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ANNEXES

LETTER CODES

@LIS	EU-LA programme: Alliance for the Information Society
ACCI	Agencia colombiana de cooperación internacional (old name of the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, now known as “Acción Social”)
AIS	Andean Integration System (includes all the Andean regional institutions)
ALA	Asia and Latin America
ALBAN	High-level EU scholarship programme for Latin America
ALFA	EU-LA programme: Latin America Academic Training
ALINVEST	EU-LA programme for cooperation between EU and LA companies
ALURE	EU-LA programme
AUC	Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (organisation of paramilitary groups in Colombia)
CAF	Corporación Andina de Fomento (multilateral financial institution which promotes the sustainable development of its Member States and Andean regional integration)
CAN	Andean Community of Nations: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru + AIS
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DAC	OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) Development Aid Committee
DG	Directorate-General
DIPECHO	ECHO Disaster-Preparedness Programme
EC	European Community
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELN	Ejército de Liberación Nacional ("National Liberation Army", a Colombian guerrilla group)
EU	European Union
EUROSOCIAL	EU-LA regional programme for social cohesion in Latin America
FARC - EP	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular ("Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - the People's Army", a Colombian guerrilla group)
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FPRTD	Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development
G 24	Group of 24 countries formed as an informal group to support the Government of Colombia in the implementation of the principles and challenges contained in the London Declaration of 10 July 2003.
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GSP*	GSP regime granted to the Andean countries and some other regions of the world as from 1 July 2005, replacing GSP "Drugs"
HDI	Human Development Index (UNDP)
HPP	Health and Plant Protection

IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JLS	Justice, Liberty and Security
LA	Latin America
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OAS	Organisation of American States
OJEC	Official Journal of the European Communities
RTD	Research and technological development
SINAS	Sistema nacional ambiental (National Environmental System)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime
URBAL	EU-LA programme to encourage sharing of experience between European and Latin American local authorities
USAID	United States International Development Agency
USD	US dollars
WB	World Bank

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A country of 43 million inhabitants, Colombia has been engaged in an internal armed conflict between guerrillas, government forces and paramilitary groups for over 40 years. The Colombian Government is trying to restore the authority of the state, starting with the deployment of regular armed forces throughout the country.

Currently; between 1.5 and 3 million people are displaced by the conflict and around 3000 taken hostage. Colombia is also the world's leading producer of cocaine. The resultant parallel economy is both a consequence and a cause of the conflict.

As stated several times within the framework of the Colombia Support Group (the G24), since 2001 the EU has been committed to channelling all its cooperation efforts in Colombia towards peace. It intends to continue along this path while at the same time allowing for adaptability.

The EU's overall strategy in Colombia is based on the following analysis: there is no one solution for promoting peace in Colombia; the various components of the conflict have to be tackled simultaneously, while the results of these various measures will only become apparent after different periods of time.

The EU will first of all try to bring some short-term relief to the conflict in Colombia by providing aid for victims, after which, by way of a medium-term contribution to a settlement, it will seek to promote peace at local and national level; finally, to have a long-term impact and achieve a lasting settlement of the conflict in Colombia, the EU will endeavour to attack the root of the armed conflict by promoting development for all.

The EU's strategy for Colombia will be implemented through:

1. the bilateral, Andean subregional and Latin America regional dialogues; EU participation in the multilateral bodies supporting the Colombian peace process (G 24, UN);
2. EU trade policy, giving favourable access to the Community market for products from developing countries;
3. financial assistance under the external relations chapter of the Community 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.
4. the external aspects of internal EU policies.

The programmable part of assistance to third countries provided for by the Community budget between is one of the tools underpinning the EU strategy for responding to the challenges of Colombia. An indicative allocation € 160 million has been earmarked for Colombia in the period 2007 and 2013 under the financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI). This assistance will concentrate on the following areas:

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

1. EU COOPERATION OBJECTIVES

1.1. Objectives of EU external cooperation with Colombia

According to Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, Community policy in the sphere of cooperation must foster the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, the smooth and gradual integration of these countries into the world economy and the alleviation of poverty. Community policy in this area must contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law as well as to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Development cooperation activities with Colombia are ruled by EC Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council N°1905/2006 of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation.

EU relations with Colombia are based on the framework agreement on cooperation between the EU and the Andean Community countries, which was signed in 1993 and entered into force in 1998. The political dialogue is based on the Rome declaration signed in 1996. Political relations were improved and institutionalised by the signing of a political dialogue and cooperation agreement between the EU and the Andean Community in December 2003. Once it has been ratified, this agreement will replace the Rome Declaration and the framework agreement. The new political and cooperation dialogue agreement will widen the scope of political dialogue between the two regions to cover fields such as conflict prevention, good governance, migration and terrorism. The common strategic objective pursued by the EU and the countries of the Andean Community since 2004 (EU-LAC Summit in Guadalajara) is to conclude an association agreement establishing a free trade area between the two regions.

1.2. Joint declaration on development policy - “European consensus” (2005)

The EU-Colombia strategy for the 2007-2013 period should be viewed in the context of the “European Consensus on Development” adopted by the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Member States and the Commission on 20 December 2005.¹ This declaration focuses mainly on the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. It stresses the importance of a partnership with the developing countries and the need to promote good governance, human rights and democracy, with a view to making globalisation more equitable. The declaration provides for a differentiated approach, according to the context and to requirements, and proposes a common thematic framework which includes social cohesion and employment as well as trade and regional integration among the priorities for Community cooperation.

It is also important to note that the declaration contains a specific chapter on the need to take certain cross-cutting issues into account in the implementation of development policy: promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children’s rights, rights of indigenous peoples, conflict prevention, sustainable environment and combating HIV/AIDS. These cross-cutting issues are both objectives in themselves and vital to the impact and sustainability of cooperation.

1 The text of the European Consensus on Development is published on the website of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Development:
http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/development_policy_statement/index_en.htm

1.3. European Commission communication: “A stronger partnership between the European Union and Latin America” (2005)

On 8 December 2005, the European Commission adopted a Communication on a renewed strategy aimed at strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Latin America.² With an eye to the forthcoming Summit of the Heads of State of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Vienna in May 2006, the Commission analyses current challenges and makes practical recommendations with a view to giving a new impetus to this partnership. Its proposals include stepping up political dialogue between the two regions, promoting economic exchange and trade, encouraging regional integration, tackling inequality and tailoring its development aid policy more closely to actual conditions in Latin America.

2. SUMMARY OF COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT’S POLITICAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Colombia has been torn by internal conflicts almost since gaining independence. In the context of the Cold War these took on an ideological dimension, seized on by the international community to date the emergence of "the Colombian conflict" from the 1960s. However, state institutions continue to function and the democratically elected government is implementing the political agenda on which it was elected.

2.1. The government programme

The Government’s current agenda displays a degree of continuity following the re-election in May 2006 of President Uribe, who, moreover, has enjoyed a comfortable majority in Congress since the March 2006 elections. The main features of the "democratic security" policy pursued from 2002 to 2006 will be maintained from 2006 to 2010, the aim being to put an end to violence and restore the governability of the State throughout the country. Structural reforms of the legal, political, economic and social systems were initiated during Mr Uribe’s first term of office through amendments to the Fundamental Charter and other legislation.

Through President Uribe’s 2002-2006 National Development Plan, entitled "*Hacia un Estado Comunitario*" (Towards a Community-based State), the Government is trying to achieve “the construction of a participatory State which involves citizens in the achievement of social goals; a managerial State which invests public resources effectively and austerely; and a decentralised State which promotes transparent regional autonomy”.

In August 2005, the National Planning Department published a document entitled: "*Visión Colombia II Centenario: 2019*" (Prospects for the Bicentenary of Colombia: 2019) intended as an ambitious proposal for the future of Colombia over the next 14 years. The document takes account of demographic changes (10 million more inhabitants by 2019), ageing and urbanisation.

The strategy requires four objectives to be achieved: an economy which guarantees greater prosperity (the size of the Colombian economy will have more than doubled, thanks to rising exports, set to reach 25% of GDP); a fairer and more united society (the

2 The Communication is published on the website of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Foreign Affairs: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/la/news/ip05_1555.htm#text

poverty level will fall from 45% to 15%); a society of free and responsible citizens (the violence level will be equivalent to that of the developed countries, illicit drug production will be eradicated, the logjam in the judicial system will have sunk from 62.6% to 32.5%); an efficient state working in the service of its citizens (consolidation of a state focused on achieving results and in which all the territorial entities are financially viable).

The document shows that, thanks to this strategy, in 14 years' time Colombia should be playing a fundamental role within the groups and blocs of countries of the region and the continent by taking advantage of its favourable geographical position.

President Uribe's speech of 7 April 2006, given on the occasion of the inauguration of his second term of office, confirms this strategy³, thereby ensuring a degree of continuity. The “*Visión Colombia 2019*” document served as a basis for national consultations which resulted in the drafting of a new national development plan covering the 2006-2010 period. It is named “*Estado comunitario : desarrollo para todos*” (A Community State : development for all)⁴

The electoral timetable for the 2006-2010 period provides for local elections (governors and town halls, October 2007). This European strategy will coincide with two Colombian presidential mandates (2006-2010 and 2010-2014).

Given the magnitude of the international community's political and financial stake in Colombia,⁵ the Government defines its cooperation agenda in consultation with the latter (see paragraph 4.2).

In this context, the Government recognises its commitment to the Millennium Goals. The fight against drug production and trafficking is also one of the most important issues on the Colombian Government's agenda, and the Government calls on the international community to support it in this fight.

3 The speech can be found on the website of the Colombian Republic Presidency: http://www.presidencia.gov.co/prensa_new/sne/2006/agosto/07/08072006.htm

4 The 2006-2010 National Development Plan was not yet adopted at the time of drafting this document, it was due to be presented to the Colombian Congress in the course of February 2007.

5 The international community was prompted to increase its presence by the alarming situation of the armed internal conflict and its effects on regional stability and key parts of the international agenda.

3. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN COLOMBIA

3.1. Political situation

The historical origins of the Colombian internal conflict are deep-rooted, lying mainly in the State's neglect of the regions. It is a complex matter since it involves regional conflicts with differing dynamics but a common denominator: the fight for the production centres and control of the territory, against a background of great economic and social inequality.⁶ The situation results in large numbers of displaced persons⁷ and in violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.⁸ These problems are compounded by the trade in drugs and other connected problems.

Successive governments have implemented a variety of policies in an attempt to deal with the situation, but without finding a definitive solution to the generalised violence. After all the efforts made to broker peace since the beginning of the 1980s (some of which produced results with small guerrilla groups), a nationwide peace process supported by the international community was initiated under President Pastrana. Owing to the absence of results, talks with the FARC were broken off in February 2002 and talks with the ELN suspended in May 2002.

With the implementation of its “Democratic Security” policy, the government of President Álvaro Uribe Vélez has, since 2002, taken forceful measures designed to **restore the rule of law throughout the country**. The principal conflict areas remain in the south of the country, which historically has been controlled by the FARC and where the Colombian army carries out regular offensives.⁹ In the north, the paramilitary presence is stronger and holds sway particularly in the Atlantic zone.

The “**democratic security**” policy has resulted in a greater feeling of security in the country and served to alter the dynamics of the conflict. Most of the indicators of violence have fallen while an upturn is to be seen in the pointers for the Colombian economy. This policy applied with respect to the parties involved in the armed conflict relies on **anti-terrorism methods**,¹⁰ President Uribe’s main weapon during his 2002-2006 period in office.

In July 2003, the Uribe government began talks on the demobilisation of the AUC paramilitary forces, subject to a unilateral ceasefire on their part. These discussions

6 The Colombian conflict is attributable to four main causes: the political culture of violence, the roots of which go back to the 19th century, the weakness of the Colombian state, limited political participation and unequal access to land and resources. The situation is further complicated by the increasing scale of drug-trafficking, which in the 1980s became the main factor fuelling the war in Colombia. S. Kurtenbach. “El papel de los actores externos en la contención de la violencia en Colombia”, Hamburg Institute of Ibero-American studies, 2004.

7 The figures for displaced people depend on the source. According to government sources, at the end of 2004, there were 1 574 266 displaced people (recorded), while CODHES (Consultoría para los derechos humanos y el desplazamiento humano) gives a figure of 2 601 168. CODHES also shows that more than 2.1 million people have been moved since 1997.

8 2005 Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia.

9 The war covers some 160 000 km² of impenetrable virgin forest, taking in the departments of Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare and Meta (“Las fronteras: zonas de contención y expansión del conflicto” CODHES document, June 2005).

10 The EU has included the paramilitaries of the AUC (May 2002) and the guerrillas of the FARC (June 2002) and the ELN (April 2004) on its list of terrorist organisations.

ended on 21 June 2005 with the adoption by the Colombian Congress of the “**Justice and Peace Law**”, which supplements the legal mechanism for the demobilisation of illegal armed groups and the adoption of which had been required by the international community.¹¹ The EU had made its support for the Colombian Government’s negotiations on the demobilisation of the paramilitary conditional on the adoption of a legal framework consistent with international commitments and respect for victims’ right to truth, justice and reparation.¹²

In its conclusions of 3 October 2005, the EU Council stated that it shared many of the concerns regarding the Law expressed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, it nevertheless believed that if the Law was effectively and transparently implemented, it would make a positive contribution to the search for peace in Colombia. The Council confirmed the readiness of the EU and its Member States to assist the Colombian government and civil society in providing support for the communities affected by the internal conflict, victim groups; local reconciliation activities; and the reinsertion and demobilisation of child soldiers, complementing existing programmes developed by UNICEF and others.

Another aspect of President Uribe’s political agenda likely to have an impact on the future of international cooperation concerns the efforts made to arrive at a **humanitarian agreement** between the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - the People’s Army (FARC-EP).

In his inaugural speech at the start of his second term of office, Alvaro Uribe presented the key themes of his future political action: democratic security, public freedoms, social cohesion /social integration, transparency and independent institutions.

Combating corruption is a major challenge for the Colombian administrative system, as are the shortcomings of the legal system. The judicial apparatus is overloaded, the backlog of cases is growing and with it penal impunity. The defective operation of justice is a factor that undermines public confidence and results in a tendency to resolve conflicts by extrajudicial means. This has direct implications for the country’s human rights situation. The situation will be even more challenging with the proceedings to be held for demobilized combatants that will be submitted to the Justice and Peace Law; this process generates a additional burden on the judicial apparatus due to the carrying out of supplementary investigations and the provision of assistance to victims and witnesses.

3.2. Human rights and humanitarian situation

According to government, non-government and international agency sources, the situation as regards **human rights and democracy** in Colombia is still critical.¹³ There are continued violations of the right to life, integrity, personal freedom and safety, and privacy, the fundamental freedoms of movement, residence, opinion and expression and the fundamental rights of labour, association and collective bargaining. The most vulnerable groups include indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians, as well as, inter alia, social leaders, trade-union leaders, journalists and human rights defenders. Most violations are committed by illegal armed groups (the FARC and the AUC). In some

11 Cartagena Declaration of the international Colombia support group, February 2005.

12 EU Council Declaration of 13-14 December 2004.

13 See annex: “UN High Commissioner’s report on the situation of human rights in Colombia for 2004”.

cases the Military Forces have conducted operations in which humanitarian principles have not been observed.¹⁴

The internal conflict has led to **forced displacement** within the country and towards the borders. The vast majority of the 3 million people displaced since 1985 are located in rural and semi-rural areas, even if cities are also increasingly concerned. Moreover, the impact of the problem has become regional in nature: increased numbers of Colombian refugees in Ecuador, intensified military protection in Peru, permeability of the border with Venezuela, the detection system set up by Brazil at its borders, the greater degree of “porousness” of the borders. The Constitutional Court was obliged to reiterate its judgments that the Colombian state was failing in its obligations to deal with the issue of displaced persons.¹⁵

Gender

In the current social and cultural context of Colombian society, women are still unequal to men. This inequality is reflected in the family sphere by a high rate of domestic violence, in the economic sphere by the unemployment rate, which for women is as high as 18% (11% for men), and in the political sphere¹⁶ by the lack of representation of women in decision-making bodies in general.¹⁷

Against the background of the armed conflict, rates of violence against women are particularly high. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, this situation entails high economic costs for the country and aggravates the country's "culture of violence". Women have been excluded of all peace negotiation's tables. They have nevertheless continuously participated in efforts to search for peace at grassroots organisations level. In July 2002, women's groups from the five major women's networks converged for the National Mobilization of Women Against the War, attracting a great deal of visibility for the women's movement as a political force.

Children's rights

Large numbers of minors have fallen victim to the armed conflict. In 2006, it was estimated that approximately 14000 minors, boys and girls, were members of illegal armed groups. Children are also taken hostage, displaced or wounded by antipersonnel mines; they also witness human rights violations against their families and communities, and also, as a result of their abandonment, suffer violations of their right to life, integrity and freedom in the form of sexual exploitation, forced labour, ill-treatment and domestic violence. Almost 20% of Colombian children have no birth certificate, which makes it difficult for the State to care for them. According to the Ministry of Education, half of the million children who work in Colombia do not go to school.

3.3. Economic and social situation

After the economic recession of 1999, most **macroeconomic indicators** for Colombia have been pointing to an upturn since 2003. GDP growth in 2004 and 2005 was 8% and

¹⁴ See annex: “UN High Commissioner’s report on the situation of human rights in Colombia for 2004”.

¹⁵ Ruling T-025 of 6 February 2004. The Constitutional Court had given the State a year to improve the way in which it was dealing with the problem of displaced people, but in September 2005, 20 months later, it noted that the necessary efforts had not been made.

