

*Evaluation of the Commission of the European
Union's co-operation with Colombia*

Final Report
Vol. 2

October 2012

Evaluation for the European Commission





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Framework contract for
**Multi-country thematic and regional/country-level strategy
evaluation studies and synthesis in the area of external co-
operation**

LOT 4:
**Evaluation of EC geographic co-operation strategies for
countries/regions in Asia, Latin America, the Southern
Mediterranean and Eastern Europe (the area of the New
Neighbourhood Policy)**

**Ref.: EuropeAid/122888/C/SER/Multi
Request for Services: 2011/263-508**

Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's co-operation with Colombia

FINAL REPORT Vol. 2

October 2012

This evaluation was carried out by



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The evaluation was managed by the Evaluation Unit of DG DEVCO.

The authors accept sole responsibility for this report, drawn up on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities. The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

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ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General

Evaluation

**Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's
co-operation
with
Colombia**

Country Level Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes is a priority of the Commission of the European Union (further referred to as 'Commission'). The focus is on the **results¹ and impact** (effects) of these programmes against a background of greater concentration of external co-operation and an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches**, particularly in the context of External Relations programmes².

The evaluation of the Commission's co-operation with **Colombia** is part of the **2010** evaluation programme, as approved by External Relations and Development Commissioners.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to be accountable and to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the Commission and the wider public with an overall independent assessment of the Commission's past and current cooperation relations with **Colombia**.
- to identify key lessons in order to improve the current and future strategies and programmes of the Commission.

BACKGROUND

A. Short introduction to the country context

Colombia's population is estimated at 44 millions (2010), the third largest in Latin America after Brazil and Mexico. It occupies an area of just over 1.3 million square kilometres. Natural resources are plentiful, and include agricultural land, water for irrigation, energy resources (oil, natural gas, and coal), and minerals such as nickel, gold, and emeralds. Colombia is a country of intermediate development with considerable scope for the trade expansion.

Colombia is also the world's leading producer of cocaine, with all the violence and conflicts linked to coca cultivation and cocaine trafficking.

Colombia has been engaged in an internal armed conflict between guerrillas, government forces and paramilitary groups for over 40 years. The Colombian Government is working to restore the authority of the state, starting with the deployment of regular armed forces throughout the country. Despite the government fight against the FARC insurgency had important successes in the last years, internal conflict continues.

Currently, about 3.3 million people has been registered as displaced (near 6% of the population) data recognised as underestimated, and hostages' detention remains an important threat.

B. Evolution of the context and the major trends in the political, institutional, social and economical

March 2010 parliamentary elections were won by centre-right parties as previous 8 years period, but even if continuity was forecasted with respect to main policy orientation, until now Santos government is developing an original project based on previous successes but correcting failures, a project with reconciliation and inclusive vision far from previous bipolarisation (victims law project, neighbourhood policy...)

Even previous presidency 'democratic security policy' improved the security conditions, it probably will not be possible to win the peace with military means alone, and the conditions for a negotiated

¹ Understood as "outcomes" in DAC terminology

² Former Directorates General of External Relations (RELEX), Development (DEV) and the EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO), and presently **EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE (EEAS or EAS)** and EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Directorate-General (DG DEVCO)

solution seem not sufficient at short term. In addition, 'new illegal armed groups' are increasingly involved in the conflict, disrupting many rural areas in particular.

The 2005 demobilization process is long and complex, thanks to government great efforts near 40.000 persons has been reintegrated to civil society, but new armed groups are developing because of narco traffic and crime organizations. The valuable visibility reached for victims' situation and new social dynamics between demobilized and receiving communities are significant points for the situation understanding.

The 2005 Justice and Peace Law JPL did not address all needs, impunity remains a problem, and the judicial system on the whole continues to be overloaded and under-resourced. Humanitarian and human rights situation remains critical in several regions with systematic breaches as killings, kidnappings and extortion, use of land mines and forced massive displacements

Labour rights remains problematic, even considering recent legal framework improvements. Poverty and inequity in particular for Indigenous Communities and Afro-Colombians, continue to be a concern. Women and children are severely affected by the conflict and displacements.

Economic growth, strong until 2007, has been impacted by the crisis, but due to its strong fundamentals the country has returned to growth at the end of 2009. However the downturn is likely to hit disadvantaged population groups and further increase inequality, which is already very high. Remittances from the important Colombian labour migrants' community in US and EU have also been dropped because of the crisis.

Climate change and environmental degradation are of growing concern in Colombia not only for the rise of pollution notably in urban increased industrial activities but also due to drug production and processing as a main driver of environmental degradation of rural areas.

C. Main features and evolution of the Commission's co-operation with Colombia

As stated several times within the framework of the Colombia Support Group (the G24), since 2001, EU strategy is based on the following analysis: there is no single solution for promoting peace in Colombia; the various roots of the conflict have to be addressed simultaneously but results will be felt at different points in time. The EU has been committed to channelling all its cooperation efforts in Colombia towards peace. The programming documents show continuity in the approach to put into practice this commitment, but also include lay to flexibility

✓ 2002/2006

Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme

The Communication adopted by the Commission in 2000 allocated the following amounts:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| - social/economic development and poverty reduction | € 40 million |
| - alternative development | € 30 million |
| - support to administrative and judicial reform | € 25 million |
| - support /promotion of human rights | € 10 million |

These sectors are consistent with the priorities explained above: the support of Colombian activities in the search for Peace, targeting the roots and causes of the conflict. Nevertheless, an approach by sectors was not proposed in the CSP. The suggested line of action was based mainly on programmes (Peace Laboratories) with several components from the mentioned sectors, complemented by actions aiming at re-enforcing the State (Administrative and judicial reform) and helping the victims of the conflict (Land Mines). CSP also considers possibility to complement these amounts depending on Peace Laboratories experience.

Under non programmable aid an estimated of € 35 million was covering budget lines concerning NGO co-financing, Uprooted people, Human Rights, Science and technology budget lines etc...

In addition Horizontal and Regional Programmes as AlBan,AL-Invest, ALFA, URB-AL, @LIS, Eurosolar, Eurosolar, Obreal... and coordination with ECHO activities were included in the forecast.

✓ 2007/2013

The EU's strategy for this period is implemented through:

- The bilateral, Andean sub regional and Latin America regional dialogue; EU participation in the multilateral bodies supporting the peace process in Colombia (G 24, UN);
- EU trade policy designed to facilitate access to the Community market for products from developing countries;
- Financial assistance under the external relations chapter of the European Union budget, including programmable bilateral cooperation with Colombia, the Andean Community and Latin America as well as humanitarian aid, the stability and the human rights instruments and some of the thematic programmes: environment, non-state actors and local authorities, investing in people, migration, food security;
- the external aspects of internal EU policies.

Country Strategy Paper, Indicative Programme and Mid Term Review.

Three focal sectors were selected for this period with an indicative allocation of € 160 million:

1. Peace and stability, including alternative development. (70% of the allocation)

With the aims of promoting, in several regions of Colombia, a sustainable human development, reduction of all illicit activities, creation of areas of peaceful coexistence and development of the public domain, by promoting peace dialogues and sustainable socioeconomic development.

2. Rule of law, justice and human rights. (20% of the allocation)

To strengthen the rule of law by means of a more effective legal system; guaranteeing of human rights; good governance and promotion of the social dialogue.

3. Competitiveness and trade. (10% of the allocation)

To increase the country's capacity to integrate into a global economy.

✓ **The cross cutting issues**

All actions funded in Colombia have to take account of their impact on transversal issues as: human rights, democracy and good governance, gender equality, children's rights, the rights and means of subsistence of Colombia's ethnic groups, culture protection and promotion, protection of the environment, fight against HIV/AIDS and peace.

D. Legal basis and political commitments of the Commission to Colombia

- Treaty of the European Community Art. 177, 179, 181;
- Regulation 1905/2006;
- The European Consensus on Development;

- EC Communications: "A stronger partnership between the European Union and Latin America COM(2005)636;
- EU-Latin America/Caribbean (EU-LAC) Summits and related Declarations;
- EU-CAN³ political dialogue and co-operation agreement.
- EU-Colombia bilateral consultation mechanism (Memorandum of understanding 28-11-09)

SCOPE

2.1 Temporal and legal scope

The scope of the evaluation covers the Commission's co-operation strategies and their implementation during the period 2002 to 2011.

The Consultants must provide a fully-fledged assessment of the cooperation framework with the country and the main agreements and other official commitments between Colombia and the EC, including:

- the relevance and coherence⁴ of the Commission's co-operation **strategies** (all instruments included) for the evaluated period (at the strategic level);
- the consistency between strategy, programming and implementation for the same period;
- the value added⁵ of the Commission's interventions (at both the strategic and implementation levels);
- the 3Cs: coordination and complementarity of the Commission's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States); and coherence⁶ between the Commission's interventions in the field of development cooperation and other Commission policies that are likely to affect the partner country;
- the **implementation** of the Commission's co-operation, focusing on impact, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency for the evaluated period - and on intended effects for the period under the programming cycle 2007/2013
- whether cross-cutting and key issues⁷ were actually taken into account in the programming documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation modalities; and what are the results of the interventions (both at a strategic and implementation level).

a detailed analysis of the results, effects/impacts achieved and lessons learnt in every priority sectors.

³ Andean Community.

⁴ This definition of coherence corresponds to the evaluation criterion (see annex 6).

⁵ See annex 5.

⁶ This definition of coherence refers to its definition under the 3Cs (see annex 6).

⁷ The Consultants have to provide a well argued proposal, highlighting which cross-cutting and key issues they recommend the evaluation to focus on. Cross-cutting issues are those of the European Consensus on Development (Article 101): Human rights; Gender equality; Democracy; Good governance; Children's rights; Indigenous people's rights; Environment sustainability; Combating HIV/AIDS.

2.2 Thematic scope

The evaluation should produce a full inventory of the Commission's funding to Colombia and non funding activities (ex. dialogues, negotiations...) for this evaluated period.

The evaluation should check whether the priorities of financial allocations during this evaluated period adequately correspond to the priorities of the EU strategy and Colombians' respective Government policies and Development plans.

All the European Commission activities, including non financial ones, as dialogues, or participation of civil society etc... are comprised under the scope of the evaluation and have to be dully assessed as detailed in 3.1 temporal and legal scope

The interventions funded at central or horizontal level related to Colombia are part of the evaluation scope, and have to be assessed, special attention will be paid to the coordination, complementarities and coherence between the activities under these different mechanisms, modalities or budget lines (e.g. such as PRAAC, Thematic budget lines...).

The interventions funded under Regional Cooperation are not part of the evaluation scope, but as no recent evaluation of them is available, special attention shall be paid to coordination, synergies and coherence with the two levels of Regional co-operation: EU-Andean Community and EU-Latin America.

The trade negotiations are not part of the evaluation scope but special attention shall be paid to coordination, synergies and coherence of the EC's cooperation with Colombia in relation trade negotiations.

The interventions funded by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) and EIB (European Investment Bank) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, coordination, coherence and complementarity between both groups of interventions and the evaluated strategy/ies and/or its implementation must be examined. In particular, to check the sustainability provisions of ECHO projects through the financing of other EC funded programs and vice versa.

One of the purposes of the evaluation is to identify relevant lessons and to produce recommendations for the current and future strategy programme. To this aim, the Consultants must assess in particular the following areas or targets of the co-operation:

- a) Peace and development at local and regional level.
- b) Rule of law, justice.
- c) Human rights, in particular assistance to displaced persons
- d) Competitiveness, trade and local economic development.
- e) key cross cutting issues for Colombia as gender, environment sustainability, Human Rights and ethnic groups.

In order to have a comprehensive picture of the impact of the EC cooperation in Colombia, its influence on public policies at national, regional or local level and on development planning will be included in the investigation.

NB: The results of completed evaluations (mid, final or ex-post) covering Commission interventions are important material, upon which the Consultants must build. These include previous regional evaluations, thematic and sector evaluations as well as evaluations of centralized cooperation, in

which Colombia had been considered. They are a key part of the secondary information collection and must be used as such.

KEY DELIVERABLES

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the Joint Evaluation Unit under the following address:

HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION_EN.HTM

Following the signature of the contract, the key deliverables are⁸:

- The inception meeting where evaluation questions and judgement criteria will be presented⁹;
- The inception report;
- The desk report;
- The draft final report (including the PowerPoint presentation synthesising the results of the evaluation);
- The seminar in the country;
- The final report; and
- The methodological note on the quality control system¹⁰.

NB: For all reports, the Consultants may either accept or reject the comments made by the Joint Evaluation Unit and/or the Reference Group, but in the case of rejection they must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection (the comments and the Consultants' responses will be annexed to the report/deliverable). When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

3.1 The inception meeting

Upon approval of the launch note by the Joint Evaluation Unit, the Consultants will proceed to the structuring stage, which in turn leads to the production of an inception report.

The main part of the work consists in the analysis that covers all the key relevant documents regarding the Commission's co-operation with **Colombia**. The Consultants will also take into account documentation produced by other donors and international agencies.

If relevant, a brief exploratory country mission can be organised.

On the basis of the information collected and analysed, the Consultants will propose evaluation questions with accompanying explanatory comments. The choice of the questions will determine the subsequent phases of information and data collection, elaboration of the methods for analysis, and

⁸ The Consultants have to provide, whenever asked and in any case at the end of the evaluation, a list of all the documents read, data collected and databases built.

⁹ A kick-off meeting is not mandatory, bilateral contacts with the evaluation manager may be as useful as a kick off meeting..

¹⁰ Note to be produced within the framework of the quality control activities accounting for 2,5% of the total budget of the evaluation excluding the seminar.

the elaboration of final judgements. The Consultants will also identify appropriate judgement criteria.

A meeting will be held with the Reference Group to discuss:

- the evaluation's central scope; and
- other possible important topics to be tackled;

and to validate:

- the intervention logic according to official documents (and using logical diagrams);
- the evaluation questions; and
- explanatory comments associated to each evaluation questions (and when possible, judgement criteria will be indicated).

Upon validation by the Reference Group, the evaluation questions become part of the ToR.

3.2 Inception report

At the end of the inception phase, the Consultants must deliver an **inception report**, which finalises the evaluation questions and judgement criteria and outlines the methodological design (including the indicators to be used, the strategy of analysis and a detailed work plan for the next stages).

The inception report contains the following elements:

- the national background/context (political, economic, social, etc.);
- the cooperation context between the Commission/EU and the partner country;
- the intervention logic (both faithful and logically reconstructed) of the Commission's cooperation;
- the validated evaluation questions;
- a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria per evaluation question;
- a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- a proposal outlining suitable working methods to collect data and information from the Commission's headquarters and EU Delegations (including information coming from the country itself and other donors working in the country);
- a first outline of the strategy and the methods to analyse the collected data and information, indicating any limitations;
- a concise description of the Commission's development co-operation rationale with **Colombia**; and
- a detailed work plan for the next stages.

If necessary, the report will also confirm the content of the launch note concerning the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

The two latter points will be agreed and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters between the Consultants and the Commission.

This phase may include a short preparatory and exploratory visit by the Consultants to the field (if not already done before).

3.3 Desk report

Upon approval of the inception report the Consultants will proceed to the final stage of the desk phase. At the end of this phase, the Consultants will present a desk report setting out the results of this evaluation phase, including all the following elements:

- the evaluation questions with the agreed judgement criteria and their corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- progress in the gathering of data. The complementary data required for analysis and what data will be collected in the field must be identified;
- first analysis and first elements of an answer to each evaluation question (when available) and remaining assumptions to be tested in the field phase;
- an exhaustive list of all the activities covered during the period and an exhaustive list of all activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that activities analysed in the desk phase (including ROM) must be representative;
- methodological design, including the evaluation tools that are ready to be applied in the field phase: (i) suitable methods of data collection within the country, indicating any limitations, describing how the data could be cross-checked, and specifying sources for the data; (ii) appropriate methods to analyse the information, again indicating any limitations of those methods in **Colombia** and
- a work plan for the field phase: a list with brief descriptions of activities for in-depth analysis in the field. The Consultants must explain their representativeness¹¹ and the value added of the planned visits.

The field mission cannot start before the Evaluation Manager has approved the desk report.

3.4 Field reporting

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the desk report, as approved by the Reference Group (which includes the Delegation). The work plan and schedule of the mission will be agreed in advance with the Delegation concerned. If during the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the Consultants must ask the approval of the Joint Evaluation Unit before any changes can be applied. At the conclusion of the field mission the Consultants will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation:

- (1) Presentation during a de-briefing meeting with the Delegation; and
- (2) Presentation to the Reference Group shortly after their return from the field.

3.5 Final reports and seminar in the country

3.5.1. The Draft Final Report

The Consultants will submit the draft final report in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference Group must be taken into consideration.

If the Evaluation Manager considers the report to be of sufficient quality (cf. annex 3), he/she will circulate it for comments to the Reference Group. The Reference Group will convene to discuss it in the presence of the Consultants.

¹¹ The representativeness must address the different dimensions (percentage of funds, sample size and choice – diversity, illustration of the chosen interventions ...) and must be mentioned in order to allow a robust evaluation.

Along with the draft final report, the Consultants shall produce a short presentation (PowerPoint) synthesising the main results of the report, following the structure outlined in annex 4. This presentation, the structure of which could also be used for the Consultants' presentation during the seminar, will become an annex of the final synthesis report.

3.5.2. The in-country seminar

The Consultants will make the appropriate amendments based on comments expressed by the Reference Group and the Joint Evaluation Unit. The accepted draft final report will be presented at a seminar in **Colombia**. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to the National Authorities, the Delegation and to all the main stakeholders concerned (EU Member States, representatives of civil society organisations and other donors, etc.).

The Consultants shall prepare a presentation (PowerPoint) for the seminar. This presentation shall be considered as a product of the evaluation in the same way as the reports. For the **seminar** up to 100 copies of the report with annexes on CD-Rom (see annex 2 of the ToR) have to be produced and delivered to the EU Delegation in **Colombia** (the exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Joint Evaluation Unit at least three weeks before the seminar). The electronic version of the report and the annexes has to be provided to the Joint Evaluation Unit. English and Spanish version of the draft final report will be needed; the quantity and the distribution between languages paper copies have to be agreed with the Joint Evaluation Unit, before printing.

Consultants shall produce minutes of the seminar; these minutes will also become a product of the evaluation.

3.5.3. The Final Report

The Consultants will prepare the final report based on the comments expressed at the seminar and on the basis of further comments from the Reference Group, the Delegation and/or the Evaluation Manager. Both the presentation (PowerPoint) synthesising the results of the evaluation and the presentation made at the seminar will be revised in accordance to the final report and annexed to it.

The final report has to be approved by the Joint Evaluation Unit before being printed.

110 copies of the **Final Main Report** must be sent to the Joint Evaluation Unit with an additional 10 reports that include all printed annexes. A CD-Rom with the Final Main Report and annexes has to be added to each printed report (PDF format). English and Spanish version of the draft final report will be needed; the quantity and the distribution between languages paper copies have to be agreed with the Joint Evaluation Unit, before printing.

The evaluators have to hand over in the most appropriate format (electronic or paper) all relevant data gathered during the evaluation.

For publication on internet, the Joint Evaluation Unit must also receive the different versions (if different languages) of the executive summary, both in WORD and PDF format.

The contractor shall submit a methodological note explaining how the quality control was addressed during the evaluation and how the capitalisation of lessons learned has also been addressed.

The Joint Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation (cf. annex 3).

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will be based on a limited number of evaluation questions (up to a maximum of ten), covering seven evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability (5 DAC criteria), coherence and the Commission's value added (2 EC criteria).

Besides the evaluation criteria, evaluation questions will also address: cross-cutting issues, the 3Cs, other key issues.

The evaluation criteria and key issues will be given different emphasizes based on the priority given to them within the evaluation questions.

More information on the evaluation criteria, key issues and on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions can be found in annexes 5, 6 and 7.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND THE MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The Joint Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management of the evaluation, with the assistance of the Reference Group.

Information on the documents referred in annex 1 will be given to the Consultants after the signature of the contract.

THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team must possess a sound knowledge and experience in:

- evaluation methods and techniques in general and, if possible, of evaluation in the field of external relations;
- Colombia and the Andean Community
- Conflict and post conflict countries working experience of at least 3 years
- the following fields: ***Peace and governance, regional and rural development, Rule of law and Justice, Human Rights, and Trade***
- the following language(s): ***English and Spanish, for communication and reports writing.***
- ***Communication and interaction capacity in complex institutional contexts.***

The Joint Evaluation Unit strongly recommends that the evaluation team should include Consultants from the country or the region (notably, but not only, during the field phase) with an in-depth knowledge of key evaluation areas.

Consultants must be independent from the activities evaluated. Conflicts of interests must be avoided.

It is highly recommended that at least the team leader is fully familiar with the Commission's methodological approach (cf. Joint Evaluation Unit's website: [HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/HOW/EVALUATION/INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm)).

TIMING

The indicative framework below has to be filled by the Consultants.

[When drafting the ToR, fill in only the start and end date of the evaluation. Dates for each phase will be specified in the launch note and have to be added to the table below in the final ToR, which are attached to the contract].

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage	Short presentation (intervention logic, EQs and 1 st set of JC)	May 2011	RG Meeting
	Draft Inception Report	June 2011	Optional: Short preparatory visit of the Consultants to the field.
	Final Inception Report	July 2011	A formal exchange of letters between the Consultants and the Commission confirming the final composition of the evaluation team and the final work plan and schedule.
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report	October 2011	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report	Nov 2011	
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
	Presentation	Feb 2011	RG Meeting
Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)			
	1st draft Final report	Apr 2012	RG Meeting
	Revised draft Final report	May 2012	Seminar in Colombia Up to 100 copies of the report with annexes on CD-Rom have to be delivered to the Delegation; an electronic version of the report and the annexes has to be provided to the Joint Evaluation Unit.

	Final Report	June 2012	110 copies of the Final Main Report must be sent to the Joint Evaluation Unit with additional 10 reports printed with all the annexes. A CD-Rom of the Final Main Report and annexes has to be added to each printed copy. The different versions of the executive summary (WORD and PDF) and methodological note (PDF) must be sent.
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The final timing accepted will be annexed to the contract signed.

NB: The timing of activities has to be realistic.

A country level evaluation takes about 12 months between signature of contract and approval of the final report.

COST OF THE EVALUATION

The overall costs include:

- The **evaluation study**;
- 2.5% of the total budget, excluding the costs of the seminar, are to be used for **quality control**; and
- A **seminar** in the country.

The total for these 3 elements must not exceed **€ 200.000**.

NB: The budget for the seminar (fees, per diems and travel) will be presented separately in the launch note.

PAYMENTS MODALITIES

The payments modalities shall be as follows:

- 30% on acceptance of the Inception Report, plus 2.5% of the agreed budget to be used for quality control;
- 50% on acceptance of the Draft Final Report; and
- the balance on reception of: hard copies of the accepted final report; the methodological note on the quality control system; the list of all the documents red; and data collected and any databases built.

Seminar related costs are to be invoiced and paid separately.

ANNEX 1: indicative documentation for the evaluation

General documentation

- Communications of the Commission; and
- Various regulations.

Country

- CRIS¹² (information on the projects and ROM¹³) and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;
- Cooperation strategies;
- Conclusions of the Mid-term and End-of-Term Reviews;
- Key government planning and policy documents;
- Projects evaluation reports; and
- Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, financial backers, etc.

The four following documents are to be provided to the Consultants:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;
- A methodological note from Eureval concerning the North-South approach to country level evaluations;
- Template for Cover page; and
- An example of an executive summary (currently from the Mozambique evaluation).

In addition, the Consultants will have to consult the documentation available on the internet (DAC/OECD and EU Inventory, if necessary) as well as the documentation listed, or available within the Joint Evaluation Unit (AIDCO/0/3 Library).

The secretary (Christiane Oris, CHRISTIANE.ORIS@EC.EUROPA.EU) will send to each Evaluation Manager a list of references to all necessary documents, which will then be sent onto the Consultants.

¹² Common RELEX Information System

¹³ Results Oriented Monitoring

ANNEX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the report is:

Final report

- Executive summary (1);
- Context of the evaluation;
- Answers to the evaluation questions;
- Conclusions (2); and
- Recommendations (3).

Length: the final report must be kept short (70 pages maximum excluding annexes). Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

(1) Executive summary

The executive summary of evaluation report should have a maximum of 5 pages. The template and structure for the executive summary are as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the challenges and the objectives of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on the projects visited, the interviews completed, the questionnaires sent, the focus groups, etc. have to be listed);
- d) The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues on one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand, have to be clearly explained;
- e) 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified; and
- f) 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their priority.

Points a) to c) should take 1 to 2 pages.

Points d) to f) should not take more than 3 pages.

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectoral and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) have to be explained in detail;
- The chapter on "Conclusions" has to contain a paragraph or a sub-chapter with the 3 to 5 principal conclusions presented in order of importance; and

- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify subjects, for which there are good practices, and the subjects, for which it is necessary to think about the modifications or re-orientations.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations have to be linked to the conclusions without being a direct copy of them;
- Recommendations have to be treated on a hierarchical basis and prioritised within the various clusters (groups) of presentation selected;
- Recommendations have to be realistic, operational and feasible. As far as it is practicable, the possible conditions of implementation have to be specified; and
- The chapter on "Recommendations" has to contain a sub-chapter, or a specific paragraph corresponding to the paragraph with the 3 to 5 principal conclusions. Therefore, for each conclusion, options for action and the conditions linked to each action as well as the likely implications should be set out.

Annexes (non exhaustive)

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- Synthetic presentation of the main results of the evaluation (5 slides per evaluation question).

NOTE ON THE EDITING OF REPORTS

- The final report must:
 - be consistent, concise and clear;
 - be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
 - be free of linguistic errors;
 - include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
 - contain one (or several) summaries presenting the main ideas. For example, the answers to the evaluation questions and the main conclusions could be summarised and presented in a box.
- The executive summary must be very short (max. 5 pages);
- The final version of the report must be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The font must be easy to read (indicative size of the font: Times New Roman 12);
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- The main report must not exceed 70 pages including the cover page, the table of content, the lists of annexes and abbreviations;
- The content must have a good balance between main report and annexes; and
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable due to storage problems.

The Cover page must use the template mentioned in annex 1.

Please note that:

- The Consultants are responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original; and
- All data produced in the evaluation are property of the Commission.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT grid

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 4: STRUCTURE OF THE (POWERPOINT) PRESENTATION SYNTHESISING THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT

1. The presentation shall comprise not more than five slides for each evaluation question and shall be structured as follows:
 - a) The first slide will recall the (potential) link between the question and the synthetic logical diagram(s) of impact;
 - b) The second slide will present us with the reasoning chain indicating, for each EQ, the selected Judgement Criteria and Indicators (accompanied, when relevant, by target levels), as agreed during the structuring stage of the evaluation;
 - c) The third slide will display the evaluators' findings, following the same structure as in b);
 - d) The fourth slide shall present the limitations of the demonstration and of the findings; and
 - e) If need be, some explanatory text may be added in a fifth slide.
2. In addition, further slides will be added for overall conclusions and recommendations.

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ISSUES

(1) Definitions (or links leading to the definitions) of the **five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria** (sometimes adapted to the specific context of the Commission) can be found in the glossary page of the Joint Evaluation Unit's website, at the following address:

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EUROPEAID/EVALUATION/METHODOLOGY/GLOSSARY/GLO_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/evaluation/methodology/glossary/glo_en.htm)

(2) As regards **coherence** (considered as a specific Commission's evaluation criterion) and the **3Cs**, their meaning and definition can be found in Annex 6.

(3) **Value added of the Commission's interventions:** The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

- 1) The Commission has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;
- 2) The Commission has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The Commission's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

ANNEX 6: NOTE ON THE CRITERION OF COHERENCE AND ON THE 3Cs

Practice has shown that the use of the word "COHERENCE" brings a lot of questions from both Consultants and Evaluation Managers. This situation arises from the use of the same word "COHERENCE" in two different contexts.

Indeed, coherence is one of the two evaluation criteria that the Commission is using in addition to the 5 criteria from DAC/OECD but coherence is also a specific concept in the development policy, as defined in the Maastricht Treaty. The definitions of the same word in the two different contexts do not overlap and can lead to misinterpretation. To solve this problem the following decision has been taken.

Decision:

The definitions of relevance and coherence from Commission's budget glossary must be used for the evaluation criteria¹⁴:

- **Relevance:** the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed;
- **Coherence:** the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other intervention with similar objectives, in particular within the Commission's external assistance policies; and
- **The notion of complementarity as evaluation criteria has to be deleted.**

The definition of the 3Cs has to be given with reference to the Maastricht Treaty modified by the Amsterdam Treaty (articles 177 up to 181, to be adapted if necessary with the Lisbon Treaty):

Coordination (article 180):

The Community and the Member States will coordinate their policies on development cooperation and will consult each other on their aid programmes including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States will contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.

The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1.

Complementarity (article 177):

The Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation, which is complementary to those pursued by Member States, shall foster: (.....)¹⁵

Coherence (article 178):

¹⁴ According to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms 'relevance and coherence' as Commission's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

¹⁵ The Lisbon Treaty foresees reciprocal relations between the Community and the Member States and not anymore univocal direction Member States towards the Commission.

DRN

The Community shall take into account of the objectives referred to in article 177 (Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation) in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.

The 3Cs have to be dealt with as key issues for the Community policy in development cooperation and have never been seen as evaluation criteria.

ANNEX 7: PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Main principles to follow when asking evaluations questions (EQ)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQ to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQ should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
 - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues, 3Cs and other key issues, which should be covered as far as possible in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
 - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
 - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQ should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
 - Avoid too wide questions where sub-questions are needed (questions à tiroirs); and
 - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.

(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
 - Check if all words are useful;
 - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
 - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQ must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above).
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.

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ANNEX 3: LIST OF PEOPLE MET

DURING THE DESK PHASE

Name	Position
Thierry DUDERMEL	European Union Delegation (EUD) former Head of cooperation section
Ivo HOEFKENS	European Union Delegation (EUD) Head of cooperation section
Yamil ABDALA	EUD Cooperation Section
Manuel DE RIVERA	EUD Cooperation Section
Valerie JORDAN	EUD Cooperation Section
Ana María MOJICA	EUD Cooperation Section
Johny ARIZA	EUD Cooperation Section
Jamil CLAUDE	Young expert
Pedro ALONSO	EUD Head of Thematic lines' cooperation Section
Susana FERNÁNDEZ	EUD Thematic lines' cooperation Section
Marcela SALAZAR	EUD Thematic lines' cooperation Section
Frank PORTE	EUD Head of regional cooperation Section
Silvia FALLA	EUD Regional cooperation Section
Johny ARIZA MILANES	EUD Regional cooperation Section
Diana SAMPER	EUD Political section
Pedro Luis ROJO	ECHO
Christoph WIESNER	EEAS Colombia Desk
Diego MALDONADO	National Planning department (DNP)
Sergio GUARÍN	DNP – Peace and development group
Sandra ALZATE	Acción Social, Director of International cooperation
Arturo GÓMEZ	Acción Social, Advisor
Beatriz MEJÍA	Acción Social, Advisor in charge of EU cooperation
Ana María URIBE	Director for EU cooperation, Ministry of Justice and Home affairs
Carolina JAIMES	EU cooperation , Ministry of Justice and Home affairs
Elio Fabio ECHEVERRY	EU cooperation , Ministry of Justice and Home affairs
Jorge SALGADO	EU cooperation , Ministry of Justice and Home affairs
Magdalena ÁLVAREZ	EU cooperation , Ministry of Justice and Home affairs
Clementina GIRALDO	Director for MSME, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism
Peter HAUSCHNIK	CERCAPAZ Coordinator, German cooperation - GIZ
Miguel GONZÁLEZ	Agencia española de la cooperación (Aecid)
Karin OLFOSSON	Cooperation advisor, Swedish Embassy

DURING THE FIELD PHASE

Date	Time	Organization	Name / Role
30	14-16		TA teams of DRPE I, DRPE II & NTP
31	9-11	EUD	See desk list.
31	11-12:45	Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación APC	Maria Leonor HERNANDEZ Arturo GOMEZ Juanita OLARTE Natalia
31	16-18:45	OSC - DDHH	Alejandro MATOS Country director, Intermon OXFAM Natalia SEGURA Intermon OXFAM Carolina MUNAR Comisión Colombiana de juristas Sol Natalia CEIVALDOS Comisión Colombiana de juristas Federico ANDREU Comisión Colombiana de juristas Alinio URIBE Colectivo de Abogados Javier GIRADLDO CINEP, Programa por la Paz Johanna HERNANDEZ CINEP, Programa por la Paz Sylvain LEFEVRE Peaces brigades International, Strategy advisor Sián STEPHEN Peaces brigades International, Fund raising Mildrey CORRALES CCEEU, Coordination Colombia-Europe-US Alberto YEPES CCEEU, Coordination Colombia-Europe-US
31	9-11	Oriente Antioqueño	Focus groups on the following interventions: 1. Sujetos políticos en Derecho y Deberes Ciudadanos 2. Planeación participativa para el desarrollo local y subregional 3. Reducción de las condiciones de vulnerabilidad
31	11- 17	Oriente Antioqueño	Focus group: Fortalecimiento de la base productiva regional
31	17-19	CEAM – Oriente Antioqueño	Team CEAM – Red de Biocomercio y Mercados Justos – PET Productivo
1	8:30-10:30 y 14:00 -14:30	EUD	Frank Porte, Yamil Abdalah Carlo Natale, Consejero Político
1	8-10	Alcaldía Marinilla	Elected mayor
1	11-12	Alcaldía Rionegro	Elected mayor
1	14-16	Prodepaz	Father Miguel Ángel Salazar (executive director of PRODEPAZ)
1	14:00-15:00	ACNUR	Andrés Celis, Protection officer Angela Carvajalino, programme officer
1	15:30-17:00	DIAL	Maria Cristiana Díaz, OXFAM Agustín Jiménez Cuello, PCS Sylvain Lefebre, PBI Sylvain Mognot, PBI César Grajales, Diakonia
2	9-16	INTERMON Oxfam – CINEP	Rosa Fanny Soto, Aproviaci Luz Valencia, Aproviaci Maria Orozco, Aproviaci Fredy Hoavy, Aproviaci Vera samudio, CINEP Natalia Segue, IO Diana Montealegre, IO Jorge Jimenez, PRIDEPAZ

			Maria Giraldo, PRIDEPAZ
2	15:30- 17:15	LP III final evaluation team	Massimo Barnini, TL
3	16-17	Prodepaz	Project visit: Protección y promoción de los DDHH, democracia y Estado de Derecho en Colombia
4	9:30 -12:00	Ministerio de comercio	Carlo Cainazca, Coordinador Myriam Zuluaga, Dirección Mypimes Adriana Carol, Dirección Mypimes Delsy Ingrid Salazar, Dirección Mypimes Nidia Ramirez, Direcccion Mypimes
4	15.00-16	EUD	AM Mujica
4	8 :00-9 :00	MinJusticia	Ana María Uribe
4	9 :00-11:00	MinJusticia	Alfonso Chamie, Defensoría del Pueblo María Fernanda Lastro, Fiscalía General Hernando Torres, CSJ
4	11:00-13 :00	MinJusticia	Amparo Ramírez, Fiscalía General María Piamba, Fiscalía General Patricia Luna, Defensoría del Pueblo Miguel Samper, MinJusticia María Fernanda, Fiscalía General
4	16 :00-18 :00	ACNUR	Manuel Oviedo
5	9-11	Red Adelco	RedAdelco Martha Ballesteros Janeth Bougrd Diego Orostegui Zoilo Pallares
5	10-12	RedPRODEPAZ	Sergio Guarín, executive director
5	14-18	Min Comercio	Maria Leonor Hernandez, APC Angela Parra, Superintendencia Industria y Comercio (SIC) Juanita de Castro, SIC José Luis Londono, SIC Alejandro Giraldo Lopez, SIC Pilar Ortiz, Proyecto ATC Faryde Carlier, SIC Pablo Márquez, SIC Hernan Darío Alzate, SIC Carlos Eduardo Porro, SIC
5	8:30-10:00	EUD	Asier Santillana Jamil Claude
5	10:00-11:30	EUD	Pedro Alonso
5	14:30-16:00	EUD	Manuel de Rivera
5	16 :30-18 :00	FEDES	Daniel Manrique
6	9-11	Member States	Gunnar Schneider, 1st Secretary, Embassy of Germany Harman Idema, Counsellor, Head of Dev Cooperation & Economic Affairs, Embassy of The Netherlands Fernando Rey, Deputy Coordinator, AECID

6	11:15-11 :40	EUD	Carlo Natale, Political advisor
6	14 :30 - 16	Departamento Nacional de Planeación - DNP	Diego Maldonado, Coordinator Grupo Desarrollo y Paz Maria Pia A, Asistant
6	16 – 17:30	Departamento Nacional de Planeación - DNP	Maritza Pomares José Osvaldo Espinosa
6	11:00-13:00	OACNUDH	Todd Juan Monge Cristina Ramirez
6	14:00-16:00	ACR	Joshua Mitrotti Maria Cerón de Sousa
6	16:00-18:00	DPS	Laura García
7	11-12:30	APC	Beatriz Mejía (former Acción Social, now responsible for Eurosocietal)
7	16-18	FIMA	FIMA (Feria Internacional del Medio Ambiente) Reunión Susana Fernández
8	8:11:00	EUD	See desk list
18	13:40-14:50	Member States	Karin Olofsson, Embassy of Sweden

ANNEX 4: NATIONAL CONTEXT

1. GEOGRAPHY

Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the north by the Caribbean Sea; to the northwest by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The country lies within the tropics. Climate and land use vary greatly according to altitude and its geography contain five main natural regions: i) the Andes mountain range region; ii) the Pacific Ocean coastal region; iii) the Caribbean Sea coastal region; iv) the Llanos (plains/prairies), which were used to raise cattle, but are now the main oil-producing region and v) the Amazon Rainforest region.

The heartland of economic activity lies between the cordilleras in the temperate valleys in the centre of the country, where most of the coffee crop is grown, and the Cauca and Magdalena river valleys, the country's richest agricultural regions and the main sugar-producing area.

Colombia's territory is comprised of 1 138 910 km² of land; with a population of over 46 million people. It is the third largest country in South America, after Brazil and Mexico. There are also four medium-sized cities with populations of more than 500,000 located near to these regional centres. According to the 2005 census, the urban population accounts for 75% of total population.

The age profile of the population is relatively young, with only 6% older than 64 years and 30% below 15 years of age. The population is of mixed origin and is overwhelmingly urban. Indigenous communities represent around 2% of the population¹⁶.

2. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Nowadays, the country is a middle-income country, ranking 79th out of 169 countries in the 2010 Human Development index (HDI)¹⁷.

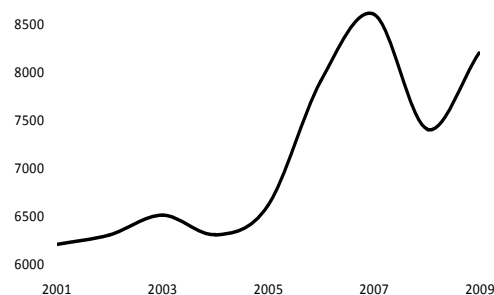
Figure 1 shows the evolution of GDP per capita in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). This value increased between 2001 and 2009, with the most significant change occurring between 2004 and 2007. GDP per capital increased considerably between 2005 and 2007.

MAP 1: MAP OF COLOMBIA



Source: the Economist Intelligence Unit, 2008

FIGURE 1: GDP PER CAPITA IN PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP) DOLLARS, 2000



Y-axis represents PPP value of the dollar
 Source: Index Mundi

FIGURE 2: GROWTH OF THE GDP AND POVERTY

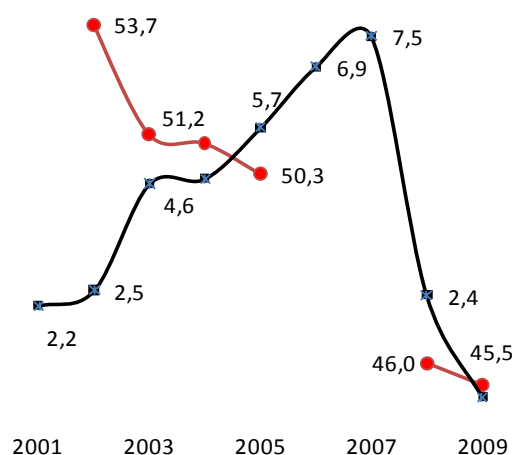
¹⁶ Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, www.dane.gov.co. INCIDENCE (%) (2001-2009)

¹⁷ International Human Development Indicators 2010. UNDP, Colombia.

Figure 2 summarizes Colombia's Growth Domestic Product evolution between 2001 and 2009. Additionally, it shows the declining trend of poverty incidence during the same time period.

The Colombian economy has enjoyed relatively good growth rates. The latest crisis presented itself in 1999. Between 2000 and 2009, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate has averaged 4.2%. Mining / oil, finance, and trade have experienced the main growth during this time period. This is, therefore, a result of a *speculative* and *primary* economy, with symptoms of *Dutch Disease*. From the macro perspective, the dimensions associated with Dutch disease are: appreciation of the exchange rate, loss of competitiveness and imbalance of the current account. The dynamic of trade is directly related to the appreciation of the peso, now that a large part of goods are imported. The financial prosperity brought about by oil and minerals has given rise to events that can easily hinder growth and employment.

