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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
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CICAD**

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COLOMBIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA OF DRUGS

International Cooperation in Colombia: Challenges and Opportunities in the Area of Drugs

58th period of sessions of the
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Lima, November 13, 2015



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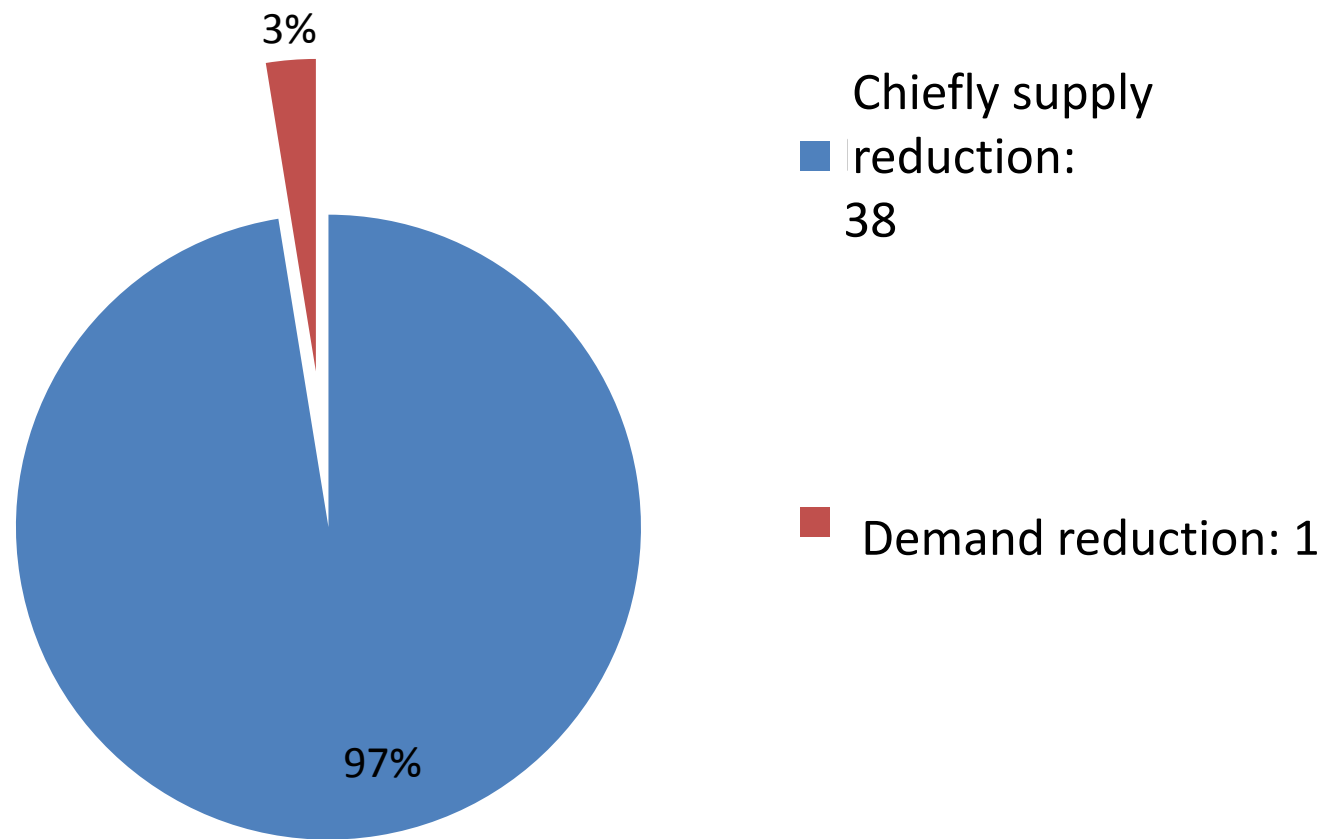
1. How has drugs cooperation developed historically in Colombia?
2. What is the drugs policy in Colombia today?
3. Challenges and opportunities for Colombia

