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Comprehensive Security and Defense Policy for Prosperity

We strengthen Security to take the definitive leap towards Prosperity

Ministry of National Defense
Republic of Colombia

Freedom and Order

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we present the new Comprehensive Security and Defense Policy for Prosperity -PISDP- with which the government of President Juan Manuel Santos will face the security challenges that threaten Colombia at the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century.

The PISDP represents the right combination of continuity and change. Continuity with the Policies of Democratic Security (2002-2006) and the Consolidation of Democratic Security (2006-2010) that allowed the important security achievements achieved by Colombia during the last two four-year periods. Change, in the setting of more ambitious goals, in the incorporation of new strategic objectives and in the elevation to the category of policies of instrumental or enabling components, called pillars, which will make it possible to achieve the strategic objectives within the limits of time and resources provided by the PISDP.

A meticulous review of quantitative and qualitative information on threats, efforts and results of recent years, coupled with the intense management experience of the first months of the government and a high-level strategic reflection on the present and future of the country's security, They allowed us to conceive the new Policy that we are placing in the hands of Colombians today.

Colombia must put an end to the last cycle of violence that has lasted for 47 years, while addressing its defense needs, facing the challenges derived from common crime, responding promptly and effectively to increasingly frequent and devastating natural emergencies, and it fosters superior security conditions so that, in the midst of globalization, private investment, the economy and the prosperity of the people grow. All this within the absolute respect for Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law, and the exemplary observance of the principles of Good Governance.

It will not be, however, a solitary effort by the Public Force. Not even from the Government or the State. Reaching the ambitious goals proposed by the PISDP, continuously improving our safety performance and making each achievement irreversible, will only be possible if they constitute a collective purpose and we are accompanied by the appropriate synergies from all Colombians and the international community. Alone we cannot. Together yes. In this case, National Unity and international support will also be the keys. Unity will be strength.

Rodrigo Rivera Salazar
Minister of National Defense

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Introduction

For the National Government, consolidating peace means guaranteeing the rule of law, security, full observance of human rights and the effective functioning of justice throughout the national territory. In development of this approach, the National Development Plan "Prosperity for All" points out the importance of the State defining a new strategy in terms of security that responds to the characteristics that threats have taken on and a real dimension of the general state of security and defense today.

Since the challenge is to consolidate peace in an environment of prosperity for all citizens and security plays a leading role on the road to it, the Government has pointed out the importance of designing a policy that responds to a series of responsibilities, considered as determinants for the general success of “Democratic Prosperity”. These include security to the locomotives for prosperity, the consolidation of security and the defeat of illegal armed groups, the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, the substantial improvement of citizen security, the defense and the modernization of the defense and security sector.

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In response to a challenge of such magnitude, the Ministry of National Defense -MDN- has designed the Comprehensive Security and Defense Policy for Prosperity -PISDP-. This policy has defined a series of objectives and strategies, focused on achieving a higher purpose. It also defines some pillars, which give it life and sustain the development of the policy. This PISDP constitutes a sectoral action framework that aims to definitively stop the clock of violence in Colombia and the timely neutralization of any new threat that seeks to recreate itself at the national level, with which it is intended to achieve optimal security conditions. to ensure democratic prosperity and national progress.

All of the above converges in government efforts aimed at strengthening the Social State of Law and the legitimacy of democratic institutions, which in the case of the Ministry of Defense, the Military Forces -FFMM- and the National Police translates into the exercise of their responsibilities and competences within the framework of a rigorous respect for human rights and the norms of International Humanitarian Law.

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Current security situation

1. and national defense

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2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

security that weakened the destructive capacity of illegal armed groups or narco-terrorist organizations. This advance

Over the past eight years, the country has made notable progress in was the result of the strengthening of the Public Force in aspects such as foot of force, intelligence, joint commands and mobility, and the positive conjugation between the Democratic Security Policy, international cooperation, political will and popular support.

The following graph shows the evolution of security in the last decade in the national territory, revealing the progress towards acceptable conditions, in many territories that presented critical security situations. Also the persistence of medium security levels in areas where the security effort must be transformed, and even the need to reinforce actions in some areas where the persistence of violence and crime has not yet been overcome, two tasks essential for the immediate future.