The economic boom of 2007 was tied to the prosperity created by oil, carbon, and mining; and is a reflection of a progressive resurgence of the primary state of economic activity. Colombia is not advancing towards industrial development. The nature of the exports is not industrial, but result from natural resources. Santos's Development Plan *Prosperidad para Todos. Más Empleo, Menos Pobreza y Más Seguridad*¹⁸, acknowledges that the Colombian economy is not industrialized and continues to depend on the extraction of natural resources.



Black: GDP

Red: Poverty incidence. No information was available for 2006 and 2007. Data was lost with the modifications of the methodology of home surveys (Mesepe 2009).

Source: Dane, Mesepe (2009).

TABLE 1: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (2000-2010) - COLOMBIA - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	2.160	333	78	102	1.139	1.391	-143	-824	470,5	1.665	1.468
Commercial group											
Aladi	59,0	527,5	-170,8	-880,8	-183,5	-573,8	-1.890,5	-403,1	1.349,7	420,1	-2.893,1
Andean community	657,6	1.453,3	977,9	460,8	1.424,9	2.009,0	705,2	719,8	759,1	637,6	1.245,0
MERCOSUR	-268,7	-561,2	-738,4	-904,1	-1.069,1	-1.468,8	-2.070,3	-2.373,6	-2.222,6	-2.337,3	-2.460,9
G-3	120,6	700,8	55,2	-343,6	126,4	-137,9	-352,3	1.454,1	2.581,8	-1.694,8	-1.924,5
European Union	-17,1	-318,6	-105,4	-292,7	116,5	69,4	66,5	552,2	-239,8	-210,4	-397,8
Countries											
Estados Unidos	2.879,0	1.336,7	1.384,2	1.782,3	1.816,1	2.815,8	3.115,6	2.327,8	3.312,3	3.856,9	6.935,2
Venezuela	407,0	994,8	386,6	7,7	596,2	934,5	1.263,4	3.906,0	4.951,1	3.521,6	1.131,5
Perú	235,0	127,2	200,9	211,5	301,3	378,2	194,2	220,1	154,7	191,6	376,7
Chile	-43,5	-70,6	-78,8	-86,2	-69,5	-41,6	-217,9	-245,6	189,6	78,0	219,3
Ecuador	164,3	407,3	475,9	385,2	619,4	812,9	559,7	563,6	712,7	582,7	1.010,0
Japón	-281,3	-344,4	-384,8	-404,3	-342,8	-324,6	-550,0	-740,5	-700,0	-444,2	-575,9
Alemania	-28,9	-88,7	-153,3	-326,2	-375,2	-394,4	75,0	-594,0	-851,5	-919,6	-1.344,7

¹⁸ *Prosperity for all. More Employment, Less Poverty, and More Security*, National development Department (DNP), 2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
México	-286,4	-294,0	-331,5	-351,4	-469,8	-1.072,4	-1.615,7	-2.451,8	-2.369,3	-1.663,4	-3.055,9
Canadá	-112,1	-159,7	-82,5	-154,6	-182,5	-46,7	-174,4	-317,8	-398,5	-240,2	-220,2
Brasil	-190,4	-370,9	-487,4	-622,9	-750,0	-1.131,1	-1.572,4	-1.778,9	-1.537,1	-1.453,0	-1.207,6
China	-289,9	-407,2	-453,4	-546,1	-820,0	-1.226,2	-1.558,5	-2.236,6	-3.725,4	-2.529,5	-3.061,0
Others countries	-292,4	-797,4	-397,6	207,8	816,4	686,9	337,8	523,4	732,0	684,4	1.261,5

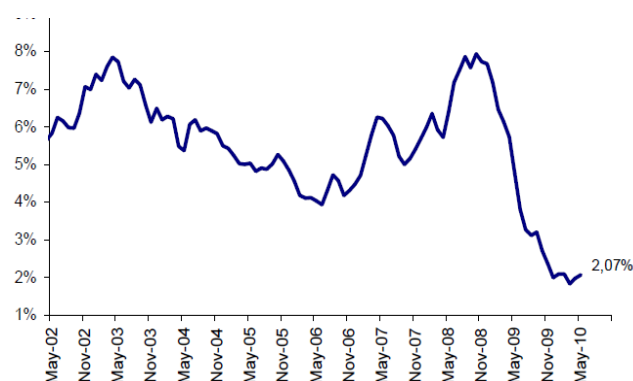
Source: Dane

Thanks to high prices of oil and carbon, Colombia's current account balance has stayed positive. Colombia's major exports are commodities and are mostly natural resources: oil, carbon, gold, minerals, coffee, and flowers. Industrial, agricultural, and livestock products make up only a small amount of the country's exports, and these products are primarily sold in Venezuela. It is important to note that the account surplus has not been significant throughout the decade, as imports have

increased at nearly the same rate as exports. In fact, Colombia has experienced trade deficits several years. Colombia maintains a surplus with the United States, while it experienced deficits in its trade with the European Union between 2008 and 2010.

The rate of inflation has decreased significantly in the previous decade, and has stayed below 3% the last three years. It is interesting to note that this low inflation rate has been accompanied by a relatively expansionary monetary policy. The Colombian *peso's* appreciation has helped combat inflation.

FIGURE 3: ANNUAL INFLATION



Source: National bank

FIGURE 4: TOTAL DEBT, PUBLIC SECTOR (PERCENTAGE OF GDP)



Blue: Total debt
Orange: Net debt

Source: Ministry of Finance

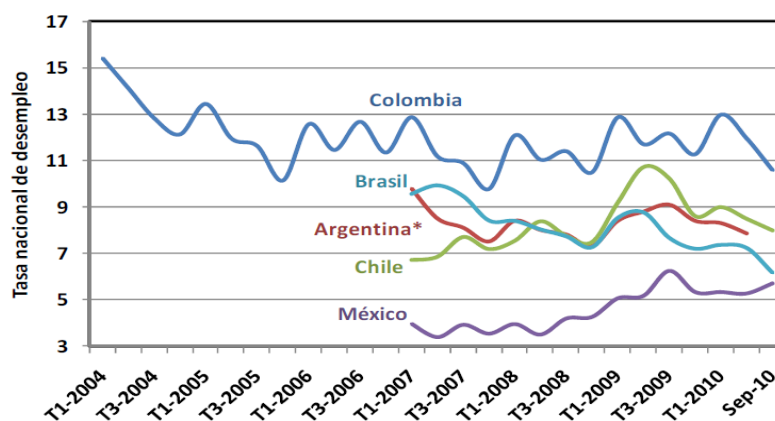
These inflation results have created an optimistic mentality around the stability of the Colombian economy. Risk rating agencies have also shared this outlook of the Colombian economy. In less than 6 months, Colombia has received *investment grade* ratings from Moody's, Standard & Poors, and Fitch Ratings.

The consolidated debt balance of the public sector has decreased since 2002 and 2007. Above all, external debt has also decreased. Internal debt has behaved very differently, as it has systematically increased.

Despite continuous declarations from the government and the new Development Plan—in favour of the consolidation of employers and an industrial stimulus—the nation still does not follow the path proposed by Kaldor¹⁹, for whom the stability and sustainability of the economy ultimately depend on the industrial dynamic.

Extraction/mining are not employment intensive sectors. The GDP growth has not been accompanied by a proportionate drop in the rate of unemployment²⁰. Figure 5 comparing Colombia's unemployment rate to other nations in Latin America is conclusive: unemployment is decreasing very slowly, and remains higher (with an average of 14.1%) than other countries in the region.

FIGURE 5: THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT - COLOMBIA AND OTHERS COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA (2004-2010)



Source: DNP (2010, p. 14)

The figure comparing Colombia's unemployment rate to other nations in Latin America is conclusive: unemployment is decreasing very slowly, and remains higher than other countries in the region.

Colombia's troubles in converting GDP growth into employment helps to explain its high poverty incidence (45.5% in 2009).

TABLE 2: LABOUR MARKET - 13 AREAS (2002-2009)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Participation rate	64.8	65.0	63.6	63.3	62.0	61.8	62.6	64.6
Rate of employment	53.4	54.2	53.8	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.3	56.2
Rate of unemployment	17.6	16.6	15.3	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0
Poblac.	17.806	18.082	18.356	18.628	18.895	19.162	19.428	19.694
Desoc.	1.579	1.520	1.398	1.290	1.196	1.069	1.119	1.323

Source: Mesep (2009)

¹⁹ The Kaldor's growth Laws say :

1. The growth of the GDP is positively related to the growth of the manufacturing sector. This is perhaps better stated in terms of GDP growth being faster the greater the excess of growth of industrial growth relative to GDP growth: that is when the share of industry in GDP is rising.
2. The productivity of the manufacturing sector is positively related the growth of the manufacturing sector
3. The productivity of the non-manufacturing sector is positively related to the growth of the manufacturing sector.

²⁰ Okun's Law, or a direct correlation between GDP growth and reduction in unemployment rate, has not been fulfilled in Colombia.

The characteristics of the labour market are well demonstrated in the table above, which highlights the evolution of the primary employment indicators of the 13 major metropolitan areas. From 2002 to 2009, unemployment rate went from 17.6% to 13%. This four point reduction is small for two reasons: first, it represents the unemployment rate of the 13 major metropolitan areas of the country; and second, the corresponding GDP rate during this same time period was considerably larger.

Colombia witnessed a significant increase in financial savings, which it has not been able to convert into investments and employment. Pension funds contain more than \$85 trillion, and the *Banco de la República* [Colombia's central bank] has reserves greater than US\$35 billion. These resources could be used for the consolidation of infrastructure and stimulate demand.

Internal markets have not been consolidated. The agricultural/livestock farming sector has significantly deteriorated. Endogenous progress which would result from an economic policy centered on regional development is noticeably absent. Uribe's administrations excessively relied on the benefits of liberalization, but instead of establishing a current account surplus, the deficit intensified during his mandate. Colombia is an import-dependent nation and has yet to resolve the structural problems (credit, transportation and land) that limit integration of the urban and rural sectors. The government of President Santos has put emphasis in the competitiveness, but still there is no clarity on the form the farming sector can be placed at the same level of Europe and the United States. In 2008, the National Council for Socio Economic policy (CONPES) approved the National Policy for Competitiveness and Productivity. The Document identifies fifteen action Plans²¹ to develop a National Competitiveness Policy. In 2010, CONPES approved a New Policy to improve the competitiveness of the Colombian dairy sector, by reducing production costs and enhancing productivity. Despite the analytical efforts of these documents, a clear strategy is not observed to recover the productivity and the competitiveness of agriculture.

The 2010 Development Plan *Prosperity for All, More Employment, Less Poverty, and More Security*, demonstrates the regional inequality and lack of convergence. The regional gaps have intensified. The disparity between the rural and urban sectors intensified during Uribe's administrations (refer to table 3). In 2002 the difference was 29 points. ($69.3-40.3=29$), and in 2009 it was 33.7 points ($64.3-30.6=33.7$).

There has also been a lack of convergences between the cities, and disparities in income and social conditions continue to increase²².

Santos's intentions in modifying the distribution of royalties show signs of change. The new distributions would favour intergenerational, social, and regional equality. Additionally, the *Ley orgánica de ordenamiento territorial* [Organic Law of Territorial Regulations] (Loot) is an advancement from a territorial perspective, albeit a timid one. If well applied, it could improve the coordination between municipalities and departments. It is speculated that the Loot will give priority to projects with regional vocation in the exposition of motives. The law seeks to stimulate the different methods of association between municipalities and departments, with the aim of guaranteeing that transfers of royalties that have regional impacts.

The territorial inequality has gone hand in hand with the inequality of distribution of income and wealth. In some regions (20% of the municipalities), land concentration is very large (with a Gini coefficient greater than 0.8). The last official data on the Gini of incomes is 0.564. Meanwhile, the country has not reverted to taxes as a means of distribution. Taxation levels are low (only 14% of GDP) and are not progressive.

²¹ The fifteen action Plans identified are as follows: world-class service sector, labour productivity, agricultural competitiveness, formal enterprises, formal employment, science technology and innovation, education and labour skills, energy and extractive infrastructure, logistic infrastructure and transport, financial development, simplifying tax system, compliance with contracts, environmental sustainability, business enabling environment.

²² BONET Jaime., MEISEL Adolfo, 2007. "Polarización del Ingreso per Cápita Departamental en Colombia, 1975-2000", *Ensayos sobre Política Económica*, vol. 25, no. 54, jun., pp. 12-43)

3. SOCIAL BACKGROUND

According to the 2011 Human Development Report of the United Nations, inequality continues to be an important problem for Colombia. The country has one of the worst distributions (of income and wealth) in Latin America.

As can be observed from Table 3 below, between 2002 and 2009 the poverty incidence decreased: at a national level from 53.7% to 45.5%²³. While this is a positive trend, it is important to note that this reduction has been inferior to the average reduction of Latin America (Cepal 2009), with Colombia underperforming the rest of the countries in the region.

Social conditions have deteriorated, especially in rural zones. Between 2002 and 2009 the gap between the 13 metropolitan areas and the remaining (primarily rural) has amplified. As mentioned before, in 2002 the disparity was 29 points, and in 2009, 33.7 points, therefore the reduction of poverty in the remaining areas has been considerably less than in the 13 metropolitan areas. The gap between the metropolitan areas is very big. For example, Bucaramanga (18.5%) and Manizales (45.4%) in 2009.

TABLE 3: POVERTY INCIDENCE (%) BY POVERTY LINE (PL) - 13 METROPOLITAN AREAS, REMAINING, TOTAL COUNTRY (2002-2005, 2008-2009)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009
Bucaramanga	39.9	39.3	36.7	39.2	24.7	18.5
Bogotá	35.7	35.5	32.5	31.2	22.5	22.0
Villavicencio	36.5	36.2	32.3	37.8	29.2	31.2
Ibagué	40.2	40.8	43.6	43.7	34.4	31.6
Cali	33.3	33.8	31.7	32.7	30.1	32.6
Cúcuta	45.8	48.7	47.4	49.0	32.2	33.6
Cartagena	43.2	35.4	34.2	31.5	35.8	36.0
Medellín	49.7	46.9	43.3	45.1	38.5	38.4
Pasto	42.3	42.9	41.5	43.7	35.8	39.8
Montería	47.1	49.9	48.7	47.8	41.7	40.6
Barranquilla	41.6	46.6	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.7
Pereira	44.1	42.1	39.7	42.1	40.3	42.8
Manizales	54.8	54.7	56.1	55.6	44.7	45.4
13 áreas	40.3	40.0	37.2	37.4	30.7	30.6
Resto -remaining	69.3	65.5	68.2	67.0	65.2	64.3
Colombia	53.7	51.2	51.0	50.3	46.0	45.5

Source: Mesep (2009)

To decrease poverty, the Plan insists on the relevance of growth, productivity, and competitiveness, but does not give sufficient importance to the so-called pro-poor growth²⁴. From this perspective, it is necessary that growth be accompanied by policies that favour the distribution of income and wealth for it to effectively combat poverty.

²³ In Colombia, the poverty line was in 2008, \$269.362, monthly per capita (US\$150).

²⁴ Kakwani, Khandker and Son 2004

The Plan does not give enough importance to the distribution issues nor does it consider relevant that growth be pro-poor. The short-term vision of the Plan will not allow Colombia to overcome the poverty trap. In any case, the emphasis that has been placed on the agriculture/livestock farming is positive, and should improve the living conditions of the poor rural citizens. Notwithstanding, it is important to remember that the appreciation of the *peso* stimulates imports. Between 2002 and 2010 imports of basic nourishments increased from 1 million to 8 million tons per year. The recovery of production and income in rural areas must be accompanied by changes in the macro economic landscape.

Although the percentage of people that live in "indigencia" ²⁵ conditions decreased between 2002 and 2005 (see table 4), it is worrisome that it increased from 15.7% and 17.8% between 2005 and 2008. Poverty increased after GDP reached its highest levels. Given the fact that "indigencia" is directly linked with nutrition and hunger, total elimination of extreme poverty should be a priority.

The difficult situation facing the people in rural areas has become more evident with the armed conflict and displacement. Figure 6 shows this cycle. The peak was reached in 2002, when 357,996 people were displaced individually, and 100,406 in mass numbers. In the previous 2 years, displacement has decreased. There are high expectations over the results that may be realized due to the new Victim's Law. The government is hoping that the recovery of lands will contribute to the peace process. Notwithstanding, drug trafficking persists in Colombia, which has become the dynamic incentive of war.

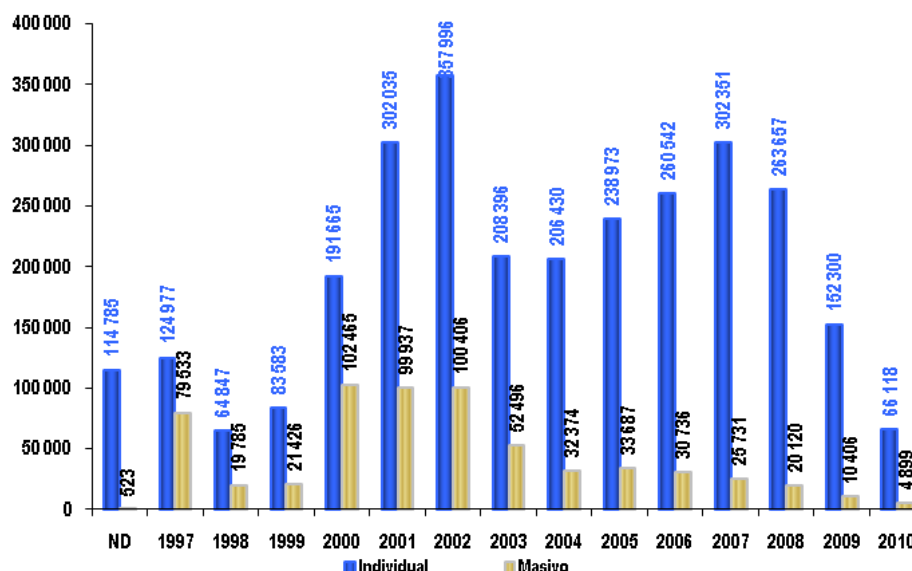
TABLE 4: "INDIGENCIA" (MISERY) INCIDENCE (%) - 13 CITIES, REMAINING, TOTAL COUNTRY (2002-2005, 2008-2009)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009
Bucaramanga	6.5	6.0	5.4	6.3	3.3	2.2
Bogotá	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	3.9	4.1
Villavicencio	7.6	7.4	5.3	7.5	6.0	6.5
Pasto	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.3	6.9	7.1
Ibagué	10.6	11.3	12.7	11.8	9.0	7.2
Cúcuta	11.0	12.9	12.6	11.2	6.7	7.7
Montería	12.8	13.9	11.3	12.0	8.8	8.3
Pereira	7.1	6.4	5.7	6.8	7.9	8.7
Cartagena	11.7	8.0	8.6	5.6	8.9	8.9
Cali	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.1	8.9	9.8
Barranquilla	10.0	12.0	9.4	9.2	10.5	9.9
Medellín	12.3	11.6	9.4	9.0	9.2	10.2
Manizales	12.1	12.8	14.2	13.3	12.7	11.7
13 areas	9.4	9.1	8.1	7.4	6.8	7.1
Resto-remaining	32.5	27.0	28.9	27.4	32.6	29.1
Colombia	19.7	17.0	17.0	15.7	17.8	16.4

Source: Mesepe (2009)

²⁵ In Colombia, the "indigencia" (misery) ligne was in 2008, \$116.570, monthly per capita (US\$65).

FIGURE 6 : FORCED DISPLACEMENT (INDIVIDUAL Y MASSIVE)



Source: Acción Social

Regional inequality is noteworthy. The Living Condition Index (ICV), which includes 12 variables related to quality of life, proves the regional imbalance. A higher ICV score indicates higher quality of life. In Bogota, the ICV is 79.7; in Valle, 67.6; in the Oriental zone it is 67.5; in Antioquia, 64; in the Central zone, 63.9; in the Atlantic zone, 62.3; and in the Pacific, 50.5.

Table 5 summarizes the current state of the *Sistema General en Salud y Seguridad Social* [General System of Health and Security] (Sgsss). Between 2002 and 2008, participation of the affiliated contribution systems decreased from 53% to 42%. In contrast, those affiliated with subsidiary systems increased from 47% to 58%. These circumstances are forcing the funding of the Sgsss to move towards the public model. Therefore, it is vital to return to funding the Sgsss through general taxation. It is not logical to continue to pretend that contributions from the salaried employees are still the primary source of funding for health and social security, now that the labour market has become more informal, and continuously requires less and less resources originating in the public sector.

TABLE 5: EVOLUTION OF NUMBER OF PEOPLE (AND PERCENTAGE) AFFILIATED TO THE CONTRIBUTION AND SUBSIDIED PROGRAMS - SGSSS (2002-2008)

	Contributivo	Subsidiado	Total Afiliados	Contributivo	Subsidiado	Total Afiliados
2002	13,165,463	11,444,003	24,609,466	53%	47%	100%
2003	13,805,201	11,867,947	25,673,148	54%	46%	100%
2004	14,857,250	15,553,474	30,410,724	49%	51%	100%
2005	15,533,582	18,581,410	34,114,992	46%	54%	100%
2006	16,029,505	20,107,223	36,136,728	44%	56%	100%
2007	17,006,391	21,606,812	38,613,203	44%	56%	100%
2008	17,234,265	23,601,000	40,835,265	42%	58%	100%

Source: Espitia (2010, p. 14)

In health and social security matters, Uribe fell into an unsolvable contradiction: trust in funding through contribution systems -formal labour market -, while, at the same time, creating the incentives to deformalize the labour market. The contribution system's resources have decreased, and it is still not decisively accepted that funding for health and social security must be anchored in public resources. The Santos's government prepares an important reform to the social security system that would aim to reduce the salary contributions and increase the governmental transfers.

Although Santos's Development Plan does accept that the funding of the Sgsss should lean once more towards taxes, the method is neither clear nor direct. According to the *Plan*, the government would recognize the contribution that companies make for young employees between 18 and 25 years old as a part of their income tax. This type of solution is incomplete because it has not been accepted that health and social security be financed by general taxes. The alternative in the *Plan* has an additional

difficulty: it does not resolve the employment problem and is a timid response to the necessity that health and social security revert to general taxes.

4. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

The evolution of the human rights situation in Colombia in the period 2002-2011 has been closely related to the country's protracted armed conflict involving the state and several illegal non-state armed groups. The latter included the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and a diverse set of paramilitary and new illegal armed groups (NIAGs). NIAGs emerged in many parts of Colombia after the government of Alvaro Uribe (2002-2010) concluded the demobilization of numerous elements of the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC), a paramilitary umbrella organization, in mid-2006. However, the AUC's demobilization was rightly criticized by observers in and outside of Colombia for lacking transparency and failing to undo the system of paramilitary de facto rule that had been established in many parts of the country, at times with the support of members of the state's armed forces and sectors of the political class. Particularly in the first six to seven years of the reporting period, a number of factors impacted negatively on the human rights situation in the country. Some of those were related to the some aspects of the government's security policy and the way it was being implemented, as well as the collusion between some members of the armed forces (especially the army) and paramilitary groups.

Colombian and international human rights organizations, including UNHCHR, generated strong evidence suggesting that for most of the past decade the country has witnessed a critical and grave human rights situation. However, the lack of reliable and/or consolidated official data on abuses and violations has to be noted²⁶. This problem is in part due to the fact that the Presidential Program for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law abstained from systematically disaggregating data on violence in the country. I.e. official figures did not say anything about the involvement of state agents in acts of violence and other abuses but focused on the overall behaviour of homicide, kidnapping, massacres, forced internal displacement etc.

Due to the severity of the armed confrontation and its grave impact on the civilian population, attention was mostly focused on civil and political rights. Economic, social and cultural rights were affected through profound economic and social exclusion, high poverty rates, an increasing gap in wealth distribution and limited or non-existent access to employment, education, health services and housing. Women's rights were affected by discrimination, inequality, exclusion and intra-family and sexual violence. Children's rights were affected by intra-family violence, sexual abuse and child labour.

Throughout the period 2002-2006, which coincided with the first government of President Alvaro Uribe and the toughest phase of the government's military struggle against the insurgents, the situation was critical with respect to the rights of life, physical integrity, freedom and due process. There were serious violations involving extrajudicial executions, torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, the unnecessary and disproportionate use of force, forced disappearances, massive illegal and arbitrary detentions, illegal impediments to free movement within the country, massive forced displacements, arbitrary and illegal interference in private life and the home, violations of judicial safeguards and high impunity²⁷.

²⁶ The *Programa Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario* is the principal Colombian government entity charged with monitoring and documenting the human rights situation in the country. It produced regular reports during the evaluation period. However, while the data generated by the Programa is relevant in its own right it fails to comply fully with international human rights and IHL observation standards. Documenting the evolution of rates of homicides, kidnappings, massacres, civilians and military personnel killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, among other categories of violent acts and victims, and of the overall security situation in the country does not equal rigorous human rights monitoring. The Programa's data does not help to determine the responsibility of state agents in the commission of human rights abuses and IHL transgressions or their omission to prevent them.

²⁷ See the annual reports of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the period 2002-2011 at [HTTP://WWW.HCHR.ORG.CO/](http://www.hchr.org.co/); the annual reports on the human rights situation in Colombia published by the US

Of particular concern in this period was mounting evidence of large numbers of extrajudicial executions of civilians allegedly committed by members of the state security forces. Further, the process of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating more than 31,000 paramilitaries, which unfolded between 2003 and mid-2006, and the adoption of a new transitional justice framework (Justice and Peace Law, JPL) in June 2005 spurred fears that the rights of victims to truth, justice and reparation would not be guaranteed and respected²⁸.

In the period 2007-2011, which corresponds to President Uribe's second mandate and the first year of the current administration of President Juan Manuel Santos, the human rights situation continued to be of much concern but saw some improvements, particularly since 2009. In part this was related to the decrease in the intensity of the armed confrontation with the insurgents and improvements in the security environment in important parts of the country, which had a positive effect on the Colombian state's human rights performance.

Extrajudicial executions or "false positives" ('falsos positivos'), as they are referred to in Colombia, remained on top of the agenda of human rights defenders²⁹, as did violations of the civil and political rights of vulnerable groups, including Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), social leaders, human rights advocates, union members, women and children. Since the implementation and monitoring of the measures adopted in late 2008 by President Uribe and the Ministry of Defence, complaints about extrajudicial executions have decreased significantly. However, the large caseload of alleged extrajudicial executions continues to be a matter of serious concern. In 2010, the Attorney General's Office was investigating some 1,500 cases with approximately 2,600 victims.³⁰

The application of the JPL has advanced at a painstakingly slow pace, producing a first conviction involving two former paramilitaries in June 2010, a second one involving one former paramilitary in December 2010 and another two thereafter. Yet, more than 3,000 former paramilitaries are slated for prosecution under the JPL and it is highly uncertain whether the Colombian state will be able to bring them to justice within the framework of the JPL for the crimes and atrocities they allegedly committed. Another big concern is acquiescence, tolerance and collusion of members of the security forces with NIAGs, which reflects a continuation of the above-mentioned practice of collusion with paramilitary groups in the past.

In conclusion, the human rights dossier –particularly substantial in the reporting period- is far from closed in Colombia.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

Colombia covers a total continental area of 1,141,748 sq km and 988,000 sq km of marine area. The country is considered one of the richest centres of biodiversity in the world since it hosts 10% of all world ecosystem variety. Indeed, 60.67% of its territory was covered by forests and nationally protected areas make up 25% of the total land area³¹. The country comprises five main geographic regions characterised by different eco-systems. The five regions are as follows: Choco, Amazonia, Orinoquia, Andes and Caribbean area.

Department of State, at <http://www.state.gov/i/drl/rls/hrrpt/>; and numerous reports published by the Comisión Colombiana de Juristas and Human Rights Watch.

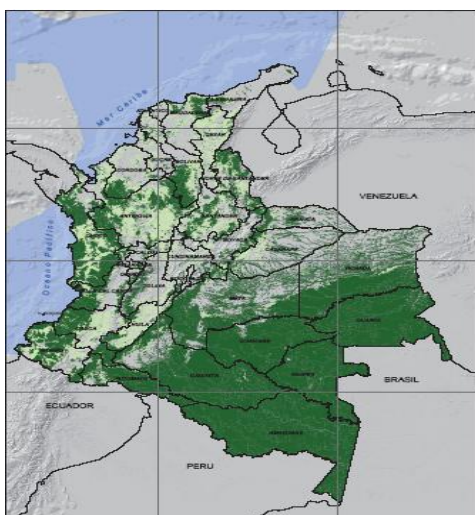
²⁸ International Crisis Group, Colombia: Towards Peace and Justice?, 14 March 2006; International Crisis Group, Uribe's reelectino: Can the EU help Colombia develop a more balanced peace strategy?, 8 June 2006.

²⁹ See CINEP's database on human rights in Colombia at <http://www.nocheynebla.org/taxonomy/term/22>; and the annual reports of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, at <http://www.hchr.org.co/>

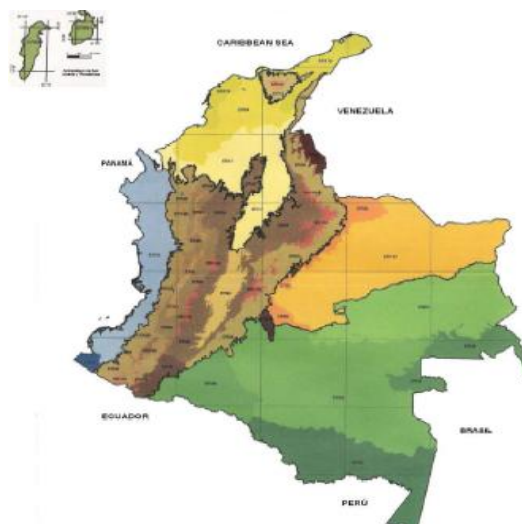
³⁰ UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual report on Colombia 2011, at <http://www.hchr.org.co/>

³¹ Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM) "Informe Anual sobre el Estado del Medio Ambiente y los recursos naturales renovables en Colombia: Bosques -2009" (2010) pag 40

MAP 2: AREAS COVERED BY FORESTS



MAP 3: GEOGRAPHIC ECO-REGIONS OF COLOMBIA



Source: IDEAM (2010)

About one-third of Colombia is covered by the Andes Mountains which occupy the western part of the country and, they break into three: the Eastern, Central and Western Cordilleras. There are 406,000 square kilometres of permanent grazing lands.

The Magdalena and Cauca Rivers, both of which flow north to the Caribbean coast, separate the Cordilleras with deep, low elevation valleys. The basin of the Magdalena River is the country's most important river system and it covers one-quarter of Colombia. Most of the country's economic activity and three-quarters of its population is found within this basin. Despite Colombia's extensive freshwater resources, water availability is limited in areas of high population density, specifically the Magdalena and Cauca River basins where 80% of the population is concentrated. Urban water systems lack the capacity to meet demand posed by increasing urban populations³².

The Pacific Region, the northern half of which is drained by the Atrato River, and averaging 50 km wide, lies between the Western Cordillera and the Pacific Ocean. The Amazon and Orinoco Regions lie to the southeast and east of the Eastern Cordillera. Their main rivers are, from south to north, the Putumayo, the Caqueta, in the Amazon Basin, and the Guaviare and the Meta, in the Orinoco Basin. On the northern Caribbean coast, the Sierra de Santa Marta rises to over 5,000 meters above sea level and the peninsula of La Guajira stretches northeast of the Gulf of Venezuela.

Colombia has considerable mineral resources, including iron ore, nickel, gold, silver, copper, platinum, emeralds and mineral fuels, such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Investments in mining have increased in conjunction with rising oil and energy prices. Mineral production in Colombia is dominated by mineral fuels, primarily coal and crude petroleum. The country is Latin America's largest coal exporter and is the region's fifth-largest producer of crude petroleum.

As previously mentioned, 60% of Colombia's land area is forested. 87% of the country's forests are primary forests, which gives Colombia one of the largest areas of primary forest in the world³³. Deforestation represents a serious issue of concern, from 2005 to 2010 the forest areas has decreased by 2.1%³⁴. In 2006, the Colombian Congress passed the General Forest Law³⁵ Major goals of this law include encouraging the development of plantations and natural forests, as well as the protection of the territorial rights of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities over their forests.

³² UN-Habitat, "Documento de Programa de Pais, 2009", (2008); pag

³³ USAID, "Land Tenure and Property Right Issue, Colombia Country profile" (2010), pag. 13

³⁴ Based on the World Bank indicators 2011, in 2005 the forest rate amount to 3.4 million sq. km while in 2010, forest area shrinks up to 3.19 million sq km.

³⁵ Ley 1021 de 2006 "Ley General de Florestas"

It also regulates forest concessions. The Constitutional Court of Colombia has challenged this law and declared unconstitutional on the basis that it did not sufficiently take into account the requirements of the International Labour Organization's Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989)³⁶.

Forest Ownership is both private and public. Private forest land is composed of private property and collective property, which includes indigenous land and the land of Afro-Colombian communities. Combined, Indigenous communities in the Amazon region and Afro-Colombian communities, mainly in the Pacific region, own nearly 30 million hectares of natural forests, nearly half the total forest estate.³⁷

Forest management is part of the National Environmental System (SINA), which is made up of 33 autonomous regional corporations. These are responsible for the management of all natural resources within their jurisdiction. Management activities include granting concessions and authorizations for forest harvesting. Nonetheless the impact of the conflict hinders the management and control of forest area, specifically protected areas.

Deforestation, soil erosion and climate change represent serious issues for the country. According to some studies³⁸, in the XXI century temperature is expected to increase by 2/4 degrees compared to the 1961-1990 period. This phenomenon could seriously impact on the water shed reserves, biodiversity. In the last three decades, there have been an increase amount of floods and landslides. 90% of economic damages determined by floods occurred in the Cauca and Magdalena departments.

The impact of the armed conflict and the cultivation of illicit crops, constitute an additional threat to biodiversity. According to UNDOC data, in Colombia in 2009 there were 68,000 hectares planted with coca distributed in 22 out the 32 departments. The majority of the cultivated area (79%) is distributed in 8 departments: Nariño, Guaviare, Cauca, Putumayo, Bolívar, Antioquia, Meta and Caqueta³⁹ which are also the most affected areas by the conflict.

6. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

In order to analyze Colombia's political evolution during the evaluation period, it is useful to differentiate between the two administrations of Alvaro Uribe (2002-2006; 2006-2010) and the beginnings of Juan Manuel Santos's government (2010-2014).

Uribe's development plans during his two administrations (*Hacia un Estado Comunitario*, 2002-2006, and *Estado Comunitario: Desarrollo para Todos*, 2006-2010)⁴⁰ were essentially articulated around the big challenge of improving the *security environment* in the country. While the first plan nominally focused on *democratic security* and the second on *development with universal access*, both plans were essentially concerned with improving internal security.

Since his campaign for president, Uribe insisted on the necessity to re-establish law and order in Colombia and combat the illegal armed groups, especially the insurgent Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN). His electoral successes can be largely attributed to his "iron fist" policy to dealing with the insurgents, a large contrast to the failed attempts of dialogue launched by the previous administration of President Andrés Pastrana (1998-2002)⁴¹ & ⁴².

³⁶ International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), "Status of Tropical Forest management, 2011", Technical series 38, June 2011, pag 292.

³⁷ Ibid., pag 298

³⁸ José Franklyn Ruiz Murcia, "Cambio Climático en Temperatura, Precipitación y Humedad Relativa p[ara Colombia usando Modelos Meteorológicos de alta resolución. Panorama 2011-2100" Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales - IDEAM (May 2010), p..10

³⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), "Colombia Coca Cultivation survey 2009", June 2010

⁴⁰ Refer to chapter 7 for further details.

⁴¹ President Pastrana (1998-2002) initiated peace talks with the FARC in a large demilitarized zone (DMZ) in the southern Caguan region. The drawn-out talks failed for two reasons: First, the FARC were never fully

By 2010, at the end of Uribe's second mandate, the FARC had been driven back to remote areas of the country, its number of fighters had been significantly reduced (to approximately 8-9,000), several of its key commanders had been killed or captured by the government security forces, and overall the insurgent organization's military power and organizational capacity had been significantly reduced. Violence and crime indicators had also dropped, some of them sharply (as, for instance, in the case of number of kidnappings). Notwithstanding Uribe's successes, FARC was not defeated. As of this writing it continues to launch attacks against military, police and civilian targets, relying ever more on 'hit and run tactics', small-scale but deadly ambushes of police patrols, and the use of urban militias as well as engaging in a broad variety of criminal activities, including illegal drug production and trafficking, extortion and kidnapping.

While regaining 'democratic security' was President Uribe's ultimate goal, his government's strategy entailed serious human rights abuses. Elements of the army and the intelligence service Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS) engaged in censurable practices, such as extra-judicial executions (including the so-called "false positives") and illegal eavesdropping and persecution of human rights defenders. Although the paramilitary United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC) were officially demobilized during the first Uribe administration, the negotiations between the government and the AUC leadership lacked transparency and the "paramilitary phenomenon" in Colombia was not uprooted. Soon after the official end of the demobilization of the paramilitary units new illegal armed groups (NIAGs) began to spring up across the country. While not exclusively, NIAGs were and are also integrated by former members of paramilitary organizations. Throughout the negotiations with the Uribe government, paramilitary groups continued to commit serious crimes, including many homicides and driving thousands of small farmers from their lands.

Focused single-mindedly on regaining law and order and military control over the national territory, Uribe's two administrations impacted negatively on Colombia's democratic governance and institutions. A constitutional amendment in 2004 allowing for one re-election of the president (which Uribe won hands down in 2006) caused an imbalance between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, the public control and oversight entities, the central bank, etc.⁴³ As the balance of power was shifted in favour of the executive, the relationship between the executive office and the judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, deteriorated sharply. In consequence, the rule of law in Colombia, which has been fragile for a long time, suffered a series of additional blows during Uribe's tenure. Paradoxically, the judicial proceedings under the Justice and Peace Law (JPL), which began in late 2006, revealed what came to be known as the "para-politics" scandal. In their voluntary confessions under the JPL, former members of paramilitary groups began implicating a large number of members of Congress (most of them affiliated with Uribe's political movement, public officials and members of regional political and economic elites in criminal dealings and pacts with paramilitary

committed to the negotiations, and took advantage of the cease-fire in the Caguan region to strengthen their military apparatus. Second, the Colombian government lacked a clear negotiation strategy and was not prepared to advance in a negotiation that would imply substantive transformations of the social, economic and political structure. During the Caguan talks, the government did not propose any significant transformation of the socio-economic and political structure of Colombia. Finally, Pastrana terminated the talks, in February 2002, and sent the army to recover control over the DMZ.

⁴² The Caguan talks were an opportunity to discuss the objective and subjective causes of violence. In Colombia this debate has a long pedigree. Several researchers (i.e. FAJARDO Darío, *Para Sembrar la Paz Hay que Aflojar la Tierra*, Universidad Nacional, Idea, Bogotá, 2002 and BERRY Albert, "¿Colombia Encontró por Fin una Reforma Agraria que Funcione?", *Economía Institucional*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 24-70.), think that the violence has objective causes, the main one being the unequal distribution of the land. Others (i.e. RUBIO Mauricio. 2000. "Violencia y Conflicto en los Noventa", *Coyuntura Social*, no. 22, mayo, pp. 151-186), think that the causes of violence are subjective and institutional.

The Colombian UNDP Human Development Report of 2003 ("*El Conflicto, Callejón Con Salida*") presents an interesting overview of the different explanations of violence in Colombia. The study also proposes regional comparisons.

⁴³ The Constitution of 1991 designed the balance of power under the assumption that presidential terms were limited to 4 years.

organizations.⁴⁴ However, the JPL proceedings have thus far only led to the conviction of four former paramilitaries, out of a total of more than 4,000 that were slated to stand trial under the JPL.

President Juan Manuel Santos, who served as minister of defence in Uribe's second administration, was elected in a run-off poll in June 2010. Since taking office in August that year he has promoted a number of important legislative initiatives that mark a departure from his predecessor's strategy. While not letting up on the military struggle against the insurgents and NIAGs, under Santos the *Ley de víctimas y restitución de tierras* (Law on victims and land restitution) was approved by Congress. The significance of this law cannot be overstated considering that the forced displacement of millions of small farmers from their lands and the illegal acquisition of some 5 million hectares of the best agricultural lands by paramilitaries and/or their associates have been at the heart of the Colombian armed conflict. Without doubt, implementation of the law and the restitution of land to their rightful owners will be very difficult given that representatives of victim organizations have been targeted by armed groups that seem determined not to let go on their war loot.