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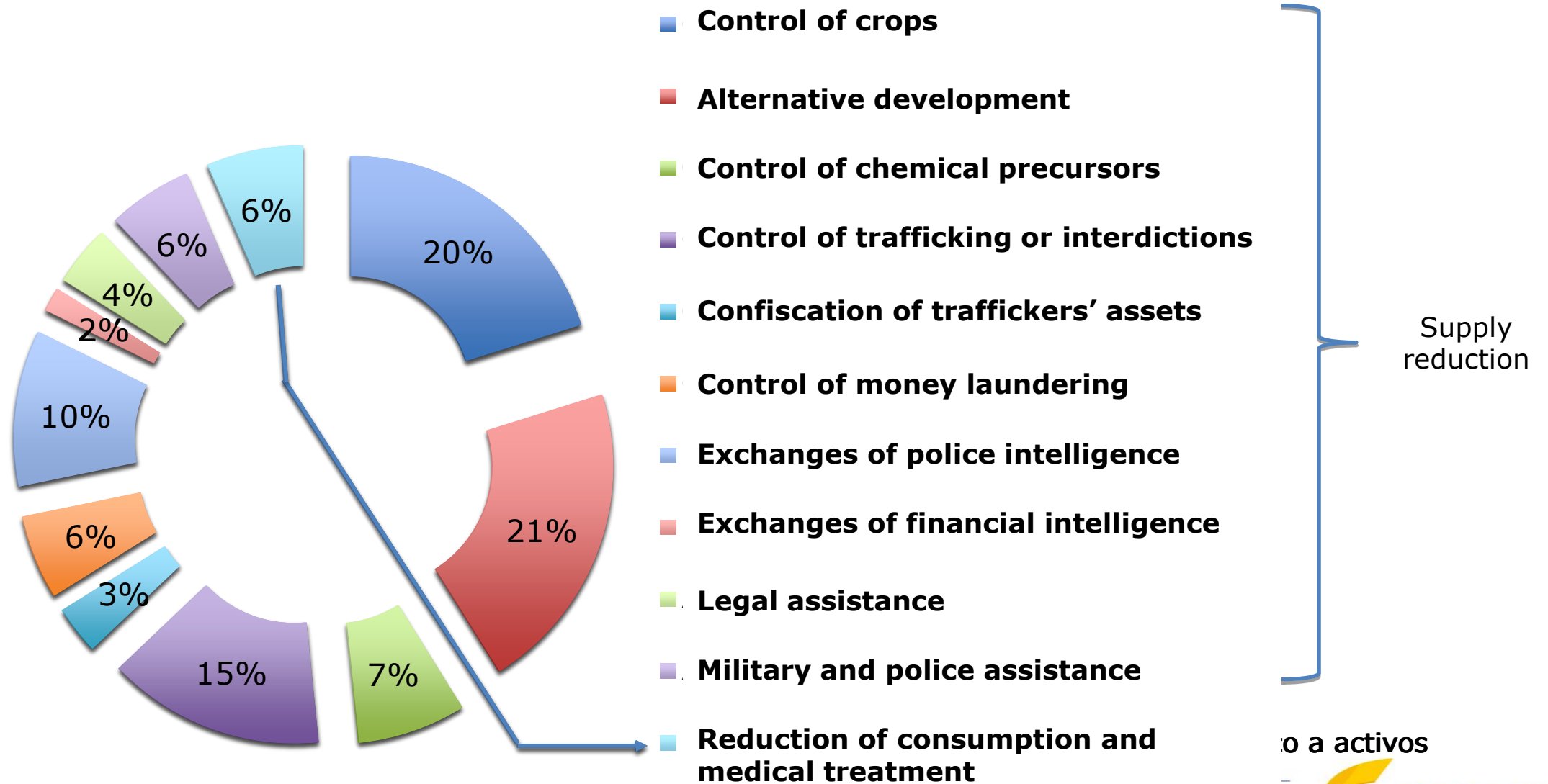
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Agreements signed by Colombia according to their focus on supply reduction or demand reduction

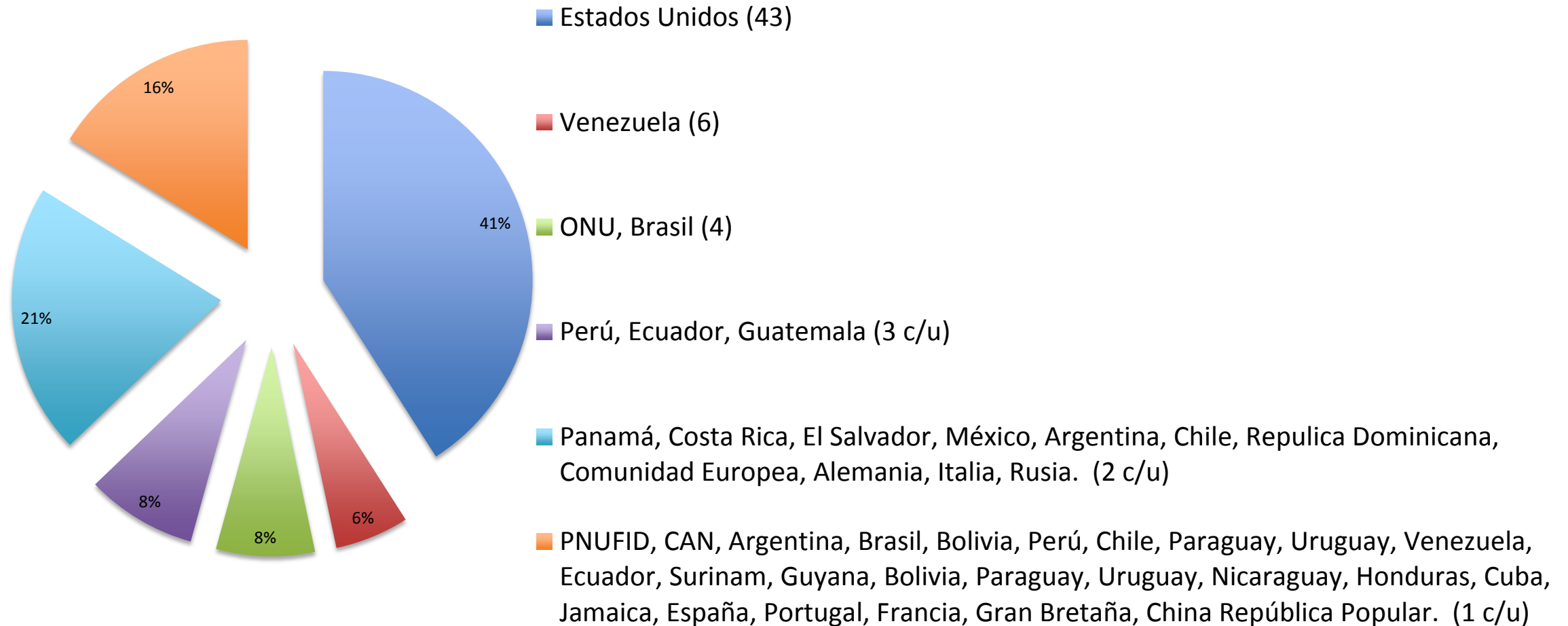
(1961-2014)



