JUSTICIA	1	3,617,929.00
SUECIA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	1,404,345.00
SUECIA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	3	4,009,675.00
SUIZA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	3	1,379,118.00
SUIZA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL DESMOVILIZACION Y REINTEGRACION	5	2,028,005.00
SUIZA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	335,000.00
SUIZA	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	0	828,578.00
UNESCO	DESARROLLO URBANO	1	40,000.00
UNFPA	DERECHOS HUMANOS	11	1,798,462.00
UNFPA	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	3	389,550.00
UNFPA	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	1	100,503.00
UNFPA	SIN CLASIFICACIÓN	1	25,000.00
UNICEF	DERECHOS HUMANOS	16	4,707,035.00
UNICEF	DESARROLLO SOCIAL	26	1,804,788.00
UNICEF	INFRAESTRUCTURA	1	427,773.00
UNICEF	MEDIO AMBIENTE	2	396,121.00
UNICEF	MODERNIZACIÓN DEL ESTADO	9	355,434.00
UNICEF	PAZ Y DESARROLLO REGIONAL	1	36,118.00
UNODC	DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO	2	6,100,000.00
UNODC	ESTUPEFACIENTES	2	4,872,000.00
UNODC	JUSTICIA	1	469,480.00
UNODC	MEDIO AMBIENTE	2	5,903,015.00

MTR DRAFTING PROCESS AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

In order to draft the Mid Term Review of the CSP 2007-2013, the Delegation of the European Commission in Colombia conducted a series of consultation with important stakeholders in government, parliament and civil society.

The comments and recommendations resulting from the consultation processes were received by the European Commission and, as much as possible, included in the Mid Term Review document and the formulation of the new National Indicative Plan (NIP).

The process was held in three phases :

I. Consultation with Civil Society

In total 32 entities (civil society networks/plataforms) were contacted to participate in the consultation process for the Mid Term Review, in representation of over 100 different organisations (see list in point 4).

The consultation workshop hosted by the EC was held on April 4th with the participation of 16 organisations and 10 online submissions were received to present comments, recommendations and inputs for the MTR.

II. Consultation with Government

The consultation process with the government was led by Acción Social and held internally between 20 government entities (see list in point 4).

III. Consultation with Parliament

This consultation, carried out by the intermediary of Acción Social, covered both houses of the national parliament.

1. CONSULTATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

The consultation process was carried out with civil society organisations on April 4th 2008, and counted with the participation of organisations involved in the the defense

of human rights and the development of social, economic and cultural sectors. The civil society was able to review the document, express their concerns and suggestions and discuss them with the EC delegation delegates.

The conclusions of this consultation are :

1.1. Context

The social and political context of the CSP has to be updated and the objectives of the EC strategy revised according to the events and changes occurred during the last two years. Particular attention should be paid to:

- The situation of Human Rights, especially situation of victims.
- The socio-economic changes.
- The political changes and events.
- The setback to decentralisation of the powers.

1.2. Evaluation of EC Programs

Civil society expressed concerns and made recommendations regarding the allocation of resources under the thematic components of the EC cooperation in Colombia, in regards to the funds to be implemented directly government entities.

The organisations of civil society stressed that EC cooperation should strengthen the balance of power within the State and between State and society. In this regard, they consider that thematic lines should be increased.

Concerning the achievements of the programmable cooperation, civil society asked that the contents, objectives, results, evaluations, and lessons learnt be divulged and shared with the general public. They also recommended that the evaluation of programs, such as Peace Laboratories, Uprooted People, and Human Rights, amongst others, always include the consultation and participation of the beneficiaries and recipients of the EC funded actions.

A concrete case relates to the change in the selection of proposals under the Uprooted People budget line, which will now be realised directly by Acción Social. Civil society is concerned that the role of Acción Social, and its partnership with the Army, may prove to be contradictory to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

1.3. Diversity of Interlocutors

The EC is to revise its strategy and include new interlocutors:

- Organisations of Victims.
- Organisations of Women.
- Organisations of Afro-Colombians.
- Local and territorial organisations.

1.4. Methodology of the Consultation Process

It was generally voiced by the participants, and for future reference, that the consultation process needed to be more open, involve more participants, allow more time for analysis and observations.

1.5. Acción Social's role as a receiver of international cooperation resources

It is important to clarify the relationship between the EC programs implemented through the Government and other Accion Social programs.

1.6. Competition and Commerce

Both should contribute to the strengthening of Small and Medium Enterprises and local development. It is important to ensure that these actions do not present environmental risks or provoke potential situations of displacement.

2. CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The Direction of International Cooperation of the Presidential Agency of Social Action – Acción Social- led the internal consultation process with the government entities of the Colombian State on April 22d 2009.

The CSP document was shared and a meeting was held between Acción Social and 19 public entities to discuss the objectives and progress made in the CSP implementation, as well as review the distribution of resources between the different cooperation components.

The consultation concluded that the EC cooperation strategy in Colombia remained pertinent, and the three cooperation sectors have been validated and ratified by the public institutions as the most appropriate to address the needs of Colombia.

The recommendations emitted by the government entities provide inputs for the Mid Term Review and the definition of future actions of the official aid to development of the European Commission in Colombia.

2.1. General Recommendations

- It is necessary to improve the measuring of the impacts of the EC cooperation in Colombia.