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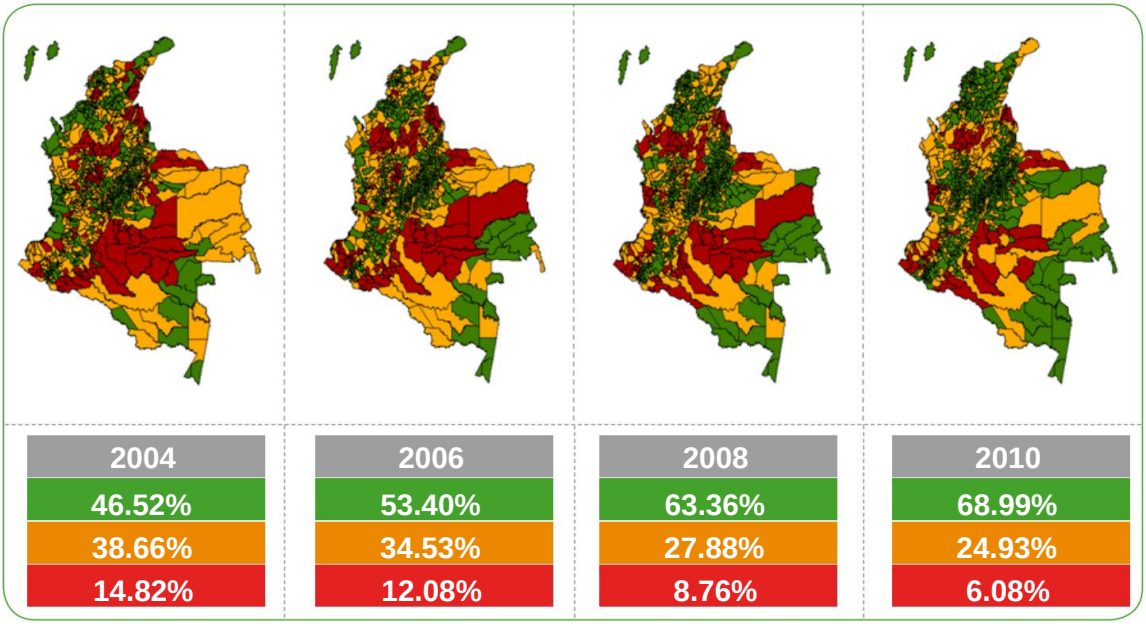
Current situation of National Security and Defense1



2004	2006	2008	2010
46.52%	53.40%	63.36%	68.99%
38.66%	34.53%	27.88%	24.93%
14.82%	12.08%	8.76%	6.08%

Source: Directorate of Sectoral Studies/VPE/MDN

This is how, although the important effort of Colombian society has been sustained over time and significant achievements have been made in the recovery of the rule of law, the organizations that threaten the tranquility of citizens have been transforming and adapting to the new conditions of the national scene. This new phase of the confrontation has been based on a war of attrition, the systematic involvement in the production and marketing chain of narcotics and the evasion of combat, lengthening the terms for the definitive defeat of its criminal and violent capacity, and demanding the design of a new strategy that responds to the challenges of the present.

1. These maps are built based on the Municipal Security Index, a methodology that seeks to define, from a set of indicators, those that represent threats to State security at the municipal level. In this way, the methodology is based on a relative analysis in each municipality of Colombia, in which the status of each of the indicators is measured, compared to the national average of the same.

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On the one hand, the FARC have intensified the development of actions typical of guerrilla warfare, shying away from open confrontation with the Public Force and favoring terrorism and the use of antipersonnel mines among other tactics typical of logical guerrilla warfare. terrorist. This translates into acting in small cells that seek to carry out acts with a high negative impact on the trust of citizens, as an alternative to the operational restriction that has caused them to reduce their members to at least half of those they had in 2002, the neutralization of a good part of its highest leadership and the prolonged withdrawal of survival in the most remote areas of the country. On the other hand, in order to sustain their activities associated with drug trafficking, they have fostered growing alliances with drug trafficking organizations. Finally, they have strengthened their militias and support networks to unfold their armed structures, blend in with the population, intimidate and criminally recruit, stock up on resources and information, and commit terrorist attacks.

On the other hand, there is the ELN, an organization that for years shielded itself from kidnapping and extortion as the main source of financing and coercion of citizens. As one of the most visible results of the state effort in security, the damage capacity of this terrorist group has substantially diminished hand in hand with the dismantling of its key structures and the substantial reduction of its combatants. This panorama has led this illegal organization to take refuge in drug trafficking and in regional alliances with other criminal organizations, to try to avoid its final collapse. Like the FARC, the ELN uses crime and terrorism as fundamental axes to create enclaves for drug production and exploitation of illegal resources that keep them in force.

As a result of the evolution of the criminal network around drug trafficking, the country currently faces a criminal expression called Criminal Bands -Bacrim-. The BACRIM are nationally disjointed criminal structures, with a high corrupting, intimidating and armed power that have combined the production and commercialization of drugs with the violent affectation of the rights and freedoms of citizens in certain rural areas and on the periphery of some centers. urban of the country. Coordinated state action against these criminal organizations has forced a large number of micro-structures to form alliances to guarantee their survival, becoming revitalizers of regionalized rural and urban criminal phenomena. These organizations are, at the same time, the

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main operators of crimes such as extortion, micro-extortion, micro-trafficking, theft and illegal exploitation of minerals and natural resources, and intend to exercise territorial control to guarantee the necessary conditions for the maintenance of the drug-trafficking business.

