REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION PLAN FOR MACARENA
COLOMBIA
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1. National Consolidation Plan
2004: Creation of CCAI, definition of basic interagency methodology, initial territorial focus.


2008: Approval of “The National Consolidation Plan” (PNC). Full development of the Macarena model.


National Consolidation Plan

“Colombia continues to concentrate efforts so that each citizen is confident in his or her ability to live, work, undertake initiatives, study, and be fulfilled in our homeland. This confidence is supported by democratic security, the security of socially responsible investment and the construction of social unity.”

Álvaro Uribe, President of the Republic
September 24, before the UN 63rd General Assembly.
Presidential Consolidation Directive No. 01 was issued on March 2009.

The National Government with the participation of several civil and military agencies, worked for a year and half in the integral design of a mechanism aiming to achieve sustainable and irreversible consolidation throughout the country.

As a result, the National Consolidation Plan was defined as a "coordinated, progressive and irreversible process, whereby a peaceful and secure environment is guaranteed in a sustainable manner that allows the strengthening of democratic institutions in favor of the free exercise of rights of the citizens as well as conducive to human development of the inhabitants of the territory.

Presidential Consolidation Directive No. 01 was issued on March 2009.
Focus Criteria:

- Concentration of terrorist threats, drug trafficking and its links
- Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
- Lack or insufficient institutional presence of State institutions
- High presence of illicit crops.

Focus Regions

1. Nariño (Pacific Region)
2. Cauca (Pacific Region)
3. Buenaventura (Pacific Region)
4. Sur del Chocó (Pacific)
5. Río Capulán (Caquetá)
6. Macarena Region (Meta)
7. Cordillera Central (Tolima Valle)
8. Oriente Antioqueño (West of Antioquia)
9. Bajo Cauca Antioquia (Nudo de Paramillo)
10. Sur de Córdoba (Nudo de Paramillo)
11. Montes de María
12. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
13. Putumayo
14. Arauca
15. Catatumbo

2. Operation
## The Consolidation Process

### Basic Units of Consolidation Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1: Emergency Assistance</th>
<th>Phase 2: Transition</th>
<th>Phase 3: Stabilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieving territorial control and security</td>
<td>Strengthen general institutional presence, increasing social coverage, promoting economic reactivation</td>
<td>Integrating the population and strengthening institutions into governance processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of the effects of violence on the civilian population in foci areas</td>
<td>Raise of social and security indicators to national averages</td>
<td>Accomplishing financial and institutional sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing forced displacements</td>
<td>Citizen-security approach, Strengthening the justice system</td>
<td>Citizen Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering relations of trust and confidence</td>
<td>Transition plans from illicit economies and &quot;Zero Illicit Crops&quot; Policy</td>
<td>Territorial Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Progress
Social Indicators

**Familias en Acción (Families in Action)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage National average</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Consolidation Plan Focus Regions</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Social Protection – Acción Social

**Subsidized Health System Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage National average</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Consolidation Plan Focus Regions</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Social Protection – Acción Social

**Internally Displacement Population index (Expulsion)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index National average</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Consolidation Plan Focus Regions</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(X 1,000 people.)

Source: Social Action
**ANTecedentes**

Homicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homicides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Human Rights Observatory (Vice-presidency)

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**Social Indicators**

**Homicides**

(X 100,000 hab.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homicides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Programa Familias Guardabosques (PFGB)**

(Forest Keepers Families)

- Illicit crops free hectares during the intervention of the Program: **3,876,687.73**

- Families with Productive Projects: **50,699**
- Indigenous Families: **10,823**
- Afro-Colombian families: **6,988**
- Number of departments: **24**
- Number of municipalities: **128**
- Total families: **121,125**

**Intervention in the Macarena region**:

- FGFP intervention area: **185,561 hectares**
- Puerto Rico, Meta: **374 families**
- Vista Hermosa, Meta: **452 families**
Illicit Crops

Goal: 80,000 Has.

