

Colombia

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile

Information not available for Colombia

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ The Commission of experts on Rural Development of Colombia (Misión Rural in Spanish) provided the definition of "rural" in 2015. The definition aim to guide instruments towards the provision of public goods and services with a territorial approach. This definition classifies 4 categories of municipalities, based on the size of the population, the population density, and the proportion of the rural population. The four categories are: 1) Cities and agglomerations, 2) Intermediate cities, 3) Rural, 4) Dispersed rural.

National rural policy

- ❖ Colombia has an explicit national rural policy defined by the 2018-22 National Development Plan, which is renewed every four years. The plan contains a number of rural related support policies including the agricultural land-use planning, a new irrigation policy, the National Road Plan, the Habitability policy (aiming towards enhancing the habitability conditions in rural areas) and mechanisms to strengthening institutions in agricultural sector and promote climate-smart agriculture.

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries and coordination bodies (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - MADR	Responsible for formulating the policy related to the rural development, agricultural, fisheries and forestry. Its purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of rural inhabitants..
National Planning Department (DNP)	Through the Directorate of Sustainable Rural Development, the DNP coordinates, prepares and evaluates policies, programs and projects aimed at promoting agricultural and rural development, according to legal, normative, institutional provisions and related technical criteria
National Council of Agrarian Reform and rural inhabitants' Development	Support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the formulation of the policy and plans, in charge of the National System of Agrarian Reform and rural inhabitants' Development, to provide land to low-income peasants
National Agricultural Credit Commission – CNCA	Entity in charge of the administration of the National Agricultural Credit System and the governing body of the public financing policy for the sector.
Forestry Policy Advisory Committee	Body responsible for coordinating the execution of policies related to the forestry subsector. It is attached to the Ministry of the Environment.
Rural Land Management Council – Consejo Superior de Ordenamiento del Suelo Rural	Responsible for formulating general policy guidelines and coordinating the implementation of public policies in the field of rural land management

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions	Role
Regional and local governments	Implementation and other various aspects of rural policy
Territory Renewal Agency – ART	Coordinating the intervention of national and territorial entities in rural areas affected by the conflict, which have been prioritized by the national government

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ Colombia's rural development policy allocates an equally degree of importance to economic and social areas, followed by environmental areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main objectives in rural development policy.
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of rural development policy in Colombia are dedicated grants programmes.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Weight on rural policy- Colombia	Average OECD
Social	40%	30%
Economic	40%	40%
Environment	20%	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from the OECD country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agriculture	New irrigation policy Agricultural Clusters Tax incentive for the promotion of rural development.	Direct investment by the national government. Co-financing schemes for installation of individual irrigation system
Land occupation, resilience and landscape preservation	Agricultural land-use planning Agricultural Insurance Incentives. Agricultural frontier: planning and management of rural land for agricultural uses (UPRA).	Subsidies and data collection Public investment, co-financing schemes and financial instruments for the development of productive chains
Service delivery	National Agricultural Innovation System	Local Resources (budget) National General Budget (Investment Projects)
Innovation support to “rural” sectors	National Agricultural Innovation System	National General Budget (Investment Projects)
Support to private sector, jobs and investment	Contract Farming Public-Private Partnership PPP Tax incentive for the promotion of rural development	Line of credit (LOC) Tax-exempt income

Note: These objectives are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses

Source: OECD (2018), “Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries”.