



# Communitarian State: Development for All, and its Application to the Pacific



**National Planning Department  
June 3rd, 2007**



1. What is meant by the Pacific Region?
2. Why have a policy for the Pacific?
3. How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
4. What does the strategy consist of?
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases



- **What is meant by the Pacific Region?**
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- What does the strategy consist of?
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# What is meant by the Pacific Region?

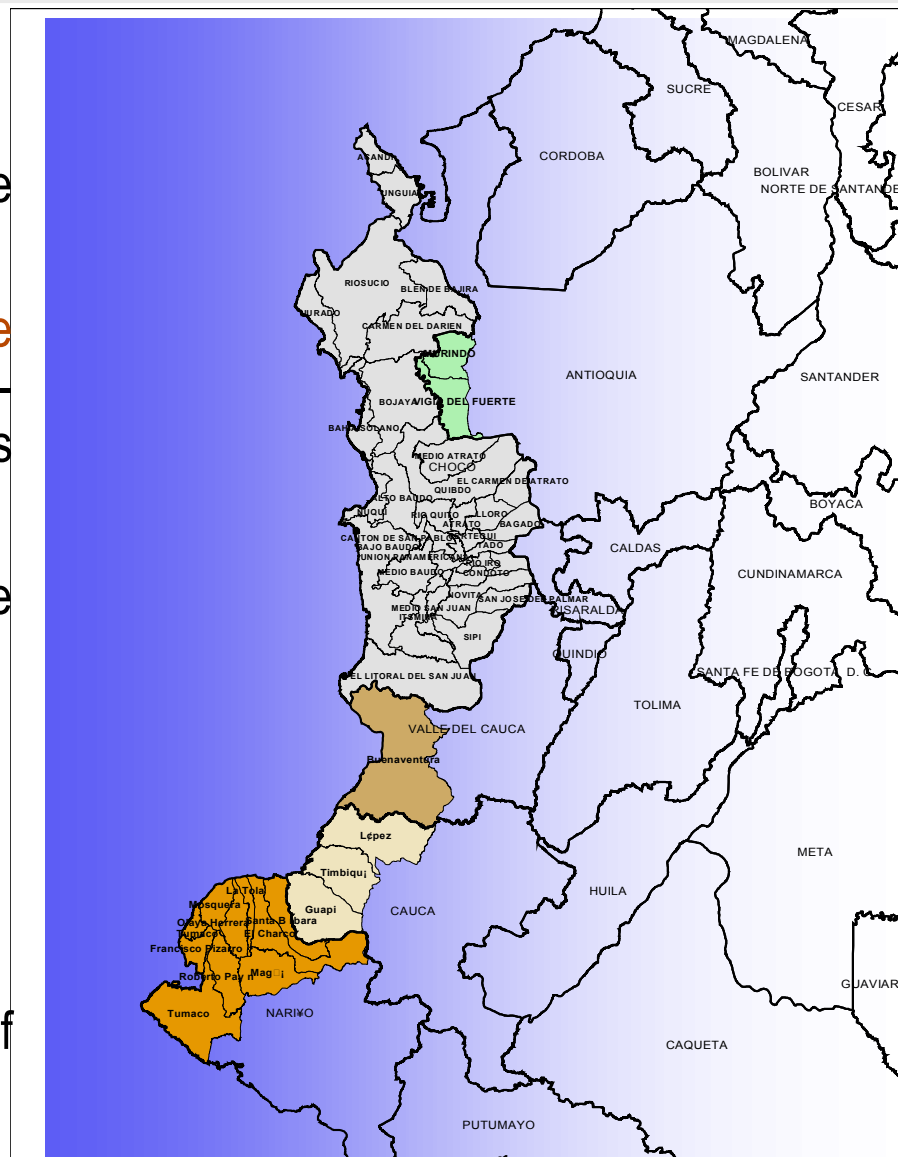


## Criteria for defining the region

- Municipalities where more than 50% of the territory belongs to the **natural Pacific** Region
- Municipalities where there is **collective ownership of land**, whether these be afro-Colombian communities or indigenous reservations

Using these criteria, **46 municipalities** were selected: ▶

- 30 in Chocó
- 2 in Antioquia
- 1 in Valle
- 3 in Cauca
- 9 in Nariño
- Belén de Bajirá (pending the definition of geographic limits)



# What is meant by the Pacific Region?



## Municipalities of the Pacific region

- **46** municipalities were chosen from Valle, Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó and Nariño:
  - **Chocó:** Acandí, Unguía, Río Sucio, El Carmen de Atrato, Bagadó, Quibdó, Medio Atrato, Atrato, Bojayá, Juradó, Bahía Solano, Nuquí, Litoral del San Juan, Bajo Baudó, Medio Baudó, Alto Baudó, San José del Palmar, Istmina, Tadó, Novita, Condoto, Sipí, Cantón de San Pablo, Unión Panamericana, Cértegui, Carmen del Darien, Río Quito, Río Iró, Andagoya and Medio San Juan
  - **Antioquia:** Vigía del Fuerte and Murindó
  - **Valle:** Buenaventura
  - **Cauca:** Guapi, López de Micay and Timbiqui
  - **Nariño:** Tumaco, Francisco Pizarro, El Charco, la Tola, Santa Bárbara, Magui, Olaya Herrera, Mosquera, Roberto Payán
  - Belén de Bajirá (geographic frontiers are yet to be defined)





- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- **Why have a policy for the Pacific?**
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- What does the strategy consist of?
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



There are four principal reasons for having a special policy for the Pacific Region:

1. To reduce the social and economic gap between the region and the rest of the country
2. To recognize its specific cultural, ethnic, and environmental aspects, and to create effective affirmative action policies
3. To protect and benefit in a sustainable way from the region's biodiversity
4. To benefit from the region's strategic position to improve the entire country's competitiveness

# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



- The region defined as the Pacific holds **1,135,327** inhabitants, who live in low socio-economic conditions compared to the rest of the country:

Index	Pacific	National	Source
Population in poverty (%) */	64,7	49,7*/	MERPD, 2005
Population in indigence (%)	28,1	15,7*/	MERPD, 2005
Illiteracy	21.0	10.0	DANE, 2005
Quality education (% high schools with high ICFES)	1,4	13,0	ICFES, 2005
Population affiliated to a health plan (%)	70.0	81.0	MPS, 2005
Malnutrition (%)	15,5	13,5	ENDS, 2005
Drinking water coverage (% households) 2/	39.0	83.0	DANE, 2005
Sewerage coverage (% households) 3/	26.0	73.0	DANE, 2005
Infant mortality (per 1000)	27,0	22,0	ENDS, 2005

\*/ Poverty in June 2006 at the national level was 45.1% and indigence was 12%. Data does not exist for the Pacific, but the reduction in poverty has been a general trend.



# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



1. Colombia is defined as a multiethnic and multicultural country which protects the equality of its citizens through its Constitution
    - Art. 7 “The State recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Colombian nation”
    - Art.13 “(...)the State will promote the conditions that allow for real and effective equality and will adopt policies in favour of groups that are discriminated against and marginalized(...)”
- 74% of the population of the Pacific region identifies itself as afro Colombian ▶
- 84% of the Pacific territory is held as collective property by afro Colombian and indigenous communities

# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



## Total afro Colombian population (Census 2005)

Concept	Population	%
National (Total)	42,090,502	---
Afro Colombian (Total)	4,261,996	10.1
Pacific region (Total)	1,135,327	2.7
Pacific - afro Colombians	841,169	2.0

Source: DANE



# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



1. The Pacific region is characterized by the existence of strategic ecosystems with immense potential that must be protected

- The Pacific region is known throughout the world for its high level of biodiversity
- 79% of its ecosystems remain unaffected
- It has four national parks and a sanctuary for fauna and flora
- It has been declared a forest reserve for the protection of its soil, water, and forest life.

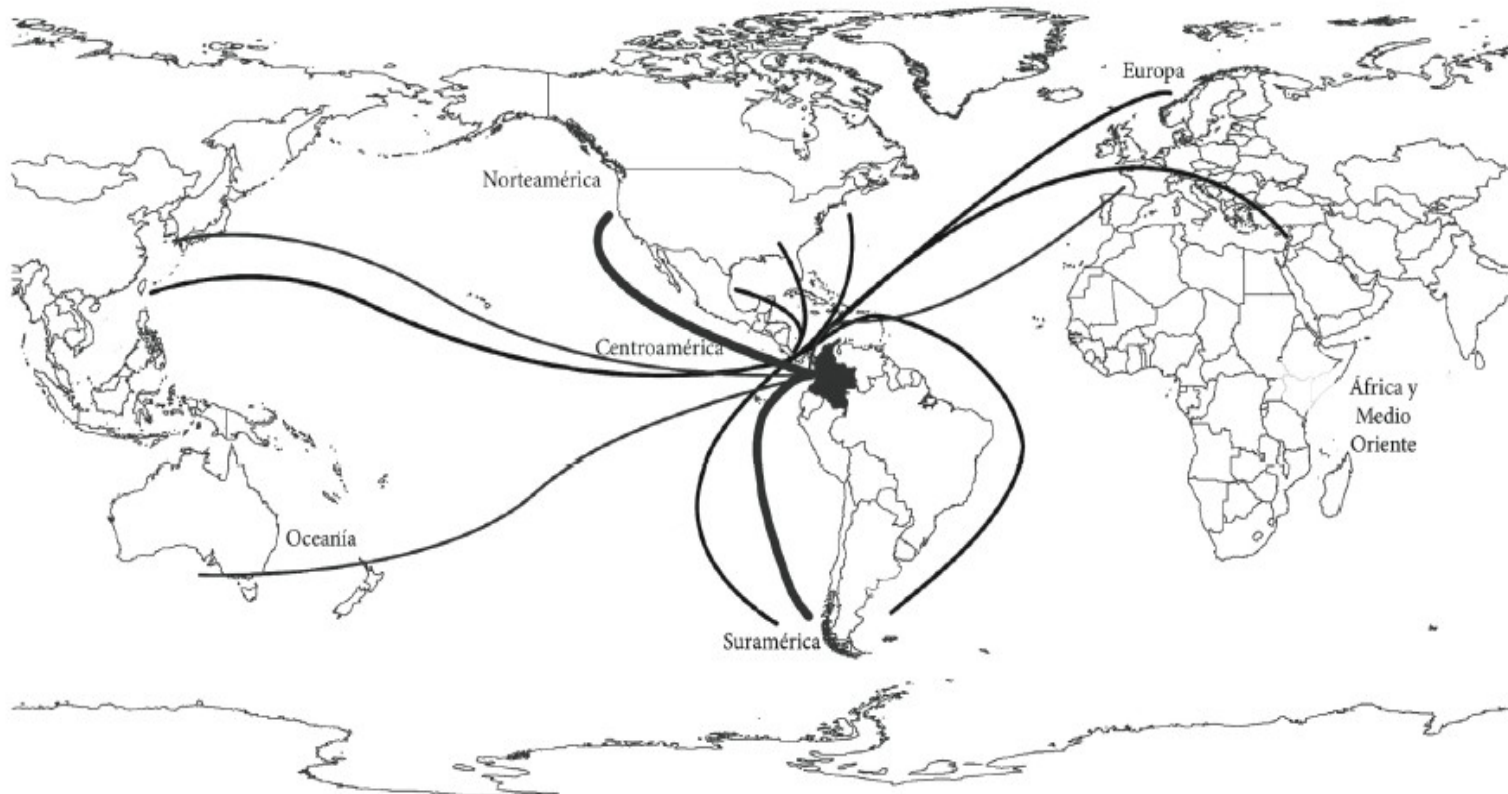
Despite its great potential, the Pacific has received little research attention: only 1% of researchers and 2% research entities work in the Pacific