Breakdown of treaties by antidrug strategies

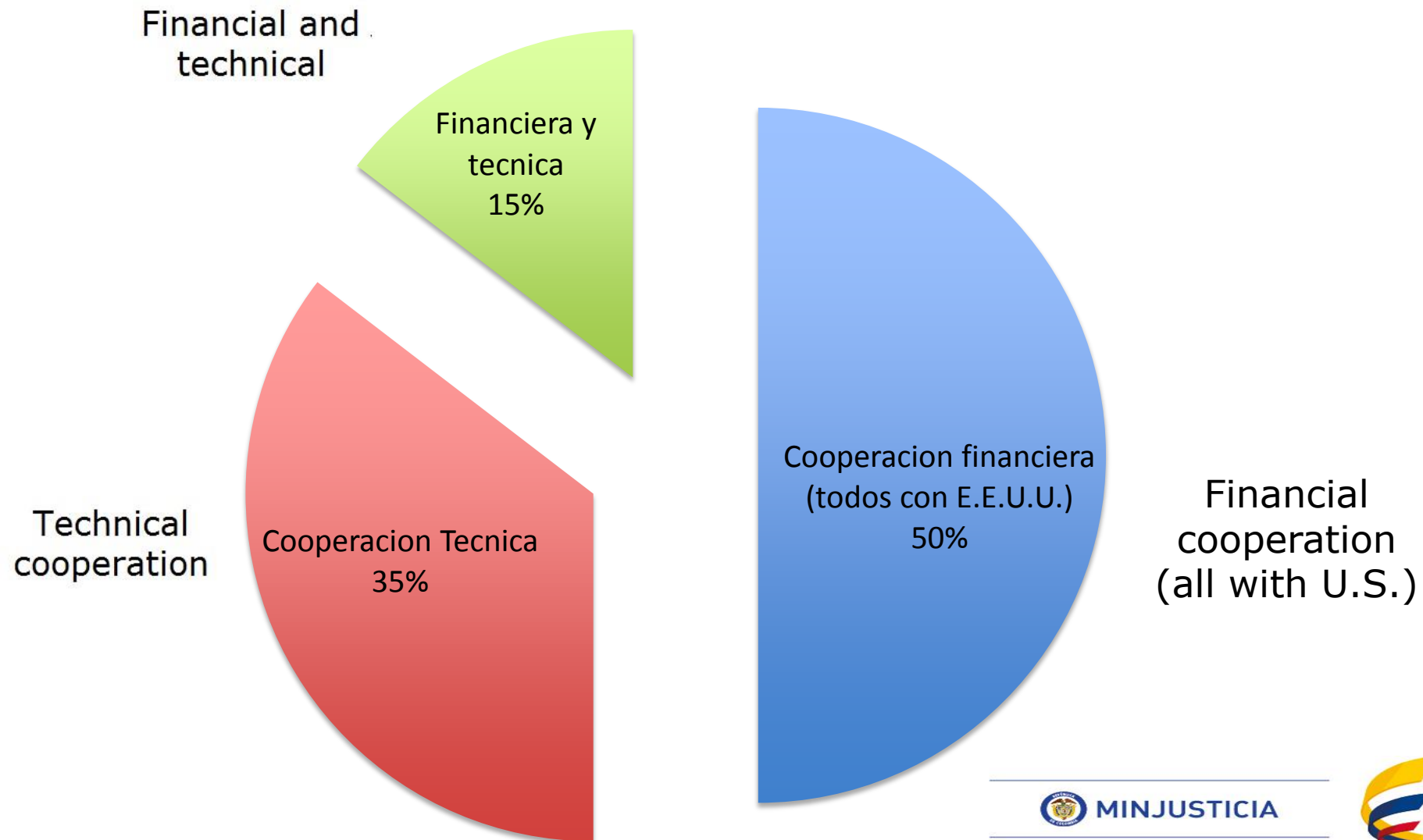


Drug control and supply reduction agreements signed by Colombia from 1961 to date (by country)