Just as the security situation is determined by the transformation of criminal practices and the alliances between criminal and armed organizations, the characteristics of the scenarios are also decisive for projecting the response adjusted to the problems faced by society as a whole. .

In this regard, first of all, it must be recognized that there are still areas of the national territory where the rule of law has not been consolidated and therefore the influence of groups outside the law -GAML- and the BACRIM persists, affecting the security of the inhabitants of those areas. These phenomena have particular regional roots that require a differentiated response. An example of this is the border areas, where the criminal activities of illegal armed organizations have concentrated, which have been forced to commit crimes in increasingly isolated areas.

However, and although the improvement in security indicators throughout the national geography is evident, the decrease in the national scope of the threat and its evolution towards regional manifestations, has given rise to the awakening of citizen awareness about the need to achieve world-class safety standards. Citizen concern is not only the result of an inertial evolution of perception, but also of a profound change in the criminal economy, the intensification of crimes such as extortion, micro-extortion, micro-trafficking and theft, as well as the convergence of common crime, the GAML and the BACRIM.

Finally, it is important to recognize the decisive impact that the growing spiral of corruption generates on the security of the nation as a whole. Corruption in the regions and at the national level have been a catalyst for armed violence and the weakening of the State, thus giving rise to the dynamic transformation of criminal phenomena and their incubation in different sectors, making a decisive counterweight to the effort that the nation has undertaken to recover legality, security and prosperity.

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However, faced with this panorama, the National Government has reiterated its commitment to continue in the security consolidation process and to advance a modernization plan that guarantees an effective adaptation of its structures and strategies to face the challenges of today and of the future. To this extent, progress has been made in identifying a series of fundamental elements on which the defense and security sector must work quickly and strategically to face the challenges imposed by the national security panorama. Issues such as internal articulation, the timely and effective adaptation of organizations to the challenges that are looming, the design of proactive strategies, the strengthening of comprehensive action and the refinement of roles and missions, are definitive actions for the adaptation of the sec to the challenges of today and the future, with absolute respect for human rights and International Humanitarian Law.

The following table summarizes the main achievements obtained in previous years, the threats that still exist, and the management, organization, and operation challenges faced by the sector to achieve the objectives of consolidating security and guaranteeing peace.

Achievements	threats	Internal Challenges
•Nar reduction co-trafficking, GAML and crime •Leadership in security	•FARC and ELN •BACRIM • Militias and criminal networks •Common crime and organized crime	•Better articulation of Forces •Overcome resistance to change •Use proactive strategy •Strengthen comprehensive action •Specify roles and missions

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The responsibility of the defense and security sector in the National Strategy

2. Security for Prosperity

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As stated in the National Development Plan, the consolidation of peace is a matter that involves a joint, coordinated and sustained effort of the State, in which the defense and security sector plays a leading role. To this extent, the PISDP has defined six strategic objectives, with which it intends to neutralize any threat from four main risk factors: illegal armed groups, crimes against citizens, external threats and natural disasters. .

Although the sector must lead the efforts to prevent, neutralize or mitigate the impact of any threat framed in the previous categories, it is necessary to point out that its mere action is not a guarantee of success and only translates into the achievement of minimum conditions that are not sustainable over time. For this reason, the Ministry of National Defense has drawn up a general scheme of intervention in which it has identified the type of actions that must be carried out in order to fulfill its role of providing stability and security, but in which progressively and In the cases in which the presence of citizens is more evident, spaces are opened in which all branches of public power, control agencies, productive sectors and the community in general must assume responsibilities consistent with the consolidation of peace.

As can be seen below, the defense and security sector has a leading role in responding to threats that jeopardize the national objective of achieving security and consolidating peace. However, to the extent that these are differentiated, identifying those that are directed towards the citizens, an integrated and growing action of the other institutions of the State and the community is required.

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Executive

National and Regional Government

MINISTRY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE FF.MM.

PONAL

Ministry of the Interior and Justice
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Finance
DNP

Judicial

Prosecutor's Office Supreme
Council Judiciary Supreme Court of Justice ...