- Despite the integral approach of the majority of programs and projects financed by the EC Cooperation, there is a limitation in terms of potential articulation and complementarities between its thematic components, diminishing the possibility of reaching a higher impact.

In the framework of the first NIP of the CSP 2007-2013, there are significant examples of the potential of such an articulation, such as, the articulation of the regional peace and development processes, of the Peace and Stability component, with the Local Economic Development project, of the Competition and Commerce component.

- In the definition of the new NIP, the government entities consider that the three thematic components should seek better complementarities in unifying efforts around structural and situational issues.

- All the actions, programs and projects to be defined in the second NIP of the CSP 2007-2013 should consider the possibility of links between the three thematic components.

- Harmonise the procedures of cooperation between the Government of Colombia and the EC in order to reduce the costs and efforts of applying the EC procedures.

After consultation between the governmental entities, the National Government proposed a redistribution of the EC Cooperation resources, as follows:

Component I. Peace and Stability	Component II. Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Component III. Competition and Commerce
70%	15%	15%

2.2. Recommendations and suggestions by thematic component:

2.2.1. Peace and Stability, including Alternative Development

- Implementation of NIP 2 should be realised in the framework of the Paris Declaration, implying a coordination of the cooperation with the national efforts, public policies, and programs and projects being implemented.

- The language and terms used in the CSP should be adjusted to the language and terms used by the government in the development of its external policy and in order to clarify the responsibility of the illegal armed groups:
 - “Internal armed conflict” should be changed to “internal violence generated by illegal armed groups”;
 - “Child soldier” should be changed to “illegal recruitment of children by illegal armed groups”.
 - “Demobilised soldiers” should be changed to “demobilised members of former paramilitary groups”.
 - “Hostages” for “kidnapped individuals”.

- Clarify that the National Government, or its delegate, is the only one authorised to negotiate with illegal armed groups in Colombia.

- Include the structural and situational changes occurred in the last few years since the formulation of the CSP in order to understand the new context of Colombia:
 - Global financial crisis and its social and fiscal impact on Colombia.
 - The constant environmental deterioration.
 - The increasing correlation between illicit crops – landmines – internal displacement – land plundering – illegal armed groups.

- Focus on the need to strengthen the public institutions and recognise their contributions.

From a thematic point of view, the government recommends that the regional processes of development and peace address the following structural and situational issues:

- Property and use of lands, especially in the formulation and implementation of an inter-institutional strategy to address the problematic land issue in the country.
- Alternative development, combining the current National Government policy and the approach of the European Commission.

2.2.2. Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights

The governmental consultation concluded that the CSP should update certain aspects related to the second thematic component, in particular:

- Recognise the new challenges that Colombia faces in the application of the Justice and Peace Law. In particular transitional justice: Reparation of the victims; the land issue, the restitution of properties; the inter-institutional articulation to define actions and follow up on the dispositions of the law.
- Transitional justice should not be seen as an action but a specific objective.
- The CSP should emphasise more on the issue of victims, in particular the vulnerable groups: women, boys and girls, Indigenous and Afrocolombians.

2.2.3. Competition and Commerce

In terms of competition and commerce, the governmental consultation concluded that it is important to take into account the international context related to the global economic and financial crisis and its physical impact in Colombia, and the new internal context in relation to the negotiations of the Trade Agreement (TA) with the EU.

In this sense, the governmental entities suggest that the new NIP include the following aspects:

- Strengthening of the commercial competition of Colombia, so it can compete with the high standards of the European markets once the TA is approved.

- Articulate the component of Competition and Commerce with the other two components, due to their high social impact.

3. CONSULTATION WITH PARLIAMENT

The consultation process to the Congress was carried out through the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (*Acción Social*), the body of the Colombian Government in charge of international Cooperation. In order to launch the process, a questionnaire was proposed for discussion to the Second Commission of both the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. To facilitate the process even more, *Acción Social* held two meetings with members of the Second Commission of the Colombian Senate.

As a result of the consultation process, the Senate stated that they considered the EC's strategy for Colombia to be appropriate to the country's needs and context and made the following recommendations regarding the Country's Strategy Paper.

- It is important to work towards a closer relationship between the Senate and International Cooperation as the lessons learnt in the frame of international aid can enrich the work of the legislative bodies both in Colombia and in Europe.
- There is a need for exchanging views and closer relationship between the European Parliament and the Colombian Congress.
- It is important to learn from the European Commission cooperation experience to carry out a pilot study and analysis of international cooperation in Colombia.
- About the CSP, they suggest an increase of those resources allocated to competitiveness and commerce considering a possible commercial agreement (TLC) between Colombia and the European Union.
- They suggest that, in the three sectors of the CSP, there is a need for strengthening and generating capacities of public institutions at the local and departmental levels. This will give leverage to the capacities generated in the civil society's entities thanks to the action of international cooperation.

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN MTR CONSULTATIONS

4.1. LIST OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS

4.1.1. International Civil Society

- **DIAL**

DIAL is a coordination and advocacy platform for INGOs present in Colombia: Christian Aid (United Kingdom and Ireland), Civis Sweden, Diakonia Sweden, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe-Germany, Lutheran World Relief, Norwegian Refugee Council, Project Counselling Service, Oxfam GB, Heks-Switzerland, Peace Brigades International.

