



**Gobierno
de COLOMBIA**

**PROSPERIDAD
PARA TODOS**



**NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 2014**

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201



**Gobierno
de COLOMBIA**

**PROSPERIDAD
PARA TODOS**



**NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 2014**

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 201

Juan Manuel Santos Calderon
President of the Republic

María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mauricio Santa María Salamanca
Director General
National Planning Department

Sandra Bessudo Lion
Director General
Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
APC-Colombia



**Gobierno
de COLOMBIA**

 **PROSPERIDAD
PARA TODOS**

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 201

... Strategy query results and inputs from:

- *National entities and their respective related bodies.*
- *Territories.*
- *Civil Society Organizations.*
- *International community.*

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Economic
Cooperation
2012 – 201

They say that cooperation is the full conviction that nobody can reach the goal unless everyone reaches it. Cooperation is a 'system of joined hands in solidarity' walking together to the same destination. That is: I give a hand to those who need my help and-at the same time-receive the outstretched hand of another to solve a problem I cannot solve alone. These days, international co-operation is a fundamental aspect of our foreign policy, as it complements the national efforts in social, environmental and economic matters, positioning us as an international player –a heavy one- opening its hands to provide support for others.

It's good to see that we are no longer 'monothematic', because before our international agenda focused-almost exclusively-on issues such as the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking, and now we have a diversified schedule, which includes social, environmental, scientific and technological issues too. Today Colombia enjoys recognition in co-operation – this is an achievement we should recognize and be grateful for to our previous Government- as we are no longer the country asking for help but we are also in the position to offer help.

Colombia has become a nation capable of leading real partnerships for development, bringing our talent and experience in a horizontal dialogue with the international community.

In this context, and to give greater scope to the potential we have, we decided to give new institutional development to that essential tool that is international cooperation. To this end, we created the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation that will be responsible for managing, guiding and implementing the public, private, technical and financial international cooperation grants received by the country, which will have seven key challenges.

The first is to align the objectives of cooperation with the National Development Plan. Cooperation must be synchronized with our three main goals: more jobs, less poverty and more security. Similarly, the task is to strengthen strategic and transversal themes such as the reconciliation of Colombians, Good Governance, environmental sustainability, competitiveness and integrated risk management, taking into account that we are one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change.

There will no longer be an unorganized procession of officials from the various sectors and entities managing cooperation with the various countries and entities. Hereinafter the actions of the National Government in this area will respond to a unified policy and management.

This is directly related to the second challenge of this new Agency, which is to

articulate all sectors and local authorities in order to obtain more effective and comprehensive cooperation. Today many ministries, governors and mayors attend the embassies and multilateral cooperating partners in a disorderly way. Therefore, the task ahead is to maximize the cooperation received and offered by the country, not only in terms of the amount of resources but also in the efficient use of them.

The third challenge is to diversify the sources of cooperation. Currently, the major donors are the United States, the European Union and Spain, which account for two thirds of the cooperation that Colombia has received over the past decade. These are sources with which we must continue working, but at the same time, we are challenged to conquer and expand cooperation with other countries in Europe such as the UK and Germany and in Asia such as China, Japan and Korea, in addition to raising funds from other emerging economies.

The fourth challenge is to reach, by the end of a four year period, the goal of 2,200 million dollars under management. It is an ambitious goal, considering the crisis affecting many countries and when considering that Colombia is now an emerging economy-an Upper Middle Income Country-which, for many donors, no longer qualifies it as a priority.

But there are many private donors and resources around the world, ready to invest in social programs that really deliver a high return.

We also know that there are great opportunities in new sources such as

private sector, NGOs and large investment firms that are counting in on social responsibility.

The fifth challenge is to expedite the handling of funds of cooperation from government entities. Today, only 10 percent of the country receives cooperation that is channeled through the General Budget of the Nation. Here we must work on a mechanism that allows incorporating the cooperation resources in the Budget in a flexible and transparent way.

The sixth challenge is to balance better territorial distribution of international cooperation projects. Currently, there is a high concentration of resources in a few departments, including Antioquia, Nariño, Cauca, Chocó and the District of Bogotá. We have to ensure, for example, to channel more cooperation resources to the Amazon and the Orinoco, where there is great potential for economic and social projects to the benefit of those regions and the country.

Finally, the seventh challenge is to consolidate our South-South Cooperation.

We have been helping our neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean basin. To strengthen this cooperation offer, our Agency will run 1 million dollars per year to around 8 million dollars -from this year- with the understanding that we can do more to share our success stories.

Ultimately, the aim for all, not only Colombians, but of any world population, is the prosperity of its citizens, and that is a goal that we will reach if we rely to get on everyone working together at the same time.

To fully meet these challenges, the National Government has designed the National Cooperation Strategy 2012-2014, which I have the pleasure of presenting. It is the instrument that reflects the strategic objectives of international cooperation in Colombia, sets priorities for the definition of cooperation that the country receives, and consolidates the strengths that are made available to other countries, in order to exchange experience which contribute to their development processes. Additionally, the scheme provides coordination of international cooperation in Colombia and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

Greater and improved cooperation-going both ways-is a conducive way to further strengthening the prosperity and security in our country and in our region.

JUAN MANUEL SANTOS CALDERÓN

President

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Economic
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

1. Strategic Objectives of International Cooperation

- 1.1 Towards Democratic Prosperity
- 1.2 Development Cooperation Effectiveness
- 1.3 Coherence of Multilateral Cooperation
- 1.4 Scale up South - South and Triangular Cooperation
- 1.5 Promote Border Development
- 1.6 Trigger Decentralised Cooperation Towards Regional Convergence

2.1	Integrated Risk Management and Sustainable Restoration of Communities Affected by Natural Disasters
2.2	Equal Opportunities for Democratic Prosperity
2.3	Economic Growth and Competitiveness
2.4	Environment and Sustainable Development
2.5	Governance
2.6	Victims, Reconciliation and Human Rights

- 3.1 Technical Cooperation in Security
- 3.2 Social Promotion and Protection
- 3.3 Culture, Sport and Education
- 3.4 Production of Productive Development
- 5.3 Public Management and Governance
- 3.6 Reconciliation: Comprehensive Attention to Victims, Reintegration and Historic Memory
- 3.7 Environment and Sustainable Development

5. Monitoring and Evaluation



Introduction

For Colombia, cooperation is a foreign policy tool that allows the deepening of the country's international relations, and a strategic tool that contributes to the development process in Colombia and other countries. From this perspective, the National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014 (ENCI) is the document in which the Government presents, in a comprehensive manner, the priority guidelines of the international cooperation agenda which is offered and received based in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2014, "Prosperity for All".

In recent years, Colombia has undergone a process of transformation that turns it into a country with high growth prospects, attractive for investment and tourism and various innovative experiences derived from its development process. This has enabled the country to take decisive steps in its management of cooperation to exchange knowledge and skills with other countries, through an active management of South-South Cooperation, to become a leading player in the international arena in this area. Therefore, the country enjoys international acclaim and is a reference for other countries with similar challenges and situations to those of Colombia.

Thus, the country is moving positively through the path of development, and the support of international cooperation has been important to this process. However, Colombia still faces significant challenges, such as the consolidation of peace and security, reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality, the preservation of the cultural and ethnic diversity, adaptation to climate change impacts and environmental conservation. To meet these challenges,

the country has had the support of the international community, which is why it is considered important to maintain and strengthen these partnerships for the future. In this sense, cooperation is expected to continue to supplement the efforts of the Government in its efforts to achieve the democratic prosperity and welfare of all Colombians.

Colombia is a country that has appropriated its own development processes, with institutions growing stronger and more efficient. In this respect, the government set up in November 2011, the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation APC-Colombia, as the state Agency responsible for managing, guiding and coordinating international cooperation across public, private, technical and financial grants received and awarded to the country. To achieve this goal, the President has authorized the Agency to act as the official interlocutor between the international community and Colombian institutions for coordination and management of programs, projects and initiatives for international cooperation.

In this sense, the ENCI presented below is the instrument which reflects the strategic objectives of international cooperation in Colombia (Chapter I), set the priorities for the definition of cooperation received by the country (Chapter II), and consolidate strengths available to other countries, in order to exchange experiences that contribute to their development processes (Chapter III). Additionally, the ENCI presents the international cooperation coordination scheme in Colombia (Chapter IV), as well as the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (Chapter V).

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Energy
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

International cooperation is a strategic tool to achieve the goal of international relevance raised in the National Development Plan “Prosperity for All”. In this respect, the National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014 is aimed at materializing the key role and contribution to leadership that Colombia can play internationally, from a broad agenda, with inclusive and coherent foreign policy and development priorities.

Democratic Prosperity for All is based on three pillars: more jobs, less poverty and more security, for which the Government has established the following five locomotives for growth and economic development: innovation, agriculture and rural development, housing, development expansion of mining and energy, and transportation infrastructure. In this respect, from a thematically and geographically¹ diversified international agenda, it is expected that cooperation contributes to the achievement of the objectives of these locomotives, through programs and projects strategically designed with cooperation partners, together with the entities beneficiaries, in order to increase their impact in the medium and long term.

Since Colombia's adherence to the Paris Declaration, for the first time the Government has a close and permanent relationship with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its various bodies such as the Development Assistance Committee, Directory of International Cooperation and the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, the body responsible for the promotion and implementation of the Paris Declaration worldwide. Colombia has been a permanent member of the Working Group of Effectiveness and its Steering Committee. All

1 Guidelines and principles of Colombian Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://bit.ly/KCdnuW>

this allows the country to actively participate in the discussions on the reconfiguration of the international cooperation architecture.

On the one hand, the Official Development Aid, whether in a bilateral or multilateral way, will aim to support the achievement of the national development goals, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to address extreme poverty and reducing inequality; issues especially important in an upper middle income country like Colombia. For greater aid effectiveness, the National Government will promote the implementation of the five principles set out in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Furthermore, and in line with the above, it is extremely important to achieve proper implementation of the effectiveness principles which respond to the changing dynamics of international cooperation, where the various actors have common goals and shared responsibilities. As such, under the leadership of the National Government, APC-Colombia:

- will strength the thematic and territorial coordination mechanisms of international cooperation, including the sector dialogues;
- will encourage alignment and impact of cooperation with the priorities of the National Strategy of International Cooperation, and consequently, the National Development Plan and the relevant regional plans;
- will promote the implementation of the cooperation resources through national systems;
- will promote mutual accountability and management for development results.

1.3 Coherence of Multilateral Cooperation

Multilateral cooperation is discussed and channeled through international, regional and sub regional organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the Multilateral Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Iberoamerican System Summit and the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), among others. In this context, it is a priority for Colombia to strengthen institutional capacities through the implementation of programs and projects with a focus on convergence and regional development in the country, which promote sector integration, count on indicators and are sustainable and measurable in time.

a. United Nations System (UNS)

With the UNS, cooperation will be mainly oriented towards integrated development actions and long-term priority issues in the national agenda, which will be imperative in order to advance mechanisms and instruments to meet the aggregate values of its aid. It will then definitively systematize the good practices and lessons learned that have allowed the creation of national and regional capacities in both institutional and social development. In this sense, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) should allow for better coordination and articulation of the agencies, funds and programs for greater effectiveness, as well as becoming a tool of transparency and accountability of its wide endeavor in the country.

From a humanitarian perspective, the need to move decisively in the transition from emergency relief to sustainable strategies is highlighted, as this will allow communities to overcome their vulnerability, through solutions that improve their quality of life in



the medium and long term. Also a way to strengthen the mechanisms for coordination between the various humanitarian actors and national and local government agencies will be sought, so that these responses are increasingly efficient, effective and complementary.

b. Multilateral banks

Today the Multilateral Banking System is considered a strategic partner for development. This role involves a combination of technical cooperation, support for the design and implementation of public policies, training programs and capacity building, institutional strengthening, structuring implementation of programs and projects with focus on performance management, use of the convening power to promote dialogue and consensus, implementation of international forums of regional interest, dissemination of good practices, information dissemination and provision of knowledge.