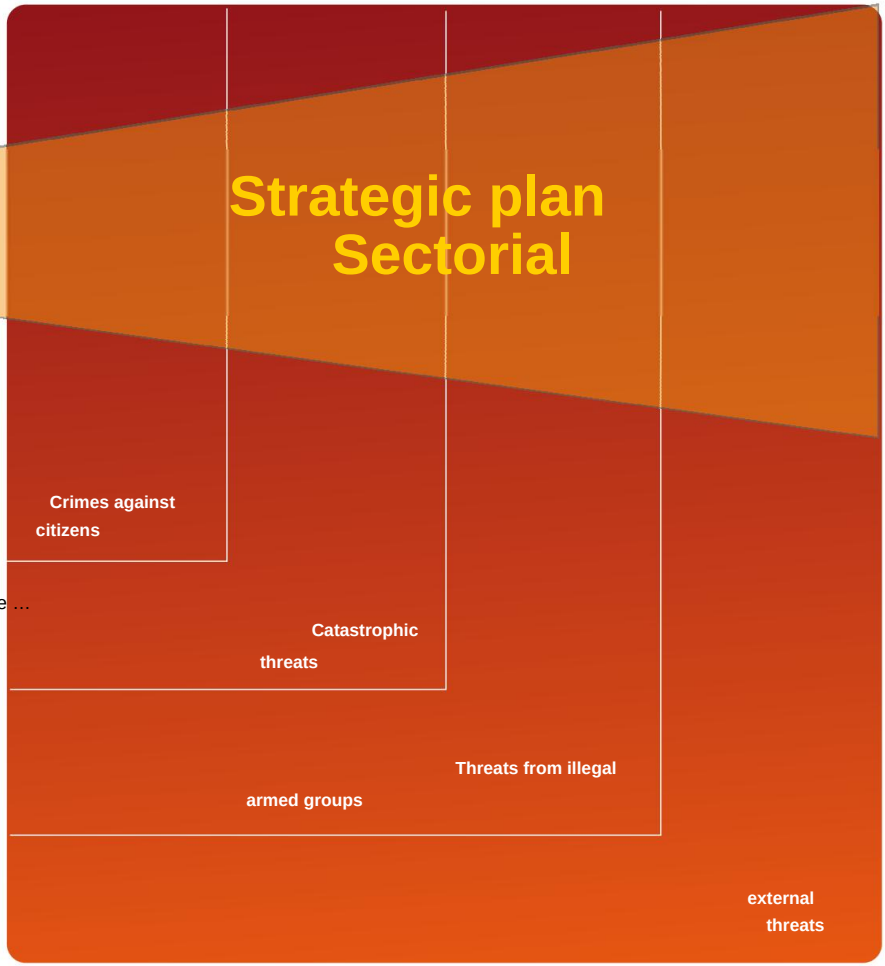
Legislative

Watchdogs

Comptroller
Office ...

Others

Citizenship
Private company



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Strategic Concept of Policy
Comprehensive Security and Defense

3. for Prosperity

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The PISDP has been conceived based on the recognition that although the

The country's security conditions have improved dramatically over the past few years.

past 10 years, the task is still not finished. The transformation of threats and their adaptation to new scenarios made them migrate from the national level to a mainly regional one. For the Ministry of National Defense, the Military Forces, the National Police and the conglomerate of institutions attached to the sector, this means a very big challenge, given that the strategies that are implemented in the immediate future not only depend on the irreversibility of the achievements achieved, but the definitive overcoming of violence and the consolidation of the path towards prosperity.

In order to achieve these objectives, the defense and security sector, in addition to a careful design and planning of its strategies, supports its effort in the serious commitment of the State as a whole to develop the territorial consolidation of security with greater intensity, speed and budget. . For this, without a doubt, justice is required that complements the effort in security and the presence of the State in the entire territory of the nation.

With regard to the general policy framework for the sector, the Ministry of National Defense promotes the design of a set of strategies that aim at a balance between internal security and external deterrence, which allows not only making sustainable the effort of the last decade, but to shield the nation against the ferocious dynamics of transnational crime. This includes the approach of a polyvalent and interoperable force structure.

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In this sense, in addition to concretizing the maintenance of deterrent capacities in accordance with national needs, the sector and the National Government will work on the development of a security diplomacy strategy, with which it seeks to maximize the effectiveness in the fight transnational crime and minimize the possibility of a regional security crisis.

With regard to internal security specifically, the Ministry of National Defense recognizes that the operational effort must be of a differential nature. This means that there are still red zones where the strategies of territorial control and dismantling of illegal armed groups, implemented within the framework of the Democratic Security Policy, are necessary to end the violence. Likewise, it is also recognized that in other (yellow) areas, either recovered from the violence or lacking an adequate state presence, the strategies must converge on the state purpose of consolidating security, being the use of control forces , international cooperation and the integral action of the State the fundamental elements to achieve success. Finally, the MDN will begin to lay the foundations of security for prosperity -police force, intelligence and technology- in consolidated (green) areas, characterized by adequate levels of institutionality, investment and governance. For the defense and security sector, the elimination of red zones or territories where there is a need to carry out dismantling operations is a fundamental commitment for 2014.

In addition to specifying the maintenance of deterrent capabilities in accordance with with national needs, the sector and the National Government will work on the development of a cia diploma strategy for security.

The PISDP also deals with security and citizen coexistence. The scenario generated by the new security situation means that the sector has to quickly adapt to the requirements of citizens to enjoy their rights and freedoms. For this reason, the National Police in this policy has included a group of strategies that seek to attack the most critical phenomena of citizen security, as well as promote coexistence, focused on improving the standard of living of Colombians. Technology, criminal investigation and intelligence are the keywords of police action in favor of citizens.