Santos has also been successful at smoothing over relations with neighbouring countries, particularly Venezuela and Ecuador, which had been severely strained under Uribe. There are further indications that Santos could be prepared to negotiate with the FARC and ELN, something which by and large had been an anathema under Uribe. In addition to tackling the thorny issues of negotiations with the insurgents, downsizing Colombia's bloated state security apparatus and rolling back and controlling NIAGs through law enforcement and the justice system, the resolution of Colombia's armed conflict continues to hinge on progress with respect to reducing the highly negative impact of illegal drug-trafficking. In this regard, President Santos has yet again adopted a different stance than Uribe, pointing out publicly on several occasions, including during the last Summit of the Americas in Cartagena in early 2012, that his government would be prepared to consider alternatives to the current counter-drug strategies which are mostly focused on "tough" supply-side reduction measures (such as massive aerial spraying of coca crops and drug shipment interdiction).

7. COLOMBIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

In Colombia, the key actors in the formulation and implementation of the national development policies are the National Planning Department "*Departamento Nacional de Planeación*" (DPN) and the former Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (*Acción Social*), integrated into the newly established *Departamento Administrativo para la Prosperidad Social* (DPS).

The DPN is the executive administrative agency of Colombia in charge of defining, recommending and promoting public and economic policy. The former *Acción Social*, was in charge of coordinating the national attention system to Internally Displaced People (IDP), the Network to overcome extreme poverty, the national system of International Cooperation and the Coordination centre for integral action.

From 2002 to 2011, there have been three ballot appointments in Colombia. The three presidential elections coincide with three National Development Plans.

In 2002, Colombians elected Alvaro Uribe with 53% of the popular vote in the first round. The lack of security and law and order were considered by his administration as the most important issues facing the country. These two concerns reflect the focus of the first **National Development Plan 2002-2006 "*Hacia un Estado Comunitario*"** which identifies four key objectives:

1. Endow Colombia citizens with democratic security
2. Foster sustainable economic growth and employment creation
3. Develop social equality

⁴⁴ For instance, on 14 September 2011, Noriega, ex-director of the *Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS)*, was condemned to 25 years of prison for the secret agreements between the DAS and paramilitary groups. Several dozen members of Congress were prosecuted and/or convicted for their linkages to paramilitary groups.

4. Enhance the transparency and accountability of the state.

Enforcing Democratic Security was one of the pillars of Uribe's policy. A comprehensive government strategy was displayed in order to strengthen public forces throughout the national territory, hinder the production and traffic of illicit drugs, strengthen justice system and rule of law in the conflict affected areas. It is interesting to underline, how the conflict was perceived by the government as a situation determined by illicit traffic of drugs and arms, terrorism training, kidnappings, extortions and money laundering conducted by international forces.⁴⁵

Social equality and cohesion represented the third objective. From 1997 to 2000, the country experienced an increase in poverty and inequality, the poverty headcount ratio went from 53% (1997) to 60% (2000)⁴⁶. The worsening of social conditions required the Government to meet three objectives: enhance the efficiency of Government social expenditure, focus on the most vulnerable population groups, strengthening the social protection system. On the basis of the National Development Plan, a Plan of Social Renewal was elaborated "**Plan de Reactivación Social**" which identify 7 key tools to achieve social equality: i) Education Revolution; ii) Social Security; iii) Support to Solidarity-based Economy, iv) Participatory Rural management, v) Enhance the management of social public services, vi) Stimulate the development of MSMEs and vii) Improve life conditions in urban areas.⁴⁷

Furthermore, in December 2004, the Government launched the Mission for a Poverty and Inequality Reduction Strategy (**MERPD**)⁴⁸. The main objective of the MERPD was to develop a set of studies investigating the key determinants of poverty and inequality in Colombia (include its measurement) the role played by public authorities and private sector. The final purpose was to design a long-term policies which identifies the key interventions, and reforms in order to achieve poverty eradication. 37 sectoral studies have been conducted which have been the basis for defining and formulating the strategies in the fight against poverty and inequality, namely the National Development plan 2006-2010.⁴⁹

Further to extensive consultation with the inline ministries, in August 2005, the DPN officially presented the strategic document "**Visión Colombia II Centenario. Propuestas para discusión.**" The document presents 17 fundamental strategies and identifies seven targets to be achieved by 2019⁵⁰:

- Double the GDP size and attain a level of foreign direct investment (FDI) up to 25% of GDP.
- Reduce poverty headcount ratio by 15%. (in 2005 it amounts up to 45%)
- Decrease unemployment up to 5% (in 2004, the average rate amount to 13.6%)
- Build up 3.9 million of new housing
- Reduce homicide rate (8 per 100,00 inhabitants)
- Strengthen the effectiveness and presence of the State
- In cities with more than 100,000 people, increase the availability of public space (from 4 m2 up to 10m2)
- Promote the political and economic integration of Colombia into the global arena and namely in Latin America.

FIGURE 7 : MAIN INPUTS EMPLOYED TO THE

⁴⁵ DPN "*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2002-2006 Hacia un estado Comunitario*" (2002), p. 20

⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 25

⁴⁷ DPN "*Avances y retos de la Política Social en Colombia*" p. 4

⁴⁸ Misión para el Diseño de una estrategia para la reducción de la Pobreza y desigualdad.

⁴⁹ The 37 sectoral studies obtained the financial and technical support of IADB, Finland, UK, Sweden, CAF, World Bank, UNDP and CAF.

⁵⁰ DPN, "*2019 Vision Colombia II Centenario. Propuestas para Discusión. Resumen Ejecutivo*" (2005), p. 14

In June 2005, the Colombian senate enacted the Justice and Peace Law (JPL) "*Ley de Justicia y Paz*"⁵¹.

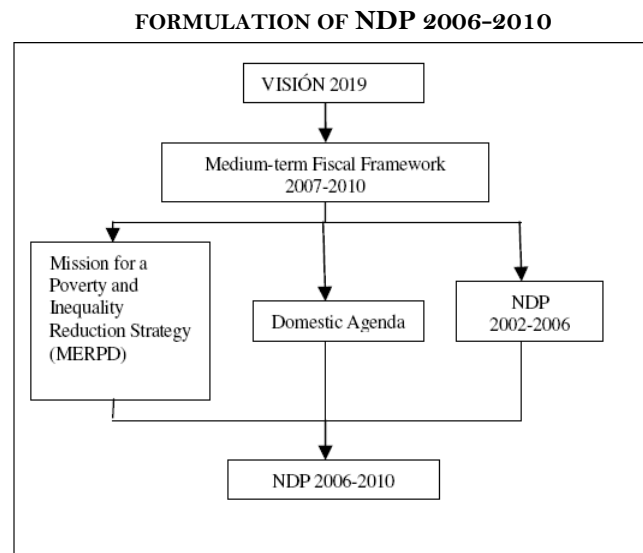
The Law 975 was defined as a set of provisions intended to facilitate individual or collective demobilization and reinsertion into civilian life of former members of illegal armed groups. Indeed the JPL prescribes a benefit that suspends application of a specific sentence, and enforces an alternative prison sentence ranging from five to eight years for an armed group member who decides to abandon illegal armed group and reinsert into civilian life, confess all committed crimes and hand over to the authorities all ill-gotten assets. These reduced penalties are granted as a consequence of

the beneficiary's contribution to peace, his cooperation with justice. The alternative penalty benefit depends directly on fulfilment of certain eligibility requirements established by the same law⁵². In addition, the law prescribes a system of special criminal proceedings for applicants.

The Law 975 establishes the Justice and Peace Unit of the National Prosecutor's Office, Justice and Peace Tribunals, and a National Commission on Reconciliation and Reparation. These agencies are responsible for clarifying and investigating the applicants' participation in the murders, disappearances, kidnappings, torture, forced displacements and illegal occupation of land, among other offenses, and for ensuring that the victims are duly heard and are afforded reparations.

In 2006, further to Mr. Uribe election for his second-term presidency, a new Development plan was submitted "*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2006-2010. Estado Comunitario Desarrollo para todos*".

The NDP 2006-2010 describes the country's main challenges and recommends policy approaches in five main areas: (i) social peace and democratic security; (ii) poverty reduction and promotion of employment and equity; (iii) competitiveness; (iv) environmental management; and (v) modernization of the State to serve the citizens.



Source: IADB (2006)

⁵¹ Ley 975 de 2005

⁵² Ibid, Art. 11 "*Requisitos de Elegibilidad para Desmovilización Individual*"

As illustrated in Figure 7, the NDP-2006-2010 was the combined result of Vision 2019, MERPD key findings and NDP 2002-2006. Therefore, the Development Plan seeks to give continuity to the policies and initiatives implemented in the prior four-year term of Uribe's presidency. The NDP proposed that the bulk of government investments should have been in the areas of equity and economic growth representing 57.0% and 30.4% of the total investment, respectively. The investment plan would have been funded by the central government (which will finance approximately 35% of the total investment), the decentralized sector including state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises 8.3%), the General Revenue Sharing System (SGP) (32%), and the private sector (25%). The central government would have invested between 5.1% and 6.2% of GDP annually.⁵³

The 2010, presidential elections were won by Juan Manuel Santos, the former Defence Minister of Uribe government. The Santos administration tried to retain central elements of Mr. Uribe's economic policy; namely attracting FDI, fostering macroeconomic stability and improving the business environment. Moreover, the new administration is trying to focus its supports towards the so-called economic "engines" of growth: agriculture, housing, infrastructure and innovation. Amid the key policy challenges foreseen by the Government, there are: the reallocation of royalties from commodities, improvement of the tax system, job growth and export competitiveness.

In April 2011, a new "**Development Plan 2010-2014. Prosperidad para Todos**" was launched. The Plan marks a shift towards a new policy agenda labelled "**Democratic Prosperity**". The plan stresses the focus on employment, poverty reduction and economic growth rather than on improving national security. Indeed the US\$250bn development plan seeks to position Colombia as a competitive economy with an average annual GDP growth of 6.2%. To achieve this, the Santos administration has committed to deepening the reforms, particularly the land reforms.

As mentioned before, in May 2011, the senate approved the "**Ley de Víctimas**"⁵⁴, or *Victims Law*. The *Victims Law* seeks to reinforce the right to remedy for lands seized illegally and recognizes the different needs of different victims, especially women, children and displaced people. According to Human Right Watch, over the past two decades, 3.7M people were forcibly displaced and they left behind an estimated 16 million acres of land⁵⁵. The law lays the foundation for justice for some 3.5 million displaced people and estimated 500,000 victims of human rights abuse who can claim recommendation for their lost land patrimonial assets.

FIGURE 8 THE THREE COMPONENTS OF THE NDP 2011-2014



Source: National Development Plan 2010-2014. *Prosperidad para Todos*, (2010), pag.22

⁵³ DPN, "Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2006-2010. Estado Comunitario Desarrollo para todos. Plan Plurianual de Inversión" pag 558.

⁵⁴ Texto Definitivo Plenaria al proyecto de Ley 107/10 – Cámara-Acumulado con el proyecto de Ley no. 85/10 – Cámara. " por la cual se dictan medidas de atención, reparación integral y restitución de tierras a las víctimas de violaciones a los derechos humanos e infracciones al derecho internacional Humanitario y se dictan otras disposiciones"

⁵⁵ Human Right Watch "Colombia: Victims Law: an historic Opportunity" June 2011. [HTTP://WWW.HRW.ORG/EN/NEWS/2011/06/10/COLOMBIA-VICTIMS-LAW-HISTORIC-OPPORTUNITY](http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2011/06/10/colombia-victims-law-historic-opportunity)

ANNEX 5: OVERVIEW OF EC COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IN COLOMBIA

8. THE LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

The legal basis of the EU Cooperation Development policy is set out in *Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC)*, which defines development policy priorities. It stresses that EC policy in the sphere of development cooperation shall foster:

- sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them
- smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy
- the campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

Article 177 also states that the policy shall contribute to the general objectives of (i) developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and (ii) respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In the recently ratified *Lisbon Treaty, Article 21 (1,2)* spells out the principles that guide “the Union’s action on the international scene that have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement, and which seeks to advance in the wider world: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law”.

The overall objectives of development cooperation have been further defined by other policy statements over the years.

The Commission’s Communication to the Council and Parliament *The European Community's Development Policy (COM(2000) 212 final)* outlines a new framework for the Community's development policy: Sustainable development is considered as a *multidimensional process that covers broad-based equitable growth, social services, environment, gender issues, capacity and institutional building, private sector development, human rights and good governance*.

At the turn of the millennium, a new consensus on global development goals emerged around the *Millennium Development Declaration (2000)*. In response to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and combating of child mortality, AIDS and other diseases. The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs provide a legislative framework for partnership in terms of working towards compliance with international Conventions and Agreements.

In 2005, the Communication *Policy Coherence for Development - Accelerating progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals (COM (2005) 134)* focuses on non-aid policies that can assist developing countries in attaining the MDGs. The same year a Commission Communication set out the *European Union's contribution to speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (COM(2005) 132 final)* as part of the EU contribution to the UN Summit of September 2005. To that end the Commission's proposals are to i) increase financial allocations and enhance the quality of aid, ii) continue exploring the concept of policy coherence for development in order to find additional ways of contributing to development and iii) focus on Africa.

The *European Consensus on Development (2006/C46/01)*, that aims to define the framework of common principles within which the EU and its Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity, further sets out development policy: *The primary and overarching objective of EU development cooperation is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals*. It also introduces a new step towards ensuring complementarity: to respond to partner countries' priorities at country and regional levels, thus putting special emphasis on alignment and ownership. It also recalls the relevance of the coherence check on policies that may affect developing countries in areas such as trade, environment, energy, research, conflict prevention, competition, and others.

9. THE INTERVENTION LEVELS OF THE COMMISSION'S STRATEGY IN COLOMBIA ^{56 & 57}

The European Commission (EC) has cooperated with Latin American countries since the 1960s. Relations have consisted of policy dialogue, trade relations and a cooperation framework. It is necessary to differentiate between regional level (Latin America), sub-regional level (Andean region), and bilateral level (Colombia).

In 1994 the EU defined a renewed strategy towards Latin America⁵⁸ in which it explicitly declares the shift of the EU's interest in the region. From a focus on the democratic consolidation of the Latin-American region in the 1980s, the EU's interest led in the 1990s to a widened economic agenda linked to an increase in trade and European investments in the emerging markets of Latin America. In this framework, special attention was to be given to the feared disadvantage in terms of trade flows that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) could generate for European investors.

Approved by the Council in October 1994, this strategy sought to establish an "association" based on the existing "third generation" agreements and on new "fourth generation" agreements with the "emerging markets" of Latin America, recognizing the progress achieved by the regional integration schemes. These latter agreements were signed between 1995 and 1997 with Mercosur, Chile and Mexico. They include political dialogue oriented to i) promotion of democracy; ii) "advanced economic cooperation" that reflects the greater weight of these economies; and iii) commitment to initiating negotiations leading to the establishment of free trade areas. This last commitment generated ample expectations in Latin America since the possibility of access to the European market was opened up for the first time, and with that the possibility of over-riding market access rules considered highly protectionist in Latin America. For this reason, the new agreements would facilitate a broadening of relations.

The strategy sought to respond to the heterogeneity of the region, offering differentiated schemes according to the degree of development of each regional group, or non-member countries such as Chile. The trade and investment potential and the economic interests, as well as recognition of the asymmetries with the EU, are the factors that explain the different scope and intensity of the relations, since the new model of "association" and the advanced agreements were mainly reserved to the "emerging markets" of Mercosur, Mexico and Chile.

In relation to Central America and the Andean Community of Nations, the EU strategy was based on continuity of the "third generation" agreements and, in the Andean Community case, the *Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries* (along with Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela)⁵⁹.

From this legal framework, although with relative independence, the relationship would be based on three elements:

- i) regular political dialogue,

⁵⁶ This section mainly builds, with the exception of the § focusing on Colombia, on previous evaluations carried out by DRN: Evaluation of ALA Regulation 443/92 (2002), Evaluation of EC Regional Strategy in Latin America in the period 1996-2003 (2005) and Evaluation of EC regional cooperation in Central America in the period 1996-2006 (2007). The last two evaluations benefited from the participation of José Antonio SANAHUJA.

⁵⁷ Refer to Annex 4 for a synoptic table on EU (and EC) & Latin America policy and strategic documents

⁵⁸ This strategy was debated at the Councils of Corfú (June 1994), Essen (December 1994) and Madrid (December 1995). Also refer to the Communication of the Commission *The European Union and Latin America: The present situation and prospects for closer partnership 1996-2000*, COM (95) 495, 23 October of 1995 and to the Communication of the Commission on *a new European Union-Latin America partnership on the eve of the 21st century*, COM (1999) 105 final, March 1999, prepared as a contribution to the first EU-LAC Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1999.

⁵⁹ This agreement was aimed to be replaced by the EU-CAN Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement signed in 2003, not ratified yet.

- ii) trade relations (the trade preferences of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP-drawings till July 2005 and GSP Plus from July 2005 onwards)), and
- iii) development cooperation.

9.1 The Political dialogue

9.1.1 EU-LAC Political dialogue and bi-regional platforms

The platforms of political dialogue which define EC regional strategy in Latin America include:

- a) EU-LAC parliamentary dialogue;
- b) The "group to group" dialogue at regional level (EU-Rio Group);
- c) The "Strategic Partnership" launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1999, the First Summit of Heads of State and Government of EU and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The above-mentioned intergovernmental frameworks are combined and integrated by transnational relations between and with civil society organizations and local authorities (municipalities, regional governments).

Euro-Latin America parliamentary dialogue

Since 1974 17 EU-Latin American Parliamentary summits have taken place between the European Parliament (EP) and the Latin American Parliament (Parlatino)⁶⁰, the Andean Parliament (Parlandino)⁶¹, the Central American Parliament (Parlacen) and the Mercosur Parliamentary Committee. In this context the establishment in 2006 of a Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat)⁶² was a long-standing aspiration on the part of the EP and the various Latin American Chambers, as it represented a step forward in the relations between the regions. The EuroLat is a forum for parliamentary debate, monitoring and review of all questions relating to the EU-LAC Bi-regional Strategic Partnership. It covers three main thematic areas:

- a) democracy, external policy, governance, integration, peace and human rights;
- b) economic, financial and commercial affairs;
- c) social affairs, human exchange, environment, education and culture.

EuroLat adopts and submits resolutions and recommendations⁶³ to the various organizations, institutions and ministerial groups responsible for the development of the Bi-regional Strategic Association. Decision-making is mainly based on the work of three Standing Committees which correspond to the three thematic areas.

Inter-parliamentary dialogue has entailed an improvement in EC development cooperation in Latin America and has helped build consensus on EU initiatives. For instance, the resolutions adopted under the EuroLat and EP-Parlatino framework have been the source of various EP initiatives to

⁶⁰ The interstate Parlatino is an entity composed of delegations from national parliaments, and is not part of any integration agreement, which reduces their influence.

⁶¹ The Andean Parliament is composed of five permanent representatives from each member country of the Andean Community, involving a total of 20 parliamentarians. The Additional Protocol provides that each holder has two representatives to ensure substitution in the event of temporary absence or vacancy. Its mission is not to legislate, but to provide advice and give its own opinion on issues which contribute to the regional integration process.

⁶² The Mexican and Chilean congresses are also represented in view of the existence of the Joint Parliamentary Committees EU/Mexico and EU/Chile. EuroLat members are designated according to each Parliament's internal rules in order to reflect the multiplicity of political groups and countries.

⁶³ The draft resolutions and recommendations adopted by a Committee are then considered and voted on by the Assembly - generally on the basis of simple majority. The Committees and Executive Bureau meet at least twice a year, one session running in parallel with the annual Plenary Session. Further, two ad-hoc Working Groups (WG) concentrate their efforts on a temporary basis.

create new budget lines for cooperation with Latin America in terms of democratization and human rights.

TABLE 6: KEY RESOLUTIONS EMANATED FROM THE EUROLAT SINCE 2007

Date, Place	Subject
18-20 December 2007, Brussels, Belgium	Sustainable development and environmental balance in the relations between the EU Member States and Latin America in the context of global warming EU-Latin America relations with a view to the Fifth Lima Summit and with special reference to democratic governance
29 April - 1 May 2008, Lima, Peru	Poverty and social exclusion Challenges and opportunities of Doha Round
6-8 April 2009, Madrid, Spain	The Financial Crisis A Euro-Latin American Charter for Peace and Security; Annex to the Charter : Articles of the Euro-Latin American Charter for Peace and Security Trade and Climate Change Water-related issues in EU-LAC relations
15 May 2010, Seville, Spain	Reform of the WTO Tackling climate change challenges together: for an EU-LAC coordinated strategy in the framework of the UNFCCC negotiations
17 and 18 May 2011, Montevideo, Uruguay	Relations between the European Union and Latin America with regard to security and defence

EU-Rio Group (GRIO) Political Dialogue

In 1986 Latin American countries created a ministerial forum for political consultation, the so-called Rio group. With an initial membership of six States, the Rio group now comprises 23 countries: all Latin American countries plus the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Belize, Guyana and Haiti. Cuba joined the Rio Group in November 2008.

Between 1990 and 1999 EU-Rio group meetings at ministerial level were the main channel of bi-regional political dialogue. The main result of these meetings was a building and fostering of political debate and consensus at intergovernmental level in areas such as democratization, human rights and foreign policy. Trade negotiations and development aid have not been included in such dialogue⁶⁴.

The Rio Group met a European need for dialogue and for negotiation with a regional partner. The "Rome Declaration" (1990) institutionalised an annual ministerial meeting, to be held alternately in the EU and Latin America. Indeed, EU-Rio group meetings are currently held in alternate years between those of the high-level Summit of Heads of State and Government, the so-called "Cumbres".

Since the mid-1990s the EU-Rio group agenda has been focusing on issues such as coordination of positions in international fora supporting regional integration, economic issues and security issues.

TABLE 7: EU-RIO GROUP MEETINGS 2002-2009

Ministerial meeting	Date, Place	Subject
XI Institutionalised Ministerial Meeting EU- Rio Group	27 th March 2003	The general aspects and prospects of the EU-Rio Group relations. and the Social Cohesion and Democratic Governance in a new Economic Environment
XII Ministerial Meeting EU- Rio group	25-27 May 2005, Luxembourg	Regional Integration, Social Cohesion and Poverty, Multilateralism.
XIII Ministerial Meeting EU- Rio group	11-20 April 2007, Santo Domingo, Dominican	Energy, the environment and climate change, strengthening multilateralism (notably in the fields of

⁶⁴ Trade negotiations and development aid were not included in such dialogue since they were conducted by the European Commission (EC) as part of its key competences/prerogatives.

	Republic	human rights and drugs), middle income countries and their fight against poverty, and the future of the EU-Rio Group relations
XIV Ministerial Meeting EU-Rio Group	11-15 May 2009, Prague	Renewable sources of energy: a sustainable approach to energy and climate change; and recovery of financial stability and growth of the world economy.

The reduced presence of ministerial representatives, especially from the EU, is an indicator of the weakening of this dialogue, which becomes less important as compared to the bi-regional Summits of Heads of State and Government, initiated in 1999 as the basis for the definition of the broad guiding principles of EC cooperation with the region (at regional, sub-regional and country levels).

GRULA-EU Dialogue

The embassies of Latin American countries to the EU have established a Working Group on European Union affairs, known as the Latin American Group (GRULA) or GRULAC (when including the Caribbean). Its main function is to exchange information and policy coordination between Latin American countries and the EC.

The EC-GRULA dialogue represents a helpful communication channel and a valid support for the preparation of ministerial meetings, the EU-LAC Summits of Heads of State and Government and EuroLat conferences. Indeed the GRULAC acts in coordination with the Parlatino as a regional parliamentary chamber.

The EU-LAC Summit of Heads of State and Government

Relations between the EU and Latin America had become more significant by the end of the nineties, as 1999 saw the start of the bi-regional Summits between Heads of State and Government. The first EU-Latin American and Caribbean Summit took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1999. The Rio Summit was a turning point as it was decided to establish a "bi-regional strategic partnership" between the EU and Latin America based on democratic consolidation, trade liberalization and harmonization of positions on international issues. This "Association" represented the institutionalization of UE-LAC inter-regionalism at the highest level.

The Rio Summit and the subsequent summits in Madrid (Spain, 2002), Guadalajara (Mexico, 2004) Vienna (Austria, 2006), Lima (Peru, 2008) and Madrid (Spain, 2010) had a great political importance, bringing together the Heads of State and Government of both regions around a common agenda. The resulting declarations have often been very comprehensive and address many topics, in the first place political aspects such as underlining the importance of multilateralism and respect for international organizations, but also, more specifically, the importance of social cohesion, regional integration, joint policies for higher education, and so forth.

The "Cumbres" constitute an example of "summit diplomacy", as their purpose is to forge consensus, establish general policy guidelines, set a common agenda before international organizations, and identify priorities for bi-regional cooperation. Furthermore, the Summits constitute a mechanism for triggering political impetus and catalysing common consent on difficult issues.

An outstanding element of the Summit process is the overall organisational framework which entails preparatory meetings and fora, as well as specific workshops and seminars which run parallel⁶⁵.

Channels for transnational and decentralized actors' para-diplomacy' in EU-AL

Within the framework of the EU-LAC Summits, preparatory meetings involving private sector and civil society organisations are held, underlining the importance of Non-State Actors in EU-AL

⁶⁵ The Guadalajara Summit in 2004, for example, was preceded by two meetings of organizations of civil society in Mexico seminars bi-regional cooperation (Costa Rica), access to justice (Costa Rica), URBAL program (Chile) and migration (Ecuador); parliamentary meetings (Puebla, Santiago de Chile), and academics (Mexico and Spain).

relations, namely in the creation of shared values and strengthening of the "Strategic Partnership". During the II High level Meeting in Madrid (2002), the first EU-LAC civil society forum was organised with the support of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). The fora highlighted the growing and emerging political role played by civil society in the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean. Indeed, the participants to the various fora sought to make proposals for ongoing relations between the EU and Latin America, not least on the Economic, social and environmental fronts. The below table illustrates the five fora run in parallel with the Summits.

TABLE 8: EU- LAC CIVIL SOCIETY FORA (2002-2010)

Summit	Date, Place	Subject
II EU-LAC High-level Summit	17-19 Mayo 2002, Madrid, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External debt • Social equality • Sustainable development.
III EU-LAC High-level Summit	24-26 March 2004, Guadalajara, Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion and regional integration • Human rights and vulnerable groups • Highly indebted countries • Land distribution • Fiscal policies and social cohesion
IV EU-LAC High-level Summit	1 April 2006, Vienna (Austria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the trade agreements, and inclusion of clauses for Special and Differential Treatment • Social inequity, the lack of decent work and ethnic, racial and gender discrimination • The Colombian conflict, the Plan Colombia and the Andean Regional initiative
V EU-LAC High-level Summit	31 March-1 April 2008, Lima, (Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of democracy • Climate change • Participation of civil society in the EU-Latin America negotiations
VI EU-LAC High-level Summit	5-7 May 2010, Madrid, (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and financial crisis • Innovation and Research and Development • EU-CAN Association Agreement, inclusion of Human Rights and Civil Society inclusion in the main text

Moreover, the Vienna Summit (2006) introduced a major novelty: the EU-LAC Business Summit. The Business Summit is also held biennially and brings together business and political leaders from both regions, with the aim of strengthening relations between companies, promoting economic and social development. The conclusions and final recommendations of the Summits are usually compiled in a document submitted to the Heads of State and Government.

TABLE 9: EU-LAC BUSINESS SUMMITS (2006-2010)

Summit	Date, Place	Subject
IV EU-LAC High-level Summit	1 April 2006, Vienna (Austria)	<p>"Bridging the two Worlds through Business and Culture"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy sources, attention to energy efficiency and conservation • Deepen intercontinental dialogue in the fields of tourism and culture • Better dialogue with the business community
V EU-LAC High-level Summit	14-15 May 2008, Lima, (Peru)	<p>"Investment to Achieve Well-being, Sustainable Development and Inclusion"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity, Shared Responsibility and Social Inclusion • Actions to Face Climate Change and Promote Environmentally-Responsible Sustainable Development
VI EU-LAC High-	16-17 May 2010,	"Innovation and Technology Sharing the Challenges"

Summit	Date, Place	Subject
level Summit	Madrid, (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation • Infrastructure and sustainable development • Energy Safety • Business Project Financing

9.1.2 The evolution of the "Strategic Partnership" through the EU-LAC Summit of Heads of State and Government

The Rio Summit and the "Tuusula priorities" (1999)

The formal "strategic partnership" established in the Rio Summit was ascertained in various texts. First, the "Rio Declaration", which detailed the commitments in three different areas entangled in the "Association":

BOX 1 : TUUSULA PRIORITIES

- Priority 1** Cooperation and consultations in international fora relating to issues of common interest
- Priority 2** Protecting human rights, especially for the most vulnerable groups, and combat xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance
- Priority 3** Programmes and projects in the priority areas identified by Beijing Declaration on Women and Development
- Priority 4** Cooperation on the environment and natural disasters
- Priority 5** Fight against illicit drugs through the Global Action Plan of Panama, and combat illegal arm trafficking
- Priority 6** Establishment of mechanisms that promote stable and dynamic global economic and financial system, strengthening domestic financial systems and support to less developed countries
- Priority 7** Promoting trade, in particular strengthening the export capacity of small and medium enterprises
- Priority 8** Cooperation on higher education in research and new technologies
- Priority 9** Protecting cultural heritage and establishment of a EU-LAC cultural Forum
- Priority 10** Establish a joint initiative in the field of information society
- Priority 11** Encourage research, graduate studies and training on regional integration topics.

a) Strengthening of political dialogue in order to protect democracy and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the rule of law; promoting sustainable development and cooperation to address the threats to peace and security and reduce poverty, marginalization and social exclusion.

b) Strengthening the multilateral trading system, promoting regional integration, intensifying economic relations between both regions, tackling the destabilizing effects of volatile financial flows, with special attention to the poorest and highly indebted economies.

c) Promoting a strong bi-regional partnership based on revitalisation and promotion of the cultural heritage of both regions, fostering cultural exchanges, promoting the sharing of social services, moving forward towards universal access to quality education as a means of reducing social inequalities and fostering

scientific and technological development.

The Rio Declaration identified 55 priority actions. Further to Rio, in November 1999 in Tuusula (Finland), a first meeting of senior officials from the two Regions was held to follow up the Strategic Partnership: eleven out of the 55 priorities were addressed.

It is important to underline that through the Strategic Partnership the process of defining strategic priorities becomes more "intergovernmental" and "multilateral". This affected the interventions of the EC in Latin America. Indeed, since 1999 the Commission has formally assumed the objectives set up in the Summits as a framework for regional cooperation programming.

The Madrid Summit (2002)

Since Rio the Strategic Partnership achieved remarkable successes as two new "partnership agreements" were signed, between the EU and Mexico (2000) and between the EU and Chile (2002). In spite of this, between 1999 and 2002 the Strategic Partnership faced an unfavourable international context. Latin America seemed to have lost relevance in the EU agenda, further to the

EU enlargement process, the reconstruction in the Balkans, and the priority given to security and counter-terrorism issues (after 11 September 2001).

In November 2001, before the convening of the II EU-LAC Summit (Madrid, May 2002) the European Parliament adopted the "Salafranca Report" which called for the reactivation of bi-regional relations with Latin America and establishment of a comprehensive, coherent policy towards the region. The report called for the adoption of a "common strategy" of the Council, and the revival of political dialogue with a "broad agenda" to strengthen democracy, human rights promotion and conflict prevention and resolution. The report recommended involvement of parliaments and civil society. On the Economic front, the European Parliament demanded early completion of the EU-Mercosur negotiations, and new agreements with the Andean and Central American countries, giving stability to trade preferences granted by the EC to the two groups. Finally, it demanded more resources for development cooperation and a more stable funding framework and multi-year budgeting tool, with the proposal of a "bi-regional solidarity fund" that could interact with the EC Member States, the EIB and multilateral development banks.

The main document adopted at the Second Summit, entitled "Madrid Commitment", reaffirmed the willingness of both regions to build a "strategic partnership". Two additional documents were presented: "Shared Values and Position" [*Valores y Posiciones Comunes*] and an evaluation report on the key achievements of the Tuusula priorities. The key themes emerging from the documents were the fight against international terrorism, the reform of the international financial system, and the fight against poverty and inequality.

No progress was made on the conclusion of an EU-Mercosur Agreement, nor was any made on potential free trade agreements with Central America and the Andean Community.

At the Madrid Summit the EC Regional Strategy Paper for Latin America 2002-2006 was presented together with the new identified cooperation programmes "Partnership for the Information Society" (@ LIS), the graduate scholarship programme for high-level (Alban), and the "Social Initiative" - which will lead to the "EUROSociAL", announced at the Summit in Guadalajara.

Guadalajara Summit (2004)

The Guadalajara Summit agenda focused on the role of multilateralism and social cohesion. Owing to the political and economic context other topics were also tackled: the international security agenda, following the Iraq invasion; the stalled WTO negotiations following the failure of the Cancun ministerial conference; and the impact of EU enlargement on EU-LA relations.

With regard to trade negotiations, the multilateral option was undermined by the failure of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun, when the EU and most Latin American countries had divergent positions on specific topics, mainly on EU agricultural subsidies. This failure hampered closing of the WTO "Doha Round" on agricultural broad agreement by the planned deadline of late 2004. Although the EU maintained its commitment to multilateralism, the uncertainty about the future of the "Round" forced a readjustment of its business strategies. Indeed, the European block seemed willing to reactivate the sub-regional path, in order to finalise trade negotiations with Mercosur at the end of 2004 and launch trade talks with Andean and Central American countries in 2005.

The EU enlargement was perceived as a threat from a political and economic perspective, but as an opportunity in the context a huge common market which could absorb a greater volume of exports from Latin America.

According to some analysts the Guadalajara Summit displayed vitality in the EU-LAC relationships, partly due to a preparatory process that involved a large number of actors⁶⁶, both governmental and non-governmental.

As mentioned before social cohesion was one of the key Summit issues, but nonetheless a gap arose between the ambitious goals of the "bi-regional strategic association", and the scarcity of available

⁶⁶ Uncluding an EU composed by 25 member states.

means since no additional funds had been allocated to finance the agreed goal. The only concrete initiative in this respect was the launching of the "EUROSOCIAL" programme.

The Guadalajara Declaration omits all reference to the Colombian conflict. This may be considered as an achievement of the Uribe administration, but it may also reflect the need of some EU Member States to prevent new confrontations with Washington, following the crises created by the Iraq war and the absence of consensus on Colombia in the EU⁶⁷.

Vienna Summit (2006)

The Vienna Summit was held under the overall theme "*Strengthening the bi-regional strategic association*". There was a high level of attendance on the European as well as on the Latin American side. The main issues tackled were: democracy and human rights; terrorism; drugs and organized crime; environment (including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness); energy; Association Agreements; regional integration and trade; migration; and resources development. A joint declaration was adopted.

Prior to the Summit, in December 2005 the EU adopted a renewed strategy for Latin America through a new Communication⁶⁸.

Among the most important decisions approved in Vienna was the launch of negotiations for an Association Agreement with Central America. Heads of State also welcomed the decision adopted by the EU and the Andean Community to initiate, during 2006, a process leading to the negotiation of a comprehensive Association Agreement including political dialogue, cooperation programmes and a trade agreement.

In addition to the Summit, sub-regional Summits/meetings were organised, one of the most relevant being the first EU-LAC Business Summit. It convened important representatives from the business communities of the two regions, providing them with a valuable platform for discussing trade relations, investment, services and business opportunities.

It is relevant to note that the Summit stimulated the organization of parallel events and preparatory meetings such as the EU-LAC Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on Science and Technology; the EU-LAC Cooperation and Coordination Mechanism on Drugs; the 3rd EU-LAC Civil Society Forum; the 4th Meeting of Civil Society Organisations from Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean; the EU-LAC Experts' Seminar on Energy; and the 4th EU-LAC Ministerial Information Society Forum.

Lima Summit (2008)

Sixty Heads of State and Government from the EU Member States, Latin America and the Caribbean gathered in Lima, Peru, on 16 May 2008 for the V EU-LAC Summit. Two key themes were on the discussion table: i) poverty reduction and social cohesion; and ii) environment, climate change and sustainable development.

As usual, the Summit was preceded by a number of important preparatory events such as the EU-LAC Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the 3rd EU-LAC experts Meeting on migration, both held in Brussels in March 2008; and also the second EU-LAC Business Forum, bringing together business and political leaders from Europe and LAC to discuss the major economic issues.

The Lima Summit adopted a Final Declaration which covered joint commitments and actions aiming at strengthening cooperation between both regions in addressing global challenges. Another document, the Lima Agenda, was issued, containing firm commitments and actions on the two key themes of social cohesion and environment.

⁶⁷ Jorge Balbis, *From Words to Action: the Guadalajara Summit and the Proposals by From Latin America Caribbean and European Civil Society* (2004)

⁶⁸ Refer to Annex 4 for further details on EC COM(2005) 636 - Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "A stronger Partnership between the EU and Latin America".

As regards the fight against poverty and social cohesion promotion, the Lima Summit presented the opportunity for a fruitful and open dialogue between both regions, including poverty alleviation measures to eliminate discrimination and the recognition of fundamental social rights. Among other commitments, the Lima Summit Declaration called upon both regions to foster policy dialogue on social cohesion, as well as sectoral policy dialogue on employment and social policies, and to further develop a structured and comprehensive dialogue on migration. The importance of “fiscal policies enabling a better distribution of wealth and ensuring adequate levels of social expenditure” was reiterated.

With reference to sustainable development (environment; climate change; energy) both regions launched concrete commitments, including increased dialogue and cooperation. The Summit also announced the launching of a bi-regional Environment programme named EUrocLIMA in the framework of the ongoing efforts to foster bi-regional environmental cooperation with a special focus on climate change.

Madrid Summit (2010)

The VI EU-LAC Summit of Heads of State and Government took place in Madrid (Spain) on 18 May 2010. A series of bilateral and sub-regional Summits were held. Furthermore, several preparatory events – some co-financed by the Commission – were organised prior to the Summit. The central theme of the Summit was “*Towards a new phase of the bi-regional association: innovation and technology for sustainable development and social inclusion*”. The European Commission's contribution to the Summit was primarily based on the 2009 Commission Communication on Latin America, “*The European Union and Latin America: Global Players in Partnership*”.⁶⁹

Two main documents were prepared for the Summit:

- *Madrid Final Declaration* which encompasses references to i) global issues; ii) EU-LAC relations and iii) the central theme of the Summit, namely how innovation and technology can support sustainable development and social inclusion.
- *Madrid Action Plan 2010-2012* which includes a number of initiatives consistent with the priorities established in the Final Declaration. The Action Plan identifies instruments and activities which, if properly implemented, should lead to concrete results guaranteeing ownership and capacity building in key areas, namely: i) science, research, innovation and technology; ii) sustainable development, environment, climate change, biodiversity and energy; iii) regional integration and interconnectivity to promote social inclusion and cohesion; iv) migration; v) education and employment; and vi) the fight against illicit drugs.

The Madrid Summit identified research and innovation as key driving forces behind economic growth and development, above all as potential tools to enable governments to face major current challenges such as poverty or climate change.

⁶⁹ Refer to Annex 4 for further details on EC COM(2009) 495/3 - Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council “The European Union and Latin America: Global Players in Partnership”.

TABLE 10: EU-LAC HIGH LEVEL SUMMITS (1999-2010)

Summit	Date, Place	Subject
I EU-LAC High-level Summit	28-29 June 1999, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening political dialogue and promote peace and democracy • Multilateral Trading System • Increase Mutual Understanding
II EU-LAC High-level Summit	17-19 Mayo 2002, Madrid, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External debt • Social equality • Sustainable development.
III EU-LAC High-level Summit	24-26 March 2004, Guadalajara, Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Cohesion and regional integration • Human rights and vulnerable groups • Highly indebted countries • Land distribution • Fiscal policies and social cohesion
IV EU-LAC High-level Summit	1 April 2006, Vienna (Austria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the trade agreements, and inclusion of clauses for Special and Differential Treatment • Social inequity, the lack of decent work and ethnic, racial and gender discrimination • The Colombian conflict, the Plan Colombia and the Andean Regional initiative
V EU-LAC High-level Summit	31 March-1 April 2008, Lima, (Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of democracy • Climate change • Participation of civil society in the EU-Latin America negotiations
VI EU-LAC High-level Summit	5-7 May 2010, Madrid, (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and financial crisis • Innovation and Research and Development • EU-CAN Association Agreement, inclusion of Human Rights and Civil Society inclusion in the main text

The EU-Rio Group⁷⁰ ministerial meetings were the main channel for bi-regional political dialogue between 1986 and 1999. Their main outcome was the political debate and the ensuing generation of consensus at intergovernmental level on matters such as democratization, human rights or external policy. Trade negotiations are not part of this dialogue. With the “Declaration of Rome” of 1990, the EU-Rio Group’s political dialogue is institutionalized through an annual ministerial meeting. At present the meetings are held on alternate years between the EU-LAC Summits of Heads of State and Government.

In September 1995, at the Andean Presidential Summit of Quito, during which the Andean Community was formally constituted, the Andean countries proposed enhancement of the relationship with the EU, which had started in 1970. The European Council held in Madrid in December 1995 highlighted a wish to strengthen dialogue with regional institutions, and the first result was the Joint Declaration on political dialogue between the European Union and the Andean Community, signed in Rome in June 1996. This dialogue includes “regional and international questions of common interest”, particularly in the field of the fight against illicit drugs. This initiative reflected the advance of Andean integration and the increase in mutual cooperation, which include the commercial preferences for “GSP-drugs” and agreements on joint control of the use of chemical substances considered as “precursors” in illicit drug production.