¹⁶ For the 2004-2007 period two of 32 elected governors were women. 7.6% of mayors are women. UNOHCHR Report 2004.

¹⁷ 42% of posts in the public sector are held by women, but women occupy fewer than 15% of decision-making positions. *Mujeres Constructoras de Paz y Desarrollo* (Women Builders of Peace and Development), Presidential Councillor for women’s equality, pages 51 and 52, Bogotá, 2003.

5.1% respectively, the best results achieved since 1995. On the other hand, per capita GDP continues to be one of the weakest in Latin America. Colombia's gross national income (or "GNP") of 2000 USD per inhabitant places it 122nd out of 177 countries.¹⁸

Inflation remains stable between 5 and 6% and the **balance of trade** has shown signs of improvement over the last two years, thanks to rising exports. The United States is the main destination of Colombian products and the trend is set to increase following the signing of the free trade agreement between the two countries. The second most important market is the Andean Community, followed by the European Union. **Direct foreign investment** accumulated in Colombia between 1994 and 2004 amounts to almost \$27 billion. The EU is the leading contributor of DFI (26% of the total), mainly in the electricity, gas and water sectors, the financial sector and the metal-mining industry.

According to forecasts for the years to come, the Colombian economy should continue to grow. The difficulties encountered by the Colombian economy in creating jobs and the worsening of the public debt remain matters of concern. However, there is a trend towards a decrease in the level of public debt.¹⁹ The servicing of the external debt accounted for 5.1% of exports in 2005.²⁰ On the whole, **public finance** is sound. The country records figures which indicate proper implementation of the budget and a moderate fiscal deficit. With the expiration of the Stand-By Arrangement on 2 November 2006, Colombia exited from formal IMF support due to progress achieved. This achievement has improved Colombia's international rating outlook, thus attracting more foreign investment. The financial situation of the decentralised public entities has improved even if that of central government still shows weaknesses. In December 2006, the Colombian Congress adopted a tax reform which, among others, aims at progressively reducing the income-tax, applying new VAT rates, suppressing the stamps-tax and creating a patrimony-tax.

28% of the Colombian population live in a rural environment. In 2002, the agricultural sector accounted for 13% of GDP and 24% of total exports as against 60% in 1990. This situation is due in part to the conflict, but also to the lack of attention given to this sector and the unfair concentration of land ownership, resulting in the poor use of land.

The historical trend towards the **concentration of land ownership** has been accentuated by the armed conflict and the acquisition and/or appropriation of land by drug traffickers and illegal armed groups.²¹ 1.3 million rural families (54%) have no land. In the rural areas, 24% of heads of household are women, 57% of whom own no land.

According to the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Colombia is **the leading cocaine producer**, with 57% of total world production. The poppy crops are the main source of heroin on the United States market. According to UNODC studies, land under illicit crops has decreased. On the other hand, the end price of coca on the European and North-American markets is continuing to fall. Owing to their illegal character, production and trafficking are difficult matters to assess but this could mean that productivity per hectare of cultivated land has increased. Most of the current crops

18 Source: Atlas methodology, World Development Indicators, World Bank, 15 July 2005.

19 Public debt fell slightly in 2004 and 2005 and, as a result of the Government's debt management, time limits for payment were extended and a far lower share of the public debt was denominated in foreign currency.

20 Source: IMF Country Report 05/392, November 2005.

21 Drug traffickers own 48% of the best land in the country, while 68% of owners (small-scale peasant farmers) own only 5.2%. UNDP-END, Illicit Drugs in Colombia, 1997.

are produced by small producers (< 3ha) and account for about 70% of the land under coca in the country. Coca is grown in 23 of the 32 departments.

Of all the Latin American countries, Colombia occupies third place after Brazil and Guatemala as regards **inequality**. The richest 10% of families receive 45% of total income, while the poorest 20% receive only 2.7%. On average, the income of a rich man is 58 times as high as that of a poor man. The inequality in the distribution of income adversely affects human development. Colombia's human development indicator put the country in 69th place out of 177 countries in 2005.²²

Development in Colombia is very uneven, varying not only between the urban and rural areas, but also between the various departments. It is one of the principal challenges Colombia will have to face when implementing the **Millennium Goals**.²³

After Brazil, Colombia is the Latin American country with the largest proportion of people of African descent, who, according to the estimates, account for 26% of the total national population. Furthermore, some 80 ethnic groups scattered throughout the territory account for approximately 2.5% of the Colombian population.

Colombia devotes 0.7% of its GDP to **social assistance** for the most vulnerable groups: children, young heads of household, educationally disadvantaged people, displaced persons and the homeless. Moreover, owing to the deterioration of social and environmental conditions, displacement has served to increase mortality and morbidity rates. According to the Ministry of Social Welfare, 39% of the population have no health insurance.

In the specific context of the fight against **HIV/AIDS**, which concerns about 160,000 persons in Colombia, with a prevalence rate of 0.6% among a population aged between 15 and 49 years old, the Colombian government put in place an national observatory of the epidemic in December 2004 and implements a national multisector plan for coordination prevention and care. In 2005, the national security system covered 66% of the population, providing integral care and antiretroviral medicines to people living with HIV.

Broadly, it is noted that despite the favourable trend in the macroeconomic variables, social indicators have barely improved. In 2006, 17.8% of the Colombian population was living with less than USD 2 a day²⁴. This poverty remains multidimensional (insecurity, lack of economic opportunities, lack of political influence) and continues to fuel the armed conflict in Colombia.

Despite the vast framework of existing legislation designed to protect the **rights of indigenous peoples and those of African descent**, there continue to be structural impediments to the development of these groups: the basic needs of more than 80% of them are not met and 74% earn less than the minimum wage. Illiteracy is 3 times as high as for the remainder of the Colombian population and more than 15% of children die in their first year of life. In this context of widespread poverty, armed conflict, forced

22 Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2005.

23 Source: "Metas y estrategias de Colombia para el logro de los objetivos de desarrollo del milenio - 2015", social report by CONPES (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social), the Colombian Government National Planning Department (March 2005).

24 Source: World Bank report on the World Development Indicators, 2006. Poverty rate: living with less than USD 2 a day.

displacements, the production of crops for illicit use and massive crop-spraying have very serious effects on these ethnic groups.

See annex: Basic data on Colombia

Culture: The internal armed conflict threatens the ethnic and cultural diversity of the country. Several ethnic groups are on the verge of extinction.²⁵ The general downward trend in the indicators for certain forms of violence is not reflected in the situation of the indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

3.4. Environmental situation

The country possesses 10% of world biodiversity. 56% of its continental territory is covered in natural forests (of which 17.5 million ha belong to indigenous communities and Afro-descendants). Poverty, illegal logging, increasing use of land for agriculture and the cultivation of illegal crops result in the loss of over 100 000 ha a year. Accelerated urban development, intensified by forced displacements, leads to deficiencies in the supply of drinking water and basic sanitation amongst the poorest in society and in the most disadvantaged departments. Approximately 48% of Colombia's territory is affected by erosion and 20% of municipal areas face water shortages. Surface waters are very polluted because of activities other than those of a domestic nature. Another cause of water and soil pollution is the spraying of herbicides from aircraft in an attempt to eradicate illegal crops through the inappropriate use of pesticides. Air pollution, particularly in Bogotá, is the result of road traffic.

Over the years Colombia has managed to build up a sound National Environmental System (SINA). However, over the last three years there has been a serious institutional crisis. The armed conflict and the tax crisis have meant that government resources are ever more scarce. Also, the failure to implement existing legislation raises serious doubts as to whether the goal of sustainable development will be attained in future.

It should be stressed that there is a direct link between developments in the internal armed conflict and the issue of access to and control over natural resources, and that the conflict has an impact on the environmental situation.

See annex: Country environmental profile

²⁵ Report by Mr Rodolfo Stavenhagen, special rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, 10 November 2001, page 2: “at least 12 small indigenous peoples in the Amazon are in danger of extinction due to the effects of diverse processes... the most vulnerable include the Awa, Kofán, Siona, Páez, Coreguaje, Carijona, Guayabero, Muinane-Bora, Pastos, Embera and Witoto peoples in the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá and Guaviare”.

4. CURRENT AND PREVIOUS COMMUNITY COOPERATION, COORDINATION AND CONSISTENCY

4.1. Current and previous Community cooperation

4.1.1. EC-Colombia cooperation until 2001

Being relatively more advanced than the other developing countries, Colombia hardly received any aid from the European Community until 1984, when it began to receive a fairly modest amount: approximately ECU 28.5 million until 1989. Then, over the period 1990-1994, the total amount of aid reached ECU 87 million.

Although Colombia has sought aid from its international partners in a number of fundamental areas - the fight against drugs, respect for human rights and the protection of biodiversity - priority has gradually come to focus on securing support for the establishment of a solid and sustainable basis for peace; in this the Colombian Government has enjoyed the repeated backing of the international community and of the European Union, in particular.

4.1.2. 2001-2006

EC-Colombia bilateral cooperation:

For the 2001-2006 period, the Community contribution for Colombia includes:

- EUR 105 million in programmable Community aid under the National Indicative Programme.

The CSP readopted the priorities set in 2001²⁶ and the commitments entered into at the donors' meeting of April 2001 with regard to the following priority concentration sectors: a) economic and social development and poverty alleviation, b) alternative development, c) support for the reform of the judicial system, d) support for the promotion of human rights, e) humanitarian aid for victims of the internal conflict.

- Non-programmable Community aid (humanitarian aid, aid for displaced persons, support for the protection of human rights, co-financing of NGO projects, financial aid for environment projects, support for scientific cooperation, etc), which should reach EUR 170 million at the end of the 2001-2006 period.

See annex: European Commission Cooperation in Colombia 2001 - 2006

The fields which enjoy greatest support are the peace process (46%), displaced persons (16%), the environment, ethnic groups and rural development (16%), consolidation of the rule of law, human rights and justice (13%) and economic and social development (9%).

EC/CAN and EC/LA regional cooperation of benefit to Colombia

Over the 2001-2006 period Colombia has benefited from initiatives implemented at the level of the Andean region, totalling some EUR 29 million. The country is taking part in projects in the fields of statistics, civil society, technical assistance in commercial matters, disaster prevention and the fight against drugs.

²⁶ Commission Communication COM(2000)670.

Under the horizontal programmes that the EC implements with Latin America, Colombia participates in networks consisting of Latin American and European organisations active in various sectors, in particular education (ALFA, ALBAN), energy (ALURE), information and communication technology (@ LIS), technological development (RDGP), investment promotion (AL INVEST), the social sector (EUROSOCIAL) and urban development (URBAL).

See annex: Horizontal Programmes

The EU has been granting preferential access for all industrial products and numerous agricultural products (exemption or reduction of customs duties) since 1990. Since 1 July 2005, Colombia has benefited from the **GSP + (generalised preference system) mechanism**, which was designed as an instrument of development aid. It is estimated that 20% of exports²⁷ benefit from the GSP + procedure, which implies that 84% of Colombian products sold in Europe are exempt from customs duties.

4.1.3. Lessons learnt

Between 2002 and 2006, peace laboratories became the European Union's most important financial and technical cooperation programmes in Colombia. They made it possible to adopt an integral approach to tackling the causes of the conflict by unlocking the potential for development, deintensifying the conflict and reducing the high levels of inequality. The other projects made it possible in particular to consolidate the institutional structure further and boost the capacities of State and indigenous community entities.

The impact of the projects carried out under the non-programmable budget lines has been very considerable.

The lessons learnt from EC cooperation in Colombia between 2002 and 2006 can be summed up as follows:

- Within the framework of the peace laboratories and through the building of associations and networks, a greater effort must be made to define economic projects in order to include them gradually in the local, national and overall economy.
- Regional and local authority participation in the peace laboratories should be stepped up through cofinancing and human resources investment by the partners.
- It is important to support the formulation of peace policies at central level when working on policies with regional and local implications.
- Complementarity between programmable and non-programmable cooperation is essential to the development of an integral cooperation strategy.
- European cooperation cannot seek to replace the State in social investment.
- Cooperation in a context of conflict requires the European Commission to be able to react rapidly and flexibly in contractual and financial matters.

²⁷ 64% of Colombia's exports to the European Union are already completely exempt because of the tariff reduction granted under the "most favoured nation" arrangement.

- Thanks to the actions financed through the European initiative for democracy and human rights, the EU has come to be perceived in Colombia as a leading player in the defence of human rights.
- EC concern to incorporate transversal questions concerning equal opportunities (gender issues) and ethnic groups into the bilateral programmes has helped to increase the national institutions' understanding and awareness of these matters and bring about their inclusion in the programmes. The gender dimension is increasingly taken into account, in particular in the campaigns against violence and the culture of violence which exists in Colombia. Environment concerns have formed an integral part of the alternative development projects.
- Partners:

Government: it was observed that there was a need for closer and stricter monitoring by the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (*Acción Social*) and by the other State bodies responsible for receiving and implementing Community resources.

United Nations agencies: EC cooperation takes shape in part through the intermediary of the United Nations, making it possible to benefit from the experience and the neutrality of the organisation in specific fields and because this involves a tangible form of EU political support for its action in Colombia. Greater coordination between the United Nations agencies would nevertheless be desirable.

Civil Society: European cooperation has come to fulfil a function of political support and protection for the recipients, and in particular for the organisations of civil society. Such protection can be seen as an added value of European cooperation that impact indicators can hardly reflect but which represents an invaluable form of support for potential beneficiary organisations.

4.2. Member States' and other donors' programmes, consistency and complementarity

Under the administration of President Pastrana (1998-2002), a coordinated political dialogue was set up between the Colombian Government and the international community with a view to defining the Colombian Government's priorities and strategy for cooperation.

Coordination mechanisms were set up between the donors, notably through the Group of 24. This group promotes dialogue between Civil Society and the Government in the framework of the implementation of the thematic blocks for cooperation agreed on the occasion of the Cartagena tripartite conference. The Cartagena Conference gathered the Colombian government, the Colombian Civil Society and the G-24 in February 2005. In the resulting Cartagena Declaration²⁸ (04/02/2005), the **international community** (G-24) reiterates its compromises as defined in the London Declaration²⁹ (10/07/03): giving its support for the Government in the fight against terrorism and illicit drugs and for initiatives seeking a negotiated and peaceful solution to the conflict.

²⁸ See in annex the text of the Cartagena declaration.

²⁹ See in annex the text of the London Declaration.

The “international cooperation strategy of Colombia” defined by the **Colombian Government** assigned until 2006 priority to six thematic areas for action: (1) forestry; (2) reincorporation into civilian life; (3) consolidation of the social rule of law and human rights; (4) productive and alternative development; (5) regional programmes for development and peace; (6) forced displacement and humanitarian aid.

For the sake of **consistency and complementarity**, the analysis and the proposals of the CSP reflect the discussions held and the commitments made by the EU during the peace process supporting group consultation procedures and the meetings of the principal donors and other important partners within **G-24**.

Between 1999 and 2003, Colombia received 6.2 billion USD in refundable aid to cooperation, most of it from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the Andean Development Corporation. In 2001, these contributions (mainly in the form of loans) accounted for 2% of GDP.

Colombia is also one of the main beneficiary countries of non-refundable cooperation in Latin America. According to *Acción Social* (the Colombian presidential agency for social action and international cooperation), between 1998 and 2004 the country received 1.3 billion USD in non-repayable aid. The principal donors of this cooperation aid are the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the EU (Member States plus EC).

4.2.1. Cooperation of Member States

In 2004, over EUR 420 million of European support (projects in implementation) was accounted for by grants (Member States plus EC³⁰) and EUR 100 million by loans (Spain). Member States and the EC considerably stepped up their coordination and complementarity in fundamental fields such as support for the peace process, human rights and the environment. They attach particular importance to the tackling of the humanitarian crisis. They inform each other and coordinate their efforts in the framework of coordination meetings organised locally between the EU Embassies and the EC Delegation.

4.2.2. Other bilateral donors

The **United States** is the principal participant in bilateral cooperation in Colombia. Between 2000 and 2005, it assigned more than 3.9 billion USD to Colombia, of which 80% went to support programmes for the army and the police force. American aid for human rights, democracy, justice, alternative development and humanitarian aid amounted to USD 603.4 million.

Japan focuses its cooperation on the fields of competitiveness and company development, the environment and disaster prevention, poverty eradication and support for the peace process. **Canada** concentrates on justice and human rights, the environment and sustainable development. **Switzerland** provides support for the peace process, humanitarian aid and human rights. Similarly, support from **Norway** to Colombia covers fields such as human rights and humanitarian aid.

30 In 2004, the EUR 420 million worth of projects in implementation were financed as follows: EC: 39.22%; Germany: 18.66%; Sweden: 15.35%; Spain: 11.84%; the Netherlands: 9.35%; France: 1.81%; Italy: 1.64%; Austria: 0.46%; Belgium: 1.36%; United Kingdom: 0.31%.

In addition, Colombia participates in South-South cooperation **projects**, mainly with Chile, China, Central America, Brazil and Africa.

4.2.3. *Multilateral cooperation*

World Bank action focuses on support for the peace processes and their development, strengthening State institutions, the political system and human capital and the environment. The **Inter-American Development Bank** supports the strengthening of the institutions, social development, State reform, the environment, competition and company development. The Andean Development Corporation concentrates on education and culture, governability and democracy, economic stability, competitiveness and company development.

The **United Nations** system focuses its support on sustainable social development, humanitarian aid, the strengthening of human rights, children, health, the fight against drugs and organised crime, actions for peace, consolidation of institutions and migratory problems. European cooperation underpins the activities of several United Nations agencies.