# Why have a policy for the Pacific?



1. The Pacific is a strategic point of entry for Colombia into the world economy and is a fundamental factor in its global competitiveness





- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- **How is the policy for the Pacific developed?**
- What does the strategy consist of?
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# How is it developed?



- **Fundamental Input**



- **Other Input:**

- State Policy for Buenaventura (Conpes 3410 of 2006)
- Integrated long-term plan for the black, afro, “raizal” and “palenquera” populations
- Policy for Chocó (Conpes in development)

# How is it developed?



## • Participants:



**This process has been under way since July 2006**



- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- **What does the strategy consist of?**
  - **A vision combined with strategic objectives**
  - A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases



# What does the strategy consist of?



Through collective work, the region has defined its own **Vision** of the future:

“In 2019 the biodiverse Colombian Pacific will be a territory of life, which respects and is respected for its ethnic and cultural diversity, which lives in harmony with its environment, uses its resources for sustainable and peaceful development in environmental, social, economic and cultural terms. It will be an autonomous region and a leader in the Pacific basin, strengthened institutionally and with consolidated community organizations, which promote the ethnic education of its inhabitants and knowledge and respect of its natural resources traditions, and cultural practices”

# What does the strategy consist of?



## Proposed strategic actions:

- The country recognizes and protects ethnic and cultural **diversity**
- The state facilitates the social and ecological function of **collective property**
- The State fosters **intercultural** relations
- The development of the Pacific using its **endogenous capacities**
- The development of the Pacific is **connected** to that of the country and the global economy
- The Pacific uses its natural resources **sustainably**
- Productivity and competitiveness are based on:
  - Valuing and incorporating the territorial culture and identity
  - Appropriate technologies
  - Product differentiation



- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- **What does the strategy consist of?**
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - **A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan**
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# NDP objectives for the Pacific







- Ensure the achievements of the **Defense and Democratic Security Policy** in the Pacific
  - **Reduce** poverty, promote **equity**, generate **employment**, and move towards a scheme of **sustainable development** for the inhabitants of the Pacific, respecting their differences
  - Ensure the benefits derived from increased economic development translate into increased welfare for the afro Colombian and indigenous populations of the Pacific
- **Promote the convergence between the Pacific and the rest of the country**

# NDP objectives for the Pacific



## The National Investment Plan includes financial resources of USD \$4.2 billion for the Pacific region

- Democratic Security With Socially Integrated Assistance USD\$ 839 million 
- Poverty Reduction USD\$ 1,865 million 
- Strong and sustainable development USD\$ 1,241 million 
- Other programs: USD\$ 259,5 million 



# Democratic security with socially integrated assistance

SECTOR	Budget 2007-2010. Thousands of dollars			
	Sources			
	PGN	SGP	PRIVATE	TOTAL
<b>1. DEMOCRATIC SECURITY WITH SOCIAL INTEGRAL ASSISTANCE (A+B+C)</b>	<b>838,676</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>838,676</b>
<b>A. Armed forces strengthening</b>	<b>743,583</b>			<b>743,583</b>
Naval equipment modernization	441,825			441,825
Activation of army units	183,818			183,818
Expansion of the National Police presence	117,940			117,940
<b>B. Fight against illegal crops</b>	<b>40,149</b>			<b>40,149</b>
Family Forest Guard Program	32,091			32,091
Productive Projects Program	944			944
Manual eradication	7,114			7,114
<b>C. Displacement, HR, IHR and reconciliation</b>	<b>54,944</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,944</b>
Integral attention to displaced population (Red Juntos)	40,794			40,794
Support in returning and relocating population	1,663			1,663
Humanitarian emergency assistance (AHE)	3,641			3,641
Income generation	8,846			8,846





# Poverty reduction and promoting of equality

SECTOR	Budget 2007-2010. Thousands of dollars			
	Sources			
	PGN	SGP	PRIVATE	TOTAL
<b>2. POVERTY REDUCTION AND PROMOTING EQUALITY (D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>806,374</b>	<b>1,059,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,865,413</b>
<b>D. Education</b>	<b>80,724</b>	<b>664,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>744,770</b>
Wider coverage at all levels	5,241	617,609		622,849
Tertiary education (CERES)	500	-		500
Job training (Sena)	10,580	-		10,580
Illiteracy	2,859	-		2,859
Quality of education	469	46,437		46,906
Universities	61,076	-		61,076
<b>E. Health</b>	<b>236,554</b>	<b>217,527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>454,081</b>
Universal coverage	226,170	145,929		372,099
Include non insured population	-	47,246		47,246
Hospital Tumaco	10,384	-		10,384
Public health	-	24,351		24,351
<b>F. Social Work</b>	<b>253,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253,104</b>
Familias en Acción ( does not include displaced population)	82,904	-		82,904
Infantile breakfasts	30,293	-		30,293
School dinners	48,784	-		48,784
Community welfare homes	74,713	-		74,713
Improve the quality of life of senior citizens (PPSAM y JLL)	14,960	-		14,960
Food safety network (RESA)	974	-		974
Food safety program (ACTUAR - Quindío)	476	-		476
<b>G. Liveable cities</b>	<b>235,992</b>	<b>177,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>413,458</b>
Strategic project Buenaventura (escondrijos)	30,014	-		30,014
Housing subsidies for 46 municipalities of the Pacific Region	28,337	7,384		35,721
Potable water and sanitation	177,460	170,081		347,541
Strategic system of transportation Buenaventura (estudios)	181	-		181





# Strong and sustainable development

SECTOR	Budget 2007-2010. Thousands of dollars			
	Sources			
	PGN	SGP	PRIVATE	TOTAL
<b>3. HIGH AND SUSTAINED GROWTH (H+I+J+K)</b>	<b>860.611</b>	-	<b>381.134</b>	<b>1.241.745</b>
<b>H. Road transport infrastructure</b>	<b>575.829</b>	-	<b>381.134</b>	<b>956.963</b>
Plan 2.500	26.541	-	-	26.541
Competitive corridors	494.283	-	-	494.283
Regional Road Network	8.766	-	-	8.766
Port	37.446	-	381.134	418.580
Airports	8.793	-	-	8.793
<b>I. Energy</b>	<b>263.037</b>	-	-	<b>263.037</b>
Electric infrastructure	152.162	-	-	152.162
Demand subsidies	110.875	-	-	110.875
<b>J. Connectivity</b>	<b>13.372</b>	-	-	<b>13.372</b>
Compartel program	7.056	-	-	7.056
Computers to educate	6.315	-	-	6.315
<b>K. Rural development</b>	<b>8.373</b>	-	-	<b>8.373</b>
Land titling	476	-	-	476
Fishery and aquiculture	4.707	-	-	4.707
Oil Palm	95	-	-	95
Oil Palm productivity	129	-	-	129
Biodiesel plant - Tumaco	476	-	-	476
Improvement of sanitary status	2.489	-	-	2.489







# Other Resources

SECTOR	Budget 2007-2010. Thousands of dollars			
	Sources			
	PGN	SGP	PRIVATE	TOTAL
<b>4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WHICH FOSTERS DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>22.521</b>	-		<b>22.521</b>
Ecoturism in National Natural Parks	986	-		986
Regional environmental authorities	21.078	-		21.078
Tourist docks in Nuquí an Bahía Solano	238	-		238
Utria National Natural Park	219	-		219
<b>5. SPECIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>3.364</b>	-	-	<b>3.364</b>
Women's equality (credits)	715	-		715
National Reading and Library Plan	429	-		429
National Music Plan	100	-		100
Stadium - Tumaco	333	-		333
XIII National Games	1.787	-		1.787
<b>6. OTHER RESOURCES</b>	<b>1.288</b>	<b>230.972</b>	-	<b>233.675</b>
Institutional strengthening(1)	1.288	-		2.703
Other investments SGP (2)	-	230.972		230.972
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.532.834</b>	<b>1.290.010</b>	<b>381.134</b>	<b>4.205.393</b>

(1) Japanese cooperation resources, (In process - World Bank)

(2) Sports, Culture, Housing, Roads, Urban supplies, and Basic sanitation

<b>RED JUNTOS</b>				<b>441.387</b>
-------------------	--	--	--	----------------





- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- **What does the strategy consist of?**
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - **A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan**
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases



## Consolidation of Democratic Security

There have been significant material advances in terms of security and public order in the Pacific:

Indicator	2002	2006	2010
Kidnapping (Extortive purposes)	78	21	7
Extortion	34	19	7
Attacks on villages*	5	2	1
Homicide Rate (Pacific region)	68	65	46
Manual eradication (hectares)	N.A	8,313	20,000

\*/ Includes attacks on police stations in urban areas

Sources: FONDELIBERTAD, CIC – DIJIN – PONAL-SIMCI.