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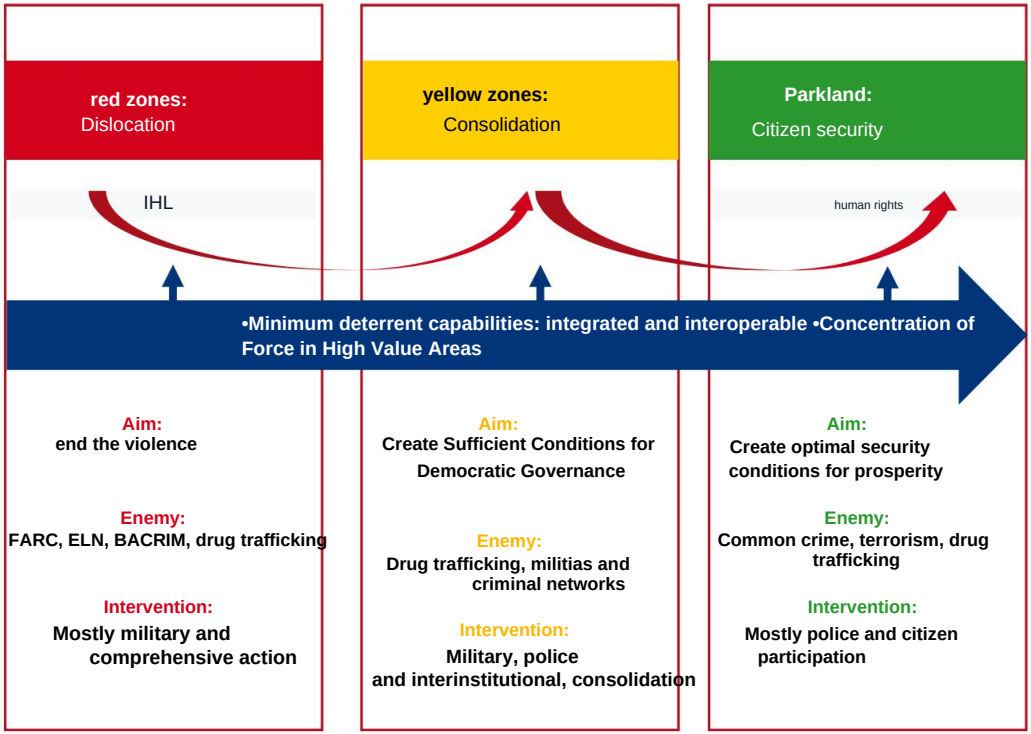
The previous elements will focus on forcefully affecting the centers of gravity that allow the survival of the factors that generate violence. With a combination of increased efforts in intelligence, comprehensive action, sustained operations, and institutional strengthening, the defense sector will fully engage in blocking the command and control systems of illegal organizations, identifying and extinguishing their sources of financing, dismantling their logistics supply networks, neutralize their external support and isolate them from the population that has been the victim of their intimidation for decades.



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As the graph above shows in a schematic way, the PISDP directs -within the framework of IHL- attention to critical security areas through sustained and focused military action, with a view to achieving acceptable levels of territorial control and protection. strategy of the population, for the gradual entry of the police force. Once the whole of the Public Force converges in these areas, the rest of the State will strengthen the processes of construction of the social fabric and will support the strengthening of the legitimacy of both civil, military and police organizations. This intermediate stage is overcome with appropriate levels of security, so that the National Police assumes the challenge of providing the country with world-class security conditions, in which the State in general plays a leading ro

Once the whole of the Force converges Public in those areas, the rest of the State strengthens

It will support the processes of construction of the social fabric and will support the strengthening of the legitimacy of both civil, military and police organizations.

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Strategic alignment of the
Comprehensive Security Policy

4. and Advocacy for Prosperity

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The PSDP is based on the national objective of security and defense and develops, through

From this, a higher purpose for the sector and all its entities.

The sectoral objectives arise precisely from this purpose and are obtained through some essential pillars or enablers for the achievement of the goals that the sector has set for itself. Likewise, some principles are defined that should guide the actions of all the organizations and members that make up the sector.

The sectoral strategic alignment is detailed below.

National Objective

Achieve optimum security conditions to guarantee democratic prosperity and national progress.

higher purpose

Contribute to democratic governance, collective prosperity and the eradication of violence, through the exercise of security and defense, the appropriate and focused application of force and the development of minimum dissuasive capabilities.

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Sector Objectives and Strategies

TO. Bring the national production of narcotics to an all-time low.