See annex: Donor matrix

4.3. **Consistency with other EU policies**

4.3.1. *Humanitarian and emergency aid*

EU humanitarian aid is assigned to sectors where there are no projects receiving bilateral programmable aid and where the situation is most critical in terms of humanitarian needs. In those sectors where humanitarian aid and other sources of Community funding benefit groups of people affected by violence, humanitarian aid is short-term (12 months) and is then replaced by other Community programmes. Community programmes are developed in order to ensure a working link between emergency aid, rehabilitation and development. This strategy guarantees that the complementarity developed in this area will be continued, particularly for the benefit of displaced people.

4.3.2. *Market Access*

4.3.2.1. Trade and development

Since 1990, the EU has granted special preferential access conditions (exemption or reduction of tariffs) for all industrial products as well as numerous agricultural products for those Andean countries committed to tackling drug production and trafficking.

On 1 July 2005, a new GSP regime, “GSP+”, entered into force for a period of 10 years in Colombia.³¹

At the 3rd EU-LAC Summit in Guadalajara in May 2004, the EU and CAN agreed on a common strategic objective: to conclude an association agreement, including a free trade

³¹ This procedure provides for specific advantages for the vulnerable countries acceding to the main international conventions on social rights, human rights, environmental protection and governance, including the fight against drugs. The Andean countries are eligible for the new GSP + procedure since they have ratified and applied the fundamental UN/ILO conventions on human rights and labour law, more particularly those concerning environmental protection, good governance and the fight against drugs.

area. Such an association agreement will need to build on the outcome of the WTO Doha Round and on the attainment of a sufficient level of regional economic integration.

In this context, the main objectives of the EU's trade policy towards the Andean Community are:

- to catalyse the CAN common market and the regional integration process in order to create better conditions for the movement of goods and services; to encourage the facilitation of trade and the adoption of international standards such as those of the World Customs Organisation in order to facilitate worldwide trade and render it safer.
- to facilitate exports from CAN to the European Union through “GSP+”, until a free trade agreement with the CAN can be negotiated and enter into force;
- to support CAN countries in fulfilling their commitments to the WTO.

To contribute to these objectives, this strategy comprises support for the process of enabling Colombia to become more integrated into the world economy. It provides, particularly in the focal area of economic development, for support to help national products comply with technical standards, which will make them easier to market at both national and international level.

4.3.2.2. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Few agricultural commodities covered by the CAP enter into competition with Colombian products. A notable exception is bananas and the Commission's policy for this product has caused significant friction with Colombian banana producers. The CAP has also influenced meat and sugar markets..

The measures defined within the confines of this strategy document take account of the opportunities and limits of exporting to the European market.

4.3.2.3. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control Policy: Consumer Protection

As regards its external dimension, Community policy aims to ensure a high level of protection for the health, safety and economic interests of EU consumers. The implementation of this principle is perceived by some third countries or economic sectors as a non-tariff trade protection measure that obstructs the access of some products – mainly agricultural – to European markets.

The strategy set out in this paper provides for aid operations to help national products comply with technical standards, thus making them easier to market at both national and international level.

4.3.3. *Environmental policy and biodiversity*

The priorities of environmental policy for Colombia are set out at two levels: they seek first and foremost to meet the objectives and comply with the principles of the sixth Community Environment Action Programme (Sixth EAP, 2002-2011)³² and, secondly, to encourage Colombia to implement its international commitments under the various multilateral environmental agreements in this field.

³² Climate change, depletion of natural resources and loss of biodiversity, participation in discussions and negotiations on forest-related issues.

These objectives are compatible with this CSP, particularly in view of the fact that the environment, as one of the main cross-cutting issues for sustainable development, has been mainstreamed into the cooperation strategy: an important area of this strategy is to support alternative development projects, taking into account the need to promote environmental protection.

4.3.4. *Justice, Liberty and Security (JLS)*

4.3.4.1. The fight against illicit drugs

The basis for the EU's efforts in the fight against the consumption, production and trafficking of illicit drugs is the 2005-2012 EU Drugs Strategy (and the new 2005-2008 Action Plan), which provides a framework for a balanced and integrated approach to the problem of illicit drugs. It focuses on reducing supply and demand, but also covers cross-cutting issues such as international cooperation.

At international level, the following instruments are already in place: multilateral discussions in the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, EU-LAC coordination and a cooperation mechanism on drugs, preferential trade access awarded to CAN countries through the GSP+ scheme, EU-CAN high-level specialised dialogue on drugs, and agreements between the European Community and the four countries of the Andean Community on chemical precursors.

This strategy aims to boost EU action to combat drugs via alternative development programmes, programmes for peace and greater political dialogue.

4.3.4.2. Migration

Although Latin America is not a priority for EU asylum and immigration policy, immigration has become a major political, economic and social problem for many countries in the region.

The political and cooperation dialogue agreement signed between the EU and the Andean Community in December 2003 comprises a cooperation clause on migration.

The European Commission is also currently working on developing activities to facilitate the transfer of migrant remittances from the EU to Latin America and the Caribbean.

The EU's cooperation strategy with Colombia is consistent with the general measures taken at regional and subregional level in this field in the sense that its main objectives are to contribute to peace-building and local development: it is a direct response to the main reasons for Colombian migration to Europe, where the main destination is Spain.

4.3.5. *Knowledge-based society*

The opportunities offered by the development of the external aspects of internal EU policies in the fields of technological research and development, culture and education and the information society will have to be exploited in order to put into effect the aspects of the EU response strategy which relate to the knowledge-based society. They must also be compatible with the reform of scientific and innovation policy being conducted by Colombia itself.

As regards cooperation in the field of research, the 7th RTD Framework Programme (2007-2013) is open to scientific cooperation with countries that are partners in international cooperation, including Colombia, and supports coordination for a

bi-regional dialogue in which Colombia can take part. The programme includes instruments designed to boost exchanges of researchers between third countries and strengthen cooperation by the Member States. In addition, the launch of four coordination platforms in the Latin-American region is planned for the end of 2006, in the fields of health (coordinated by Chile), biotechnology (Argentina), energy (Mexico) and information technologies (Brazil). As regards culture and education, at EU level the policy of promoting culture and European values is based on programmes of grants for students from third countries³³ and networking between academic institutions.³⁴

Information society: The main aims of cooperation with Latin America in the area of the information society are: (1) to promote the development of an inclusive information society in those countries and combat the digital divide within and between countries and regions; (2) to foster regional integration and the integration of Latin American countries into the global information society; (3) to promote European industrial interests in Latin America by creating a favourable environment in the region for EU information society operators; and (4) to reinforce technological cooperation in the field of the information society, in particular through the EU Framework Programme for RTD.

4.3.6. *Employment, social affairs and equal opportunities*

In its Communication of 12 April 2005 on the consistency of development policy, the Commission proposes an integrated economic and social approach based on the view that economics, employment and social cohesion are interdependent components of the fight against inequality. Respect for fundamental labour rights is a key element of EU policy. The EU will therefore promote employment and decent employment conditions for all, in line with the ILO's programme. Particular attention will be given to the gradual integration of the informal sector into the formal economy, to social dialogue and to corporate social responsibility.

Part of the EU's commitment is a commitment in the context of the EU-LAC partnership to promoting decent working conditions and social cohesion. The CAN countries entered into a number of commitments in their declaration of 25 November 2005 in Cochabamba, following the second regional Andean conference on employment. In September 2004 they also adopted an Integrated Social Development Plan, which the EU views as a starting point for establishing an overall economic and social cohesion strategy. The EU has undertaken to support this process of cooperation between the Andean countries.

³³ Erasmus Mundus (2004-2008, worldwide); ALBAN (2002-2010, Latin America).

³⁴ ALFA (Latin American Academic Training, 1994-2005).

5. THE EU RESPONSE STRATEGY

In a country which has been engaged in an internal armed conflict for over 40 years and which, despite everything, has managed to preserve a democratic State prepared to make efforts to secure peace, the fundamental objective of the EU response strategy is to contribute to peace and to stability while not losing sight of the major economic development potential that a peaceful Colombia could generate for the entire Andean region.

This objective implies continuing the commitments made by the EU at international fora (International Cooperation Round Tables, London 2003 and Cartagena 2005) while allowing for some flexibility as and when the country's situation develops.

The EU's overall strategy in Colombia should be seen within the framework of the gradual commitment that the EU has said it is ready to make as and when progress is made in the peace talks (EU Council conclusions of 13 December 2004).

It 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.

1. *To achieve a short-term impact on the conflict in Colombia*, the EU will first of all provide **assistance to the victims** of violence (mainly through non-programmable aid). This is a moral and humanitarian obligation, but another consideration is that there can be no sustainable solution to the conflict unless measures are taken to assist the victims:

- EU humanitarian and rehabilitation aid will take the form of emergency and post-emergency measures, focusing on people affected by the conflict, including displaced people (and Colombian refugees in the adjacent countries); particular attention will be given to the connection between emergency aid, rehabilitation and development and the link that needs to be made between the emergency humanitarian aid provided by ECHO and bilateral cooperation funds (sector 1 of the National Indicative Programme, NIP).
- Operations aimed at educating people against risks, helping victims and clearing mines are to be continued.
- Assistance for the victims will also aim at providing support for communities affected by the internal conflict; victims groups; local reconciliation activities; and the reinsertion and demobilisation of child soldiers, as anticipated by the EU Council conclusions of 3 October 2005.

2. *With a view to achieving a medium-term effect on the conflict in Colombia*, the EU will endeavour to **promote peace** at local and national level (to be financed with programmable aid under the Development Cooperation Instrument are included within focal sectors 1 and 2 of the NIP):

- by encouraging **citizens** to take part in initiatives conducted by associations involved in local governance and the participatory economy, such as local public meetings and peasant and producer associations;
- by promoting **human rights**, good governance and the fight against impunity;
- by supporting the government's efforts to consolidate the **presence of the State** throughout the territory. While the initial effect of the Uribe Government's strategy was an increased military and police presence, the EU will support the Colombian state in its future efforts to ensure that institutions and public services – the judiciary, schools, hospitals and a drinking water supply - are also present;

- by joining with the Colombian Government in tackling the scourge of **drugs**, the production and the trafficking of which directly feed the conflict. Working on the basis of the EU–Latin America and Caribbean coordination and cooperation mechanism and its action plan, the EU will assume its share of responsibility in this area. It will support alternative development initiatives in Colombia within the framework of the 2005-2012 European strategy to combat drugs, which also includes the fight against consumption in Europe and the dismantling of the criminal networks responsible for trafficking.
- by working to bring about human security, according to the Colombian government requests and the limitations imposed by the community instruments for development cooperation and for stability. Possible actions include: building capacity in civil society and the government in the fight against trafficking and the illicit spread of small arms and light weapons, related ammunition, de-pollution of anti-personnel mines and remnants of war; and support for efforts to meet international obligations in the fight against terrorism (implementation of the applicable UN Security Council resolutions and international conventions). Within the Development Cooperation Instrument area of cooperation on governance, democracy, human rights and support for institutional reform, in particular related to co-operation and policy reform in the fields of security and justice, the Community will carry out measures which shall fully respect OECD-DAC guidelines, taking also into consideration relevant European Council Conclusions.

3. *With a view to achieving a long-term effect on the conflict in Colombia*, the EU will strive **to promote development for all**, and in this way tackle the roots of the armed conflict in Colombia (measures to be financed with programmable aid under the Development Cooperation Instrument are included within Sectors 1 and 3 of the NIP).

The leaders of the illegal armed groups no longer seem to have any ideology to defend. Nevertheless, they swell their ranks by exploiting the despair felt by young people at the lack of social assistance, educational opportunities and employment. The aim of development for all therefore encompasses **social cohesion policies**.

Development for all is also conditional on **economic and commercial development**:

- EU strategy will be to support the process of reactivating the Colombian economy and integrating it into the world economy. To this end, the EU will encourage measures to promote competitiveness in the rural environment and projects in the fields of alternative development, technology transfer and the creation of stronger instruments to support SMEs.
- The EU will also support compliance with technical rules on national products, so as to promote their marketing both nationally and internationally.
- With a view to the possible signature of a free-trade agreement between the EU and the Andean Community, the EU will provide support for the Colombian Government's efforts to integrate into the Andean region and apply the regional strategy. The results of the study of requirements in this sector will also be taken into account.
- Colombia will continue to be a beneficiary of initiatives to promote economic and trade relations between the EU and Latin America.

- Colombia will benefit in particular from the GSP +, which is granted to countries which undertake to ratify and implement effectively the principal international standards on human rights and labour, as well as the conventions on the environment and good governance. These are the measures the EU will take by way of additional support for Colombia's further efforts in these fields.

Development for all also encompasses **the quality of the environment and the safeguarding of biodiversity**, for which sectoral activities will be devised within the framework of the peace initiatives. Efforts will be made to promote the sustainable use of environmental goods and services, especially those having an effect on biodiversity, soil and water.

Particular attention will be paid to cooperation projects contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Goals in Colombia, as well as of the European and International compromise to fight against HIV/AIDS.

Development for all also means promoting **the knowledge-based society**, as defined by the EU in the Lisbon strategy.³⁵ Within the framework of EU-Latin America relations, the EU will draw on the external dimension of its internal policies to promote the knowledge-based society in Colombia: dialogues and cooperation in the field of the information society, technological research and development and culture and education.

The EU's strategy for Colombia will also be implemented through:

1. bilateral, Andean subregional and Latin America regional dialogue; EU participation in the multilateral bodies supporting the peace process in Colombia (G 24, UN);
2. EU trade policy designed to facilitate access to the Community market for products from developing countries;
3. financial assistance under the external relations chapter of the Community 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.
4. the external aspects of internal EU policies.

At every stage in the strategy's implementation, account will be taken of equal opportunities (in a context of violence which particularly affects women), the specific needs of the indigenous peoples (more vulnerable in the context of the conflict), Children's rights, promotion of democracy and good governance, sustainable development requirements and fight against HIV/AIDS.

EU/Andean Community Strategy

The EU's strategy in Colombia is supplemented by a regional strategy at Andean Community level tackling the problems common to the Andean countries: regional economic integration, social cohesion and the fight against drugs.

³⁵ At its meeting in Lisbon on 23-24 March 2000, the extraordinary European Council defined a new strategic objective for the Union with the aim of strengthening employment, economic reform and social cohesion within the framework of a knowledge-based economy.

6. NIP: PROGRAMMING OF EU PROGRAMMABLE AID FOR COLOMBIA

In support of the EU strategy for responding to the challenges of Colombia, the programmable part of assistance to third countries under the Community budget will focus on the following:

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

An indicative allocation of € 160 million has been earmarked in the period 2007-2013.

Colombia is also expected to qualify for resources under certain instruments and thematic programmes (non-programmable), thereby enjoying full cover for its projects.³⁶

All actions funded by the EC will take account of their impact on transversal issues, including human rights, democracy and good governance, gender equality, children's rights, the rights and means of subsistence of Colombia's indigenous peoples, culture protection and promotion, protection of the environment, fight against HIV/AIDS and conflict resolution.

6.1. Peace and stability, including alternative development: 70% of the NIP

(CAD code: 430 - Other multisector activities)

With the support they provide for peace initiatives, economic development and the fight against drugs, EU cooperation projects are designed to strengthen **social cohesion** in Colombia.

The European Union has reiterated its support for a negotiated solution to the internal armed conflict in Colombia.

The peace laboratories strategy implemented by the EU since 2002 supports local initiatives aimed at creating areas of peace, cohabitation, economic development and reconciliation. In the light of the impact, the results obtained and the lessons learnt from the past in this area, the EU will continue to support local peace processes through local institutions and civil society.

Following the expiry in December 2006 of the Regulation on operations to aid uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing countries,³⁷ it is planned to follow up activities hitherto undertaken in this context for the 2007-2013 period.

Overall objective: to promote in several regions of Colombia - through support for local institutions and defence of human and fundamental rights – sustainable human development, reduction of all illicit activities (particularly drug production and

³⁶ In addition to EUR 105 million in programmable aid, between 2001 and 2006 Colombia received EUR 170 million in non-programmable aid.

³⁷ See annex: Activities in favour of uprooted people funded in Colombia under Regulation 2130/2001 on operations to aid uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing Countries, which expired in December 2006.

trafficking and illicit trafficking in small arms), the creation of areas of peaceful coexistence and the development of the public domain, by promoting peace dialogues and sustainable socioeconomic development as a means to resolve conflict.

Specific objectives

- Consolidation of peace actions, building institutional capacity and sustainable development in several regions of the country, in particular those where the actions for peace and local development financed by the EC between 2002 and 2006 are concentrated.
- Integral local development with a multi-dimensional approach, building institutional capacity, support for basic infrastructure, culture of legality and social and human development to encourage job creation at local level and alternative development in areas where illicit crops are cultivated.
- Support for the stabilisation of the socio-economic situation of people, communities and victims of the armed conflict, included displaced people and victims of mines and weapons left behind after hostilities.

Types of activity: In the past, the interest aroused by the experience of the peace laboratories prompted the active and continuous participation of the World Bank, the United Nations and the central government, the latter wishing to play the role of prime mover and in so doing to influence national public policy. In the long term, the intention is therefore to tackle this issue with a global approach and potentially budget support in support for peace and local development, as a way of promoting, in particular, the development of public services in the areas concerned. It will help enable the Colombian Government to expand what has hitherto been a security-based approach by ensuring that the presence of the state is felt in the form of institutions and public services throughout the country.

In conjunction with the fight against drugs, alternative development measures will be boosted to become an important component of the peace and economic development initiatives. These measures must take account of the environmental impact which they could have, particularly in cases where deforestation and pesticides are used to encourage the cultivation of other types of crop.