In this sense, progress is needed so that the bank carries out their actions in a network coordinated and articulated with the relevant entities, in the area of foreign credit and non-reimbursable cooperation, in order to achieve strategic support so that it invigorates the wagers placed in the development sector of the country.

c. Regional and sub regional agencies

Regional and Sub regional Agencies are very important for Colombia, and the role of cooperation turns out to be strategic. With the Organization of American States, OAS, the implementation of the concept of partnership is advanced, and will continue to support the process of reform of the inter-American cooperation, as well as promoting integration, especially with the countries of the Caribbean Basin. With respect to the Iberoamerican Cooperation

System, Colombia will support actions aimed at capacity development and sub regional integration, at a cultural level, as well as educational and social cohesion among its 22 member states. As part of the Union of South American Nations, Unasur, Colombia will participate in the spaces that will strengthen the identity of South America. In the Andean Community of Nations, CAN, as president pro tempore, it will lead a review process of the institutional structure and functioning of the Andean Integration System, UPS.

1.4 Scale-Up South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Colombia has strengthened capacity and accumulated experiences and lessons in key areas for development, which it shares with Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions worldwide. It will continue to implement the South-South Cooperation (SSC) through the mixed commissions of technical and scientific cooperation, and deepen the cooperation through regional strategies such as the Caribbean Basin Strategy and the Mesoamerican Cooperation Program. Similarly, Colombia, will initiate cooperation processes with regions of increased interest on foreign policy, such as Asia and Africa.

The new cooperation architecture implies the participation of new stakeholders, among those Middle Income Countries complementing efforts of traditional cooperation (North-South). Following Colombia's commitment with the Effectiveness Agenda, the country will continue working in the implementation of the building block of South-South and Triangular Cooperation adopted in the IV High Level Forum held in Busan to strengthen capacities and to work in synergy with different stakeholders.



1.5 Promotion of Border Development

The ENCI contributes to the border development as an instrument of the government in supporting the priorities set out in the National Development Plan. For this reason, the National Development Plan "Prosperity for All" deploys under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an inter institutional framework of action, with the support of the private sector and civil society organizations, in schemes of mutual responsibility for achieving the objectives proposed there. Also, border integration is promoted through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms with neighboring countries.

In the above aim, the National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014 emphasizes in articulating the demand of the border areas, with the offer of international cooperation, as well as in promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and public-private partnerships, as windows of opportunity to leverage prioritized actions with local governments and communities. This constitutes an exercise of alignment of national priorities which recognizes and integrates the specificity and diversity in each of the border areas.

The actions within the framework of this strategic objective will be developed in the border areas, ZF; Special Units for Border Development UEDF and Border Integration Zones, ZIF, defined by the Act 191 of 1995 as well as in the 13 sub regions Borders defined in the Plan for Prosperity.²

1.6 Trigger Decentralized Cooperation for Regional Convergence

Local governments, as key actors of development (partners, beneficiaries and providers), constitute a reality that transforms the traditional scenarios of cooperation between central governments, based on new complementary models, such as decentralized cooperation. The National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014 recognizes the need to support such initiatives from the territory, where public agents at the decentralized level, based in strong ownership, must define, promote, manage and monitor actions to finance their development efforts. In this regard, the aim of the National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014 is to consolidate and transfer innovative decentralized cooperation schemes received and given to the country, to enhance local capacities in different areas and contribute directly to increased regional convergence.

² Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Border Plan for Prosperity, December 2010. <http://bit.ly/LgsQBV>



NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Energy
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

23

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014

NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014
NATIONAL STRATEGY of International Cooperation 2012 – 2014

2011, it has demonstrated the need to develop policies and strategies for awareness and risk reduction, as well as the appropriate and sustainable management of disasters caused by naturally occurring events. In this sense, there has been a recent approved Law 1523 of 2012 of the National Disaster Risk Management, which ensures the implementation of comprehensive public policy processes in situations of disaster and in which actions are considered for prevention, preparedness, mitigation, care, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This new regulation is consistent with the strategic objectives and priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action, an international instrument signed by Colombia for disaster risk reduction.

Thus, the Government aims to reduce the vulnerability in the short, medium and long term, and promote sustainable development processes, incorporating components of risk management in sector and territorial planning, to reduce and or mitigate the impact of disasters. It also has responsibility for planning and implementing recovery actions necessary to restore the lives of individuals and communities affected by disasters.

Additionally, involvement of the private sector, the solidarity sector and society in general, is essential to ensure appropriate environmental management and risk management in all areas of competition and to respond jointly to the occurrence of disasters. Importantly, because the cause of several of these phenomena is caused or enhanced by global environmental degradation, it is necessary that efforts are also reflected in the global multilateral scenarios of climate change, amongst others.

Given the above, we have defined the following strategic components for support and assistance of international cooperation in this field:

2.1.1 Strengthening the National System of Disaster Risk Management

Led by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), the beneficiaries will be actors within the system. Among them, work is prioritized to strengthen UNGRD and local authorities. It will also focus activity with vulnerable populations and communities to work in integrated risk management (knowledge and risk reduction and disaster management) at local and regional levels. The regional focus will be based on the priorities identified within the framework of the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management. In this sense we have defined the following priority areas of cooperation for the period 2012-2014:

- Development and implementation of the National Policy for Disaster and Risk Management.
- Incorporation of risk management in land use planning (LUP), management in hydrographic basins (MHB), environmental and regional management plans (ERMP) such as risk reduction from shortages of drinking water.
- Strengthening of national and regional information for disaster risk management, capacity building and research in this area for the production and dissemination of information, technological development and scientific research.
- Capacity strengthening of networks and equipment specialized at national and local responses for emergencies, including the National Volunteering.

2.1.2 Restoration of Sustainable Living for People and Communities Affected by Disaster

The objective of this component is to strengthen disaster management and to ensure sustainable



restoration of the lives of people and communities affected by natural disasters or man-made disasters. To that effect, the processes of this stage of disaster management should be considered, namely: response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, with a focus on limiting reproduction of the risk in recovery.

In order to ensure the complementarity of cooperation for humanitarian and rehabilitation issues, it is expected that such support will be channeled into the same lines of action as the National System, directly through institutions, or through organizations in the sector of solidarity and the humanitarian community, seeking constant coordination with public and continuous exchange of information before, during and after the response. Taking into account the above, the priorities for cooperation in this component are:

- Humanitarian assistance in the areas and lines of action prioritized by the UNGRD and in coordination with the institutions of the system, emphasizing the coverage of gaps in the institutional response from the technical point of view and of access.
- Integral rehabilitation of communities affected by disasters.
- Technical and financial support for the reconstruction of the devastated areas and, or, the strongly affected.
- Technical and financial assistance for the construction of risk mitigation and containment.
- Working with vulnerable communities and ethnic groups settled in areas of risk, prevention, reduction, management and mitigation of the same.
- Support for the sustainable relocation of communities living in high risk areas.
- Strengthening of the monitoring and control of resources for management and risk management and disaster relief.

2.2 Equal Opportunities for Democratic Prosperity

Although in recent years Colombia has made significant progress in social welfare, it is still facing big challenges so that the entire population can enjoy an adequate standard of living. Strong regional gaps are evident, in gender, income inequality and high poverty rates, which make certain groups of the population vulnerable to situations of social and economic risk.

From a social innovation perspective, this area of cooperation proposes combined efforts and joint action among the actors involved in the development of the country, in order to comply with the mandate of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in 2000 by Colombia to achieve the targets set in the Millennium Development Goals related to overcoming extreme poverty and inequality, improving the living conditions of the population, increasing the quality of education, and increasing health in rural areas, amongst others, which pave the path to prosperity by implementing innovative actions and adopting successful experiences of other countries that complement the work of the National Government.

For this reason, the ENCI 2012-2014, using the following components, seeks to promote the construction of a society with equal opportunity and social mobility, in which every Colombian can access the key tools that enable them to enjoy the benefits of development, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, social status, sexual orientation or national origin.

2.2.1 Reducing Extreme Poverty

One of the most important focuses for the government, as a key national policy, is the Network for Overcoming Extreme Poverty-UNIDOS. The National Government,

through the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE) calls on the support of international cooperation for the poorest people in Colombia and those displaced by violence, to overcome their vulnerability by means of the following priority areas of cooperation:

- Support and technical assistance in strengthening the methodological design and development for the implementation of the UNIDOS Network.
- Strengthening institutional capacities focused towards overcoming extreme poverty.
- Increased human resource capacity linked with the implementation of the UNIDOS Network.
- Development of actions aimed at meeting the basic achievements for family welfare by the UNIDOS Network, considered a priority under the National Development Plan for its contribution to the reduction of extreme poverty, and relating to the dimensions of identification, income, work, education and training, health, nutrition, housing, family dynamics, banking and savings and access to justice, particularly in income generation and habitability, all issues of great importance and challenge for the country.
- Implementation of measures to support families identified and prioritized by the national government.
- Support and guidance to the development of specific actions aimed at the special care of UNIDOS populations.
- Support for the implementation of the strategy of private sector involvement for the effective fulfillment of the basic achievements and institutional strengthening of the network.

2.2.2 Infancy, childhood, adolescence and youth

To contribute to the effective implementation and guarantee of the rights of these populations, and in response to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, human trafficking and the worst forms of child labor, it is proposed to develop international cooperation actions under four priority areas: 1) early childhood, 2) children and the family, 3) youth and 4) victims of violence, oriented towards prevention, protection and care, ensuring decent living conditions and opportunities.

- Support and technical assistance in strengthening and implementation of the Strategy for Comprehensive Care Early Childhood-Zero to always.
- Promotion of Comprehensive Care for Early Childhood, with emphasis on health and infancy nutrition and childhood.
- Qualification of educators who work with young children.
- Promotion of sexual and reproductive health in adolescents.
- Prevention of teenage pregnancy.
- Prevention of psychoactive substance use in children, adolescents and youth.
- Consolidation of the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents.
- Increase in education strategies in environmental science and technology.
- Strengthening public institutions which develop activities for young people at the national, departmental and municipal levels.
- Technical support to local authorities and agencies in implementing sector policy, plans, programs and projects for the development of youth.
- Establishment of a national system of information and research on youth.



- Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, this component focus on the priorities that promote and guarantee women's rights from a gender perspective, through the exercise of prevention and promotion of the following lines:

- Prevention and care of displaced women and other victims, thus facilitating the return and guarantee of their rights.
- Preventing and responding to violence against women based on gender.
- Protection of rural women and other women vulnerable to exclusion and discrimination.
- Construction of measurement tools of unpaid labor.
- Participation of women in the economy and income generation to support their autonomy.
- Civic and political participation of women.
- Technical assistance and support to ensure sustainable solidarity ventures to generate income and improve the quality of life and equal opportunities
- Support for gender equality policies, national and territorial.
- Support for the screening of cervical cancer and breast cancer.
- Protection, care, research and enforcement of justice against the different types of violence against women, with an emphasis on sexual violence.
- Access to justice for Indigenous, Afro, Colored, Creole and palenqueras women.

2.2.4 Differential Attention to ethnic groups

In response to the cultural diversity of Colombia and the need to strengthen the institutional capacity to address indigenous, Afro-Colombian, native islanders,

- Promotion and protection of the human rights of ethnic groups.
- Experience, persistence, integrity, and protection under the territorial rights of ethnic groups.
- Support and funding to the survival and protection plan of Afro-Colombian, raizal, palenqueros, gypsy and indigenous women
- Technical and financial assistance in the design and implementation of a national program for food security and self-focused attention to differential rights of indigenous and colored communities.
- Strengthening of public institutions to respond differentially and with affirmative actions appropriate to the needs of ethnic groups.
- Policy advice to improve governance, institutional capacity and strengthening collective territories of colored and indigenous reservations.
- Assistance in the formulation of life plans and ethnic development plans and their articulation with the Territorial Development Plans and transfer of good practices in this area.
- Implementation of specific actions resulting from prior consultation from relevant entities in the subject of ethnic communities.
- Advice and funding in the design and implementation of a comprehensive plan for coordination in ethnic affairs.
- Advice and economic program for the

- Technical assistance in the building process of national and local government policies focused on the different approach and on affirmative action rights, to improve the response to the needs of ethnic groups.
- Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of national and regional policies, including satisfaction surveys by ethnic groups.
- Advice on building partnerships for the design and implementation of the Strategy Afrounidos.
- Creation and implementation of the National Anti-Discrimination Center for Ethnic Groups.
- Support for the process of a Colombian intercultural society for the formulation of strategies and actions that encourage the integral development of indigenous population.
- Strengthening of economic activities and income generation, relevant to ethnic groups, and integration into the labor market within the framework of the productive life and ethno development plans, such as development of aid and equal opportunities.
- Management of production initiatives and of food autonomy, based on successful experiences that have demonstrated impact, with respect to the integration of ethnic cultural practices in promoting subsistence, marketing of surpluses, the supply of local markets, income generation and conservation of the environment, by strengthening organizational capacity, community, development opportunities

for dialogue of wisdom and autonomous management of development and access to productive assets and self-sustainability.

