

TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO USAID'S REGIONAL INTEGRATION STRATEGY

Analysis of Regional Articulated Change Processes

MEL Activity

9/10/2024

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BACKGROUND

Guiding questions and articulating factors

I **PDETs** Pillars and initiatives

2 **GAPS AND TRENDS** Regional context indicators

3 **CDCS and PDETs** Development objectives and PDET Initiatives

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BACKGROUND

Guiding questions

GUIDELINES

The assessment identifies the factors around which USAID can articulate change processes in the Bajo Cauca, Catatumbo, and Pacífico PFN regions.

1. PDET Initiatives

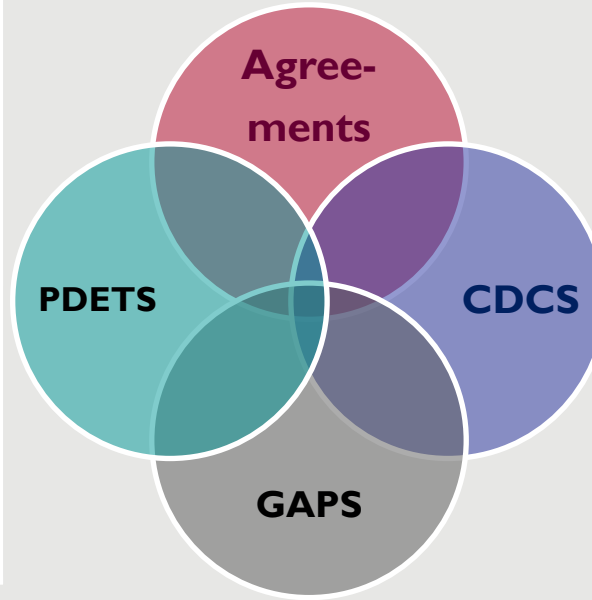
What do the communities request?

Source: ART - PATRs

2. Trends and Gaps

Which are the development trends and gaps in the regions?

Source: Regional Context Indicators



3. CDCS and PDETs

How are CDCS and PDET initiatives related?

Reference: CDCS

4. Recommendations

What are the recommendations to establish regional agreements?

Community Prioritization of Requests Expressed in PDET Initiatives



Prioritization of communities' requests in PARTs

Analysis of community prioritization based on the type of PDET initiatives per PDET Pillar



1

Review of 4,596 PDET initiatives in the PATRs, identified by rural communities in a broad participatory process



2

- Information is presented by PDET Pillar
- Information is organized by the response strategies, according to which the ART classifies the initiatives.



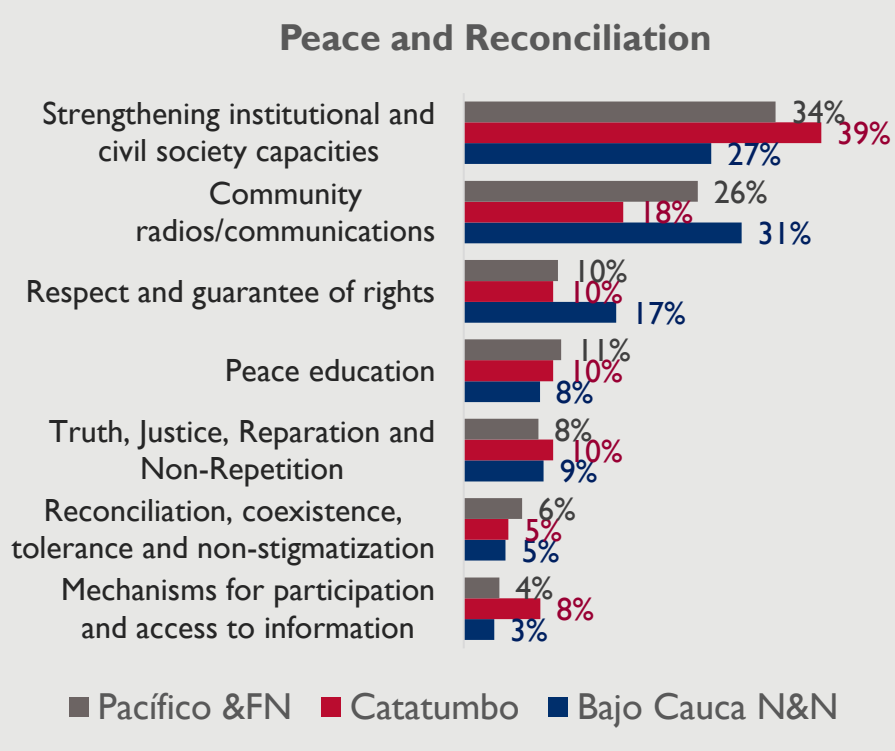
3

- Information is organized according to the number of initiatives contained in the strategies, within each PDET Pillar

PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Reconciliation Pillar** are: the strengthening of institutions and civil society, and community infrastructure.