Recipients: Vulnerable population groups, groups of displaced people, communities, social organisations and local authorities, institutions and national authorities.

Impact indicators

- Improved access to basic social services.
- Greater employment opportunities at local level.
- Increased production and higher per capita income in the specific areas concerned.
- Complementarity between public investment by the State and European cooperation.
- Reduction of illicit activities and trafficking.

6.2. Rule of law, justice and human rights: 20% of the NIP

(DAC code 150 : Government and Civil Society).

The EU considers that the Colombian legal system will have to be strengthened further if the challenge that Colombia has to face in regaining the confidence of its citizens is to be met. In the field of support for human rights, efforts will be made to promote the drawing up of a national action plan and to support the activities which it encompasses. As regards the promotion of good governance, steps will be taken to further the fight against corruption and to promote institutional accountability, democracy and the social dialogue.

The measures taken will support the drawing up and implementation of appropriate national policies through actions/programmes – which should, as far as possible, be sectoral – that complement the actions funded by the thematic programmes.

Overall objectives: Strengthening the rule of law by means of a more effective legal system; guaranteeing of human rights; good governance and promotion of the social dialogue.

Specific objectives

- Increasing the response capacity of the legal and policing system and judicial cooperation between the two, in particular at local level, in line with national policy.
- Improving the capacity of the State to strengthening its dialogue with the Colombian population in matters of human rights and of citizen participation.
- Contributing to the development of social dialogue, in particular between employees and employers.

Type of activities

- Helping the State to apply the specific recommendations of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Supporting transitional justice and/or restoration and reconciliation initiatives.
- Building state capacity in the areas of investigation, legal examination and judgement.
- Supporting activities between civil society and the State to promote a culture of legality, public participation and good governance.
- Supporting activities promoting a culture of social dialogue.
- Supporting the implementation of key measures as regards prevention and protection (for trade unionists, human rights advocates, journalists etc).
- Building institutional capacity in the area of assistance to vulnerable population groups.
- Promoting the fight against corruption through measures which encourage transparency in the administration of public assets.

Indicators

- Clear-up rate for serious offences, including those involving human rights violations.
- Reduction in the length of judicial proceedings or ensuring that such proceedings remain within the limits set by law.
- Better institutional treatment of victims of human rights violations.
- Improvement in the quality of services to victims.
- Fall in corruption indicators (official sources and civil society).
- Broader scope of care for vulnerable persons/groups.
- Existence and effective operation of consultation mechanisms and social dialogue, both bipartite and tripartite.
- Effective application of consultation mechanisms between trade-union and employers' organisations.
- Development, dissemination and application of public policies focused on vulnerable groups.

The activities in the field of human rights and good governance financed under non-programmable lines during the 2001-2006 programming period afforded an excellent complementarity of approach with the activities financed under programmable aid. This should continue in the future.

6.3. Productivity, competitiveness and trade: 10% of the NIP

(DAC code 331: Trade)

In the context of globalisation and the trend towards open economies, the alternative for developing countries and average income countries will be to compete with products with greater added value. All actions will have to be implemented on the basis of criteria which generate capacities that comply with the quality and regulatory standards required by national and international markets (especially the European market). EC support will also take the form of backing for initiatives designed to promote Colombia's integration into the Andean region. The programme to be implemented will be drawn up on the basis of a study evaluating trade-related needs which should be conducted in the course of 2006.

Overall objective: Increasing the country's capacity to integrate into a global economy.

Specific objectives

- Increasing the competitiveness and capacities of economic operators.
- Helping to market goods produced in Colombia nationally and internationally.
- Providing outlets for products emanating from alternative development areas where production projects are set up to combat illicit crops.

Type of activities

- Supporting SMEs by promoting associations of companies, innovation, technological development and technology transfers.
- Consolidating the position of local brands on traditional and alternative markets (fair trade, green markets) as a way of supporting local development.
- Technical assistance as regards trade and dissemination of good practices.
- Export promotion.

Indicators

- Number of commercial alliances, territorial pacts and other forms of association generated.
- Increase in formal economic activity in areas where action is taken.
- Number of consolidated chains of production with added value which are linked to markets.
- Increase in the number of Colombian companies complying with European market requirements.
- Number of formalised national brands occupying a position on national and international markets.
- Increase in imports.

As additional bilateral cooperation measures, EU/Latin America and GSP + instruments and programmes are essential for an integral approach and in particular for full compliance with international labour law conventions.

The European Commission will ensure that monitoring and evaluation systems enabling measures to be appraised and adjusted in the course of implementation are set up within projects. External evaluations may also be conducted for the same purpose.

6.4. Planned timetable of implementation

NIP 1: 65% of the total amount allocated to Colombia

NIP 2: 35% of the total amount allocated to Colombia

Sector 1: 70% of NIP 1;

Sector 2: 20% of NIP 1;

Sector 3: 10% of NIP 1

NIP I					NIP II
		2007	2008	2009	2010
Sector 1	70%		50%		50%
Sector 2	20%	35%		65%	
Sector 3	10%	70%			30%

ANNEXES

- (1) Map of Colombia
- (2) Colombia in brief
- (3) Basic data on Colombia
- (4) Cartagena Declaration, 2005
- (5) London Declaration, 2003
- (6) Excerpt from the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Colombia in 2005
- (7) Excerpts from the Declaration of the Chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva
- (8) Country environmental profile
- (9) Migration profile
- (10) Donor matrix
- (11) European Commission Cooperation in Colombia 2001-2006
- (12) Measures in favour of uprooted people funded in Colombia under Regulation 2130/2001 on operations to aid uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing countries, which expires in December 2006.
- (13) Horizontal programmes
- (14) Drafting of strategy paper for Colombia

CARTE DE COLOMBIE



Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

COLOMBIA AT A GLANCE

Flag:	
Country profile:	Republic of Colombia National name: República de Colombia
Area:	1,138,910 sq km
Population:	42,954,279 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 20.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 21.0/1000; life expectancy: 71.7; density per sq mi: 98
Language:	Spanish
Administrative Capital:	Santafé de Bogotá, Other large cities: Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cartagena,
Ethnicity/race:	mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%, Amerindian 1%
Religion:	Roman Catholic 90%
Head of state:	President: Alvaro Uribe Velez (2002, reelected in 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
Legislative branch:	bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado (102 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de Representantes (166 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
Literacy rate:	94%
Natural resources:	petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower.
Unemployment:	13.6%.
Major trading partners:	U.S., EU, Venezuela, Ecuador, , Mexico, Japan, Brazil, China

Sources: World Bank: Global Data Information System, UN Statistics Division – Common Database, Information Please® Database; Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Andean Community web

(all data 2004 unless specified)

COLOMBIA DATA PROFILE

1. Selected social indicators**1.1 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1994	1997	2000	2003
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
<u>Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%</u>	..	..	..	2.7	..
<u>Population below \$1 a day (%)</u>	2.8	3.1	14.5	8.2	..
<u>Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)</u>	..	..	13.0	..	13.0
<u>Poverty gap ratio at \$1 a day (incidence x depth of poverty)</u>	0.8	0.5	8.8	2.2	..
<u>Poverty headcount, national (% of population)</u>	..	60.0	..	64.0	..
<u>Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age)</u>	10.1	8.4	..	6.7	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
<u>Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)</u>	68.1	..	86.6	88.5	87.4
<u>Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)</u>	71.0	80.0	90.0	91.0	88.0
<u>Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</u>	62.1	..	63.4	60.9	..
<u>Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)</u>	..	..	..	..	97.6
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
<u>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)</u>	5.0	..	12.0	12.0	12.0
<u>Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)</u>	114.0	..	102.7	103.7	103.7
<u>Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)</u>	..	..	..	..	101.7
<u>Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)</u>	42.6	43.6	46.1	48.8	48.8
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
<u>Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)</u>	82.0	87.0	75.0	75.0	92.0
<u>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</u>	30.0	24.0	..	20.0	18.0
<u>Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)</u>	36.0	29.0	..	24.0	21.0
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
<u>Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)</u>	81.8	85.6	..	86.4	..
<u>Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)</u>	..	..	..	130.0	..

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
<u>Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)</u>	66.1	72.2	..	76.9	..
<u>Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)</u>	57.5	55.8	54.6	53.5	52.3
<u>Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS</u>	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49)</u>	..	..	..	0.5	0.7
<u>Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)</u>	..	..	..	83.0	7.3
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
<u>Access to an improved water source (% of population)</u>	92.0	..	..	..	92.0
<u>Access to improved sanitation (% of population)</u>	82.0	..	..	..	86.0
<u>Access to secure tenure (% of population)</u>	..	..	..	..	..
<u>CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)</u>	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	..
<u>Forest area (% of total land area)</u>	49.6	..	..	47.8	..
<u>GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)</u>	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.3	10.0
<u>Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)</u>	..	..	..	..	10.2
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
<u>Aid per capita (current US\$)</u>	2.6	2.1	4.9	4.4	18.0
<u>Debt service (% of exports)</u>	69	58	36	41	69
<u>Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)</u>	69.1	95.1	166.2	223.3	320.6
<u>Internet users (per 1,000 people)</u>	..	1.0	5.2	20.7	52.5
<u>Personal computers (per 1,000 people)</u>	..	13.2	30.3	35.4	49.3
<u>Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)</u>	31.4	21.0	28.3	40.7	..
<u>Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)</u>	23.4	11.9	20.7	31.9	..
<u>Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)</u>	27.1	16.2	24.2	36.3	..
Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2005 (figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified)					

1.2 Others

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003
Human Development Index *	0,708	0,727	0,752	0,773	0,785 Colombia ranked 69 in the total of 177 countries included in the HDR
Gender-related Development Index **	-	-	-	-	0,780 Colombia ranked 55 in the total of 177 countries included in the HDR

Source: UN Human Development Report 2005

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

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

2. Selected economic, finance and trade indicators

2.1 Economic and finance indicators

	2000	2003	2004
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$)	86.8 billion	81.7 billion	90.6 billion
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2,050.0	1,830.0	2,000.0
GDP (current \$)	83.8 billion	80.0 billion	97.4 billion
GDP growth (annual %)	2.9	4.0	4.0
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth)	12.1	8.2	7.0
Inflation rate (%)*		7,1	5,9
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP)	14.0	12.3	12.6
Value added in industry (% of GDP)	30.3	29.4	0.0
Value added in services (% of GDP)	55.6	58.3	87.4
Foreign direct investment, net inflows in reporting country (current US\$)	2.4 billion	1.7 billion	..
Present value of debt (current US\$)	33.5 billion	36.3 billion	..
Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	27.8	43.7	..
Short-term debt outstanding (current US\$)	2.9 billion	3.6 billion	..

Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators database, August 2005

*Source: MFI, delivered by DG Trade website

2.2 Trade indicators

	2000	2003	2004
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	21.5	21.4	19.1
Total exports (US\$ millions)		12,812	16,216
Coffee		806	950
Petroleum		3,383	4,180
Manufactures		4,801	6,413
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	19.4	22.5	21.2
Total imports (US\$ millions)		12,792	15,324
Food		1,417	1,554
Fuel and energy		239	262
Capital goods		3,671	4,110
Trade in goods as a share of GDP (%)	29.3	33.8	..
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	7.7	6.5	..
Rank of Columbia as an EU's trade partner*			
Total			48
Imports from Columbia			44
Exports to Columbia			52

Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators database, August 2005

*Source: EUROSTAT 2005

2.3 EU-Colombia Trade indicators

2.3.1 European Union, trade with Colombia (in Mio euro)

Year	Imports	Yearly % change	Share of total EU imports	Exports	Yearly % change	Share of total EU exports	Balance	Imports + Exports
2000	2 424		0.24	1 944		0.23	-480	4 368
2001	2 480	2.3	0.25	2 158	11.0	0.24	-322	4 638
2002	2 416	-2.6	0.26	1 890	-12.4	0.21	-526	4 306
2003	2 367	-2.0	0.25	2 035	7.6	0.23	-332	4 402
2004	2 957	24.9	0.29	1 927	-5.3	0.20	-1 030	4 884
3m 2004	693		0.29	468		0.21	-225	1 161
3m 2005	725	4.7	0.28	499	6.6	0.21	-226	1 224
Average annual growth		5.1			-0.2			2.8

Source: EUROSTAT 2005

2.3.2 Colombia, trade with European Union (in Mio euro)

Year	Imports	Yearly % change	EU Share of total imports	Exports	Yearly % change	EU Share of total exports	Balance	Imports + Exports
2000	2 141		17.62	1 986		13.94	-154	4 127
2001	2 505	17.0	17.73	1 950	-1.8	14.22	-554	4 455
2002	1 973	-21.2	14.89	1 749	-10.3	13.72	-224	3 722
2003	1 951	-1.1	16.09	1 682	-3.8	14.59	-268	3 633
2004	2 102	7.7	16.73	2 750	63.5	20.49	649	4 852
Average annual growth		-0.5			8.5			4.1

Source: IMF

2.3.3 Colombia's Trade balance with main partners (2004)

The major import partners			The major export partners			The major trade partners		
Partners	Mio euro	%	Partners	Mio euro	%	Partners	Mio euro	%
World	12 561	100.0	World	13 420	100.0	World	25 982	100.0
1 USA	3 885	30.9	1 USA	5 510	41.1	1 USA	9 395	36.2
2 EU	2 102	16.7	2 EU	2 750	20.5	2 EU	4 852	18.7
3 Venezuela	732	5.8	3 Ecuador	784	5.8	3 Venezuela	1 374	5.3
4 Brazil	657	5.2	4 Venezuela	641	4.8	4 Ecuador	1 134	4.4
5 Japan	655	5.2	5 Peru	405	3.0	5 Mexico	997	3.8
6 Mexico	636	5.1	6 Mexico	361	2.7	6 Japan	866	3.3
7 China	538	4.3	7 Dominican Republi	345	2.6	7 Brazil	751	2.9
8 Ecuador	350	2.8	8 Canada	257	1.9	8 China	666	2.6
9 Korea	289	2.3	9 Japan	212	1.6	9 Peru	599	2.3
10 Chile	273	2.2	10 Chile	209	1.6	10 Canada	524	2.0
11 Canada	267	2.1	11 Costa Rica	195	1.5	11 Chile	482	1.9
12 Argentina	220	1.7	12 Panama	172	1.3	12 Korea	365	1.4
13 Peru	193	1.5	13 China	128	1.0	13 Dominican Republ	347	1.3
14 Bolivia	170	1.3	14 Switzerland	115	0.9	14 Switzerland	281	1.1
15 Switzerland	166	1.3	15 Trinidad Tobago	99	0.7	15 Argentina	239	0.9
16 India	96	0.8	16 Brazil	93	0.7	16 Costa Rica	211	0.8
17 Hong Kong	81	0.6	17 Guatemala	92	0.7	17 Bolivia	206	0.8
18 Israel	76	0.6	18 Israel	89	0.7	18 Panama	190	0.7
19 Thailand	63	0.5	19 Korea	76	0.6	19 Israel	164	0.6
20 Indonesia	59	0.5	20 Turkey	70	0.5	20 Trinidad Tobago	128	0.5

Source: IMF

2.3.4 European Union, Imports from Colombia by product grouping (Mio euro)

SITC Rev.3 Product Groups	2000	%	2002	%	2004	%
TOTAL	2 424	100.0	2 416	100.0	2 957	100.0
Primary Products	2 022	83.4	1 999	82.7	2 325	78.6
<i>of which:</i>						
Agricultural prod.	1 263	52.1	1 150	47.6	1 147	38.8
Energy	753	31.0	830	34.3	1 142	38.6
Manuf. Products	394	16.3	407	16.8	611	20.7
<i>of which:</i>						
Machinery	17	0.7	34	1.4	15	0.5
Transport equipm	15	0.6	9	0.4	166	5.6
<i>of which:</i>						
Automotive prod.	1	0.0		0.0		0.0
Chemicals	27	1.1	30	1.2	37	1.3
Textiles and cloth.	55	2.3	55	2.3	43	1.4

Source: EUROSTAT 2005

2.3.5 European Union, Exports to Colombia by product grouping (Mio euro)

SITC Rev.3 Product Groups	2000	%	2002	%	2004	%
TOTAL	1 944	100.0	1 890	100.0	1 927	100.0
Primary Products	165	8.5	150	7.9	140	7.3
<i>of which:</i>						
Agricultural prod.	137	7.1	119	6.3	108	5.6
Energy	3	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.3
Manuf. Products	1 702	87.6	1 672	88.5	1 629	84.5
<i>of which:</i>						
Machinery	512	26.3	490	25.9	628	32.6
Transport equipm	147	7.5	150	8.0	129	6.7
<i>of which:</i>						
Automotive prod.	94	4.9	129	6.8	100	5.2
Chemicals	556	28.6	559	29.6	492	25.5
Textiles and cloth.	68	3.5	69	3.6	44	2.3

Source: EUROSTAT 2005

CARTAGENA DECLARATION, FEBRUARY 2005

1. On 3 – 4 February 2005, the second meeting of the international Coordination and Cooperation Board for Colombia took place in Cartagena de Indias to continue the policies and cooperation dialogue initiated in London on 10 July.
2. The meeting was convened by the President of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Álvaro Uribe Vélez, and was attended by high-level representatives of the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, United States of America, Japan, México, Norway, Switzerland, The European Union and its member countries, together with representatives of the European Commission, the United Nations system, the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the Inter-American Development Bank, The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Colombian Government.
3. The President and the Vice President of Colombia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, the High Commissioner for Peace, the Director of the National Planning Department and the Presidential Counsellor for Social Action participated on behalf of Colombia, submitting reports on the progress of government policies, the peace process, human rights and the National Strategy for International Cooperation.
4. The attending government representatives, members of the G-24, reaffirming the London Declaration, highlighted the importance of the processes started therein. In addition, they acknowledge the efforts made, the mechanisms established, such as the Follow-up Commission, and the achievements attained by the Government of Colombia in relation to the aforementioned Declaration.