- **PODEC**

PODEC is a space of confluence of European NGOs for cooperation: Benposta International, Cordaid, Cooperacciò, Intermón-Oxfam, The Lutheran World

Federation, Mensen met een Missie, Misereor, Mundubat, Terre des Hommes-Germany, Trocaire, War Child.

- **FESCOL**

4.1.2. National NGO Platforms

- Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos (Human Rights Platform)
- Red Nacional de Mujeres (National Women's Network)
- Ruta Pacífica de Mujeres (Pacifist Women's Network)
- Coordinación Colombia-Europa-Estados Unidos
- Alianza de ONGs Sociales para Cooperación y Paz Sostenible
(Alliance of NGOs for Peace and Cooperation working on the London-Cartagena Process)
- Observatorio de Cooperación Internacional (International Cooperation Observatory)
- CINEP (Research and Popular Education Centre)
- Confederación Colombiana de ONGs (Colombian NGOs Federation)
- MINGA
- Fundación Esperanza

4.1.3. Social Organisations

- COMOSOC (Coalition of Social Movements and Organisations of Colombia)
- Movimiento Cimarrón (Afrocolombian Organisation)
- PCN (Afrocolombian Organisation)
- ONIC (National Indigenous Organisation of Colombia)
- Federación de Joven Indigenas de Colombia

4.1.4. Private Sector And Private Foundations

- Consorcio de ONGs para el Desarrollo Comunitario

The Consortium is an alliance composed of the social foundations of the Colombian private sector: Fundaempresa, Fundación FES, Fundación Codesarrollo, Fundación Corona, Fundación EPSA, Fundación Restrepo Barco, Fundación Smurfit Cartón de Colombia, Fundación Social, Fundación Sociedad Portuaria Regional Buenaventura y Fundación Unión Fenosa, and it has received the support and financing of the Ford Foundation.

- Foundation REVEL
- CONFECAMARAS (Confederation of Chambers of Commerce)
- ANDI (National Association of Industries)
- FENALCO (National Federation of Businesses)

4.1.5. Other non-state Actors

- Corporacion Nuevo Arco Iris
- Planeta Paz
- Universidad Nacional
- Fundación Ideas para la Paz

- Universidad de los Andes
- REDEPAZ
- RED PRODEPAZ
- Pastoral Social
- Organizaciones No Gubernamentales del Grupo Andino
- SOCICAN (Cooperation Project EU-CAN with Civil Society)
- Federación Colombiana de Municipios (Federation of Municipalities)
- Federación Colombiana de Departamentos (Federation of Departments)

4.2. LIST OF STATE ENTITIES

4.2.1. Programmes and Directions of the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation – Acción Social.

- Programme against Illicit Crops
- Subdirection of Internally Displaced Persons
- Uprooted Persons Program
- Peace and Development Program
- Peace Laboratories Program
- Direction of International Cooperation of Acción Social

4.2.2. Other Government and State Entities

- National Planning Department (DNP)
- Direction of justice and security (DNP)
- Direction of rural development (DNP)
- Fund for Special Peace Programs
- Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- High Council for Reintegration
- National Commission of Reparation and Reconciliation
- Presidential Programme of Human Rights
- Presidential Programme of Battle Against Corruption
- Presidential Programme of Integral Action Against Antipersonnel Landmines
- Ministry of External Relations
- Ministry of Interior and Justice
- Ministry of External Relations
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce

4.2.3. National Congress

**PERFIL MEDIO AMBIENTAL PARA COLOMBIA
CSP 2007-2013**

Colombia cuenta con 1.141.748 km² de territorio continental y 988.000 km² de territorio marino. Posee el 10% de biodiversidad mundial y el 56% del territorio continental está cubierto de bosques naturales²⁷. Cuenta con una amplia oferta ambiental en recursos forestales, hídricos y multiplicidad de coberturas y usos del territorio en cinco grandes regiones naturales (Chocó, Amazonía, Orinoquía, Andes y Caribe/zonas insulares).

Los retos: El tema ambiental es uno de los principales ejes transversales para el desarrollo sostenible, y por tanto será incluido en todas las intervenciones que realizará la Comisión Europea (CE) en el país. Adicionalmente, existen retos específicos a nivel sectorial que deberán ser considerados en el desarrollo de la estrategia país 2007-2013. Estos son:

1) Cambio climático (CC): mitigación y adaptación: La CE reconoce el papel importante que Colombia tiene en las negociaciones internacionales sobre el cambio climático (que se evidenciará en el encuentro internacional en Copenhague en diciembre de 2009). Por lo anterior la CE procurará apoyar el desarrollo de acciones conjuntas sobre los siguientes temas: *Mitigación:* Colombia es actualmente responsable por sólo 0.35% de las emisiones mundiales de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI). No obstante, sus emisiones están creciendo de forma lineal cada año, en detrimento del esfuerzo global de contrarrestar una subida mundial de GEI. La CE seguirá apoyando proyectos y políticas públicas que buscan reducir de forma significativa la producción de estas emisiones, tales como (pero no exclusivamente) la ganadería ecológicamente sostenible; la prevención de la deforestación (ver 'reto 2' abajo); las energías limpias; la eficiencia energética; métodos de transporte más limpios; métodos de producción industrial más limpios; inclusión de protocolos ambientales en las mipymes, etc. *Adaptación:* La CE facilitará el desarrollo de iniciativas locales y nacionales que ayuden a Colombia a adaptarse a las consecuencias previstas (y ya reales) del CC en el país: las inundaciones severas, repetidas y más frecuentes; la desertificación; la disminución de los glaciares y en especial la vulnerabilidad de los ecosistemas de alta montaña (tales como páramos y humedales) críticos para el suministro de agua potable a las principales ciudades del país; etc. Tal apoyo es consistente con los compromisos políticos de la CE, y las recomendaciones del 'UN Human Development Report 2007–2008'.