	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Strengthen JACs, Community Councils and the Segovia Indigenous Government Reservation
Catatumbo	Palma Stereo Community radio (Hacarí)
Pacífico	Strengthen the Santa Bárbara Post-Conflict Office

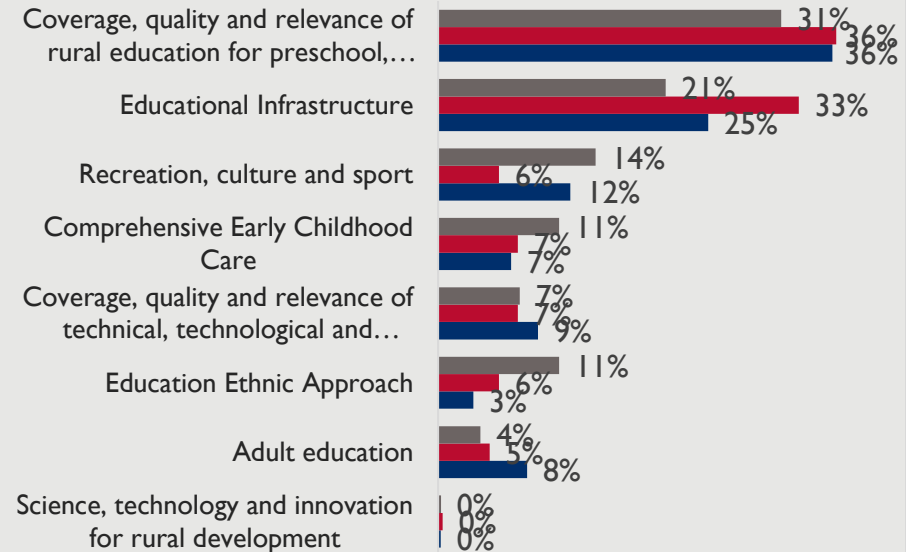


PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Education and Early Childhood Pillar** are: quality, coverage and relevance in basic and secondary education, and quality and coverage in infrastructure

	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Appointment of teachers in all areas for schools (CER) Anorí
Catatumbo	River transportation service for Indigenous Barí school students
Pacífico	Strengthening of the Olaya Herrera Ethno-education Roundtable

Education and Early Childhood

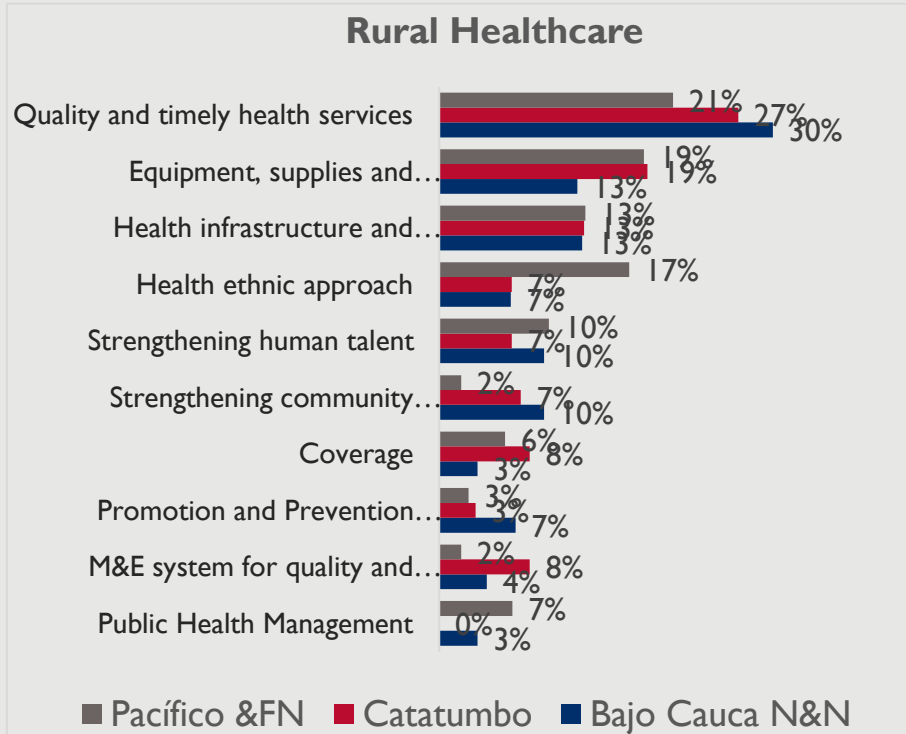


■ Pacífico & FN ■ Catatumbo ■ Bajo Cauca N&N

PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Rural Health Pillar** are: quality and timely healthcare, and medical supplies and equipment for health posts and hospitals