- Generation of alliances around territorial strategic processes that generate increased impact of aid.
- Support for concretion and development processes of projects in the framework of the agreements and commitments of Annex-1 IV.C.1 National Development Plan 2010-2014 and its respective prior consultation when applicable.

2.2.5 Health and social protection

It is proposed that international cooperation supports efforts by the Government with regard to technical and financial collaboration, to help promoting and strengthening sector reform, in order to effectively advance towards ensuring the right to health for all Colombians.

This reform includes four priorities, namely to ensure the inclusion of health as a crosscutting issue in all sector policies, to improve the quality of health services, ensure transparency and efficient management of resources in the sector, and to provide comprehensive care for young children, as a strategic component that targets the provisions of the National Development Plan. As part of the national health policy and social protection, priority lines are:

- Health promotion and disease prevention.
- Access and quality of health services.
- Strengthening of the institutions shaping the health system.
- Research, science and health technology.
- Accountability and citizen participation.
- Universal Health Insurance and unification of benefit plans.
- Strengthening of information systems

of the general security in health system, and development of information and communication technologies for the sector.

- Research on impacts and adaptation strategies to climate change.
- Support for policies and programs of psychosocial reparation of victims of armed conflict.

2.2.6 Education for social inclusion

The Government calls for international cooperation to help improve the quality and relevance of education and development of skills, especially for people experiencing poverty and vulnerability. The priority areas of cooperation are:

- Promotion of early education, enhancing its educational nature.
- Universalization of primary and secondary education and access to higher education, taking into account gender differences and urban or rural geographic location.
- Strengthening the quality of education and the school curriculum.
- Support for ethnic education work plans.
- Fostering the connection between education and employment through vocational education.
- Strengthening skills of teachers.
- Expansion of the Latin American Knowledge and strengthening of scientific research.
- Investment in infrastructure and equipment.
- Strengthening of an evaluation system at all levels of education.
- Increase of basic skills and citizenship of children and young people.
- Strengthening of the communicative competence of Colombians in foreign



languages with most international use.

- Consolidation of the use and appropriation of information technology and communication, ICT.
- Enhancing environmental education and culture.

2.2.7 Nutrition and food security

It is intended that the international cooperation, through the following priority lines, complement the actions taken by the Government to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the rural and urban populations in extreme poverty, in situations of displacement or those affected by natural disasters, and those with problems associated with nutritional risk. The priority lines of action are:

- Transfer of irrigation systems technology for agricultural production in a sustainable manner and with consideration to natural offer.
- Strengthening the basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, rural housing), considering natural offer and implementing actions of reusing water and protection of ecosystems.
- Support programs for food and nutrition security with a special focused approach.
- Support in access to basic food and vitamin supplements.
- Studies measuring impacts to establish relevant indicators in food and nutrition security and its outcomes.
- Institutional strengthening of local authorities for the appropriation of food and nutrition security.
- Support to the design, implementation and monitoring of departmental and municipal programs in food and nutrition security.

2.2.8 Water and sanitation

The objective of this component is to design and promote special programs of drinking water and basic sanitation, in coordination with relevant entities, national and territorial.

For this component it has been identified that the following are priority areas for cooperation:

- Implementation of departmental water plans (Water for Prosperity).
- Entrepreneurial Schemes for efficient delivery of services.
- Policy for the integrated management of solid waste, debris and use of wastewater treatment.
- Sanitation Program of the river basins for Bogotá, Cauca, Medellín, Chinchiná, Chicamocha, Otún-Consota, Fonce and the lakes of Fuquene and Tota.
- Use and sustainability of water, with emphasis on conservation of water producing areas - moorland and wetland.
- Actions to adapt to climate change.
- Research in technologies that seek to decrease water consumption in areas such as drinking water services.
- Research in handling the sludge from treatment plants' wastewater.
- Implementation of actions to optimize treatment plant wastewater.
- Research and implementation of actions that allow the use of atmospheric water as alternative water supply in areas with adverse natural offer conditions.
- Technical and financial cooperation for capacity development in the management of the contamination of water bodies.



- Heritage

- * Protection, safeguarding, circulation and dissemination of the tangible and intangible heritage of the nation.
- * Preservation and maintenance of infrastructure associated with the movable and immovable ownership of cultural interest.

- Protection of heritage literature, newspapers, and audiovisual.

- Ethnic and cultural diversity.

- * Support for initiatives for the preservation of cultural and ethnic identities.

2.2.10 International Migration

It is estimated that Colombia has more than 3.3 million citizens abroad, which accounts for about 8% of the total population. Colombia recognizes international migration as a factor of development in the country, and in turn claims its citizens abroad as subjects of law, actively contributing to the cultural, social and economic development of their own countries and of destination. Accordingly, it is desirable to support international cooperation, in the design and implementation of policies and programs that benefit the Colombians abroad and their families in their home country, particularly in the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Immigration. International migration of nationals is an active phenomenon and is constantly changing, so it requires supportive cooperation regarding the following priority lines:

- Support for institutional strengthening and for supporting regional and local governments in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies related to migration issues.

- Strengthening international cooperation mechanisms at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, to optimize the comprehensive fight against human trafficking, for the reasons stated in the Comprehensive National Strategy against Human Trafficking.
- Supporting the development of studies and research on trafficking and human trafficking, as well as developing strategies against transnational crime and the care for victims of these problems.
- Support for the repatriation of co nationals and those who have died abroad.
- Support for the creation of new labor migration programs, temporary and circular which contribute to national development.
- Support for the development of programs aimed at channeling remittances towards savings and investment.
- Reinforcing support strategies for the return of nationals to the country.
- Assistance in developing policy on labor immigration to the country.
- Support in strategies for strengthening the Colombian community abroad.

2.3 Economic Growth with Equity and Competitiveness

According to the Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011³ released by the World Economic Forum, Colombia is positioned at number 68 in a list of 133 countries, evidence that although there has been significant progress compared to previous years, it is also an indicator that there is still much progress to be made.

³ The results for Colombia can be found in the document prepared by the Department of Business Development at DNP: <http://bit.ly/KCcKkS>

According to what was stated in the National Development Plan, the Colombian economy has experienced a dynamic loss, which is explained by the lagged effects of drug trafficking and of illegal activities of armed groups and terrorists, low innovation, few advances in infrastructure, insufficient financial penetration and limited development of labor competencies of workers, among others. Additionally, it is necessary to improve the position of Colombia against certain relatively closed economy characteristics it has.

This area aims to contribute to the strengthening of national production of goods and services through the efficient use of land, water and biodiversity, and also to steadily increase competitiveness in a sustained manner; strengthen the capacity of the economy to create jobs and decent incomes with sustainability, drive innovation and the addition of value, promote greater inclusion of different stakeholders in the process of the construction of public policies and programs, as well as dynamic economic sectors and key alternative models for growth and economic development. It then seeks the support of international cooperation in the following components:

2.3.1 Strengthening the agricultural sector

The agricultural sector has limitations for growth, such as (i) low competitiveness and productivity of some goods with an important contribution to the GDP's sector, (ii) limited availability of infrastructure for transportation and marketing of agricultural products, (iii) limitations to expand and diversify markets, and low capacity to meet short-term exogenous factors, (iv) difficulty of rural people to develop their productive potential, (v) regional imbalances.

Realizing this, the National Development Plan has prioritized the agricultural sector as one of the



associations and cooperatives involved in the process of land restitution.

- Adaptation to climate change and variability on agriculture.
- Strengthening the design and implementation of national policy on fisheries and aquaculture.
- Improvement of the national agenda of fishing.
- Consolidating the fishing and aquaculture information system.
- National Census of fishing, as a basic tool for the sector planning and attention to its needs.
- Help with productive alternatives for reducing fishing pressure, oriented to communities of marine and inland fishermen, through the development of aquaculture projects.
- Science, technology and innovation (biotechnology, bio -prospecting, biomass, bio-fuels, genetic improvement).
- Support recording a designation of origin, so that producers receive legal protection against the production or manufacture of these products elsewhere.

The National Development Plan “Prosperity for All” conceives knowledge and innovation as a “transversal support of locomotives that will support infrastructure, housing, agriculture and mining, solving technical problems, reducing costs, expanding coverage and competing in global markets with a diversified and sophisticated offer”. The strengthening of the Colombian CTI involves working in the following areas: (i) institutional strengthening, (ii) technology transfer and innovation, (iii) research, (iv) training of high-level human resources, and (v) scientific training and production technologies.

Under the Conpes 3582 for Science, Technology and Innovation, Colombia seeks to implement a plan of cooperation for research, involving instruments to encourage partnerships between research groups and national and international researchers, access to the research groups of technological development of the country and resources, both intellectual and financial, regional and international technology transfer and joint projects for research and innovation, in order to promote the integration of CTI Colombian international networks and consolidate its projection internationally. The priority areas of cooperation are:

- Promotion of mobility of researchers.
- Support for advanced training of young researchers and innovators, PhDs and post docs.
- Consolidation CTI capabilities in universities, research centers and technological development, networks and research groups.
- Changing production through the incorporation of knowledge, innovation and production development (world class sectors, leap in productivity and employment, labor and business formalization).
- Strengthening the institutional framework of the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation.
- Promotion of social appropriation of the CTI in Colombian society.
- Cooperation for the promotion of research in adaptation actions to climate change.
- Support incentives for patent applications.
- Encouraging a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in Colombia solidarity, and support for innovative projects.
- Promotion of industry capital funds and other funding companies in early stages of innovation.

2.3.3 Mining and energy development

The development of mining and energy is part of the “locomotives” referred to in the National Development Plan “Prosperity for All”. Colombia has a global positioning made possible thanks to internal efforts aimed at having an organized market increasingly involved in the private sector, and making relevant legal reforms. With these conditions, the country aims to become the number one exporter of energy to neighboring countries, for which it must first ensure its own domestic supply.

Moreover, one of the issues involving the national energy policy has to do with the promotion of energy effectiveness and non-conventional sources of energy, since it is considered a matter of national interest to contribute to the energy supply and to the country’s competitiveness and consumer protection, while it contributes to the positioning of Colombia as regional energy hub. In this course it has been progressing and it is appropriate to have international cooperation to contribute to its consolidation in the following priorities:

- Institutional strengthening, modernization and reliability of information systems for technology development and human resource training.
- Research for maintenance, safety and environmental impact mitigation.
- Rural Electrification; schemes expanding electricity supply (generation, transmission and distribution).
- Inventor of energy resources.
- Rational use of energy and non-conventional energy sources.
- Energy integration.
- Formalizing and strengthening of informal mining production through solidarity organizations to ensure the development of communities that are engaged in these activities.



- Incorporation of environmental sustainability criteria in the mining sector.
- Planning, monitoring and control of mineral resources, mining safety.
- Miner Markets; mining clusters, management of information for market development, mineral resources inventory.
- Improving the productivity and competitiveness of the mining operations to small and medium scale operation with environmental sustainability actions.
- Development of second generation bio fuels and unconventional oil.
- Sustainable Development focused on communities and the environment in which hydrocarbon projects are implemented (social license).
- Actions for recovery of environmental liabilities.
- • Strengthening the monitoring and control of mining income and resources of the General System of Royalties.

2.3.4 Strengthening of productivity and competitiveness

To achieve a more competitive economy there should be support of the efforts by private and solidarity sectors for the purpose of being more productive and competitive in international markets, while improving the climate for foreign investment in an environment conducive to business. Additionally, it is necessary to promote the formalization of workers and enterprises and have staff capable of carrying out any productive activity in the country, either agro industrial or commercial.

The National Development Plan, in this area, establishes the purpose of increasing economic competitiveness and productivity of enterprises, particularly in those sectors called “growth engines”.