The participants favorably received the points of view put forth by civil society as an important contribution to building a dialogue conducive to peace.

5. They reaffirmed their support of the Colombian Government in its efforts to improve the well-being and the security of all citizens, and in the fight against terrorism and illegal drugs. They acknowledge the progress being made within a democratic context by improving governance and promoting institutional presence and law enforcement to ensure respect for the law and human rights throughout the country and for International Humanitarian Law, where applicable.
6. They supported and acknowledge the efforts and progress being made in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the situation of internal violence stemming from the conflict with illegal armed groups, highlighting the work undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Catholic Church, the Government of Mexico and other countries.
7. They demanded that illegal armed groups commit to a cease fire and a meaningful peace process, show respect for International Humanitarian Law and the rights to which Colombians are entitled, stop attacks on civilian population, recruitment of minors and extortion, halt the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and immediately free all *kidnapped persons*. In this context, they underscored the benefits that a humanitarian agreement could bring, taking into account the rule of law and International Humanitarian Law.
8. They highlighted the importance and relevance of the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion processes that have been taking place. They stressed the need to complement the current legal framework with legislation that would fulfil the principles of truth, justice and reparation thus permitting further support for such processes.

9. They highlighted the progress made and the willingness of the Government and state institutions to work towards implementing the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and encouraged them to continue with their efforts in order to obtain results as soon as possible. In this sense, they stressed the importance of the Government's initiative to develop a National Action Plan for Human Rights and its intention to reach an agreement in this respect with broad sectors of Colombian society, so as to help build an environment that favors peaceful coexistence, justice and reconstruction of the social fabric. They took note of the recent changes made in the judicial system to strengthen justice and the fight against impunity.
10. Acknowledging the achievements attained, they encouraged the Government to continue to strengthen its presence throughout the country, stressing the need to reinforce existing measures to guarantee the right to life and freedom of expression for union members, journalists, human rights defenders and leaders of civil society in their legitimate and important work, urging it to firmly maintain this commitment. They made a vigorous appeal to illegal armed groups to respect these rights.
11. They reiterated their demand that illegal armed groups comply with the recommendation issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia.
12. They congratulated the Colombian Government for the recent destruction of mines stockpiled by the Armed Forces, in compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and their Destruction. They acknowledge this measure as an additional expression of Colombia's commitment to the consolidation of International Humanitarian Law. They demanded that illegal armed groups immediately cease the production and use of anti-personnel mines.
13. They acknowledge the efforts of the Government and encouraged that they be continued in order to improve the serious conditions facing the vulnerable population, particularly those of the internally displaced, indigenous communities and Afro-Colombians. They expressed the need to strengthen attention to this worrying humanitarian situation. In this sense, they supported efforts that seek long-lasting solutions, such as the National Plan for Integral Attention to the Displaced Population and the Humanitarian Action Plan, on which an agreement is still pending.
14. They highlighted the importance of the discussion process aimed at establishing the International Cooperation Strategy, in which national public entities, the international community and the civil society have participated actively. At the same time, they welcomed the Colombian Government's willingness to provide space for democratic participation and encouraged it to continue working in this direction.
15. They assumed a commitment to continue to support the International Cooperation Strategy in a decisive and concrete manner, pursuant to the priorities established in the six thematic blocs: "Forest; Return to Civility; Productive and Alternative Development and Peace Programs; Forced Displacement and Humanitarian Assistance". In this context they acknowledged the Governments' commitment to the Millennium Goals.
16. They stressed the support provided by the international community and the importance of dialogue and cooperation between the Government of Colombia and civil society in all its diversity, including the private sector. They reaffirmed their commitment to the Government to continue working in a coordinated manner, with the participation of civil society and relevant international bodies, within the framework of the London Process.

LONDON DECLARATION, JULY 10, 2003**LONDON MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR COLOMBIA**

Senior representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America and of the European Commission, the UN and agencies, the Andean Development Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank, IMF and World Bank met in London on 10 July to discuss the situation in Colombia. All Government representatives present reaffirmed their strong political support for the Colombian Government in its efforts to address threats to democracy, terrorism, illegal drugs, human rights and international humanitarian law violations and the serious humanitarian crisis.

The meeting was opened by Bill Rammell MP, Minister responsible for relations with Latin America in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Vice President and the Foreign Minister of Colombia attended the meeting and set out their Government's strategy and vision for the future.

The meeting welcomed and acknowledged the views of civil society which were presented by ABColombia and a representative of Colombian civil society.

All Government representatives present expressed their full support for the democratically elected Colombian Government and for all efforts to develop the fully functioning institutions of a democratic state throughout its territory, based on respect for human rights and international humanitarian law and the welfare and safety of all citizens, and to reform the country's institutions. They expressed their support for the Colombian Government in its fight against conflict-related violence and illegal drug production and trafficking, underlining the need in so doing to respect the rule of law, human rights and, when applicable, international humanitarian law.

They welcomed President Uribe's commitment to seek a negotiated solution to the internal conflict in Colombia including through direct engagement with those illegal armed groups prepared to negotiate a peace agreement. They underlined the importance of the contribution of the UN. They offered their full continuing support to the good offices of the UN Secretary-General, and thanked the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Colombia for his contribution.

They expressed their willingness to provide practical help to the Colombian Government and the UN in peace efforts. They called upon all the illegal armed groups to agree to a ceasefire and to enter a serious negotiating process to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. They condemned all violent acts against the civilian population and elected representatives and called for the release of kidnap victims, and the halting of narcotics trafficking.

They expressed deep concern about the humanitarian crisis in Colombia, particularly the plight of internally displaced persons, as well as the grave human rights and international humanitarian law situation. They voiced their strong support for the work undertaken by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia. They noted with satisfaction the Colombian Government's pledge to implement the recommendations made by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. They urged the Colombian Government to implement these recommendations promptly and to take effective action against impunity and collusion especially with paramilitary groups.

They welcomed the efforts of President Uribe to reform Colombian institutions in order to develop a fully functioning democratic state throughout its territory, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, the safety and welfare of its citizens, social and economic reform and

sustainable economic development. They emphasised the importance of such measures, especially in rural areas that have borne the brunt of the conflict, in helping to achieve a peaceful solution. They noted the significant role which the private sector could play in meeting some of these challenges.

They welcomed the Colombian Government's statement that they recognised and supported the role of civil society and Non Governmental Organisations as important stakeholders in carrying out reform, implementing development programmes and defending human rights and moving towards a negotiated settlement of the internal armed conflict. They further welcomed and underlined the importance of the Colombian Government's pledge to protect civil society leaders, including of trade unions, who have suffered threats against themselves and their families.

Finally, they agreed to review and refocus their cooperation programmes with particular emphasis on contributing to the strengthening of state institutions, the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis, the protection of human rights, environmental activities and the development of alternatives to drug production. Having taken careful note of the Colombian Government's priorities in these areas, they agreed to consider how to make their cooperation programmes more effective in the light of the current situation in Colombia, with a view to a donors' co-ordination conference to be organised by the Inter-American Development Bank at a date convenient to the Colombian Government and the donor community.

**Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
on the situation of human rights in Colombia for 2005**

Summary

This report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Colombia covers 2005 and is in response to the request formulated by the Commission on Human Rights during its 61st period of sessions.

National context and evolution of the internal armed conflict

During 2005, the panorama of the country revolved around debates over important regulations and the impact of the internal armed conflict. Other prominent issues were the notable influence of paramilitaries and the process of negotiation and demobilization of these groups. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was also widely discussed. The Constitution was amended to permit the possibility of immediate re-election of the President. The Constitutional Court declared that amendment and the law for electoral guarantees to be in accordance with the Constitution. The adoption in June of Law 975 of 2005, the "Justice and Peace" Law, made it the applicable legal framework for demobilized persons responsible for grave crimes. The evolution of the conflict was characterized by the continuance of the offensive of the security forces against the rearguard of the guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-Popular Army (FARC-EP), as well as the persistence of attacks against the civilian population by the illegal armed groups. Demobilization of paramilitary groups continued, with some interruptions. No substantive advances were observed regarding freeing persons held by the FARC-EP, in spite of diverse national and international efforts. In the second half of the year, the process of dialogue with the guerrillas of the National Liberation Army (ELN) was activated, which provided for a meeting outside of the country between the Government and leaders of the ELN, in December. Drug trafficking, kidnapping, extortion and contraband gasoline continued to be the main sources of financing for the illegal groups. The High Commissioner visited Colombia in May and met with authorities and representatives of civil society. The UN Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances visited the country in July.

Situation of human rights and international humanitarian law

The human rights situation was characterized by a series of grave violations linked to civil and political rights and by unresolved challenges in terms of economic, social and cultural rights. Official statistics continued to be unable to adequately reflect this situation and lacked a comprehensive gender focus. The existence of a pattern of extrajudicial executions and forced disappearances was observed, associated with violations linked to the administration of justice and to impunity. Arbitrary detentions, torture and cruel and inhuman or degrading treatment were also recorded, along with attacks on freedom of expression. These violations are not part of a deliberate State policy at the highest levels, but a lack of acknowledgement by the authorities of these violations, and the insufficiency of corrective actions, constituted obstacles to their being surmounted. Human rights violations due to action or omission by public servants in conduct perpetrated by paramilitaries continued to exist. The situation of poverty, which affects more than half of all Colombians, particularly ethnic groups, women and children, shows high levels of inequity, reflected in lack of access and enjoyment of the rights to education, health services, employment and housing, among others.

The persistence of grave breaches committed by illegal armed groups, particularly the FARC-EP and the paramilitaries of the Unified Self-Defence of Colombia (AUC) was observed. Through their actions, they failed to respect humanitarian norms and attacked the civilian population. The guerrillas, particularly those of the FARC-EP and to a lesser extent the ELN, continued to commit homicides, massacres, acts of terrorism, threats and attacks on the civilian population, hostage-taking, use of antipersonnel mines, recruitment of boys and girls and attacks on the

medical mission. The paramilitaries repeatedly violated their commitment to a cessation of hostilities and persisted in committing homicides, threats and attacks against the civilian population, hostage-taking, torture and humiliating and degrading treatment, forced displacements, recruitment of boys and girls and acts of sexual violence. Breaches of the principle of distinction, among others, stemming from the use of children as informants and in other military activities, were attributed to members of the security forces, particularly the army, along with the use of schools and civilian dwellings, as well as acts of sexual violence.

Challenges posed by the demobilization and its legal framework

Colombia faced challenges in 2005 in the area of the Rule of Law, peace, justice and the fight against impunity. Since late 2003, more than 11,100 persons were recorded as having been collectively demobilized from paramilitary groups. Law 782 of 2002, and its Decree 128, were followed by the "Justice and Peace" Law as the applicable legal framework for demobilization. This law provides legal benefits for demobilized persons to whom the previous law cannot be applied because they are responsible for serious human rights violations or breaches of international humanitarian law. In spite of its references to the rights to truth, justice and reparation for the victims, the norms of the law do not succeed in being compatible with international principles. It was also observed that, due to institutional weaknesses of the justice system and provisions of the new law, regulations permitting benefits that include pardons are being applied to the great majority of demobilized persons. At the same time, the norms do not address the problem relating to the State's responsibility in a number of crimes by paramilitaries due to action or omission by State agents. These observations demonstrate the difficulties involved in terms of avoiding impunity. No mechanisms have been provided to guarantee dismantling of illegal structures. Paramilitarism continues to have a strong influence in various regions of the country, controlling political, economic and social dimensions of society. Non-fulfilment of the cessation of hostilities was recorded, along with recruitment of new members and the setting-up of new groups.

Situations of especially vulnerable groups

A number of especially vulnerable groups were affected by violent actions on the part of illegal armed groups in the context of the internal armed conflict, as well as by violations of their fundamental rights and liberties. Certain policies and the behaviour of certain public servants also affected the situation of these groups. These include human rights defenders, members of women's and victims' organizations, community leaders and displaced persons and trade unionists. Also, communities at risk, such as displaced and blockaded communities along with indigenous people and Afro-Colombians and other ethnic minorities, were particularly affected and were the victims of violations and breaches. Given their special vulnerability, children, women, sexual minorities, journalists, members and leaders of political parties, conscientious objectors, detained persons, hostages and disappeared persons along with local authorities and employees of the justice system are added to the above-mentioned groups. The subject is developed in Annex IV.

Public policies and implementation of the recommendations

The Office in Colombia continued to encourage implementation of the recommendations of the High Commissioner. Certain State institutions made greater efforts to advance in this process, whereas others did not take timely, pertinent and consistent measures. At the end of the year, the picture of implementation was varied and the overall process less expeditious than desired. In the field of prevention and protection, certain positive measures were taken, such as the adoption of protocols to regulate certain processes of the Inter-Institutional Early Warning Committee (CIAT) and an increase in the budget for the protection programmes of the Ministry of the Interior. However, weaknesses continue to exist in the operational field in terms of adoption and follow-up on alerts, as well as due to lateness and inefficiency in evaluating risks. The issuance of a directive on respect for the individual and collective work of human rights defenders has not adequately satisfied the recommendation to sanction non-fulfilment of presidential directives in

this field. No concrete advances were observed regarding review of the intelligence files. Certain measures were adopted aimed at 2 of the 12 indigenous communities at risk of extinction included in the recommendations. Significant efforts were observed to address the requirements of the Constitutional Court with regard to proper attention for displaced persons, although further progress continues to be needed.

The illegal armed groups continued to openly disregard the recommendations of the High Commissioner. The security forces, in their operations, have on occasion ignored humanitarian principles of distinction, limitation and proportionality.

Emphasis is placed on the adoption of certain norms, the ratification of international treaties and progress in drawing up a Plan for Education in Human Rights. Regarding the National Action Plan on Human Rights, progress was less than had been hoped for. The same was observed with respect to recommendations addressed to the Minister of the Interior and Justice and the National Institute of Prisons and Penitentiaries. In the field of impunity, the Attorney-General's Office and the Procurator-General's Office adopted certain actions. The low number of sentences, limited effectiveness of investigations into the responsibility of public servants and the inappropriate assumption of cases by the military criminal justice system continue to be a source of concern. In November, the Office signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Defence to study progress in teaching human rights and international humanitarian law in a comprehensive, systematic and operational manner. There was little progress in sanctioning links between public servants and paramilitaries and effectively dismantling paramilitarism. Generalized poverty and inequity continued to be the main challenges in the field of social and economic policies. There was no progress in drawing up an adequate statistical system on human rights and international humanitarian law.

Recommendations

In accordance with the Statement of the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights from April 2005, the High Commissioner underlines the importance of implementing the recommendations that she has addressed to national authorities of the three branches of the State and the control bodies responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, to sectors of civil society, the international community, and the illegal armed groups. The complete text of the recommendations is included in Annex I.

The High Commissioner encourages the national authorities to pay special attention to six of the recommendations. She continues to formulate, with special emphasis, important demands addressed to the armed illegal groups. The High Commissioner also considers it vital that the country overcome the internal armed conflict by way of dialogue and negotiations that from the outset prioritize the respect for international humanitarian law and human rights.

The High Commissioner is firmly convinced that the situation of human rights and international humanitarian law would show tangible improvement if the recommendations are applied in a consistent and comprehensive manner. Certain advances achieved during 2005 should encourage further efforts during 2006 and beyond. The High Commissioner recommends that the present mandate of her Office in Colombia be extended well in advance of October 2006.

**UN Human Rights Commission's Chairperson Statement
on the situation of Human Rights in Colombia**

21 April 2005

Extracts :

1. The Commission on Human Rights strongly supports the activities of the Office in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, whose mandate was extended in September 2002 at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Colombia for a four year period until October 2006. This Office plays an important role in the work against ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Colombia, through monitoring, advice, technical cooperation, and information and promotional activities. The Commission welcomes the proposed visit to Colombia in May 2005 of the High Commissioner, Ms Louise Arbour, at the invitation of the Government of Colombia.

3. The Commission highlights the efforts of the Government and State Institutions to work in the implementation of the recommendations of the High Commissioner and recognises the progress made so far.

5. The Commission express grave concerns at the situation of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular with regards to vulnerable groups.The Commission recognises the efforts of the Government of Colombia to strengthen respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and takes note of the efforts of State Institutions to investigate violations of human rights. The Commission also notes that, in 2004, illegal armed groups were responsible for a vast majority of the breaches of international humanitarian law and criminal acts.

6. The Commission urges that dialogue and negotiations be pursued between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups, aimed at overcoming the situation of violence stemming from the conflict with illegal armed groups and at reaching a lasting peace. The Commission emphasizes the importance of truth, justice and reparation in a comprehensive peace strategy that should lead to reconciliation and lasting peace.

8. The Commission reaffirms its support for the London Declaration of 10 July 2003 and its recommendations, as well as the Cartagena Declaration adopted on 3 February 2005.... The Commission welcomes the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in a constructive dialogue with civil society, and the recognition of the important role of civil society.

11. The Commission is concerned about continuing cases of problems relating to access to justice, judicial independence and impartiality, judicial guarantees and presumption of innocence. The Commission appeals to the Government of Colombia increasingly to address the issue of impunity and to take action to improve the capacity and effectiveness of the judicial system. In this context the Commission acknowledges the adoption of a new oral procedure that expedites criminal processes. The Commission underlines the important role of the Constitutional Court, in the defence of human rights – civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights – democracy and rule of law. The Commission also notes the work of the Office of the Ombudsman and other State institutions in the defence of human rights.