I. Low-density Departments
Consolidation
- Cundinamarca
- La Guajira
- Boyacá
- Magdalena
- Guainia
- Amazonas
- Cesar
- Caldas
- Arauca
- Vaupés

I. Free Illicit Areas:
- “Nudo de Paramillo” Pilot:
  Sur de Córdoba, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño y Sureste Antioqueño
- “Macarena” Consolidation Plan - Meta

II. Containment Areas:
- Antioquia - Córdoba
- Bolívar - Caldas
- Choco
- Nariño – Cauca
- Caquetá – Putumayo
- Norte de Santander
- Meta – Guaviare – Vichada

Number of detected coca hectares
(2001-2009 national)

Source: SIMCI. (pr)= Preliminary information
Overall Progress of New Investment

NCP Investment- 2004-2008 fiscal budgets:  U$ 470 million

NCP Investment- 2009 fiscal budgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consolidation Strategy</th>
<th>Invested 2009</th>
<th>Current Investment</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>U$ 1,417,618</td>
<td>$3,249,268</td>
<td>$4,666,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>U$ 14,918,894</td>
<td>$107,491,847</td>
<td>$122,410,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Development</td>
<td>U$ 23,490,768</td>
<td>$84,374,962</td>
<td>$107,865,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>U$ 2,965,521</td>
<td>$1,464,598</td>
<td>$4,430,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice and Security</td>
<td>U$ 5,472,460</td>
<td>$2,094,795</td>
<td>$7,567,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management</td>
<td>U$ 1,118,136</td>
<td>$420,432</td>
<td>$1,538,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>U$ 49,383,396</strong></td>
<td><strong>$199,095,901</strong></td>
<td><strong>$248,479,298</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Report of the Regional Focal new investments managed or supported through the strategy.

4. Regional Consolidation Plan: “La Macarena”

Camatxagua, el Guardian de la Sabana, San Juan de Arama
For the FARC “La Macarena” has:
- A highly strategic / operational value
- A high symbolic / historical value
- A High economic / logistic value

From the government's point of view:
- It is operationally recoverable
- It is possible to achieve an impacts in the mid term
- Different funding sources converge and can be aligned

Local Security Recovery
- All downtown areas and 52% of the villages are in transition or in a consolidation process

Citizen Protection
- Law enforcement and police presence in the six downtown areas and two police inspections; one EDA established

Economic and Social Development
- 42 projects of tertiary roads, 515 small social infrastructure projects ($22 billion), 148 economic projects and 5,706 families ($17 billion), over 38,000 hectares of licit crops sown; CERES in San Juan de Arama

Total new investment maintained in 2008 - US$ 88,413,684

Themes
- Achieving continuous presence of public institutions for citizens protection (Police and Justice System).
- Consolidate La Macarena Region as free of illicit crops
- Accelerate the consolidation of territory dynamics, starting by prioritizing and addressing immediate needs.
- Capacity building, technical and administrative competences of local public entities. Citizen participation in public affairs.
- Advance in the sustainable recovery of natural parks, to achieve the clarification of institutional responsibilities for land tenancy and property rights.
**National Consolidation Plan - Focus**

6. **Basic infrastructure and connectivity**
   Development of basic infrastructure for great economic and social impact in the short term and trigger new processes of integration in the future.

7. **Social Development**
   Articulate the national, state and municipal property supply and social services to serve the population: education, health, social security and housing

8. **Economic Development**
   Boosting of production dynamics in the consolidation areas to ensure that the region would return to the path of development, lost as a result of the predominance of the illegal economy

9. **Communication Strategy**
   Promote community participation principles and values such as legality, democracy and coexistence, and provide consistent and timely information

10. **Prevention of forced recruitment**
    Creating and strengthening local capacities to prevent the forced recruitment (especially children recruitment)

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**Mobilizing Project**

**Zero Illicit crops region**

**MAIN GOALS:**

- In 2010 the region is free of illicit crops
- No less than 3,500 families are linked to transition plans to the legitimate economy
- Transition agreements with no less than 60 Local Community Councils

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1. Zero Illicit crops region
2. Avoid replanting and minimizing risks
3. Implementation of economic transition plans
4. Avoid displacement
Progress and Results

- USAID/OTI supports the Regional Consolidation Plan of La Macarena (Colombia Responds, Progress and Transition Plans, are programs in income generation and social basic infrastructure) - $17 million

- Currently the Netherlands supports the Regional Consolidation Plan of La Macarena in the implementation of transition plans for 1,503 families of the municipalities of Vista Hermosa and Puerto Rico (US$ 2,248,947). There is an ongoing negotiation for a 2nd Phase.

- New resources are being negotiated for a new phase of the Economic Transition Plans (€500 thousand) with the Foreign Affairs Department of Germany.

Number of Eradicated Hectares in La Macarena

- 12,806 hectares eradicated in La Macarena between 2008 and 2010 (abr).

- In 2008 SIMCI reported a decrease of 63% in the area of illicit crops in the municipalities focused by the NCP in La Macarena.
¡THANK YOU!