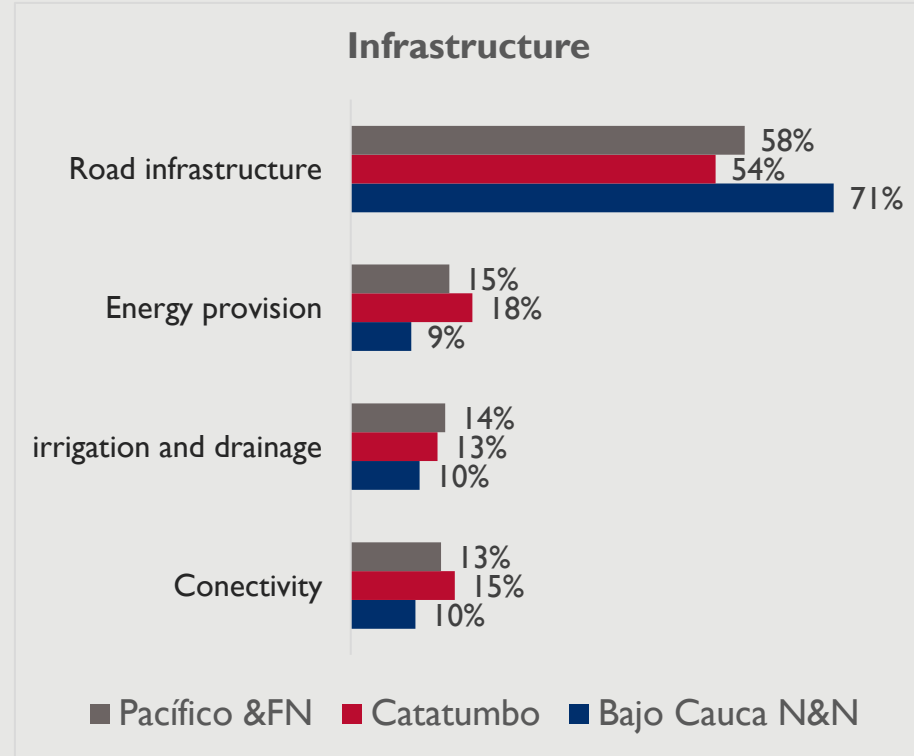
	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Assignment of medical appointments to the rural Nechí population.
Catatumbo	Equipment and supplies for the Tibú Hospital
Pacífico	Health ethnic approach and traditional medicine knowledge exchange. Olaya Herrera



PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Infrastructure Pillar** are:
road/transportation infrastructure and energy

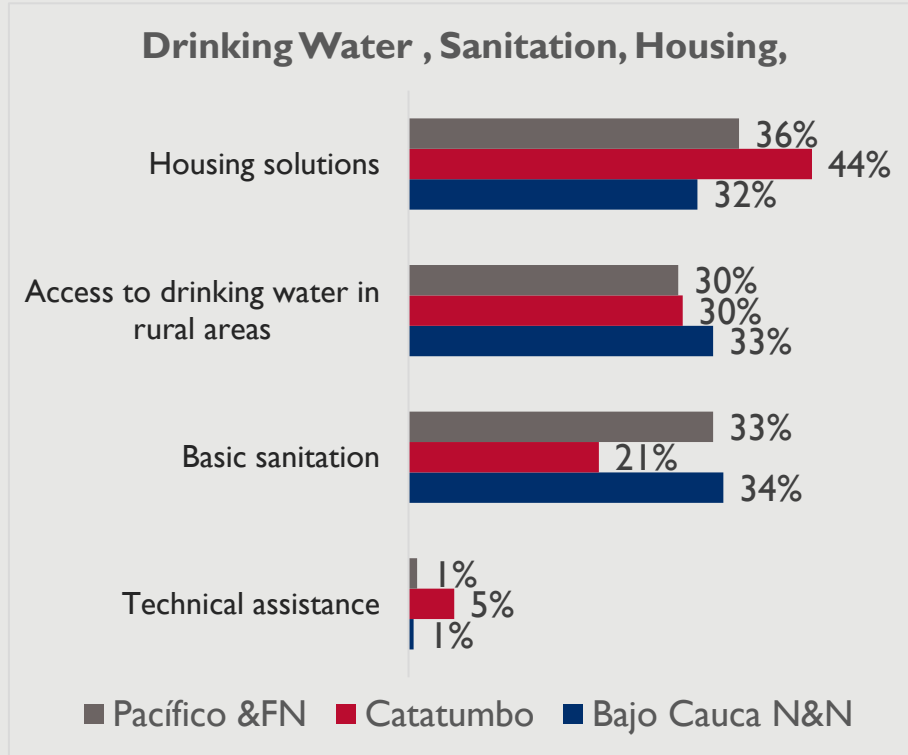
	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Design and construction of the aerial cable over the Cauca River and El Tigre sector. Valdivia
Catatumbo	Solar panels for the Motilón Barí indigenous community
Pacífico	Periodic maintenance of the Santa Bárbara waterways (rivers)



PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Water, Sanitation and Housing Pillar** are: housing solutions and drinking water

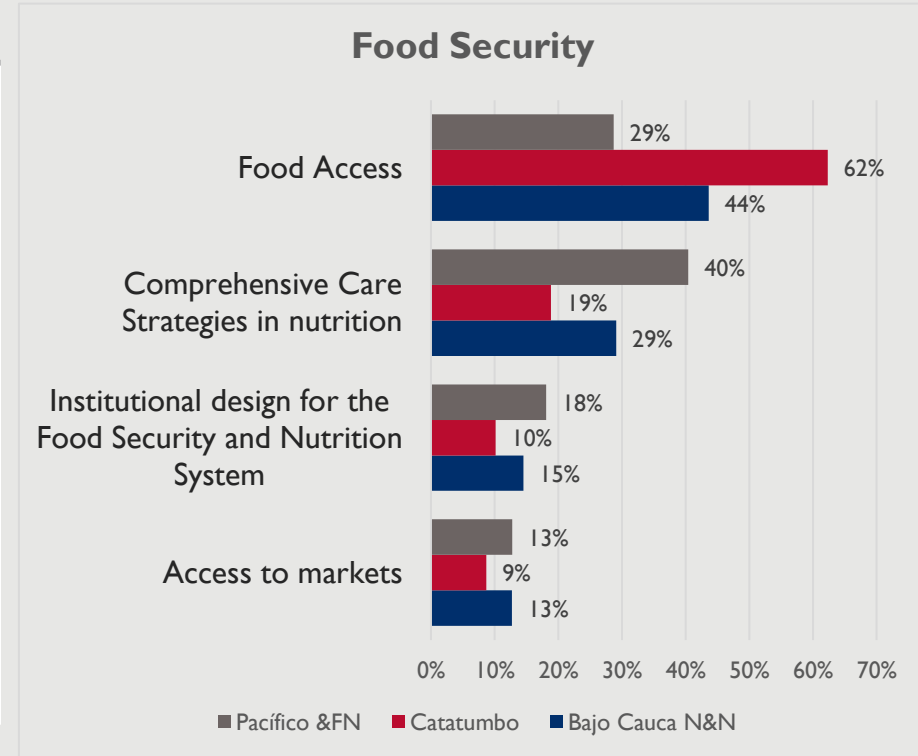
	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Comprehensive strategy for solid waste management. El Bagre
Catatumbo	Design and build rural aqueduct systems Tibú
Pacífico	Relocation of rural homes located in high-risk areas (with ethnic approach). Tumaco



PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Food Security Pillar** are: access to food and nutrition strategies

	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Food security for rural women. Ituango
Catatumbo	Recover and strengthen the indigenous food culture of Motilón Barí families
Pacífico	Subregional Afro-Colombian Traditions Food and Nutrition Education Program (EAN)

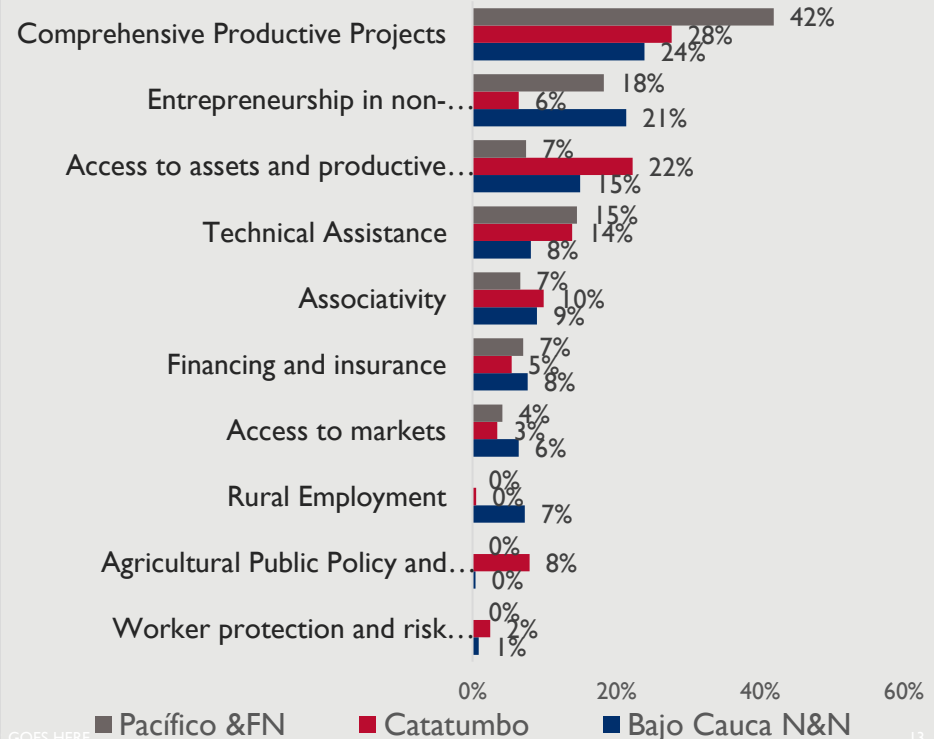


PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Economic Reactivation Pillar** are: comprehensive production projects and non-agricultural entrepreneurship