⁷⁰ The Rio Group is an international organization of Latin American and some Caribbean states, created in 1986. The Rio Group does not have a secretariat or permanent body, and instead relies on yearly summits of Heads of State.

The EU-Andean Community dialogue also includes meetings focusing on drugs (see Box), trade and industry, and science and technology, within the framework of bi-regional summits (EU-Rio Group and EU-LAC summits) and in parallel with the sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Joint Committee; and inter-parliamentary dialogue (EU-Andean Parliamentary meetings) are also part of this pillar. Development cooperation issues have been included in the political dialogue process, mainly in relation to regional integration and the Economic and social development of the region (at both regional and bilateral levels).

9.1.3 EU-Andean Community political dialogue and bi-regional platforms

The table below illustrates the platforms of political dialogue which define EC regional strategy and cooperation framework in the Andean Community.

TABLE 11: EU-CAN FORA OF POLITICAL AND TRADE DIALOGUE (1999-2010)

Summits/Meetings	Subject
High Level Summit UE-CAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andean Community-EU Troika Summit (Río de Janeiro, 28 June 1999), • Andean Community-EU Troika Summit (Madrid, 18 May 2002), • Andean Community-EU Troika Summit (Guadalajara, 29 May 2004), • Andean Community-EU Troika Summit (Lima, 17 May 2008), • EU-CAN High Level meeting , (10-11 July 2006) • Andean Community-EU Troika Summit (Madrid, 19 May 2010)
EU-CAN Ministerial meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-CAN Ministerial meeting, (Athens, 27 March 2003) • EU-CAN Ministerial meeting, (26 May 2005) • EU CAN Ministerial Meeting (12-13 July 2006) • EU-CAN Ministerial meeting (Santo Domingo, 19 April 2007)
EU-CAN High level Dialogue on Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V High Level Meeting,(Brussels, 18 December 2002 • VI High Level Meeting,(Cartagena 28 May 2003) • VII High Level Meeting, (Brussels 21 April 2004) • VIII High Level Meeting, Lima 31 de mayo de 2005 • X High Level Meeting, Bogota, 1 y 2 de noviembre 2007 Bogota
EU-CAN Joint Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting, (Cartagena, February 1999 • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting, Brussels 3 December 2001) • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting, (Quito, 28 April 2004 • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting, (Brussels, 21 January 2005 • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting; (La Paz, 29- 30 May 2007) • EU-CAN Joint Committee Meeting; (Brussels, 5 March 2010)

Andean Community – EU Troika Summits

The Andean Community and its member countries have a long standing relationship with the EU and its Member States. In 1996 the two blocks signed a Joint Declaration on Political Dialogue "Rome Declaration", thus providing an institutional framework for dialogue that had been conducted informally up until that time. According to that Declaration, the dialogue would centre on bi-regional and international issues of common interest, to be addressed at meetings between the Chairman of the Andean Council of Presidents, the EU Presidency, and the President of the Commission, as well as between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, other Ministers and government officials.

Since 1999 five EU-CAN high level summits have been held concurrently with the EU-LAC Summits. These meetings are particularly relevant, not only because they allow an exchange of ideas on the political and economic situations in the two regions, but also because they provide considerable guidance on common interests. It is important to note that the Andean initiative of reaching an Association Agreement between the two regions progressively took shape through these meetings.

During the *Madrid Summit* (May 2002), the CAN and the EU held a meeting of Heads of State during agreement was reached on negotiating a Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement as a prior step to starting negotiations on an Association Agreement between the two blocs.

At the *Guadalajara Summit* (2004), the Heads of State and Government of the EU and the Andean Community declared that the conclusion of an Association Agreement, including a free trade area, had become their "common strategic objective". However they considered that a sufficient level of economic integration was necessary before negotiations could be launched. To this end a joint assessment exercise on regional economic integration was undertaken in 2005/2006 by an *ad hoc* Joint Working Group created for the purpose⁷¹.

The *Vienna EU-CAN Summit* marks an important step towards the launch of the negotiation of an EU-CAN Association Agreement. Further to the submission of the final report elaborated by the *ad hoc* Joint Working Group assessing the regional integration process, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the work carried out. Indeed, the negotiation process for an Association Agreement could not have started prior to achievement of progress in four specific areas, notably: i) adoption of a common initial point for tariff dismantling, ii) harmonization of custom procedures, iii) further liberalization of services and iv) facilitation of cross-border road transport. It is also worth noting that during the same year, in August 2006, Venezuela announced its withdrawal from the Andean Community.

The *Lima EU-CAN Summit* (2008) was held while the two blocks were holding negotiations on an EU-CAN Association Agreement. Specific mention was made on asymmetries between and within the region (more specifically referring to Ecuador and Bolivia). Migration and illicit drugs were also addressed during the meeting.

At the *Madrid EU-CAN Summit* (2010) the Heads of State and Government focused their dialogue on three key topics:

1. Environment, climate change and specifically the Yasuni -YTT Initiative
2. Regional commitment to tackle the global issues of illicit drugs
3. The launch of a structured dialogue on migration.

EU-CAN High Level Dialogue on Drugs

The fight against illicit drugs constitutes one of the key components of the EU's political dialogue with the Andean Community. Since 1995 a specialised mechanism of political dialogue⁷² was established during a meeting between the EU Troika and the Ministers of Justice of the Andean States. Furthermore, during the same year EC and Andean Community officials signed a set of bilateral agreements on precursor chemicals used in the production of illegal drugs and established a follow-up mechanism to monitor any progress on agreement implementation.

The Andean Community has had a constant interest in maintaining the character of the dialogue at the highest national level, while from the EU side representatives often include EC officials from the relevant Services and departments⁷³.

It is important to underline that the EU-CAN High Level Specialised Dialogue on Drugs is included in a broader political framework which take place at Latin American level through the EU-LAC Co-ordination and Co-operation Mechanism on Drugs, and at multilateral level through close coordination between the EU and the GRULAC group at the annual meetings of the UN Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND) in Vienna, involving seeking to co-sponsor each other's resolutions.

⁷¹ Reunión de la Troika de la Unión Europea y de los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de la Comunidad Andina, Guadalajara, 2004, Comunicado Conjunto, (29 Mayo 2005)

⁷² The dialogue is chaired by the countries which occupy the presidency of EU and Andean Councils. The meetings usually involve government officials from various departments (anti-drug services, justice, police, health, customs, external relations, cooperation); diplomats (ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, ministers, counsellors), military attaches and/or police.

⁷³ Giovanni Molano Cruz, "EL diálogo entre la Comunidad Andina y la Comisión Europea sobre las drogas ilícitas", Colombia Internacional, no. 65 pp 38-65, (Junio 2007)

EU-CAN Joint Committees

The EU-CAN Joint Committee [Comisión Mixta UE-CAN] was established in the context of the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela) in 1993. The Joint Committee constitutes an instrument for monitoring the agreement; coordinating activities, projects and specific operations; and making recommendations.

The EU-CAN Joint Committee held in 1999⁷⁴, prior to the Rio High level Summit, identified three key priority areas for the Andean Region: i) strengthening of the common market; ii) strengthening of regional institutions and iii) promotion of the social agenda. Within the framework of the common market, specific attention was paid to service liberalisation, infrastructure and SME support. The strengthening of regional institutions converged from two directions: i) institutionalising the Andean Presidential Council and the Andean Foreign Ministers' Council; and ii) greater governance, resulting from the enhanced role of its executive body, the Secretariat-General of the Andean Community. As regards the social agenda, health, education and natural disasters were key priority areas.

The seventh Joint Committee EU-CAN was held in Quito in 2004, the same year of the Guadalajara Summit and months before the Andean Summit adopted the Association Agreement between the EU and the Andean Community. The EU side highlighted the importance of social cohesion as one of the main topics of the forthcoming Guadalajara Summit. The Andean side underlined the importance of the Integrated Social Development Programme for attaining higher levels of social cohesion as the principal axis of the Andean strategy. In order to give further impetus to future relations between both blocks, the Andean side reiterated the interest of the Andean Community in negotiating an Association Agreement with the EU that includes a Free Trade Area. The launch of the negotiations was announced during the Guadalajara Summit.

The eighth meeting was held in Brussels (January 2005). One of the major topics discussed in the meeting was the new Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as proposed by the European Commission for the period 2006-2015 in substitution of the GSP Drugs. During the meeting the CAN underlined the importance of the EU market for their exports and drew particular attention to the GSP drugs regime as a very important incentive for economic and social development in the Andean Community.

EU-CAN Dialogue with CSOs

In 2005 the EC organised in Brussels the first EU-CAN Civil Society Forum⁷⁵. The main objective was to provide a space for an open exchange of views and experience regarding the EU-CAN relationship. The agenda of the forum included four themes: social cohesion, regional integration, democracy and human rights, and the environment. Discussions and debates covered major issues of the Andean region: human rights and conflict in Colombia, drug trafficking, and aspects of political and institutional stability.

In April 2007, prior to the first round of the Association Agreement negotiations, a second forum was organised by ALOP⁷⁶, and civil society representatives were invited to a meeting with the European Commission to exchange views on the negotiations. The same year in November, a second meeting took place, while in December a meeting was held with a network of 75 Latin American NGOs to promote dialogue with the Andean negotiators on the Association Agreement with the EU.

Key discussion topics encompass the impact of the future Association Agreement EU-CAN in the productive sectors, the possibility of industrialization to diversify away from being commodity

⁷⁴ Fifth Meeting of the Andean Community--EU Joint Committee Minutes (19 February 1999)

⁷⁵ The meeting was attended by about 70 representatives of civil society (mostly European EC representatives, members of the European Parliament, Andean and European government officials)

⁷⁶ ALOP, Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción al Desarrollo is an association of non-governmental organizations (NGDOs), from twenty countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Founded in 1979, it is one of the most enduring results of regional integration for NGOs of the region.

exporters, and coverage of human rights, culture, immigration and environment among others. Furthermore a constant dialogue and follow-up was assured by the negotiations website

In the context of the Association Agreement and civil society, it is important to underline two key factors:

- Civil society's participation does not encompass the process of defining the EU's negotiating mandate, which is a process behind closed doors between the EC and the EU Council. The content of the negotiating mandate is not made public and once approved is considered a confidential document. The rounds of negotiation of the Agreement are closed. However, outside informal channels of the process the EC has a dialogue mechanism with civil society in Europe, in which are held information sessions on the progress of negotiations and other related issues (such as consultations on the Sustainability Impact Assessment, SIA).
- Only a Sustainability Impact Assessment has been conducted. The two consultation events with CSOs were conducted in Brussels, limiting participation by Andean CSOs. Moreover, according to ALOP, private sector representatives had little involvement, except in some specific sectors (linked to the pharmaceutical industry and the fisheries sector, for example), unlike the massive participation of unions and business leaders in the US FTA⁷⁷.

BOX 2 : HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

On the basis of the modelling analysis, the FTA entails modest **income gains for all economies**, the biggest absolute gains occurring in the EU and Colombia, where real incomes are projected to increase by up to €4 billion and €2.8 billion respectively. A potential EU-Andean trade agreement will have **no significant effect on the EU's trade flows**; while for the Andean countries, imports and exports are expected to increase between 3% and 10%.

Foreign direct investment in Andean countries is expected to increase as a result of an investment agreement with the EU, particularly in the service sector.

Potentially significant impacts in the EU and Andean countries arising from a trade agreement include:

1. **Expansion of labour-intensive agriculture**, and of the **food processing and light industrial product manufacturing sectors**
2. **Deforestation and reduced biodiversity** as a result of predicted expansion of agriculture and timber industries
3. **Increased industrial, agricultural and mining discharges** as a result of increased output in these sectors
4. **Social conflict due to expansion of mining, hydrocarbon extraction** and logging in rural areas.

Moreover a key element of criticism is the absence of binding sanctions to comply with democratic and human right principles. NGOs and Trade Unions argue that the GSP-plus regime is more demanding and that the Governments of Peru and Colombia are being required to meet certain international conventions on human and labour rights. Indeed, the issue of human rights in Colombia has been a recurring argument among civil society organizations for non-signature of the agreement⁷⁸.

⁷⁷ ALOP, "Del Acuerdo de Asociación entre la Unión Europea y la Comunidad Andina (CAN) al Acuerdo Comercial Multipartes con Colombia y Perú: ¿Qué escenarios para la integración regional?" September 2010, pag. 26

⁷⁸ EU-CAN Network ODHACO point out that the text does not guarantee real protection of human rights, as the Democratic Clause given is "inadequate and ineffective". ODHACO, "Comercio a cualquier precio: No existen las condiciones para el Acuerdo Comercial entre la Unión Europea y Colombia." (July 2007)

9.1.4 EU-Colombia dialogue

As mentioned above, EU relations with Colombia are mainly framed within regional (all-LA) and sub-regional (CAN) relations⁷⁹. Further to the regional and sub-regional dimension, the dialogue between the EC and the Colombia Government has often taken place within two channels: i) EU Delegation and Acción Social⁸⁰ dialogue⁸¹, and ii) within the G24.

The G24 is an informal working group encompassing the donor community in Colombia⁸². The key objective of the group is to maintain a constant dialogue with the Government and civil society. Since 2003 the Government of Colombia together with the G24 has set up the so-called London-Cartagena-Bogota process which culminated in three international meetings.

The first step of this coordination process was the London meeting on International Support for Colombia (10 July 2003), the first meeting with the Uribe Administration on international support to Colombia. The "*London Declaration*" identified the key areas of donor cooperation in the country: democracy, terrorism, illegal drugs, human rights, international humanitarian law violations and the serious humanitarian crisis. Based on the context analysis, the donor representatives agreed to review and refocus their cooperation programmes with particular emphasis on contributing to the strengthening of State institutions, alleviation of the humanitarian crisis, protection of human rights, environmental activities, and development of alternatives to drug production.

The London Meeting triggered a process of dialogue between the Government, civil society and the international community. A Monitoring Committee was established to play a consultative and facilitation role. Furthermore thematic groups were created to work on and follow up specific themes and inform the Monitoring Committee in timely fashion.

Based on the ECD's External Assistance management reports (EAMR), in 2003 and 2004 the EC Delegation actively participated in the sector coordination meetings established by ACCI to define Colombia's Cooperation Strategy for the donors' meeting planned for November 2004.

In 2004 and 2005, in spite of the intense collaboration between the EC Delegation and the ACCI, some controversial issues arose between the Delegation (as well as the rest of International Community) and the Government relating to the application of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) recommendations. Indeed the Delegation attended monthly meetings to follow UNHCHR recommendations with the Government and civil society.

On February 2005 the second meeting of the International Coordination and Cooperation Board for Colombia took place in Cartagena de Indias. The meeting was convened by Uribe and was attended by high-level representatives of the G24. The meeting highlighted the progress made and the willingness of the Government and State institutions to work towards implementing the recommendations of the UNHCHR, and encouraged them to continue with their efforts to obtain results without delay. In this context donors stressed the importance of the Government's initiative to develop a National Action Plan for Human Rights and its aim of reaching an agreement in this respect with broad sectors of Colombian society, so as to help build an environment that favours peaceful coexistence, justice and reconstruction of the social fabric.

In 2005 political dialogue between the EC and the Colombian Government was also affected by the Government's introduction of the theory of the absence of conflict or humanitarian crisis in the country. The international community (except USA) opposed this idea. This political stance could

⁷⁹ The legal foundation for cooperation with Colombia is the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries (along with Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela) signed in 1993.

⁸⁰ Agencia Colombiana de Cooperacion internacional [ACCI] before 2005

⁸¹ It is important to underline the evolution of the role played by the EU Delegation further to Lisbon Treaty entry into force.

⁸² Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America, the European Commission, the UN and agencies, the Andean Development Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank, IMF and the World Bank.

have had consequences for the EC's cooperation, specifically on the Peace Laboratories and humanitarian assistance. Meetings with the High Commission for Peace, and between the international community and the GoC were held to reach a consensus on the subject. Further meetings involving NGOs and beneficiaries were also conducted. At the end of 2005 the Government finally withdrew its Declaration.

In 2006-2007 the G24 exhausted its dialogue potential. Indeed, based on the 2007 EAMR the Delegation recognized the poor results of the tripartite dialogue. The wish expressed by some members of the international community to organize a high-level follow-up to the London-Cartagena Process did not receive any support from GoC, although it had promised to address the issue during 2007.

In 2007 several meetings were organized with European and Colombian NGOs to discuss specific topics of interest in the cooperation strategy (e.g. Justice and Peace process and "future actions for the conflict victims").

In November 2007 the *third Meeting* was held in Bogotá with the objective of strengthening the political dialogue and cooperation between the G24, the civil society and the Colombian Government. This third meeting constituted an opportunity for evaluating the current EU cooperation in Colombia and to identify the possible future areas for aid implementation. During the Conference the GoC announced its adhesion to the Paris Declaration (PD)⁸³. The *Paris Declaration* constituted a formal framework for reinvigorating the GoC's demand for aligning donor policies and resources behind its own vision of development and its corresponding policy and budgetary framework.⁸⁴

The alignment issue emerged several times in the EAMRs. Some members of the G24 (including the EC) tried to coordinate better and to seek a common position on specific cooperation issues as requested by the Government.⁸⁵

Further to the G24 meeting, from 2008 to 2009 the Delegation took part in relevant policy dialogue fora such as the National Peace Council, land tenure, and the reintegration and reconciliation process, and it closely follows up the elaboration of the National Plan on Human Rights as well as implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR).⁸⁶

In 2008 the EC held consultations with the Central Government and CSOs in order to revise the Country Strategy Paper and formulate the Mid-Term Review (MTR). A total number of 32 entities representing more than 100 organisations were consulted. The discussion with the Government was led by Accion Social and more than 20 government entities took part in the process. During the consultations for the mid-term review (MTR) European and Colombian NGOs expressed their dissatisfaction with the decision to bring to an end the Uprooted Population budget line (REH) and the fact that all EC funding to assist IDP was being channelled through Government offices. They were reluctant to participate in calls for proposals launched by the Government on the grounds that this would hamper their efforts to access vulnerable populations in regions affected by the conflict and that it would jeopardise the Principle of Impartiality in the midst of conflict, thus increasing the vulnerability and insecurity of those affected.

⁸³ Initially, the GC had questioned whether it was appropriate to join Paris Declaration; being a middle-income country and not being dependent on cooperation. However, when donors - especially the European Union - began to increasingly rely on PD in their dialogue with the Colombian authorities, they began to perceive the PD as an essential tool of the new aid architecture and feel that it was increasingly unsustainable for Colombia to stay out of the circle. Rosemary McGee e Irma García Heredia, "*París en Bogotá: Aplicación de la Agenda de la Eficacia de la Ayuda en Colombia*" *Institute of Development Studies* vol. pag 16

⁸⁴ Rosemary McGee e Irma García Heredia, "*París en Bogotá: Aplicación de la Agenda de la Eficacia de la Ayuda en Colombia*" *Institute of Development Studies* vol. pag 20

⁸⁵ EAMR July 2008

⁸⁶ A joint working group, composed by the Delegation's and the HCRH Colombian Office, has been set up at the end of 2007 in order to maintain a permanent political and cooperation dialogue between the two institutions.

In April 2009 MTR Consultations were held with the Government. The CSP document was shared and a meeting was held between Acción Social and 19 public entities to discuss the objectives of CSP implementation and progress made, as well as review the distribution of resources between the different cooperation components. The consultation concluded that the EC cooperation strategy in Colombia remained pertinent; the three cooperation sectors were validated and ratified by the public institutions as the most appropriate for addressing the needs of Colombia.

In 2008 the Council of the European Union announced its support for launching Human Rights Consultations with Colombia in order to enhance its Human Rights Dialogue⁸⁷. Indeed, *démarches* and declarations are widely used to convey concerns relating to human rights. The main subjects tackled by them are protection of human rights defenders; illegal detention; forced disappearances; torture; child protection; refugees and asylum seekers; extrajudicial executions; freedom of expression and association; and the right to a fair trial. In 2010 four meetings were organised with the GoC⁸⁸ and one was organised for June 2011 following approval of the Victims Law.

Besides institutional meetings, the Delegation set up regular meetings with Human Right Defenders and Women's Right Organisations. Four times a month the Delegation has participated in regular meetings with CSOs on the issue of child rights in Colombia, organised by UNHCHR.

In 2009 the EC, represented by the External Relations Commissioner, and Colombia, represented by the Foreign Minister, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreeing establishment of a bilateral consultation mechanism and holding of annual consultations at senior official level.

In 2010 a strategic policy dialogue was held between the GoC and the Delegation based on the EC intervention model for IDPs in the country, with a view to contributing to public policy. Meetings and talks with experts and CSO were also held on land and territory issues.

TABLE 12: TYPE OF MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY THE EU DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA

Sector	Type of Meeting
Tripartite Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London, Cartagena and Bogota Conferences & Declarations
Coordination with the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding Consultation with National Government on the CSP and MTR Constant Dialogue with Acción Social and DPN ((Department of National Planning)) Dialogue with The Ministry of Trade
IDPs & Land Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic policy dialogue between the GoC Policy dialogue with the GoC, civil society and experts on land and territory issues Policy Dialogue with DNP (Department of National Planning) on key policies such as land, regional inequalities and social cohesion Meetings for follow up UN human rights recommendations
Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Peace and Development" dialogue with the High Commissioner for Peace
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings of the HR Dialogue with the GoC. Regular meetings with Human Rights Defenders, Meetings with local women's rights organizations Meetings with CSO on child rights
NSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National meeting within the Structured Dialogue Latin America Regional Meeting (structured Dialogue Consultation with NSA and LA before launching the New CfP Consultation with CSO relating to CSPs and MTR
Weapons, Arms and Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Acción Social and Ministry of Environment
Coordination with other Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G24 Meetings (Thematic round tables, local cooperation round tables) Political dialogue: with the GoC/and other donors on co-existent basket fund

⁸⁷ 2907th Council Meeting Council Conclusion , 27 November 2008, 16326/1/08 REV 1 (Presse 345)

⁸⁸ EAMR, January 2011

9.2 EU-CAN (and Colombia) Trade relations

9.2.1 The generalised system of preferences (GSP)

In October 1990, the EC decided to grant the GSP scheme to most countries of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru)⁸⁹ on the premise of shared co-responsibilities. This scheme gave full tariff preferences to the region with the aim of creating export opportunities to help the Andean countries develop alternative activities to producing illicit crops⁹⁰.

This regime, which allows preferential access to the European market for developing countries, in the form of reduced tariffs for their goods, has a non-reciprocal character. Although it is considered by the EC a suitable regime for both groups, the fact remains that from the late 1990s, given the noticeable existing asymmetries between Central America, the Andean countries, and the EU, both regions demanded that an Association Agreement be signed, including a reciprocal free trade area, as is the case for other sub-regional groups and countries.

On the other hand, in 2002 the GSP was the object of a claim in the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO, which posed doubts and uncertainty as to its future. After resolution of the appeal against the European position, the EU adopted in 2005 the new system of GSP-Plus. The latter is a regime of incentives granted in exchange of the ratification and effective implementation of 27 specified international conventions in the fields of human rights, core labour standards, sustainable development and good governance⁹¹. As with the previous system, the GSP-Plus has been considered unsatisfactory by the governments of the Andean region⁹².

9.2.2 Towards an EU-CAN Association agreement

At the Vilamoura meeting in February 2000, the Ministers requested from the European Commission and the General Secretariat of the Andean Community an analysis of the current and future state of economic and commercial relations between the two regions, the final outcome being the establishment of an Andean Association Agreement.

At the 2nd EU-LAC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in May 2002 in Madrid, the Andean countries tried without success to obtain European endorsement of inclusion of a commercial chapter in the new agreement. The possibility of initiating trade negotiations was considered, but only following the conclusion of the WTO "Round" initiated in November 2001 and expected to end in December 2004. This temporary reference was welcomed by the Andean representatives.

In the EU-CAN Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement signed in 2003, but not ratified yet, reference was made to the *joint objective of working towards creating conditions under which, building on the outcome of the Doha Work Programme, a feasible and mutually beneficial Association Agreement, including a Free Trade Agreement, could be negotiated*. In addition, in order to create such conditions, reference was made to *striving for political and social stability, deepening the regional integration process and reducing poverty within a sustainable development framework in the Andean Community*. The final declaration of the EU-LAC Guadalajara Summit (2004) confirmed this objective again and opened the process leading to conclusion of such an Agreement. In this framework, a joint assessment phase of the Andean integration process was launched. The *realization of a sufficient level of regional economic integration is stated as a precondition for the conclusion of such an Agreement*.

This precondition was already present in the Communication elaborated in preparation of the Guadalajara Summit⁹³. This Communication recalls that it is not possible to establish a bi-regional

⁸⁹ Venezuela was incorporated in 1995.

⁹⁰ For this reason it is also called "GSP-Drugs".

⁹¹ For the list of Conventions refer to: http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2009/october/tradoc_145261.pdf

⁹² Due to its unilateral and temporal character as well as for the exclusion of key products (i.e. banana)

⁹³ Comisión Europea (2004), *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the Commission's objectives, in the framework of the relations between the European Union and Latin America, in*

free trade area if there is no free effective circulation of goods, services and capital in one of the two regions concerned, because of weaknesses in the integration process. Such free circulation was not guaranteed in the Andean region⁹⁴.

The joint assessment agreed on in Guadalajara started in the framework of the EU-CAN Joint Committee in January 2005. At the Vienna Summit (2006) a decision to start the negotiation process for an Association Agreement, which would include three different chapters (political dialogue, cooperation and a trade agreement), was taken. At the Lima Summit (2008), given the asymmetries between the regions, the European parties decided to give special attention to the specific development needs of Bolivia and Ecuador.

Such asymmetries, and the different development speeds, led to a decision to continue the negotiations, not between regional blocs but between the EU and each single Andean country, aiming at a Multiparty Trade Agreement. In the light of that decision, Bolivia decided in February 2009 to abandon the negotiations, arguing that only a negotiation between blocks could benefit Andean integration. In July 2009 Ecuador also decided to suspend the negotiation process, alleging that the EU banana tariff was not in line with international trade rules (the tariff set was considered too high), as confirmed also by the WTO. In December 2010 Bolivia decided to re-launch the negotiations with the EU, and on 21 February 2011 Ecuador also officially expressed its willingness to re-initiate the negotiations.

In March 2010, during the ninth agreement on the trade deal.

negotiation round, Colombia, Peru and the EU reached an agreement. The agreement was confirmed in May 2010, during the Madrid Summit.

BOX 3 : HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EU FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA

65% percent of industrial products from Colombia will have zero tariffs immediately, with a timetable in place to remove the remaining barriers. Sugar, meat, bananas, coffee, flowers, ethanol and bottled rum, among other products, will also gain new preferential access to the European market. For example, Colombia will be allowed to sell up to 50,000 tonnes of sugar in the EU annually, while the tariff for bananas will drop from €176 per tonne to €75 over ten years. Meanwhile, European tariffs on 99 % of Colombian fish exports will be immediately eliminated.

One of the discussed topics of the Free Trade Agreement has been the proposal for a progressive liberalisation of the dairy sector. Further to consultations with the Colombian representatives of the dairy sector, the two parties EU and Colombia had reached an agreement for the application of safeguard measures. The treaty provides for a progressive elimination of Colombian tariff barriers for powdered milk and cheese coming from the EU. Tariff barriers will be kept along a 12-17 year time framework in order to protect national dairy production, and small producers. Furthermore, the EU will carry out a progressive elimination of export subsidies and launch cooperation initiatives to enhance the competitiveness of the dairy sector and its compliance to sanitary and phyto sanitary (SPS) measures.

The agreement provides for total liberalisation of trade in industrial products and fisheries including, at entry into force, 80% liberalisation of industrial products with Peru and 65% with Colombia. As far as sectors are concerned, it will offer new market access prospects for exporters of all signatory parties in fruit and vegetables, fisheries, automobiles, electronics and machinery, wines and spirits, services (in particular telecoms), banking and others. The

market access package is guarantees - in areas such as intellectual property (including more than 200 Geographical Indications), trade defence, and competition - respect for common disciplines beyond those agreed at multilateral level.

complemented by a comprehensive set of rules that intellectual property (including more than 200 Geographical Indications), trade defence, and competition - respect for common disciplines beyond those agreed at multilateral level.

TABLE 13: EU-CAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS MEETINGS

view of the 3rd Summit of Heads of State and Government of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Guadalajara (Mexico) on 28 May 2004, Brussels, COM(2004) 220 final.

⁹⁴ Christian FRERES and José Antonio SANAHUJA (coords.) (2006), *América Latina y la Unión Europea. Estrategias para una Asociación necesaria*, Barcelona, Icaria

Subject
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion of the first round of negotiations (27 September 2007) • Second round of negotiations (14 December 2007, Brussels, Belgium) • First round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Ecuador-Peru and EU (22 January 2009, Bogota, Colombia) • Second round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Ecuador-Peru and EU (23-27 March 2009, Lima, Peru) • Third round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Ecuador-Peru and EU, (22-25 April 2009 Quito, Ecuador) • Fourth round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Ecuador-Peru and the EU, (15-19 June 2009, Bogota, Colombia) • Fifth round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Ecuador-Peru and the EU, (20-24 July 2009, Lima, Peru) • Sixth round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Peru and the EU, (21-25 September 2009, Brussels, Belgium) • Seventh round of trade negotiations between Colombia-Peru and the EU, (16-20 November 2009, Bogota, Colombia.) • Eighth round of trade negotiations between Colombia- Peru and the EU, (22 January 2010, Bogota, Colombia) • Ninth round of trade negotiations between Colombia- Peru and the EU, (March 2010)

The trade agreement takes into account the different levels of development of the signatory countries by establishing a cooperation chapter aimed at promoting competitiveness and innovation; modernising production; facilitating trade; and facilitating transfer of technology between the parties. Finally, it will anchor Colombia and Peru in a reform and open agenda which is crucial for the interests of the EU in Latin America. A core principle of the agreement is the commitment of the parties to the respect for human rights and the development of sustainable economies based on the protection and promotion of labour and environmental rules and standards.

9.3 EC Development cooperation with Colombia

This third axis is the core of the present evaluation.

9.3.1 The legal framework for cooperation

The legal framework for cooperation with Colombia is based on:

- A.** *The Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries* (along with Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela) signed in 1993.

Its main innovation (in relation to the agreement signed in 1983⁹⁵) is the inclusion of clauses linked to: i) respect for, and the exercise of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and ii) the mutual interest principle, mainly in the fields of international competitiveness, trade promotion and energy-related, technological and industrial cooperation⁹⁶.

⁹⁵ This regional cooperation agreement was the first regional agreement signed by the EU.

⁹⁶ Council Regulation No 443/92. **Art. 2.** "The Regulation cites respect for, and the exercise of, human rights and fundamental freedoms as preconditions for development. The countries committed to these principles receive greater Community support. In addition, the Community can amend and even suspend its cooperation with the country concerned in the case of fundamental and persistent violations of human rights and democratic principles. In this case, cooperation would be confined to activities of direct benefit to those sections of the population in need."

Art. 5. Economic cooperation, devised to serve the mutual interests of the Community and the countries receiving assistance, is aimed, in particular, at countries where economic development is relatively advanced. It includes: i) improvement of scientific and technological potential in the recipient countries through training schemes and the transfer of know-how; ii) institutional support, at both national and regional levels, with a view to making the economic, legislative, administrative and social environment more conducive to

Its main objective was to consolidate, deepen and diversify relations between the Parties, mainly in the Economic sphere, and in particular to:

- a. strengthen and diversify their economic links;
- b. contribute to the sustainable development of their economies and standards of living;
- c. encourage the expansion of trade with a view to diversifying and opening up new markets;
- d. encourage the flow of investment, technology transfer and reinforce investment protection;
- e. raise the level of employment and improve human productivity in the work sector;
- f. promote rural development and improve technological capacity;
- g. support the movement towards regional integration;
- h. exchange information on statistics and methodology.

In the social sphere, it aimed at "improving the living conditions of the poorest sections of the Andean Pact countries' population.

This Cooperation Agreement kept the co-ordination mechanism established in the 1983 agreement, the Joint Committee, whose principal aims were: (a) supervision of the efficient management of the Agreement, (b) co-ordination and proposal of the necessary means for implementing activities, (c) follow-up and formulation of recommendations in the light of the intensification and diversification of cooperation, and (d) tackling of obstacles that might appear in the areas covered by this Agreement.

As previously indicated, in 2003 a new political dialogue and cooperation agreement, similar to the agreements of the "fourth generation", was signed with the region, although it did not anticipate negotiation of a free trade agreement. This agreement, however, was not ratified by all parties and has therefore not come into force. It is expected that it will be superseded by the proposed Association Agreement.

- B.** Up until 2006 (when the Development Cooperation Instrument –DCI - came into force), the so-called **ALA Regulation** (Council Regulation No 443/92) on financial and technical assistance and economic cooperation for Latin America and Asian non-MEDA countries.

Regulation 443/92 identified three strategic axes of cooperation: (i) promotion of development in the poorest countries; (ii) expansion of trade with the recipient countries and integration into the multilateral trading system, mainly through promotion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation; and (iii) cooperation in the area of environmental conservation.

- C.** The **Development Cooperation Instrument** adopted on 18 December 2006 replaces, *inter alia*, the ALA regulation. The instrument is valid for the period 2007-2013.

The overall goal of the instrument is eradication of poverty in partner countries and regions in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the MDGs, as well as promotion of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law. In this framework, the cooperation aims at achieving the objectives already stated in the EC Treaty.

9.3.2 The Commission of the European Union's cooperation with Colombia in the period 2002-2011

The European Commission's cooperation with Colombia in the period 2002-2011 is set out in: i) the 2002-2006 Country Strategy Paper, ii) the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper and (iii) the 2011-2013 Mid-Term Review.

development and investment; iii) support for undertakings or economic partners through training and measures to promote technologies and trade.

All that said, past EU co-operation lines of action, along with a number of additional documents elaborated in previous years, are now briefly reviewed below as they set up the basis for the sectoral focus of the cooperation in the early years of the evaluation period.

Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries, 1993

As mentioned above, this agreement governs relations between the two regions. Nevertheless, it does not represent a specific strategic framework. Its objective is to consolidate, deepen and diversify relations between the Parties, mainly in the Economic sphere in fields of common interest, but it only lists the potential sectors of cooperation, in line with what is listed in the ALA Regulation.

Main EU lines of action prior to 2002⁹⁷.

During the 1990s and early 2000s, EU co-operation focused mainly on six key areas:

Poverty reduction and social exclusion, initially through implementation of integrated rural development projects and later the First Peace Laboratory as a means of addressing the root causes of conflict, under the Financial and Technical Co-operation budget line;

Economic development in the form of technology transfer, investment promotion and technical assistance to the leather, textiles, tourism, rubber and energy sectors; and the promotion of Colombian products in Europe, under the Economic Cooperation budget line;

NGO support under co-financing from the NGOs budget line (€21m between 1976 and 1998);

Human rights issues, under Budget Line B7-703, through projects mainly carried out by local NGOs;

Humanitarian assistance to Internally Displaced People (IDP) as a result of the armed conflict, under Humanitarian Aid provided by ECHO (€34m between 1997 and 2001);

Joint research on development policy, natural resource management, agriculture and health, under the INCO-DC programme (€14.6m between 1994 and 1998 and €7.88m between 1999 and 2002).

The Horizontal Programmes for Latin America - Al-Invest, Urb-Al, Alure, Alfa and Synergy - are additional components of the cooperation package.

Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006

The EC's cooperation with the country in the period 2002-2006 had one main objective, as stated in the CSP:

To support Colombia's search for Peace, defining as a priority fighting against the main root causes of the conflict such as marginality, inequality, social exclusion and extreme poverty.

The CSP confirmed the validity of the four focal sectors identified in the 2000 Commission communication COM (2000) 670, thus ensuring continuity of EC cooperation, and focused these sectors on achievement of its main objective: supporting the peace-building efforts. Two main elements help illustrate this concentration: the first is the Peace Laboratory concept, a programme-based territorial multi-sector approach proposed under Programmable Aid which contains elements from the four focal sectors; the second is the fact that, in the National Indicative Programme (NIP), the funds registered under a fourth sector of intervention, initially undefined as to its purpose, will later be used to finance the Third Peace Laboratory, thus strengthening the 2002-2006 CSP's financial allocation to the first sector.

The CSP postulates, as complementary to the main strategy, six areas of intervention specific to non-programmable aid: NGO co-financing; Uprooted People; Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Human Rights

⁹⁷ See Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006, pp 17-19.

(with Colombia selected as a "focus" country in the Human Rights Budget Line for the period 2002-04); Environment/Tropical Forests; and Science & Technology.

Given this focus on the peace process, the 2002-2006 CSP provided for no bilateral economic cooperation. It considered that the country would benefit from Horizontal Programmes such as AL-Invest, ALFA, URB-AL, @LIS, SYNERGY and regional CAN programmes⁹⁸.

The document confirms continuity of EC cooperation. It maintains the principle of effectiveness and the consequent sectoral concentration, and roughly the same budget allocations.

Other principles guiding EC cooperation in this period are: decentralized implementation; EU policy coherence (trade, environment, justice & home affairs, conflict prevention); support to national policies; and coherence/complementarity between programmable (national & regional) and non-programmable aid.

Finally, in line with the EU Development Policy of 2000, the strategy explicitly mentioned the need to mainstream - at all stages from identification to evaluation - the following cross-cutting issues: environment, gender, and respect for cultural diversity (in particular the rights of indigenous people), also adding disaster preparedness as a cross-cutting issue.

Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013

The EU strategy for Colombia, as formulated in the CSP 2007-2013, globally continues the strategy established and implemented during the previous programming period. Peace remains the main objective in this period. The financial allocation, which increases from €70.2m in the first programming period to €160m for 2007-2013, confirms that choice.

The CSP acknowledges that to achieve peace - and all the more a lasting peace - in the country, it is necessary to implement simultaneously a combination of measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution.

It then proposes a three-fold strategy which combines a short-term programme providing assistance to victims of the conflict, a medium-term programme supporting national and local initiatives contributing to peace and, finally, a long-term programme addressing the root causes of conflict in the country through the promotion of sustainable and equitable development ("development for all").

The implementation of this three-fold strategy is based on three areas of intervention.

➤ *Peace and stability, including alternative development.*

Through providing assistance for victims of the conflict and support for peace initiatives, for economic development and for the fight against drugs, this area of intervention aims at *promoting sustainable and inclusive human development, including human rights defence, improving the quality of life of vulnerable populations, and stabilising the socioeconomic situation of people and communities, victims of the armed conflict.*

The overall objective in this area is to strengthen social cohesion.

➤ *Rule of law, justice and human rights.*

Through providing a more effective legal system, safeguarding human rights and promoting good governance, this area of intervention aims at improving the administration of justice, securing full implementation of UN recommendations in the fields of human rights, social dialogue and decreasing levels of corruption.

The overall objective in this area is to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country.

➤ *Productivity, competitiveness and trade.*

⁹⁸ These programmes are nevertheless subject to other strategic and programming documents.

Through increasing competitiveness of Colombian micro, small and medium enterprises and effective positioning of Colombian value-added goods on national and international markets, this area of intervention aims at triggering equitable economic growth.

The overall objective in this area is to increase the country's capacity to become integrated into the global economy.

The innovating aspect of this CSP, as compared with the previous programming exercise, is that it provides support to the Economic sector, thus satisfying a need the Government of Colombia has articulated since the first programming period.

As far as cross-cutting issues are concerned, the CSP states that implementation of the strategy will take into account, at every stage, the following issues: equal opportunities; the specific needs of indigenous populations; children's rights; promotion of democracy and good governance; sustainable development requirements; and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Environment and biodiversity safeguards are included in all programmes.

The principles behind the strategy and its implementation in this period are: aid effectiveness; EU policy coherence (trade, environment, justice & home affairs, conflict prevention); concentration of EU cooperation; coherence and complementarity between programmable (national & regional) and non-programmable aid; complementarity between public investment and EC co-operation; the move from relief to rehabilitation and development.

Mid Term Review 2011-2013

The MTR concludes that EU's three-fold strategy as established in the 2007-2013 CSP, is still valid; and envisages continuing with its implementation, although with an increase in the financial allocation to the third priority sector and enhancements in the expected results. And it recommends monitoring for better articulation and complementarity between bilateral co-operation and other programmes.

The MTR again stresses the need for all actions funded by the EU to take into account their impact on **cross-cutting issues**, mainly including human rights; democracy and good governance; gender equality; children's rights and the protection of women and children from violence in conflict settings; the rights and means of subsistence of Colombia's indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians; disaster risk reduction; and protection of the environment.

Finally the MTR refers to the Principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as a reminder of the EU's and the Government of Colombia's commitment to apply the principles of alignment and harmonisation to their cooperation as a means of increasing efficiency.