## **Consolidation of the Democratic Security Policy**

Strengthen the capacity of public forces in the region by:

- Controlling the territory and demonstrating the legitimacy of the State
- Focusing on terrorist groups
- Eliminating drug trafficking

### **Specific Actions**

- Modern equipment for naval coverage: USD\$ 442 million 
- New army units: USD\$ 184 million 
- Increasing the presence of the National Police: \$118 million 
- The implementation of an integrated emergency and security system

**Additional Manpower: 6,875 men**  
**Total resources: USD\$ 743 million** 

# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## General Summary

## Armed Forces Strengthening

2007-2010 (Million dollars)

UNIT	PARTIAL INVESTMENTS	COST		
		ACTIVATION	3 YEAR OPERATION	TOTAL
NAVY	2 Missile frigates 1 Oceanic submarine 1 Oceanic patroller	421,3	20,2	441,5
ARMY	1 Mobile brigade 1 Engineers battalion	84,0	99,5	183,5
POLICE	34 Police stations 52 Judiciary police units	39,4	78,5	117,9
<b>TOTAL ARMED FORCES</b>		<b>544,7</b>	<b>198,2</b>	<b>742,9</b>



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Naval Equipment Modernization

## Armed Forces Strengthening

2007-2010 (Million dollars)

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LOCATION	COST			No. Of MEN
				ACTIVATION / INVESTMENT	OPERATION (3 YEARS)	TOTAL	
NAVY	COST PATROL	2	Pacifico	19,2	0,5	19,7	32
	OCEAN PATROL	1	Pacifico	38,4	2,5	40,9	61
	MISSILE FRIGATES	2	Pacifico	225,9	1,8	227,8	
	OCEAN SUBMARINES	1	Pacifico	73,4	0,9	74,4	
	RIVER SUPPLY VESSEL	1	Guapi	10,9	0,0	10,9	21
	LIGHT PATROLLER	1	Guapi	5,6	0,0	5,5	
	NAVAL HELICOPTERS	3	Pacifico	7,5	0,0	7,5	
	RIVER PATROLLER	2	Guapi, B/ventura.	3,4	0,3	3,6	14
	RIVER ASSAULT COMPANY	7	Pizarro, B/ventura., B. Solano	9,7	11,8	21,5	602
	HEAVY RIVER COMBAT ELEMENTS	4	Tumaco, Guapi y B/ventura.	7,8	0,8	8,7	116
	LIGHT RIVER COMBAT ELEMENTS	6	Tumaco, Guapi y B/ventura.	6,0	0,3	6,3	126
	SUPPORT RIVER BOATS	11	Tumaco, Guapi, B/ventura y B. Solano.	1,3	0,1	1,4	
	COASTGUARD STATION	1	B. Solano	2,3	0,8	3,1	19
	OCEAN INTERDICCION BOATS	6	B. Solano, B/ventura y Tumaco	3,3	0,4	3,7	30
	INFRASTRUCTURE FORTIFICATION BRIFLIM2	SEVERAL	B/ventura	2,1	0,0	2,1	
	INFRASTRUCTURE FORTIFICATION NAVAL BASE B. MALAGA	SEVERAL	B. Malaga	4,5	0,0	4,5	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>421,3</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>441,6</b>



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Armed Forces Strengthening

### • Activation of Army units

2007-2010 (Million dollars)

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LOCATION	COST			No. Of MEN
				ACTIVATION / INVESTMENT	OPERATION (3 YEARS)	TOTAL	
Army	MOVIL BRIGADE No. 19	1	Cauca/Nariño	37,0	63,2	100,3	1.675
	ENGENIERS BATALLION No. 15	1	Choco (Itsmina)	39,0	28,4	67,4	1.141
	EXDE COMPANY No. 2	1	Valle (Palmera)	3,2	7,9	11,1	792
	CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ARMY INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CHOCO DEPARTMENT	SEVERAL	Chocó	0,8	0,0	0,8	
	IMPROVEMENT OF ARMY INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CAUCA DEPARTMENT	SEVERAL	Cauca	4,0	0,0	4,0	
	SERVICE BATALLION No. 29	1	Cauca (Popayán)	ACTIVATED WITH ACTUAL UNITS			
	ACTIVATION OF BRIGDE No.15	1	Chocó				
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>84,0</b>	<b>99,5</b>	<b>183,6</b>



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Armed Forces Strengthening

### • Expansion of the National Police Presence.

2007-2010 (Million dollars)

UNIT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LOCATION	COST			No. Of MEN
				ACTIVATION / INVESTMENT	OPERATION	TOTAL	
POLICE	STATION CONSTRUCTION	5	Chocó	3,8	6,5	10,2	175
		7	Valle del Cauca	5,3	9,1	14,3	245
		8	Nariño	6,0	10,3	16,4	280
		4	Cauca	3,0	5,2	8,2	140
		10	Región Pacífica	7,5	12,9	20,5	350
		<b>34</b>		<b>25,7</b>	<b>44,0</b>	<b>69,7</b>	<b>1.190</b>
	ACTIVATION OF JUDICIARY POLICE UNIT	8	Chocó	1,8	4,4	6,2	104
		16	Valle del Cauca	3,5	8,9	12,4	208
		14	Nariño	3,1	7,8	10,9	182
		14	Cauca	3,1	7,8	10,9	182
		<b>52</b>		<b>11,5</b>	<b>29,0</b>	<b>40,4</b>	<b>676</b>
	ACTIVATION BASIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT	9	Región Pacífica	1,0	2,4	3,4	297
	ACTIVATION OF ROAD POLICE UNIT	2	Región Pacífica	0,5	1,9	2,5	50
	UNIFIED ACTION FREEDOM GROUP (GAULA)	1	Cauca	0,7	1,2	1,8	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>39,4</b>	<b>78,5</b>	<b>117,8</b>	<b>2.246</b>







## **Consolidation of the Democratic Security Policy**

Strengthen the strategy for illicit crop eradication

- Manual eradication
- Fumigations
- Crop substitution
- Forest Ranger Families

### Specific Actions

- Enrol 14,000 new families in the Forest Ranger Families Program, to reach a total of 18,769 in 2010: USD\$ 32 million ▶
- Enrol 2,000 new families into the Productive Project Program for substitution for illicit crops, reaching 4,218 families in 2010: USD\$ 0.9 million ▶
- Manually eradicate 20,000 new hectares, for a total of 28,313 hectares in 2010: USD\$ 7.1 million ▶

**Total resources: USD\$ 40.2 million**

# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## The Family Forest Guard Program

## Fight against illegal crops

This is an alternative development initiative in which communities decide voluntarily to eradicate illegal crops, to replace them with productive legal alternatives and environmental projects. This implementation began in 2003.

2003 - 2007

### Pacific Corridor

- 4,769 families enrolled
- Intervention in 5 village areas.

Acandí  
Belén de Bajira  
Carmen del Darién

Riosucio  
Unguía

**US\$6.9 million invested**



2007 – 2010  
TARGET

### Pacific Corridor

- 14,000 additional families in 14 village areas will benefit:

Murindó, Vigía del Fuerte, Guapi, López de Micay, Bajo Baudó, Bojayá, Medio Baudó, Sipí, Francisco Pizarro, Magui, Olaya Herrera, Roberto Payán, Tumaco and Buenaventura

**US\$32 million**



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Productive Projects

## Fight against illegal crops

Gives support to medium- and long-range agricultural and forest projects that face a potential or imminent risk of being affected by illegal crops. This program started in 2002

2002 - 2007

### Pacific Corridor

- 2,218 enrolled families
- 7 projects
- Intervention in 2 village areas.  
Tumaco  
Carmen de Atrato

**US\$8.1 million invested**



Productive projects in rubber, cocoa, forest, fruits and palm

2007 – 2010  
TARGET

### Pacific Corridor

- 2,000 additional families will benefit there would be 4,218 in 2010

**US\$0.9 million (US\$6.7 million from international cooperation not included)**



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Mobile Eradication Group, GME

## Fight against illegal crops

The manual and mechanical eradication strategy, led by GME, constitutes a new instrument in the fight against illegal crops. This implementation started in 2005.

2005 - 2007

### Pacific Corridor

- 8.313 hectares eradicated
- Intervention in 2 village areas.

Tumaco  
San José del Palmar

US\$1.2 million



2007 – 2010  
TARGET

### Pacific Corridor

- 20,000 hectares are expected to be eradicated by manual means.

US\$7.1 million





## **Displacement, HR, IHR, and reconciliation:**

In the last four years, the levels of displaced population were reduced, from and towards the region:

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
People in the region who were declared in displacement.	23,104	7,789	2,650
People expelled from the region	30,393	10,923	3,930
People received by the region	21,667	4,988	1,145

Source: RUPD Registro Único de Población Desplazada - Acción Social (Unique Register of Displaced Population)

## Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance







## Displacement, HR, IHR, and reconciliation:

Giving integral attention to displaced populations and restoring their rights.

- Assistance in returning and in relocating displaced people.
- Humanitarian emergency assistance
- Income generation

### Specific actions

- Giving integral attention to 6,553 displaced families (“Red Juntos”): US\$40.7 million 
- Assist 2,560 new families in their returning and relocating process, for a total of 8,660 in 2010. US\$1.7 million 
- Give humanitarian assistance to 8,000 new displaced families through “seguridad alimentaria” (Food Safety) and the “Hábitat y Vivienda” (Habitat and Housing) programs, in order to reach 16,714 in 2010. US\$3.6 million 
- Benefit 8,000 new families with the Generation of Income program, for a total of 11,160. US\$8.9 million 

**Total: US\$54,9 millions**

# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Integral Attention to Displaced Population

The following social and economic components are included in the Government's strategy to stabilize the home of displaced people:

- Education
- Nutrition
- Health
- Income Generation
- Housing
- Identification
- Life, Personal Integrity and Security
- Participation and Local Integration
- Reparation





## Integral Attention to Displaced Population

### Support in returning and relocating population

2002 - 2007

Pacific Corridor

- 6,100 assisted families
- 39 assisted communities
- 19 villages benefited

US\$11.2 million invested



2007 – 2010

TARGET

Pacific Corridor

- Assist 2,560 families

US\$1.7 million







## Integral Attention to Displaced Population

### Humanitarian Emergency Assistance, AHE

Give attention and aid to the displaced population in order to provide for their basic needs (right to subsist minimally). It also includes Prolonged Aid Operation, in order to bring some economic recovery through food donations, and a housing program that enables proper housing conditions.