The defense and security sector, with a view to achieving a historic reduction in the national production of narcotics, will work on a set of three (3) strategies that, together, should make the drug trafficking business unfeasible in the country. The strategies are:

1. Eradicate illicit crops:

The sector foresees an increase in the manual and spray eradication efforts, supported by the transfer of control of the eradication strategy to the Anti-Narcotics Directorate of the National Police and with the support of the National Army. The decrease in the cultivated areas in the national territory will be based on a frontal attack on the dynamics of replanting, as well as the simultaneous maintenance of mobile eradication squads in the most critical cultivation areas. To achieve a goal of this magnitude, the support of the Government is decisive

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National in the allocation of land and financing for alternative development projects to communities historically involved in illicit crops.

2. Strengthen interdiction capabilities:

Both the Military Forces and the National Police have an unprecedented commitment in the destruction of infrastructure for production and storage, as well as in the seizure of illegal drugs and in the interception of means of transport and routes. For this, it is planned to launch an intensification of intelligence dedicated to the dismantling of drug trafficking organizations and all their logistical support links and financial laundering.

3. Dismantle the BACRIM:

The fight against drug trafficking cannot be separated from the fight against organized crime generated around the export and micro-trafficking of narcotics. To this extent, in addition to the intelligence effort and police action with specialized groups against the BACRIM, the action of the Public Force will focus on the identification and prosecution of criminal networks and illegal exploitation of natural resources.

Likewise, the sustained effort towards the dismantling of GAML that are financed by drug trafficking or are mainly dedicated to it, will be decisive to achieve the objective of reducing the national production of narcotics to a historic level.

b. Dismantle the GAML and create sufficient security conditions for consolidation.

To dismantle the GAML and create sufficient security conditions for consolidation, the MDN will focus on the mission of ending the violence generated by these groups by strategically affecting their centers of gravity, causing their implosion. For this, four (4) strategies were designed:

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1. End the violence by dismantling the GAML:

The emphasis of the PISDP is on the definitive disarticulation of the GAML structures, which implies strategically focusing the force on all their centers of gravity to produce their implosion.

2. Integrate and adapt security schemes:

The MDN will work on the definition of a new integrated rural security scheme, in which the arrival of the National Police in recovered areas is complemented by the presence of the Military Forces, when necessary, and with intelligence and citizen cooperation.

3. Implement a border control, administration and security model:

For the MDN, the irreversibility of the achievements made in security during the last decade is directly related to the control and protection of these areas, which have become spaces for the withdrawal and survival of the GAML and criminal organizations. In response to this phenomenon, the Integrated Border Administration, Control and Security System will be put into operation, a scheme that aims to dismantle the border dynamics associated with transnational crime, in which the whole of the Public Force will participate with specialized missions.

4. Strengthen comprehensive action:

A comprehensive strategic action plan will be designed, which will be led in the red zones by the Military Forces, to irreversibly bring the presence of the State, protect the population and isolate it from the influence of violent actors. In the yellow security zones, already recovered, the consolidation policy will be applied, led by the Presidency of the Republic, obeying the strategic logic of creating democratic governance to consolidate security.

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c. Create security conditions for citizen coexistence.

The improvement of citizen security conditions will be led by the National Police, mainly focusing on prevention and control tasks, as well as the strengthening of the culture of coexistence. For this purpose, three (3) strategies were designed, namely:

1. Strengthen police control in the national territory:

The main focus of the strategy will be on reducing homicide, aggravated robbery and personal injuries, the crimes with the greatest citizen impact. For this purpose, the MDN will work on the massification of the security program by quadrants, the strengthening of the networks program and other forms of citizen participation. New security specialties will also be developed that respond to needs that have become visible with the overcoming of extreme violence in the last decade.

2. Dismantle criminal organizations:

The decrease in extortion and micro-extortion rates, as well as kidnapping for extortion and land piracy are clear objectives of this strategy. These crimes, commonly associated with criminal organizations, precisely for this reason require comprehensive intervention and a frontal attack against the structures that commit them.

3. Strengthen criminal investigation:

As support for the previous strategies, the strengthening of criminal investigation in terms of personnel, equipment, and budget will be the key to recovering the validity of the rule of law. Likewise, it is necessary to strengthen the georeferencing, information and citizen complaint systems, fundamental tools for the fight against crime.

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d. Move towards a credible, integrated and interoperable deterrence system.

This objective will be developed through three (3) strategies, namely:

1. Design and implement an integrated, flexible and sustainable defense system:

The Armed Forces will continue to be committed to safeguarding the nation's political, economic, and social interests and will continue the process of strengthening their capacities. However, given the multidimensional nature of international security, progress will be made in the design and implementation of a credible, integrated defense deterrence system, and also operable to fulfill internal security purposes.

2. Increase Colombia's cooperation, both regionally and internationally:

Colombia has developed a great capacity to face challenges that currently afflict other nations, but Colombia's security depends on regional security and this, in turn, on hemispheric security. Therefore, efforts against transnational crime require coordinated and complementary cooperation and regional and hemispheric actions. The MDN will promote a security diplomacy strategy through cooperation based on successful experiences and negotiation of agreements for the development of coordinated security strategies.