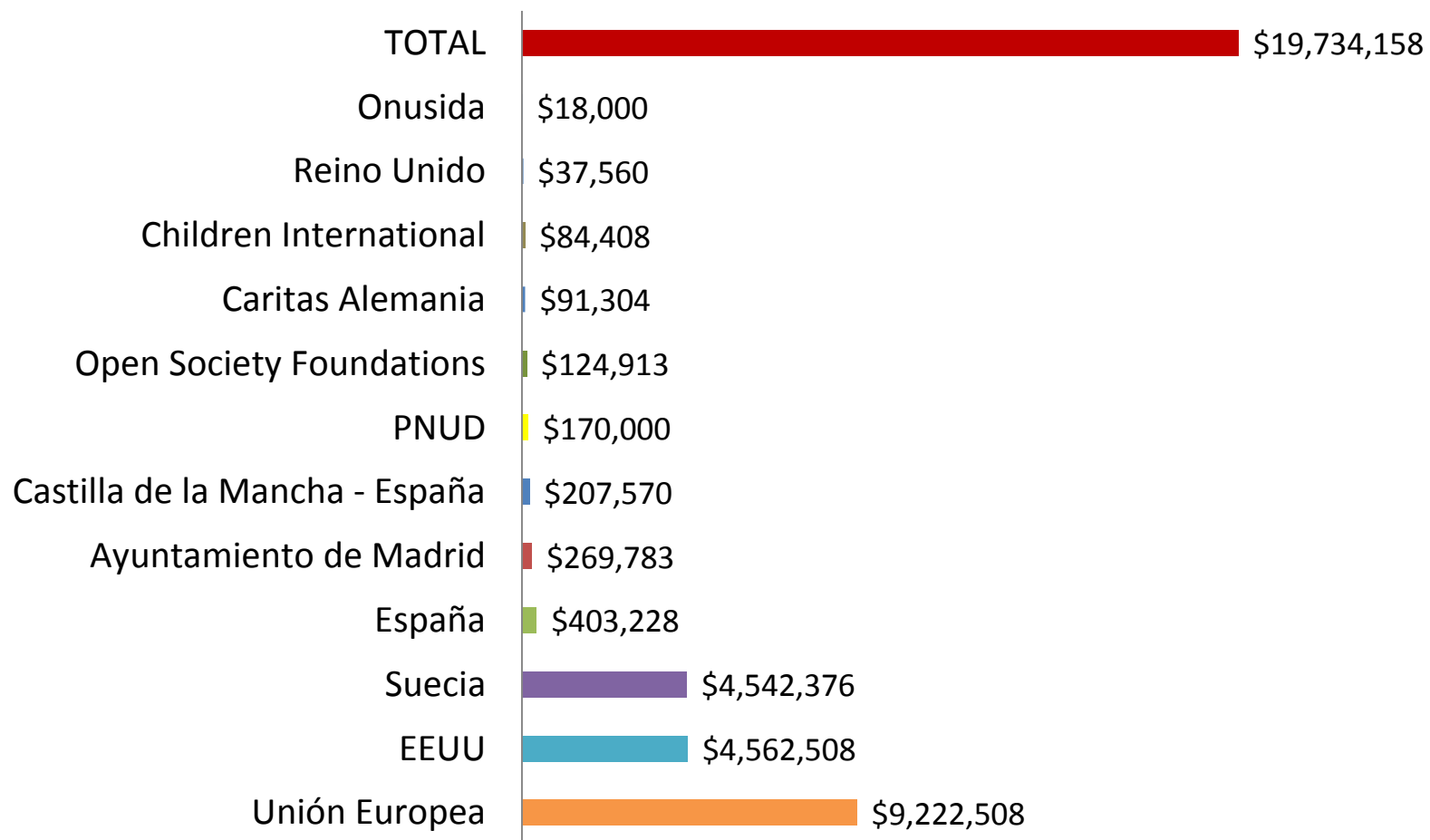


Source: Treaty Library, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014

Drug control and supply reduction agreements signed by Colombia from 1961 to date (by agreement type)