2002 -2007

Pacific Corridor

- 8,714 enrolled families
- 19 villages benefited

US\$11.6 million invested



2007 – 2010  
TARGET

Pacific Corridor

- Enroll 8,000 families

US\$3.6 million



# Democratic Policy with socially integrated assistance



## Integral Attention to Displaced Population

### Income Generation

This program offers psychosocial assistance supporting productive projects, assessment in business plans, and hands over non refundable funds.

2002 - 2007

#### Pacific Corridor

- 4 villages benefited
  - Tumaco
  - Buenaventura
  - Bojayá
  - Quibdó
- 3.160 families benefited
- 7 developed projects

US\$2.8 million invested



2007 – 2010  
TARGET

#### Pacific Corridor

- Aims to reach 8,000 families

US\$8.8 million





- What is meant by the Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- **What does the strategy consist of?**
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - **A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan**
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - **Poverty reduction and promoting of equality**
    - Strong and sustainable development
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Poverty and Social Protection:

Regional advances in terms of health and education coverage are undeniable:

Indicator	2002	2006	2010
Illiteracy rate	23% <sup>a</sup>	21% <sup>b</sup>	10,6%
Coverage rate: basic education	95% <sup>c</sup>	105% <sup>d</sup>	100%
Coverage rate: middle education	40% <sup>c</sup>	53% <sup>d</sup>	73%
Initial education places	1,936 <sup>c</sup>	7,119 <sup>d</sup>	19,324
Beneficiaries of the subsidized regime	383,991	563,323	793,425
Families in Action	2,429	43,691	71,026*

Source: a/ Dane Census 93, b/ Dane Census 2005, c/Dane c-600 2002, d/MEN – Sineb 2005

\* Does not include displaced families

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality










## Education revolution in the Pacific Region

- Wider coverage at all levels
- Improve the quality of education

**Universal coverage in basic education will be achieved by 2010**

### Specific Actions

- Achieve complete coverage in basic education, expand coverage in middle education to 73%, and create 19,324 places in initial education: USD\$ 623 million 
- Create 1,159 new places in higher education through CERES, to reach a total of 1,400 by 2010: USD\$ 0.5 million 
- Cover the entire region through programs from the Open and Distance University
- Come to an agreement with UNAD to implement flexible strategies, so as to expand its coverage
- Create 194,642 new places for job training: USD\$ 10.6 million 
- Reduce illiteracy from 21% in 2005 to 9% in 2010: USD\$ 2.9 million 
- Invest in quality in basic and middle education: USD\$ 47 million 
- Support regional universities (Chocó and Pacific): USD\$ 61 million 
- Implement a scholarship program for afro Colombian students 

**Total Resources: \$745 million**

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Education coverage

- The education revolution has arrived to the Pacific region with 54,812 new vacancies between 2002 and 2006, in different levels and programs.
- Universal coverage in basic education will be achieved by 2010

2002		2006		2010		Investment 2007-2010 (US 2006)
Beneficiaries	Gross Rate (tasa bruta)	Beneficiaries	Gross coverage (cobertura bruta)	Beneficiaries	Gross coverage (cobertura bruta)	
1,936		7,119		19,324		5,240,591
282,878	95%	326,151	105%	333,670	100%	568,059,961
17,605	40%	23,961	53%	38,323	73%	



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Tertiary Education

The offer has been developed through the Regional Centers of tertiary education (CERES)

- Between 2007 and 2010:
  - 1,159 vacancies and the CERES of Tumaco will be created.
  - The Alliance of Portuary society of Buenaventura - U.del Valle will be implemented: development of transport and logistic programs (US\$714,626, competition for pool of funds)

Municipality	vacancies 2006	Vacancies (2007-2010)	Investment U\$
Nuquí	52	100	71463
Riosucio	48	130	71463
Carmen de Atrato	40	120	71463
Bojayá	36	100	71463
Buenaventura (Puerto Merizalde)	65	240	71463
Buenaventura (Juanchaco)	n.d.	180	71463
Tumaco*	n.d.	530	71463
<b>Total**</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>500238</b>

\*Tasks start from the second semester of 2007

\*\*Pending creation

- Open the possibility of financial access with ICETEX (2003-2006) and expansion according to demand

Program	Beneficiaries	Financial resources approved (2006)
ACCES credit	1,248	1,409,242



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Job training

SENA services increased in the period between 2002- 2006, due to the expansion of complementary education (Chocó).

PROGRAM	students 2002	students 2003-2006	students 2007-2010	Budget (U\$)
<b>Titled Formation (Longe courses)</b>	2.057	15.025	15.368	9.264.170
<b>Complementary Formation (Short courses)</b>	8.826	112	179.274	1.680.631
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.883</b>	<b>15.137</b>	<b>194.642</b>	<b>10.944.801</b>

Note: information corresponds to all the municipalities of Chocó.

The success of the training strategy will be marked, with an increased number of technical and technological vacancies, as well as growth of the program “Jóvenes Rurales” (Rural Youth), and the support of business initiatives through the “Fondo Emprender” (Entrepreneurial Fund).





# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Illiteracy reduction

Efforts to improve literacy rate will be increased during the presidential period 2007 - 2010

<b>BENEFICIARIES* (2002 – 2006)</b>	<b>RATE (2005)</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES (2002 - 2010)</b>	<b>RATE (2010)</b>	<b>Investment 2007-2010 (USD \$ Millon)</b>
131,810	21%	61,935	9%	2.86



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Quality of Education

Strategic projects (US\$47m: US\$46.4 SGP and US\$0.5 PGN):

- **Institutional Modernization and technical assistance** to the educational secretaries of Tumaco, Chocó, B/ventura in:
  - Improvement plans
  - Training of teachers and directive teachers
  - Quality insurance strategies
  - Support for low-achieving educational institutions
  - Application of flexible and appropriate educative models
- Teacher training and implementation of syllabus: Law-abiding Culture, Sexual Education, Human rights and Citizenship, Environmental Education
- **Bilingualism**: teacher training in standards and English teaching .
- **Specific-Career Schools**: Appropriate syllabi and process of accreditation in Quibdó, Istmina, Bahía Solano, Guapi and Buenaventura



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Support to the universities of the region

<b>Pacific University</b>	<b>2003-2006</b>	<b>2007-2010</b>
Enrolment (places)	1,296	1,995
PGN resources (USD million)	10.9	12.9

<b>Chocó Technological University</b>	<b>2003-2006</b>	<b>2007-2010</b>
Enrolment (places)	7,626	8,574
PGN resources (USD million)	46.8	48.2

Note: The registration fee is established taking into account the average growth rate between 2002 and 2006

Source: SNIES and DNP - DIFP

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Scholarship program for afro Colombian students

### VALOR DE LOS CREDITOS DEL ICETEX CON DESTINACIÓN ESPECÍFICA A POBLACION AFROCOLOMBIANA

	2002-2006	2007-2010
Asistencia a comunidades negras a traves de créditos condonables para estudio de pregrado y postgrado en el país	10.472	12.803

Millones de pesos de 2006

Fuente: DNP - DIFP y Plan Nacional de Inversiones



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Strengthen the health sector:

- Expand coverage
- Improve the delivery and quality of service
- Promote public health

**Universal coverage will be achieved in health coverage**

### Specific Actions

- Achieve complete coverage in affiliation to the Health System (230,102 new affiliates – Sisben 1 and 2): USD\$ 372 million.
- Improve accessibility, efficiency, and quality: USD\$ 57.6 million
  - Guarantee service delivery: USD\$ 47.3 million from SGP
  - Continue improving the Hospital Network
    - Construction of the new Tumaco Hospital: USD\$ 10.3 million
- Strengthen control and accountability in the health system
- Strengthen promotion and prevention measures: USD\$ 24.3 million

**Total resources: USD\$ 454 million**

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Health Coverage

- Between 2002 and 2006, health insurance has increased to 179,332 beneficiaries and the coverage of the subsidized health service (régimen subsidiado) reached 70% (Sisben 1 and 2).

<b>Beneficiaries 2002</b>	<b>Beneficiaries 2006</b>	<b>Coverage 2006</b>	<b>Beneficiaries 2009</b>	<b>Coverage 2009</b>	<b>Investment 2007-2010 (US\$)</b>
383.991	563.323	70%	793.425	100%	348,277,751

By 2009, 100% coverage will be achieved (230,102 new members – Sisben 1 and 2)



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Access, efficiency and quality of health services

- Guarantee the provision of services (non-insured): US\$47 million
- Remote medicine (Telemedicina)
- Technical assistance for the formation of regional networks (restructuring and modernization)
- Alternative models for health services



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Hospital network in the Pacific

	Department	Investment (USD Million)
1	Chocó	1.07
2	Valle	0.37
3	Cauca	0.38
4	Nariño	1.87
	Total	3.67





# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



Continue improving the hospital network of the Pacific region with investment in adaptation and provision