	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Establish and strengthen El Bagre fish farming projects. El Bagre
Catatumbo	Improve productivity of bovine livestock in farms of small and medium producers. El Tarra
Pacífico	Payment for environmental services for Community Councils, Indigenous Reservations. Regional strategy

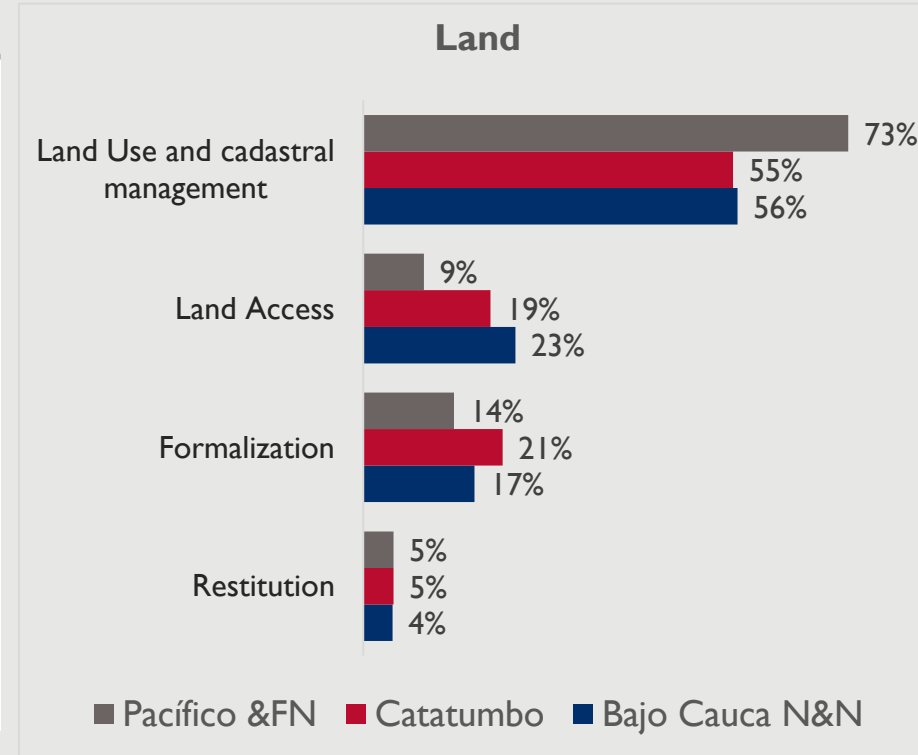
Rural Production



PDET prioritization

The most frequent community priorities in the **Land Use Management Pillar** are: land use and access to land

	Examples
Bajo Cauca	Updating land use plan (PBOT) of El Bagre
Catatumbo	Formalize and massively adjudicate land properties not protected by environmental regulation (Law 2). El Carmen
Pacífico	Collective land titling for Community Councils and Indigenous Reservations. Tumaco



CONCLUSION I

The most frequent community priorities in the PDET's are the first inputs to build agreements

Bajo Cauca BCNN Top

Catatumbo Top

Pacífico PFN Top

Roads/transportation infrastructure	Coverage, adequate quality of preschool, basic and secondary education	Coverage, adequate quality of preschool, basic and secondary education
Coverage, adequate quality of preschool, basic and secondary education	Educational infrastructure	Comprehensive production projects
Land use management	Roads/transportation infrastructure	Strengthening institutions and civil society
Educational infrastructure	Land use management	Roads/transportation infrastructure
Community Infrastructure (radios)	Strengthening institutions and civil society	Educational infrastructure
Timely and adequate health care	Comprehensive production projects	Land use management
Strengthening institutions and civil society	Housing solutions	Community infrastructure (radios)
Sanitation	Assets and productive infrastructure	Recreation, culture and sport
Drinking water	Access to food	Non-agricultural entrepreneurship

EVOLUTION

Regional development gaps and trends

2

GAPS I/3

In Bajo Cauca and Pacífico, 75% of indicators have evolved satisfactorily.

In Catatumbo, 65% of indicators have evolved satisfactorily

Gaps persist: Catatumbo presents the largest gaps in the victimization index, the IICA, school attendance and illiteracy.