14. The Commission encourages the Government of Colombia to further develop, according to international parameters, its statistical system in order to cover adequately violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law, by making use of the advice of the Office of the High Commissioner.

16. The Commission reiterates the need for all security measures taken under the Democratic Security Policy to comply with the obligations of Colombia under international law and international humanitarian law. The Commission takes into account that controls for detention

procedures and the right of habeas corpus exist in Colombia. However, it also expresses its gravest concerns at reports of extrajudicial executions attributed to members of the security forces or other public servants and at reports of arrests and mass searches carried out without appropriate legal foundations and the practice of individual or massive arrests as well as individual or mass detentions. It also expresses grave concern at reports of widespread use of torture and continuing enforced disappearances. The Commission acknowledges that the Government submits such reports to competent authorities for investigation.

18. The Commission expresses grave concern at reports that members of the security forces were responsible for breaches of international humanitarian law. The Commission expresses serious concern at reports of cases of support, collusion or complicity on the part of state agents with paramilitary groups, and encourages the Government of Colombia to strengthen its policies to sever all links between paramilitary groups and civil servants at regional and national levels in administrations and institutions and takes note of the increasing number of investigations taken by the State. It calls upon the Government of Colombia to increase its efforts to investigate such reports and to prosecute the personnel concerned under civil law and calls on the Government to make full use of the legal powers at its disposal to ensure that measures of suspension are taken when the investigation reveals significant evidence of collusion with the paramilitary forces.

21. The Commission condemns all breaches of international humanitarian law in Colombia and calls on all parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law, including humanitarian principles of distinction, limitation, proportionality and immunity of the civilian population.

23. The Commission strongly condemns continuous breaches by the paramilitary groups of the cessation of hostilities, and the fact that all illegal armed groups continue to use violent means and to commit serious and numerous breaches such as attacks on civilian population, indiscriminate attacks, homicides, massacres, hostage-taking, or forced displacements, recruitment of minors and violence against women and girls.

28. The Commission firmly condemns the practice of kidnapping, whether for political or economic reasons. The Commission expresses deep concern at the still high number of kidnapped persons and deplores the consequences that kidnappings have on victims, their families and society as a whole. The Commission urges the immediate and unconditional release of all the kidnapped persons. In this context, the Commission emphasises the importance of reaching a humanitarian agreement that can lead to the rapid release of those kidnapped and to ending the practice of kidnapping. The Commission also condemns the fact that illegal armed groups continue to fund their activities through kidnapping, and through involvement in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs.

30. The Commission deplores that human rights defenders, including trade unionists, women's, organisations, social leaders, as well as journalists, opinion makers and local officials including, members of political parties, community leaders, judicial officers and business people continue to be particularly affected by the armed conflict, and to be the victims of homicides and threats by the illegal armed groups. The Commission encourages the Government to ensure that the programmes for the protection of human rights defenders and other vulnerable groups are comprehensive and effective. Reaffirming its particular concerns regarding the climate of hostility existing around the work of human rights defenders, the Commission also encourages the Government to ensure that all public servants at all levels show due respect to the individual and collective work carried out by human rights defenders. The Commission calls upon the Government to ensure that no public statements are made that may endanger their lives, integrity and security.

32. The Commission remains deeply concerned by the still extremely high numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and urges the illegal armed groups to refrain from actions which give rise to displacements. It recognises the downward trend in the number of newly displaced persons, noting however that the total number of newly displaced increased.

33. The Commission deplores the continued violence against indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. The Commission also expresses grave concern at the situation of the indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities that are being subjected to confinement.

34. The Commission further condemns ongoing violations of the economic, social and cultural rights of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous communities, and urges all actors to respect their special cultural status. It appeals to all illegal armed groups to respect the identity and integrity of these minorities and indigenous communities. Supporting the efforts of the Government of Colombia to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous communities, the Commission calls upon the Government of Colombia to increase its efforts to alleviate extreme poverty in regions with great concentration of minorities and indigenous communities. The Commission encourages the Government to take special and urgent measures to defend indigenous communities at risk of extinction and to prevent their forced displacement.

37. The Commission stresses the need to further address poverty, exclusion, social injustice and the gap in wealth distribution. The Commission supports the efforts of the Government of Colombia to address extreme poverty, illiteracy and unemployment and to guarantee access to health education and housing and encourages the Government to adopt a gender perspective in the formation of policies in these areas. The Commission is encouraged by the reduction of the unemployment rate.

PERFIL MEDIO AMBIENTAL PARA COLOMBIA

CSP 2007-2013

Colombia cuenta con 1.141.748 km² de territorio continental y 988.000 km² de territorio marino. Posee el 10% de biodiversidad mundial y el 56% del territorio continental está cubierto de bosques naturales³⁸. Cuenta con una amplia oferta ambiental en recursos forestales, hídricos y multiplicidad de coberturas y usos del territorio en cinco grandes regiones naturales (Choco, amazonía, Orinoquía, Andes y Caribe/zonas insulares).

Los retos:

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

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

Durante los últimos 8 años la tasa de deforestación promedio ha alcanzado cerca de 220.000 has/año³⁹, para un total de 1.7 millones de hectáreas destruidas. La explotación ilegal de maderas, la ampliación de la frontera agrícola y la producción de cultivos de uso ilícito son algunas de las causas. Sin embargo, la extrema pobreza subyace como la causa fundamental en la degradación de los ecosistemas.

El potencial de la biodiversidad para generar desarrollo y erradicar la pobreza, solo será visible si la población local se beneficia de la conservación y uso sostenible de los servicios y bienes generados a partir de los recursos biológicos. Las líneas “Medio Ambiente y Bosques Tropicales (21 02 05) y Co-financiación a ONG’s (21 02 13), así como el programa INCO DEV, deberán estar especialmente focalizadas en este sector.

2) Gestión sostenible de Agro ecosistemas: La zona andina de Colombia abarca cerca del 25% de la extensión del territorio continental y concentra el 70% de los habitantes del país (25 millones de personas). La presión producida sobre los ecosistemas y los servicios ambientales ha generado que el 70% de esta zona este transformada y cerca del 45% de su área presenta grados de erosión elevados⁴⁰. La zona Caribe por su parte, aunque alberga menos población, es la más intervenida, alcanzando un 90% de superficie transformada y un 72% de su área presenta altos grados de erosión⁴¹. Estas regiones contienen una gran diversidad genética asociada a los cultivos de comunidades tradicionales y a sistemas de producción complejos.

38 61% en Bosques basales (amazonia, Chocó biogeográfico, magdalena medio etc.), 14% en Bosques andinos y páramos, 15% en relictos fragmentados de los dos anteriores, 5% en bosques de galería y 4% en bosques hidrofíticos tipo manglar y de pantano.

39 Zonificación de los conflictos de uso de las tierras en Colombia. IGAC 2002.

40. Citados en: *Estado de los Recursos Naturales y del Medio Ambiente*. Contraloría de la República. Bogotá, 2001.

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

La inequitativa distribución de la tierra⁴² en zonas rurales y la utilización de técnicas inadecuadas de producción son los factores más importantes de abuso sobre los agroecosistemas locales. Estos factores, además de destruir la biodiversidad, contribuyen a la pobreza rural y amenazan la base misma del desarrollo en el país. El inadecuado manejo de los suelos especialmente en zonas de ladera, es la principal causa de fenómenos naturales como inundaciones y deslizamientos configurándose una espiral perversa entre pobreza-deterioro ambiental-desastres-pobreza. Aproximadamente el 35% del total del territorio colombiano se encuentra afectado por erosión de origen antrópico (60% del cual corresponde a la zona andina); más de 4 millones de personas fueron afectadas por desastres naturales; 82% por inundaciones, avalanchas o deslizamientos.

La generación de alternativas de producción y conservación de los recursos naturales SUELO Y AGUA en zonas de ladera, es fundamental y deberá ser ampliamente difundida a nivel de las iniciativas de Paz y Desarrollo Local, así como en los programas y proyectos de Desarrollo Alternativo financiados por la CE. Por otra parte el programa DIPECHO y los proyectos CAN sobre riesgos naturales, proveerán insumos muy importantes para apoyar la búsqueda de soluciones a estos problemas.

3) En relación con el tema ambiental urbano, Colombia ha vivido en los últimos cincuenta años un acelerado proceso de urbanización en el marco del cual la población se ha multiplicado por cuatro, pasando de 11.548.172 habitantes en 1951 a 45.294.953 habitantes en 2004, según datos y proyecciones del DANE.

Este tipo de “desarrollo” urbano genera problemas ambientales al interior de las ciudades tales como: congestión vehicular e ineficiencia del transporte masivo; contaminación atmosférica; contaminación por ruido; inadecuada e insuficiente recolección y disposición de residuos sólidos; precariedad del espacio público y de espacios para la recreación, etc.. Sin embargo la situación más crítica a nivel urbano se presenta a nivel de abastecimiento de agua potable y saneamiento básico en los asentamientos subnormales creados por los desplazamientos forzados.

Generar condiciones de vida más digna y acceso a los servicios básicos en los cordones marginales de las ciudades, constituye uno de los retos más complicados de resolver. La línea Desarraigados (19 09 03) puede proveer recursos e insumos técnicos importantes para hacer frente a esta problemática.

En cuanto al recurso *agua*, existe en general una abundante oferta hídrica⁴³; sin embargo, como consecuencia de la desigual distribución del recurso, se prevé que 14 millones de habitantes pueden sufrir desabastecimiento en épocas secas, situación que alcanzaría una población de 29 millones para el año 2025⁴⁴.

Actualmente el sector agropecuario es el mayor demandante de agua, con el 56% del total nacional. Por su parte, el sector doméstico demanda el 17% y el sector industrial cerca del 12%, siendo los siete centros industriales (Cali, Bogotá, Medellín, Manizales, Barranquilla, Cartagena y Bucaramanga) los de mayor consumo con el 84%. Solo el 8% de los vertimientos de aguas

42. Con respecto al problema agrario, se parte de una inequitativa concentración de la propiedad de la tierra, pues el 1.1% de los propietarios posee mas del 55% del territorio cultivable. Además de este alto grado de concentración, hay un uso inadecuado de la tierra pues la superficie empleada en la agricultura es sustancialmente menor a la potencialmente agrícola. A pesar de haberse duplicado la superficie intervenida entre 1960 y 1995, pasando de 19,6 millones de hectáreas a 39,9 millones de hectáreas, la superficie destinada a la agricultura disminuyó en cerca de 600.000 hectáreas pues las tierras más fértiles están dedicadas a la ganadería.

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

44 Perfil del Estado de los Recursos Naturales y del Medio Ambiente en Colombia. IDEAM, 2004.

domésticas son tratados⁴⁵ y los centros industriales generan el 62% del total de DBO, generando una seria contradicción entre “crecimiento económico” y preservación ambiental.

La inclusión de la “Iniciativa europea por el agua”, componente América Latina puede dar un apoyo fundamental en el desarrollo de alternativas de manejo integrado del recurso hídrico que den respuesta a las situaciones anteriormente descritas.

4) Fortalecimiento de las instituciones y de las organizaciones sociales: Colombia ha logrado construir un consistente Sistema Nacional Ambiental -SINA- con el transcurso de los años. Sin embargo, en el último trienio se ha presentado una grave crisis institucional. Actualmente, el otrora Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, ha queda reducido de hecho a al nivel de Vice-ministerio. Como consecuencia de la aguda crisis fiscal que afecta todas las actividades del gobierno central y además como producto de la escalada del conflicto armado, el interés y consecuentemente los recursos gubernamentales disponibles para el sector son cada vez menores. De hecho, las proyecciones actuales indican que el gasto del gobierno en materia de medio ambiente seguirá reduciéndose en el futuro.

Por otra parte existen un gran número de organizaciones no gubernamentales y de base, que se han constituido en el marco de referencia y soporte real del SINA. Apoyarlas es sin lugar a dudas una gran oportunidad para generar un activismo ambiental consistente con las necesidades de desarrollo del país.

45 Estudio Plan Decenal de Aguas Residuales. Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, 2002.

COLOMBIA “MIGRATION” PROFILE

CSP 2007-2013

According to the national authorities, the Colombian Diasporas is estimated at 5 million people. Their remittances to Colombia are valued at US\$ 4 million annually, converting it into the second source of hard currency in the country. However, migration is a phenomenon which only recently became a topic of the Colombian national agenda. Therefore there are no real analysis, statistics and knowledge concerning the causes and consequences of the migration phenomenon in Colombia, nor are there policies or instruments to measure the magnitude and impact of migration for the country and its citizens.

Until now, migration was seen only from a positive angle, as it reduces unemployment statistics, procures safe havens for Colombians whose life was being threatened, and represented access to better opportunities out of poverty. Unfortunately, many other aspects had not been taken into account and recent studies prove that migration is also a factor for significant loss of human capital and qualified citizens, disintegration of the traditional family structure, and in many cases it creates dependence on remittances and goods sent from abroad, weakening and affecting many Colombian families and ultimately, the society.

After Brazil and Mexico, Colombia ranks third in the list of countries to receive remittances in Latin America. Although remittances have positive impacts on the internal economy, foment internal consumption, and contribute to economic and business growth, its important volume could be better employed if they were channelled to generate savings or investment in social capital, education, business ventures and other co-development projects, instead of being used to purchase consumer goods or attend immediate necessities.

In this sense, the Colombian migrants living abroad could play a more prominent role in the development of the country, by strengthening Colombian communities both in Colombia and abroad.

The campaign "Colombia Nos Une", launched by the Colombian government in 2003, could foster approaches between different state sectors, social organizations, migrants and migrants' families, unifying efforts and creating networks with an integral perspective of the issue of migration to attend the needs of the migrant population abroad, but also providing adequate information to Colombian citizens considering migrating, allowing access to migration opportunities and avoiding its risks, and contributing to the development of Colombia and its people.

Bogota, 2 June 2006

ANNEXE 10

Asistencia Oficial al Desarrollo - AOD - en Colombia DESEMBOLSOS 1998 - 2006

(en US\$)

	1.998	1.999	2.000	2.001	2.002	2.003	2.004	2.005	2.006
BILATERAL									
Alemania	14.229.612	13.960.026	15.437.368	8.755.320	21.342.910	20.992.140	20.000.000		
Austria	734.874	686.432	512.191	582.389		607.352	2.080.000		
Bélgica		1.300.000	1.300.000	4.282.500	1.998.181	2.135.397	2.138.500		
Canadá	3.634.226	2.035.586	2.646.089	1.811.995	2.500.000	3.084.280	5.684.127	3.855.350	
Dinamarca							251.246	164.000	
España	3.000.000	5.000.000	8.900.000	25.000.000	25.500.000	30.000.000	27.569.407		
Estados Unidos	2.733.833	1.389.500	3.851.021	37.111.253	125.508.594	117.900.000	125.000.000	125.000.000	
Finlandia	40.000	230.000	60.000	390.000	530.000				
Francia	2.600.000	1.047.000	5.709.147	1.475.000		8.326.231	9.088.552		
Italia	401.733			1.775.612	1.241.709	1.038.389			
Japón	10.229.612	10.000.000	14.000.000	15.787.519	6.913.553	6.991.907	6.189.172		
Noruega					8.380.000	8.082.475	7.507.952		
Países Bajos	500.000	8.536.818	8.000.000	7.325.097	9.561.800	7.990.968	16.730.909	12.000.000	
Reino Unido		5.500.000	4.000.000	3.086.733	493.571	1.476.851	396.327	243.000	746.100
Suecia		5.250.000	6.820.000	6.746.723	7.502.380	11.469.452	16.850.000	895.833	
Suiza				6.114.533	6.570.000	8.250.000	9.658.080		
Subtotal Bilateral	38.103.891	54.935.362	71.235.816	120.244.674	218.042.698	228.345.442	249.144.272	142.158.183	746.100
MULTILATERAL									
ACNUR					2.620.000	4.300.000	4.638.000	4.255.331	5.000.000
BID	9.195.000	645.600	12.400.000	3.900.000	4.500.000	6.780.000	6.493.071		
BM	1.580.000	1.697.970	1.254.199	605.350	1.200.200	3.014.198	7.046.158		
CAF		919.129	1.136.185	1.011.952	823.188	1.926.858	924.537	1.000.000	
CEPAL						200.000	350.000		
						20.000			
FAO	3.037.000	1.607.812	1.793.991		1.607.100	380.321	285.128		
						1.170.757	1.911.076		
OACNUDH					580.335				
OEI			607.000		0	2.435.289	454.482		
OIM					9.320.000	11.042.000	17.704.202		
OIT				1.260.504	0	500.000			
ONUDI						95.000			
						105.000			
ONUSIDA						10.000	874.000	2.730.000	2.890.000
						690.200	1.166.200	285.600	
OPS/OMS		2.380.752	2.400.000	1.857.164	877.691		1.005.007	859.876	
PMA	700.000	1.081.396	1.000.000		3.050.091	3.690.049	6.994.320	9.000.000	
PNUD		709.100	710.000	734.704	2.429.310	2.280.000	2.160.000	2.200.000	2.500.000
						170.000			
SECAB		86.980			1.434.297	1.054.279			
UNODC	795.260	4.440.000	4.500.000		1.609.150	1.968.750	2.069.943		
UNESCO				265.000	337.700	134.415			
UNFPA	600.000	400.000	574.014	700.000	1.017.000	409.950	549.000	549.000	549.000
UNICEF	4.426.662			2.835.346	4.445.000	4.548.852	2.188.105	1.500.000	1.500.000
Unión Europea	27.994.440	10.768.939	10.751.172	16.951.104	18.081.727	36.303.846	46.800.000	65.899.030	68.160.011
Subtotal Multilateral	48.328.362	24.737.678	37.126.561	30.121.124	36.753.213	65.731.807	78.193.751	88.278.837	80.599.011
TOTAL	86.432.253	79.673.040	108.362.377	150.365.798	254.795.911	294.077.250	327.338.023	230.437.020	81.345.111

Datos correspondientes a la cooperación internacional al desarrollo no reembolsable. [Programable por Gobierno y No programable]

FUENTE: ACCI, a partir de los informes de actividades de cada año y los reportes de las fuentes cooperantes.