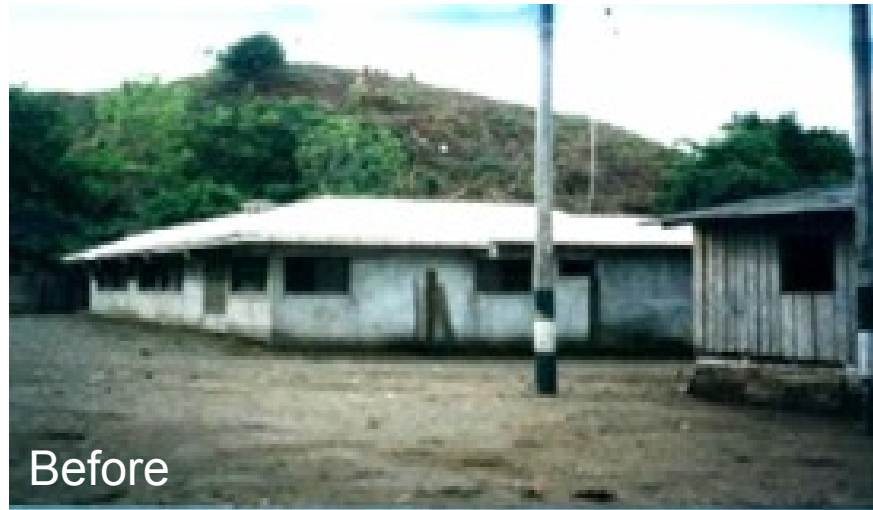
DEPTO	MUNICIPIO - UNIDAD DE SALUD	INVERSIÓN (MILLONES DE PESOS)	ESTADO
CHOCÓ	JURADO - CENTRO DE SALUD	234	TERMINADO
	BAHÍA SOLANO (PUESTO DE SALUD DE CUPICA)	90	TERMINADO
	BAHIA SOLANO (PUESTO DE SALUD PUNTA UINA)	8	TERMINADO
	BAHÍA SOLANO (CORREGIMIENTO EL VALLE)	106	TERMINADO
	BAHIA SOLANO (HOSPITAL JULIO FIGUEROA VILLA)	1.150	EN EJECUCIÓN
	NUQUI (CENTRO DE SALUD)	287	EN EJECUCIÓN
	LITORAL DE SAN JUAN	369	EN EJECUCIÓN
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.245</b>	
VALLE	BUENAVENTURA (HOSPITAL SAN AGUSTIN DE PUERTO MERIZALDE)	75	TERMINADO.
	BUENAVENTURA (HOSPITAL)	673	EN EJECUCIÓN
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>748</b>	
CAUCA	LOPEZ DE MICAY (HOSPITAL UNIDAD NIVEL 1)	110	TERMINADO
	TIMBIQUI (HOSPITAL SANTA BARBARA)	341	EN EJECUCIÓN
	GUAPI (HOSPITAL SAN FRANCISCO DE ASIS)	343	EN EJECUCIÓN
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794</b>	
NARIÑO	PIZARRO (CENTRO DE SALUD)	220	TERMINADO
	PIZARRO (PUESTO DE SALUD - CORREGIMIENTO GUINEAL)	40	TERMINADO
	PIZARRO (PUESTO DE SALUD - CORREGIMIENTO VIRUDO)	65	TERMINADO
	PIZARRO (PUESTO DE SALUD - CORREGIMIENTO LA ORPUA)	110	TERMINADO
	PIZARRO (PUESTO DE SALUD - CORREGIMIENTO PILIZA)	65	TERMINADO
	TUMACO (HOSPITAL SAN ANDRÉS)	250	TERMINADO
	TUMACO (CENTROS Y PUESTOS DE SALUD INCLUYE CANDELILLAS DE LA MAR)	295	TERMINADO
	CHARCO (HOSPITAL SAGRADO CORAZON DE JESUS)	1.372	TERMINADO
	OLAYA HERRERA (CENTRO DE SALUD)	45	TERMINADO
	MOSQUERA (CENTRO DE SALUD)	193	TERMINADO
	LA TOLA (CENTRO DE SALUD)	55	TERMINADO
	MAGUI PAYAN (CENTRO DE SALUD)	90	TERMINADO
	ROBERTO PAYAN (CENTRO DE SALUD)	60	TERMINADO
	SANTA BARBARA DE ISCUANDE (CENTRO DE SALUD)	441	EN EJECUCIÓN
	FRANCISCO PIZARRO (CENTRO DE SALUD DE SALAHONDA)	45	EN EJECUCIÓN
BARBACOAS (HOSPITAL SAN ANTONIO)	578	EN EJECUCIÓN	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.924</b>	
	<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>7.710</b>	

Fuente: MPS

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Improvement of health centers– Juradó



Before



After



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Improvement of health centers— Corregimiento de Virudó



Before



After



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Building of the new Tumaco Hospital: USD 10.4 million



Relocation and construction of the new Tumaco hospital



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Monitoring and control

- Ensure / monitor the timely flow of resources
- Intervention of the government to strengthen and improve the management of health services in the department of Chocó
- “Plan de Choque”: provision of services coordinated by Caprecom
- Building and operation of sustainable alternatives to provide the services with international co-operation of the OPS/OMS (in dispersed and rural populations above 70%)



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Public Health

**Public Health:** the actions of health promotion and prevention will be strengthened (USD 24.3 million), with emphasis on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, reducing the gaps when compared with the national average.

Metas del Milenio	Situación Pacífico 2000	Situación Pacífico 2005	Meta Nacional 2010 PND
Reducir el porcentaje de niños menores de 5 años con desnutrición global	6,5	6.6	3
Reducir la mortalidad en menores de 5 años. (muertes por mil nacidos vivos)	32	33	17
Reducir la mortalidad en menores de 1 año. (muertes por mil nacidos vivos)	27	27	14
Alcanzar y mantener las coberturas útiles de vacunación con el PAI para los menores de 5 años	83%	86%	95%
Reducir la razón de mortalidad materna. (muertes por 100 mil nacidos vivos)	162	90	45
Incrementar el porcentaje de mujeres con cuatro o más controles prenatales	Nd	Nd	90%
Incrementar la atención institucional del parto	80,4%	86.5%	95%
Incrementar la atención del parto por personal calificado	78%	84%	95%
Incrementar la prevalencia de uso de métodos modernos de anticoncepción	65%	68%	75%
Disminuir el porcentaje de adolescentes que han sido madres o están en embarazo, 1/	23%	20,3%	< 15%
Reducir la tasa de mortalidad por cáncer de cuello uterino (muertes por 100 mil)	Nd	Nd	5.5
Mantener la prevalencia de infección por VIH en población de 15 a 49 años	Nd	Nd	< 1.2%
Reducir la incidencia de malaria en municipios con malaria urbana (casos por mil habitantes)	Nd	17 (2003)	12,6



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Social Programs

- Guarantee child welfare
- Protect seniors
- Strengthen the food safety policy
- Expand “Families in Action” Program

## Specific Actions

- Enrol 27,335 new families into the Families in Action program, for a total of 71,026 in 2010: USD\$ 83 million
- Provide breakfasts to 120,181 children under 5 years of age: USD 30.3 million
- Provide 265,811 children with school breakfasts and lunches and 77,283 in Community Welfare Homes: USD\$ 123.5 million
- Improve quality of life for 28,886 seniors in the Pacific: USD\$ 15 million
- Provide food safety to 770 families by 2010 through the program “**ACTUAR**”, and increase the reach of the Food Safety Web (RESA) to 5,246 new beneficiaries: USD\$ 1.4 million
- Establish non-financial operators within “Opportunity Bank Program”

**Total resources: USD\$ 253 million**

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Social promotion coverage

The coverage of social promotion programs has been extended.

Between 2007 and 2010 the government will continue with expansion in programs such as Families in Action, RESA and Senior Citizens \*

Program	Beneficiaries			Resources 2007 - 2010 (USD million)
	2002	2007	2010	
Families in Action <sup>1</sup> (families)	2,429	43,691	71,026	83
Infant Breakfasts (places)	0	99,664	120,181	30.3
School dinners <sup>2</sup> (places)	149,799	231,194	265,811	48.8
Community Welfare Homes (Fami, HCBF, Infants) (places)	75,456	77,283	77,283	74.7
Seniors Citizens <sup>3</sup> (places)	1,371	20,715	28,886 <sup>4</sup>	15 <sup>4</sup>
RESA (Food Safety Network) (families)	0	4,972	10,218	0.97

1/Does not included displaced persons

2/ The program started with a coverage of 120 days in 2002, increased to 142 as of the end of 2006, and is expected to increase to 180 days by 2010

3/Includes beneficiaries of PPSAM and Juan Luis Londoño programs

4/ Indicative figure, dependent on the implementation and the eligible population.





# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Food Safety

This program, with a value of US\$ 0.5 million, will be carried out during 9 months by ACTUAR - Quindío in the following community councils and indigenous reserves:

Hydrographic basin (Cuenca )	Community councils / Indigenous reserves	No. Families
Río Atrato	Curvaradó – municipal capital	370
	Domingodó	120
	Vigía - Curvaradó	70
	Montaño	150
Río Curvaradó	Despensa baja	60
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>770</b>



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Implementation of the protection network for overcoming extreme poverty – “JUNTOS”:

- Coordinated and integrated intervention strategy by different organizations and levels of government to improve the living conditions of families living in extreme poverty.
- Focus of all social programs on selected families with the goal of achieving certain basic needs .



### GOAL 2007 - 2010

- Enrol 71,026 families in Sisben 1 (not including displaced families)
- Benefit 46 municipalities
- 3 municipalities in the pilot project:
  - Buenaventura
  - Guapi
  - Bojayá - Bellavista

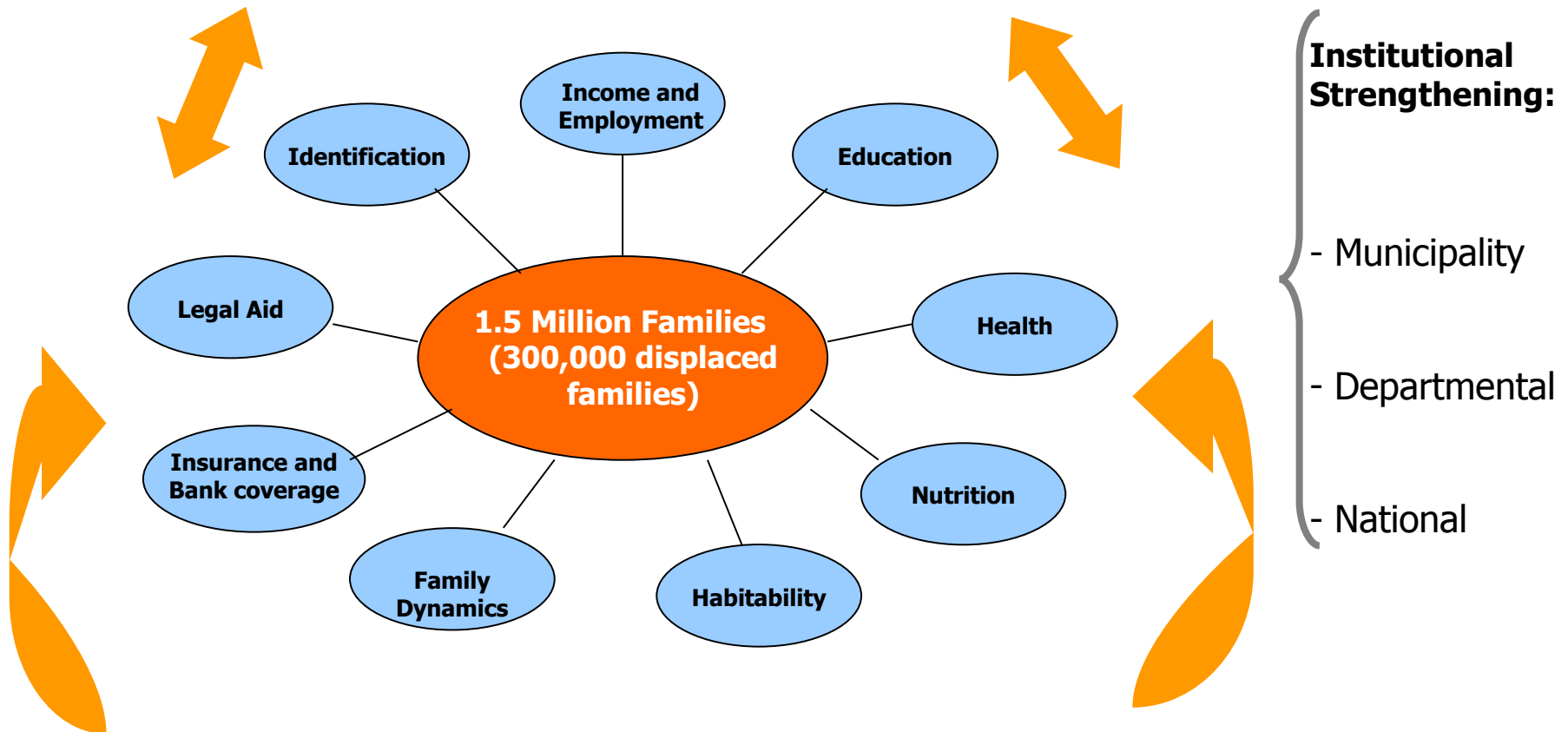


**Total resources: USD \$441 million**

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Dimensions of the basic goals of the network