2) Conservación y protección de los bosques tropicales y la biodiversidad: La mayoría de los bosques en Colombia, no pertenecen a la Nación sino a grupos étnicos. Del área cubierta por bosque natural, cerca del 42% corresponde a comunidades indígenas y afrocolombianas. De hecho, el 72% de los territorios de los resguardos indígenas (22.5 millones de has), y el 65% de las tierras adjudicadas a comunidades afrocolombianas, (2.6 millones de has) coinciden con áreas boscosas. El bosque natural, además de satisfacer las necesidades básicas de estas comunidades, provee cerca del 60% de la materia prima de la industria forestal nacional, equivalente a 1.558.438 m³/ha/año.

Durante los últimos 8 años la tasa de deforestación promedio ha alcanzado alrededor de 220.000 has/año²⁸, para un total de 1.7 millones de hectáreas destruidas. La explotación ilegal de maderas, la pobreza extrema, las grandes explotaciones forestales, la ampliación de la frontera agrícola y la producción de cultivos de uso ilícito son algunas de las causas principales.

En este contexto la CE reconoce las implicaciones ambientales negativas de los cultivos ilícitos, y por lo tanto apoyará acciones que buscan prevenir y/o revertir estos daños. Por lo anterior, la CE seguirá apoyando los esfuerzos en torno a la creación de oportunidades de desarrollo alternativo preventivo, en regiones con Ecosistemas Estratégicos, fuertemente afectados por la deforestación y los efectos de

²⁷ 61% en Bosques basales (Amazonía, Chocó Biogeográfico, Magdalena Medio etc.), 14% en bosques andinos y páramos, 15% en relictos fragmentados de los dos anteriores, 5% en bosques de galería y 4% en bosques hidrofíticos tipo manglar y de pantano.

²⁸ Zonificación de los conflictos de uso de las tierras en Colombia. IGAC 2002. Hay muchos otros estudios que llegan a cifras distintas: 118,000 has/año según el inventario de GEI del IDEAM; otros estudios hablan de alrededor de 600,000 has/año.

desechos químicos producidos en la producción ilícita de cocaína, principalmente en el Chocó biogeográfico, Amazonia y regiones cubiertas por los Laboratorios de Paz. Estas intervenciones se considerarán bajo el enfoque planteado en el CORDROGUE 44 y el Plan de Acción "Drogas" de la EU 2009-2012²⁹, promoviendo acciones integrales que propicien la cultura de la legalidad e incluyendo acciones productivas sostenibles y de largo plazo en beneficio de campesinos y comunidades pobres involucrados en la producción de dichos cultivos ilícitos.

Asimismo, dentro de la variedad de las medidas promovidas por la CE para proteger los bosques naturales, se destaca la importancia del mecanismo 'Forest Law Governance and Trade' (FLEGT). En el contexto de la Amazonía colombiana, y el Choco Biogeográfico, tales medidas pueden ser claves para contrarrestar la tala ilegal de bosques nativos de gran importancia ecológica y avanzar en el desarrollo de iniciativas que promuevan el buen manejo del bosque, compra responsable y comercialización legal de productos del bosque. Otras iniciativas en este contexto pueden incluir: sistemas silvopastoriles para mejorar la productividad del ganado, buen manejo del bosque, y proyectos REDD, (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation), entre otros. Igualmente, la generación de información sobre la deforestación y el fortalecimiento de capacidades para generarla, será clave en este contexto.

Por otra parte, el potencial de la biodiversidad para generar desarrollo y erradicar la pobreza, sólo será visible si la población local se beneficia de la conservación y uso sostenible de los servicios y bienes generados a partir de los recursos biológicos. La CE promoverá el éxito de estrategias de 'biocomercio' que favorecen el aprovechamiento sostenible de la biodiversidad de Colombia, al beneficio tanto de los esfuerzos de conservación del país como de las comunidades pobres. En el contexto de la política pública del país (ver 'reto 5' abajo), la CE apoyará los avances del gobierno nacional en torno a políticas y estrategias de Mercados Verdes, Pago por Servicios Ambientales (PSA) y Competitividad y Biodiversidad. La línea "Medio Ambiente y Recursos naturales", y el programa INCO DEV, pueden apoyar este sector.

3) Gestión sostenible de agro-ecosistemas: La zona andina de Colombia abarca cerca del 25% de la extensión del territorio continental y concentra el 70% de los habitantes del país (25 millones de personas). La presión producida sobre los ecosistemas y los servicios ambientales ha generado que el 70% de esta zona esté transformada y cerca del 45% de su área presenta grados de erosión elevados³⁰. La zona Caribe por su parte, aunque alberga menos población, es la más intervenida, alcanzando un 90% de superficie transformada y un 72% de su área presenta altos grados de erosión³¹. Estas regiones tienen una gran diversidad asociada a cultivos de comunidades tradicionales y a sistemas de producción complejos.