PMP	Indicators	Bajo Cauca	Catatumbo	Pacífico y F	National
Conflict resilience	Victimization Index 2020	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
	% Victims subjects of assistance 2021	84%	84%	89%	80%
	Accumulated displaced number (% total pop) 2021	28%	50%	38%	16%
	Incidence index of armed conflict 2020 (IICA)	28%	70%	26%	5%
State presence	MPI Multidimensional Poverty 2018	49%	63%	64%	19%
	MPI - Illiteracy 2018	21%	27%	25%	10%
	MPI - Low educational achievement 2018	70%	79%	68%	44%
	MPI - Non attendance to school 2018	8%	12%	9%	3%
	MPI - School lag 2018	27%	29%	30%	29%
	MPI - No health insurance 2018	13%	19%	22%	11%
	MPI - Inadequate flooring material 2018	19%	32%	3%	6%

GAP: difference of the region compared to the national average. MELA Synthesis.

GAPS 2/3

Pacífico has the largest gaps in infrastructure, especially water and sewage, and food security. Catatumbo lags in the average growth of the economy.

PMP	Indicators	Bajo Cauca	Catatumbo	Pacífico y F	National
State presence - Infrastructure	Rural roads				
	Rural energy coverage 2018	88%	75%	33%	86%
	Rural internet 2018	3%	1%	0%	7%
	MPI - Access to improved water 2018	24%	43%	71%	12%
	MPI - Elimination of sewage waste 2018	37%	40%	78%	12%
Partner comm.	Municipal Performance MPM 2019	48	49	43	54
	Fiscal performance index 2020	69	68	63	68
Licit livelihoods	Monetary poverty 2018	58%	60%	59%	27%
	Food insecurity 2018	81%	81%	93%	54%
Inclusive economic growth	Value added growth 2013-2019	3.0%	0.8%	3.6%	3.1%
	Cocoa yield (tons per harvested ha)	0,60	0,57	0,30	0,55
	ICA tax collection per capita 2019 (\$COP)	137,286	23,840	5,627	69,511

GAP: difference of the region compared to the national average. MELA Synthesis.

The deforested area is a problem in Catatumbo and Bajo Cauca. The three regions present persistence in the coca crops in their territories, especially in Catatumbo. Migration is high in Catatumbo.

PMP	Indicators	Bajo Cauca	Catatumbo	Pacífico y F	National
Land formal.	Property tax collection per capita 2019 (\$COP)	26,051	8,041	17,606	69,765
Environ.	Deforested area 2018 ha	7,525	6,580	2,218	194,384
	Deforested area 2018 (% total area)	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
	Protected ecosystems (%)				
Empow.	Gender: Violence against women 2019	281	246	212	327
	Youth: (opportunities)				
	Ethnic:				
	Migrants (% total pop) 2021	1%	7%	0%	3%
Illicit econ.	Coca crop area 2019 ha	9,061	40,976	30,941	154,476
	Coca crop area 2019 (% total area)	0.5%	4.3%	1.5%	0.1%

GAPS

Multidimensional poverty in **rural** areas is high and is even higher in rural **ethnic** territories

	MPI rural	MPI Rural Ethnic
Amalfi	67,3	73,1
Anorí	58,9	50,0
Briceño	61,9	0,0
Cáceres	67,0	71,8
Caucasia	59,8	82,4
El Bagre	70,2	78,8
Ituango	38,7	61,7
Nechí	70,1	90,0
Remedios	57,2	100,0
Segovia	62,6	47,6
Tarazá	67,1	92,0
Valdivia	64,0	100,0
Zaragoza	69,1	80,4

a

	MPI rural	MPI Rural Ethnic
Barbacoas	80,8	81,1
El Charco	64,4	64,1
La Tola	63,5	65,1
Magüí	79,2	79,3
Mosquera	69,9	69,8
Olaya Herrera	72,1	72,2
Francisco Pizarro	60,9	61,2
Ricaurte	68,5	78,1
Roberto Payán	78,4	78,3
Santa Bárbara	72,4	73,5
Tumaco	67,6	69,4

	MPI rural	MPI Rural Ethnic
Convención	52,6	78,2
El Carmen	74,1	78,3
El Tarra	92,6	100,0
Hacarí	70,6	0,0
San Calixto	0,0	0,0
Sardinata	74,8	51,4
Teorama	85,2	86,7
Tibú	61,9	76,9