**CO-OPERATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF BASIC GOALS: SOCIAL MANAGERS**



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities:

Public investment resources and the number of municipalities covered in terms of housing, water, basic sanitation and territorial order have been increased.

USD\$ million 2006

	2002	2006	2010
<b>Housing Subsidies</b>			
PGN Investment	15.2	20.9	56.7
No. of housing subsidies *	4,635	6,179	11,540
No. of municipalites	30	36	ND
<b>Investment in drinking water and basic sanitation</b>			
PGN Investment	27.5	36.7	170.6
No. of municipalites	35	37	46
<b>Municipalites with approved POT</b>	13	39	46

\*Accumulated

Source: MAVDT – Fonvivienda – Banco Agrario



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities – Housing: solutions within the reach of all

Since August 2002, 6,179 subsidies were assigned to Pacific municipalities (3,617 for urban housing and 2,462 for rural housing). The following are the urban projects that have had the greatest impact:

DPT	MUNICIPALITY	SOURCE	SFV ASSIGNED	VALUE	PROJECT NAME	% EXECUTED	PROJECT END DATE
ANTIOQUIA	Vigía del Fuerte	ET	22	85	Urbanización Vigía del Fuerte	80%	Jun/07
CAUCA	Miranda*	ET	29	216.7	Vivienda para Miranda 2005	100%	Completed
	Miranda*	ET	86	621.8	Vivienda para Miranda 2006	30%	Dic/07
	Santander de Q.*	ET	97	689.4	Urb. La Samaria	100%	Completed
	Suárez*	ET	47	334	Urb. Villa Flor Cenaida	85%	Feb/08.
CHOCO	Quibdó	DN	135	1.014	Ur. Alamos	5% Urb.	Feb/08
	Lloró	AT	255	2.184	Atentados	0%	Feb/08
	Riosucio	DESP.	280	2.697.3	Urb. Milagro de Dios	30% Urb.	Dic/07
NARIÑO	El Charco	AT	109	933.9	Atentados	0%	Feb/08.
	Santa Bárbara	AT	82	702.3	Atentados	0%	Feb/08
	Tumaco	DESP.	91	928.2	Under structuring	0%	Feb/08
VALLE	Buenaventura	ET	100	700	Ciudadela B/ventura ET. 1	100%	Completed
	Buenaventura	BO	92	691.6	Ciudadela B/ventura ET. 2 - 4	97%	Jun/07.
	Buenaventura	BUN	400	3204.6	Ciudadela B/ventura ET. 5	15%	Feb/08
<b>Total</b>			<b>1.825</b>	<b>4.317</b>			

\* Municipalities with afro Colombians



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Urban subsidies granted

### CHOCO

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Quibdó	1219	1,92
Alto Baudó	20	0,07
Carmén de Atrato	31	0,11
Lloró	294	1,22
Riosucio	280	1,28
Tadó	54	0,21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1898</b>	<b>4,82</b>

### CAUCA\*

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Caloto	64	0,32
Miranda	180	0,66
Santander de Q.	162	0,58
Suárez	48	0,16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,72</b>

\* Municipalities with afro descendant inhabitants.

### NARIÑO

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
El Charco	109	0,44
Santa Bárbara	82	0,33
La Tola	22	0,09
Tumaco	98	0,46
<b>NARIÑO</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,33</b>

### VALLE

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Buenaventura	930	3,04

### ANTIOQUIA

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Vigía del Fuerte	24	0,05



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Rural subsidies granted

### CHOCO

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ Million
Quibdo	41	0,12
Acandí	113	0,25
Alto Baudó	59	0,13
Bahía Solano	27	0,05
Bojaya	449	1,18
El Cantón del San Pablo	124	0,28
Cértegui	27	0,08
Condoto	39	0,07
El Carmen de Atrato	44	0,08
Medio Atrato	247	0,81
Medio Baudó	35	0,08
Medio San Juan	100	0,24
Nuquí	80	0,18
Río Quito	77	0,18
Riosucio	25	0,05
Tadó	99	0,30
Unión Panamericana	40	0,10
<b>Chocó</b>	<b>1.626</b>	<b>4,18</b>

### CAUCA

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Timbiquí	88	0,18

### NARIÑO

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Santa Bárbara	50	0,15
Tumaco	192	0,59
El Charco	82	0,27
Magui	32	0,09
<b>Nariño</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,09</b>

### ANTIOQUIA

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Vigía del Fuerte	63	0,13


### VALLE

MUNICIPALITY	SUBSIDIES	VALUE US \$ million
Buenaventura	429	1,21

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities – Housing: solutions within the reach of all

- Improve the population's housing conditions through a policy of sustainable housing:
  - Land generation and VIS construction projects (relocation of homes in high risk zones and of displaced populations).
  - Ownership Title programs.
  - Credit Access: Expand the scope of the National Savings Fund (FNA) to informal sectors of the population.
  - Implement the Healthy Housing Program.
- Specific Actions
  - Assign at least 12,040 subsidies in the 46 Pacific Coast communities for rural and urban social housing: USD \$65.7 million
    - Implement strategic high impact projects in Quibdo, Buenaventura and Tumaco. 
  - Create a special unit to give technical advice to municipalities in land generation, planning of projects for VIS and titling.

**Total resources: \$65.7 million**



# Strategic Projects in Quibdó, Buenaventura and Tumaco



	PROJECT	US \$ millions	PROGRESS / DATE OF ISSUED
QUIBDO	Entitlement processes of 1,000 properties through the government program free title cession of fiscal properties.	0,098	(Agreement signed, execution 2007, first quarter 2008)
	762 subsidies by legal facilitation of titles.	0,074	In process of titles transfer (Second semester, 2007).
	The Macro-project "La Yesca" and the slum upgrading program.	N.D.	The CONPES document No. 3410 included the Macro-project and the slum upgrading program as components linked to water supply and basic sanitation investments (2007).
	Entitlement processes of 11,400 properties in Itsmina, Tadó, Condota and Quibdó.	1,09	Agreements in process to be signed with municipalities and the IGAC (2008).
B/VENTURA	The National Macro-project of Social Interest.	30,01	The land management and construction of around 3,000 social interest housing (VIS) (resources–findings in hiding places–Cali) (2008).
	Improvement of 1000 housing units.	2,36	Appointed 2007 – execution 2007/2008
	Entitlements processes in 9,300 fiscal properties	0,91	Second semester of 2007
TUMACO	Social Interest Housing project in order to resettle 400 households located in the area of Tumaco Airport.	1,73	An agreement was signed with Tumaco municipality, FONVIVIENDA and INURBE. (Subsidy Fund in goods and complements). Urbanization works and approval of revision and adjustment of the Master Plan POT pending co-finance by the municipality (Second semester of 2007).
	Implementation of a housing project for displaced people with a target group of 200 families. (91 subsidies – FONVIVIENDA)	0,43	Second semester of 2007.



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities: Potable Water and Sanitation

- During the period from 2002 – 2007 86 projects were financed in 37 municipalities with an investment of USD\$ 36.7 million. ▶
- The entrepreneurial modernization projects of Quibdó, Tumaco, Buenaventura and Guapi are highly promoted. ▶
- **Compensated Rate from Findeter:** 3 viable projects for USD\$ 1.7 million with intermediate financing and 4 Projects under study for USD\$ 0.6 million. ▶

### Population with NBI public services (2005) ▶

Department	% of municipalities – Pacific Coast
Antioquia	73,5
Cauca	61,4
Chocó	71,7
Nariño	44,1
Valle del Cauca	18,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,6</b>

\*This data does not include alternative solutions

Source: DANE Census 2005

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Coverage levels of water supply and sewerage systems

Region	Number of Municipalities	Percentage of households with water supply - 2005	Percentage of households with sewerage- 2005
Antioquia	2	21,3%	1,5%
Cauca	3	22,8%	19,0%
Choco	31	22,5%	16,1%
Nariño	9	23,6%	5,3%
Valle	1	78,2%	61,4%
<b>Total Region</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39,5%</b>	<b>27,0%</b>

\*This data does not include alternative solutions



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Central Government investment in water supply and sewerage systems (2002 – 2007)

Region	Number of municipalities of Pacific Region	Number of municipalities in the project	Number of projects	US \$ Millions	Project Status		
					Completed	Under development	Ready to contract
Cauca	3	3	6	0.99	2	4	0
Chocó	31	25	49	10.26	28	9	12
Nariño	9	8	18	3.60	14	3	1
Valle del Cauca	1	1	13	21.83	3	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>36.68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>

**Sources of financing:** Central Government Budget, National Royalties “FNR”, National Development Plan 2002-2006.



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Central Government's investment in "Cauca" Region

