



EU-SPRI Conference

The Peace Process and its Challenges for STIP in Colombia

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Colombian context

- 2016: Peace agreement with (narco-?) FARC (and negotiations with ELN) after 50 years of conflict and around 8 million victims (displaced, killed, kidnapped)
- Colombia, among the most unequal countries in the world (1% of producers control 81% of the land)
- (But) More cellphones than people!
- 52 million m2 of the national territory is contaminated with land-mines
- At least 118.000 ha of illegal cultivation (coca plant)



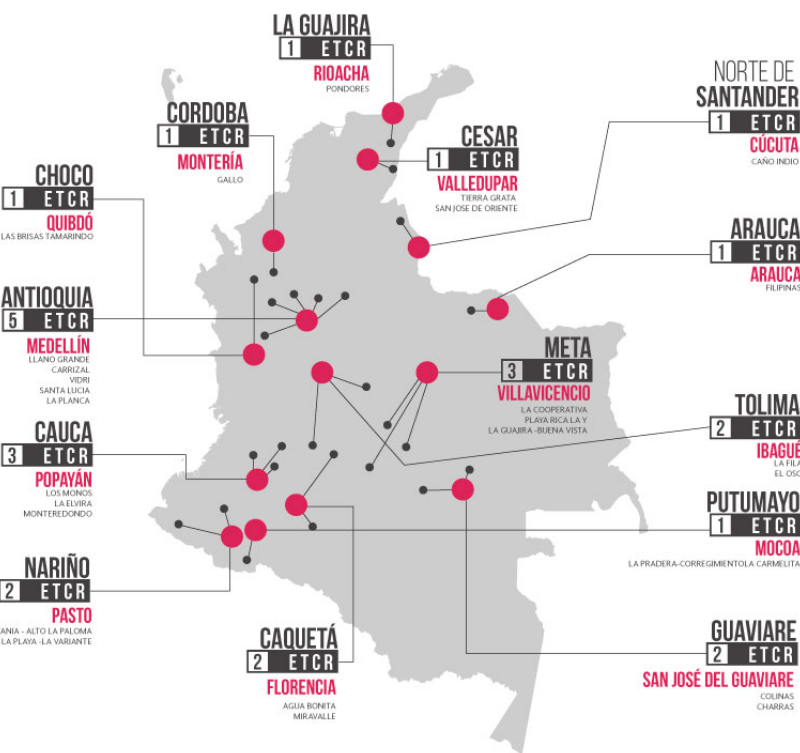
Colombian Government and FARC guerrilla
agreed on:
- Agrarian and land reform
- Political participation
- End of the conflict: guns turnover
- Solution to the illicit drug problem
- Victims reparation and transitional justice



Peace process is ongoing

There are 26 territories where ex-combatants are gathered to make their transition into civil life

ETCR POR DEPARTAMENTO



<http://www.reintegracion.gov.co/es/sala-de-prensa/Paginas/Los-ETCR.aspx>



6,9 million victims have been assisted and 'repaired'



Transitional justice is operating:
6.469 people have submitted to
peace jurisdiction

More facts

- 225 municipalities have been declared land-mine-free so
- 59.906 people have demobilized from armed groups
- There are restitution solicitudes on 99.155 land properties



FARC total disarming: 7.13
guns have been turned-
over under UN verification



Ex-guerrilla FARC is
now a political party

Colombian Context (contd.)

less than 0,3% of GDP on R&D (OECD average 2%)

but a lot mining royalties 'available'

Governance crisis:

- 30% budget cut for STI in 2018

- 9 directors of Colciencias in the last 8 years

- 'Mamados de Colciencias' movement

- Who governs STI Policy? Colciencias?, MinEd?, MinCommerce?, MinICT?...

- Mining royalties detoured because of corruption and/or inefficiency...

- .

And, in May/June, presidential election between the 'SI' and the 'N'