In a complementary manner, it will promote regional development and the creation and strengthening of local capacities to generate revenue related to revitalizing the economic activity of populations in need, and progress in solving economic vulnerabilities, using the traditional economic model and alternative models such as solidarity. To achieve these objectives, and taking into account the Productive Transformation Program as a central focus of this component, it is expected that cooperation would be given in the following priorities:

- Support in areas of negotiation (procurement, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, trade facilitation, environmental and market access) and administration of trade agreements.
- Enhancing trade capacities for implementation and use of trade agreements, recognizing the environmental supply of the country.
- Development of the business intelligence sector, identifying and promoting new markets and, or, channels, and adequate offer preparation, infrastructure and logistics for exports.
- Promotion of local production, productive complementarily production and trade in border areas.
- Strengthening the National Quality Subsystem (standardization, accreditation, certification and metrology) and support for the development of quality infrastructure associated with laboratories for assessing compliance with technical regulations and technical requirements for the export of products.
- Adaptation and recognition of laboratories and accreditation bodies on standards and technical regulations relating to technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

- Increasing the productivity, incorporation of methodologies for productive innovation and momentum to the appropriation of information and communication technologies in business.
- Strengthening of natural and cultural tourism, and of regional tourism development.
- Deepening of the training and support strategies in formalizing business, corporate governance, environmental management and access to financial services.
- Strengthening of the National Labor Intermediation and creation of the National Labor Skills Certification and the National Qualifications Framework, NQF.
- Technical and financial cooperation to reduce the rates of informality and to facilitate insertion of medium and small enterprises in the global market.
- Technical and financial cooperation for strengthening the artisanal sector, as a mechanism of social revival.

2.3.5 Employment promotion and vocational training

In Latin America active employment policies are becoming of growing importance, primarily as an expression of social policy, but also in connection with the challenges of growth and economic development. Colombia presents great challenges to improve the match between supply and labor demand, forcing the country to develop efficient mechanisms that enable a detailed analysis of human resource demands for decent employment by the productive sector in the short, medium and long term.

Similarly, for the purpose of contributing to the productivity of businesses and regions and promoting social inclusion by offering equal opportunities to citizens, it is very important to have a system of vocational training for work that responds to the needs of the productive sector. To meet these challenges, it is important to support cooperation in the following priorities:

- Support for the development of information systems and analysis methodologies to track the behavior of the labor market, develop foresight analysis work and assess the impacts of interventions to improve the employability of the Colombian population.
- Technical cooperation for the design and implementation of active employment policies and the promotion of labor formalization.
- Capacity building for local governments to design and implement employment policies that enable them to generate a greater match between supply and demand for labor.
- Technical cooperation for capacity development for the purpose of improving compliance with labor laws and with respect to the rights of workers.
- knowledge and technology transfer to improve programs, staffing and environment technical training.
- International certification of instructors, programs and comprehensive vocational training environments.
- Strengthening the National System of Labor Intermediation and creation of the National Labor Skills Certification and the National Qualifications Framework, NQF.



- **Integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services**
 - * Knowledge (forest inventory, National Environmental Goods Inventory), ordering and sustainable management of forests and forest governance.
 - * Biodiversity Information Systems.
 - * Consolidation and enhancement of national capacity for the management and conservation of the areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), giving priority to increasing ecological representativeness for the most vulnerable ecosystems (wetlands, moors, marine, Amazon and Orinoco) .
 - * Definition of the main ecological structure of the nation for incorporation in land use planning.
 - * Environmental management of degraded ecosystems associated with environmental risk factors.
 - * Programs to counteract the degradation of soils and land.
 - * Regulatory framework for access to genetic resources.
 - * Design and development of methodologies for the assessment of environmental costs.
 - * Technical and financial cooperation in the framework of "Naturally Colombia", for the strengthening and financial sustainability of protected areas at national, regional and local.
- **Sustainable use of biodiversity for economic, competitive and social growth**
 - * Implementation of the National Program of Sustainable Bio commerce.
 - * Schemes of environmental accounts and valuation of ecosystem services.
 - * Development and implementation of a scheme of compensation for loss of biodiversity.

Environmental management must ensure that the country's economic growth meets the parameters of sustainability and contribute to the building of a more just and equitable society for present and future generations. For this reason, it is essential to fully incorporate environmental considerations throughout all processes of territorial planning and management of sector policies. For this the following components have been identified:

The Government's objectives are aimed at strengthening the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, sustainable use and manage for competitiveness and economic growth and social development. Among the strategies in place to achieve these objectives the implementation of the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, PNGIBSE, and the consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas, in line with the international commitments undertaken by Colombia, are included. Therefore, the following priority areas of cooperation have been identified:

- * Formulation of the strategy United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, with co-benefits and effective linkage with climate change priorities.
- * International strategy to promote Colombia as an attractive and environmentally diverse country.
- Technological development and innovation for the restoration, recovery, rehabilitation of ecosystems and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2.4.2 Integrated management of water resources

The National Development Plan 2010-2014 "Prosperity for All" established the need to ensure the efficient allocation of water resources, to reduce by use conflicts and to strengthen integrated planning, improving knowledge of supply and demand. The implementation of the National Policy for Integrated Water Resource, PNGIRH, aims to ensure the sustainability of the resources, through the management and efficient and effective use of it, linked to land use and management and conservation of ecosystems that regulate water supply. In this context, we have identified the following priority areas of cooperation:

- Development and implementation of criteria for water resource planning as a determinant in the environmental planning (guidelines for the country's five macro basins⁴; formulation and adjustment of management plans and watershed management and development of environmental management plans for

aquifers that are out of priority watersheds under management).

- Development and implementation of criteria and guidelines for the management of water resources in terms of legalization of users, implementation and monitoring of water reuse programs and implementation and monitoring of programs saving and efficient use of water.
- Formulation and implementation of a comprehensive recovery program for the Magdalena River basin, with emphasis on attention associated wetland systems.
- Support for the implementation of the projects identified as priorities in the ordering plans and basins management.
- Development, implementation and monitoring of the water governance program in Colombia (Governance Mission Water), released by the Presidency of the Republic.
- Development of technical and regulatory instruments that create incentives for conservation and sustainable use of water resources.
- Support research institutes affiliated to the National Environmental strategies and actions in scientific modeling in water.
- Conservation and sustainable use of wetlands strategic for the country-lakes Tota, Fúquene and La Cocha.
- Implementation of conservation actions producing water ecosystems.
- Development of methodologies to identify flood risk areas.

2.4.3 Climate Change. Mitigation and adaptation

The objective of the component is to generate rules, policies and mechanisms to enable the country to adapt to climate change and develop production

⁴ Macrocuenas: Magdalena-Cauca, Caribbean, Orinoco, Amazon and Pacific.

and conservation of the natural capital of the country, as the objectives are achieved for economic growth and democratic prosperity. For this component it has been identified that the following are priority areas for cooperation:

- Implementation of the sector plans of the Development Strategy for Low Carbon and its nationally appropriate mitigation actions.
 - Implementation of priority actions of the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.
 - Implementation of the regional component of the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).
 - Development of initiatives, plans and programs aimed at achieving the goals of reforestation, restoration and rehabilitation of forest systems contained in the National Development Plan.
 - Sector Information for generation of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Support for the implementation of adaptation actions in highly vulnerable areas, such as wetlands, moors and coastal, marine and island.
- ### The urban and sector environment
- One of the main objectives here is to strengthen sustainable management of urban areas in a regional context involving different social and institutional actors. Also, it will aim to improve the natural management of urban areas and their environmental quality, risk management and the institutional and anthropic strengthening of citizen's participation. Moreover, it is necessary to integrate urban and sector targets with a view to strengthening environmental management sector, so that progress is made towards sustainable development.
- Strengthening the environmental management and urban sector, by including environmental variables into sector planning and the adoption of corporate environmental responsibility schemes.
 - * Strengthening of environmental management and incorporating environmental criteria and actions in national development locomotives.
 - * Implementing the National Policy on Sustainable Production and Consumption, Policy on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, the Urban Environmental Policy and Environmental Health Conpes, with emphasis on the development of actions to reduce energy intensity and water consumption, and deployment of clean technologies.
 - * Comprehensive management of chemicals, including persistent organic pollutants and mercury, and other substances that are prioritized in Colombia under the "Strategic Approach for International Chemical Management" (SAICM).
 - * Encourage initiatives for the development of green businesses with criteria of economic, social and ecological value chain strengthening and developing local, regional and national.
 - * Economic valuation and recovery of environmental liabilities generated sector.
 - Improving the quality of urban environment and its relation to the rural territory through the creation of sustainable cities.
 - * Regional-urban Strategies for the

The aim here is to strengthen sustainable management models of urban areas in a regional context involving different social and institutional actors. Also, it will help to improve the natural management of urban areas, their environmental quality, risk management and natural and anthropic strengthening of citizen's participation. Moreover, it is necessary to integrate policies and sector targets with a view to strengthening the environmental management sector, so that progress is made towards sustainable development

- environmental sustainability of land use.
- * Conservation and sustainable use of renewable natural resources in urban areas.
- * Institutional and policy adjustment, which involves reviewing and developing legislation related to urban issues and strengthening planning processes.
- * Urban management models for ecological vision.
- * A national center for homologation to monitor and ensure compliance with international standards of air quality.
- Rational utilization of chemicals and management of hazardous waste (Policy for Hazardous Waste Management).
 - * Environmental health associated with chemical safety, minimizing the use of chemicals in production activities or substituting less hazardous products.
 - * Logical use and management of products throughout their life cycle.
 - * Technical assistance, training and technology transfer to small and medium size enterprises and informal productive sectors, with emphasis on mining.

2.4.5 Renewable Energy

National guidelines for renewable energies must be oriented to see an increase in the participation of these types of energies in the energy generation matrix at national scale. It is important to highlight that non interconnected zones in the country should emphasize the importance of developing these sources of energy first; however, these sources should not be limited to these areas, their full potential must also be developed within cities to attain the objectives of sustainable development that have been proposed for national and international scenarios, such as the

green growth strategy proposed by United National Program for the Environment -PNUMA and the Cities Mission System of the National Government, among others. The following priority cooperation lines have been identified for this component:

- Elimination of financial, technological and political barriers often found in the implementation and innovation of renewable sources of energy.
- Energy supply schemes.
- Safety and mitigation measures to mitigate impacts over the environment.
- Rational and efficient use of energy.
- Application of new sources of energy (research and new technologies).

2.4.6 Maritime and Coastline Areas

Maritime and coastline areas constitute 50% of the Colombian territory. The objective of this component is to continue the implementation of the National Environmental policy for Sustainable Development of Coastline and Insular Areas of Colombia, PNAOCI, according to international commitments acquired by the country. This policy will guaranty the sustainable development of oceanic, coastline and insular areas. Its integrated management will contribute to improve the quality of life of populations living along the coastline, to the harmonic development of productive activities and the preservation of maritime and coastline ecosystems, even within territorial ordering plans acknowledging these territories are part of the national territory. In this context, the following priority cooperation lines have been identified:

- Design and implement the Subsystem for Protected Maritime Areas (SAMP) linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and to the Colombian Maritime Theme Park.

- * Strengthening of the country's Maritime Network of Research Centers.
 - * Exploration of marine biodiversity on deepwater zones, in border areas and in those areas that have a potential for economic development.
 - * Consolidation of the Marine Environmental Quality Network of Colombia (RedCAM).
 - * Incorporation of scientific knowledge for the maritime and coastline ordering and environmental planning in Colombia.
 - * Building of the new headquarters of the Maritime and Coastline Research Institute. Maintenance of the Colombian Marine Environmental Information System, creation and start-up of the "Colombian Maritime and Coastline Knowledgebase Digital Library Website" and linkage with different world strategies for managing environmental information.
 - * Expansion of the meteor-oceanographic stations that belong to the Colombian Ocean Monitoring System.
- Development of marine bio-survey activities to benefit from natural products.
 - Assessment of coastline erosion and mitigation proposals for the continental Caribbean coastline, insular Caribbean and the Pacific coastline.
 - Strengthening of regional environmental authority management practices that have a jurisdiction over marine and coastline areas.
 - Consolidation of institutional capabilities and provision of support to inter-institutional actions taken by the Colombian Commission for the Oceans.
 - Support to technical cooperation management actions and exchange of experiences inside the Pacific Marine East Tropical Corridor, a joint initiative of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panamá.

Acting on the cross over six line approach, the following cooperation priority lines were identified:

- Education and formation of citizens for environmental management participation.
- Institutional strengthening of public entities in charge of environmental management (National Environmental System).
- Support to civil society for its role as environmental revitalizing agent.
- Promotion of green and sustainable businesses.
- Capability development of judges, police and other stakeholders and actors in relation to environmental and standard breaching penalty procedures.