En multilaterales el primer dato corresponde a recursos del Organismo. La segunda cifra a recursos reportados por los países y son ejecutados por el organismo.

14/06/2005

Cuadro Estadísticas Proyectos Cooperación Internacional

ÁREA	% Aporte internacional por área	N° de Proyectos por área	Aporte Internacional por área U\$.	FUENTE	% Aporte Internacional por fuente	N° Proyectos por fuente	Aporte Internacional por fuente U\$.
Desarrollo Empresarial	10,23%	125	\$ 97.285.962,37	Alemania	0,24%	1	\$ 2.263.000,00
				Belgica	0,14%	2	\$ 1.344.864,30
				BID	1,88%	23	\$ 17.894.918,00
				CAF	0,09%	5	\$ 809.600,00
				Canadá	0,01%	7	\$ 50.667,00
				Comisión de la U.E.	0,13%	1	\$ 1.235.000,00
				España	5,56%	2	\$ 52.870.348,70
				ONUDI	0,05%	1	\$ 500.000,00
				PNUD	0,09%	3	\$ 900.000,00
				USAID	2,04%	80	\$ 19.417.564,37
				Países Bajos		2	\$ 2.000.000
Agropecuario	1,49%	64	\$ 14.215.215,36	Bélgica	0,05%	1	\$ 449.845,50
				BID	0,07%	1	\$ 640.000,00
				Banco Mundial	0,05%	1	\$ 450.000,00
				Canadá	0,01%	5	\$ 50.167,00
				Comisión de la U.E.	0,32%	2	\$ 3.083.476,70

				FAO	0,20%	6	\$ 1.907.000,00
				JICA	0,06%	2	\$ 574.293,00
				PNUD	0,05%	3	\$ 439.613,00
				Reino Unido	0,09%	4	\$ 843.716,00
				Suecia	0,00%	1	\$ 42.380,00
				Suiza	0,00%	1	\$ 28.980,00
				USAID	0,60%	37	\$ 5.705.744,16
Ciencia y Tecnología	0,75%	13	\$ 7.143.948,00	Bélgica	0,08%	2	\$ 791.700,00
				CAF	0,01%	1	\$ 55.000,00
				Canadá	0,08%	1	\$ 787.401,00
				FAO	0,03%	1	\$ 300.000,00
				JICA	0,06%	4	\$ 583.527,00
				PNUD	0,01%	1	\$ 50.000,00
				Reino Unido	0,01%	1	\$ 112.320,00
				Suecia	0,27%	1	\$ 2.574.000,00
				Suiza	0,20%	1	\$ 1.890.000,00
Derechos Humanos	10,66%	92	\$ 101.419.854,70	Bélgica	0,02%	1	\$ 214.500,00
				Banco Mundial	0,09%	1	\$ 809.658,00
				Canadá	0,01%	1	\$ 62.170,86
				Comisión de la U.E.	2,51%	14	\$ 23.895.740,70
				España	0,02%	2	\$ 234.296,40
				Japón	0,12%	1	\$ 1.100.550,00

				Países Bajos	0,52%	5	\$ 4.970.279,60
				PMA	4,19%	1	\$ 39.818.311,00
				PNUD	0,04%	2	\$ 342.632,00
				Reino Unido	0,07%	11	\$ 648.553,13
				SECAB	0,03%	1	\$ 281.130,00
				Suecia	1,58%	16	\$ 15.006.900,00
				Suiza	0,65%	11	\$ 6.140.249,00
				UNICEF	0,01%	3	\$ 70.818,00
				UNODC	0,07%	1	\$ 641.424,00
				USAID	0,76%	21	\$ 7.182.642,04
Desarrollo Alternativo	7,17%	80	\$ 68.238.291,00	Canadá	0,41%	1	\$ 3.937.007,00
				UNODC	0,73%	2	\$ 6.950.000,00
				USAID	6,03%	77	\$ 57.351.284,00
Desarrollo Social	17,07%	362	\$ 162.322.123,10	Alemania	1,16%	1	\$ 11.050.000,00
				Austria	0,19%	5	\$ 1.814.751,90
				Bélgica	0,46%	12	\$ 4.384.649,60
				BID	1,27%	5	\$ 12.105.654,00
				Banco Mundial	0,13%	2	\$ 1.200.000,00
				Canadá	0,69%	22	\$ 6.546.904,99
				Comisión de la U.E.	2,09%	11	\$ 19.907.010,50
				España	4,42%	22	\$ 42.081.625,38

				Italia	0,51%	4	\$ 4.849.616,20
				Japón	0,01%	1	\$ 69.529,00
				JICA	0,27%	5	\$ 2.521.647,00
				OIT	0,21%	1	\$ 2.000.000,00
				OPS/OMS	0,14%	6	\$ 1.326.601,00
				Países Bajos	0,38%	6	\$ 3.589.972,90
				PNUD	0,17%	13	\$ 1.631.425,00
				Reino Unido	0,04%	6	\$ 413.273,50
				Suecia	1,12%	21	\$ 10.619.960,00
				Suiza	0,22%	10	\$ 2.094.379,00
				UNESCO	0,00%	1	\$ 26.000,00
				UNFPA	0,13%	6	\$ 1.232.269,00
				UNICEF	0,03%	9	\$ 299.612,00
				USAID	3,42%	193	\$ 32.557.242,09
Desarrollo Urbano	9,16%	11	\$ 87.128.475,27	Alemania	0,75%	1	\$ 7.157.662,00
				BID	0,13%	3	\$ 1.241.000,00
				España	8,25%	3	\$ 78.487.627,40
				PNUD	0,01%	1	\$ 60.000,00
				UNFPA	0,01%	1	\$ 116.000,00
				USAID	0,01%	2	\$ 66.185,87

Estupefacientes	1,49%	5	\$ 14.167.400,00	BID	0,01%	1	\$ 112.500,00
				Comisión de la U.E.	1,09%	1	\$ 10.400.000,00
				Suecia	0,06%	1	\$ 574.600,00
				UNODC	0,32%	2	\$ 3.080.300,00
Infraestructura	11,19%	167	\$ 106.432.662,20	Canadá	0,01%	14	\$ 133.652,93
				España	10,12%	3	\$ 96.282.336,80
				Japón	0,39%	50	\$ 3.726.441,00
				Suiza	0,06%	2	\$ 541.800,00
				UNESCO	0,01%	2	\$ 50.000,00
				USAID	0,60%	96	\$ 5.698.431,47
Justicia	6,36%	18	\$ 60.445.837,48	Belgica	0,05%	1	\$ 489.268,00
				BID	0,04%	1	\$ 350.400,00
				Canadá	0,10%	1	\$ 944.881,88
				Comisión de la U.E.	0,15%	1	\$ 1.430.000,00
				Noruega	0,01%	1	\$ 51.217,00
				Países Bajos	0,12%	3	\$ 1.133.173,60
				Reino Unido	0,00%	1	\$ 29.402,00
				Suecia	0,01%	3	\$ 130.619,00
				USAID	5,88%	6	\$ 55.886.876,00

Medio Ambiente	8,26%	41	\$ 78.520.279,43	Alemania	1,47%	4	\$ 13.970.064,00
				BID	0,23%	2	\$ 2.173.000,00
				Banco Mundial	1,04%	4	\$ 9.908.200,00
				CAF	0,01%	1	\$ 62.000,00
				Canadá	0,40%	1	\$ 3.779.527,00
				Comisión de la U.E.	0,60%	3	\$ 5.740.671,30
				España	0,17%	3	\$ 1.578.877,60
				FAO	0,01%	1	\$ 90.000,00
				Francia	0,18%	1	\$ 1.700.000,00
				Italia	0,12%	2	\$ 1.100.586,50
				JICA	0,01%	1	\$ 92.425,00
				Países Bajos	3,44%	9	\$ 32.765.131,20
				PNUD	0,03%	2	\$ 255.000,00
				Suecia	0,02%	1	\$ 169.780,00
				Suiza	0,53%	5	\$ 5.082.953,00
				USAID	0,01%	1	\$ 52.063,83
Modernización del Estado	4,48%	86	\$ 42.636.959,15	BID	0,45%	7	\$ 4.295.157,00
				Banco Mundial	0,16%	3	\$ 1.476.000,00
				CAF	0,07%	6	\$ 707.628,00
				Comisión de la U.E.	0,73%	2	\$ 6.901.711,00

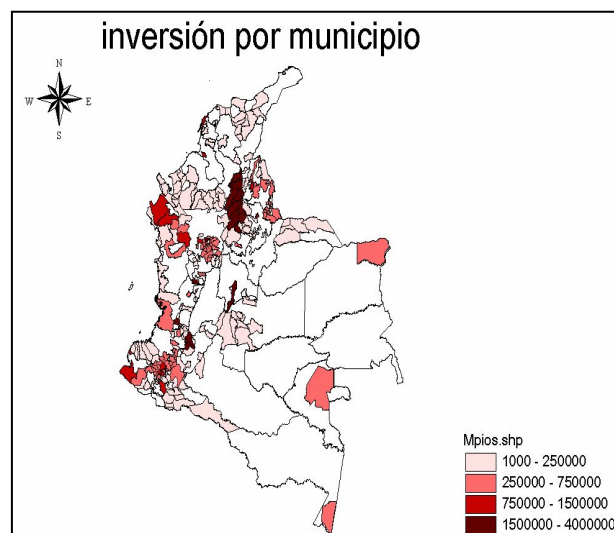
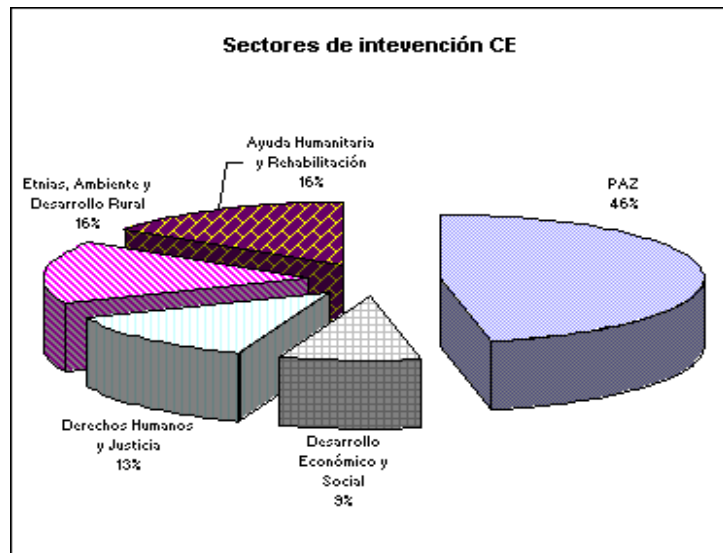
				España	0,07%	7	\$ 641.082,70
				Italia	0,01%	1	\$ 130.000,00
				JICA	0,17%	3	\$ 1.589.792,00
				Países Bajos	0,01%	1	\$ 70.000,00
				PNUD	0,68%	22	\$ 6.476.317,00
				Suecia	0,65%	7	\$ 6.168.110,00
				UNFPA	0,10%	2	\$ 986.746,00
				UNODC	0,05%	1	\$ 505.273,00
				USAID	1,33%	24	\$ 12.689.142,45
Paz y Desarrollo Regional	11,46%	52	\$ 108.986.467,30	Alemania	1,07%	1	\$ 10.185.500,00
				BID	0,01%	1	\$ 120.000,00
				Banco Mundial	0,11%	1	\$ 1.020.000,00
				Canadá	0,35%	2	\$ 3.307.086,50
				Comisión de la U.E.	7,14%	6	\$ 67.869.787,70
				España	0,91%	2	\$ 8.639.972,90
				PNUD	0,13%	7	\$ 1.209.487,00
				Reino Unido	0,00%	1	\$ 4.900,00
				Suecia	1,43%	8	\$ 13.586.430,00
				Suiza	0,07%	2	\$ 712.164,00
				UNICEF	0,00%	3	\$ 35.250,00

				USAID	0,24%	18	\$ 2.295.889,23
Prevención de Desastres	0,23%	4	\$ 2.151.631,00	Banco Mundial	0,11%	1	\$ 1.060.000,00
				OPS/OMS	0,06%	1	\$ 538.282,00
				PNUD	0,01%	1	\$ 91.200,00
				JICA	0,05%	1	\$ 462.149,00
TOTAL	100,00%	1120	\$ 951.095.106,36		100,00%	1120	\$ 951.095.106,38

ANNEXE 11

EUROPEAN COMMISSION COOPERATION IN COLOMBIA 2001 - 2006

BUDGET LINE	2001 Commitment	2002 Commit.	2003 Commit.	2004 commit.	2005 plan commit.	2006 plan commit.	commitments 2001 - 2006
fin. and tech coop	34.800.000		33.000.000	13.000.000	0	24.200.000	105.000.000
economic cooperation	0	110.080	0	0	0	0	110.080
uprooted	0	1.520.000	10.550.000	11.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	63.070.000
humanitarian aid ECHO	10.000.000	7.945.216	8.200.000	8.000.000	12.000.000	12.000.000	58.145.216
ngo	2.431.702	1.494.148	3.500.000	0	2.000.000	2.000.000	11.425.850
envi-forest-drugs- AIDS	4.075.976	939.716	2.115.120	0	2.000.000	2.000.000	11.130.812
Democracy - DHR	7.091.564	2.687.041	2.778.945	1.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000	19.057.550
migration	0	0	560.000	0	500.000	500.000	1.560.000
antipersonal mines	0	0	500.000	0	0	0	500.000
total per year	58.399.242	14.696.201	61.204.065	33.500.000	39.000.000	63.200.000	269.999.508



Activities in favor of uprooted people financed in Colombia with the « Aid to uprooted people in Asia and Latin America » Regulation (2130/2001), expired in December 2006.

1. Background to the Regulation

The EC has supported uprooted people in Asia and Latin America since 1984, though it was only in 1997 that the Council adopted a regulation to provide a legal basis for the use of the funds⁴⁶. The regulation expired at the end of 1999, was extended until December 2000 and finally replaced by Regulation (EC) No. 2130/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 October 2001, on operations to aid uprooted people (AUP) in Asian and Latin American developing countries⁴⁷ which was extended until 31 December 2006⁴⁸.

Operations financed under this regulation were intended to assist uprooted people⁴⁹ and demobilised former soldiers return to and settle in their country or region of origin or other country, reintegrate them into the socio-economic fabric of the relevant country, and provide support to local communities and resettlement areas that are hosts to such integration.

2. Financial Allocations in millions Euros

	1997	1998	1999	
Asia	38	38	37.95	
Latin America (Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala)	21.35	21.35	21.24	
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asia	13.9	12.1	23	25
Afghanistan	25.4	24	24	24
Latin America (Colombia)	-	4.3	10	11
	2005	2006		
Asia	26	27		
Afghanistan	24	25.5		
Latin America (Colombia)	20	21		

⁴⁶ Regulation No. 443/97 of 3 March 1997 (Official Journal L 068, 8.3.1997, p. 1)

⁴⁷ Official Journal L 287, 31.10.2001, p. 3.

⁴⁸ Regulation No. 107/2005 of 12 January 2005 (Official Journal L 23, 26.1.2001, p. 1)

⁴⁹ Uprooted People are defined in the Regulation as (i) refugees (as defined by the UN Convention of 28 July 1951 and the UN protocol of 31 January 1967 on the status of refugees); (ii) displaced persons who have been forced to seek refuge outside their region of origin owing to conflict situations but who do not enjoy refugee status; and (iii) former refugees or displaced persons.