TABLE 14 : FOCAL SECTORS OF INTERVENTION IN THE PERIOD 2003-2010

CSP 2002-2006		CSP 2007-2013	
SECTORS	AMOUNT	SECTORS	AMOUNT
<i>Alternative socio-economic development, including an" initially undefined sector"</i>	€28.1m + €26.7m	<i>Peace and Stability, incl. alternative development</i>	€112m
<i>Land mines</i>	€ 4.9m	<i>Rule of Law, justice and human rights</i>	€ 32m
<i>Administrative and judicial reform</i>	€10.5m	<i>Productivity, competitiveness and trade</i>	€16m + €3m

10. THE DIAGRAMS

10.1 Purpose

This section describes the intervention logic (IL) underlying the European Commission's cooperation with Colombia during the evaluation period.

The intervention logic represents the hierarchy of objectives and expected effects as expressed in the main strategy documents over the years. As such, it represents the backbone of the evaluation, and outlines the set of objectives against which the EC intervention will be assessed. The IL aims at reflecting the overall EC approach and interventions in an aggregate form and is based on the official documents that set out the EC strategies in the country, in particular the two Country Strategy Papers, the Mid-Term Review and related NIPs covering the periods 2002-2006 and 2007-2013.

10.2 Structure and synthesis of EC Intervention logic in Colombia

The intervention logic is presented in the form of five expected effects diagrams:

Two 'faithful effects' diagrams respectively covering the periods 2002-2006 and 2007-2013; the faithful effects diagrams represent the hierarchy of objectives as it emerges, explicitly or implicitly, from EC overall policy and strategic official documents.

Two 'reconstructed effects' diagrams respectively covering the periods 2002-2006 and 2007-2013; the reconstructed effects diagrams are based on the faithful effects diagram but are amended: i) to ensure the integrity of the internal logic of the diagram; and ii) to include all financing instruments, the non-programmable interventions (all modalities) and all other activities undertaken by the European Commission even without any financing commitment or disbursement of funds (e.g. political and policy dialogue, trade agreements and other trade relations). The sources are therefore not only the CSPs and Indicative Programmes, but also EU-LAC and EU-CAN official documents and declarations.

One synthesised reconstructed effects diagram for the period 2002-2013, which also includes the positioning of the EQs. The synthesised effects diagram presents the overall intervention logic of EC support during the period under consideration, and highlights the links between the various sectors and their combined contribution to the medium and long-term objectives outlined in the EC Country Strategies.

The diagrams differentiate between seven logical levels. These are, from left to right of the effects diagram:

1. Inputs. The political, financial, human and material resources and the related instruments used in the development intervention.
2. Activities. EC-specific support interventions (projects & programmes) put in place to produce outputs.
3. Induced Outputs. Here are considered both the direct outputs of the EC support and the induced government outputs. The latter are not the direct outputs of the EC support, but the outputs of the government and national/local institutions/organisations, which are supposed to own and be the key beneficiaries of the EC support. The importance of this distinction may vary according to the different strategies/areas of intervention and might also lead to inclusion of two separate columns.
4. Results (Outcomes). The likely or achieved short-term effects on the social and economic context of a development intervention's output: the specific changes occurring as a result of the EC contribution. These correspond to the operational objectives.

5. Short-term impacts⁹⁹. The short-term expected effects of the intervention on the social and economic context.
6. Intermediate impacts. The medium-term expected effects of the intervention on the social and economic context. Two levels are envisaged, corresponding to the intermediate objectives in the long-medium term and the specific objectives in the medium term.
7. Long-term impacts. These relate to the longer-term expected effects by the intervention on the social and economic context. These correspond to the global objectives, in the long term.

It should be noted that all the diagrams include a box at the foot that encompasses all columns and represents - in a synthesised manner - the overall country framework within which the EC intervenes. This includes:

- Political framework of the relations between the EU, its international partners and the beneficiaries (treaties, political declarations, joint communiqués, etc.)
- EU thematic policies (mostly related to Commission communications, staff working papers, Council communications and conclusions, etc.)
- EU geographical strategies (medium-long term strategies such as regional Agreements with EU)

Finally, in the faithful versions, a column is added with indications of the Governments' national policies and strategies to which the EC cooperation is expected to contribute.

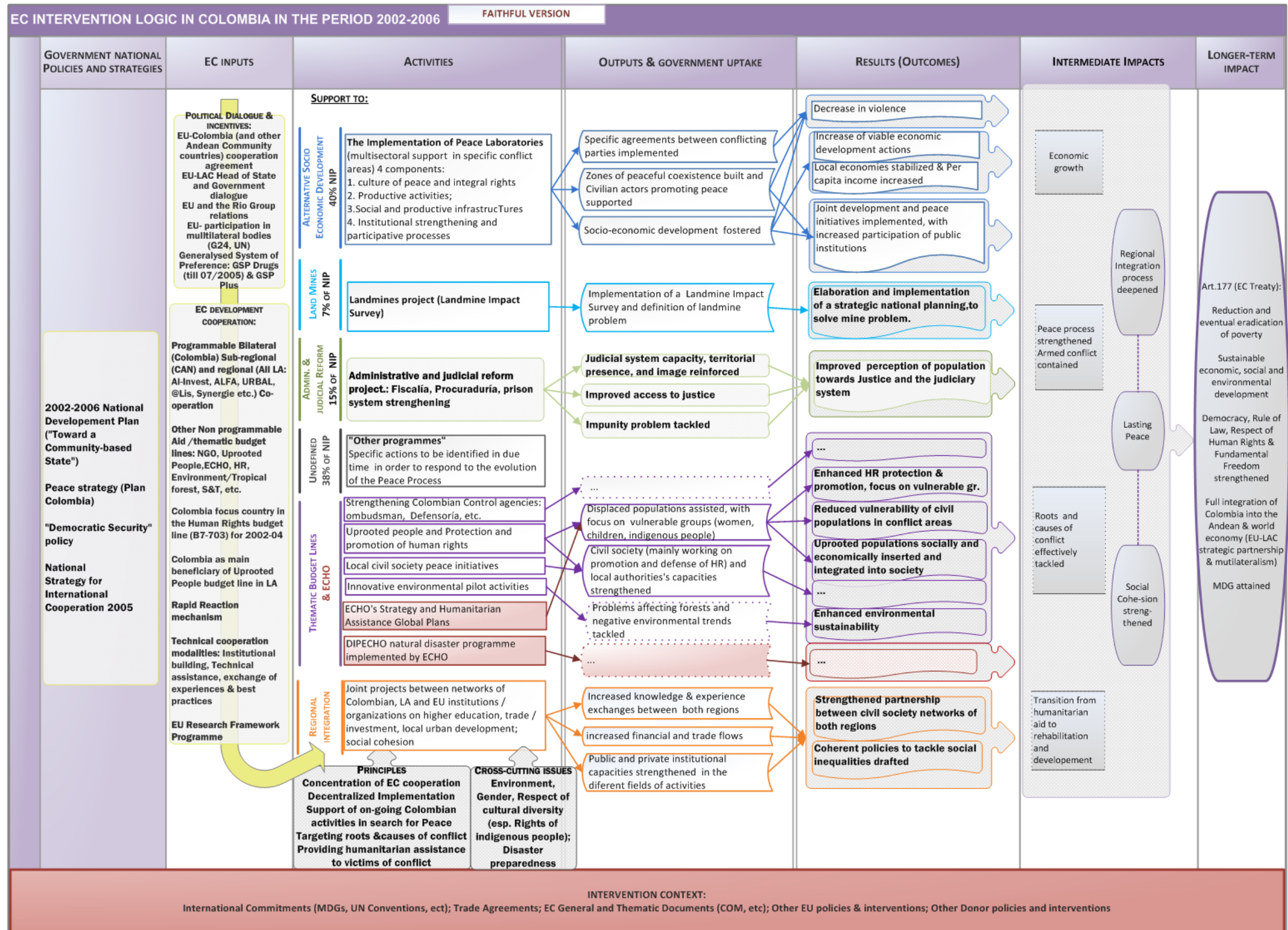
Built and rebuilt as indicated above, the diagrams cast a fairly coherent image of the EC's strategy of cooperation with Colombia, both as a whole and at its different levels and between them.

According to the reconstructed ILs, the EC's strategy of cooperation with Colombia between 2002 and 2011 aimed at achieving impacts as classified in three different time-spans, as in the diagrams:

- For the short term, the main expected impacts are the generation of conditions for sustainable socio-economic development in conflict areas, generation of a culture of peace and integral rights, promotion of integration at sub-regional level and with other countries or regions, application of good governance principles, and an increase in trade flows.
- For the medium term, the expected intermediate impacts aim at strengthening of the peace process, improvement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable population groups, strengthening of the rule of law throughout the country, and generation of equitable economic growth, with an overall view to reinforcing regional stability, social cohesion in the country, and the Economic integration process.
- For the long term, the EC's cooperation strategy is expected to impact on such essential dimensions of development in Colombia as the achievement of lasting peace and of the MDGs; poverty reduction; sustainable economic, social and environmental development; democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms; and full integration of Colombia into the world economy.

⁹⁹ This level is only presented in the synthetic effect diagramm.

DIAGRAM 1: EC INTERVENTION LOGICS, FAITHFUL VERSION, BY PROGRAMMING PERIOD *



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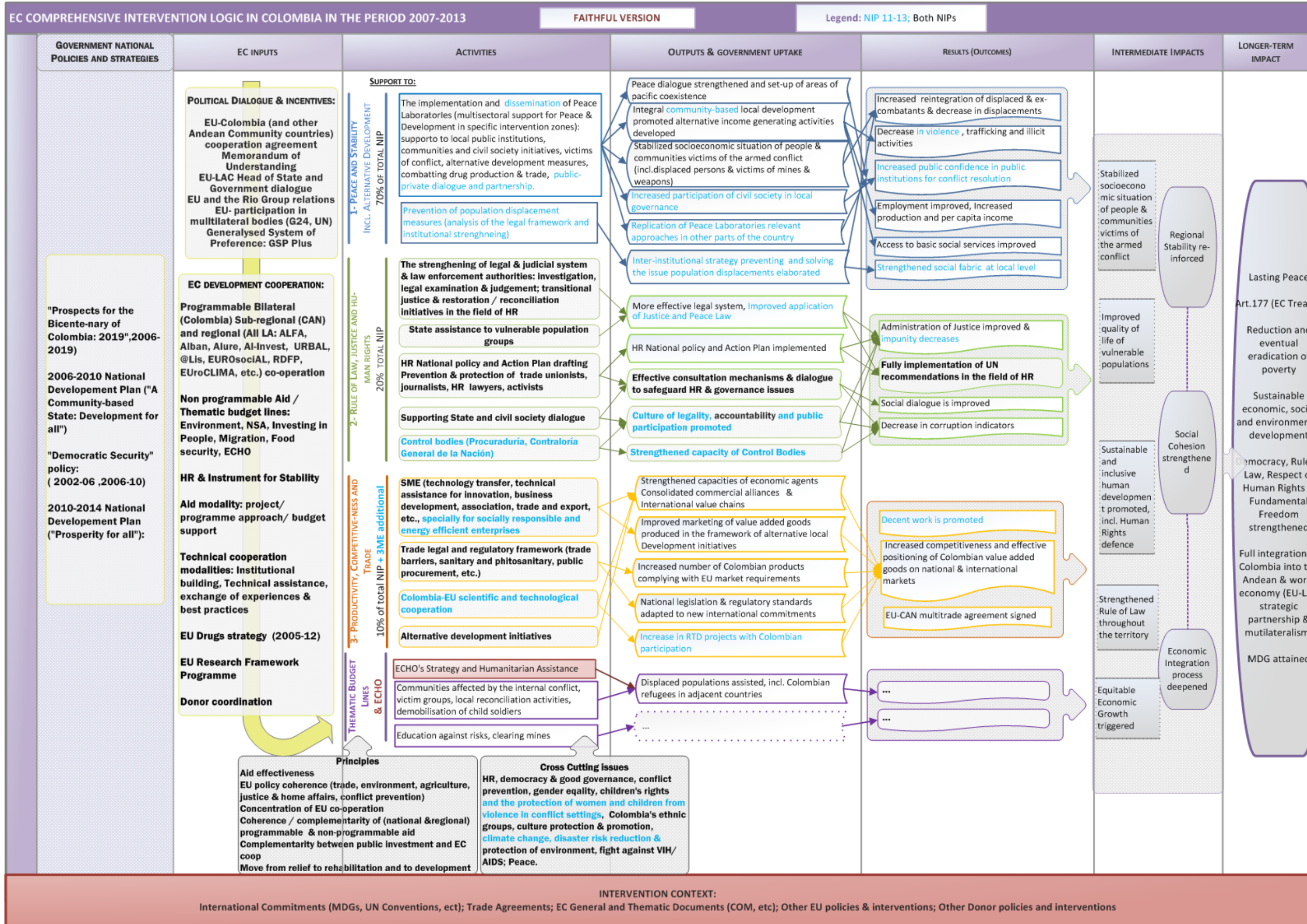
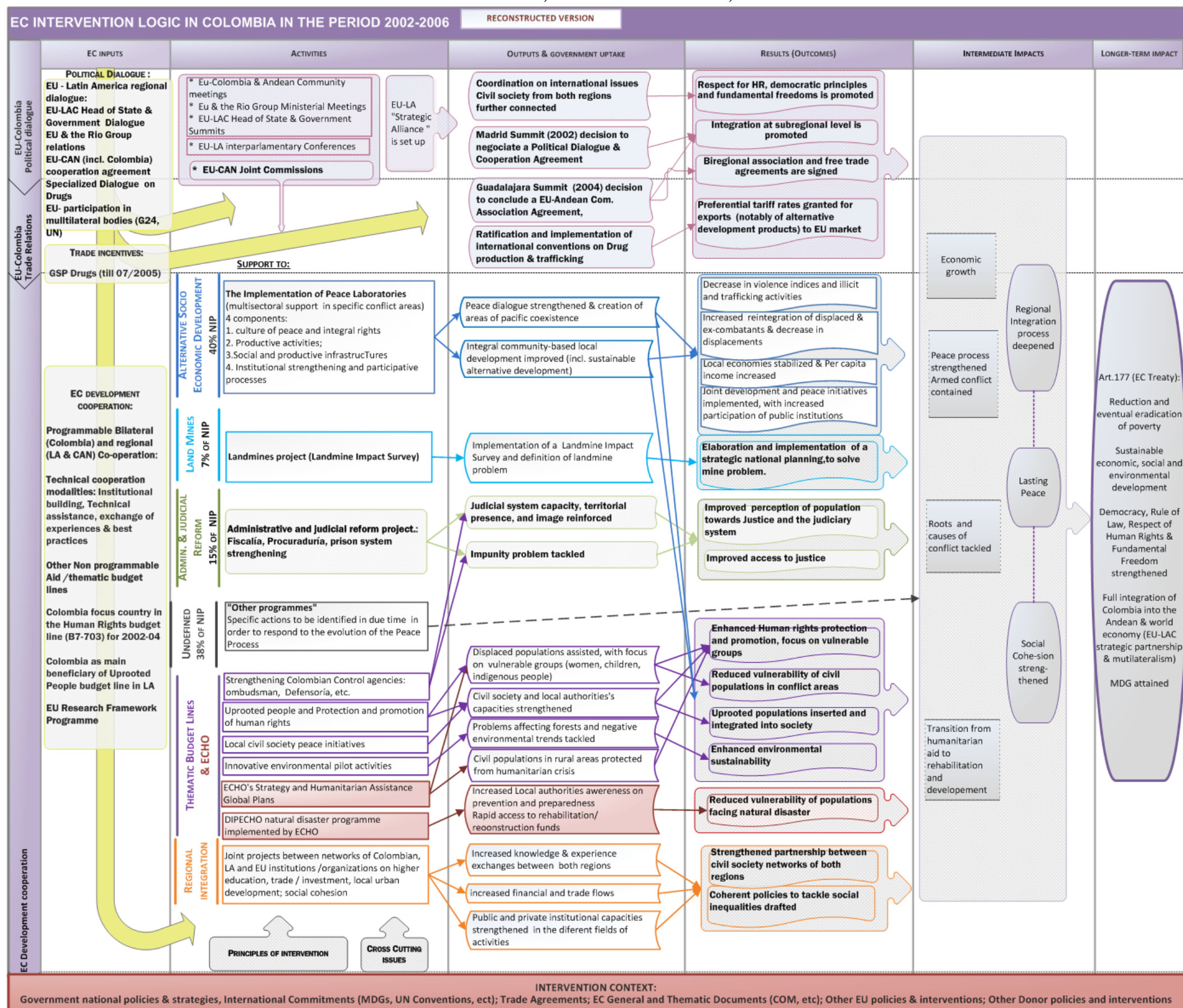


DIAGRAM 2: EC INTERVENTION LOGICS, RECONSTRUCTED VERSION, BY PROGRAMMING PERIOD



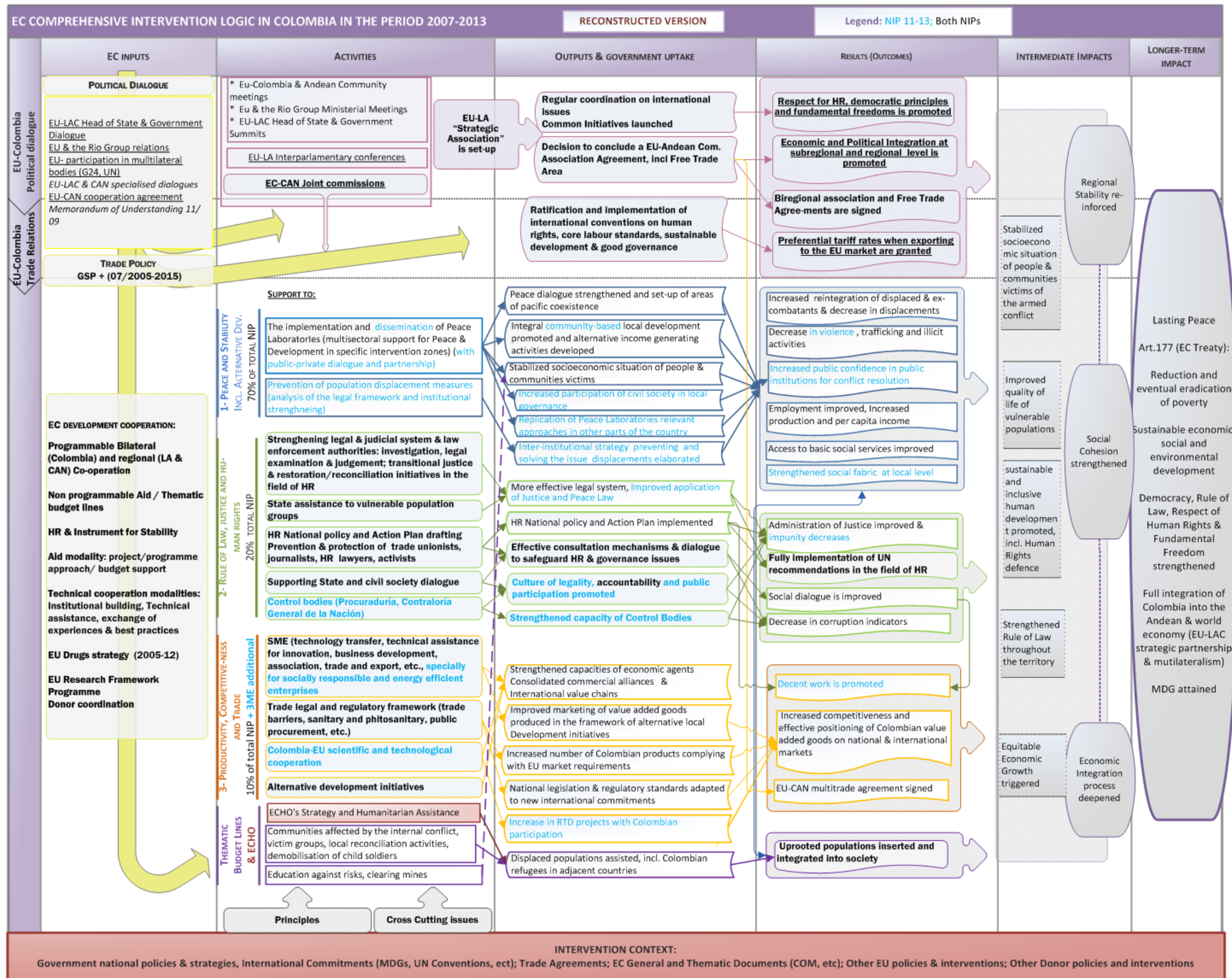
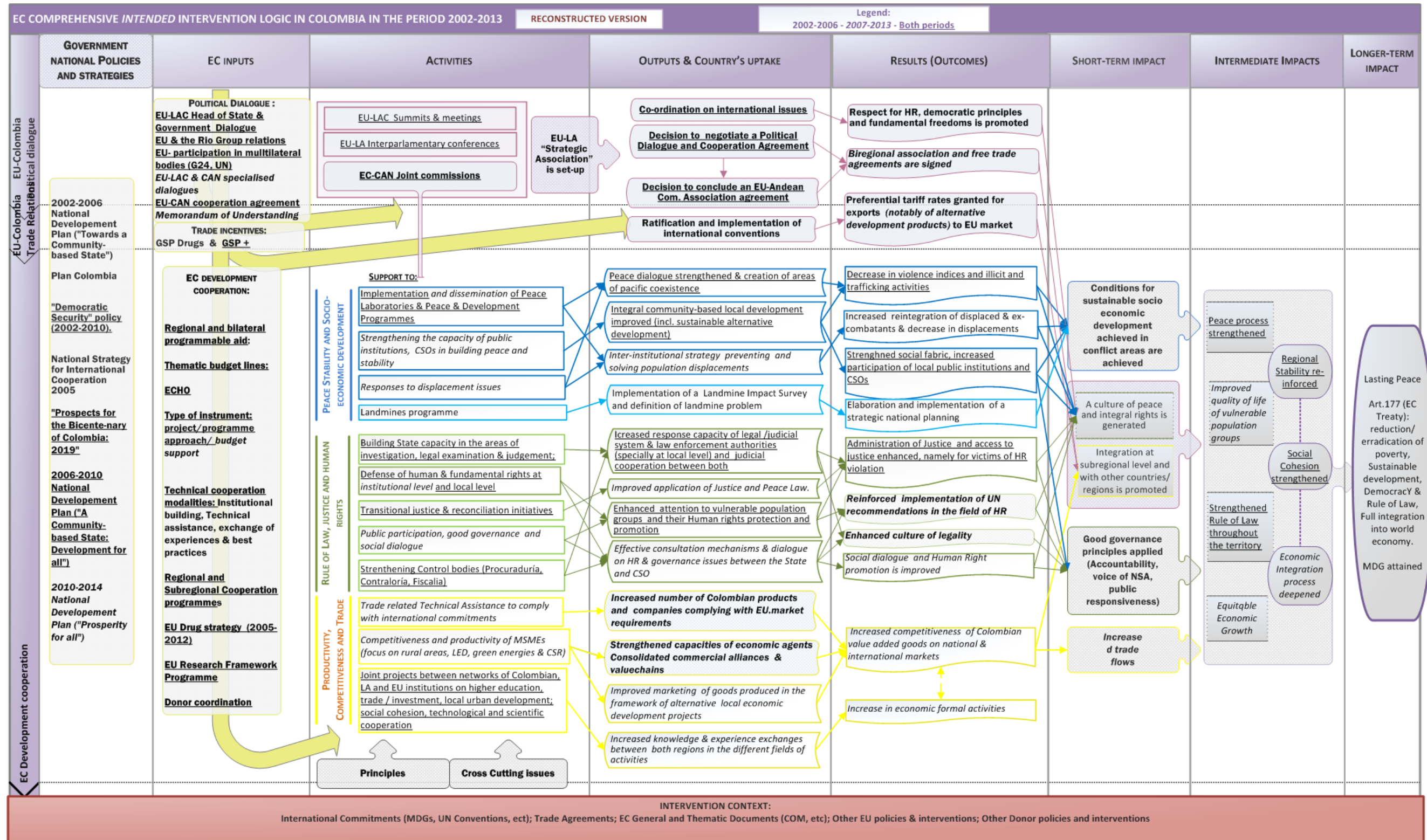


DIAGRAM 3: SYNTHESIS OF EC INTERVENTION LOGIC



ANNEX 6: THE IMPLEMENTED COOPERATION STRATEGY: ANALYSIS OF EC INVENTORY OF INTERVENTIONS

BRIEF METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

The evaluation team has reconstructed an inventory of all EC-funded interventions in Colombia between 2002 and 2011, as follows:¹⁰⁰

- an inventory of programmable aid has been reconstructed based on the financial commitments via the ALA Regulation and the DCI-ALA.
- an inventory of non-programmable aid builds on financial commitments via horizontal and thematic budgetary lines.

The objective of the inventory is twofold:

- first, to give a synthesised illustration of the financial size and sectoral distribution of EC cooperation and its evolution over time.
- second, to allow¹⁰¹ comparison between the implemented intervention logic (IL) and the IL as drafted in EC policy documents.

Sectoral classification

With a view to reconstructing the implemented IL¹⁰², EC interventions (from programmable and non-programmable sources) have been classified by macro-sector and sub-divided into micro-sectors (see Table 15).

The macro-sectors constitute the main areas of EC intervention. The sector categories include further sub-sectoral disaggregations. Their definition corresponds to the analysis of the intervention logic and programme documents. The classification by sector has been based on the specific areas of intervention identified in the policy documents and on the content of the inventory¹⁰³.

Given the transversal nature of EC interventions, which encompass multiple areas of intervention such as decentralisation, economic development, social service provision and governance promotion, five macro-sectors have been identified: i) conflict prevention and resolution; ii) rule of law and human rights, iii) natural resource management, iv) sustainable local development; and v) trade and competitiveness.

¹⁰⁰ The Inventory of interventions is presented in Annexes 6 to 8

¹⁰¹ In subsequent phases of the evaluation

¹⁰² Following the methodology developed by DRN in the late '90s and applied in all complex evaluations carried out so far by DRN.

¹⁰³ The titles of the interventions, and when needed additional information gathered via Internet, were the main references.

TABLE 15 : LIST OF MACRO –SECTORS & SECTORS OF EC INTERVENTIONS IN COLOMBIA

<p>CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Territorial Integral Attention •IDP Integral Attention •Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians) •Institutional Capacity Building •Support to Most Vulnerable Population (Children, women) •Peace culture promotion •Mines •CSO empowerment •Other
<p>NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Biodiversity •CSO Empowerment •Forest •Climate Change
<p>RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HR: CSO Empowerment •Democratic Governance: CSO Empowerment •HR: Capacity Building to Decentralised authorities •Capacity Building to Judicial National Institutions •HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians) •HR: Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women) •Social Dialogue •Judicial system: other •Migration •Reparation for victims: truth-seeking •Reparation for victims: land property •Other
<p>SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LED •Participatory Territorial Planning
<p>TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Trade relates assistance •MSME Support •Telecommunication

Annex 8 (Vol. 2) provides a detailed explanation of the typology of interventions and activities for each sector identified.

11. EC COOPERATION WITH COLOMBIA¹⁰⁴

11.1 Global allocations

Between 2002 and 2011, the EC committed more than €58.3 billion in development cooperation and contracted more than €49.8 billion worldwide¹⁰⁵. The Latin American Region benefited of an overall 6.22%¹⁰⁶ of total EC contracted amount (regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation), amounting

¹⁰⁴ Refer to Anexes 6 to 8 for an inventory of EC financed interventions in Colombia, to Annex 9 for an inventory of sub-regional (CAN level) interventions and to Annex 10 for an inventory of regional (all LA) horizontal interventions in the priod 2002-2011.

¹⁰⁵ This overall amount includes all EC development cooperation commitments (Budget & EDF). It is based on EC CRIS database extraction relating to all financing decisions issued during the evaluation period (2002-2011). It should be highlighted that this amount includes not only funds committed through geographical budgetary lines but also from thematic budgetary lines, without prior geographical allocation.

¹⁰⁶ The amount for Latin America includes the entire contracted amount between 2002-2011

to €3.1 billion¹⁰⁷. The Andean region (sub-regional and bilateral cooperation) benefited from €1.1 billion¹⁰⁸, accounting for 2.2% of EC global aid and 35.7% of funds to Latin America as a whole.

Between 2002-2011¹⁰⁹, the European Commission committed €323.9 M in Colombia (bilateral funds committed under ALA & DCI-ALA and under Thematic budget Lines) and contracted €237.2M¹¹⁰.

EC cooperation with Colombia accounts for less than 0.48% of EC global contracted funds, and 7.64% of funds in Latin America and almost 21.3% of the disbursed amount in the Andean region. Among Andean countries, Bolivia was the one that benefited the most of EC development initiatives (27.8%).

As illustrated in the table below, EC cooperation accounts on average for less than 0.2% of central government expenditure. In 2009, the *per capita* contribution of EC funds was less than \$1.

TABLE 16 : EC COMMITMENTS: RELATIVE AMOUNT COMPARED TO GNI, AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURE, 2002-2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GNI (current US\$M)	95,417	91,513	112,954	141,148	157,195	199,360	232,245	224,542
General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$M)	15,830	14,961	18,459	23,452	25,507	32,229	37,360	37,326
EC Commitments (%CGCE)	0.07%	0.29%	0.16%	0.15%	0.30%	0.07%	0.16%	0.09%
EC Committed Amount (current US\$M)	11.06	44.01	29.94	35.59	77.78	23.24	58.91	31.76
EC Commitments (per capita) (current US\$)	0.27	1.05	0.71	0.83	1.78	0.52	1.31	0.70
Remittances per capita (current US\$)	60.36	73.69	75.24	77.72	89.87	101.96	108.51	91.54

* Source: World Bank Development Indicators

** Source CRIS: Overall EURO amount has been converted to USD \$ exchange based on Eurostat EUR exchange rates versus national currencies

*** Source: World Bank Development Indicators

11.1.1 Programmable vs. non programmable aid

Bilateral programmable aid, represented by the geographical instruments ALA¹¹¹ and DCI-ALA¹¹², represent 58.1% of total EC commitments. Over the years the trend in EC development assistance has fluctuated, reaching a peak in 2006 with more than €62.5m as compared with 2002 with less than €12.4m.

In terms of annual distribution, the programmable aid registered an increase in 2006 which was explained by the funding of the Third Peace Laboratory, and in 2010 by the financial support to the New Peace Territories. EC programmable aid accounted for 40% of EC funds in the first programming period, while from 2007 to 2011 EC programmable aid increased by 60%, accounting for 80% of EC funds.

¹⁰⁷ This amount includes interventions financed under ALA, CDC, DCI-ALA, DCI-ENV, DCI-HUM, DCI-MIGR, DCI-MULTI, DCI-NSAPVD, DDH, EIDHR, ENV, IFS-RRM, MAP, MIGR, ONG-PVD, REH, RRM.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ The extraction from CRIS database was done on the 6th of May 2011

¹¹⁰ Regional Cooperation Programmes within the Framework of the Andean Community and All Latin America Countries (horizontal programmes) are considered aside. All Latin America programmes lack detailed disaggregated data by country.

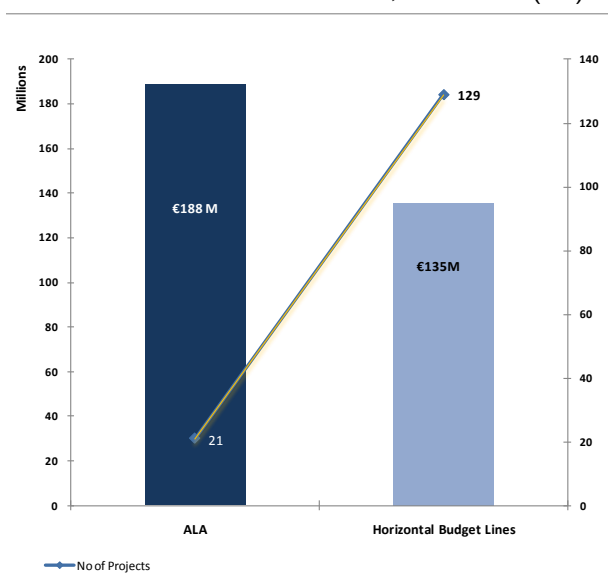
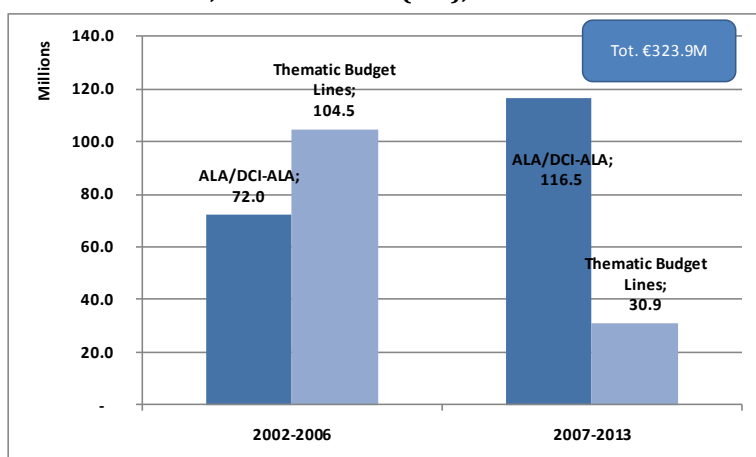
¹¹¹ Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 of 25 February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America.

¹¹² Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation.

TABLE 17 EC COMMITMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AND THEMATIC BUDGET LINE, (€M), 2002-2011

Budget Line	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
ALA/DCI-ALA	-	34.64	10.64	2.50	24.20	10.53	35.40	9.17	49.80	11.60	188.49
Thematic Budget Line	12.35	11.90	15.83	26.11	38.32	7.97	7.58	12.42	2.93	0.01	135.42
Grand Total	12.35	46.54	26.47	28.61	62.52	18.51	42.98	21.59	52.73	11.61	323.91

Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

FIGURE 9: TOTAL COMMITTED AMOUNT IN COLOMBIA BY BUDGET LINE AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS, 2002-2011 (€M)

FIGURE 10 : EC COMMITMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AND THEMATIC BUDGET LINE, AND CSP PERIOD (€M), 2002-2011


Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

The trend of non-programmable aid, represented by the thematic budget lines¹¹³, also fluctuated over the years and especially over the two programming periods. In the first programming period non-programmable cooperation constituted the 60% of EC funds, while from 2007 to 2011 thematic budget lines accounted for 20% of EC cooperation. Non-programmable aid decreased by 70% over the two periods, mainly as a result of the REH Regulation derogation in 2006, as detailed below.

Figure 10 illustrates the distribution of committed funds, by geographical and thematic budget lines.

An amount of €188.4m was committed within the programmable instruments (ALA and DCI-ALA), financing a total of 21 projects or programmes each with an average budget of €10.5m¹¹⁴.

129 projects have been financed under the thematic budget lines (non-programmable), but their average size was smaller (budget of €1.05m each).

Since 2007 the greater focus

¹¹³ They are considered as non-programmable as commitments are demand-driven (granted generally via calls for proposals), and they are not included in the EC's intended country-specific intervention logic.

¹¹⁴ When computing the average, initiatives amounting to less than €150,000 have been excluded in order to reduce the standard deviation which is quite high owing to the existence of consistent funds like the Third Peace Laboratory (€ 33m); New Peace Territories (€ 30.4m); Desarrollo Regional y Paz (€ 26m).

on programmable cooperation has entailed an increase in the number of programmes funded under ALA and DCI-ALA from six to 15. The size of programmable initiatives has nonetheless decreased from each programming period to the next. Programmes financed under the first programming period (six) averaged €12m in size, while the average commitment for 2007-2011 was €8.9m¹¹⁵.

Projects financed under the thematic budget lines experienced a significant (close to 50%) decrease in the allocated amounts over the two programming period. Whereas between 2002 and 2006 the average budget for a project financed under a thematic budget line amounted to €1.2M, in the 2007-2011 period the equivalent amount was €657,655.

11.1.2 By instrument (budget line)

In terms of financing instruments the thematic budget lines accounted for 40.7% of total EC commitments in Colombia over the evaluation period. As mentioned in previous paragraphs, from 2002 to 2006 non-programmable aid constituted almost 60% of total EC cooperation. This figure can be explained by the considerable allocation of funds to the REH Budget Line¹¹⁶ in Colombia.

As highlighted in table 18, between 2002 and 2006 more than €60m was allocated to this budget line; it focused on operations aiding uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing countries. The general objective was to implement projects or programmes supporting and assisting uprooted people and to contribute to urgent needs not covered by humanitarian aid through projects or programmes aiming at longer-term self-sufficiency and socio-economic re-insertion objectives.

In 2006 the REH was derogated by the DCI instrument¹¹⁷. It appears that the DCI-ALA geographical instrument included attention to IDPs as shown by the €6m funds allocated to "Support to public policy for IDPs" project.

Between 2002 and 2006 the Democracy and Human Rights (DDH)¹¹⁸ allocated more than €14.7m to targeting of human rights, governance and legal issues. Since 2007 it has been replaced by the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). The great financial importance of DDH underlines the complementarity of thematic budget lines with EC programmable aid in the area of human rights and rule of law support during the first part of the evaluation period. Under the

TABLE 18: EC COOPERATION IN COLOMBIA BY BUDGET LINE (2002-2011), (€)

	Domain	Grand Total
Programmable Aid	DCI-ALA	116,371,250
	ALA	72,117,761
Thematic Budget Lines	REH	60,144,689
	DDH	14,774,177
	ENV	11,916,728
	ONG-PVD	10,857,794
	DCI-NSAPVD	10,076,392
	DCI-ENV	8,137,845
	IFS-RRM	5,000,000
	EIDHR	4,840,918
	MIGR	2,562,079
	DCI-HUM	2,029,675
	MAP	2,000,000
	RRM	1,500,000
	DCI-MIGR	802,487
	CDC	754,406
	DCI-MULTI	27,550
	Grand Total	323,913,751

Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

¹¹⁵ When computing the average, initiatives with less than €150,000 encompassing studies or meetings have been excluded in order to reduce the standard deviation which is quite high owing to the existence of consistent funds.

¹¹⁶ The legal basis of the Thematic Budget Line Rehabilitation (REH) was the Regulation (EC) No 2130/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 October 2001 on operations to aid uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing countries. In line with the amendments of EC Regulation No 107/2005, EC Regulation N° 2130/2001 was extended until December 2006. The Regulation was derogated by Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing the DCI instrument.

¹¹⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006

¹¹⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 975/1999 of 29 April 1999, laying down the requirements for the implementation of development cooperation operations which contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

present EIDHR 14 projects have been financed, receiving an overall EC commitment of €4.8m. Many of the initiatives financed under EIDHR are micro-projects benefitting small organizations with a limited level of institutional development, which could not have had access to EIDHR funds during the previous period¹¹⁹.

EC concern for biodiversity and environment protection is confirmed by EC funding allocations to DCI-ENV¹²⁰ and ENV budget lines which together totalled more than €20m (€11.9m and €8.1m respectively)¹²¹.

Under the Rapid Reaction Mechanism and Instrument for Stability¹²² (IfS), €6.5m has been allocated to contribute to conflict prevention, crisis management and peace building. In Colombia, specific attention has been paid to transitional justice and support for victims of the conflict throughout the reparation process.

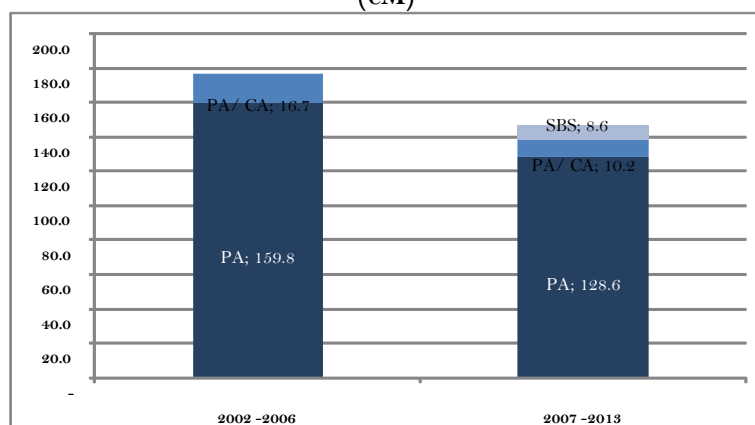
The EC channelled more than €3.3m to the Migration and DCI Migration budget lines. The largest project financed under this line was the Colombian-Ecuadorian Migration Monitoring Service (SCEM), the main objective of which was improving the migratory context of Colombian and Ecuadorian migration through institutional support to policy decision-makers and CSOs.

The previous co-financing scheme with NGOs (ONG-PVD) and the present Non State Actors and Local Authorities financing instrument (DCI-NSAPVD¹²³) amounted to €20.9m. Most interventions aimed at supporting peace stability and human rights promotion in areas not benefiting from the Peace Laboratories, so as to complement EC strategy at territorial level¹²⁴.

11.1.3 By aid modality

Aid delivery modalities have experienced a progressive shift towards bilateral cooperation and programmable aid. In the first programming period funds were allocated through grants made available through calls for proposals. As mentioned before, the thematic budget line accounted for 60% of total EC cooperation. Furthermore, 82% of funds under Peace Laboratories II and III have been allocated through grants channelled by Acción Social.