### Water supply and sewerage projects (2002 – 2007)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
López de Micay	Construction of water supply system in Nohanamito	159	Under development
López de Micay	Improvement of water supply network	80	Under development
Timbiqui	Construction of water supply system in Yege	305	Under development
Guapi	Construction of water supply and sewerage systems	353	Under development
López de Micay	Improvement of water supply system in urban area	47	Completed
López de Micay	Construction of sewerage network	47	Completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>991</b>	



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Central Government's investment in “Chocó” Region

### Water supply and sewerage projects (2002 – 2007)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Acandí	Construction of water treatment plant and distribution network in “Capurgana”	240.9	Completed
Alto Baudó	Construction of water supply system in urban area	476.4	Ready to contract
Alto Baudó	Construction of water supply system in “Puerto Echeverry”	57.2	Completed
Atrato	Construction of water supply system	47.6	Under development
Atrato	Construction of water supply system in “Doña Josefa” village	45.7	Completed
Bahia Solano	Construction of sewerage system in “Punta Huina”	52.4	Completed
Bahia Solano	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “Valle” village	142.9	Completed
Bahia Solano	Design and construction of water supply network in “Cupica”	336.3	Completed
Bajo Baudó	Construction of sewerage system in rural area of “Terron” village	193.4	Ready to contract
Bajo Baudó	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “villa María” village	162.0	Ready to contract

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



(Cont.)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Bajo baudo	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “Terron” village	121.1	Under development
Bajo baudo	Improvement of water supply system in “Piliza”	47.6	Under development
Bajo baudo	Construction of water supply system in “Virudó”	35.6	Completed
Bojaya	Construction of water supply network in “Bellavista”	297.9	Completed
Bojaya	Design and construction of three (3) water treatment plants of water supply system in “Nueva Bellavista”	234.0	Completed
Canton de san pablo	Construction of II phase of water supply and sewerage systems in “La Victoria”	73.8	Completed
Carmen de atrato	Improvement of water supply system in urban area	272.8	Under development
Certegui	Construction of water supply system in “Cértegui”	681.4	Under development
Certegui,	Design of solid waste plan and construction of landfill site for Certegui, Unión panamericana, Cantón de San Pablo and Tado municipalities	238.2	Ready to contract
Condoto	Construction of water supply and sewerage systems in rural area of “La Muriña”	61.9	Completed



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



(Cont.)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Istmina	Optimization of water supply system in urban area	133.5	Completed
Istmina	Design of solid waste plan and construction of landfill site for Istmina, Condoto and Medio San Juan municipalities	178.7	Ready to contract
Litoral del san juan	Design and construction of sewerage system in rural area of “Isla mono” village	21.4	Completed
Medio atrato	Construction of water supply system in urban area	85.8	Completed
Medio baudo	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “Currundo” village	103.7	Ready to contract
Medio baudo	Construction of water supply system in “Puerto Meluk”	126.8	Ready to contract
Medio baudo	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “Veriguado” village	198.3	Ready to contract
Medio baudo	Construction of water supply system in “Puerto Adán”	71.5	Completed
Medio baudo	Construction of water supply system in urban area	57.2	Completed
Medio San Juan	Improvement of water supply system in “Nohanama”	14.3	Completed
Novita	Design of solid waste plan and construction of landfill site in Novita	59.6	Ready to contract





# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



(Cont.)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Novita	Construction of the II phase of water supply and sewerage systems in rural area of “Cajón” village	45.3	Completed
Nuqui	Construction of water supply network in urban area	20.0	Completed
Quibdo	Design of the water supply and sewerage plan	2382.1	Ready to contract
Quibdo	Improvement of water supply system in rural area of “Tutunendo” village	41.5	Under development
Quibdo	Improvement of water supply system in urban area	952.8	Under development
Quibdo	Construction of water supply system in urban area	238.2	Under development
Quibdo	Construction of landfill site	476.4	Ready to contract
Río Iro	Construction of water supply system in urban area	95.3	Completed



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Rio iro	Construction of sewerage system in “Santa Bárbara”	27.5	Completed
Rio quito	Construction of II phase of water supply system in urban area	119.1	Ready to contract
Rio quito	Construction of water supply system	76.2	Completed
Riosucio	Construction of water supply system in “Esperanza en Dios”	253.0	Completed
Tadó	Construction of II phase of water supply system in “Tapón”	12.9	Completed
Tadó	Optimization of water supply system in urban area	156.6	Completed
Unguía	Improvement of water supply system	122.9	Under development
Unguía	Construction of water treatment plant and network in “Balboa”	201.3	Completed
Unión panamericana	Construction of II phase of water supply system in “Raspadura”	91.7	Completed
Unión panamericana	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “El Salero” village	76.0	Completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>10258.7</b>	



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Central Government's investment in "Nariño" Region Water supply and sewerage projects (2002 – 2007)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
La tola	Construction of sewerage system	402	Under development
Tumaco	Improvement of sewerage system	714	Ready to contract
Barbacoas	Construction of water supply system and design of sewerage system in urban area	166	Completed
Francisco Pizarro	Construction on phase I of sewerage system	191	Completed
La tola	Improvement of water supply system in urban area	86	Completed
La tola	Construction of sewerage system in urban area	238	Completed
Magui payan	Optimization of water supply and sewerage systems	23	Completed
Magui payan	Optimization of sewerage system	13	Completed
Magui payan	Construction of sewerage system and landfill site in rural area of "La Aurora and Ricaurte" villages	95	Under development
Mosquera	Design of water supply and sewerage systems plan	137	Completed
Mosquera	Construction of sewerage system	83	Completed
Olaya herrera	Optimization of water supply system	113	Completed
Olaya herrera	Construction of five (5) water treatment plants	110	Under development

# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



(Cont.)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Roberto payan	Construction of II phase of water supply and sewerage systems	95	Completed
Tumaco	Improvement of water supply system	953	Completed
Tumaco	Improvement of water supply system in “Candelillas”	55	Completed
Tumaco	Improvement of water supply system in “San Juan de la Costa”	65	Completed
Tumaco	Construction of sewerage system in “San Juan de la Costa”	62	Completed
<b>Total</b>		<b>3599</b>	



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Central Government investment in “Valle del Cauca” Region

### Water supply and sewerage projects (2002 – 2007)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Buenaventura	Improvement of sewerage system in urban area	715	Completed
Buenaventura	Construction of sewerage system in urban area	2430	Completed
Buenaventura	Construction of phase I of sewerage system in urban area	4552	Completed
Buenaventura	Improvement of water supply system	645	Ready to contract
Buenaventura	Construction of sewerage network in “Comunas 9 and 12”	785	Ready to contract
Buenaventura	Improvement of sewerage system in urban area	2382	Ready to contract
Buenaventura	Improvement of water supply system in urban area “Plan 2005 - 2010”	8933	Ready to contract
Buenaventura	Improvement of water supply system in “Sectores 4,5,6,7,8 and 9”	948	Under development
Buenaventura	Construction of sewerage system in rural area of “Chorro Río Cajambre” village	53	Under development



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



(Cont.)

Municipality	Project Name	US \$ Thousands	Status
Buenaventura	Construction of water supply and sewerage systems in rural area of “Rio – Mallorcaín” village	167	Under development
Buenaventura	Optimization of water supply system in “La Bocana”	95	Under development
Buenaventura	Construction of water supply and sewerage systems in “El secadero Rió Mallorcaín”	35	Under development
Buenaventura	Improvement of water supply and sewerage systems in “El secadero Rió Mallorcaín”	91	Under development
<b>Total</b>		<b>21829</b>	



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Business Modernization and other special programs (US \$ Millions 2006)

Municipality	Central Government investment	Status	Objectives
<b>Quibdó</b>	Water supply and sewerage systems US \$ 17.8	CONPES 3470 of 2007 was approved Private participation will operate water supply and sewerage systems in 2007	Water supply: from 47% to 95% in 2010 Sewerage: from 21% to 49% in 2010.
<b>Buenaventura</b>	Water supply system US \$ 10.7 Sewerage system US \$ 11.1	There has been private participation from 2002  Water supply: in order to contract Sewerage: investments in development with resources from 2006. In order to contract investments with resources from 2007	Water supply: from 71.8% to 100% in 2015. Sewerage: from 44,2% to 90% in 2015.
<b>Tumaco</b>	Private Participation Project US \$ 0.19	An advisory firm was contracted to structure the private participation project. Private player will be in charge of operating the systems in December 2007	Water supply: from 65% to 85% in 2010. Sewerage: 60% in 2010
	Water supply system US \$ 0.95	Investments to improve water supply systems were financed and they are finished	
<b>Bojayá</b>	Water supply system US \$ 0.53	Investments in water supply production were finished Investments in water supply networks will be contracted by "Acción Social". There are no guarantee of financing	Water supply and sewerage: 100%, 24 hours per day in 2007
<b>Guapi</b>	Water supply system US \$0.35	There has been private participation from 2002 The contract is being renegotiated. 75% of total investments have finished	Water supply : 80% in 2010 Sewerage 70% in 2010



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Water supply and sewerage systems – Projects under Compensated Interest Rate Program (US \$ Thousands)

Region	Municipality	Project Name	Loan	Other sources of financing	Total	Condition
Cauca	López de micay	Construction of water supply system in “La Concepción”	223		223	Under analysis
Cauca	López de micay	Construction of landfill site	20		20	Under analysis
Cauca	López de micay	Construction of water supply system in rural area of “Rotura” village	47		47	Under analysis
Choco	Atrato	Construction of water supply system in Yuto	171.5		171.5	Ready to contract
Choco	Atrato	Construction of sewerage system in Yuto	809.9		809.9	Ready to contract
Choco	Certegui	Construction of III phase of water supply system in “Certegui - la variante”	673.1		673.1	Ready to contract
Nariño	Guachucal	Design of sewerage system plan	285.8	656.5	942.3	Under analysis







# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities: Potable Water and Sanitation

- Maximize access to basic water and sewerage service:
  - Foster regional service provision schemes through Departmental Basic Water and Basic Sanitation Plans.
  - Improve the distribution of assigned resources: SGP and focusing subsidies.
- Specific Actions
  - Implement a special program “Water for the Pacific” 
  - Implement Departmental Water plans in Nariño, Cauca, Valle and Chocó. 
  - Support corporate modernization process in Quibdó, Buenaventura and Tumaco

**Resources: USD\$ 348 million**



## “Water supply to Pacific Region” Program

- 46 Municipalities will benefit.
  - Resources: US \$95.2 Million during 2007 - 2010
1. Water supply and sewerage programs designed and developed by Central Government (MAVDT – FONADE).
  2. Technical support to small utilities associations (local communities, small enterprises) in order to guarantee the sustainability of the investments in infrastructure (MAVDT).



# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Implementation of “Planes Departamentales de Agua y Saneamiento” (“Regional Programmes for Water Supply and Sewerage”) in Nariño, Cauca, Valle and Chocó.

Region	Cost	Condition
Cauca	US \$ 70 million	Presented, technical studies are being contracted
Chocó	US \$ 88 million	Presented, technical studies are being contracted
Nariño	US \$ 80 million	Presented, technical studies are being contracted
Valle	US \$ 65 million	Presented, technical studies are being contracted

Sources of financing: Municipality Budget (“SGP”), Central Governmental Budget, Regional Budget, Environmental Regional Corporations Budget (“AARs”).

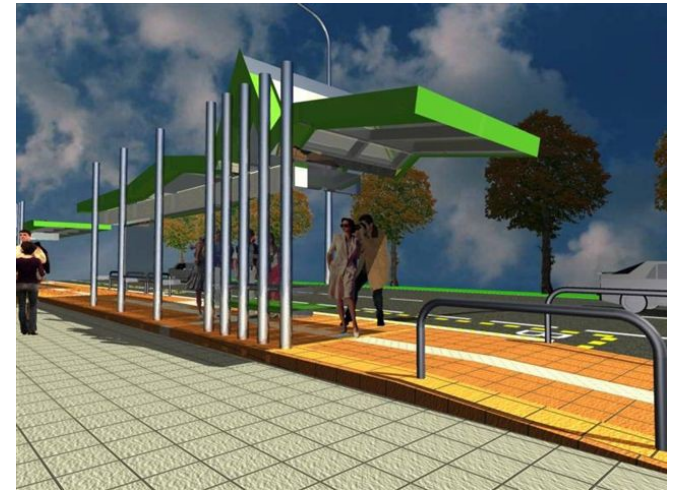


# Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equality



## Liveable Cities – Urban transportation

- Strategic system of urban transportation: Buenaventura
  - Support the city of Buenaventura to formulate a diagnosis of the actual transport situation.
  - Formulate strategies so that collective public transportation can fulfill the mobility needs of the population with the following criteria : Efficiency, quality and security.
  - Elaborate a set of measures that will allow the reorganization of the transport system as well as the organization of the city.
  - The hiring of these studies is in process and it has an initial value of 181 thousand dollars.
  - The State will finance 70% of the system



Fuente: Foto Eng. Jamir Iomar Franco – Curitiba, Brasil



- What is meant by Pacific Region?
- Why have a policy for the Pacific?
- How is the policy for the Pacific developed?
- **What does the strategy consist of?**
  - A vision combined with strategic objectives
  - **A role for the Pacific within the National Development Plan**
    - Democratic policy with socially integrated assistance
    - Poverty reduction and promoting of equality
    - **Strong and sustainable development**
    - Environmental management which fosters development
    - Special aspects of development
  - Strengthening of successful cases

# High and Sustained Growth



## Infrastructure:

There have been significant advances in transport, telecommunications, and energy:

Indicator	2002	2006	2010
Kilometers of railroad rehabilitated	249	385	494
Community Airports Improved	0	6	11
Electricity service coverage (NIS)*	88,4%	93,6%	95,1%
Average time electricity service increased in Non Interconnected Areas (NIA)	0%	30%	10%
Institutions with Broadband connections, Compartel program	0	203	675
Institutes benefiting from computers for education	0	170	877
Number of delivered computers, computers for education	0	2.142	4.329

# High and Sustained Growth







## Road Transport Infrastructure:

Strengthen road infrastructure as an instrument to reduce high costs associated with external business and achieving integration of the region:

- Plan 2500
- Competitive Corridors
- Support the management of the Regional Road Network
- Municipal roads

## Specific Actions

- Finalize the 5 projects of Plan 2500 for the region: USD\$ 26.5 million 
- Complete the improvement and/or rehabilitation of 5 of the 7 regional competitive corridors and advance work in the other 2: USD\$ 494.3 million. 
- Negotiate loans available from the Multilateral Banks for the Departments, with a guarantee from the Nation. 
- Financial support to local authorities for municipal roads improvement: USD \$8.8 million 

**Total resources: USD\$ 530 million**

# High and Sustained Growth



## Regional Infrastructure and development plan “Plan 2500”:

No.	Project	Department	Length (Km)	Investment 2007-2010 (US\$ Million)	Due by
1	Las Animas – Tadó – Playa de Oro – Mumbú**	Chocó	22	6.5	2010
2	Las Animas – Itsmina**	Chocó	15	4.4	2010
3	Bahía Solano – El Valle**	Chocó	10	4.3	2010
4	La Mansa – El Siete – El Carmen	Chocó	20	6.2	2010
5	Junín - Barbacoas	Nariño	25	5.0	2010



**Total investment 2007 – 2010: USD \$26,5 million**

\* These roadways were prioritized in the document “National Agenda for Competitiveness”





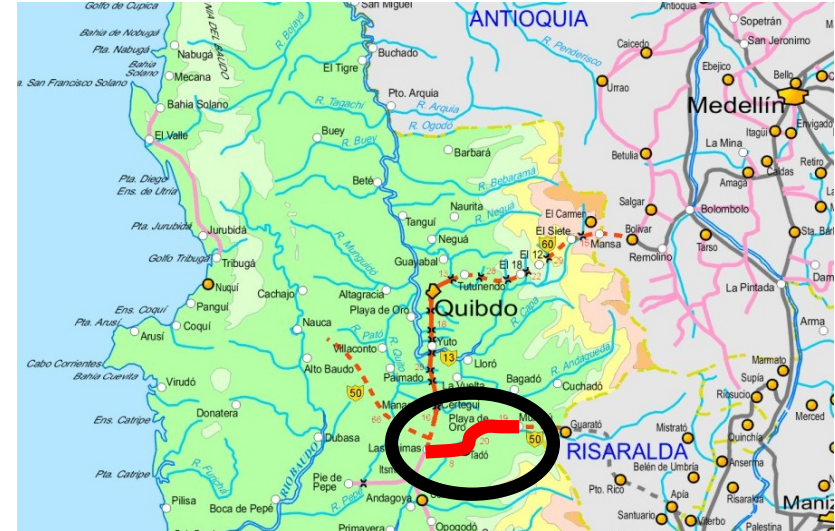
# High and Sustained Growth



## Las Animas – Tadó – Playa de Oro – Mumbú

Total Length: 22 Km

Period	Investment (USD Million)	Scope
2002-2006	5.21	11 Km
2007-2010	6.5	11 Km
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>22 Km</b>



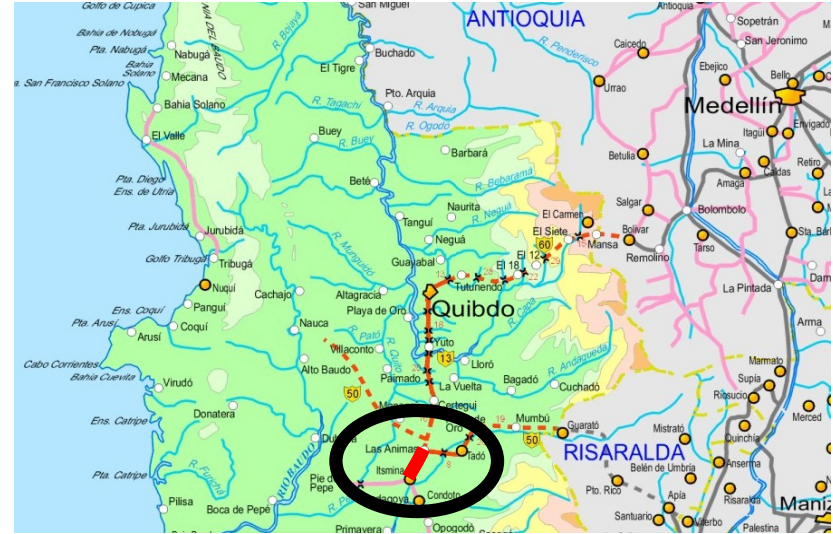
# High and Sustained Growth



## Las Animas – Istmina

Total Length: 15 Km

Period	Investment (USD Million)	Scope
2002-2006	3.8	8 Km
2007-2010	4.4	7 Km
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>15 Km</b>



# High and Sustained Growth



## Bahía Solano – El Valle

Total Length: 10 Km

Period	Investment (USD Million)	Scope
2002-2006	4.1	5 Km
2007-2010	4.3	5 Km
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10 Km</b>



06/03/2007



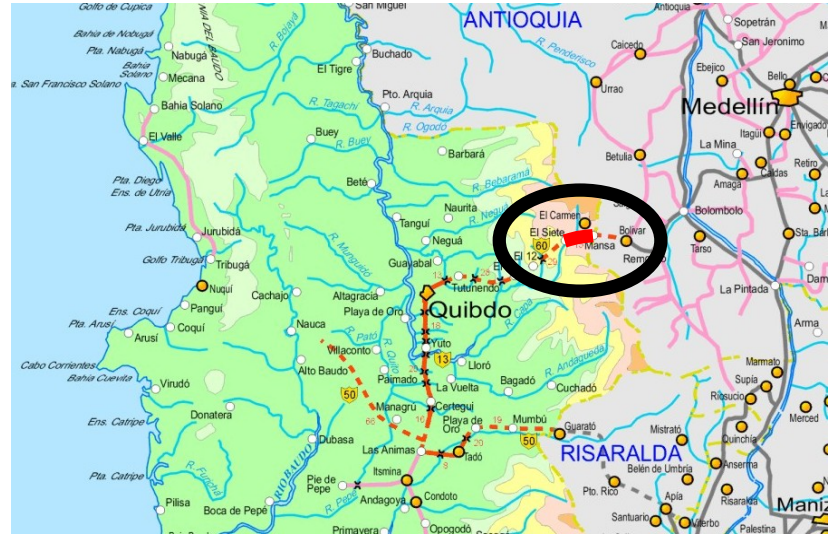
# High and Sustained Growth



## La Mansa – El Siete – El Carmen

Total Length: 20 Km

Period	Investment (USD Million)	Scope
2002-2006	5.0	14 Km
2007-2010	6.2	6 Km
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>20 Km</b>



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

