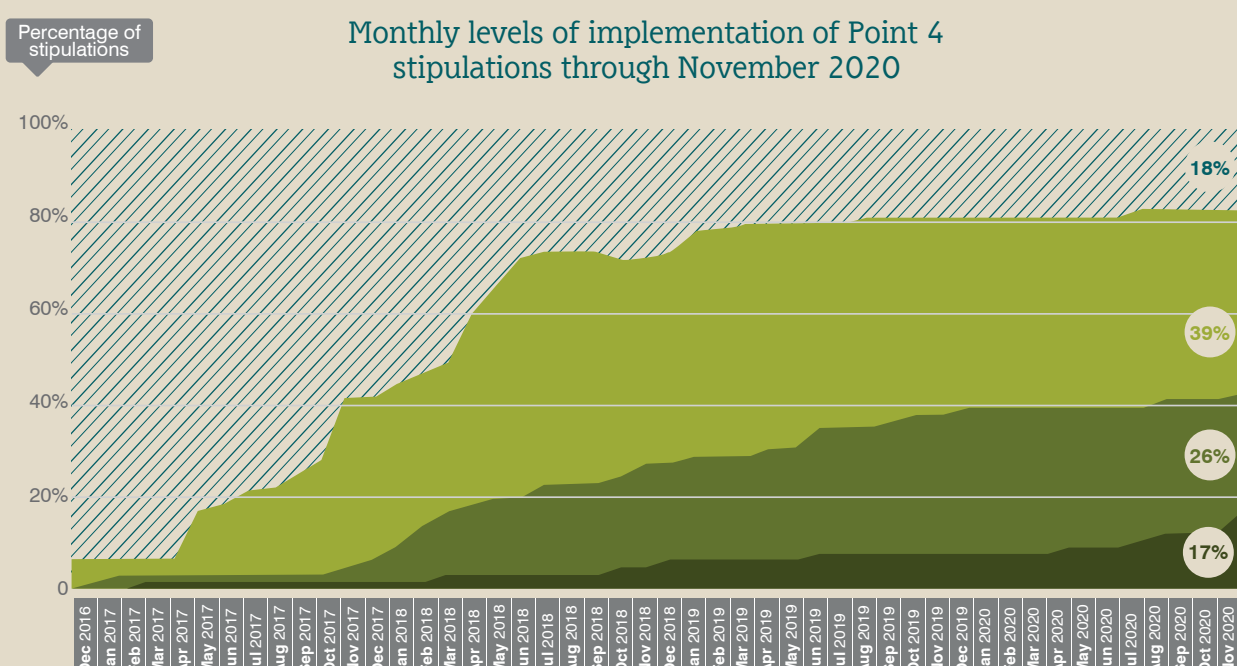


# Point 4: Solution to the Problem of Illicit Drugs



Contrast of progress per year	
2019	2020
20%	18%
42%	39%
30%	26%
8%	17%

Point 4 recorded a slight increase in the pace of implementation, mainly among completed stipulations which increased from 8% in 2019 to 17% in 2020.

Spaces for dialogue were created within the framework of regional organizations, including the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in order to build consensus around policy to combat drugs

Publication of the National Survey on Consumption of Psychoactive Substances

Signing of 8 Comprehensive Community Plans for Substitution of Crops and Alternative Development (PISDA) documents corresponding to municipalities that are not prioritized by the Development Program with a Territorial Focus (PDETs)

## Progress

## Challenges

**High levels of commitment to PNIS from both families and institutions, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):**

- 97% of the hectares registered under PNIS were effectively removed
- Out of 42,339 hectares where illicit crops were voluntarily eradicated, no re-planting has been found in 39,965 hectares

**The National Program for Psychoactive Substance Prevention implemented activities and strategies**

- 36,952 people received treatment for illicit substance use
- 735 mental health services and services related to the consumption of psychoactive substances were authorized in 31 territories
- Dissemination and pedagogy via the National Communications Campaign for Psychoactive Substance Prevention