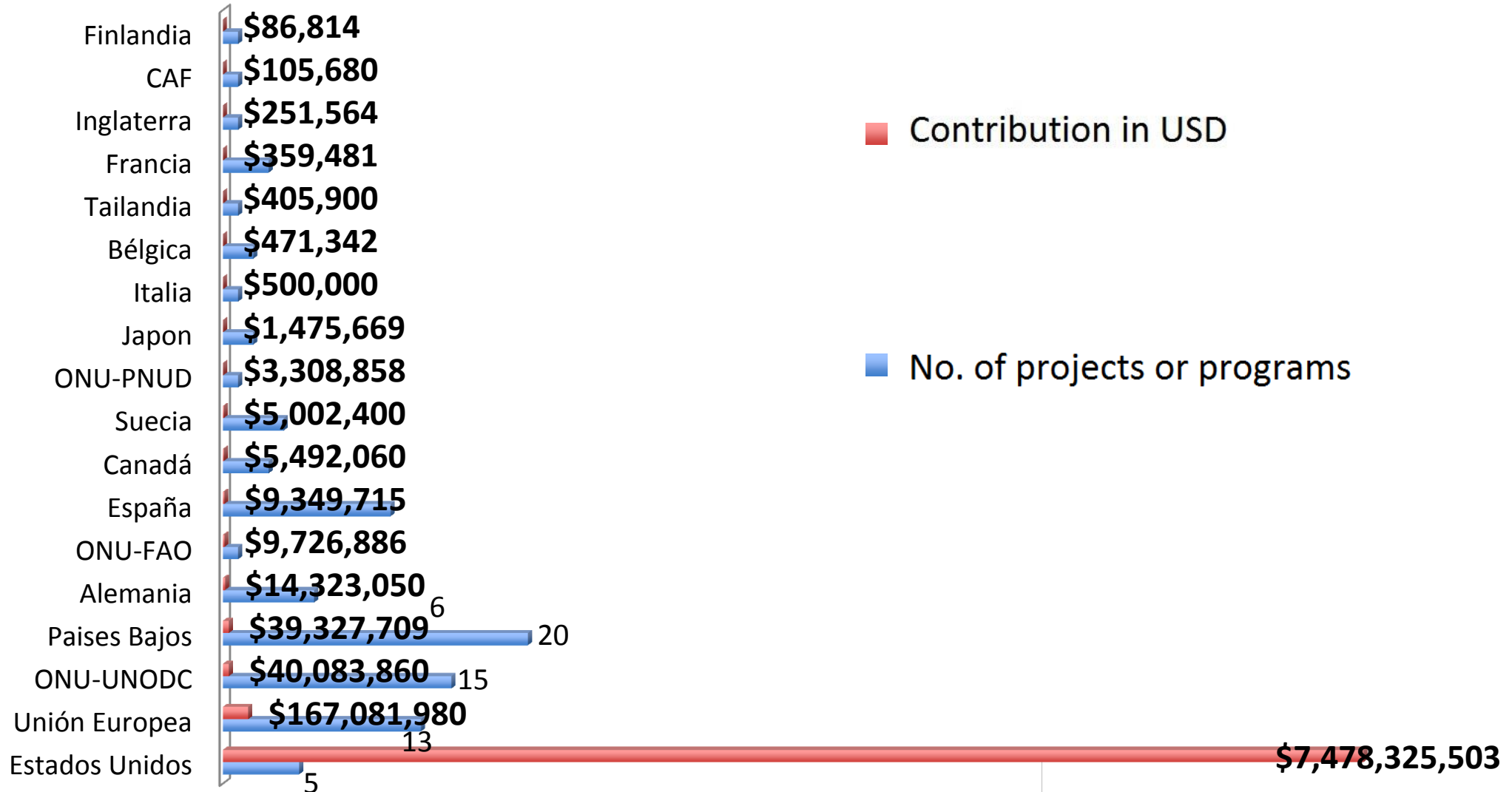


Main donors for drug demand reduction (1998 to 2014)

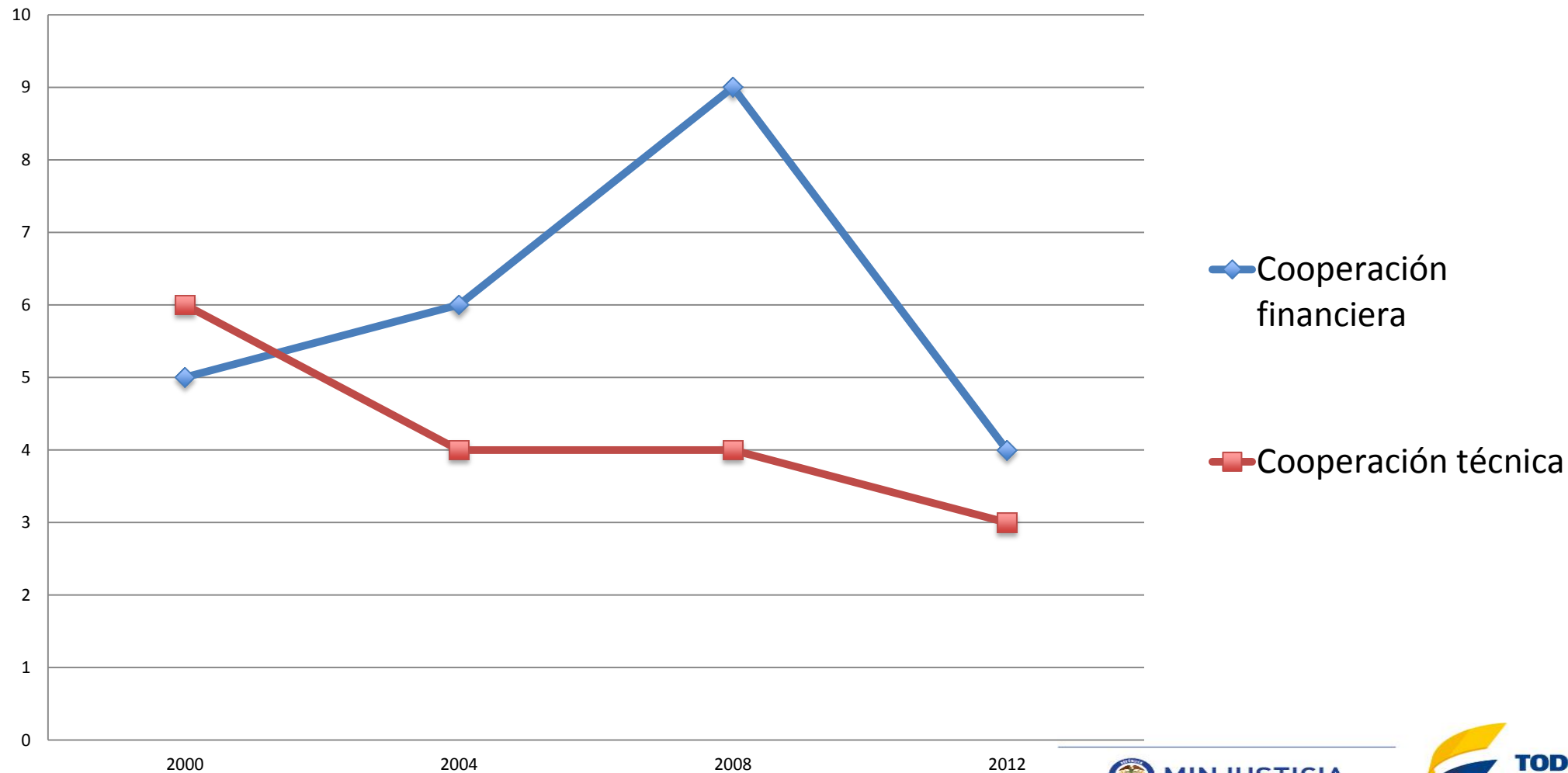


* In terms of demand reduction, the United States could be considered Colombia's main direct donor, and the European Union the main promoter of regional initiatives, channeled through the Andean Community of Nations (CAN).