2.5 Governance

The Colombian government wants to strengthen the governance model because it considers being one of the key factors to move ahead towards democratic prosperity. To achieve this goal, there is a special emphasis in Good Governance, as a transversal, integral and multidimensional strategy that will allow the improvement of national and local public administration. At the same time, it becomes necessary to work around other strategic objectives affecting directly Colombian governance level, for which is important to reinforce actions directed to territorial consolidation and reconstruction. The components to be aligned for international cooperation in this area are:

2.5.1 Good Governance

The national government, in conjunction with international cooperation, promotes coordinated and harmonic actions among different spheres and actors



of society, so that from concrete mechanisms there can be positive progress for institutional strengthening and citizen participation, to unleash dynamics that at the end will lead to greater transparency and effectiveness of all State entities. Priority lines for cooperation here are:

- Institutional, national and territorial strengthening achieved by:
 - * Transparency and accountability.
 - * Effective public management.
 - * Strategies to combat corruption (methodological and technological support).
 - * Promotion of public service vocation.
 - * Support for the strengthening of a monitoring and evaluation system oriented to achieve the goals proposed by the Government.
 - * Timely and effective fiscal control focused on risk identification.
 - * Strengthening of community organization to progress on social development.
- Citizens and social capital participation through:
 - * Civic and democratic actions.
 - * Promotion of citizen and political participation of women.
 - * Formulation and implementation of a public policy oriented to strengthen civil society expressions of different kinds while fully guarantying their rights.
 - * Formulation and implementation of a public policy oriented to citizenship culture.
 - * Support to processes oriented to strengthen Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations.

2.5.2 Transversal support to regional development

One of the mayor challenges for democratic prosperity is the achievement of sustainable and convergent levels of socio-economic development and growth, as well as the generation of the right conditions generation of institutional strength needed to acknowledge and benefit from different economic, social capacities and initiatives required for regional development but especially for those zones where there is no strong State presence⁵. Priority cooperation lines for this component are:

- Support to the design and implementation of policies contributing to the decentralization process; environmental ordering mechanisms and instruments, territorial development and construction of territorial vision for medium and long term basis.
- Territory strengthening required for its endogenous local economic development; development of public finance and the use of science, technology and innovation.
- To underwrite the design and implementation of information systems oriented to a good management of the public sector affairs under a sustainable follow-up and assessment.
- Contribution to the design and implementation of the "Program for Generation and Strengthening of Institutional Capacities for Territorial Development", from a quality management approach in transversal issues such as

⁵ The Nation – Territory relationship is described in *the National Development Plan 2010-2014 Fundamentals, "Prosperity for All"*. P. 521; The National Consolidation Plan is framed by Decree 2933 of 2010, Law 715 of 2001 about transfers from the Nation to the Departments. Currently, there is a new law being passed through Congress for Territorial Ordering, Conpes 3238 document, "Strategies for Department Strengthening", Conpes of Buenaventura, of the Pacific, etc.

territorial strategic planning, budgeting, tax collection, public sector management and contracting processes, follow-up, evaluation and accountability.

- Institutional reinforcement of territorial entities and of the nation-territory relationship providing support to different levels and mechanisms of action and coordination instances while articulating with civil society expressions.
- Design and implementation of policies contributing to a convergence of territorial public sector management and citizen participation.
- Strengthening of Good Governance in urban management areas by improving connectivity (digital territories), design and implementation of urban areas management indicators, articulation of actions described in Chapter 2.4 "Environment and Sustainable Development", particularly around component 2.4.4 aspects "Urban Environment and Territorial Planning".
- Support to strength Access to justice through alternate mechanisms for conflict solution (MASC) at regional scale.
- To support the incorporation of strategies oriented to justice access as part of the territorial development plans and its follow-up plan.

2.5.3 National Policy for Territorial Consolidation and Reconstruction - PNCRT

One of the main priorities of the Colombian Government policies, is the consolidation of territories which implies the reconstruction of zones devastated by violence with the adoption of measures allowing to: (i) recover or establish, irreversibly, the institutional and legal control of the territory; (ii) guarantee

the participation of citizens and promote the Good Governance principle at local level, and (iii) achieve economic, social and institutional integration. The former will guarantee a sustained recovery of security and protection of fundamental rights to all citizens.

In this way, the National Government is committed with the execution of the National Policy for Territorial Consolidation and Reconstruction -PNCRT, in those regions that are non integrated and de-articulated from the economic, social and institutional life of the country, with a weak presence of the State and where organized outlawed groups and common delinquency have assumed an illegal control of the territory, and the illegal economy led by drug trafficking are threatening the peace across the country.

According to the dynamics posed by the consolidation process, the National Government has oriented its efforts towards some regions where PNCRT will be executed.

The objective is to orient the actions of the State, along with the support of the international community, to the following priority lines:

- *Institutionalize the territory:* an effective institutional capacity to impart justice and react before illegal behaviors.
 - * A specialized and permanent justice system (access to justice).
 - * Territories free from illicit crops and development of alternate crops.
 - * Border zones integrated with the rest of the country.
 - * Illegal recruitment prevention.
- *Citizen participation and Good Governance at local levels:* progressive involvement and ownership on part communities and citizens of the initiatives proposed by the policy in order to improve the decision making process and



carry out a good follow-up and social control of public resources for investment. It also implies the generation of capabilities required for administrative and political leadership within the legal framework of each local government. The above can be achieved through:

- * **Community strengthening:** to generate trust in the State.
- * **Reinforcement of institutional management:** creation of capabilities for political and administrative leadership within the legal framework in place.
- **Territorial integration:** to set up the basic conditions for an equal opportunities scenario comparable to the average scenario enjoyed by the country's citizens, in respect to:
 - * Connectivity infrastructure required for territorial consolidation.
 - * Availability of drinking water, basic sanitation and health services and management of solid wastes.
 - * Social development.
 - * Land and territorial planning.
 - * Economic development and participation of the private sector.

2.5.4 Consolidation of Peace

In order to arrive to a Good Government, it is necessary to work in parallel for the consolidation of peace in Colombia along with actions leading to guarantee rights indispensable to exert democracy across the national territory. It is highly important, within this component, to have international cooperation for:

- **Security, coexistence and citizen culture,** coming from the implementation of the Policy for Citizen Coexistence and Security, in all axis and strategic actions especially on topics of:

- * Social prevention of violence.
- * Effective justice and re-socialization.
- * Strengthening of the legal system and institutional response to denunciations.
- * Citizen culture around peaceful coexistence and promotion of a culture centered in legality.
- * Implementation of a policy for the prevention of recruitment and utilization of children and teenagers by illegal factions.
- * Development and implementation of a National Information System of Crimes -SNID, and the strengthening of existing information systems for security and citizen coexistence.

- **Strengthening of Justice by:**

- * Designing and implementing a criminal and imprisonment policy.
- * Strengthening the penal responsibility system for adolescents.
- * Designing policies and strategies for decongesting the judicial system.
- * Reinforcing the institutional justice sector.
- * Consolidating and promoting alternate mechanisms for conflict solving.
- * Strengthening the prison system.

- **Fight against the world drug problem through:**

- * The institutional strengthening of different stakeholders promoting counseling, exchange of experiences, training, provision of information and management tools to combat drug trafficking at all levels and fronts.
- * Supporting the formulation and implementation of an integral policy against the world problem posed by drug trafficking with a regional emphasis.
- * Promoting the eradication of illegal crops while encouraging the cultivation

of alternate consolidated crops, especially involving the implementation of practices for manual eradication and associated logistics.

- * Promoting a policy for the reduction of consumption of psychoactive substances and promotion of the National Plan for the Reduction of Drug Consumption.
- An Integral National Policy for the observance of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, and the promotion of a culture of peace, coexistence and disarm (refer to 2.6 "Victims, Reconciliation and Human Rights").

2.6 Victims, Reconciliation and Human Rights

The government has stipulated, in the National Development Plan 2010-2014, that repairing, restitution and reconciliation are essential elements for the consolidation of peace which in turn was established as one of the pillars for democratic prosperity.

In this sense, in the course of the last years, the country has devoted huge resources and efforts to consolidate a wide normative framework and has put into practice diverse policies and mechanisms to move forward in the respect and protection of human rights and International Humanitarian Law, in procuring an integral attention to victims on the internal armed conflict, the restitution of their rights, their land and their patrimony, and also in the social and economic reintegration of the demobilized, among others.

At the same time, the Colombian State has adopted transitional justice instruments to facilitate the imparting

of alternate measures facilitating the efforts being made to consolidate peace and to guarantee the access of victims to the process of truth, justice, repair and non repetition. The aim is for all stakeholders to seek their socio-economic reestablishment and see an effective repair as a way to contribute to national reconciliation. Law 975 of 2005 and Law 1448 of 2011, along with their corresponding regulating decrees, constitute one of the main references in this direction.

The support given by international cooperation to these initiatives has been diverse throughout time and a significant portion of the national and territorial achievements in these areas, which have been picked up by current legislation, was possible thanks to the accompaniment received. Hopefully international cooperation will continue to orient its efforts to the components that are herein introduced, focusing on national and territorial capacity development, in line with current policies and norms. Also, it is expected to continue receiving the support of transitional justice mechanisms adopted for these purposes by the National Government.

2.6.1 Effectively Guarantying the Victim's Rights

A central point of emphasis for the next years of work from the Colombian State, will be to deepen its efforts to guaranty the victim's rights, from the restoration of their fundamental rights to an effective participation without ignoring integral repair and provision of assistance. The objective of this focused work is to overcome the conditions of vulnerability and to facilitate local integration of the victims of the internal armed conflict with dignity. The development of actions for this component will be addressed under a differential approach (ethnics, gender, disability, age). From this perspective, the Government considers that the priority lines where cooperation can help to accomplish these objectives are:



- **Humanitarian Assistance**

Humanitarian assistance for those zones difficult to access, coordinating with governmental and territorial entities responsible, emphasizing in the provision of food assistance, temporary accommodation and access to basic sanitation and drinking water. The above includes initiatives for an early recovery.

- **Judicial coaching and legal orientation**

Support to judicial assistance programs and orientation around victim's rights.

- **Returns, relocations and local integration**

Support to individual or collective coaching process, for both urban and rural areas, for victims of forced displacement that wish to return, relocate and integrate, addressing on a priority basis aspects that have to do with housing, food security, income and work. This coaching includes actions directed to the community and psychosocial aid addressed to capacity development allowing a dignified living and successful integration to the community.

- **Socio-economical Stabilization**

- * **Generation of Income.** Supporting policies and programs oriented to generate income by taking advantage of the productive of the potential productivity of victims in rural and urban environments, by procuring access to a dignified job, by promoting the formation of labor competencies, and providing support to micro enterprises, access to the labor market, to alternate models of production, access to loans and micro-credit and all other factors required for production.
- * **Solutions to housing and living conditions.** The starting of alternate or complementary

programs required for the provision of housing subsidies for families living in rural or urban areas, and accompaniment oriented to the design and implementation of a public policy for the development of rural housing projects.

- **Territorial Strengthening**

Institutional strengthening around territorial capabilities required to undertake nation-territory coordinated actions to address victim's needs, emphasizing in the following aspects:

- * **Regional Centers to Repair and Address Victim's Needs.** Support to start-up these centers and provision of accompaniment for their right functioning, oriented to an optimum and dignified provision of services to repair victims and put in place an integral strategy to address the population's mental and physical disabilities.
- * **Training Programs for Public Servants.** Support for the design and implementation of training programs and corresponding follow-up activities, on a continuous basis, to personnel in charge of providing attention to victims in order to guarantee an optimum service, as well as to facilitate self-care personal processes and to develop an emotional welfare under a psychosocial approach.
- * **Territorial Entities.** Technical assistance to territorial entities, municipal ombudsman offices, regional civil rights defense offices, Transitional Justice Territorial Committees, for a good planning, coordination and provision of suitable responses, thus guaranteeing the compliance of obligations acquired by the institutions within the framework of public policies oriented to attend and repair victims.

2.6.2 Integral reparation

Law 1448 about Victims and Restitution of the Land, according to international standards on transitional justice, highlights the right of victims for repair measures oriented to full restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and warranties for non-repetition. In this sense, the effective implementation of these measures, from a perspective of integral actions, constitute one of the main objectives and challenges for the success of this public policy. Priority strategic international cooperation lines to accompany these national efforts are:

- *Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation.*

- Support to the design and implementation of the Program for the Integral Psychological and Health Assistance Program to Victims, and transversal incorporation of guidelines under a psychosocial approach, for actions, plans and programs to assist and repair.

- **Community Rehabilitation.** Strengthening of the Centers for Re-encountering and Reconstruction of Social Tissue, and other initiatives of community and psycho social character contributing to community integration supporting processes of return and relocation.