3. Past Experience: Summary table of actions financed in Colombia (2002-2005)

Partner	Project	Program Year	Duration (months)	Budget (€)
UNHCR	Support to Displaced Persons	2002	12	1.522.913
Solidaridad Internacional	Reestablishment of displaced population in Southwest	2003	24	2.700.000
CISP	Apoyo al proceso de rehabilitación socio-económica de poblaciones desarraigadas por el conflicto	2003	24	1.911.900
OXFAM	Caminos hacia la inclusión: rehabilitación de población afectada por el conflicto	2003	36	1.974.750
Plan Internacional	Atención integral a niñez en situación de desplazamiento en fase de restablecimiento	2003	36	843.416
HANDICAP	Mejora de la situación de la población desplazada y con discapacidad	2003	36	618.368
FIDES	Acciones integrales para la atención a población desplazada	2003	24	551.566
UNHCR	Support to Displaced Persons	2003	12	1.642.894
<i>Sub- Total 2003</i>				10.242.894

Partner	Project	Program Year	Duration (months)	Budget (€)
Comité Griego de Solidaridad Democrática	Apoyar la organización, la alimentación digna y el rescate de la experiencia productiva rural	2004	24	356.995
Ricerca e Cooperazione	Proyecto de atención a la población desplazada de étnia Wiwa y población vulnerable	2004	24	340.252
Cruz Roja Holandesa	Proceso comunitario participativo de cinco comunidades desarraigadas y receptoras	2004	36	913.494
Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá	Generación de un modelo de atención a población desplazada	2004	30	1.500.000
MASER	Apoyo a los procesos de rehabilitación socio económica de la población desarraigada por el conflicto	2004	24	1.466.946
Mercy Corps Scotland	Convivencia, Productividad y Equidad Social, Un Modelo de Trabajo para el Apoyo a las Poblaciones Desarraigadas	2004	18	1.498.373
CISV	Programa de mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de 250 familias desmovilizadas y altamente vulnerables	2004	36	478.160
Diakonie Apoyo en Emergencias	ENRAIZAR, comunidades desarraigadas del Caquetá echando raíces	2004	36	1.130.000
Gobernación del Valle	Acciones para la Implementación de un Modelo de Gestión para el Desarrollo Humano y la Convivencia con población retornada y acogida	2004	36	1.228.830
<i>Total Contribution NGO's 2004</i>				8.913.049

Partner	Project	Program Year	Duration (months)	Budget (€)
UNHCR	Support to Displaced Persons	2004	18	1.800.000
<i>Sub- Total 2004</i>				10.713.049
Local and International NGOs Local and regional authorities	Socio-economic integration of displaced population, including returns.	2005	36	10.200.000
Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation	Monitoring of the IDPs situation	2005	36	6.000.000
UNHCR (FAFA with UN, as multi-donors programme)	Support to legal aspects concerning IDPs	2005	15	1.900.000
UNICEF (FAFA with UN, as co-financing of an action)	Prevent recruitment and help reinsertion of demobilized child soldiers	2005	36	1.900.000
<i>Sub-total 2005</i>				20.000.000
<i>Total 2002-2005</i>				42.478.587

**COLOMBIA'S PARTICIPATION IN HORIZONTAL
EU-LA PROGRAMMES**

**1. ALBAN - EUROPEAN UNION PROGRAMME OF HIGH LEVEL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR
LATIN AMERICA**

The **Alban** programme aims at furthering co-operation in the field of Higher Education between the EU and Latin America. The programme promotes increased mobility of Latin Americans into the European area of Higher Education. Such individuals may benefit from the excellence of such institutions, thus enhance their employability and so have better employment prospects once they return to their own countries. The Alban programme covers the period 2002-2010 and is now in its first phase: 2002-2005. The total cost of the Alban programme is **€113.5 m**, with a European Community contribution of **€88.5m**, out of which €75m will be devoted to scholarships. This represents an average of 3,900 scholarships, of 12 months each and €1,500 per month each. (First phase: €37.5m for scholarships).

Colombia's participation in Alban - European Union Programme of High level Scholarships for Latin America

The **first Alban call** for candidates was for the academic year **2003/2004**, and 251 scholarships were awarded. On average, they were for a period of two years, the average EC contribution being €26,700 per scholarship, with a total EC contribution of **€ 6.7m**. Out of **251 selected candidates**, **37 (14.7%)** were Colombian and their main areas of study were Engineering and Technology and Natural Sciences.

At the **second Alban call (2004/2005)**, 779 scholarships were awarded, again for an average of two years, with an average EC contribution of €25,600 per scholarship amounting to a total of **€ 20.22m**. Of the **779 selected**, **113 are Colombian**, who study mainly Natural Sciences, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology. This represented **14.5%**, roughly the same percentage as the previous call.

Eligible candidates & Scholarships awarded to Colombian nationals by type of course ⁵⁰					
Year		M	D	E	Total
2003	Eligible	251	283	16	550
	Awarded	15	22	0	37
2004	Eligible	164	206	11	381
	Awarded	46	66	1	113
TOTAL Awarded Colombia		61	88	1	150
TOTAL Awarded LA 03+04		421	564	45	1030

The percentage of scholarships awarded to Colombian nationals together in the 2003 and 2004 calls represents **14.56 %** of the total number of scholarships awarded to all of the LA countries.

Main Alban Events in Colombia in 2005

At the moment the programme does not foresee any events in Colombia for this year. However, there was an **Alban** Ex Alumni Meeting in Valencia, Spain, on **13 May 2005** to which all of the Ex Alumni from Colombia were invited.

2. ALFA - LATIN AMERICA ACADEMIC TRAINING

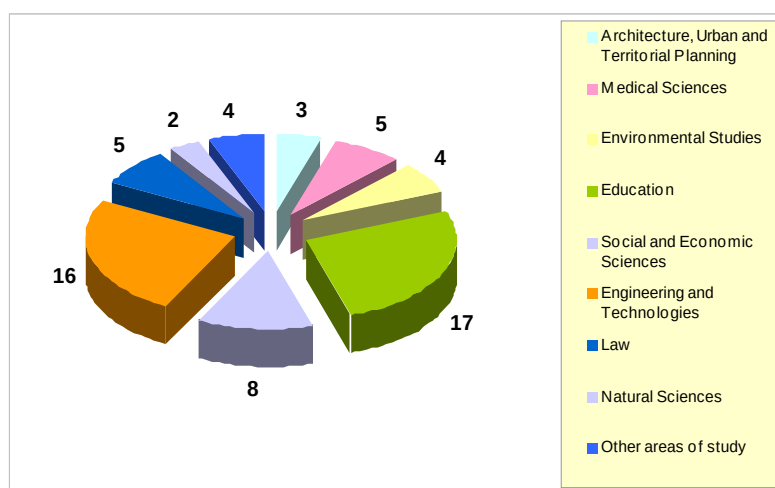
The ALFA programme began in **1994** and sought to reinforce co-operation in the field of Higher Education. The programme co-finance projects aimed at improving the capacity of individuals and institutions (universities and other relevant organisations). The first phase, ALFA I, with an EC contribution of **€ 31m**, ran until 1999 and the second phase (**2000-2005**), ALFA II, for which the EC contribution is **€52m**, has a total of 10 selection rounds (2000-2004). The total European Community financial contribution to the ALFA II approved projects in the context of the first 9 selection rounds amounts to **€48.5m**. The average European contribution per project is **€233,500**.

Colombia's participation in ALFA II - Latin America Academic Training

28 eligible Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from Colombia participate in **64** of the **208** approved projects of ALFA II in the context of the first 9 selection rounds (involvement in **over 30% of the projects**). In total, HEIs from **Colombia** co-ordinate **9** of the 64 above-mentioned approved projects with **7** joint co-ordinations: Belgium-Colombia, France-Colombia, Germany-Colombia, the Netherlands-Colombia (twice) and

⁵⁰ **M** stands for Master Degree, **D** for PhD studies and **E** for Specialization of Professionals.

Spain-Colombia (twice). The main fields of study of the **64** projects in which Colombian HEIs are involved can be seen in the following pie-chart:



The EC financial contribution to the activities carried out by the **64** projects in which Colombia participates is **€17.4m**, which represents on average **72.8 %** of the total cost of each project. The average EC contribution per project is approximately **€267,750**.

Main ALFA Events in Colombia in 2005

- **18 – 22 Apr, Bogotá:** Final Workshop of the ALFA Project ‘Red de Universidades Eurolatinoamericanas en estudios asociativos y cooperativos’, (ref: II-0247-A)
- **27 – 30 Jun, Bogotá:** Open Seminar, presentation of the results of the ALFA Project RUEDA, ‘Evaluación de los Programmeas de Educación a Distancia’ (ref: II-0153-A).

3. AL-INVEST ENHANCING COMMERCE BETWEEN SMEs

The AL-INVEST programme involves the promotion of international long-term co-operation between SMEs in both the EU and Latin America. It is made up of two networks of organisations called Coopecos in Europe and Eurocentros in Latin America. These networks constitute the foundation of the programme and implement its activities. The EC launched the programme in **1993** (EC contribution **€11m**) and it is now in **Phase III** for 2004-2007 (**€46m**). In addition to the traditional tool of sectorial meetings to stimulate direct contact between the SMEs, in this latest phase, new capacity and institution building activities have also been incorporated, such as the Business Development facility, LA and EU Business Weeks and so on. In total, the participants from Latin America now number **55 Eurocentros**.

Colombia’s Participation in AL-INVEST - enhancing trade and investment between SMEs

The **4** current **Eurocentros from Colombia** are:

Bogotá Chamber of Commerce

Medellín Chamber of Commerce

Cartagena Chamber of Commerce

Manizales Chamber of Commerce

Of the 250 cases where the principal operator of a project has been Latin-American, Colombian Eurocentros have led **9** of them (approx. **3.6 %**). Colombians have also collaborated in **85** of the 464 activities organised by AL-INVEST to date, involving **505 companies**, and a participation rate of **20.21%**. The value of the contracts signed between European and Colombian enterprises amounts to **€1,627,800** and covers a wide range of sectors from coffee, fruits, flowers and plants, agro-industry, machinery and mechanical equipment.

Main AL-INVEST Events in Colombia in 2005

(The main operator of each of the following events is Colombian;)

- **20 – 25 Apr, Bogotá:** Latin American Week Book Week.
- **11 – 16 Jul, Medellín:** Capacity Building for SMEs Internationalisation of the Food Sector.
- **14 – 16 Jul, Bogotá:** Business Meeting BIO Colombia.
- **25 Jul – 6 Aug, Bogotá:** Capacity Building for SMEs Recycling of Solid Waste in the Leather Sector.
- **17 – 19 Aug, Medellín:** Business Meeting Andean Clusters of Tailors.

This event also takes place in Colombia, however the main operator is a European Coopeco.

- **From 15 May:** Institutional Twinning Creation of an information and orientation portal for “EurepGAP Norms” in Bolivia, Colombia and Germany.
- **1 Jul – 30 Oct:** Institutional Exchange Programme IFU Europa-Colombia in Colombia, Great Britain, France and Spain.

4. @LIS ALLIANCE FOR INFORMATION SOCIETY

@LIS 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. The programme was adopted by the EC on 6 December, 2001. It has a total budget of **€77.5m** of which **€63.5m (approx 82%)** is financed by the European Commission. The activities of the programme have been organised around three areas of intervention: dialogues, networks and demonstration projects. Within these 3 areas, 5 horizontal actions (in which all countries are involved and issues are addressed as a region) and 19 demonstration projects (individual participation in four areas – e-Education, e-Inclusion, e-Governance and e-Health) are being developed.

Colombia's Participation in @LIS Alliance for Information Society

Horizontal Actions:

Colombia differs from other Latin American partners in the fact that one of its members, Asociación Latinoamericana de Regualdores (**REGULATEL**), actually coordinates **Action 3: the Network of Regulators**. Like other Latin American countries, Colombia also has a partner in the Network of Regulators, called **CRT**, Comisión de Regulación de Telecomunicaciones and one in the Network of Researchers (ALICE), **Universidad de CAUCA**.

Demonstration Projects:

Colombia is active across all aspects of the @LIS programme, with members in all four sectors of demonstration projects. There are currently Colombian partners participating in **8 of the 19 demonstration projects (42% rate of participation)**. Although none of the project co-ordinators is Colombian, **12 Colombian partners** in total are active, with four partners in the project T@lemed. In total 107 Latin American partners participate in @lis demonstration projects, so over **11% of the members are from Colombia**.

The **8 @LIS demonstration projects** currently on-going in **Colombia and their members** are:

PROJECT TYPE	DEMONSTRATION PROJECT NAME	NAME OF COLOMBIAN MEMBER
e-Education & Cultural Diversity	ELANE	Universidad del Cauca
e-Governance	EMPLENET	CORPLAN – Coporación Metropolitana de Planeación y Desarrollo de Bucaramanga
	Metologo	Federación Colombiana de Municipios
e-Health	T@lemed	Camara de Ind. Y Com. Colombo-Alemana
		Universidad Santiago de Cali
		Centro Internacional de Vacunas
		Centro de Telemedicina - Universidad Nacional Bogota
	EHAS	Universidad del Cauca
e-Inclusion	JIQ	Jugando de Locales
		MAVI
	LINK ALL	GIT - Universidad del Cauca
	RED SOCIAL	Instituto Nacional para Ciegos

Main @LIS Events in Colombia in 2005

- **28 Feb – 2 Mar**: Santiago de Calí University: TALEMED Pilot Zero Installation Workshop

- **3 – 4 Mar:** Universidad Nacional de Colombia: TALEMED Pilot Zero Installation Workshop

- **18 – 20 May, Cartagena:** TALEMED IX Latin American Conference on the German Economy

5. URB-AL - URBAN POLICY COORDINATION

URB-AL is a decentralised co-operation programme directed at local communities of the EU and Latin America as well as other actors involved in the urban sector. It aims to disseminate and apply "Best Practices" in the area of urban policy as well as to facilitate research into contemporary issues. The programme activities are proposed, implemented and managed by the participants themselves. URB-AL currently represents more than **800** different local authorities and 2000 cases of participation (a single local authority can take part in several of its activities). The first phase from 1995-2000 had a budget of **€14m**. URB-AL is presently in its second phase (**2001-2006**) with a budget of **€50m**.

Colombia's participation in URB-AL - Urban Policy Coordination

The URB-AL programme consists of thirteen **thematic networks** co-ordinated by a single local authority. Latin American local authorities coordinate six of the thematic networks, but **Colombia doesn't coordinate any of the networks**. All those local actors who wish to co-operate on a given theme participate in the corresponding network, which provides a focal point of information and a forum for discussion. Joint projects are then designed and implemented within the networks. To date **154 joint projects** have been selected, of which **26** have the involvement of Colombian local authorities. Colombia also has **6 external members** who participate in the joint projects.

Of the 268 different Latin American local authorities who are active in joint projects, **26** are from **Colombia (10% of the total)**.

Of the approved joint projects, the following **3 Colombian** local authorities are coordinators:

- Cartagena de Indias
- Manizales
- Medellin

Main URB-AL Events in Colombia

- **6 – 11 June, Bogotá:** Meeting of Project R10-A3-04 *PRACTICAR - Laboratorio de prácticas para el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas locales de lucha contra la nueva pobreza urbana* (Project coordinator Rome, Italy)

EU – LATIN AMERICA: NEW AREAS OF COOPERATION

EUROSOCIAL – REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOCIAL COHESION

The general objective of EUROsociAL is to increase levels of social cohesion in Latin American societies. It focuses on the policies of education, health, the administration of justice, fiscal policy and employment. To this end the programme will promote the exchange of experiences concerning these particular policies between public administrations of the EU and Latin America. The programme specifically aims to establish the conditions whereby this exchange can generate social cohesion. EUROsociAL will last for a period of **4 years (2004-2007)**. The European Commission's contribution to the programme is **€30m**. More information can be found by contacting the Programme Coordinator; Vittorio.Tonutti@cec.eu.int or on the EUROSOCIAL website: http://europe.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/amlat/eurosocial_en.htm

EUROSOLAR

The objective of EUROSOLAR is to promote the use of renewable energy sources in the poorest countries of Latin America and improve living conditions in combating poverty, particularly that of indigenous groups. It permits those in the poorest rural areas without access to the national grid to access a source of electricity generated by sun and wind. EUROSOLAR provides these communities with a hybrid system of photovoltaic panels and small wind panels in order to generate electricity and other applications for community use. The installation of a maximum of **600** such facilities is planned. The countries participating in the EUROSOLAR programme are Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. The programme will be submitted to the EU Member States for approval in the second half of **2005** and will have a duration of **4 years**. The total contribution from the European Commission is **€24m**. For more information about EUROSOLAR, please contact the Programme Coordinator; Antonio.Crespo@cec.eu.int

OBREAL - OBSERVATORY OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA

OBREAL is a programme consisting of a network of **23** universities from Latin America and Europe, led by the University of Barcelona, whose aim is to promote reflection on the relationship between the EU and Latin America. It focuses on the common challenges being faced by both regions and how these challenges can be overcome effectively. The activities of OBREAL concern bi-regional association and common interests, keeping in mind the expectations of each region. In addition OBREAL advocates the diffusion of information relating to the relationship between the EU and Latin America and the strategic vision of each region. The European Commission's contribution to the activities of OBREAL is **€1.35 m** and the programme will run for **3 years (2005-2007)**. More information can be found on the OBREAL website: http://europe.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/amlat/oreal_en.htm or by contacting the Programme Coordinator; Vittorio.Tonutti@cec.eu.int

Processus de rédaction du document de stratégie Colombie

En vue de rédiger le document de stratégie 2007-2011, incluant le programme indicatif national de programmation de l'aide communautaire en Colombie, la Commission européenne a réalisé une étude de pré-programmation en deux phases :

phase 1 (décembre 04-avril 05) : évaluation de la programmation 2001-2006 et rédaction d'une note conceptuelle (base de la consultation des acteurs concernés par la coopération européenne en Colombie), en vue de la rédaction du document de stratégie ;

phase 2: démarrage en avril et réalisation, entre mars et mai 2005, de 4 séminaires de consultation de la société civile et des acteurs gouvernementaux sur les notes conceptuelles Colombie, CAN et Amérique Latine. Les consultations se sont faites en deux temps :

1. d'abord au niveau local, avec 3 rencontres organisées respectivement à Medellín (26 avril), Pasto (28 avril) et Carthagène (2 mai) qui ont rassemblé 226 personnes représentant des ONG, le secteur privé, les universités et autorités locales ;

2. ensuite au niveau national, le 31 mai, à travers un atelier de 160 personnes issues des institutions publiques et privées d'envergure nationale.

Cet exercice a permis de valider les secteurs stratégiques proposés par la Commission et les thèmes fondamentaux à prendre en compte au moment de la mise en œuvre.

Au moment de la consultation officielle avec le gouvernement colombien de la stratégie de l'UE en Colombie et du programme indicatif national, les acteurs ayant participé aux séminaires de consultation seront informés par la délégation du résultat de celles-ci et des éléments qui auront pu être pris en compte.

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