Main donors for drug control and supply reduction (1998 to 2014)

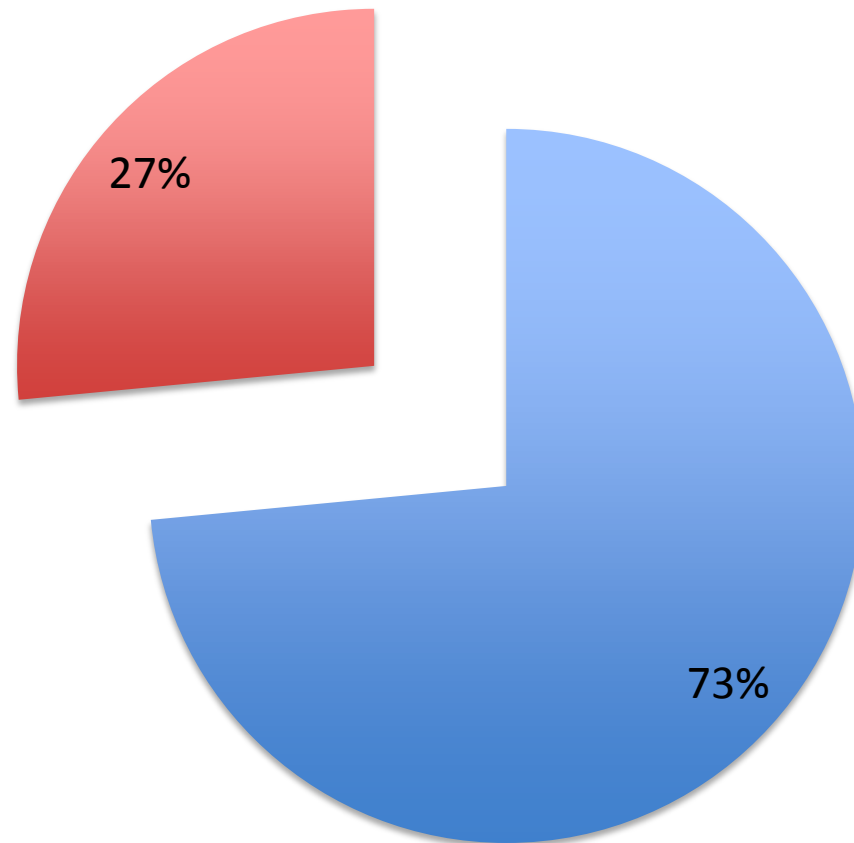


Changes in flows of technical and financial cooperation on drugs (2000 to 2012)