**Some actions to prevent the use of psychoactive substances included differential approaches:**

- In coordination with indigenous authorities, guidelines were created for mental health care and spiritual wellbeing for indigenous peoples
- National and territorial community participation, with special measures for women and LGBT+ people, focused on implementation of the Ministry of Health's Mental Health Policy and Psychoactive Substance Prevention Policy

**The National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes (PNIS) has achieved**

commitment by all parties, long-term planning, and less conflict than other crop substitution options

**Development of structural and internally-coordinated investigations into the finances and assets of criminal organizations and actions to strengthen and expand regional and international cooperation:**

- Strategy to promote international judicial cooperation with embassies
- Regional cooperation initiatives such as the Orión V campaign
- Implementation of the Attorney General's strategy "Disruptive Ideas against Organized Crime"
- Regional dialogue entitled "Good Practices and Lessons Learned on Drug Policies and Development in the Americas"

Security and inter-institutional coordination deficiencies between the Territorial Renewal Agency (ART) and Ministries for the implementation of PNIS

Inclusion of more crop substitution program beneficiaries within National Parks

Guaranteeing the differential ethnic routes, gender protocol, and substitution model for families who want to voluntarily substitute but are not in PNIS

Ensuring differential criminal treatment for small growers is still under consideration

Delays in adopting the regulatory framework of the Comprehensive Care Route, creating the National Comprehensive Intervention Program against the Consumption of Illicit Drugs as a high-level authority, and implementing related actions in the territories with a differential approach

## Opportunities

## Territorial Perspective

<b>Local and regional authorities, supported by the national government through ART, CPEC, and ministries and agencies:</b>	Implement PISDA-PDET and Immediate Action Plan (PAI) community initiatives in PNIS hubs
<b>Directorate for the Substitution of Crops Used for Illicit Purposes (DSCI), ART, and CPEC:</b>	Coordinate PNIS through territorial social dialogue, dissemination of program information, and accountability exercises
<b>DSCI, together with the National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN) and the Ministry of the Environment:</b>	Expand coverage of the "Territories under Conservation" program to families not yet included in PNIS
<b>DSCI, ART, CPEC, and Special High-Level Forum with Ethnic Peoples (IEANPE):</b>	Finalize the consultation of the PNIS Differential Ethnic Route
<b>DSCI, ART, CPEC, and High Level Gender Authority:</b>	Agree to and implement the PNIS gender protocol
<b>Ministry of Justice and Congress:</b>	Introduce legislation on differential criminal treatment for small illicit crop growers, in order to improve legal security in the voluntary substitution process
<b>Ministry of Health and Social Protection:</b>	Legally formalize the National Comprehensive Intervention Program against Illicit Drug Consumption. Include differential approach actions that contribute to comprehensive and territorial implementation of the drug prevention strategy
<b>Ministry of Justice:</b>	Update the CONPES 3793 anti-money laundering document in order to align public policy with the Final Agreement



### Briceño (Antioquia)

Example of a municipality pivoting away from the coca economy

In 2016, a total of 2,717 families from 11 rural districts in this municipality voluntarily agreed to pull up their coca crops and serve as the PNIS pilot in Colombia. Subsequently, over 99% of the territory eradicated coca

They currently produce coffee, cocoa, and honey, overcoming the many difficulties in transitioning to the legal economy. The municipality is called the "laboratory for peace in Antioquia" and is an example for voluntary substitution in Colombia

The Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, by mandate of the signatory parties, monitors the implementation of the Final Colombian Peace Agreement (2016). With the Peace Accords Matrix (PAM) and an interdisciplinary team, it provides independent, impartial, and academically rigorous information on the status of implementation.

For more information on the Barometer see: <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/barometer>

This infographic was created using the Kroc Institute's fifth comprehensive report on the status of implementation. The report is available at: <http://go.nd.edu/KrocReportFive>