- *Collective Repair.* Support to the Collective Repair Program and to the set of actions and phases associated to Integral Plans for Collective Repair under a transformation and differential approach.

- *Reparation to Ethnic Groups.* Support to integral repair initiatives and restitution of territorial rights to victims belonging to indigenous communities and people from colored communities, Afro-Colombian, Creole and palenqueras.

• *Restitution of the Land*

- * Strengthening of operational capabilities of the Special Unit of Dispossessed Land, of the Agricultural and Rural Development Ministry.
- * Institutional consolidation of the National System for the Restitution of the Land.
- * Consolidation of the Information and Registry System.
- * Support to the implementation of administrative processes for restitution of the land.
- * Strengthening of judges and magistrates capacities around processes of restitution.
- * Support to the national strategy for the security and protection of the victim, public servants, facilities and intervention, around processes of restitution.
- * Technical assistance with land registry information to carry out restitution processes.
- * Support to rural development programs for victims that have been restituted with their dispossessed land under a differential approach, as an essential complement for process sustainability purposes (articulation with component 2.3.1 "Strengthening of the Farming Sector").

• *Symbolic Repair and Recovery of the Historic Memory.* Technical and financial support for the design and start-up of the Historic Memory Center, under the following subjects, as measures oriented to achieve satisfaction of individual and collective rights to know the truth:

- * Development of the Human Rights Program and historic memory.
- * Human Rights Archive.
- * Museum of Memories.
- * Regional initiatives and actions around historic memory.

- * Promotion of research to clarify the history, through the Historic Memory Center - CMH, and conformation of alliances with different teams and universities to carry out regional historical research.
- * Collection, systematization and analysis of testimonials from 24.000 demobilized that have signed the Agreement for the Contribution of Historical Truth and Reparation, under Law 1424 of 2011 and Decree 2244 of 2011.
- * Training to historic memory managers.
- * Promotion of pedagogic actions for communication and social appropriation of historic memory under a perspective of non repetition, utilizing different languages to commit and involve different audiences.

• *Effective participation of victims and their organizations*

- * *Victim's empowerment and participation.* Support to the implementation of strategies defined by the National Government to have the participation of victims within the repair process, the construction of citizenship and the development of public policies.
- * *Organizational strengthening.* Support to training processes and to organizational strengthening of victims for their participation in the design, implementation and follow-up of policies and programs foreseen by the law.

2.6.3 Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

Even though Colombia has progressed significantly in the respect for human rights and guarantees for



policy for equal opportunities on gender and on LGBT population, for their respect and guarantee of their rights, and for the consolidation of a state policy governing this matter. This objective requires the support of cooperation for the design and implementation of the National Action Plan for HH.RR and IHL for the following transversal axis:

- 49

national strategy that includes, among others, the support to the Prevention and Protection Program of the State, the Early Warning System of the Home Ministry, integral actions against anti-personnel mines and integral attention to victims, to prevent the illegal recruitment of boys, girls and adolescents, to the policy for the Prevention of Forced Displacement, to the National Observatories Network, to measures for non-repetition and protection of persons part of a land restitution process, to prevent and protect victims of sexual assault based on gender and all forms of violence against women, including the traffic of persons.

- * *Support to the compliance and follow-up of international commitments and obligations on HH.RR and IHL.* Also, it is paramount to provide a continuous coaching to the Integral Policy for HH.RR and IHL of the National Defense Ministry, for its complete incorporation in the whole structure of the Colombian Armed Forces.

2.6.4 Reconciliation

It is expected that cooperation can focus its efforts to support actions coming from public institutions and civil society so that, through their own mechanisms and tools, reconciliation processes can be privileged. For this purpose, it becomes necessary to maintain a Nation-Region link, allowing the inclusion of territorial public agendas promoting the transformation of the imaginary and generation of trust within a framework of reintegration and coexistence while guaranteeing the rights of the victims. To achieve these objectives, cooperation is expected to promote actions in the following priority lines:

- *Promotion of a culture of peace, reconciliation and pacific coexistence*
 - * Advice for the formulation and implementation of a social pedagogy for reconciliation and construction of peace.
 - * Coaching and orientation for the design and implementation of a public policy for reconciliation according to the guidelines of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute - ICBF to be adopted by the Family Welfare National System.
 - * In line with the National Development Plan 2010-2014, according to which it is necessary to have continuous accompanying to the citizen's initiative to construct suitable conditions to develop peace, promoted by Regional Programs for Development and Peace, and from other social actors initiatives and institutions at territorial scale.
- *Disarming, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), emphasizing in the following topics:*
 - * Actions to develop competencies and skills of the population required for the integration process and their close environment, for a responsible culmination of the process, achieving a sustainable civil culture attached to legality.
 - * Initiatives for community reintegration and coexistence, under a focus on reconciliation and participation of different stakeholders and social organizations, both public and private.
 - * Programs for reintegration management based upon institutional co-responsibility and within the framework of national DDR policies.



NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Energy
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

3. Areas Where International Cooperation Can Be Offered

In the course of the last years, South-South Cooperation has seen the increasing of its global importance, as it has become a fundamental contribution for economic and social development of developing countries. Colombia, as an Upper Middle Income country, has strengthened the management of actions aimed at contributing to institutional strengthening, on a solidarity basis, to the exchange of knowledge, experiences and capacities through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

In Colombia, changes in the way South-South Cooperation have taken place, have had an influence in the development of bilateral programs, making them much more robust and with greater scope, always taking into account the priorities of beneficiary countries and undertaking specific actions linked to integral projects. These actions have had an influence on the generation of strategic alliances that have in turn generated efforts oriented to link traditional cooperation from developed countries with South-South Cooperation that Colombia is promoting, conforming at the end triangular cooperation alliances.

In this sense, Colombia started in 2008 a series of regional initiatives much more integral and strategic. These initiatives, such as the Cooperation Strategy with Caribbean Basin Countries and the Regional Program of Cooperation with Mesoamerica, constitute the fruit of an integral vision of regional cooperation, for similar contexts, but with much more sustainable results.

Finally, the cooperation outlook that Colombia is promoting, involves the development of initiatives with national institutions, local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and the academy. All of them are stakeholders having significant experience susceptible to be shared through creative and efficient mechanisms.

3.1 Technical cooperation on security

The objective of this area is to develop and strengthen capacities in countries that benefit from international cooperation in such a way they can confront more effectively and integrally the phenomenon that threatens their security thus limiting their

possibilities for development, such as those associated with organized transnational crime, insecurity and the deterioration of citizen peaceful coexistence.

In this sense, Colombia promotes the development of joint actions for the prevention, control and the fight of these phenomena, for reciprocal benefit. It is expected to provide aggregate value to the Colombian offer, working not only with the public forces of the State (Navy, Army and Air Force) and National Police, but also to include all those institutions that have competencies over this matter. Work is not only limited to the bilateral field with beneficiary countries, but also includes regional and triangular cooperation. Actions that will materialize for different modalities of cooperation are training, advice and counseling, internships, exchange and development of information for communication technologies ICTs, among others. The following constitute priority cooperation components:

3.1.1 Fight against the world drug problem

Illicit drugs is a world problem, and as such it must be confronted, imperatively, under a mutual agreed and reciprocal cooperation approach that will help to jointly deal with the production, traffic, commercialization and consumption of narcotics. Shared responsibility constitutes a key action to confront and defeat the world problem of drugs.

In light of the above, the Colombian Government through the armed forces and different State and governmental institutions seeks to provide tools for countries to expand their combat capabilities to this scourge in fields such as eradication of illegal crops, interdiction, development of alternate crops, institutional strengthening to fight the world problem of drugs and the implementation of a national policy for the reduction of internal consumption.

At the same time, the aim is to look on how the development of operational skills for interdiction can be supported, as from the skills acquired by Colombia for air, maritime and riverine interdiction, sharing knowledge through training, academic workshops, seminars, combined exercises, counseling and exchange of information to integrally address the problem.

3.1.2 Citizen security and coexistence

The National Government, as well as other entities that belong to central or regional sectors, as well as the private sector and civil society organizations, have advanced significantly on aspects of citizen security and coexistence. In this sense, an exchange of experiences will be promoted as well as broader actions to identify successes and disappointments during the security improvement process in the country.

In this context, Colombia offers its strengths and progress for the design and start-up of a National Policy for security and Citizen Coexistence. Likewise, the country has good experience in the coaching to formulate, implement and monitor strategies for prevention and citizen education and also for joint mechanisms of combined action involving State and Governmental entities along with the community, private stakeholders and other civil society organizations, to design strategies for protection of individuals. There is also the possibility to develop opportunities for the academy to participate in the debate and reflection, at international level, around issues such as public management, strategies and programs already implemented.

Therefore, as part of the Colombian offer of cooperation, is worth highlighting experiences acquired in capacity development for criminal investigation, police intelligence, telematics, strategic communication, among others, that in conjunction with the technological tools available, can turn them

into an important support to fight crime and see a decrease in both crime rate and infractions of the law.

3.1.3 Organized Trans-national Crime and Terrorism

Security in the Latin American and the Caribbean region is being dealt with from an integral dimension, complementary and transnational, to assume the fight against organized crime, associated phenomena and their actors, on a jointly basis. In this framework, Colombia has made significant progress in the building of a global and common risk scenario for the continent, based upon the identification of priorities and unified efforts that fall under a broad concept of security to successfully confront the environments of crime and violence.

In this sense, Colombia is looking to provide support to countries that are currently facing these threats, to develop their capacities to combat organized criminal gangs and terrorists as well as transnational networks dedicated to the traffic of persons and migrants, by land, sea and air, assistance to combat money laundering activities and illegal trade of weapons, among others.

At the same time, utilizing the knowledge building methodology employed by the public forces, it is sought to share good technical security practices for areas such as special operations, secure communications (i.e. cryptography and informatics) as well as counseling around special instructions in relation to military and police intelligence disciplines.

3.2 Social Promotion and Protection

The objective proposed for this area of cooperation is to support the formulation of public policies and

subsequent implementation of strategies directed to promote social development of Caribbean Basin countries, Mesoamerica, Latin America, Asia and Africa, as well as fostering welfare and equal opportunities for their populations by transferring knowledge and sharing Colombian experiences around social protection and the implementation of a solidarity model as alternatives for economic, human and social development, integrally and sustainable.

In the course of the last years, Colombia has acquired important national capabilities to address the needs of its population living in conditions of extreme poverty and vulnerability. The country has also developed the capability to provide integral social security and the implementation of solidarity models of development. Thus, the following components of cooperation are offered:

3.2.1 Reduction of Poverty

Taking into account the high levels of poverty, the condition of vulnerability of some groups of the population and economic inequalities that prevail in developing countries, Colombia, through the National Planning Department (DNP), the Department for Social Prosperity (DPS) and the National Agency to Overcome Extreme Poverty (ANSPE), offers technical assistance in:

- Focalization of beneficiaries of social programs.
- Application of information technologies on social programs.
- Mechanisms for inter-agency coordination.
- Territorial management and implementation of social programs.
- Family counseling.
- Mechanisms for the implementation and delivery of conditioned transfers.
- Design and development of impact assessments.



- Coordination and linking with the private sector to direct processes to overcome poverty.

3.2.2 Health

In response to the difficulties for accessing and rendering health services universally, as well as responding to a good cover and efficacy of health promotion and prevention programs, the Social Protection and Health Ministry, the National Institute for Food and Medicine -Invima, the National Cancer Institute and the Health Secretariats of different Departments and Municipalities, shared their experiences in:

- Integral attention for children's health.
- Formulation of national plans for public health.
- Technical regulations for the pharmaceutical service and preparation of prescriptions.
- Model of attention for sexual education and sub dermal implants.
- Hospital infrastructure reinforcement systems.

3.2.3 Integral Attention to Childhood and Adolescence

Boys, girls and adolescents constitute groups of population which are highly vulnerable, easy affected by problems that obstruct their integral development and full enjoyment of their rights. In an effort to combat this situation, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute -ICBF, The Social Protection and Health Ministry, the National Education Ministry and Department authorities, have managed to consolidate good practices in:

- Attention, protection and prevention of children's rights and vulnerability.
- Strategies for an integral attention to first infancy.
- Prevention and eradication strategies of infantile labor and protection to the young worker.
- Attention to infantile and adolescent populations living special situations, mainly victims of the internal armed conflict.