FIGURE 11 : EC COOPERATION BY AID MODALITY, 2002-2011, (€M)



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

The NIP 2011-2013 has marked a major change in EC strategy, introducing Sector Budget Support (SBS) in the dairy sector (€8.6m).

¹¹⁹ Comisión Europea, "Guía para los solicitantes de subvenciones Convocatoria de propuestas para el Programa de Microproyectos en Derechos Humanos y Democracia en Colombia - 2005" - No. de Referencia de la Convocatoria: EuropeAid/121211/L/G, (2005)

¹²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006

¹²¹ It includes two FLEGTs initiatives (of 1,3 €M committed in 2006 and of 1,8 €M committed in 2009). Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 on FLEGT establishes a licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community.

¹²² Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 establishing an Instrument for Stability

¹²³ Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006

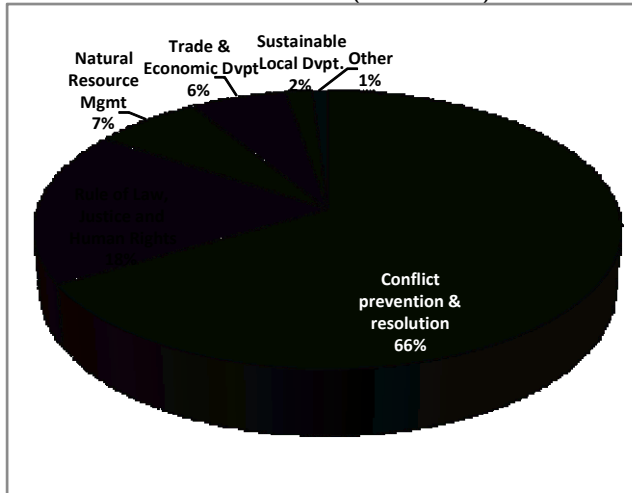
¹²⁴ EuropeAid/127000/L/ACT/CO, Dossier Licitación, guía para Solicitantes

Contribution agreements with an international organisation accounted for more than 8.3% of EC total commitments (€ 26.9m). UNHCR and UNDP were the major beneficiaries.

11.1.4 Thematic allocations

Based on the sectoral classification of programmable and non-programmable aid, the following can be observed.

FIGURE 12 : EC COOPERATION BY MACRO-SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (2002-2011)



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

Conflict Prevention and Resolution constitutes the backbone of EC strategy in Colombia during the evaluation period, accounting for more than €215.2m (66% of EC total cooperation). This macro-sector has a specific territorial focus targeting areas, and their populations, significantly affected by the conflict. The areas targeted by EC interventions were: Norte de Santander, Oriente de Antioquia, Cauca-Nariño, Magdalena Medio, and Bolivar y Sucre. The map below illustrates the geographical position of the relevant departments. This macro-sector is particularly broad. It includes several interventions targeting diverse initiatives from IDP rehabilitation to actions relating to antipersonnel mines, civil society

empowerment, among others. Over the two programming periods there has been a considerable decrease (up to 47%) in the funds allocated to Conflict Prevention and Resolution.

MAP 4: COLOMBIAN DEPARTMENTS BENEFITTING FROM CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION INITIATIVES



EC aid in support of the Rule of Law, Justice and HR macro-sector and of the Trade and Competitiveness macro-sector has covered the entire national territory.

In terms of financial commitments, “Rule of Law, Justice and HR” is the second most important sector totalling €58.1m over the two programming periods; the amount committed was constant (€29.8m). This sector continues to be a priority in the EC strategy.

Natural Resources Management encompasses all initiatives supporting forest governance, reduction of forest degradation and promotion of biodiversity. It accounts for more than €22m. Natural Resources Management allocations decreased by 42.7% over the last programming period.

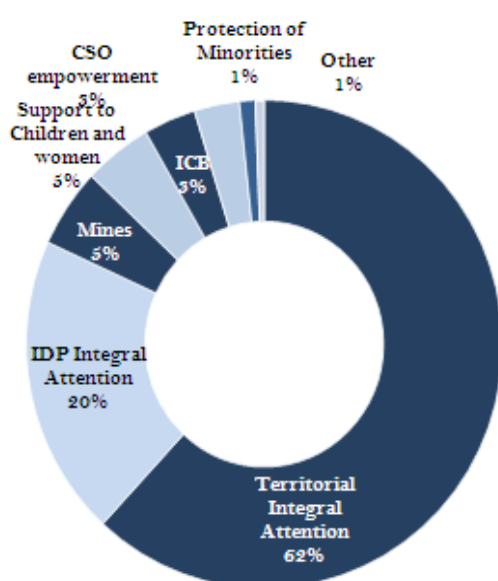
Since 2007, in line with the 2007-2010 and 2011-2013 NIPs, ‘Trade and Competitiveness’ constitutes one of the focal sectors of EC cooperation (€19.7m). The initiatives financed under this area aim at enhancing MSME competitiveness in regional, national and international markets; improving

business development services (BDS) and access to finance; and developing SPS and TBT infrastructures.

EC support to Sustainable local Development covers local economic development targeting rural enterprises as well as participatory territorial planning. This macro-sector has a budget of €5.5m (2%).

Aware of the integral approach implemented by the EC in support of peace, the evaluation team has broken down Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Rule of Law and HHRR, Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Local development Trade and Competitiveness into micro-sectors so as to identify and reconstruct the strategy in a detailed manner¹²⁵.

FIGURE 13 : SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION INITIATIVES



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

officially registered as internally displaced (IDPs) by mid-2010¹²⁶. From 2007, further to the conclusion of the Uprooted People Budget Line, IDP actions have been part of bilateral cooperation. Unlike ECHO activities which target primary needs, development cooperation has focused most of its activities on socio-economic rehabilitation and integration. In the second programming period,

Within the Conflict Prevention and Resolution macro-sector, **Integral Territorial Attention** accounted for 62% of aid and more than 40% of total EC cooperation in the country. The Peace Laboratories (II and III), Desarrollo Regional, Paz y Estabilidad (I y II), Apoyo al Gobierno de Colombia para la reintegración socio-económica de poblaciones desplazadas, and New Peace Territories constitute the most important programmes within this area. Integral Territorial Attention marks out inter-related initiatives encompassing social service provision, and capacity-building for local authorities including participatory territory planning, CSO empowerment, and local economic development. Over the two programming periods there has been a form of continuity in the peace-building process, replicating the experience of the Peace Laboratories in regions where political-territorial peace and development processes are taking place.

IDP Integral Attention accounts for more than 20% of aid to this sector and more than 13% of EC total cooperation in the country. Internal displacement represents a serious humanitarian concern as approximately 3.4 million people were

¹²⁵ The Strategy of the EC in support of peace was implemented through the following programmes: Peace Laboratories (II and III), Regional Development Peace and Stability (I and II), and New Peace Territories; while through the Uprooted Population Budget Line it encompassed diverse interventions including peace building efforts, local economic development and alternative development, justice and human rights promotion, and support to local authorities. For this reason, in the inventory analysis the consultants have had to analyze contracted amounts instead of committed amounts. For those programmes where no funds have been contracted yet, namely Desarrollo Regional, Paz y Estabilidad II, Strengthening Mine Action in Colombia, institutional Support for the Colombian Criminal Justice System, New Peace Territories, Apoyo al Sector Lacteo Colombiano, Support to Land Restitution and Rural Development Institutional Reforms, the consultants took into consideration the committed amounts. As a consequence of this choice the contracted amount in absolute terms does not correspond either to the current figure for committed amount (€323.9m), nor to the contracted amount (€237.2m), but it can be used as a sample in the sectoral analysis (€301m).

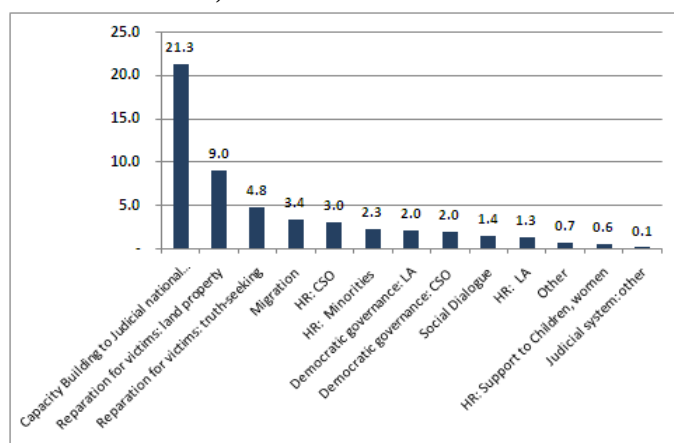
¹²⁶ UNHCR "Global report 2010- Colombia" (2011)

specific attention is being paid to the public policy component, namely strengthening of key local institutions when they lack specific resources for offering assistance and better opportunities to displaced populations.

Antipersonnel mines continues to be a critical issue; more than €10.4m has been allocated to this subsector, accounting for 5.2% of funds disbursed to the Conflict Prevention macro-sector and 3.5% of EC total cooperation. Antipersonnel mines interventions focused mostly on institutional capacity-building within the framework of the Presidential Programme for Mine Action (PAICMA), the institution in charge of coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the strategies envisaged in the Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines (AICMA).

Within the Conflict Prevention macro-sector, whenever possible the evaluation team has tried to identify specific initiatives or specific programme components targeting **vulnerable groups** (women and children) and minorities (indigenous and Afro-Colombian population). Based on the analysis, more than €9.2m has been allocated to protecting women and children. This figure represents 4.6% of EC funds disbursed to conflict prevention and 3% of total EC cooperation. Indeed, widespread and systematic recruitment and use of children by armed groups, gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation are together some of the consequences of a protracted conflict aggravated by structural poverty. The greater part of these initiatives has been financed through the DDH and EIDHR lines. Nonetheless, it is important to underline that gender and demobilized child soldiers are often included as cross-cutting issues within the major programmes.

FIGURE 14: RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, BY SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

administrative, legal and judicial obstacles to claiming their rights, making restoration or compensation difficult in practice. The remaining 7% of the funds has been allocated to **reparation** that are measures that seek to eliminate the harmful consequences of a violation of rules of international law.

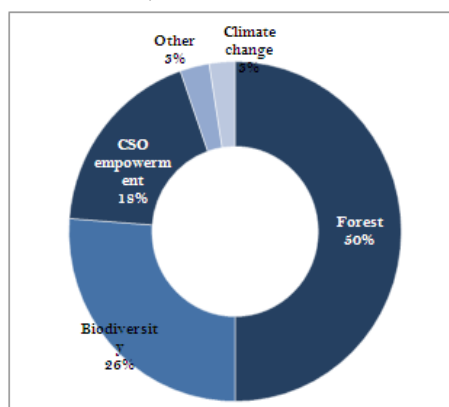
Migration initiatives represent 6.4% of funds allocated to this macro-sector and 1.1% of total cooperation. Migration interventions are specifically related to the impact of the conflict, with a specific focus on prevention of and protection from human trafficking, migrant smuggling and migratory policies.

The other sectors target socio-economic civil and political human rights from different perspectives: strengthening and **empowering grass-root organisations and NGOs** in the protection and promotion of human rights and good governance. Local authorities constitute another key beneficiary in this sector. The final objective is to promote a more participatory democracy among local stakeholders and effective application of HR legislation at decentralised level.

Within the “Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights” macro-sector, the evaluation team has identified more than 13 micro-sectors. **Capacity-Building for Judicial National Institutions** accounts for 41% of EC support to this area and 7% of total EC cooperation in the country. **Reparation for victims** amounts to 26% of funds contracted for promoting the Rule of Law and less than 4.6% of EC funds disbursed in Colombia. 19 % of funds allocated to the Rule of Law macro-sector focused on support for land restitution and rural development institutional reforms, a key issue since conflict victims had to face a set of

Natural Resource Management has been broken down into four sectors. **Forest protection** accounts for the majority of interventions (50% of disbursed funds allocated in this macro-sector and more than 7.3% of total EC cooperation). All interventions were financed under the ENV and DCI-ENV budget lines. FLEGT initiative ¹²⁷. **Biodiversity and CSO empowerment** amounted to €11.5m and €8.1m respectively. Climate change adaptation measures played a minor role, accounting for €1.1m.

FIGURE 15: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BY SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

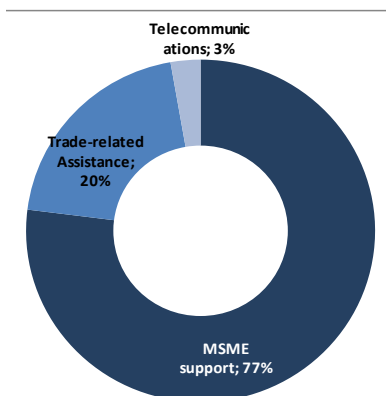
Trade and Competitiveness has been included as a new focal sector in the 2007-2013 EC strategy. Three subsectors have been identified: **MSMEs support**, amounting to €14.5m and accounting for less than 5% of total EC cooperation. Apart from two specific programmes targeting MSMEs (Desarrollo Economico Local y Apoyo al Sector Lacteo), it is important to note that one of the core components of Integral Territorial Development initiatives is support for local economic development, namely to MSMEs. It is recalled here that these interventions are implemented at national level throughout the country, and not only in conflict areas as was the case with those included under the first macro-sector.

The **Trade-Related Assistance** sub-sector includes one programme “Asistencia Tecnica al Comercio Exterior en Colombia”. The programme focuses on technical assistance for improving export capacity by complying with non-technical barriers and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

The **Telecommunications** sector comprises one programme ‘Apoyo a la Implementacion del DVB-T Estandar en Colombia- (TV Digital)’. It has been included in this sector since DVB-T is considered an instrument for promoting innovation and economic development.

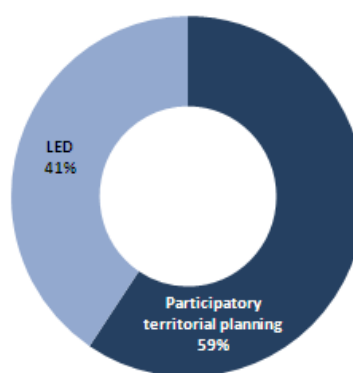
The Sustainable Local development macro-sector covers two sectors: **Participatory Territorial Planning** and **Local Economic Development**. The evaluation team has here considered Local Economic Development activities benefiting rural enterprises in areas unaffected by the conflict.

FIGURE 16: TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BY SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

FIGURE 17: SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, BY SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

¹²⁷ Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community

11.2 EC cooperation with the Andean Community (sub regional level)

On top of specific EC interventions in the country, Colombia benefited from EC sub-regional interventions (Andean Community). During the evaluation period (2002-2011) an amount of €54.8m¹²⁸ was allocated at sub-regional level.

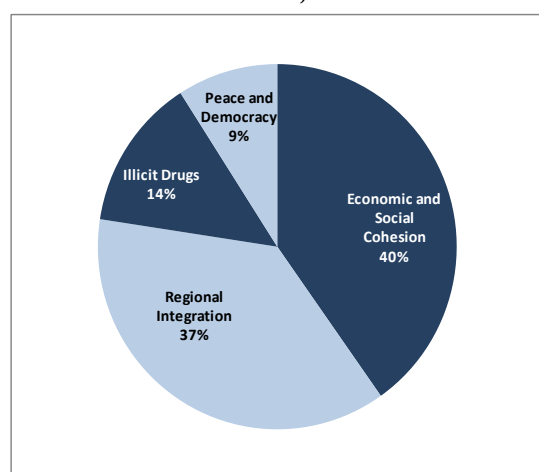
TABLE 19 EC SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION TO THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY, COMMITTED AND DISBURSED AMOUNT, 2002-2011, (€M)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
Committed Amount	7.44	2.98	0.21	8.05	2.55	8.00	9.75	6.86	-	9.02	54.86
Disbursed Amount	7.22	2.98	0.21	7.87	2.49	7.28	2.09	0.36	-	-	30.49

Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

In line with the priorities identified in the 2002-06 and 2007-13 RSPs and on the basis of the inventory analysis, the evaluation team has identified five macro-sectors: regional integration, economic and social cohesion, illicit drugs, environment, and peace & democracy.

FIGURE 18 : EC COOPERATION WITHIN THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK, BY MACRO-SECTORS OF INTERVENTION; 2002-2011



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

Economic and Social Cohesion and Regional Integration were the most financed sectors, with respective budgets of €21m and €20.3m. From 2007 to 2011 three large programmes have been financed under Economic and Social Cohesion: CAN Cohesion Social I and II, and Participatory Regional Integration Approach (INPANDES). The three programmes aim at promoting the social cohesion process between and within countries. Institutional Strengthening and CSO empowerment were the most important sub-sectors. Economic Regional Integration interventions encompass Trade-Related Assistance interventions and support to the Statistics programme. The initiatives provide support for the negotiation strategy with a view to an Association Agreement with the EC.

In line with EC strategy in Colombia, the fight against illicit drugs is a key pillar of sub-regional cooperation (€7.3m). The focus of these macro-sectors is to contribute to the regional policies and plans for the fight against illicit drugs and related crimes. Three major projects have been financed: *Prevention of the diversion of chemical precursors for the scope of drug manufacturing in the Andean countries*; *DROSICAN "Apoyo a la Comunidad Andina en el Área de Drogas Sintéticas"*; and *PRADICAN "Apoyo a la Comunidad Andina en la lucha contra las Drogas Ilícitas"*.

¹²⁸ All relevant data relating to sub-regional cooperation have been downloaded from the CRIS database. The list of projects included in the Inventory is presented in Annex 9.

The Peace and Democracy sector has been financed under the main objective of which was to strengthen peace and democracy enhancing the participation of CSOs.

SOCICAN programme, the within the Andean area,

Over the two programming periods CSO empowerment has played a key role as an instrument for promoting the Andean integration strategy, ensuring ownership and participation. The thematic focus of EC cooperation with CSOs has changed over the years. At the beginning the objective was to promote peace, whereas in the most recent period the focus has been on fostering socio-economic cohesion, above all creating border integration zones (BIZ).

As regards the above graph, institutional strengthening (€14.75m) and Trade Related Assistance (TRA) are the most important sectors. The specific objectives are to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Andean Community, in particular its General Secretariat, and enhance regional economic integration through harmonised legislation and practices or mutual recognition thereof (customs, investment, competition, public procurement, and property rights).

BOX 4 : THE SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The 5th Meeting of the Andean-European Joint Committee held in February 1999 resolved to concentrate sub-regional co-operation on the following priority areas: strengthening of the Common Market, development of the Andean Community Institutions, and the Social Agenda.

In line with this decision, the EC objectives for cooperation with the Andean region, as stated in the Regional Strategy paper for 2002-2006 (financial envelope of some €29m) focused on:

- strengthening the process of Andean integration, by supporting all players, improving the Andean Common market, and supporting the international projection of CAN as a global economic player
- support for the aim of an Andean peace zone, by supporting resource management, natural disaster prevention and the fight against illicit drugs.

These priorities are then maintained in the subsequent Regional Strategy Paper for 2007-2013 (financial envelope of €50m), focusing cooperation on:

- i. Regional economic integration to enhance the degree of regional economic integration, i.e. to establish a fully functioning Andean Common Market and to facilitate EU-CAN negotiations for an Association Agreement, including a free trade agreement.
- ii. Social and economic cohesion, *and*
- ii. The fight against illicit drugs.

(on goods and services, intellectual and industrial

11.3 EC cooperation with Colombia via regional horizontal programmes (All Latin America¹²⁹)

During the evaluation period the commitments allocated to regional horizontal programmes amounted to €487.5M¹³⁰ (€83.6M in the first programming period, and €403.6M from 2007 to 2011)¹³¹. Since 2002 Colombia has taken part in all the Horizontal Programmes. Nevertheless, owing to the lack of comprehensive and satisfactory disaggregated data by country, it has not been possible to identify the precise financial commitments allocated to Colombia¹³².

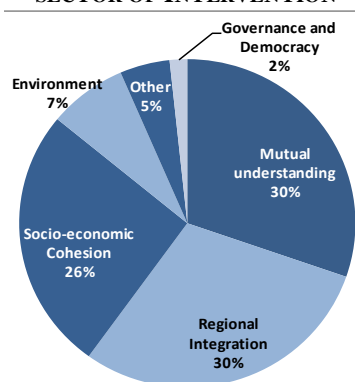
¹²⁹ The interventions funded under regional cooperation were mainly managed at centralised level in EC Headquarters.

¹³⁰ This amount includes all the regional horizontal programme financed under ALA and DCI-ALA budget lines. It does not include thematic budget lines. Indeed the overall amount of funds allocated to Latin America as a whole included thematic budget lines from 2002 to 2011 amount to €508.9M

¹³¹ All relevant data relating to sub-regional cooperation have been downloaded from the CRIS database. The inventory is in Annex 9

¹³² The total amount of funds committed to initiatives implemented at regional level are based on data extracted from CRIS. The relevant amounts comprised all financing decisions benefiting all Latin American Countries issued between 2003 and 2010. Owing to the lack of precise disaggregated data at national level, an estimate of total funds allocated to each country is problematic and imprecise. In order to identify the projects and initiatives implemented in Colombia, country briefings produced by EC HQ on regional cooperation programmes have been used. Nonetheless the Programme Reviews managed by the Unit responsible for centralized operations in Latin America do not provide detailed financial information relating to the projects. Furthermore, most regional interventions aim at creating networks and strategic partnerships of public and

FIGURE 19 TOTAL COMMITTED AMOUNT TO LATIN AMERICA COOPERATION, BY MACRO-SECTOR OF INTERVENTION



Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data

Over the two programming periods, there has been an important rise in the total committed amounts. From 2007 to 2011 more than €414m was committed, while from 2002-2006 committed funds barely attained €95m. On the basis of the analysis of the Inventory for Regional Programmes, four macro-sectors have been identified: i) Mutual Understanding, ii) Regional Economic Integration, iii) Social and Economic Cohesion, iv) Environment and v) Governance and Democracy.

i) Mutual Understanding (€154.1m) mainly includes the higher education sector (€147.6m)¹³³ and measures accompanying the EU-LA partnership (€5.5m). Initiatives under higher education such as ALFA and Erasmus Mundus constitute more than 95.4% of total EC cooperation in this macro-sector and 29% of total regional cooperation.

- The ALFA (Latin America Academic Training) programme began in 1994 and sought to reinforce cooperation in the field of higher education. During the evaluation period ALFA II (2000-2005) and the third phase of Alfa (2007-2013) were financed.
 - 30 eligible Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from Colombia participated in 72 of the 225 approved ALFA II projects in the context of the ten selection rounds (involving over 32% of the projects). In total, HEIs from Colombia co-ordinated 10 of the 72 above-mentioned approved projects including eight joint co-ordination programmes, namely Belgium-Colombia, France-Colombia, Germany-Colombia, the Netherlands-Colombia (twice) and Spain-Colombia (three). The EC financial contribution to the activities carried out by the 72 projects in which Colombia participates accounted for €17,6m, representing on average 65% of the total cost of each project. Average EC contribution per project was approximately €244,261.¹³⁴
 - Under ALFA III (in the context of the 1st call for proposals), 11 eligible Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from Colombia participated in nine of the 14 approved ALFA III projects. The EC financial contribution to the activities carried out by the nine projects in which Colombia participates is €14.6m, which represents on average 79 % of the total cost of the projects. In the second call for proposals 29 eligible Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from Colombia participated in nine of the 19 approved ALFA III projects. The EC financial contribution to the activities carried out under the nine projects in which Colombia participated is €21.02m, which represents on average of 80 % of the total cost of the projects.¹³⁵
- The Erasmus Mundus for Latin America (€61.6m) aims at contributing to improvements in education and training of human resources, as well as at promoting partnerships and institutional co-operation exchanges between Higher Education Institutions. No disaggregated data are available for this programme.

private actors in both Latin American and European countries; one project therefore encompasses more than two institutions from various countries.

¹³³ When conducting the thematic analysis of EC cooperation at regional level, the disbursed amounts have been considered since the committed amounts refer to large programmes encompassing smaller initiatives.

¹³⁴ EC Latin America Centralised Operations Unit "Participation of Latin American countries in the regional programmes. Colombia Country Briefing" July 2008.

¹³⁵ EC Latin America Centralised Operations Unit "Participation of Latin American countries in the regional programmes. Colombia Country Briefing" January 2011.

ii) *Regional Integration* (€151.1M) is the second most important macro-sector. Three major programmes have been supported under this area: the fourth phase of Al-Invest (Al-Invest IV), @lis2 and the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF).

- Al-Invest is a regional programme aiming at promoting economic development, enhancing business-to-business relations between SMEs in Latin America and European Countries. It focuses on creating sectoral meetings to stimulate direct contact between SMEs.

- The Third Phase of AL-Invest which ran from 2004 to 2007 introduced innovative tools. Beside the business meetings to stimulate direct contact between EU-LA SMEs, new capacity and institution building activities were included. 270 business organisations called Eurocentros in Latin America and Coopecos in Europe took part to the programme, and 75 (Eurocentros) were from Latin America.

Six Colombian Eurocentros accounting for 8% of Latin America participants were involved in the Initiative¹³⁶.

1017 projects were totally financed by the programme and 604 events were led by Latin American Eurocentros. Colombian Eurocentros have led as principal operator 28 projects out of the 604 conducted by Latin American enterprises (accounting for 5% of the events).

Moreover, Colombian SMEs have also collaborated in 184 activities. The value of the contracts signed between European and Colombian enterprises amounted to € 3.1M. Commercial deals cover a wide range of sectors from coffee, fruits, flowers and plants, agro-industry, machinery and mechanical equipment.

- The fourth phase of the AL-INVEST (2009-2012) is implemented through three groups of business organisations (consortia) belonging to three distinct geographical areas of Latin America: the Andean Region, the Central America-Mexico-Cuba; and MERCOSUR- Chile -Venezuela. The Andean Region is represented. The Al-Invest IV project "*Institutional Co-ordination for the Internationalisation of SMEs from the Andean Community*" is implemented by a consortium of business organisations led by the Bolivian Chamber of Commerce, Services and Tourism of Santa Cruz (CAINCO).

In Colombia five organisations will implement Phase IV of Al-Invest: National Association of External Trade (*Analdex*), Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, Chamber of Commerce of Bucaramanga, Chamber of Commerce of Cartagena, Corporación Colombia Internacional.

- Under Regional Integration, the EC also financed "*Alliance for Information Society*" (@LIS). The programme aims at reducing the digital divide between Europe and Latin America, integrating Latin America into a Global Information Society, and creating long-term partnerships between the two regions. @LIS encompassed two phases: a first phase (2001-2007) accounted for a total €77.5m, of which €63.5m (approx 82%) was financed by the EC, while the second phase amounts to €31.25m, of which €22m (70.4%) is funded by the EC. The activities of the programme were organised around three areas of intervention: dialogue, networks and demonstration projects.

Colombia actively takes part to @lis. Indeed, the Colombian Asociación Latinoamericana de Reguladores (REGULATEL) currently coordinates Action 3 "Consolidación de la red de Reguladores de Telecomunicaciones de América Latina". Like other Latin American countries, Colombia also has a partner in the Network of Regulators, entitled CRT, Comisión de Regulación de Telecomunicaciones, and another in the RedCALRA, RENATA, Red nacional de tecnología avanzada.

¹³⁶ Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, Medellín Chamber of Commerce, Cartagena Chamber of Commerce, Manizales Chamber of Commerce, Corporación Colombia Internacional, National Association for External Trade

In the first phase of @LIS, the activities were organised around three areas of intervention: i) dialogues, ii) networks and iii) demonstration projects. Within these 3 areas, 5 horizontal actions (in which all countries were involved and issues were addressed as a region) and 19 demonstration projects (individual participation in four areas – e-Education, e-Inclusion, e-Governance and e-Health) were developed. During the first phase of @LIS, Colombia was extremely active. The Country participated to 8 out of the 19 demonstration projects (42% rate of participation). In spite of not being a coordinator, 12 Colombian partners were active¹³⁷.

In total 107 Latin American partners participated in @lis demonstration projects, 11% of the members were from Colombia. Four Colombian partners were involved in the T@lemed project¹³⁸.

- The third Programme under Regional Integration is the Latin America Integration Facility (LAIF), created in 2010 and accounting for €34.8m. LAIF is a financing mechanism aiming at mixing grants (non-refundable financial contributions from the European Commission and other donors) with loans of multilateral or bilateral public European Development Finance Institutions and Regional Latin American Banks. The programme's purpose is to mobilise additional financing in support of investment in Latin America, encouraging beneficiary governments and public institutions to carry out essential investment which could not be financed otherwise by the market or by the development financial institutions alone.
- iii) *"Social Economic Cohesion"* (€132.8m) includes three large sectors corresponding to three major programmes: social policies with the EUROsociAL programme¹³⁹; urban development with URB-AL; and the fight against illicit drugs with COPOLAD.
- The general objective of EUROsociAL is to increase the level of social cohesion in Latin American societies, focusing on specific areas, namely education, health, administration of justice, fiscal policy and employment. The programme promotes an exchange of experience on the above-mentioned policies between public administrations of EU and Latin America.
 - Under the first phase of EUROsociAL, Colombia participated in two of the four consortia through the presence of Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (*taxation sector*), and Consejo Superior de Judicatura (*justice sector*).

Up to June 2010 (under EUROsociAL I) 173 institutions took part in 182 activities involving 876 participants.¹⁴⁰ The Justice sector was one of the most important. During the first phase of EUROsociAL, Colombia took part to 23 events.¹⁴¹ The great

¹³⁷ Colombian Institutions taking part to the first phase of @LIS were as follows: 1) Universidad del Cauca 2) Corporación Metropolitana de Planeación y Desarrollo de Bucaramanga (CORPOPLAN), 3) Federación Colombiana de Municipios, 4) Cámara de Ind. Y Com Colombo-Alemana, 5) Universidad Santiago de Cali, 6) Centro Internacional de Vacunas, 7) Centro de Telemedicina y Universidad Nacional Bogotá, 8) Universidad del Cauca, 9) Jugando de Locales, 10) MAVI, 11) GIT - Universidad del Cauca, 12) Instituto Nacional para Ciegos.

¹³⁸ T@lemed introduces an e-health model to the provision of health services in strongly underserved regions in Colombia and Brazil. The implementation of this model is supported on current telehealth technologies as well as on evidence based medicine. The target clinical applications include typical infectious diseases for the region such as malaria and tuberculosis, and general ultrasound applications such as pregnancy control, urology and cardiovascular diagnosis. The trial of this model, reflected in the deployment and pilot tests of telehealth stations, will demonstrate local health authorities the benefits of information technologies for health provision and social development. As a result, it is expected that this model be incorporated into health services of both government health authorities and private health providers.

¹³⁹ The second phase is in its inception stage, but the country's priorities for intervention, at least for the first year, are already known.

¹⁴⁰ EC Latin America Centralised Operations Unit "Participation of Latin American countries in the regional programmes. Colombia Country Briefing" July 2010.

¹⁴¹ <http://sia.programaeurosociasocial.eu/documento.php?doc=923#informacion>

part of events attended (13) concern the justice sector with a specific focus on Human Rights, Penal Law and, Transitional Justice and the Justice and Peace Law monitoring. Six events were related to health issues, specifically in isolated areas. Key beneficiaries were the national legal bodies (Fiscalía, Procuraduría General de la Nación).

- URB-AL is a decentralised cooperation programme focusing on local communities in the EU and Latin America as well as other actors involved in the urban sectors. URB-AL II (2002-2007) involved helping strengthening of thirteen thematic networks co-ordinated by a single local authority. All local actors who wished to co-operate on a given theme could participate in the corresponding network, which served as a focal point and forum for discussion. URB-AL III (2008-2012) aims at increasing the level of social and territorial cohesion through 20 programmes (€50m).
 - Under URB-AL II there was no Colombian local authority among the six Latin American countries which coordinated a thematic network.

As of July 2010, and within the framework of URB-AL I and II, 188 joint projects had been selected, of which 27 included the involvement of a Colombian partner (30% of the projects).

Moreover, 26 Colombian Local authorities took part to the programme out of the 268 Latin American participants, which implies a 10% participation rate.
 - In the third phase of UrbAl, there are at the moment 2 Colombian local authorities. One of them, apart from being a partner in a project, also forms part of a consortium that has established within the framework of URB-AL III an Office of Coordination and Orientation with its headquarters in Barcelona.
- COPOLAD “Cooperation Programme on Antidrug Policies” aims at strengthening capacities and encouraging the process of elaborating anti-drugs policies in Latin America, by improving dialogue and strengthening the cooperation of the national agencies and other actors responsible for global and sectoral anti-drugs policies in the countries of Latin America and the EU. The Programme is planned to last four years and will have a total budget of €6m. The *Dirección Nacional de Estupefacientes (DNE)* is the Colombian partner in the consortium in charge of the implementation of the Programme)
- iv) **Environment** (€38.5m) includes Euro-Solar, RALCEA and EUrocLIMA. The focus is on renewable energies, natural resource management and climate change.
 - EURO-SOLAR aims at promoting use of renewable energy sources by the poorest countries in Latin America. Colombia does not take part in this programme¹⁴².
 - EuroClima (2009) is a three-year programme accounting for a total EC contribution of €5m. The specific objective is improving the level of knowledge of Latin American decision-makers and the scientific community on the problems and consequences of the climate change, particularly with a view to integrating these issues into development strategies.
 - RALCEA Latin American Network of Knowledge Centres in the Water Sector was agreed on in 2009. This project, which will be implemented in the Latin American Region over a four-year period, has a total budget of €2.5m, of which €2.25m will be granted by the European Commission. DG Joint Research Centre (Institute of Environment and Sustainability) is responsible for implementation of the project. Each LA country has designated a focal point in public institutions related to the water sector.

¹⁴² The countries participating in the EURO-SOLAR programme are Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

ANNEX 7: OTHER DONORS' COOPERATION ¹⁴³

GLOBAL ALLOCATIONS

From 2002 to 2008 Colombia received commitments totalling \$6,846.7m¹⁴⁴ from the donor community, including the European Commission. If one takes into account loans and equity investment, official Aid Assistance allocated to Colombia totalled \$27.9 billion. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and CAF¹⁴⁵ were the biggest donors accounting for \$6.34 billion and \$ 6.33 billion respectively. The IADB ranks third with more than \$5.1 billion¹⁴⁶.

The aid dependency ratio¹⁴⁷, which measures the committed level of grants *vis-à-vis* national GNI, is less than 1%. Average committed grants *per capita* amounted to \$22.5.

Nonetheless, it is interesting to highlight how the aid dependency ratio has increased in comparison with the 1990s, when net ODA *per capita* amounted to less than \$3. The increased donor presence relates to drug concerns and human rights issues¹⁴⁸.

TABLE 20: TOTAL GRANTS ALLOCATED TO COLOMBIA, 2002-2008, (\$M)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ODA Grants (\$M)	657.32	827.87	848.22	944.88	1,563.57	775.85	1,189.02
GNI (\$M)	95,416.69	91,512.60	112,953.52	141,148.30	157,195.12	199,360.49	232,245.32
Grants received (as % of GNI)	0.69%	0.90%	0.75%	0.67%	0.99%	0.39%	0.51%
Committed Grants (per Capita)	16.00	19.83	20.01	21.95	35.78	17.49	26.42

*World Bank Development Indicators 2011

** Aidata extracted projects and CRIS extracted projects, own calculation

Source: DRN elaboration based on AidData.org database, CRIS and World Bank Development Indicators

The European Commission is the second largest donor in the country, with a contribution of \$358m¹⁴⁹. Nonetheless this is much less than the United States' contribution of \$5,071.4m, which accounts for 74% of total donor assistance. Spain ranks third, contributing more than \$300m, followed at some distance by Germany and the Netherlands, each contributing more than \$200m.

¹⁴³ Data has been extracted by AidData.org tracking development finance. The website provides comprehensive information relating to development finance. Statistics in AidData are compiled from a range of official sources, including the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, donor annual reports, project documents from both bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, and data gathered directly from donor agencies. In the processing of data, loans and equity investments have not been included. Only ODA grants constitute the object of the analysis in the present paragraph. It must be noted that data are missing for 2009 and 2010 as they have not yet been registered or included in Aid Data 's database.

¹⁴⁴ The overall amount of International Donor Community cooperation has been estimated using data from AidData.org database. EC allocated funds include also ECHO initiatives.

¹⁴⁵ The CAF is a multilateral financial institution, which provides multiple banking services to both public and private clients. It is the main source of multilateral financing of the Andean region.

¹⁴⁶ Being loans, these funds are not considered in the purpose of this analysis. Only grants are considered.

¹⁴⁷ Again, only grants are considered here.

¹⁴⁸ World Bank, "Global Statistics. Key indicators for country groups and selected economies"(2011)

¹⁴⁹ This amount refers to AidData.org and not to CRIS based inventory. It includes also ECHO funding.

FIGURE 20 : OTHER DONORS' ODA, INCLUDING THE EC (COMMITTED AMOUNT, EXCLUDING LOANS), 2002-2008

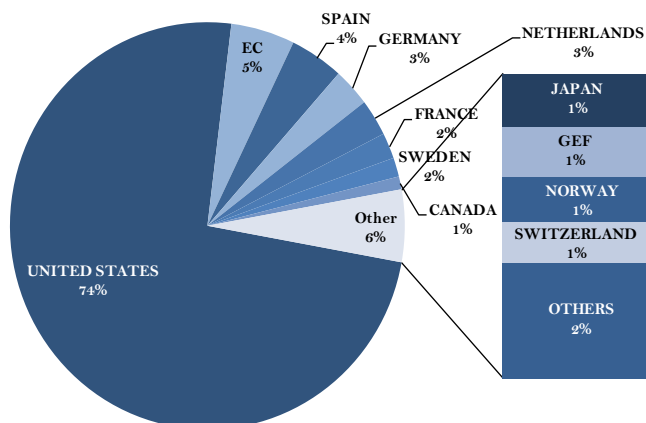


TABLE 21: TOP-15 DONORS, INCLUDING THE EC, 2002-2008

Donor Name	Committed Amount (\$M)
1 UNITED STATES	5,071.43
2 EC	358.11
3 SPAIN	300.37
4 GERMANY	208.95
5 NETHERLANDS	200.14
6 FRANCE	140.58
7 SWEDEN	103.31
8 CANADA	70.28
9 JAPAN	68.73
10 GEF	65.41
11 NORWAY	58.04
12 SWITZERLAND	52.52
13 BELGIUM	25.72
14 ITALY	23.00
15 IRELAND	11.69
Grand Total	6,846.77

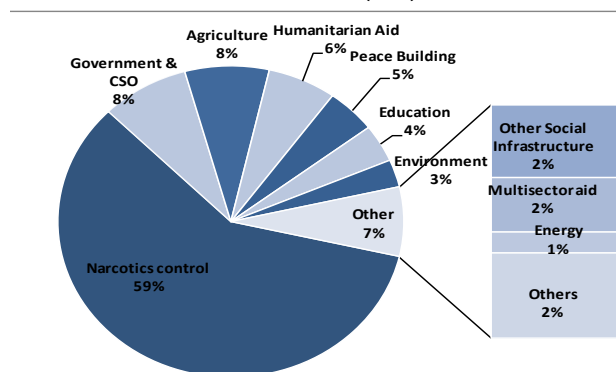
Source: DRN elaboration based on AidData.org database

Between 2002 and 2008, taken as a whole the EU Member States' cooperation totalled \$1,100.2m accounting for 16% of total aid. Overall EU cooperation (i.e. EC and EU MS) with Colombia amounted to \$1,458.35 accounting for almost 21.3% of total ODA¹⁵⁰.

THEMATIC ALLOCATIONS

From a sectoral point of view¹⁵¹, other donors' funding was mainly allocated to "Narcotics Controls". Between 2002 and 2008 the United States committed more than \$4,032.8m to this sector (60% of total ODA). From 1999 the US backed the agenda of President Andrés Pastrana (1998-2002), who proposed a six-year plan to end Colombia's long armed conflict, eliminate drug trafficking, and promote economic and social development, the so-called "Plan Colombia"¹⁵². Based on available data from 2002 to 2006, US military assistance accounts for more than 83% of its total aid assistance¹⁵³.

FIGURE 21: ODA, BY SECTORS. GRANT COMMITMENTS \$, 2002-2008, (\$M)



Source: DRN elaboration based on AidData Figures

¹⁵⁰ As mentioned before, due to the lack of statistics for 2009 and 2010, only statistics from 2003 to 2008 have been used for the purpose of the analysis.

¹⁵¹ The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, which is the source of the present chapter, uses the DAC sector codes

¹⁵² It was originally expected a \$7.5 billion plan, US committed \$1.3 billion for eradication and interdiction, the European Community was asked to commit \$2 billion for alternate crop development and government reform, and Colombia committed \$4 billion. The European Union and the 2001 EU Parliament Resolution on Colombia " [...] the Plan Colombia is not the product of a process of dialogue s, has not been approved by the Colombian Congress and has provoked widespread opposition from many sectors of civil society in the United States, Europe, Latin America and particularly Colombia itself, [...] Stresses that, in response to the large-scale US military plan, European Union action should pursue its own, non-military strategy combining neutrality, transparency, the participation of civil society and undertakings from the parties involved in the negotiations;"

¹⁵³ LAWGEF, CIP and WOLA "Erasing the Lines. Trends in US Military programmes with Latin America", (2005)

The second and third most important sectors were Government and Civil Society Support (which includes institutional building, judicial and legal reform, decentralization and human rights), totalling \$561.2m (8% of total ODA); plus Agriculture with a, total of \$536.8m.