Contributions of U.S. cooperation to Colombia (1998 to 2014) by assistance type

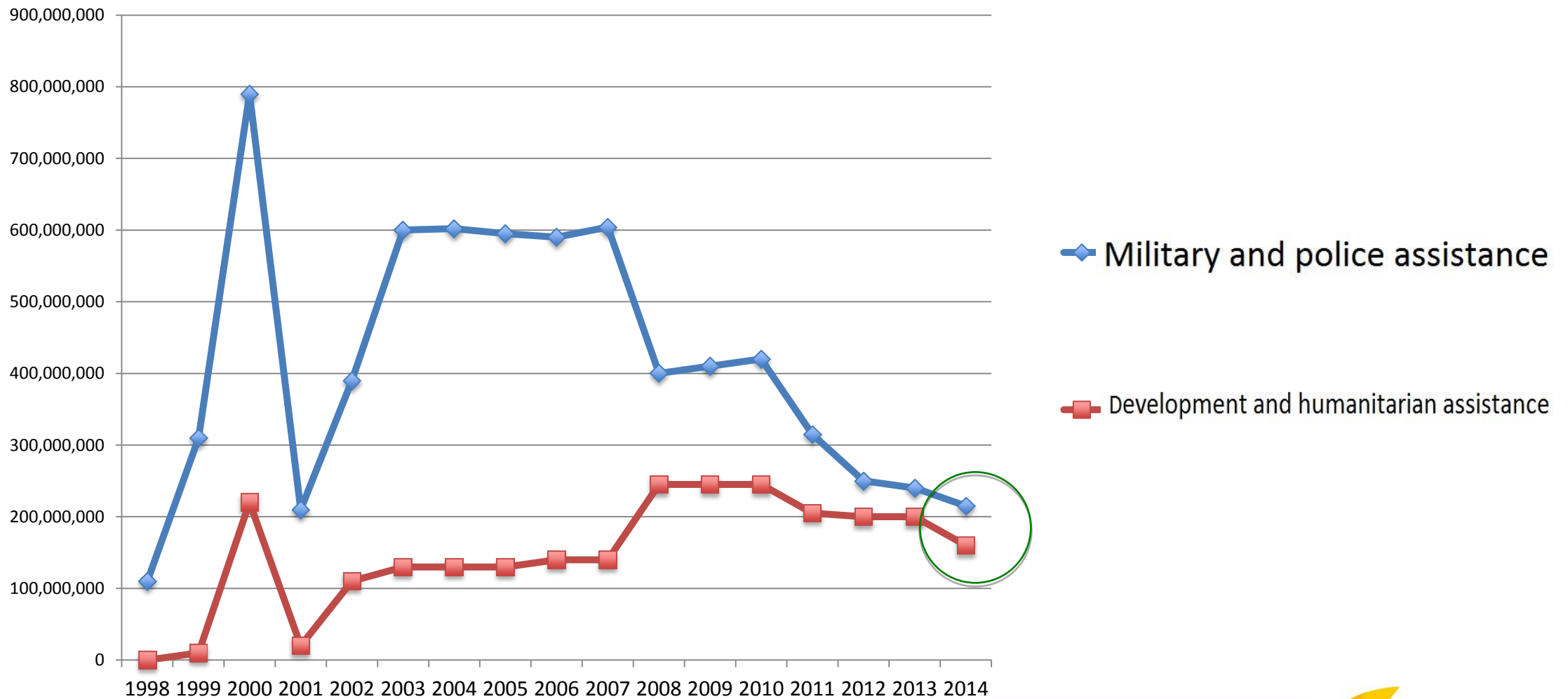
Supply reduction



■ Military and police assistance

■ Development and humanitarian assistance

Historic behavior of U.S. cooperation to Colombia (1998 to 2014)



Conclusiones

1

Deficit in investment in topics related to demand reduction.

2

Excessive intervention in national security and citizen security issues.

3

Insufficient alignment between development assistance and the priorities and procedures of the recipient countries (Paris Declaration).



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1. How has drugs cooperation developed historically in Colombia?
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New approaches in Colombian drugs policy

Drugs policy today

More humane and efficient drug policies

Pillars

- 01** Human rights:
Humans, not drugs, are at the center of drug policies
- 02** Human development
- 03** Public health approach
- 04** Generation of evidence

Objectives

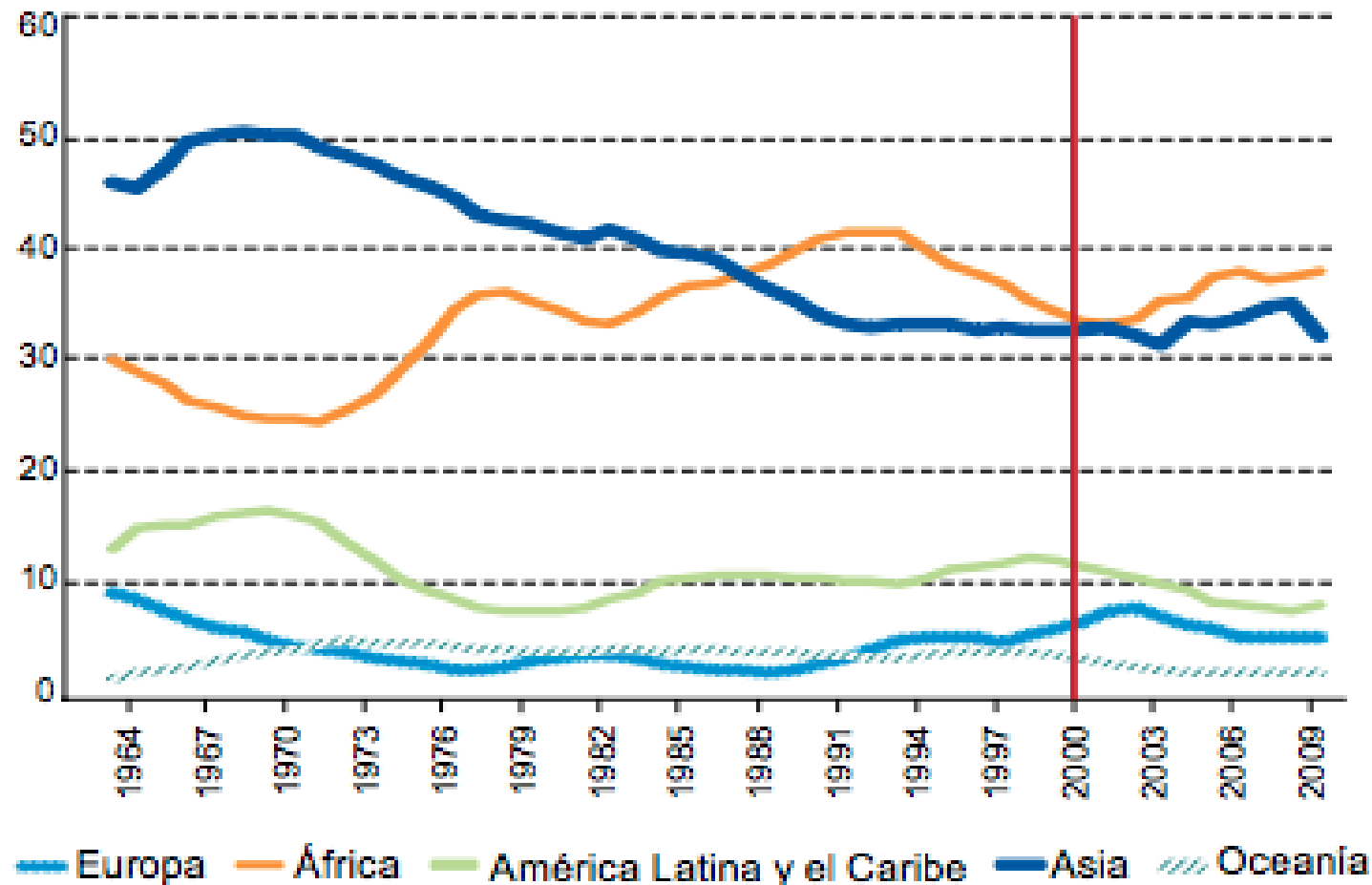
- 01** Transformation of territories affected by illicit crops
- 02** Reduction of crime related to drug trafficking
- 03** Attention to drug consumption

Contents

1. How has drugs cooperation developed historically in Colombia?
2. What is the current situation with that cooperation?
3. Challenges and opportunities for Colombia

Challenges for Colombia

- 2008 global economic crisis.
- LatAm: Good economic performance.
- Middle-income country in 2003. Middle-to-high-income country in 2010.
- Simultaneously providing and receiving.