3. Implement a cybersecurity and cyber defense program:

It is important to reiterate the willingness of the sector to develop capacities to face the security challenges coming from cyberspace. In this sense, the design of a strategy and a policy against cybercrime and cyberterrorism, as well as the implementation of the cybernetic emergency response center, are significant commitments.

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AND. Contribute to timely attention to natural disasters and catastrophes.

The MDN is aware of the vulnerability of the national territory regarding the effects of climate change. Natural disasters and catastrophes deeply affect the population and prevent the natural development of citizens. For this reason, three (3) strategies have been developed from the sector to advance in the effective attention of disasters.

1. Create a sectoral response instance:

Given the responsibilities that the sector has with respect to internal security and the defense of sovereignty, it is preparing to create a sectoral response instance that articulates with the national disaster response system in order to provide coordinated, sustainable and timely, to natural disasters and catastrophes. This, more than meaning the adequacy of the organizational environment for the issue, is the starting point of what for 2014 would be the consolidation of the military and police capacity for disaster response.

2. Enact a sectoral policy:

Fulfillment of the disaster response mission also requires the design of a sectoral policy that determines the strategic guidelines, resources, and responsibilities to be developed for timely response to emergencies.

3. Stabilize and secure affected areas:

The creation of the sectorial body and the strengthening of military and police capacities will allow the forces to effectively deal with all natural disasters and catastrophes, in the tasks of maintaining order and public safety in the affected areas, evacuation , search and rescue of affected people.

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F. Strengthen the Institutionality and well-being of the national security and defense sector.

The success in the fulfillment of the Sectorial Strategic Plan is directly tied to the existence of a strong and dynamic institutionality that responds to all the requirements that make possible the fulfillment of the operational goals. In this sense, and given that the sector needs to honor three (3) central criteria2 : sustainability, flexibility and adaptability, the Ministry of National Defense is preparing to carry out a thorough review of its structure in order to adapt it to today's needs and the challenges of the future. In this sense, four (4) strategies have been designed, namely:

1. Modernize sectoral management:

The current security and defense situation, combined with the existing budget limitations, demonstrates the need to develop a spending sustainability program. This initiative will seek to promote consistency between the policy priorities, the missions and capabilities of the forces, the allocation of resources, and the fiscal possibilities of the nation in the medium term.

All of this will be complemented by the development of a capacity-based planning model, as well as the use of public-private alliances -APP- for more efficient sector management.

On the other hand, it will work to strengthen the justice administration system and particularly military criminal justice, within the framework of its constitutional competence. In this context, it will also be a priority to ensure that no action for which a member of the Public Force is responsible and implies a violation of human rights, violation of IHL or transgression of the law remains unpunished.

2. Sustainability, consisting of guaranteeing that the budgets allocated to the sector manage to support the operation; flexibility, relative to having full capacity to respond to diverse threats; and adaptability, related to the ability to accommodate to the different scenarios that the future presents.

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2. Promote science, technology and innovation projects:

There is a central commitment to promote science, technology and innovation projects that make the defense sector one of the engines of the innovation locomotive at the national level, offering economic returns and self-sufficiency in materials and equipment. To this end, work will be done on the negotiation of international agreements for technological development projects and on the deepening of the industrial and social cooperation policy -offsets-, all aimed at import substitution and national economic growth.

3. Achieve a competitive GSED:

The Defense Social and Business Group -GSED- plays a vital role in the development of the central sector. The Military Forces and the National Police need their 18 entities for full compliance with the proposed objectives. For this reason, actions will be carried out to strengthen and make the Group more competitive. These actions are aimed at facilitating the modernization of the GSED in order to improve its strategic capacity, its structure and conditions of competitiveness, with a view to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness within a framework of control, accountability and transparency, as well as its international projection. .

4. Advance a welfare strategy for members of the Public Force:

The Ministry has a total commitment to improving the well-being of the members of the Public Force, who day after day expose their integrity to protect citizens. In this regard, one of the most important strategies is to convert the FFMM and the PONAL into a source of education for their members. This will be achieved through the development of the Armed Forces Education System, which will promote the education of each and every one of the uniformed personnel and will promote their professional and intellectual growth. Work will also be carried out on a reform of the health system of the Public Force, in order to offer greater coverage and better quality of service. On the other hand, a program of own housing and public housing for uniformed personnel will be promoted. Finally, and as a priority action, the MDN will work on the creation of a comprehensive legal defense service for members of the Public Force -active and retired- who are involved in criminal and disciplinary proceedings related to acts of service.

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The pillars of the PISDP

The PISDP is based on six (6) pillars or enablers. They represent the "how", the qualitative ingredient of the strategy, which describes the fundamental levers that will allow the strategic purposes to be achieved. These make it possible to achieve each of the proposed objectives and are an essential requirement for the achievement of the higher purpose of the sector.