Within support to agriculture, alternative agricultural development, which encompasses all initiatives aimed at reducing illicit drug cultivation through alternative agricultural marketing and production opportunities, accounts for almost 92% of this macro-sector. The United States financed the majority of these interventions (\$480m), more than 97% of the total committed amount.

The European Union mainly focused on five macro-sectors: i) Government and CSO (\$307m), ii) humanitarian aid (\$247m); iii) education (\$241m), iv) peace-building (\$222m) and environment (\$115m). Both the EC and EU MS focused their cooperation on similar sectors: specifically government and civil society, peace-building and humanitarian aid. The EU, unlike the United States, committed less than €900,000 to narcotic controls.

FIGURE 22: EC, ODA BY SECTORS. (COMMITMENTS 2002-2008), (\$M)

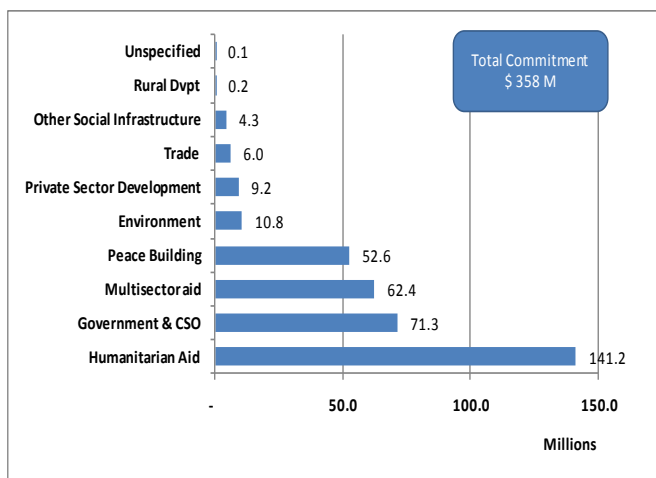
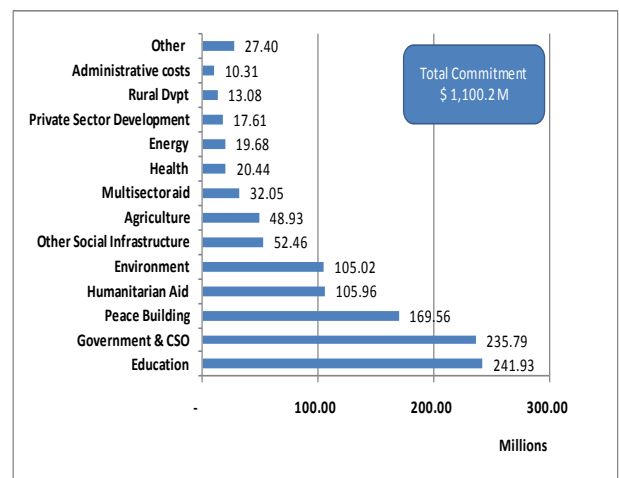


FIGURE 23: EU MS, ODA BY SECTORS. (COMMITMENTS 2002-2008), (\$M)



Source: DRN elaboration based on AidData.org database

ANNEX 8: MACRO-SECTORS & SECTORS OF EC INTERVENTIONS IN COLOMBIA, EXPLANATORY TABLE

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

TERRITORIAL INTEGRAL ATTENTION	Interlinked interventions aimed at solving the root causes of conflict in specific geographic regions targeting all the population living in a specific area: social service provision (education and health, water and sanitation); decentralisation process and support to local authorities; exercise of democracy and diverse forms of democratic participation; housing sector policy; economic development, specifically MSME promotion in rural areas; implementation of a culture of peace and respect for human rights.
IDP INTEGRAL ATTENTION	Interventions aiming at providing mid-term assistance to IDPs: reconstruction and rehabilitation, i.e. restoration and building of essential facilities (water and sanitation, shelter, health care services) and socio-economic stabilization and local integration and relocation.
SUPPORT TO MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION	Initiatives aiming at preventing, protecting and providing assistance and rehabilitation to women and children as one of the population groups most exposed to the conflict violence.
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (INDIGENOUS, AFRO-COLOMBIANS)	Initiatives aimed at protecting and providing assistance and rehabilitation to indigenous people and Afro-Colombians who have been disproportionately affected by displacement, forced recruitment and sexually-based violence.
MINES	All activities relating to land mines and explosive remnants of war, including their removal; risk education and awareness-raising; and rehabilitation, reintegration and assistance for victims
CULTURE OF PEACE	Activities in the areas of education, awareness-raising, participatory dialogue, cultural initiatives (theatre, cinema) to encourage conflict resolution and peace promotion
CSO EMPOWERMENT	Support for the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of citizen participation to promote the reconciliation and pacification process
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	Support to national institutions (Acción Social, Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación) in fostering the peace process and providing effective support for victims of conflict.

RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HR: CSO EMPOWERMENT	Capacity-building assistance to strengthen human rights associations and human rights defenders so as to protect and promote fundamental rights and freedoms
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE: CSO EMPOWERMENT	Capacity-building assistance to strengthen organisation and fight against corruption and bribery, and promotion of the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation
HR: CAPACITY BUILDING TO DECENTRALISED AUTHORITIES	Assistance for strengthening key functions of departments of regional and local government and regional and local authorities in promoting human rights and enforcing human rights legislation
CAPACITY BUILDING TO JUDICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Support for national institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector; support for ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services.
HR: PROTECTION OF MINORITIES (INDIGENOUS, AFRO-COLOMBIANS)	Measures that support ethnic minorities suffering most from discrimination and human right abuses
HR: SUPPORT TO MOST VULNERABLE VICTIMS (CHILDREN, WOMEN)	Measures that support women and children as the vulnerable population groups suffering most from discrimination, human right abuses, gender-based violence and human trafficking.
SOCIAL DIALOGUE	Support measures for trade unions and labour associations to protect and promote

	labour and socio-economic rights and defend trade unionists from assassination and death threats.
JUDICIAL SYSTEM: OTHER	Measures that support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at national and local levels
MIGRATION	Initiatives supporting migration and refugees policies, contrasting human rights and targeting remittances
REPARATION FOR VICTIMS: TRUTH-SEEKING	Measures supporting CSOs and victims of HR abuse in claims for effective and impartial investigation; and for taking legal action against those allegedly responsible and preventing impunity
REPARATION FOR VICTIMS: LAND PROPERTY	Measures providing effective legal remedies to IDPs to help achieve durable solutions to violations of housing, land and property rights.

SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

LED	Initiatives aimed at enhancing territorial competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring inclusive growth in rural areas.
PARTICIPATORY TERRITORIAL PLANNING	Initiatives supporting civil society's inclusion in territorial and urban planning

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BIODIVERSITY	Initiatives protecting natural reserves including endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats
CSO EMPOWERMENT	Supporting measures to enhance rural community participation in the management of natural resources.
FORESTS	Integrated forestry projects to support sustainable production and consumption and protect ecosystems
CLIMATE CHANGE	Support for adaptation measures to prevent natural disasters determined by climate change.

TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS

TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE	Support for executive and legislative bodies responsible for trade policy; trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; and implementation of multilateral trade agreements e.g. technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS)
MSME SUPPORT	Provision of financial and non-financial business development services, including capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking, trade fairs; e-commerce, credit and financial services, <i>inter alia</i> to enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	There is only one programme: support for the switch towards Digital Terrestrial Television (DTTV)

ANNEX 9: LIST OF EC INTERVENTIONS IN COLOMBIA UNDER ALA AND DCI-ALA BUDGET LINES, 2002-2011

	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
1	2003	6/12/2003	Segundo laboratorio de paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	33.00	32.58	31.70
2	2003	1/07/2003	UNHCR activities in Colombia in favour of Internally Displaced People	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention	1.64	1.64	1.64
3	2004	18/10/2004	Colombie: Etudes de programmation 2007-2011	PA	Other	Other	0.14	0.14	0.14
4	2004	28/03/2005	FORTALECIMIENTO DEL SECTOR JUSTICIA PARA LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA IMPUNIDAD EN COLOMBIA	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	10.50	10.35	10.06
5	2005	27/12/2005	Institutional Strengthening of the Colombian National Mine Action Capacity	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines	2.50	2.40	2.25
6	2006	2/10/2006	III Laboratorio de Paz en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	24.20	23.92	23.18
7	2007	25/12/2007	Activités d'information et de visibilité concernant les programmes régionaux de coopération	PA	Other	Information & communication	0.13	0.13	0.13
8	2007	29/09/2009	ASISTENCIA TECNICA AL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN COLOMBIA	PA	Trade & Economic Dvpt	Trade-related Assistance	4.40	3.82	0.64
9	2007	14/11/2008	Desarrollo Económico Local y Comercio en Colombia	PA	Trade & Economic Dvpt	MSME support	6.00	5.87	3.70
10	2008	1/04/2009	Protection of land and patrimonial assets of displaced population	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: land property	2.00	2.00	1.80
11	2008	6/09/2010	Institutional Strengthening for assistance to conflict victims	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	7.40	1.55	1.16
12	2008		DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention		4.87	2.72
13	2008	2/05/2010	DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD Proyecto de Desarrollo Social y de Economía Campesina, para la sustitución voluntaria de cultivos ilícitos en los municipios de Leiva y El Rosario, Nariño -SI SE PUEDE-	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	26.00	2.20	1.46
14	2008	18/11/2010	DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD	PA	Rule of Law, Justice	Democratic		0.30	0.15

Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)		
		Estudio propositivo para el refuerzo a la institucionalidad territorial y la efectiva participación de la población en situación de desplazamiento durante los procesos de políticas públicas, en cumplimiento al seguimiento a la sentencia CC T-025		and Human Rights	governance: CSO empowerment					
15	2008	17/03/2011		DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD "Creación de alianzas hortofrutícolas agro empresariales para dinamizar los sistemas de mercadeo y comercialización en tres subregiones del departamento Norte de Santander	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.70	0.40	
16	2008	10/03/2011		DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD Sujetos Constructores de una Región en Paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	1.31	0.56	
17	2008	17/03/2011		DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD "REDUCCIÓN DE LAS CONDICIONES DE VULNERABILIDAD DE LA INFANCIA, LA ADOLESCENCIA Y JUVENTUD DEL ORIENTE ANTIOQUEÑO Y FORTALECIMIENTO DEL ENTORNO FAMILIAR	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.36	0.15	
18	2008			DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD Asistencia Técnica para el fortalecimiento de la Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del César	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.30	-	
19	2008			DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD Asistencia Técnica para el fortalecimiento de la Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del Bajo Magdalena	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.30	-	
20	2008			DESARROLLO REGIONAL, PAZ Y ESTABILIDAD ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA FUNDACIÓN DIOCESANA PARA LA MOJANA	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.30	-	
21	2009	3/09/2010		APOYO A LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL DVB-T ESTÁNDAR EN COLOMBIA (TV DIGITAL)	PA	Trade & Economic Dvpt	Telecommunications	0.73	0.52	0.16
22	2009			Desarrollo Regional, Paz y Estabilidad II	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	8.40	-	-
23	2009	18/01/2011		APOYO A FASE DE FORMULACIÓN DE PROGRAMA DE APOYO PRESUPUESTAL SECTOR LÁCTEO	PA	Trade & Economic Dvpt	MSME support	0.04	0.04	-
24	2010			Strengthening Mine Action in Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines	6.00	-	-
25	2010			Institutional Support for the Colombian Criminal Justice System	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	7.40	-	-
26	2010			New Peace Territories	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	30.40	-	-

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	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
27	2010		Support to public policy for IDPs.	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention	6.00	6.00	-
28	2011		APOYO AL SECTOR LÁCTEO COLOMBIANO	SBS	Trade & Economic Dvpt	MSME support	8.60	-	-
29	2011		Support to land restitution and rural development institutional reforms	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: land property	3.00	-	-
Total							188.489	101.621	81.9

ANNEX 10: LIST OF EC INTERVENTIONS IN COLOMBIA UNDER UP-ROOTED PEOPLE BUDGET LINES

	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
1	2002	31/12/2002	UNHCR activities in Colombia in favour of Internally Displaced Persons	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention	1.52	1.52	1.52
2	2003	10/09/2004	Uprooted people budget line CAMINOS HACIA LA INCLUSIÓN: REHABILITACIÓN DE POBLACIÓN AFECTADA POR EL CONFLICTO EN CATATUMBO Y URABÁ.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention	5.76	1.97	1.97
3	2003	11/09/2004	Uprooted people budget APOYO AL PROCESO DE REHABILITACIÓN SOCIO ECONÓMICA DE POBLACIONES DESARRAIGADAS POR EL CONFLICTO EN EL ORIENTE, BAJO CAUCA Y URABÁ ANTIOQUEÑOS Y MEDIO - ALTO SINÚ Y SAN JORGE EN CÓRDOBA.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.86	1.86
4	2003	15/09/2004	Uprooted people budget INTEGRALES PARA LA ATENCIÓN A POBLACIÓN DESPLAZADA RADICA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE SUCRE- COLOMBIA.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.50	0.50
5	2003	14/09/2004	ATENCIÓN INTEGRAL A NIÑEZ EN SITUACIÓN DE DESPLAZAMIENTO EN FASE DE RESTABLECIMIENTO. SINCELEJO - SUCRE.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.82	0.82
6	2003	2/09/2004	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2003 MEJORA DE LA SITUACIÓN DE LA POBLACIÓN DESPLAZADA Y CON DISCAPACIDAD EN LOS DEPARTAMENTOS DE ANTIOQUIA, BOLIVAR Y CESAR, FORTALECIENDO LAS REDES DE ATENCIÓN E IMPLEMENTANDO PROCESOS DE REHABILITACIÓN BASADA EN LA COMUNIDAD (RBC).	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.61	0.61
7	2003	1/09/2003	ATENCIÓN BÁSICA Y DESARROLLO DE SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES DE RESTABLECIMIENTO PARA POBLACIONES DESARRAIGADAS EN EL SUROCCIDENTE COLOMBIANO	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention	2.70	2.70	2.70
8	2004	13/12/2004	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Misión de evaluación de la línea presupuestaria desarraigados - Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention	9.20	0.05	0.05
9	2004	1/11/2004	UNCHR ACTIVITIES IN COLOMBIA IN FAVOUR OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.80	1.80
10	2004	9/06/2005	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Asistencia técnica europea para fortalecer el sistema de seguimiento de programas de ayuda a las poblaciones desarraigadas de Colombia.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Institutional Capacity Building		0.18	0.18

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	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
11	2004	1/03/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Proyecto ENRAIZAR, atención a comunidades desarraigadas del Caquetá	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		1.12	1.12
12	2004	1/02/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Proceso comunitario participativo de restablecimiento socioeconómico de comunidades desarraigadas en Santander y Cesar	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.90	0.90
13	2004	20/01/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Programa de mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de 250 familias desmovilizadas y altamente vulnerables, ubicadas en los municipios de Dagua y Buenaventura, Departamento del Valle del Cauca, Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.48	0.48
14	2004	15/12/2005	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los desplazados en la ciudad	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.33	0.33
15	2004	15/12/2005	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Generación de un modelo de atención a población desplazada en proceso de estabilización en Bogotá D.C.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		1.44	1.44
16	2004	15/01/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 “PROYECTO DE ATENCIÓN A LA POBLACIÓN DESPLAZADA DE ETNIA WIWA Y POBLACIÓN VULNERABLE, ASENTADA EN EL BARRIO DIVI DIVI DE LA CIUDAD DE RIOHACHA (LA GUAJIRA)”	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.33	0.33
17	2004	15/01/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Apoyo a los procesos de rehabilitación socioeconómica de la población desarraigada por el Oriente Antioqueño	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		1.47	1.47
18	2004	1/01/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Apoyo a las Poblaciones Desarraigadas de Cartagena, Malambo, Soledad, Barranquilla y Bogotá D.C.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		1.50	1.50
19	2004	16/01/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Implementación de un Modelo de Gestión para el Desarrollo Humano y la Convivencia con población retornada y acogida en la cuenca baja del río Calima, municipio de Buenaventura (Depto. Valle del Cauca).	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention		1.23	0.74
20	2004	1/03/2006	UPROOTED PEOPLE IDPs – 2004 Formación de lectura y escritura de cuentos a niños desplazados en el marco de la estrategia de Visibilidad y Comunicación destinada a reforzar las actividades desarrolladas por los proyectos de la línea de Desarraigados	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.01	0.01

	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
			en Colombia						
21	2005	8/09/2006	Strengthening the Institutional capacity to guarantee the delivery of the aid to the uprooted people	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Institutional Capacity Building	6.00	5.81	5.10
22	2004	1/03/2006	"Formación en teatro y montaje de espectáculos", en el marco de la Estrategia de Visibilidad y Comunicación de la Línea de Apoyo a Población Desarraigada en Colombia, financiada por la Unión Europea.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Other	0.03	0.03	0.03
23	2005	7/11/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Asistencia Técnica de Corto Plazo para la Línea de Desarraigados - Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Other		0.01	0.01
24	2005	15/01/2007	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Evaluación de la línea Desarraigados en Colombia -2004-2006-	PA	Other	Other		0.07	0.07
25	2005	13/12/2006	Apoyo integral a la población desplazada radicada en el departamento de sucre, Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.01	0.97
26	2005	16/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Resistencia Civil en Territorios Ancestrales: fortalecimiento de comunidades retornadas, desplazadas y en riesgo de desplazamiento en Choco, Antioquia, Meta y Cauca	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.02	1.02
27	2005	8/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Apoyo al restablecimiento y mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de las poblaciones en situación de desarraigo y afectadas por el conflicto armado en las regiones del Uraba Colombiano	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention	10.20	0.80	0.80
28	2005	13/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Atención Integral a la población desarraigada en los dptos de Huila y Caqueta, Colombia.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.08	1.04
29	2005	1/03/2007	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Plan piloto de retorno colectivo de desplazado en los dptos de Magdalena y Atlántico	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.77	0.43
30	2005	8/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Cohesión social y desarrollo: Consolidación del arraigo territorial de las comunidades afectadas por el conflicto en el Oriente y Atrato antioqueño y chochoano.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Attention		1.34	1.21
31	2005	13/12/2006	Iniciativa Integral de reducción de la vulnerabilidad socioeconómica de las familias desplazadas en la región del Alto Ariari - Meta	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.48	0.47

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	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
32	2005	15/01/2007	Apoyo al proceso de estabilización socioeconómica de poblaciones desplazadas retornadas y en riesgo en del Departamento del Cauca	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		1.00	0.99
33	2005	22/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Fortalecimiento del entorno protector de la sierra nevada de santa marta a través de estrategias comunitarias productoras ambientales y recuperación de tierra para evitar el desarraigo de poblaciones, en las etnias Kogi, Arhaucó, Wiwa y recibir sus	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.63	0.56
34	2005	13/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Fortalecimiento socioeconómico institucional y cultural de comunidades y barrios desplazados y vulnerables del Dpto de Choco	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.93	0.84
35	2005	22/12/2006	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Acción Integral de atención a poblaciones desarraigadas de Bogotá y Medellín	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.94	0.87
36	2005	15/01/2007	Apoyo a la Población Desarraigada Colombia 2005 Diseño y Ejecución de la Estrategia de Visibilidad y Comunicación para reforzar las actividades de los proyectos de la Línea Desarraigados en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention		0.09	0.09
37	2005	1/01/2006	UNHCR activities in Colombia in favour of Internally Displaced Persons - 2005	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention	1.90	1.90	1.90
38	2005	1/01/2006	PREVENTION OF CHILD RECRUITMENT AND PROTECTION- ASSISTANCE TO DEMOBILIZED CHILD SOLDIERS VICTIMS OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMED CONFLICT	PA/ CA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	1.81	1.81	1.81
39	2005	1/03/2006	“Formación en Crónica, Reportaje, y Fotografía destinada a reforzar las actividades desarrolladas por los beneficiarios de los proyectos de la línea de Desarraigados en varios municipios de Colombia”.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Other	0.02	0.02	0.02
40	2006	19/02/2007	Apoyo al Gobierno de Colombia para reintegración socio-económica de poblaciones desplazadas y el fortalecimiento de comunidades para consolidar procesos de reintegración y reconciliación	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	12.00	11.21	10.14
41	2006	22/12/2007	Fortalecimiento de la gestión territorial de las poblaciones afrocolombianas desarraigadas, retornadas y en riesgo en el Sipí, Medio y Bajo San Juan en el Chocó. Ampliacion y consolidación de un modelo de intervención.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	5.00	0.50	0.45

	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
42	2006	1/01/2008	Construyendo Dignidad Territorio protección y derechos en medio de conflicto en la región del bajo atrato en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.15	0.87
43	2006	1/01/2008	Red Territorial para el Desarrollo y la Cohesión social instrumentos y acciones para el restablecimiento y la integración socioeconómica de las comunidades afectadas por la violencia y el desarraigo en cuatro municipios de la región de la sierra nueva	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		1.18	1.06
44	2006	1/02/2008	Inténtalo de nuevo acciones integradas para el restablecimiento de la población desarraigada en sabanalarga, galapa, barranquill, soledad, malambo y sabanagrande	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.88	0.88
45	2006	12/12/2007	Aumento sostenible de los ingresos familiares para la inserción socioeconómica de población desarraigada indígena, afrocolombiana campesina de la región de los montes de María de Colombia, a través del fortalecimiento y encadenamiento productivo	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.52	0.52
46	2006	1/02/2008	Fomento de la reintegración social y la estabilidad socioeconómica de poblaciones desarraigadas en zona rural de los municipios de fundación, ciénaga, (MAGDALENA) y en zona urbana del municipio carmen de Bolívar	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial IDP Attention		0.47	0.47
47	2006	1/01/2008	COLOMBIA ESTRATEGIA DE COMUNICACIÓN Y VISIBILIDAD DE DESARRAIGADOS	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.06	0.06
48	2006	1/02/2008	Proceso Nacional de Verificación a la Sentencia T-025	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Attention		0.24	0.24
49	2006	1/04/2007	ACNUR: Protección de personas en situación de desplazamiento y de sus bienes patrimoniales	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: land property	4.00	4.00	4.00
Total							60.14	60.74	57.22

ANNEX 11: LIST OF EC INTERVENTIONS IN COLOMBIA UNDER THEMATIC BUDGET LINES, 2002-2011

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
1	DDH	2002	31/12/2002	Strengthening Social and Institutional Capacity for the promotion, defense, and full attainment of civil and political rights in Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: CSO empowerment	0.59	0.59	0.59
2	DDH	2002	17/04/2003	Situación de los Derechos de las personas privadas de la libertad en Colombia: fortalecimiento de las instituciones nacionales	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	0.55	0.55	0.55
3	DDH	2002	24/12/2002	Programme for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: CSO empowerment	0.59	0.59	0.59
4	DDH	2002	28/05/2002	100 experiencias ciudadanas de participación y seguimiento electoral	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment	0.27	0.27	0.27
5	DDH	2002		Programa nacional en derechos humanos a personeros municipales	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Institutional Capacity Building to decentralised authorities	0.72	0.72	0.72
6	DDH	2002	1/06/2003	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA CAPACIDAD DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS DE ANTIOQUIA PARA EL EJERCICIO DE SUS DERECHOS Y SU AUTONOMÍA EN EL CONTEXTO DEL CONFLICTO ARMADO COLOMBIANO.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.69	0.69	0.69
7	DDH	2002		Assistance technique 2002 mise en oeuvre programme pluriannuel ALA - Colombia	PA	Other	Other	0.18	0.18	0.18
8	DDH	2002	15/04/2003	FORTALECIMIENTO A LOS PROCESOS DE ORGANIZACIÓN DE 120 COMUNIDADES AFROCOLOMBIANAS, PARA LA DEFENSA Y RECONOCIMIENTO DE SUS DERECHOS ETNOCULTURALES Y TERRITORIALES.	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.60	0.60	0.60
9	DDH	2002	21/12/2004	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 Colombia PARTICIPACIÓN INFANTIL Y JUVENIL EN LA PROMOCIÓN DE LA DEMOCRACIA	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.07	0.07
10	DDH	2002	8/01/2005	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 Colombia SISTEMA CALIFICADO DE INFORMACIÓN, ORIENTACIÓN Y REMISIÓN PARA LAS PERSONAS EN SITUACIÓN DE DESPLAZAMIENTO Y LOS NIÑOS, NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES VULNERABLES EN EL TERMINAL DE TRANSPORTE Terrestre DE BOGOTÁ	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.49	0.09	0.09

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
11	DDH	2002	21/12/2004	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 FORTALECIMIENTO DE ALTERNATIVAS EDUCATIVAS PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DE NIÑAS, NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES COMO UNA ESTRATEGIA PARA PREVENIR EN ELLOS LOS EFECTOS DEL CONFLICTO ARMADO EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL META	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.09	0.09
12	DDH	2002	1/01/2005	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 Colombia ESCUELA ITINERANTE DE PACICULTORES Y PACICULTORAS PARA LA PAZ, LA DEMOCRACIA Y LOS DDHH (FASE 4)	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion		0.09	0.09
13	DDH	2002	1/02/2005	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 Colombia Programa de Recreo-Educación para la promoción, defensa y protección de los derechos humanos de los niños, para la difusión y puesta en marcha de una cultura de paz y buen trato en los hogares comunitarios de los sectores mas vulnerables del departam	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.08	0.08
14	DDH	2002	1/02/2005	Human rights and democracy Microprojects 2002 Colombia Estrategia de Comunicación para la Prevención de accidentes por minas antipersonales y artefactos explosivos abandonados con y para niñas, niños y jóvenes	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines		0.06	0.06
15	ENV	2002	18/09/2003	Conservation and sustainable development in the Chocó Biogeographic Region: Building Capacities for livelihood improvement and environmental sustainability	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Biodiversity	2.12	2.08	2.08
16	ONG-PVD	2002	1/03/2004	PROGRAMA INTEGRADO DE GESTIÓN DE DESARROLLO RURAL, PROTECCIÓN DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y FORTALECIMIENTO COMUNITARIO PROPUESTO POR LA OIA Y LA OREWA-COLOMBIA	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	CSO empowerment	1.17	1.17	1.17
17	ONG-PVD	2002	1/05/2003	SISTEMA DE PRODUCCIÓN AGROFORESTAL PARA MEJORAR EL INGRESO DE LAS COMUNIDADES AFROCOLOMBIANAS EN EL NORTE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL CAUCA-COLOMBIA	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	LED	1.02	1.02	1.02
18	ONG-PVD	2002	1/05/2002	BLOCK GRANT 2002	PA	Other	Other	0.84	0.84	0.84
19	ONG-PVD	2002	1/03/2003	BLOCK GRANT 2002	PA	Other	Other	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tot 2002								10.83	10.79	10.79
20	DDH	2003	30/12/2003	Strengthening capacities of Public Institutions of Bogotá, Villavicencio and Armenia in Children's Rights protection.	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Institutional Capacity Building to decentralised authorities	0.54	0.54	0.54

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
21	DDH	2003	16/12/2003	Proyecto para la promoción y defensa de los Derechos Humanos de los trabajadores y trabajadoras sindicalizados colombianos.	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Social Dialogue	0.29	0.29	0.29
22	DDH	2003	24/03/2004	JUSTICIA PARA LA PAZ	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	0.81	0.81	0.81
23	DDH	2003	23/12/2004	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia FORTALECIMIENTO DE ALTERNATIVAS EDUCATIVAS PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DE NIÑAS, NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES COMO UNA ESTRATEGIA PARA PREVENIR EN ELLOS LOS EFECTOS DEL CONFLICTO ARMADO EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL META	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.49	0.10	0.10
24	DDH	2003	22/12/2004	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia OBSERVATORIO DISTRITAL DE LA JUSTICIA DE PAZ	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Judicial system: other		0.08	0.08
25	DDH	2003	1/02/2005	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia Semilleros de Formacion Democratica	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion		0.09	0.09
26	DDH	2003	1/02/2005	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia Utilización de Formas de Tramitación de Conflictos no Violentos entre la Población en Situación de Desplazamiento	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion		0.09	0.09
27	DDH	2003	1/02/2005	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia Reconocimiento y Exigibilidad de Derechos de las Mujeres en Situación de Desplazamiento Forzado en Bogotá	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.09	0.09
28	DDH	2003	1/08/2005	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Colombia Proyecto para la Solución Pacífica de los Conflictos la Aplicación de los Derechos Humanos en Santander	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion		0.04	0.04
29	ONG-PVD	2003	15/03/2004	CONSOLIDATION DU PROGRAMME DES ENFANTS DES MINES DE CHARBON D'AMAGÁ et ANGELOPOLIS-COLOMBIE	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)		0.65	0.65
30	ONG-PVD	2003	31/07/2004	PROGRAMA DE PROMOCIÓN DE MICROEMPRESAS LOCALES PARA REDUCIR LA POBREZA DE LAS FAMILIAS DESPLAZADAS A CAUSA DEL TERREMOTO DEL 25 DE ENERO DE 1999 - COLOMBIA	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	LED	0.22	0.22	0.22
31	ONG-PVD	2003	16/07/2004	EXTENSION DU PROJET DU CENTRE DE FORMATION AGRICOLE "LOS PINOS" A EL HATILLO-COLOMBIE	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	LED	0.18	0.18	0.18
32	ONG-PVD	2003	10/08/2004	INSERTION PROFESSIONNELLE DES GAMINS DES RUES DE CALI - COLOMBIE	PA	Other	Other	0.25	0.25	0.25
Tot 2003								3.43	3.43	3.43

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
33	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Fortalecimiento y articulación de organizaciones Campesinas del Centro del Valle del Cauca a procesos regionales de producción agroecológica y mercados alternativos	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	LED	0.09	0.09	0.09
34	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Fortalecimiento y consolidación de la democracia participativa y el desarrollo Local Municipio de Tarso 2005	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment	0.06	0.06	0.06
35	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Fortalecimiento de emprendimientos asociativos en el ámbito agroecoturísticos en las provincias de Guanenta y Comunera - Santander	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	LED	0.07	0.07	0.07
36	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Refundando las provincias de Obando y Tuquerres con sueños de futuro y visión prospectiva	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion	0.10	0.10	0.10
37	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Construcción social de la dimensión territorial y municipal de la agencia interna de Antioquia, a través de los consejos municipales de desarrollo rural	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: Support to decentralised authorities	0.10	0.10	0.10
38	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Fortalecimiento del trabajo organizativo y de la capacidad de incidencia de las mujeres del movimiento campesino de Cajibío	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.07	0.07	0.07
39	CDC	2004	1/03/2006	Alianza Institucional para fortalecer el sistema público-privado responsable de generar el desarrollo empresarial rural en el sur oriente del valle del Cauca	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.10	0.10	0.10
40	DDH	2004	1/03/2005	19 04 03/2004/3003 Fortalecimiento de la Fiscalía General de la Nación	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Capacity Building to Judicial national institutions	0.59	0.59	0.59
41	DDH	2004	1/01/2006	Human Rights Defense and the Consolidation of Civil Society in Colombia: Promoting and Protecting the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons in Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO empowerment	0.34	0.34	0.34
42	DDH	2004	2/01/2006	OBSERVATORIO DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS DE LAS MUJERES EN COLOMBIA: "En situaciones de conflicto armado, las mujeres también tienen derechos"	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.20	0.20	0.20
43	DDH	2004	1/02/2006	Programa de Fortalecimiento de los Sistemas de Gobierno Local, la Democracia y el Estado de Derecho	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: Support to decentralised authorities	1.44	1.44	1.44

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
44	DDH	2004	9/01/2006	Fortalecimiento del servicio de Rehabilitación psicosocial de niños, niñas, jóvenes y sus familias víctimas de tortura en Colombia ofrecido por el Centro de Atención Psicosocial en Bogotá y las regiones	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.40	0.40	0.40
45	DDH	2004	1/01/2006	Fortalecimiento de capacidades e incidencia de los Pueblos Indígenas de Colombia para la promoción y puesta en práctica de sus derechos y mecanismos de protección	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.38	0.38	0.38
46	DDH	2004	1/02/2006	FORTALECIMIENTO ORGANIZATIVO Y POLÍTICO DE LA COMUNIDAD EMBERÁ CON ÉNFASIS EN LA PROMOCIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN DE SUS DERECHOS COLECTIVOS	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.48	0.48	0.48
47	DDH	2004	1/03/2006	OBSERVATORIO INDÍGENA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE DESARROLLO Y DERECHOS ÉTNICOS	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.32	0.32	0.32
48	DDH	2004	1/03/2006	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Colombia Programa entrenamiento herramientas comunicación participativa y visibilización buenas prácticas en promoción y defensa DDHH en Valle Cauca, que fortalezcan y promuevan la contribución sociedad civil a la superación del conflicto armado	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO empowerment		0.07	0.07
49	DDH	2004	1/03/2006	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Colombia Recuperación de la memoria social, política e histórica de las víctimas del genocidio de la Unión Patriótica en el Depto. del Valle del Cauca	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion	0.39	0.09	0.09
50	DDH	2004	1/03/2006	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Colombia Recuperación de la memoria colectiva, procesos identitarios y lucha contra la impunidad en los Departamentos de Nariño y Valle del Cauca	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion		0.09	0.09
51	DDH	2004	1/02/2006	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Colombia Acompañamiento a consejos comunitarios, jóvenes y familias con experiencia de buenas prácticas en afirmación de sus derechos a la Vida y al Territorio	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment		0.05	0.05

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
52	DDH	2004	1/03/2006	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Colombia Programa para la defensa, promoción y protección de los derechos humanos	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: CSO empowerment		0.09	0.09
53	ONG-PVD	2004	22/12/2005	Proyecto de desarrollo integral para los jóvenes, las mujeres y la población desplazada y vulnerable de Altos do Cazucá - Comuna 4 del Municipio de Soacha - Departamento de Cundinamarca. - Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.74	0.74	0.74
54	ONG-PVD	2004	1/01/2006	Intervención plurisectorial en comunidades indígenas Paeces de 16 Resguardos del Norte del Departamento de Cauca- Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.72	0.72	0.72
Tot 2004								6.60	6.60	6.60
55	CDC	2005	1/03/2007	Proyecto educativo para la generación y fortalecimiento de gobernabilidad democrática en los escenarios locales del Catatumbo	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion	0.07	0.07	0.07
56	CDC	2005	28/12/2006	Participación ciudadana en el desarrollo de la política pública ambiental de la región del río Chicamocha y corredor de robles en el Dpto. De Santander Colombia	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	CSO empowerment	0.09	0.09	0.09
57	DDH	2005	1/09/2006	Planes de Desarrollo Municipal y Derechos Humanos	PA/ CA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: Support to decentralised authorities	0.50	0.50	0.50
58	DDH	2005	15/09/2005	Conferencia Final del Programa Andino	PA	Other	Information & communication	0.06	0.06	0.06
59	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 "Apoyo a la promoción de los derechos de la Comunidad Indígena Motilón Bari"	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.07	0.07
60	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Acompañamiento Jurídico, Educativo y Político para la Búsqueda de Verdad, Justicia y Reparación y Lucha contra la Impunidad en Norte de Santander	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion	0.82	0.10	0.10
61	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Derechos de las víctimas del sindicalismo y dignificación de la memoria	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Social Dialogue		0.09	0.09

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
62	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Programa de Formación y Fortalecimiento Organizativo de las Víctimas, en los Departamentos de Atlántico y Norte de Santander	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: truth-seeking		0.09	0.09
63	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Estrategia integral para la recuperación y protección del tejido social, de las comunidades víctimas de la violencia política en los municipios de Tibú y El Tarra	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Social Dialogue		0.09	0.09
64	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Desafío por la Restitución de los Derechos Humanos de los y las afro descendientes de la ciudad de Cartagena de Indias	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.08	0.08
65	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Por la visibilidad y dignificación de la población Afro descendiente en Cartagena de Indias a través del "Barullo"	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.09	0.09
66	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Observatorio permanente sobre discriminación racial y derechos de la población afrocolombiana	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.09	0.09
67	DDH	2005	1/03/2007	MP2005 Colombia Campaign 2 and 4 Programa de Apoyo y Formación para Población Afrocolombiana Múltiplemente Discriminada en Bogotá, Cali y Cartagena	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)		0.09	0.09
68	ENV	2005	23/11/2006	Ordenación forestal y gestión a través del manejo y aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos maderables y no maderables del bosque bajo modelos de fortalecimiento organizacional como estrategia de desarrollo	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	1.14	1.14	0.83
69	MIGR	2005	28/12/2006	COLOMBIAN - ECUADORIAN MIGRATION MONITORING SERVICE (SCEM) Establishing a Colombo Ecuadorian Observatory of International Migration and strengthen relevant policies, and preventive actions concerning migration. (OCEMI)	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Migration	1.62	1.62	1.62
70	MIGR	2005	28/12/2006	TEMPORARY AND CIRCULAR LABOUR MIGRATION (TCLM) BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND SPAIN: A MODEL FOR CONSOLIDATION AND REPLICATION	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Migration	0.48	0.48	0.48

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
71	ONG-PVD	2005	1/01/2007	LOS/AS CAMPESINOS/AS, ESPECIALMENTE LAS MUJERES, SE FORTALECEN COMO AGENTES ECONÓMICOS DINÁMICOS EN LOS SISTEMAS DE ABASTECIMIENTO AGROALIMENTARIOS ENTRE LAS ÁREAS RURALES Y URBANAS DE LA REGIÓN CENTRAL DE COLOMBIA, PARA MEJORAR LOS INGRESOS RURALES	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	LED	0.75	0.75	0.75
72	ONG-PVD	2005	1/03/2007	Participación de las Mujeres en la defensa de sus derecho a una vida libre de violencias y por la resolución negociada del conflicto armado en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.65	0.65	0.65
Tot 2005								6.18	6.15	5.85
73	DDH	2006	1/03/2007	Garantías y Protección para los Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: CSO empowerment	0.65	0.65	0.65
74	DDH	2006	1/02/2007	Promoción de un Entorno social favorable para la reintegración de niñas, niños, adolescentes vinculados y desvinculados al conflicto armado colombiano,	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.22	0.22	0.22
75	DDH	2006	15/02/2007	Oportunidades para la Paz: escenarios alternativos para la prevención de la participación de niños, niñas y adolescentes en la guerra	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.30	0.30	0.30
76	DDH	2006	15/02/2007	Fomento de la Cultura de los Derechos Humanos para evitar el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes al conflicto armado en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.33	0.33	0.33
77	DDH	2006	15/01/2007	Campaña de documentación, educación y opinión pública hacia una cultura de respeto a los derechos de los niños y las niñas en zonas de conflicto en Colombia, incidente en la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas relacionadas con el tema	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.44	0.44	0.44
78	DDH	2006	1/03/2007	Fortalecimiento organizativo, visibilización social e incidencia política en pro de la eliminación de la discriminación múltiple contra las mujeres negras en Santiago de Cali	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Protection of Minorities (indigenous, Afro-colombians)	0.10	0.10	0.10
79	ENV	2006	1/11/2006	Fortalecimiento de la gobernabilidad local para la conservación de los bosques en la Amazonia de Colombia, y la construcción de programas transfronterizos con Brasil y Venezuela.	PA/ CA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	3.49	3.49	2.51

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
80	ENV	2006	1/12/2006	Un Paisaje Vivo: Conservación, Integración Regional y Desarrollo Local en la Cordillera Real Oriental Colombia, Ecuador y Perú	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Biodiversity	2.17	2.17	1.95
81	ENV	2006	1/01/2007	Proyecto Bosques FLEGT/Colombia	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	1.32	1.32	1.32
82	ENV	2006	6/07/2006	Ecological and financial sustainable management of the Guiana Shield Eco-region	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Biodiversity	1.68	1.68	1.68
83	MAP	2006	15/11/2007	ASISTENCIA A VICTIMAS CIVILES DE ACCIDENTES DE MINAS ANTIPERSONAL Y MUNICIONES SIN EXPLOTAR (MAP Y MUSE) EN COLOMBIA	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines	0.80	0.80	0.72
84	MAP	2006	1/10/2007	EDUCACIÓN EN EL RIESGO DE LA POBLACIÓN VULNERABLE Y ATENCIÓN A LAS VICTIMAS DE MAP Y MUSE EN EL SUR DE COLOMBIA	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines	0.68	0.68	0.68
85	MAP	2006	1/01/2008	INSTITUCIONALIZACIÓN Y SOSTENIBILIDAD DE LA EDUCACIÓN EN RIESGO DE MINAS Y LA ATENCIÓN BIOPSICOSOCIAL A VÍCTIMAS DE MAP Y MUSE, A TRAVÉS DE EDUCADORES Y PERSONAL DE SALUD EN MUNICIPIOS PRIORITARIOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Mines	0.53	0.53	0.33
86	MIGR	2006	20/12/2007	Prevention of illegal migration and abuses of asylum system from Colombia.	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Migration	0.46	0.46	0.46
87	ONG-PVD	2006	1/03/2008	Protección y promoción de los DDHH, democracia y Estado de Derecho en Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: CSO empowerment	1.13	1.13	0.91
88	ONG-PVD	2006	15/01/2008	"Consolidación del Sistema de producción orgánica agroforestal para mejorar el ingreso de 800 pequeños propietarios campesinos en el Norte del Departamento del Cauca (Colombia)".	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	0.75	0.75	0.58
89	ONG-PVD	2006	1/01/2008	""Consolidación de Procesos de Base Comunitaria para la gestión de territorios indígenas en la Región Andina del Sur-Occidente Colombiano "Proyecto GUALKALÁ	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	Participatory territorial planning	0.67	0.67	0.60
90	ONG-PVD	2006	15/01/2008	El teatro de género como instrumento para el desarrollo de la cohesión social y la identidad femenina en Colombia	PA	Other	Other	0.12	0.12	0.12
91	RRM	2006	1/09/2006	Proyecto piloto de desarrollo comunitario integral para la construcción de un entorno de convivencia, reconciliación y paz.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	1.50	0.09	0.09