Rural MPI
50 - 75

Rural MPI
75-100

CONCLUSION 3

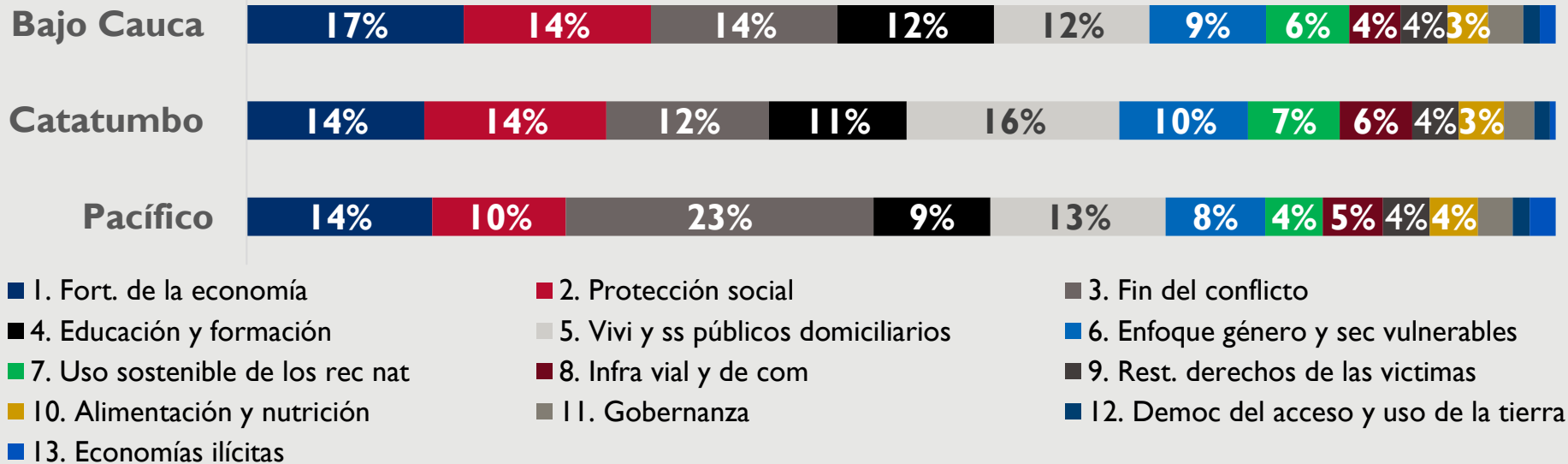
The context indicators (quantitative and qualitative) that present the largest gaps are the second input to build regional agreements.

	Common	Bajo Cauca	Catatumbo	Pacífico PFN
DOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victimization IICA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement 	
DO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illiteracy Non attendance to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate flooring material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate flooring material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access to improved water Elimination of sewage waste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads to other municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multimodal transport (river - road) Rural energy coverage
DO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary poverty Food insecurity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty in ethnic communities
SO4			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration 	
CC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforested area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforested area 	
IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal armed groups Coca crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal minery 		

Region Requests Frequency

The most common requests in regional planning documents are related to: economy, social protection, end of the armed conflict, education, and housing.

Requests in planning documents
Frequency of mentions



Source: Own elaboration, based on the frequency analysis of mentions, in regional planning documents.

CDCS and PDET Initiatives: connection to the three PATRs

3

Kinds of PDET initiatives by community, compared with the CDCS to build agreements

Methodology for identifying PDET initiatives and CDCS



1

Review
4,596
PDET Initiatives



2

Analyze PDET
initiatives vs. CDCS
and
Basket of Indicators



3

Relationship levels to reach agreements

1. Level 1: High relationship
2. Level 2: Relationship
3. Level 3: Mid-level relationship
4. Level 4: Low-level relationship

CONCLUSION 2

Between **CDCS** and **PDET initiatives** there is a high relationship in eight baskets of indicators, in which agreements are more likely to be reached

1

High relationship

- **Conflict resilience** (victims' assistance and violence prevention)
- **State presence** (health, education, justice)
- **Citizen engagement** and civil society strengthening
- **Strategic assets and productive infrastructure**
- **Licit economies** (agriculture value chains)
- **Environmental services and ecotourism**
- **Land Formalization**
- **IPAC**
- **Women**
- **Youth** (education and spare time)

Cross-cutting

2

Relationship

- **Rule of law**
 - Social leaders
 - Citizen security (Approaches)
- **IPAC**
 - Strengthening ethnic authorities
 - Health and education ethnic approach

Mid-level relationship

3

- **Conflict resilience:** Pedagogy for peace
- **State presence:** Educational and health infrastructure
- **Licit livelihoods**
 - Peasant economies
 - Rural employment
 - Nutrition and food security (ethnic approach)
- **Licit Economies**
 - Associativity
 - Public credit and portfolio normalization
 - **Youth (economic)**
- **IPAC:** Collective land property (Afro-indigenous)

Low-level

4

- **State presence:** Housing, drinking water and sanitation
- **Licit economies:** Water, irrigation and drainage
- **Environment:** Access to land and land uses (ZRC, mining titles)
- Early childhood
- **Migrants**

RECOMMENDATIONS

For discussion

How can current and future program regional **impact be improved?**
According to PDET initiatives, regional gaps and USAID experience*

* Example: according to CLA exercises and evaluations

KEEP IN MIND

Leverage processes with stakeholders is a mechanism to widen impact

It is adequate to articulate development visions between private and public social sectors

	INTERVENTION CRITERIA*	Example
Citizen engagement**	Trust building: with the community is the leverage for interventions	Community Action Boards
	Social capital: mobilize the community around all DOs	Citizen oversight
Partnerships	Public goods: prioritize interventions for the public good.	Bridge between veredas
	Public alliances: “Deliver institutions, without replacing them”	Government responsiveness
	Private alliances: for infrastructure with companies from <i>Obras por Impuestos</i>	Ecopetrol in Catatumbo

*Source: CLA of CELIS, institutional capacity. **Citizen engagement is related to DO2.