La inequitativa distribución de la tierra³² en zonas rurales y la utilización de técnicas inadecuadas de producción son los factores más importantes de abuso sobre los agro-ecosistemas locales. Estos factores, además de destruir la biodiversidad, contribuyen a la pobreza rural y amenazan la base misma del desarrollo en el país. Bajo la línea temática de DDHH pueden hacerse importantes contribuciones en la promoción de los derechos sobre la propiedad de la tierra y el acceso a los recursos naturales (base de los medios de vida de gran parte de las comunidades vulnerables en el país). Por otra parte, los suelos especialmente en zonas de ladera, es la principal causa de fenómenos naturales como inundaciones y deslizamientos configurándose una espiral perversa entre pobreza-deterioro ambiental-desastres-pobreza. Aprox. el 35% del total del territorio colombiano se encuentra afectado por erosión

²⁹ EU DRUGS ACTION PLAN FOR 2009-2012. Council 2008/C 326/09

³⁰ Citados en: *Estado de los Recursos Naturales y del Medio Ambiente*. Contraloría de la República. Bogotá.

³¹ Esta situación se explica, en parte, por el crecimiento de actividades ganaderas no sostenibles y el incremento de coberturas en pastos sin manejos adecuados, que han reemplazado casi por completo la vegetación natural.

³² Existe una inequitativa concentración de la propiedad de la tierra, pues el 1.1% de los propietarios posee más del 55% del territorio cultivable. Además de este alto grado de concentración, hay un uso inadecuado de la tierra pues la superficie empleada en la agricultura es sustancialmente menor a la potencialmente agrícola. A pesar de haberse duplicado la superficie intervenida entre 1960 y 1995, pasando de 19,6 millones de hectáreas a 39,9 millones de hectáreas, la superficie destinada a la agricultura disminuyó en cerca de 600.000 hectáreas pues las tierras más fértiles están dedicadas a la ganadería. Igualmente el fenómeno de adquisición de las mejores tierras del país por narcotraficantes y otros actores ilegales, agrava la disponibilidad de las mismas.

de origen antrópico (60% del cual corresponde a la zona andina); más de 4 millones de personas han sido afectadas por desastres naturales; 82% por inundaciones, avalanchas o deslizamientos.

La generación de alternativas de producción y conservación de los recursos naturales (en particular suelos y aguas) en zonas de ladera, es fundamental y deberá ser ampliamente difundida a nivel de las iniciativas de Paz y Desarrollo Local, así como en los programas y proyectos de Desarrollo Alternativo financiados por la CE (eje 1 CSP). Por otra parte el programa DIPECHO y los proyectos CAN sobre riesgos naturales, pueden proveer insumos muy importantes para apoyar la búsqueda de soluciones a estos problemas.

4) El ambiente urbano colombiano: Colombia ha vivido en los últimos cincuenta años un acelerado proceso de urbanización en el marco del cual la población se ha multiplicado por cuatro, pasando de 11.548.172 habitantes en 1951 a más de 47 millones en 2008, según datos y proyecciones del DANE. Este tipo de “desarrollo” urbano genera problemas ambientales al interior de las ciudades tales como: congestión vehicular e ineficiencia del transporte masivo; contaminación atmosférica; contaminación por ruido; inadecuada e insuficiente recolección y disposición de residuos sólidos; precariedad del espacio público y de espacios para la recreación; degradación ambiental urbana generalizada; etc. Sin embargo la situación más crítica se presenta a nivel de abastecimiento de agua potable y saneamiento básico en los asentamientos urbanos subnormales creados por los desplazamientos forzados.

Generar condiciones de vida más digna y acceso a los servicios básicos en los cordones marginales de las ciudades, constituye uno de los retos más complicados de resolver. Las acciones de atención a población Desarraigada (eje 1 CSP), pueden proveer recursos e insumos técnicos y financieros importantes para apoyar a los Gobiernos nacional y locales frente a esta problemática.

En cuanto al recurso *Agua*, es necesario precisar que existe, en general, una abundante oferta hídrica³³; sin embargo, como consecuencia de la desigual distribución del recurso, se prevé que 14 millones de habitantes pueden sufrir desabastecimiento en épocas secas, situación que alcanzaría una población de 29 millones para el año 2025³⁴. La protección de páramos, humedales y cuencas hídricas es vital en este contexto (ver mitigación CC, reto 1).

Actualmente el sector agropecuario es el mayor demandante de agua, con el 56% del total nacional. Por su parte, el sector doméstico demanda el 17% y el sector industrial cerca del 12%, siendo los siete centros industriales (Cali, Bogotá, Medellín, Manizales, Barranquilla, Cartagena y Bucaramanga) los de mayor consumo con el 84%. Solo el 8% de los vertimientos de aguas domésticas son tratados³⁵ y los centros industriales generan el 62% del total de Demanda Biológica de Oxígeno, generando una seria contradicción entre “crecimiento económico/competitividad” y preservación ambiental.