3.2.4 Food Security and Nutrition

To combat hunger and malnutrition, national entities addressing these issues offer technical assistance on the following lines:

- Definition of models of intervention on food security that are flexible, agile and participative directed to vulnerable populations.
- Design and implementation of regional and local plans on food security and nutrition.
- Design of strategies for massive dissemination of food security and nutrition concepts.
- Transfer of knowledge on food security utilizing information and communication technologies.
- Design and implementation of a humanitarian attention model for the World Food program (Sustained Relief and Recovery Operations -OPSR) in respect to the conduction of national and territorial operations, starting up mechanisms for inter-agency coordination.
- Capacity development for the promotion of fisheries as a source of food for vulnerable populations.



3.3 Culture, Sports and Education

Public policies for culture, sports and education developed by the Colombian State, are widely acknowledged by the international community, something that has positioned the country as reference point for cooperation, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, for the following components:

3.3.1 Promotion of Culture

The expertise accumulated by Colombia is derived, among other factors, from the positive results coming from long term initiatives, with a proven impact, such as the National Plan for Reading and Writing, the National Plan of Music for Coexistence, the Cinema and Film Act and the Satellite Account for Culture.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture, Colombia advises other governments and organizations in areas such as books, reading and libraries; music, national heritage; museums, cultural industries; cultural entrepreneurship and culture economics.

3.3.2 Sports

Colombia has been moving ahead on sports making good progress, allowing to sharing its capabilities to advise and coach other countries on the formulation of plans and programs for sports, looking for social inclusion and pacific coexistence. Likewise, the country is also in position to provide technical and methodological advice for the achievement of good results.

On the other hand, the recent development of the national sports infrastructure allows the possibility to offer training services to international athletes, specialized services of sports medicine and anti-drug

control services, such as it is currently done in the High Yield Sports Center of Coldeportes.

Finally, the experience of cities such as Bogotá, Bucaramanga or Medellín, which links citizen ownership of public spaces with the promotion of healthy habits and healthy life styles, and generally speaking a good recreation, constitutes without any doubt an international reference point that Colombia has managed to systematize and put at the service of other cities.

3.3.3 Education

Thanks to the National Accreditation System, Colombia has the capability to contribute to the development of international systems for mutual recognition of national accreditation agencies, in order to strengthen their capabilities and assure world quality for accreditation processes of under graduate and post graduate programs.

Besides, considering the international acknowledgement Colombian Spanish language has, the country could become an important bidder of Spanish courses as a foreign language (ELE), through the programs developed by the higher education centers across the country, and thanks to inter-university efforts that have translated into the development of Enredele⁶ academic community. In the same sense, Colombia has the capability to offer continuous training and formation programs for ELE teachers and for persons interested in learning Spanish abroad. It is important to highlight here, that Colombia has already provided support to English speaking countries of the Caribbean Basin in this topic.

⁶ A network whereby research for the teaching of Spanish as a foreign language is promoted.



3.4 Promotion of Productive Development

Colombia has developed capacities for the design and implementation of policies, governmental programs and established Public-Private Partnerships, that have strengthen its productive infrastructure. Worth highlighting here:

- The promotion of innovation, resulting from the incorporation of knowledge to the productive activity.
- Training and support for entrepreneurship; specifically, coaching the processes of creation and strengthening of systems oriented to entrepreneurship and innovation.
- Experiences Exchange of policies formulation for entrepreneurial formalization and institutionalized for competitiveness.
- Technical formation for labor.
- Promotion of programs to access financial and non-financial services; policies to strengthen micro, small and medium size companies -SMEs.
- Promotion of tourism; program oriented to gain productive transformation, as well as innovation for the farming sector.

This progress achieved by the Government of Colombia has been accompanied by an improvement of the overall business environment in the country during the last years, a situation that have potentiated and motivated demand from several countries. The components that integrate this area of cooperation are:

3.4.1 Support to the strengthening of Small and Medium Enterprises -SMEs

One of the subjects where Colombia has made significant progress is in the promotion of programs

supporting SMEs; it is worth to highlight those oriented to financial and non financial services (Banking of Opportunities), entrepreneurship, innovation and technological development, as well as the establishment of fiscal or tax incentives plus legal support, in accordance to the national Policy for Entrepreneurship. In this sense, and as result of frequent demands made by several Latin American and Caribbean countries, those constitute one of the most important working areas of the Colombian offer for cooperation.

3.4.2 Cooperation for the Promotion of Tourism and Business Generation

Even though Colombia has the challenge to move ahead towards the development of a tourism industry and generation of related enterprises, there is also valuable experience and knowledge that could be shared with other countries; some of this experience and knowledge has been concentrated in the development of rural tourism and community tourism along with the implementation of management and innovation tools that have a positive impact over the generation of a just and balanced economic growth.

The country has also gained important experiences around the development of productive and competitive development processes, sustainable from a competitive edge point of view, that have been applied to the Agro-tourism sector.

3.4.3 Technical Training for Labor

The National Training Service –SENA, is a Colombian institution in charge of providing training and therefore strengthening the national formation system to help meeting the demand of labor with the supply of trained workers, among others, and has gathered important experiences around entrepreneurship,

business development, technological innovation, and a culture for quality, standardization and certification of labor competencies. Besides, it coordinates the public employment service. In this scenario, Colombia has consolidated its position becoming a reference point for:

- Professional training based upon a panel of experts specialized in training for labor requisites: design, client, tools and materials, production and transformation, information technologies and telecommunications.
- Formation for bilingualism and 430 virtual programs.
- Transfer of methodologies for project formulation.
- Technical specialization for instructors and training on the methodology of labor competencies.
- Methodology to promote entrepreneurship among the young.
- Strengthening of SMEs.
- Program for the integration of medium education, vocational, technical or technological education.

3.5 Public Sector Management and Good Governance

No doubt a country that has strong, effective and efficient democratic institutions has better possibilities to increase the degree of competitiveness and provide equal opportunities to all population to access services and enjoy more dignified conditions of employment. Colombia has adopted principles to promote good governance, transparency and an effective management of the public sector based upon innovation and effectiveness, citizen's participation and a public service oriented to the citizen, the fight

against corruption and a vocation oriented to serve the public, to strengthen the administration of the public sector functions and modernization of the employment policies⁷.

Thus, and taking into account the success of previous experiences added to the knowledge that Colombian institutions have acquired during the last years, it is considered relevant to share this knowledge with other countries, to share lessons learned and good practices acquired, and that could be applied for the public sector and Good Governance, under the following cooperation components:

3.5.1 Local Governance

The objective is to promote the exchange of successful experiences recorded during the decentralization process undertaken in Colombia, especially those that had to do with institutional adjustments to establish levels of competencies between the central government and territorial governments, to determine administrative faculties over public resources. In this sense, the following two successful experiences could be highlighted:

- The strengthening of evaluation systems and procedures for follow-up purposes mainly at local government level.
- The integral evaluation methodology for the decentralization policy of Colombia, accountability and control exerted by the citizens over public management⁸.

⁷ National Plan of Development for Colombia, 2010-2014, p. 473

⁸ This experience was submitted to the Regional Information System for Good Practices of Public Management of Latin America and the Caribbean (Sipal).

3.5.2 Quality

The Colombian Government has become an international reference point for Quality Control Systems and a pioneer of these processes, having enacted Law 872 of 2003 governing quality aspects and having implemented the Technical Standard for the Management of the Public Sector /NTGP 1000, in alignment with world standards acknowledged by the International Standards Organization. In this context actions have been developed to Exchange these lessons learned under the framework of the South-South Cooperation program, with Mesoamerica and the Inter American Quality Program, in association with the OAS since 2010, promoting the development of a culture around quality, and consolidating the principles of good governance which is characterized by an efficient and transparent service to the citizen. In this sense, is worth highlighting the following experiences:

- Integrated systems for management and control, especially the implementation of the Quality Management System for each public entity, and the development and implementation of specific quality norms for the public sector.
- Development and implementation of an Internal Standard Control Model -MECI, for national and territorial entities.

3.5.3 Public Management and Good Governance

One of the main objectives, actually a central objective for good governance, demand that all State spheres act with transparency by applying effective schemes for accountability while giving greater priority to a good utilization of public resources⁹. In this component, the following lines for cooperation are highlighted:

- A policy for the rationalization of legal procedures.
- A strategy for the modernization and renovation of employment guidelines for the public sector, based on two fundamental pillars: public sector management and public administration career path.
- A National System of Public Management Based on Results (Sinergia).
- Progress on electronic governance under the On-Line Government scheme.
- Mechanisms for Vigilance and Control of public resources under an integral focus based upon risks.
- Mechanisms for citizen participation and social control of the public management function.
- The conduction of audits over public policies based a focus of gender.
- The conduction of audits on environmental authorities.
- Fiscal control of national resources transferred to territorial entities.

3.6 Reconciliation: Comprehensive Attention to Victims, Reintegration and Historic Memory

One of the consequences of the many years the internal armed conflict has existed in Colombia, has been the design and implementation of a series of public policies and programs to provide cooperation, to attend and repair the victims of this violent conflict, and to implement practices and instruments to disarm, demobilized and reintegrate to civil life all combatants of the illegal armed factions. These efforts, both ordinary as transitional in character, are oriented to reestablish civil rights, to consolidate peace and produce reconciliation. It is important to mention that these policies have been developed in a context where

⁹ National Development Plan for Colombia, 2010-2014, p. 470

situations of violence and conflict still persist in several regions of the country, a fact that sets a difference before other countries that have implemented these types of actions in situations of post conflict. In this way, the experiences of the Colombian case for the following components could be place at the disposition of other governments and countries:

3.6.1 Integral Attention to Victims

The Colombian State has design and implemented public policies of broad spectrum, during the last years, to assure the effective application of civil rights to people displaced by the conflict, and to see they have access to truth, justice and repair, within a non repetition approach. Likewise, a wide framework of norms has been developed, advanced and integral, that have been recognized internationally as it was highlighted by the United Nations Secretary General during the session for the enactment of the Victims and Land Restitution Act in June 2011. In addition to the former, year 2011 also witnessed the initiation of the National System for the Attention and Integral Repair to Victims of the Conflict, which expanded the instruments available to a wide range victimizing facts resulting from infractions to the IHL or breaches of HH.RR, based upon an advanced process of inter institutional coordination.

- **Strategies for the Prevention and Attention of Emergencies.** The Colombian State has developed inter institution mechanisms at national and regional levels, to prevent situations that will lead to the displacement of populations, of accidents and incidents caused by anti-personal mines, unexploded ammunitions and improvised explosive devices –IED, among other types of victimization. The former has been specially accomplished through a daily monitoring of dangerous situations,

thanks to the participation of humanitarian missions for verification purposes, to the activation of local contingency plans and with the implementation of strategies oriented to educate to the risk posed by anti-personnel mines. In addition, fast and effective strategies have been developed to carry out urgent humanitarian actions, in particular to guaranty the provision of basic needs of the persons involved in situations of massive displacement.

- **Registry.** The process of registering victims allows verifying the facts narrated in personal affidavits and also serving to determine the conditions of the victims pursuant to the provisions by Colombian legislation, making sure that they are subsequently included in the Unique Register of Victims. This inclusion guaranties the access to services and programs provided for this population.
- **Inter Institutional Coordination and Information Systems.** The implementation of policies and programs is supported on diverse national coordination systems to guarantee a timely response of the State as a whole. This has forced the government to establish performance indicators allowing measuring the degree of effective enjoyment of civil rights of population suffering from forced displacement. For this, a series of systems have been developed to facilitate the exchange of information between different entities in order to improve coordination and integral attention to victims.
- **Design of a Public Policy.** Since 1997, a broad normative framework has been developed contributing to the creation of

several programs for its implementation aimed to guarantee the materialization of the victims rights to the truth, the justice and the attention and integral reparation. In this sense, the Law 1448 of 2011 picks up, orders and updates a good portion of public policy tools governing this matter and proposes a broad framework to assist, attend and to provide integral repair to victims of the armed conflict.

- *Protection of the Land, Peoples Property and Housing.* Since 2003, the Colombian Government has protected over 4 million hectares of land that has been abandoned due to violence or presence of illegal armed factions, and has prepared diverse instruments for the protection of the land, including an ethnic and individual route. Additionally, a component of support and counseling was introduced oriented to formalized ownership rights over the land and territories, by providing titles and deeds of ownership and by making available judicial tools to prove the rights of ownership over abandoned land or under risk of abandonment due to violence. Based upon this approach, the country has embarked on a decisive process to reconstitute and provide deeds of ownership of despoiled land, estimated at two million hectares, to their right owners.