KEEP IN MIND

Deepening focalization is a mechanism to widen impact

Especially for large regions, with multiple vulnerabilities, and diverse and scattered population

	PRIORIZATION CRITERIA	Example
Empowerment*	Social leaders: community representatives	Coca substitution leaders, land resitution leaders, and environmental leaders
	Youth at risk: not in school, rural youthesescolarizados, NEETs, rural youth	Youth in coca crop zones
	Rural women: affected by gender and discrimination violence	Producing women
	Ethnic communities: apply affirmative and differential strategies	Health with an ethnic approach
	LGBTI: violence and discrimination	Colombia Diversa report
	Veredas: prioritize veredas with greatest multidimensional poverty	Microfocalization
	MEL: disaggregate population assisted by vereda and population focus	Disaggregated monitoring

* Empowerment is cross-cutting in the CDCS

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to build agreements related to **DOI**
seek to **consolidate advances in peace objectives and stabilization**

PEACE	Recommendations for regional agreements	Example
Conflict resilience	Citizen security* . prioritize in focalized zones and communities	Cáceres pilot
	Participation: institutions and participation spaces, social control, coexistence, protection and peace construction	Municipal Councils of Peace, Coexistence and Reconciliation
	Victims: keep support to implement Victims Law 1448	Municipal Victim Roundtables
	Memory: support communal initiatives related to truth and memory	Local processes and spaces of memory
Rule of law	Justice: consolidate and replicate previous programs' experiences	Mobile Justice Brigade
	Illicit economies: connect licit economies to replace illicit ones	PNIS, Familias Guardabosques

* Citizen security: cross-cutting

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to build agreements related to **DO2**
seek to expand state presence in **strategic assets** for citizens

USAID can **catalize** development processes, with needed infrastructure as its starting point

EXPANSION	Recommendations for regional agreements	Example
Transport*	Maintenance and small construction works: consolidate and replicate public-community associations	OTI – ART .Tripartite model
	Mayor construction works: preinvestment financed with royalties and others	OCAD Peace
	Regional specificity: case of multimodal transport in the Pacific	Docks, bridges
Energy	Non Interconnected Zones: <i>sustainable</i> self-generating alternatives	Solar and water current energy
	Interconnected Zones: structure projects for the <i>energy fund</i>	Electric grid in veredas
IT	Technologic alternatives: pertaining to distant and scattered zones	Internet in TV band
	Public-private alliance: as rural internet and MinTIC operator	National Rural School Connectivity Plan
Water and Environment**	Sustainable water alternatives: best use of resource	“Water crop” kit
	Water basin: articulate water basin management with water use	POMCA

* Infrastructure can create *unqualified local employment*. ** Environment: cross-cutting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to build agreements related to **DO2**
 seek to **widen state presence** related to **prioritary services** for citizens

EXPANSION	Recommendations for regional agreements	Example
Education	Rural education: Pedagogical models that are pertinent to rural conditions regarding their social, economic and conflict-related contexts	Ser+Maestro
	Rural schools Improve supplies or preinvestment, and incentives for rural teachers	Rural school habilitation
Health	Preventive Medicine: provide health in <i>veredas</i>	Pentavalent child vaccines
	Tele-medicine: for primary attention and specialists in remote areas, and patient transportation	Telemedicine y telehealth
	Rural health centers and medical transportation: improvement and equipment, or preinvestment for large projects	Delivery room, river ambulance
	Ethno-health: focalized interventions according to epidemiological profiles	Midwife attention
	Art, sports, and recreation: promote and support processes, spaces, and activities, for youth that are enrolled or not in school	Vereda olympics

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to build agreements related to **DO3**
seek to create **inclusive income and legal market opportunities**

PROSPERITY	Recommendations for regional agreements	Example
Licit livelihoods	Food security: support proven models allied with expert partners	MANÁ – FAO
	Farming and ethnic economies: specific in each region	Payment for environmental services
Inclusive economy	Productive chains: consolidate articulating experiences	New honey strategy
	Non-agricultural entrepreneurship: rural youth, women, and ethnic	Nature tourism
Land*	Multipurpose cadastre: multipurpose cadastre and property registration	Cáceres pilot
	Public goods formalization: so municipal governments can invest	Not formalized schools
	Collective territories: analyze relevance and viability	Pacífico
	Access to land: the land bank from the Peace Accords could be a starting point	Access to land from PNIS beneficiaries