La “Iniciativa europea por el agua”- componente América Latina puede dar un apoyo importante en el desarrollo de alternativas de manejo integrado del recurso hídrico que den respuesta a las situaciones anteriormente descritas. Iniciativas sobre: i) planificación y ii) mejoramiento del transporte masivo serán igualmente importantes en este contexto para lograr un mejoramiento significativo en el ambiente urbano.

5) Fortalecimiento de las instituciones, las políticas públicas y de las organizaciones sociales:

Colombia ha logrado construir un consistente Sistema Nacional Ambiental – SINA – con el transcurso de los años. Sin embargo, en el último trienio se ha presentado una grave crisis institucional. Actualmente, lo que era el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente ha quedado reducido de hecho al nivel de viceministerio (a partir de 2003). Como consecuencia de la aguda crisis fiscal que afecta todas las

³³ La precipitación promedio anual del país es de 3000 mm (promedio mundial alrededor de 900 mm), que genera un caudal específico de escorrentía superficial de 58 l/s/km² (3 veces mayor que el promedio suramericano y 6 veces mayor que la oferta hídrica específica mundial).

³⁴ Perfil del Estado de los Recursos Naturales y del Medio Ambiente en Colombia. IDEAM.

³⁵ Estudio Plan Decenal de Aguas Residuales. Ministerio del Medio Ambiente.

actividades del gobierno central, el interés y consecuentemente los recursos gubernamentales disponibles para el sector son cada vez menores. De hecho, las proyecciones actuales indican que el gasto del gobierno en materia de medio ambiente seguirá reduciéndose en el futuro. Por lo tanto, el apoyo de la CE será clave para asegurar el fortalecimiento institucional del Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial, y las varias entidades asociadas al mismo Ministerio: Parques Nacionales; institutos de investigación (el Instituto Sinchi; IDEAM-cuyos labores sobre el cambio climático son de suma importancia-; IIAP; el Instituto Humboldt), y en particular las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales –CAR's-.

Por otra parte existen un gran número de organizaciones no gubernamentales y de base, que se han constituido en el marco de referencia y soporte real del SINA. Apoyarlas es una gran oportunidad para generar un activismo ambiental consistente con las necesidades de desarrollo del país. Su participación en líneas de cooperación no programable y en el marco de programas de desarrollo y paz debería ser promovida.

La presencia política y comercial de la CE en el país y en particular el Acuerdo de Asociación con Colombia y la CAN, puede ser un bastión para promover buenas políticas públicas ambientales. La CE promoverá también que las empresas multinacionales europeas que operan en el país, cumplan con las normas nacionales e internacionales de responsabilidad social corporativa y de la ley ambiental.

COLOMBIA “MIGRATION” PROFILE

In the world, there are around 200 million migrants, of which Colombia represents 2%. According to the national authorities, the Colombian Diaspora is estimated at 3.3 million people³⁶ but Colombian migration organization estimate that this number is over 4 million³⁷. Over the last 10 years (1998-2008), and according to a report of the International Organization for Migration –IOM, the total amount of the Colombian remittances summed up US\$ 23,8 billions. For 2008 alone, the Banco de la Republica, Colombia’s central bank, registered remittances for an amount of US\$ 2,331 millions, converting it in the second source of hard currency in the country, and the third Latin American country after Mexico and Brazil to receive remittances.

The United States is the first country of destination of the Colombian migrants, followed by Spain and Venezuela and the main departments of origin are Valle del Cauca, Bogota, Antioquia, Risaralda and Atlantico. The situation of migration is particularly worrying in the Eje Cafetero region where 1 in 8 inhabitants migrate outside of the country. The Colombians who chose to migrate, principally do so in order to flee violence in search of safe havens and to find better opportunities out of poverty.

United States	35,4%
Spain	23,3%
Venezuela	18,5%
Other	13,9%
Ecuador	2,4%
Canada	2,2%
Panama	1,3%
Mexico	1,1%
Costa Rica	1,0%
Australia	0,5%

³⁶ Colombian National Department of Statics (DANE) Census 2005.

³⁷ Fundacion Esperanza estimates 2008.

Table 2. Areas of origin of Colombian Migrants			
Peru	Valle del	24,1%	0,3%
Bolivia	Cauca		0,1%
Source: DANE Census 2005	Bogota	18,7%	
	Antioquia	11,9%	
	Risaralda	7,8%	
	Atlantico	6,6%	
	Otros	30,9%	

Although the exact numbers of Colombian migrants who are in an illegal or irregular situation in other countries is not known, the IOM reports that they represent the second group (8%) of the total number of irregular migrants in Spain. There is, however, official data on the number of Colombian migrants deported back from their country of destination.

Despite the high number of Colombians living outside, migration is a phenomenon that has been included recently in the Colombian national agenda, and as such lacks of real analysis, statistics and knowledge concerning its causes and consequences. The government has now prioritized this issue and seeks to design policies of migratory regulation and channeling of the remittances towards development, as expressed in the objectives of the “Colombian Foreign Policy 2006-2010” and the “National Plan of Development 2006-2010”.

Furthermore, the Colombian government seeks to encourage the Colombian migrants living abroad to play a more prominent role in the development of the country, by strengthening Colombian communities both in Colombia and abroad.