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
92	RRM	2006	1/09/2006	Sistematización de experiencias piloto para la elaboración de una estrategia de apoyo a comunidades receptoras de combatientes desmovilizados	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	IDP Integral Attention	17.32	0.06	0.06
93	RRM	2006	1/08/2006	Apoyo a la elaboración del plan de acción de la Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación (CNRR) en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Institutional Capacity Building		0.34	0.34
94	RRM	2006	1/11/2006	Plan piloto intersectorial para la definición de un programa de acción que contribuya a decantar un proceso civilista de reinserción enmarcado en los principios de verdad, justicia y reparación en la ciudad de Bogotá, D.C.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Institutional Capacity Building		0.12	0.12
95	RRM	2006	1/06/2007	Comunidades constructoras de confianza y reconciliación	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment		0.11	0.09
96	RRM	2006	1/11/2006	Fortalecimiento social y pedagógico de las comunidades del Bajo Cauca antioqueño frente a la implementación de la Ley de Justicia y Paz, como marco para la reintegración de las comunidades y la reconciliación de la región	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment		0.11	0.11
97	RRM	2006	1/07/2006	Acciones en apoyo de una aplicación transparente y efectiva de la Ley de Justicia y Paz en Colombia bajo el RRM – Mecanismo de Reacción Rápida Componente 1	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Institutional Capacity Building		0.60	0.60
Tot 2006									17.32	17.25
98	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	2/09/2008	Reunión Informativa - Presentación Guía Conv NSA	PA	Other	Information & communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	Instalación y fortalecimiento de procesos ciudadanos constituyentes de participación activa para la gobernabilidad democrática y la convivencia en 22 municipios del País	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment	0.50	0.50	0.45
100	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	Fortalecimiento de los consejos comunitarios del Caribe colombiano, como opción de convivencia y desarrollo.	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment	0.50	0.50	0.45
101	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	Modelo piloto de participación de la sociedad civil acompañada por las Autoridades Locales en el Litoral Caribe. Colombia.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.40	0.40	0.20
102	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	Protección e inclusión de los pueblos étnicos del litoral pacífico en estrategias de desarrollo sostenible	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	Participatory territorial planning	0.50	0.50	0.45

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
103	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	15/02/2009	Fortalecimiento de la participación social y la acción institucional para la protección, conservación, recuperación y gestión integral del territorio en el Chocó, como estrategia para la superación de la pobreza y avance en la agenda regional de paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.44	0.44	0.40
104	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	PROYECTO DE CONSTRUCCIÓN CIUDADANA Y OPORTUNIDADES EN CARTAGENA "AGENTES AUTO CONSTRUCTORES DE PAZ"	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.43	0.43	0.38
105	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1/02/2009	Implementar acciones de inclusión social de las organizaciones sociales de las poblaciones en condiciones de vulnerabilidad, facilitando su incidencia en las políticas públicas locales con un enfoque en Derechos	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.20	0.20	0.14
106	EIDHR	2007	14/08/2007	Conferencia Final del Programa Andino	PA	Other	Information & communication	0.01	0.01	0.01
107	IFS-RRM	2007	26/10/2007	Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation in Colombia Asistencia legal integrada a víctimas de paramilitares en proceso de desmovilización de conformidad con el marco jurídico de la ley de justicia y paz	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: truth-seeking		1.08	1.08
108	IFS-RRM	2007	26/10/2007	Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation in Colombia Apoyo a sociedad civil y víctimas para la elaboración de políticas de justicia transicional	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: truth-seeking		1.03	1.03
109	IFS-RRM	2007	23/11/2007	Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation in Colombia "Programa Integral para la Restitución de los Derechos Fundamentales de las Víctimas en Colombia y su Consideración como Ciudadanos y Ciudadanos con plenas Garantías Constitucionales"	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: truth-seeking	5.00	0.85	0.85
110	IFS-RRM	2007	22/11/2007	Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation in Colombia Avanzando procesos de Verdad, Justicia y Reparación Integral para las víctimas del conflicto interno armado de Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Reparation for victims: truth-seeking		1.76	1.76
Tot 2007								7.97	7.70	7.20
111	DCI-HUM	2008	1/02/2009	POR EL DERECHO A UNA INFANCIA NO VIOLENTADA: Programa para la Prevención y Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial Infantil en el área Metropolitana de Bucaramanga	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	HR: Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.49	0.49	0.29

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
112	DCI-HUM	2008	1/02/2010	Building a future for Children affected by the armed conflict in Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.60	0.60	0.18
113	DCI-HUM	2008	15/07/2009	Tenemos una oportunidad ahora!: Implementación del sistema de monitoreo de la Resolución 1612 sobre niñez y conflicto armado en Colombia.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.54	0.54	0.32
114	DCI-HUM	2008	1/03/2010	Acceso a la cultura local, protección y promoción de la diversidad cultural	PA	Other	Other	0.40	0.40	0.16
115	DCI-MIGR	2008	19/01/2009	Capacity Building to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Migration	0.80	0.80	0.72
116	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	16/03/2009	Formación ANE-AI	PA	Other	Information & communication		0.00	0.00
117	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	18/06/2009	Presentación ANE-AL (2008)	PA	Other	Information & communication		0.00	0.00
118	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	1/03/2010	Arauca: Cultivando la paz en medio del conflicto	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.69	0.69	0.18
119	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	1/02/2010	Agenda Caquetena para la Democracia y la Paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.45	0.45	0.21
120	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	1/02/2010	Construcción participativa de una propuesta de Desarrollo Territorial con perspectiva alimentaria en 12 municipios del departamento del Cesar	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.95	0.95	0.47
121	EIDHR	2008	17/11/2008	Evaluación Centros de Atención a Víctimas de la Tortura	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Other	0.02	0.02	0.02
122	EIDHR	2008	30/09/2009	Promoción y defensa de la libertad de asociación sindical y de los derechos laborales y fundamentales de los trabajadores y trabajadoras en Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Social Dialogue	0.96	0.96	0.48
123	EIDHR	2008	1/02/2010	The right to object to military service on conscientious grounds as a human right and fundamental freedom	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Other	0.16	0.16	0.09
124	EIDHR	2008	1/02/2010	Aporte a la protección de las niñas víctimas del conflicto armado colombiano	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Support to Most Vulnerable Victims (Children, women)	0.63	0.63	0.16
125	EIDHR	2008	1/04/2010	DEMOCRACIA Y PAZ: una construcción desde las comunidades.	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.30	0.30	0.13
126	EIDHR	2008	1/03/2010	Dialogo Diverso para la Paz en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.30	0.30	0.13

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	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
127	EIDHR	2008	1/03/2010	Fortalecimiento de comunidades e iniciativas de paz desde la base en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.29	0.29	0.26
Tot 2008								7.58	7.58	3.81
128	DCI-ENV	2009	1/01/2011	Establecimiento de sistemas de garantía de legalidad a partir de la Certificación de Sostenibilidad para la Producción Forestal y para cadena de custodia, con PYMES en Colombia	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	0.51	0.51	0.11
129	DCI-ENV	2009	1/11/2010	Posicionamiento de la Gobernanza Forestal en Colombia (FLEGT)	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	1.83	1.83	0.44
130	DCI-ENV	2009	1/03/2011	Gobernanza ambiental para evitar la deforestación y promover la conservación de los bosques en la Amazonia colombiana.	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Forest	2.50	2.50	0.75
131	DCI-ENV	2009	23/11/2010	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales para la implementación de prácticas locales de gestión integral del riesgo como medida de adaptación al cambio climático en la zona insular y costera del Caribe colombiano	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Climate change	1.10	1.10	0.51
132	DCI-ENV	2009	1/01/2011	Estudio sobre la sostenibilidad de los medios de vida de las poblaciones locales que habitan o utilizan directamente los páramos y su relación con la sostenibilidad del uso de éstos ecosistemas	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Biodiversity	0.70	0.70	0.16
133	DCI-MULTI	2009	4/11/2009	Evaluación de todas las notas concepto para Colombia de la convocatoria EuropeAid/128320/C/ACT/Multi (Medio ambiente)	PA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
134	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	21/06/2010	Proyecto de expansión de la ciudadanía a partir de la construcción e implementación colectiva de un plan estratégico y prospectivo del departamento de Bolívar	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.45	0.45	0.21
135	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	13/03/2010	OBSERVATORIO NACIONAL DE PAZ	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.93	0.93	0.27
136	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	1/02/2010	Participación e incidencia de las víctimas del conflicto político armado y otros tipos de conflictos ubicadas en los deptos. de Cundinamarca (incluido Bogotá), Tolima y Arauca, en estrategias desarr. sosten. desde la perspectiva de la constr. de paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.87	0.87	0.33
137	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	1/02/2010	Vinculando a pequeños productores/as con sus autoridades locales: hacia una alternativa de desarrollo rural en Latinoamérica	PA	Sustainable Local Dvpt.	Participatory territorial planning	1.46	1.46	0.43

	Domain	Decision year	Starting date	Title	Aid Modality	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (M€)	Contracted (M€)	Paid (M€)
138	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	23/04/2010	Construcción de condiciones para la integración y desarrollo de comunidades desplazadas en un entorno de paz	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Territorial Integral Attention	0.65	0.65	0.17
139	EIDHR	2009	1/09/2010	Prevención y Rehabilitación Integral a personas y familias víctimas de tortura en Colombia	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Other	0.54	0.54	0.15
140	EIDHR	2009	24/06/2010	Aportes del movimiento nacional de víctimas a la construcción de paz con memoria y sin impunidad en Colombia	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	Peace culture promotion	0.30	0.30	0.18
141	EIDHR	2009	2/07/2010	Proyecto ""Calidad de Ciudadanía: una apuesta por la consolidación de la democracia regional""	PA	Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights	Democratic governance: CSO empowerment	0.30	0.30	0.12
142	EIDHR	2009	1/07/2010	Incidencia y articulación de procesos locales y regionales en la promoción, protección y defensa de los DDHH en el suroccidente colombiano	PA	Conflict prevention & resolution	CSO Empowerment	0.28	0.28	0.12
Tot 2009								12.42	12.42	3.94
143	DCI-ENV	2010	12/08/2010	Guiana Shield Facility (GSF)	PA/ CA	Natural Resource Mgmt	Biodiversity	1.50	1.50	0.57
Tot 2010								1.50	1.50	0.57

ANNEX 12: LIST OF EC INTERVENTION AT SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL: ANDEAN COMMUNITY, 2002-2011

#	Domain	Decision Year	Implementation starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated (€M)	Contracted (€M)	Paid (€M)
1	ALA	2002	3/05/2004	Ongoing	Cooperación estadística UE-CAN	Regional Integration	Statistics	5.00	4.77	4.75
2	DRG	2002	19/06/2003	Closed	Prevention of the diversion of chemical precursors for the scope of drug manufacturing in the Andean countries	Illicit Drugs	Institution Building	1.60	1.60	1.60
3	DDH	2002	14/05/2003	Closed	B7-701/2002/003189 - Initiative for Andean Regional Stability	Peace and Democracy	Conflict Prevention	0.85	0.85	0.85
4	ALA	2003	1/04/2005	Closed	Cooperación UE-Comunidad Andina en materia de Asistencia Técnica relativa al comercio	Regional Integration	Trade Related Assistance	2.98	2.98	2.98
5	ALA	2004	27/10/2004	Closed	CAN: Etudes de programmation 2007-2011	Regional Integration	Study	0.16	0.16	0.16
6	ENV	2004	22/10/2004	Closed	Regional Environmental Profile for Andean Countries	Environment	Study	0.05	0.05	0.05
7	ALA	2005	13/08/2007	Ongoing	Facilidad de Cooperación UE-CAN para la Asistencia Técnica al Comercio (FAT)	Regional Integration	Trade Related Assistance	3.05	2.95	2.69
8	ALA	2005	25/11/2005	Closed	Asistencia Técnica al Proceso de Valoración Conjunta Comunidad Andina-Unión Europea	Regional Integration	Trade Related Assistance	0.90	0.90	0.90
9	ALA	2005	25/04/2006	Ongoing	Cooperación UE-Comunidad Andina en Acción con la Sociedad Civil Andina	Peace and Democracy	CSO empowerment	4.10	4.03	4.00
10	ALA	2006	6/02/2007	Ongoing	Apoyo a la Comunidad Andina en el Área Drogas Sintéticas	Illicit Drugs	Institution Building	2.55	2.49	2.07
12	DCI-ALA	2007	39508	Ongoing	Promoción del entendimiento mutuo en el marco de la asociación entre la UE y ALC y fortalecimiento de la cohesión social e integración regional latinoamericana	Economic and Social Cohesion	Mutual Awareness	0.77	0.77	0.45
15	DCI-ALA	2007	39814	Ongoing	Project for the Support of Economic and Social Cohesion in the Andean Community (AAP 2007)	Economic and Social Cohesion	Institutional Strengthening	6.50	5.87	2.95
16	DCI-ALA	2007	6/09/2010	Ongoing	"Fortalecimiento Institucional de la Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina"	Regional Integration	Institutional Strengthening	0.73	0.64	0.54
17	DCI-ALA	2008	15/09/2010	Ongoing	PRADICAN - Apoyo a la Comunidad Andina en la lucha contra las Drogas Ilícitas (AAP 2008)	Illicit Drugs	Strategic Planning	3.25	0.95	0.48
18	DCI-ALA	2008	15/07/2010	Ongoing	INTERCAN - Integración Económica Regional de la CAN (AAP 2008)	Regional Integration	Trade Related Assistance	6.50	1.14	0.46
19	DCI-ALA	2009	12/02/2010	Closed	Misión Formulación Proyecto: 'Promoción de la CE&S y Fortalecimiento de la Sociedad Civil en la CAN' AAP 2010	Economic and Social Cohesion	CSO empowerment	0.06	0.06	0.06
20	DCI-ALA	2009	12/07/2010	Ongoing	Identificación y Formulación de proyecto en sector de medio ambiente y cambio climático – CAN PAA 2011	Environment	Climate Change	0.13	0.13	0.13

23	DCI- ALA	2009		Ongoing	CAN Cohesión Social II (AAP 2009)	Economic and Social Cohesion	Institutional Strengthening	6.50	-	-
24	DCI- FOOD	2009	20/07/2009	Ongoing	Misión de Identificación/Formulación de un programa de investigación agrícola FSTP - Región andina	Economic and Social Cohesion	Food security	0.17	0.17	0.17
26	DCI- ALA	2011		Committed	Fortalecimiento Institucional de la SGCAN - FORTICAN II (AAP 2010)	Regional Integration	Institutional Strengthening	1.02	-	-
27	DCI- ALA	2011		Committed	Participatory Regional Integration Project - INPANDES (AAP 2010)	Economic and Social Cohesion	CSO empowerment	8.00	-	-
Total								54.86	30.49	25.28

ANNEX 13: LIST OF EC INTERVENTION AT REGIONAL LEVEL: LATIN AMERICA, 2002-2011

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
1	ALA	2002	29/07/2004	Closed	Al-Diagnos	Other	Other	1,283,472	1,283,472
2	ALA	2002	12/12/2007	Closed	FINAL EVALUATION: AL-INVEST PROGRAMME PHASE III	Regional Integration	Economic Development	118,731	118,731
3	ALA	2003	23/12/2003	Closed	3EME RENCONTRE DE LA SOCIETE CIVIL UE-ALC	Governance and Democracy	CSO	356,320	356,320
4	ALA	2003	21/12/2004	Closed	Observatorio de las Relaciones UE-AL	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	1,349,901	1,349,901
5	ALA	2003	23/07/2003	Closed	PRODDAL	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for La-LA Partnership	950,000	950,000
6	ALA	2003		Closed	Allocation de crédits pour des prestations d'audit externe	Other	Other	759,865	759,865
7	ALA	2003		Closed	Allocation globale de crédits pour des prestations d'audit externe au titre du programme 2003 et d'autres demandes ponctuelles découlant du contrat cadre audit non imputables sur des projets/programmes spécifiques. Lot Finances Publiques	Other	Other	498,285	498,285
8	ALA	2004	1/01/2005	Decided	PROVISION EI INTRA MUROS ALA : 2005	Other	Other	980,457	980,457
9	ALA	2004	22/02/2005	Ongoing	ALFA II - Complémentaire	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	8,354,832	8,354,832
10	ALA	2004	23/12/2004	Closed	REDIMA II - Red de Diálogo Macroeconómico	Regional Integration	Economic Development	903,700	903,700
11	ALA	2004	7/09/2004	Closed	LATIN AMERICA SUPPORT EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME FOR 2004	Other	Other	786,492	786,492
12	ALA	2004		Closed	Allocation de crédits pour des prestations d'audit externe	Other	Other	312,643	312,643
13	ALA	2004	9/07/2005	Ongoing	Initiative sociale, programme régional pour la cohésion sociale en AL	Socio-economic Cohesion	Social policies	31,165,838	31,165,838
14	ALA	2005	23/12/2005	Closed	Latin America Support Expenditure Programme for 2005	Other	Other	678,301	678,301
15	ALA	2005		Closed	Allocation de crédits pour des prestations d'audit externe	Other	Other	471,392	471,392
16	ALA	2005	21/12/2005	Closed	A new Agenda for social cohesion and democratic development in Latin America	Socio-economic Cohesion	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	855,000	855,000
17	ALA	2005		Closed	Allocation de crédits pour des prestations d'audit externe	Other	Other	241,893	241,893

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
18	ALA	2006	6/12/2006	Ongoing	Programme Euro-Solar (ITER)	Environment	Renewable Energies	880,430	548,863
19	ALA	2006	1/08/2007	Ongoing	Programa Euro-Solar	Environment	Renewable Energies	26,804,996	26,804,996
20	ALA	2006	1/01/2007	Closed	Valorisation des Programmes Régionaux UE-AL	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	2,151,855	2,151,855
21	ALA	2006	14/03/2007	Ongoing	ALFA Additional Commitment of Funds 3.5 M Euro	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	3,374,188	3,374,188
22	ALA	2006	23/10/2007	Closed	Allocation globale de crédits pour des actions "contrat-cadre" - coopération technique et financière	Other	Other	696,546	696,546
23	ALA	2007	21/12/2007	Closed	Acciones preparatorias de la Cumbre de Lima	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	720,108	720,108
24	ALA	2007	25/12/2007	Closed	Activités d'information et de visibilité concernant les programmes régionaux de coopération	Other	Other	133,562	133,562
25	DCI-ALA	2007	9/08/2008	Closed	Proyecto Medir la cohesión social- CEPAL 2008/2009	Socio-economic Cohesion	Study	184,394	184,394
26	DCI-ALA	2007	29/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 USO+I: Universidad, Sociedad e Innovación. Mejora de la pertinencia de la educación en las Ingenierías de AL	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		504,196
27	DCI-ALA	2007	1/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 El Gate-European Latin American University Cooperation Gate	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		221,472
28	DCI-ALA	2007	27/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 Joint European-Latin American Universities Renewable Energy Project (JELARE)	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		945,854
29	DCI-ALA	2007	25/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 ALFA Observatory (component III-Accompanying Measures)	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	19,339,041	504,736
30	DCI-ALA	2007	3/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 ASEGURAMIENTO DE LA CALIDAD: POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS Y GESTIÓN UNIVERSITARIA	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		708,356
31	DCI-ALA	2007	28/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 kick start II New ways to teach innovation	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		494,646
32	DCI-ALA	2007	5/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 "Red de Observatorios de Buenas Prácticas de	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		1,127,650

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
					Dirección Estratégica Universitaria en América Latina y Europa".				
33	DCI-ALA	2007	26/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 INCA: Promotion of Internationalisation in Central America	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		221,901
34	DCI-ALA	2007	27/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 INNOVA-CESAL	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		719,956
35	DCI-ALA	2007	2/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 Reform and Development of Masters programs ""Animal Science"" at 7 Universities in 4 Latin American countries	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		501,742
36	DCI-ALA	2007	22/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 THE SAPUVETNET III PROJECT: Contributing to the Millennium Development Goals through the One Health Concept	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		394,757
37	DCI-ALA	2007	22/11/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 Latin American Intellectual Property Network (PILA)	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		1,252,439
38	DCI-ALA	2007	23/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 C - PRO - Intervenção na Promoção - Competências para o Progresso - Curricular e Empresarial	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		336,649
39	DCI-ALA	2007	10/12/2008	Ongoing	ALFA III Latin America 2008-2010 VERTEBRALCUE	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		806,048
40	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Oficina de Coordinación y Orientación del Programa URB-AL III (OCO) - Lote 2	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		2,586,075
41	DCI-ALA	2007	22/12/2008	Ongoing	Desarrollo local y emigración en Latinoamérica-EMIDEL	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		539,583
42	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	La Basura Sirve: Reducción, Reciclaje, Recuperación de residuos y Concientización Medio Ambiental para la construcción de cohesión social en América Latina.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development	50,000,000	1,082,257
43	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Gente diversa-gente equivalente. Hacia una convivencia ciudadana en equidad.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		633,138
44	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Gestión urbana y territorial participativa: una llave para la cohesión social y territorial.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,194,832

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
45	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	PACEF: Pacto para la Capacitación y el Empleo Femenino.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		837,471
46	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Cohesión social a través del fortalecimiento del las Cadenas Productivas: desarrollo de métodos permanentes de acción colectiva en los sistemas regionales de países del Mercosur. COCAP	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,072,057
47	DCI-ALA	2007	1/12/2008	Ongoing	INTEGRATION-Integrated Urban Development.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,167,063
48	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	EU-LA-WIN European Union and Latin America for Welfare INtegrated policies	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		919,778
49	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Fomento de la cohesión social e integración regional territorial de municipios fronterizos del triffinio centroamericano	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		952,968
50	DCI-ALA	2007	11/12/2008	Ongoing	AGLOMERADOS URBANOS EM ÁREA PROTEGIDA: Métodos para promover o desenvolvimento socioeconômico da população com a tutela da natureza	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		537,281
51	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Reurbanización del espacio común entre dos ciudades gemelas de países limítrofes como instrumento de cohesión social y creación de ciudadanía con identidad propia, para la gestión conjunta de ambas ciudades	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		393,742
52	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Gestion integral de Tierras.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,793,846
53	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Innovación institucional en gobiernos intermedios: la Regionalización como un instrumento clave para promover democracias de proximidad	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,240,851
54	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Cohesión, inclusión y desarrollo social a través del turismo sostenible. Fronteras Turísticas.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,124,208
55	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Estrategias de desarrollo local incluyentes y participativas.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		642,686
56	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	La inter-municipalidad: una herramienta eficaz para la cohesión social y territorial en America Latina.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		1,139,811
57	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	Políticas locales de prevención de la violencia en áreas urbanas marginales.	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		677,631

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
58	DCI-ALA	2007	1/01/2009	Ongoing	RESSOC-Emprendeturismo social y ecogestión de residuos urbanos	Socio-economic Cohesion	Urban Development		769,590
59	DCI-ALA	2007		Closed	allocation de credits pour des prestations d'audit externe	Other	Other	467,841	467,841
60	DCI-ALA	2007	1/03/2008	Ongoing	Promoting mutual awareness, understanding and cooperation between the EU and Latin America	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	767,513	767,513
61	DCI-ALA	2007	18/12/2008	Ongoing	AL-INVEST IV	Regional Integration	Economic Development	49,995,431	49,995,431
62	DCI-ALA	2008	13/10/2008	Closed	Training workshops on programme estimates in Latin America	Other	Other		73,752
63	DCI-ALA	2008	1/10/2008	Closed	Training on contractual and financial procedures DCI-ALA	Other	Other		34,025
64	DCI-ALA	2008	25/09/2008	Closed	Organisation Conférence ""The new agenda on social cohesion in Latin America"" - European Parliament 25 et 26 Septembre 2008	Mutual understanding	Accompanying measures for EU_LA Partnership	798,371	6,970
65	DCI-ALA	2008	23/12/2008	Closed	Módulo regional sobre población afro-descendiente de America Latina	Governance and Democracy	Minorities		280,000
66	DCI-ALA	2008	3/02/2009	Closed	Identification mission ALFA III	Mutual understanding	Higher Education		37,769
67	DCI-ALA	2008	26/02/2009	Closed	Términos de Referencia Misión para el Programa de Apoyo a las Políticas Antidroga en AL	Socio-economic Cohesion	Illicit Drugs	2,172,000	113,371
68	DCI-ALA	2008	3/04/2009	Closed	Apoyo para revisión de medio término del CSP y consulta con la Sociedad Civil	Governance and Democracy	CSO		3,100
69	DCI-ALA	2008	14/04/2009	Closed	Apoyo para la identificación y formulación del programa regional para la cohesión social en América Latina - EUROsociAL (2da fase)	Socio-economic Cohesion	Social policies		47,607
70	DCI-ALA	2008	20/04/2009	Closed	Organización del seminario con la sociedad civil en el marco del MTR	Governance and Democracy	CSO		1,305
71	DCI-ALA	2009	9/12/2009	Ongoing	DESARROLLO CON COHESIÓN SOCIAL EN AMÉRICA LATINA	Socio-economic Cohesion	Social policies	252,169	252,169
72	DCI-ALA	2008	1/12/2008	Ongoing	@lis2 : Alliance for the Information Society (Phase II)	Regional Integration	ICT	22,000,000	22,000,000

	Domain	Decision Year	Starting date	Status	Title	Macro-Sector	Sector	Allocated	Paid
73	DCI-ALA	2008		Ongoing	ERASMUS MUNDUS EXTERNAL COOPERATION WINDOW FOR THE LATIN AMERICA REGION	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	41,600,000	-
74	DCI-ALA	2008	9/08/2008	Closed	Proyecto Macroeconomía y Equidad- Modulo 1 Política Macroeconómica, Pacto Fiscal y Cohesión Social	Socio-economic Cohesion	Study	167,656	167,656
75	DCI-ALA	2009	5/11/2010	Ongoing	Latin America Investment Facility 2009 - LAIF	Regional Integration	Economic Development	74,850,000	15,140,000
76	DCI-ALA	2009	14/09/2009	Ongoing	"Latin American Technical Cooperation Instrument" (LATCI) for 2009-2010	Other	Technical Coop.	9,595,000	9,055,226
77	DCI-ALA	2010	29/12/2010	Ongoing	EUROsociAL II	Socio-economic Cohesion	Social policies	40,000,000	40,000,000
78	DCI-ALA	2010	4/12/2010	Ongoing	The LA and EU Programme of Cooperation in antidrug policies (COPOLAD)	Socio-economic Cohesion	Illicit Drugs	6,000,000	5,999,926
79	DCI-ALA	2010	18/06/2010	Ongoing	ALFA III programme	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	55,000,000	30,831,613
80	DCI-ALA	2010	29/04/2010	Ongoing	EUroCLIMA Initiative	Environment	Climate Change	5,000,000	4,511,250
81	DCI-ALA	2011		Ongoing	Latin American Technical Cooperation Instrument (LATCI) for 2011-2012	Other	Technical Coop.	4,581,000	89,992
82	DCI-ALA	2011		Decided	Erasmus Mundus II Action 2 – Strand 1 – Partnerships with Latin America	Mutual understanding	Higher Education	20,000,000	-
Total								487,599,226	292,687,986

ANNEX 14: ROM ANALYSIS

This annex presents the findings that emerge from the review of the 125 monitoring reports (Results-Oriented Monitoring reports or ROM reports) available through the CRIS database for interventions in Colombia whose financing decision were issued between 2002 and 2011¹⁵⁴. It is structured in three sections:

- ✓ **CHAPTER ONE** presents an overview of available ROM reports;
- ✓ **CHAPTER TWO** presents an overview on the whole set of available monitoring reports and focuses on the results or scores attributed by the ROM reports to the projects; and
- ✓ **CHAPTER THREE** presents the results of a more qualitative analysis by DAC¹⁵⁵ evaluation criteria.

1. OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE ROM REPORTS

Table 22 below provides an overview of the available ROM reports in relation to the interventions funded in the period covered by the evaluation.

TABLE 22 OVERVIEW OF ROM REPORT AVAILABILITY, COLOMBIA 2002-2011

	Nº
Nº of projects implemented in Colombia in the considered period	229
Nº of projects with a monitoring report	72
Nº of monitoring reports	125
Nº of project under ALA-DCI ALA budget line with ROM	10/21
Nº of project under horizontal budget lines with ROM	62/131

Source: DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

has been monitored at least once.

Out of the 229 funded projects in Colombia between 2002 and 2011 which fall under the scope of the evaluation, 72 projects (31.4%) have at least one monitoring report and ten out of the twenty-one programmes funded under ALA & DCI Ala budget lines have been monitored at least once¹⁵⁶ (47.6%). With specific reference to projects financed under thematic budget lines, 62 out of the 131 interventions have been monitored (47.3%). Finally 62% of the committed amount during the evaluation period

2. OVERVIEW OF SCORES ATTRIBUTED BY THE ROM REPORTS TO THE PROJECTS

The starting point for the analysis undertaken on the whole set of available monitoring reports is the reconstruction of the extracted raw data from CRIS (Excel file) for the all MR for Colombia¹⁵⁷. The extracted file summarises the results of the monitoring reports (ROM) available for projects implemented in Colombia within the framework of the financing decisions issued between 2002 and 2011. The file provided the following data for

¹⁵⁴ The ROM extraction was conducted on the 12th October 2011.

¹⁵⁵ The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

¹⁵⁶ II Laboratorio de Paz (4 ROM); III Laboratorio de Paz (3 ROM); Institutional Strengthening of the Colombian National Mine Action Capacity (2 ROM); Protection of land and patrimonial assets of displaced population(2 ROM); Desarrollo Económico Local y Comercio en Colombia(1); Fortalecimiento del Sector justicia para la reducción de la Impunidad en Colombia (2 ROM); Asistencia Técnica al Comercio Exterior en Colombia (1 ROM); Institutional Strengthening for assistance to conflict victims (1 ROM); Desarrollo Regional, Paz y Estabilidad (1 ROM).

¹⁵⁷ The raw excel file for monitoring report in Colombia has been extracted setting two filtering criteria: Colombia as geographical region, financing decisions issued between 2002-2011.

- Reference and identification:

- CRIS and/or ROM identification number
- Country/region of the activity monitored.
- Title of project
- Sector/subsector
- Budget
- Data on the scores attributed by the ROM reports to the various projects. For each monitoring report marks "A" to "D" are provided in relation to the five DAC evaluation Criteria of: i) relevance and quality of design, ii) efficiency of implementation to date, iii) effectiveness to date, iv) impact prospects, v) potential sustainability.
- Start and end date
- Date of monitoring visit.

Starting from this available information, the consultants have reworked the file accordingly:

- Suppress programmes that fall out of the scope of the evaluation, cross-checking with all the projects included in the inventory¹⁵⁸
- Cross-check data (financing decision, contract number, budget,) with the inventory prepared during inception phase
- Allocate sectors and financing instruments to each programme as per inventory¹⁵⁹

With a view to enabling the calculation of average scores, the alphabetical scores have been transformed in numerical scores as follows:

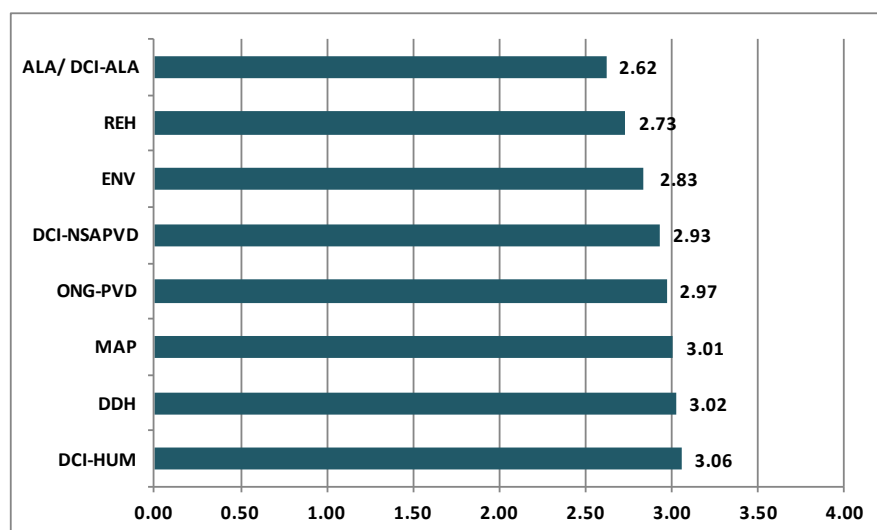
- A: Very good (very good project, fully according to or better than to plan. There is every indication that it will achieve its Purpose and Objectives.) = 4 points
- B: Good (good project, broadly progressing as planned. But certain corrective measures might be required if the project is to fully reach its Purpose and Objectives) = 3 points
- C: Problems (the project has problems. Without corrective measures it will not meet its Purpose and Objectives) = 2 points
- D: Serious deficiencies (Substantial corrective measures, major redesign or termination of the project is necessary.) = 1 point¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁸ There were programmes financed under Regional and Subregional Programmes which do not fall into the evaluation scope and they were not included nor in the analysis neither in the inventory.

¹⁵⁹ Based on the sectoral analysis conducted during the inception phase for the inventory, two additional columns have been added: one for the macro-sector and the other one for the sector in order to detect and ascertain trends and progress by sector of intervention.

¹⁶⁰ European Commission EuropeAid, "Handbook for Result-oriented Monitoring of EC external Assistance. Projects and Programmes" (2008), pag. 39

FIGURE 24 : AVERAGE OF ROM MONITORING SCORE BY BUDGET LINE



The overall performance score is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria. It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the (monitored) budget line to which each programme belongs
DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

TABLE 23 : ROM MONITORING PERFORMANCE WEIGHTED AVERAGE SCORE BY DAC EVALUATION CRITERIA & BUDGET LINE, 2002-2011

	Committed Amount*	Weighted Average Score Relevance	Weighted Average Score Efficiency	Weighted Average Score Effectiveness	Weighted Average Score f Impact	Weighted Average Score Sustainability	Total Average
DCI-HUM	1,429,675	3.00	3.00	3.33	3.00	3.00	3.06
DDH	6,456,771	2.80	3.13	3.13	2.80	2.80	3.02
MAP	2,000,000	3.50	2.67	3.00	3.00	3.17	3.01
ONG-PVD	8,350,583	3.00	2.89	3.00	3.12	3.00	2.97
DCI-NSAPVD	1,442,541	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.67	2.93
ENV	8,068,924	2.73	2.73	2.82	3.00	2.64	2.83
REH	54,427,104	2.90	2.62	2.79	2.90	2.69	2.73
ALA/ DCI-ALA	118,635,000	2.71	2.29	2.65	2.69	2.71	2.62

The overall performance score is a simple average of the weighted average for the five DAC evaluation criteria. It has been calculated weighting each score for each evaluation criteria for the project cost and divided by the total value of the budget line to which each programme belongs

*the Committed Amount refer to the amount of monitored projects, not to the overall amount by budget line

DRN elaboration based on ROM reports

3. ANALYSIS OF SCORES ATTRIBUTED BY THE ROM REPORTS TO THE PROJECTS

Overall, the average score of the different type of budget lines ranges between 2.62 and 3.06. The best performers are the Investing in People budget line (DCI-HUM) with three programmes on children and youth protection and the human right budget line (DDH).

Main problems which emerge from an analysis of reports encompass:

- a) lack of a baseline to monitor the indicators,
- b) limited consideration of cross-cutting issues (gender, environment, and donor coordination), and
- c) complex administrative procedures which create parallel management structures between the beneficiary country and the EC, not complying with the principle of Ownership and Alignment of Paris Declaration.

By DAC Evaluation criteria, the situation is as follows:

- ✓ In terms of **Relevance**, all the budget lines have a score greater than 2.5. Anti-Personnel mine budget line (MAP) was the best performer in terms of relevance¹⁶¹. On the other side ALA present some difficulties in terms of relevance namely for the following programmes: "Asistencia Técnica al Comercio Exterior en Colombia"; "Institutional strengthening for Assistance to Conflict Victim"; "Segundo Laboratorio de Paz" which average 2.
- ✓ In terms of **efficiency**, the afore-mentioned problems in programme design has negatively affected most of the programmes under ALA and DCI-ALA budget lines which average (2.3) underlining that major correction need to be done in order to achieve purpose and objectives of the interventions.

One of the major issues is the complex administrative procedures which delay the launch of the programmes. For instance in the case of "Fortalecimiento Institucional para la Atención de las Víctimas" programme, the PMU could not launch the call for tenders until September 2010 due to the lack of agreement on payment methods and exchange rate regime.

Another reason of concern affecting ALA and DCI ALA in the case of Peace laboratories refer to the short time of project implementation (18 months on average), not enough to consolidate the development process. Programmes financed, there is little evidence of the specific elements which positively affected the good score in efficiency.

Relating to Rehabilitation Budget line (REH), 30 projects out of the 49 financed have been monitored at least once. Based on the ROM score, projects under REH present significant weaknesses, above all in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. In terms of efficiency, most of the projects have experienced significant delays determined by administrative procedures, as well as internal problems within the implementing actors (limited financial and human resources, restructuring problems, lack of clarity in the disbursement conditions and contribution agreement). Further to the ROM analysis, a common pattern can be trace down as most of programmes started with significant blanks for instance the ROM 2007 of the *Programa de apoyo al Gobierno de Colombia para la reintegración socioeconómica de poblaciones desplazadas y el fortalecimiento de comunidades orientado a procesos de reintegración y reconciliación* identified serious deficiencies in the programme determined by the delayed approval of the POG, the lack of budget execution, the different capacity and methodology of the two implementing partner (Accion Social AS and Alta Consejería de Reintegracion ACR). Nonetheless, most of programmes succeeded in enhancing management capacity and progressing in the activity implementation, although the programme required an addendum in 2009 in order to timely achieve the expected results.

- ✓ Overall, in terms of **effectiveness** a positive score was attributed to all the budget lines, the best performers were DCI-HUM, DDH and NSA. On the other side, efficiency issues of bilateral

¹⁶¹ Three programmes have been monitored: 1) Asistencia a Víctimas Civiles de Accidentes de Minas antipersonal y municiones sin explotar (MAP y MUSE) en Colombia; Educación en el Riesgo de la población Vulnerable y Atención a las Víctimas de MAP y MUSE en el sur de Colombia; 3) Institucionalización y sostenibilidad de la Educación en riesgo de minas y la atención bio-psicosocial a víctimas de MAP y MUSE a través de educadores y personal de salud en municipios prioritarios de del Departamento de Antioquia.

cooperation under ALA-DCI ALA have negatively affected effectiveness namely the empowerment of local authorities and civil society organizations benefitting of the programmes (*Laboratorios de Paz*).

- ✓ In terms of **impact**, non-thematic budget lines appear to have a greater effect, namely non state actor and environmental budget line. Relating to NSA budget lines, programmes related to Human Right Protection as well as Local Economic Development¹⁶² appear to have a greater impact on the achievement of the project purpose. Bilateral cooperation under ALA and DCI-ALA Budget lines show a common pattern, the '*Laboratorios de Paz*' has a limited expected impact at the beginning given the complex political context, the strong presence of legal and illegal armed actors, paramilitary demobilization process and limited interchange between the various Laboratory programmes¹⁶³.
- ✓ **Sustainability** is the criterion which shows the lowest score on average. Environment and NSA budget lines present some concerns on the extent and benefits of an activity which are likely to continue after donor funding given the institutional and legal framework namely: the approval of the Rural Development Act which passed in 2006 and claimed no more land to Afro-Colombian and indigenous and promoted agro-industrial exploitation¹⁶⁴; the absence of an exit strategy, the need of continuous investments from public authorities or donors in specific areas like integral territorial development.

¹⁶² *Consolidación del sistema de producción orgánica agroforestal para mejorar el ingreso de 800 pequeños propietarios campesinos en el norte del departamento del Cauca* or '*Protección y Promoción de los DDHH, democracia y estado de Derecho en Colombia*'.

¹⁶³ Laboratorio de Paz II ROM 2005, ROM 2006 & Laboratorio de Paz III ROM 2007, ROM 2008.

¹⁶⁴ As mentioned in the ROM 2008 of "*Conservación y desarrollo sostenible en la región biogeográfica del Choco : construyendo capacidades para el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida y la sostenibilidad ambiental.*", the new legal framework introduced by the Rural Development Act reduced the possibility to extend the protected areas while those areas which have already received some form of protection would have outstood greater pressure from farmers displaced by the expansion of mono-crop culture.