• Substantial improvement of Intelligence

The PISDP will be implemented based on a quantitatively and qualitatively superior, structurally and operationally transformed and strengthened intelligence system, in which criteria such as fusion, purification, focus, analysis and actionability in the treatment of the collected information will be essential to convert it at the foundation of the operational success of the Public Force. For this purpose, the Ministry will increase the budget and the personnel dedicated exclusively to these activities.

•Strengthening of command and control

The transformation of the threat that acts in a more punctual and dispersed manner, as well as the increase in flows due to the increased effort in intelligence, makes the strengthening of the operational command and control of the Public Force another of the fundamental pillars of the PISDP. In this regard, the defense and security sector is preparing to make a qualitative leap in the way operations are planned and conducted in Colombia, based on a higher technification of the processes and means of monitoring, the improvement of quality and speed in the learning cycle against the enemy, the systematization of lessons learned and the microgeo referencing that allows detailed and precise monitoring of what is happening on the ground.

•Increased coordination and integration

The transformation of threats makes it necessary to intensify the process of joint and coordinated work between the Armed Forces and the National Police to face the challenges of greater

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complexity or strength. An in-depth review of the roles and missions of the Forces and the Police, to deepen specialization and eliminate conflicting duplications, will be implemented while identifying patterns that must be dismantled and structural changes to encourage joint and coordinated efforts that must be adopted.

•Strategic protection of the population

The mission of the Public Force will not be limited to the recovery of the territories of influence of the GAML and organized crime through their persecution and dismantling, but will also seek to gain legitimacy and trust, the hearts and minds of the population. For this, comprehensive action in the red zones and the consolidation policy with strategic logic, in the yellow zones, will be essential. The general precepts are: that the Public Force arrive in those areas to stay; that protects the population and provides security; that respects her and serves her; that it provides basic social services or creates the essential conditions for democratic institutions to do so; and that isolates the violent from any possibility of influencing the population.

•Strategic application of force

The new way of operating the GAML and the challenge that organized crime embodies makes it necessary to strategically apply force. To get the most out of this, offensive operations dedicated to disrupting and defeating these organizations must be based on five criteria: massify, focus, surprise, differentiate, and define.

•Respect for human rights and International Humanitarian Law

The development of all the activities of the sector must be framed within the framework of respect for human rights and IHL throughout the national territory and especially in the areas where the greatest intervention of the Public Force occurs to guarantee the security and rights of persons. you sound like they reside there. For this, the integral implementation of the sectoral policy and its components will be promoted: instruction, discipline, legal defense, attention, cooperation, and promotion.

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The principles of the PISDP

The guiding principles of the PISDP must permeate all the actions of the sector, in the development of the proposed objectives. In essence, four (4) principles have been established:

1. Good government.

All sector management must obey the principles of transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

2. Sustainability.

The financing of security spending must be responsible and sustainable. For this, it will be key to obtain more and better results with the appropriate ordinary resources, strategically take advantage of extraordinary resources and those from international cooperation, anticipate the effects of obtaining the proposed results and the strategic evolution of the Public Force to attend to the future needs, as well as sources of funding for necessary and foreseeable security spending.

3. Legitimacy.

The center of gravity of the State is the legitimacy, the trust of the citizens, their consent to the power exercised by the institutions and to the armed power exercised by the Public Force. Such understanding implies the commitment of the Public Force and each of its members to act in strict compliance with the Constitution and the law and full observance of human rights and IHL.

4. Stewardship.

Security is everyone's responsibility, individually and institutionally, including the public and private, national and international sectors.

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5. Dashboard

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Control panel

GOALS	STRATEGIES			
Bring the national production of narcotics to an all-time low	Eradicate illicit crops	Strengthen interdiction capabilities	Dismantle criminal gangs	
Dismantle GAMLs and create sufficient security conditions for consolidation	Put an end to violence by disarticulating the GAML	Integrate and adapt security schemes	Implement a border control, administration and security model	Strengthen comprehensive action
Create security conditions for citizen coexistence	Strengthen police control		Dismantle the criminal organizations	Strengthen the investi criminal gation
Moving towards a credible, integrated and interoperable deterrence system	Design and implement an integrated defense system		Increase international cooperation	Implement a cybersecurity and cyber defense program
Contribute to timely attention to natural disasters and catastrophes	Create a sectoral response instance		Enact a sectoral policy	Stabilize and secure affected areas
Strengthen the Institutionality and well-being of the national security and defense sector	Modernize sectoral management	Promote science, technology and innovation projects	reach a competitive GSED	Advance in one is wellness strategy for FP

As shown, the sector has a control board made up of six (6) objectives and twenty (20) strategies. All of these will have a meticulous follow-up, in order to achieve the higher purpose and lead the country to prosperity.

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Comprehensive Security and Defense Policy for Prosperity

We strengthen Security to take the definitive leap towards Prosperity