The campaign "Colombia Nos Une", launched by the Colombian government in 2003 and “Conexion Colombia” already foster approaches between different institutional

Table 3. Number of Deported and Expelled Colombians 2007

United States	2175
Spain	1326
Ecuador	1289
Panama	559
Costa Rica	193
Aruba	186
Venezuela	159
Mexico	106
Curacao	99
France	94

Number of Deported and Expelled Colombians January to July 2008

United States	1150
Venezuela	1206
Ecuador	516
Panama	402
Spain	486
Aruba	82
Costa Rica	82
Canada	67
Curacao	67
Mexico	59

sectors, social organizations, migrants and migrants' families. Other partnerships between international organizations, civil society and the governmental entities have proved to be successful in providing adequate information to Colombian citizens on migration risks and opportunities.

In this sense programs to promote a legal migration are increasing the awareness on the benefits of controlled migration. The IOM programs of temporary and circular labour migration, funded by the EU has already benefited 2.889 persons, ensuring better work opportunities for Colombian farmers and matching the demand for the harvesting season in Cataluña.

As the number of migrants leaving the country each year will persist, programs of temporary and circular migration, information and awareness campaigns, development projects in areas of origins, as well as better migratory laws and instruments are needed for Colombia to ensure the protection of the citizens wishing to migrate as well as controlling its migration flow.

Colombia : Report on Attainment of MDG

1. Introduction

In 2005 Colombia established the targets and strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, through a Government policy document (*Conpes Social 91 may 2005*). In order to achieve the MDG, the targets have been included in the National Development Plan 2006-2010 "*Communitarian State: Development for all*".

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base line	Current situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. Percentage of people in poverty	53,1%	46%	35,0%	28,5%
	1991	2008		
2. Percentage of people in extreme poverty (indigency)	20,4%	17,8%	8,0%	8,8%
	1991	2008		
3. Children under 5 years with global malnutrition	10,0%	7,0%	5,0%	3,0%
	1990	2005		

Source:

1. Calculations based on *MESEP* (ECH and GEIH-DANE)
2. Calculations based on *MESEP* (ECH and GEIH-DANE)

3. Profamilia. Demography and Health National Survey 90 – 05

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base line	Current situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. Illiteracy rate between 15 and 14 years	3,8%	2,0%	1,4%	1,0%
	1992	2008		
2. Primary Education coverage brute (gross) rate	76,8%	108,5%	100,0%	100,0%
	1992	2008		
3. Middle Education coverage rate	59,1%	71,3%	73,0%	93,0%
	1992	2008		
4. Average of years of education between 15 and 24.	7,0	9,3	9,7%	10,6%
	1992	2008		
5. Middle and basic education failing	6,1%	3,1%	4.0%	2.3%
	1992	2008		

Source:

1. 4. DANE. ECH (2001-2005), GEIH (2006-2008).

2. 3. 5. Cálculos MEN con base en C-600 – DANE (1996-2001); Matrícula certificada por las secretarías de educación (2002); SINEB (2003-2008pr).

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base Line	Current Situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. Under five mortality rate (per 1.000 born alive)	37,4	18,9	18,2	17
	1990	2006		
2. Under one mortality rate (per 1.000 born alive)	30,8	15,5	16,5	14
	1990	2006		
3. Immunization Coverage (Triple viral)	92%	92,40%	95%	95%
	1994	2008		

Source:

1. y 2. Profamilia. Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 90 – 05 y DANE - Estadísticas Vitales (Profamilia. National Survey of Demographics and Health 1990 – 2005 and Vital Statistics from the National Department of Statistics)

3. Grupo PAI. Ministerio de la Protección Social (Ministry of Social Protection)

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base Line	Current Situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 born alive	100,0	75,0	63,0	45,0
	1998	2006		

2. Women using four or more prenatal controls	66,0%	76,7%	100,0%	90,0%
	1990	2006		
3. Proportion of births attended by institutions	76,3%	97,1%	95,0%	95,0%
	1990	2006		
4. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	80,6%	97,1%	95,0%	95,0%
	1990	2006		
5. Contraceptive prevalence rate among sexually active population	59,0%	68,2%	75,0%	75,0%
	1995	2005		
6. Contraceptive prevalence rate among sexually active population between the ages of 15 and 19	38,3%	55,5%	75,0%	75,0%
	1995	2005		
7. Teenagers that have been mothers or that are currently pregnant	12,8%	20,5%	15,0%	15,0%
	1990	2005		
8. Uterine cancer mortality rate (per 100,00 women)	13,0	7,3	8,8	5,5
	1990	2006		

Source:

1. 2. 3. 4. 7. DANE. Estadísticas vitales (National Department of Statistics – Vital Statistics)

5. 6. Profamilia. Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 90 – 05 (Profamilia. National Survey of Demographics and Health 1990 – 2005 and Vital Statistics from the National Department of Statistics)

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base Line	Current Situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. HIV/AIDS mortality rate (per 100,00 inhabitants)	5.4	5,4	n.a	n.a
	2006	2006		
2. Cases of HIV/AIDS Transmission from mother to child	39.0	39,0	n.a	n.a
	2008	2008		
3. Antiretroviral Therapy Coverage	52,3%	76,0%	82,0%	96,0%
	2003	2007		
4. Malaria Mortality Rate	225	74	117,0	34,0
	1998	2006		
5. Dengue Mortality Rate	234	116	106,0	46,0
	1998	2006		