Regional participation in official development assistance (ODA) disbursements - **Source:** ECLAC, based on information from OCD

Challenges for Drugs Policy

- Separating drugs from foreign policy. Positive agenda.
- New priorities for relations.
- Dependence on official development assistance and neglect of other kinds of cooperation.
- Balance supply and demand in drugs policy.
- Colombia's expertise in several topics related to drug trafficking is not totally systematized or modeled for promoting south-south cooperation.

Opportunities for Colombia

- Peace negotiations.
- Gender, human rights, and environmental sustainability.
- Strengthen relations with the United States in new areas.

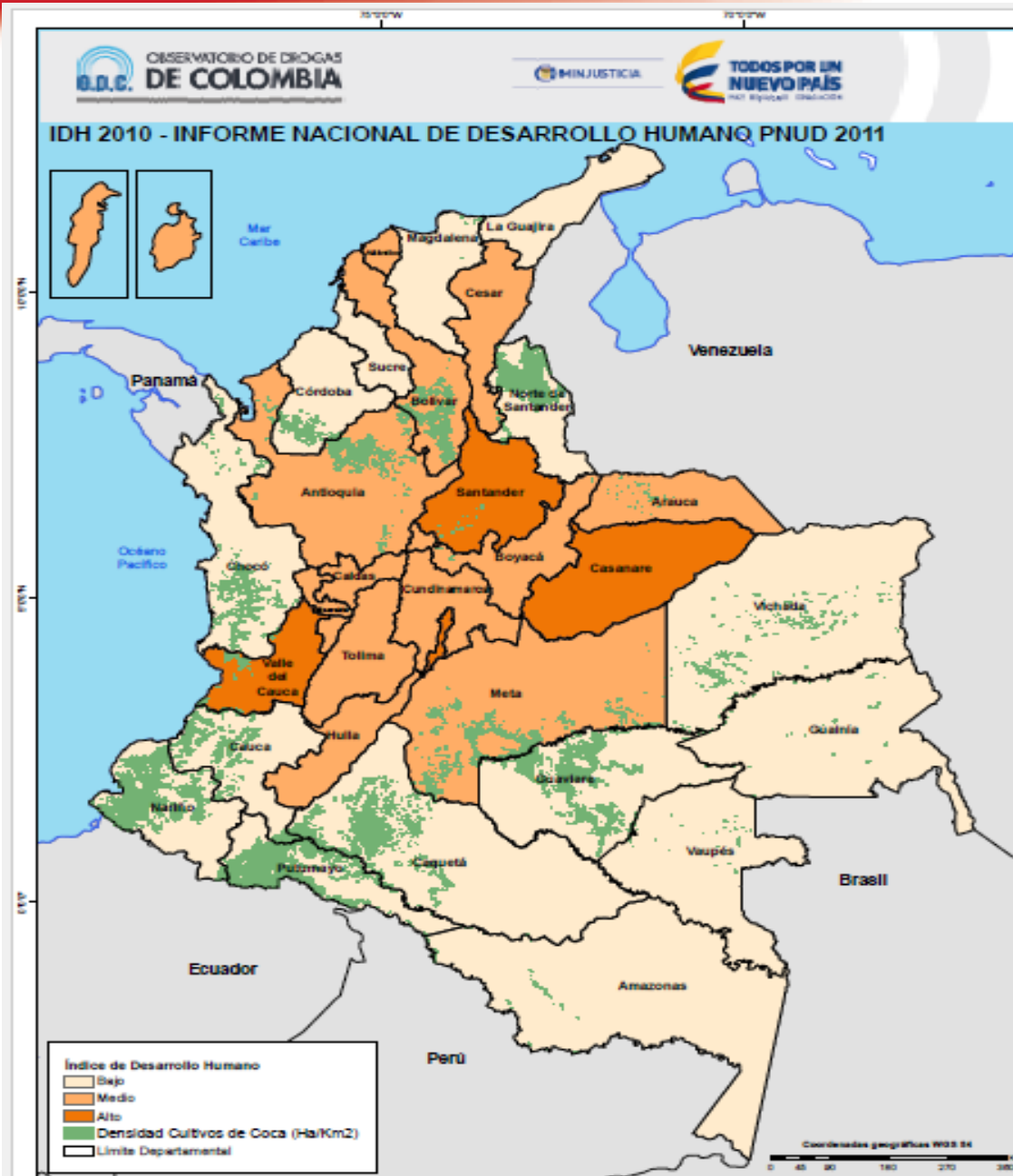
Opportunities

- Consolidate the portfolio of south-south cooperation offered.



- Diversify the sources from which cooperation is sought. Rigorously explore decentralized and private sources, south-south and triangular cooperation, and corporate social responsibility processes.

Opportunities



- Continue managing ODA through ECLAC's structural disparities approach (segmented vision of the territory).
- Segment the country by levels of development. This argument serves to justify the need for intervention in some areas of the country, which coincide with those that have drug-related problems.

Carlos Medina
Vice Minister for Criminal Policy and
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Ministry of Justice and Law of
Colombia



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