3.6.2 Reintegration, Reconciliation and Historic Memory

- *Integral Path to Reintegration.* Since the Law 975 of 2005 for Justice and Peace came into force, along with the development of corresponding regulations, the National Government has motivated

the reincorporation to civil life of all members of illegal armed factions, under an approach for reconciliation by putting in place dignified opportunities for those who want to abandon violence, while seeking to establish mechanisms to guarantee a non repetition as well as facilitating to victims the access to the truth, to justice and integral repair. Based upon a strategy of inter institutional coordination and on an innovative process involving the private sector, with both social and economic components, constitutes an integral path for the Colombian DDR reintegration process. This initiative contemplates the following strategic and methodological objectives: (i) to develop competencies and skills in the population in preparation for their reintegration and adaptation to their near environment, (ii) to promote coexistence and actions of reconciliation for the different receiving contexts and characteristics, and (iii) to assure co-responsibility from external actors before the policy for reconciliation is in place.

- *Strategy to Jointly Build Reconciliation.* This strategy, successfully implemented in some zones of the country, contains three elements: construction of an environment to propagate pacific coexistence, the strengthening of relationships based on trust among citizens and between the citizens and the State, and going deep into democracy. It has been developed in four operating lines: (i) social pedagogies for reconciliation, founded on the need to impact imaginaries for social, cultural and political transformation, as well as producing political agendas for reconciliation, (ii) strategic alliances for reconciliation and promotion of synergies



at national and territorial scale, suitable to implement actions for reintegration but always under an outlook for reconciliation and motivation to start dialog among victims, among the demobilized going through a process of reintegration, among institutions and the private sector, through participative strategies and mechanisms, (iii) positioning, based upon the formulation of a communications strategy, and (iv) visualization and systematization of reconciliation experiences, looking to acknowledge the diversity that exist around this topic.

- **Historic Memory.** Based on the existing duty to motivate the clarification of the historic truth, the Colombian State has supported activities to collect, research, document and disseminate the information available about what happened, including details about emblematic violent facts. With a high academic component and participation from communities affected by the violence, reports prepared and submitted have become key pieces to reconstruct the historic memory of the country, showing its capacity and potential to impact different areas of concern: institutional, judicial, public policies, governmental entities created to attend the victims; and the community: acceptance of recommendations put forward by communities. The methodologies implemented to reconstruct the historic memory amid the conflict, have produced tools to conduct research, to device conceptual and pedagogic tools, for practical application purposes, that involve a differential focus.

3.7 Environment and Sustainable Development

Colombia, being a bio-diverse country and due to its geostationary position, has developed important institutional capacities that today allows the country to offer cooperation on lines such as recovery, conservation, protection, ordering, use, management and sustainable development and benefitting of renewable natural resources and of the environment as a whole, contributing to countries that wish to achieve a sustainable development and are demanding this experience. In this sense, and in accordance to the principles of solidarity and mutual cooperation, Colombia has the capacity to share its experiences in the following components:

3.7.1 A Public Policy for the Environment

Colombia is recognized, on a regional scale, for having made significant progress in the design of public policies, as well as instruments, methodologies and strategies, for the environment. This is why the country is offering its experience for the following lines of cooperation:

- Hydric resources (public policies, information systems, monitoring networks and participation, governance and a culture of caring for water).
- Integral management of wastes or hazardous residues, electric and electronic residues, RAEE.
- Control and monitoring of the quality of air.
- Climate change (technical support for the implementation of policies to confront climate change around topics of common interest in agreement with national environmental authorities).



- Sustainable production and consumption
- Financial instruments for environmental management.

3.7.2 Forests, bio-Diversity and Eco-System Services

The most important aspects of the Colombian experience on these topics are: (i) conservation and restoration of bio-diversity as a basis for sustainable development, (ii) illegal trade of wild flora and fauna species, and (iii) handling and management of forests fires and fire prevention policies.

3.7.3 Protected Areas

Colombia is offering its experience on protected areas on the following aspects: (i) effective management of protected areas and associated environmental systems, (ii) restoration of aquifers and highland flora, (iii) special affair management strategies with indigenous and afro communities, (iv) community eco-tourism, (v) integration of the climate component for all plans of management, and (vi) analysis of conservation gaps.

3.7.4 Environmental Research

Based upon the advances made by different Environmental Research institutes, the country offer cooperation for the following lines: (i) capacity development oriented to the creation of knowledge networking on issues of bio-diversity, (ii) conservation and sustainable use of continental hydro-biological resources, (iii) information systems (creation of networks), (iv) taxonomy and management of biological collections of specimens, and (v) communication strategies for bio-diversity conservation and sustainable utilization.



NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Energy
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

4. Coordination Mechanisms for International Cooperation

The objective of the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, APC-Colombia, is to promote the innovation in the coordination and management of cooperation, looking for sustainable results when developing international cooperation, whether at sector or territorial level. Offering and managing a better cooperation implies to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation at the same time, to accurately define the priorities for the demand for cooperation, to assess the abilities and good practices in place when offering the cooperation, as well as having a good technical intercommunication, both with the international community as with national and territorial entities.

In this context, APC-Colombia is the entity in charge of leading inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms, as well as driving the articulation, coordination, identification, formulation, follow-up and analysis of cooperation received by the country as well as cooperation provided by the country, to national, sector, territorial and international actors, public and private, that are part of the cooperation agenda. The National Plan for Development, “Prosperity for All”, establishes that the National System of International Cooperation –SNCI, will continue acting within the framework of ENCI as a mechanism to coordinate international cooperation offered and received by the country, serving as an instrument for effectiveness within the sector and territorial environments.

Thus, the SNCI has become the mechanism that facilitates and organizes a broad and permanent intercommunication between national and local entities, the international community, the private sector and civil society organizations, promoting decentralization and the development of double way communication channels. Its objective is to achieve a greater and better coordination of cooperation offered and received, aligned with national and territorial priorities and according to the principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, mutual accountability and management for development results. This mechanism also facilitates the identification of good practices and successful experiences suitable to be transferred to other regions of the country or to the world.

Through SNCI, APC-Colombia will continue to strengthen the capabilities of different stakeholders and diverse actors of cooperation; will design and promote innovative coordination mechanisms of cooperation and will also design and disseminate the



alignment guidelines and methods for an effective international cooperation management. Also, it will provide permanent assistance and advice to all sectors and territories, both for the good management of cooperation offered and received, as for the application of tools and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and mutual accountability.

To facilitate an effective collaboration among actors of international cooperation, to comply with common goals and to motivate an active and inclusive participation from all parties concerned, APC-Colombia has established an Inter-Institutional Coordination Bureau with the objective of invigorating the SNCI to coordinate the implementation of ENCI, according to aggregate values and shared responsibilities of different actors. From this Directorate, the Agency will accompany the different national and territorial actors and entities in their processes of management and coordination of international cooperation, according to different actions:

- ✓ To define and disseminate guidelines for international cooperation in the country.
- ✓ To strengthen capacities of different international cooperation actors, at sector and territorial level, on issues of international cooperation management.
- ✓ To design, innovate, promote and implement international cooperation coordination mechanisms at the country level.
- ✓ To drive the consolidation of multiple sector and territorial scenarios, from where international cooperation can be managed and coordinated in response to the priorities identified.
- ✓ To articulate sector and territorial priorities in order to consolidate integral approaches for international cooperation implementation.

- ✓ To promote the definition of sector and territorial initiatives allowing to have a better alignment and coordination of international cooperation.
- ✓ To promote opportunities for dialog within national and territorial environments, among entities and the international community to favor the implementation of ENCI and its subsequent monitoring and evaluation activities.
- ✓ To consolidate and orient information pertinent for management of international cooperation.
- ✓ To provide permanent assistance to sectors and territories on issues related to international cooperation.
- ✓ To implement monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms with sectors and territories.

Also, the Inter-Institutional Coordination Bureau is in charge of facilitating the identification of sector and territorial cooperation priorities, according to the following lines of action:

- ✓ To carry out thematic and territorial analysis.
- ✓ To advise and help to identify the sector and territorial needs and strengths.
- ✓ To promote and support the formulation of articulated projects of high impact.
- ✓ To promote the exchange of experiences impacting regions.
- ✓ To lead and implement the Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee.

Concretely, in respect to the management of international cooperation of the territories, the following strategic lines have been contemplated:

- ✓ Definition of guidelines and strategies for regional cooperation, both demand



and offer, for Departments and regions, with the participation of local actors (governor's offices, mayor's offices, chambers of commerce, non-governmental organizations -NGOs, the academy, the private sector, foundations and other active actors in the territory) within a scenario for territorial coordination (committees, councils ...) to articulate the management of cooperation with the National System of International Cooperation, towards its effectiveness at the local level.

- ✓ Promotion of multi-stakeholder spaces, at national and local levels, towards the monitoring and evaluation of international cooperation provided to territories.

Finally, to guaranty an effective coordination and a strategic prioritization, an inter-Institutional Coordination Committee has been established and is composed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of National Planning -DNP and the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation -APC-Colombia. This technical Committee is in charge of advising and supporting the Inter-Institutional Coordinating Bureau, for an effective implementation and coordination of the National Strategy of International Cooperation 2012-2014.

Among the functions of the Inter-Institutional Coordinating Committee, there is a need to provide the input for the preparation of thematic and local strategies for international cooperation; to support the generation of dialog opportunities in order to promote the alignment and management of cooperation initiatives, and to propose inclusive strategies for monitoring and evaluation at sector and territorial levels.



NATIONAL
STRATEGY
for
Energy
Cooperation
2012 – 2015

71

APC-Colombia, the results achieved against the goals proposed in the donor Programs. This evaluation is carried out on a bilateral basis at least once a year.

Tactical Level. This level comprise a follow-up process, carried out on a representative basis, against defined criteria of relevance, effectiveness and potential sustainability of cooperation projects the country is receiving or offering. This follow-up takes place with a focus on results, which is why it is only carried out on outcome and output level, measuring direct results within the overall chain of results provided by a project, in order to establish the real contribution of cooperation to development.

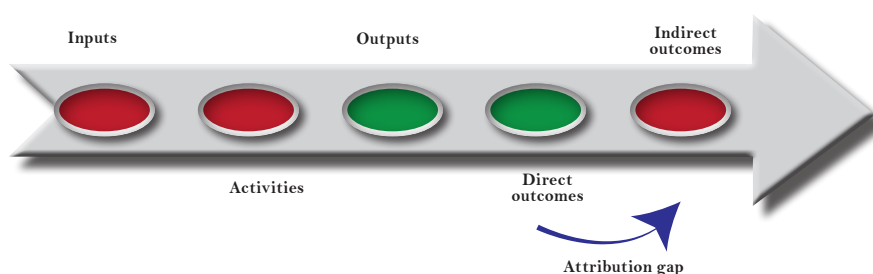


Figure 1. Chain of Results

Relevance. Relevance refers to the degree of alignment of the projects with regards to national and sub-national priorities, considering synergies and how it complements with other initiatives and results obtained from coordinated work among different development actors. For the case of South-South Cooperation, this alignment is analyzed on two levels: one level regarding the foreign policy priorities, and the second level regarding the priorities and needs of the receiving country.

Effectiveness. Effectiveness refers to the degree of compliance of the objectives established under international cooperation projects.

Sustainability. This refers to the effects or results achieved by a Project or Program and what is the chance of maintaining these results throughout time, once the direct intervention has concluded. This component is evaluated taking into account elements such as degree of dependency from political factors, the institutionalization of processes, coordination among involved actors, technical, administrative and financial capacities, and leadership, among other variables that allow, from the project formulation stage, to identify the projects potential and sustainability.

Both at strategic level as at tactical level, the systematization of lessons learned and successful experiences will be promoted to strengthen the knowledge gaining and management process that will be useful for the design and implementation of

The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, in order to comply with the criteria herein described, will promote mechanisms for dialogue among the different actors and stakeholders at a national and local scale, by means of meetings, cooperation committees and working sessions involving multiple stakeholders, among others.

73



Name of Unit Indicator	Unit of Measure	Type of Indicator	Target for 4 Year Term
Resources managed on international cooperation	Millions of Dollars	Management	2.200
Alignment of cooperation with the ENCI Strategy	Percentage	Result	80%
Countries receiving cooperation from Colombia	Nº of Countries	Result	45
Accountability on International Cooperation	Nº of Audits on Accountability	Result	3

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201

NATIONAL
STRATEGY
of International
Cooperation
2012 – 201



**Gobierno
de COLOMBIA**

 **PROSPERIDAD
PARA TODOS**