Source:

1. 4. 5. DANE. Estadísticas vitales (Vital Statistics from the National Department of Statistics)

2. INS - SIVIGILA

3. ONUSIDA – MPS

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

a. Related Indicators

Indicator	Base line	Current situation	2010 Target	2015 Target
1. Reforested forests	23.000,0	21.000,0	30.000,0	30.000,0
	2003	2008		
2. Protected areas by the park system	10.157.020	11.518.478	11.545.225	10.322.020
	2002	2008		
3. Consumption of substances against the ozone layer	1.000,0	210,0	0,0	0,0
	2003	2008		
4. Urban aqueduct coverage	94,6%	97,6%	98,3%	99,4%
	1993	2008		
5. Urban sewer system coverage	81,8%	92,9%	94,0%	97,6%
	1993	2008		
6. Rural aqueduct coverage	41,1%	72,0%	72,5%	81,6%
	1993	2008		
7. Rural Basic sanitation coverage	51,0%	69,6%	70,2%	70,9%
	1993	2008		
8. Homes on improvised settlements	19,9%	15,2%	n. a	4%
	2003	2008		

**ACCIONES DE COOPERACION EUROPEA EN LA
ESTRATEGIA DE COOPERACION DEL GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA**

Área 1 ESTRATEGIA COOPERACIÓN
INTERNACIONAL GOBIERNO:
Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio



- **Erradicar la pobreza extrema y el hambre**
- **Lograr la educación primaria universal**
- **Promover la equidad de género y la autonomía de la mujer**
- **Reducir la mortalidad en menores de cinco años**
- **Mejorar la salud sexual y reproductiva**
- **Combatir el VIH/SIDA, la malaria y el dengue**
- **Garantizar la sostenibilidad ambiental**
- **Fomentar una asociación mundial para el desarrollo**

ESTRATEGIA COOPERACION UE:
**Apoyo a iniciativas de paz en
Colombia**



- **Productividad, competitividad y comercio. 10.4 M€**
- **Desarrollo Económico Local : 6M€**
- **Asistencia Técnica al Comercio: 4.4 M€**
- **Proyectos bajo la línea temática de género**
- **ODM como elemento transversal en proyectos con componente socio-económicos**
- **Proyectos relacionados con las temáticas que representan el 32 % de la cooperación comunitaria**

**ACCIONES DE COOPERACION EUROPEA EN LA
ESTRATEGIA DE COOPERACION DEL GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA**

Área 2 ESTRATEGIA COOPERACIÓN
INTERNACIONAL GOBIERNO:
**lucha contra las drogas y protección
del medio ambiente**



- **Lucha contra el problema mundial de las drogas**
- **Protección del medio ambiente y del bosque natural colombiano**

ESTRATEGIA COOPERACION UE:
**Apoyo a iniciativas de paz en
Colombia**



- **Medio ambiente y bosques tropicales (8% de la cooperación)**
- **Acciones de desarrollo alternativo y lucha contra la droga:**
 - **Proyectos regionales CAN (precursores químicos, drogas sintéticas, PRADICAN**
 - **Apoyo a la Comunidad Andina en la lucha contra las Drogas Ilícitas)**
 - **Nuevo Proyecto en ámbito regional (AL): lucha contra la ruta de tráfico de la cocaína, políticas antidrogas UE-AL**
 - **Nuevas acciones bilaterales 2009-2013 (Nariño, Meta)**
 - **Acciones de desarrollo alternativo dentro de Laboratorios de Paz**

**ACCIONES DE COOPERACION EUROPEA EN LA
ESTRATEGIA DE COOPERACION DEL GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA**

Área 3 ESTRATEGIA COOPERACIÓN
INTERNACIONAL GOBIERNO:
Reconciliación y gobernabilidad



- Fortalecimiento del estado social de derecho y derechos humanos
- Reintegración basada en comunidades
- Programas Regionales de Desarrollo y Paz y otras iniciativas de desarrollo y paz
- Atención integral a las víctimas de la violencia
- Procesos de verdad, justicia y reparación, y fortalecimiento de la Comisión Nacional de Reparación
- Reparación y Reconciliación
- Desplazamiento forzoso y asistencia humanitaria

ESTRATEGIA COOPERACION UE:
**Apoyo a iniciativas de paz en
Colombia**



- Instrumento de Derechos Humanos y Democracia
- Laboratorios de Paz (92 M€)
- Paz y estabilidad, incluyendo desarrollo alternativo (70%) (2007-2010: € 72.800.000)
- Instrumento de Estabilidad : acciones para atención a víctimas desde Sociedad Civil (5M€)
- Estado de derecho, justicia y derechos humanos (20%) (2007-2010: € 20.900.000)
- Atención a minas antipersona
- Atención a población desarraigada
- Ayuda Humanitaria – ECHO
- Fortalecimiento del Sector Justicia para la reducción de la impunidad en Colombia (10.55 M€)

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ESTRATEGIA DE COOPERACION DEL GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA**

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INTERNACIONAL GOBIERNO:
Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio



- **Erradicar la pobreza extrema y el hambre**
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ESTRATEGIA COOPERACION UE:
**Apoyo a iniciativas de paz en
Colombia**



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