Research Questions

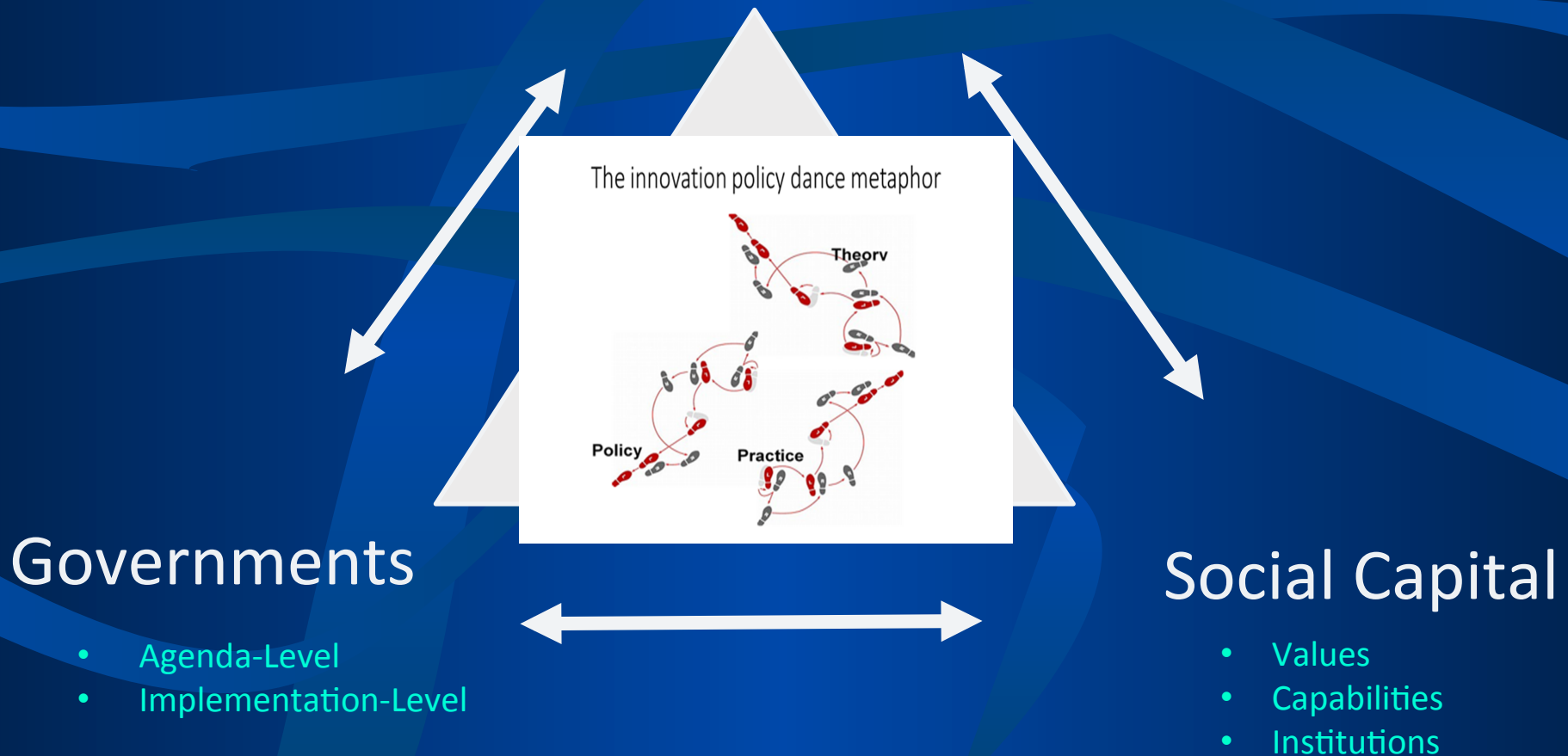
What are the STI policy implications and challenges to effectively contribute to a 'stable and lasting peace' in Colombia?

What can be inferred from theory and practice on the matter?

Governance as a 'dance floor'

Theories/Hypotheses/Assumptions

- Role of STI on Development
- Role of Governments and Markets
- Perceived STI Policy Challenges
- Demarcation Criteria for "Good"/"Bad" System's Performance



Main Argument

STI policies practiced in Colombia are decontextualized, where key local specificities and potentials are traditionally overlooked.

The peace process has accelerated (unintentionally) the need to rethink the rationality underlying the policies in Colombia, highlighting major challenges and opportunities to come.

This context coincides with the growing worldwide debate about the role of STI to be more responsive to social needs.

The Colombian context implies special/specific challenges for the implementation of responsive STI policies as the ones necessary to effectively attain the agreement(s)'s ambitious goals: 'a stable and lasting peace'

However there are encouraging steps in the desired direction (policy/programs/efforts to promote social innovation, grassroots innovations, inclusive innovation, etc.).

1. STI policies practiced in Colombia are decontextualized, where key local specificities and potentials are traditionally overlooked.

Industrialist Model (STI for growth and productivity)

Elitist Model (resources for STI are only for the 'best')

Centralized model (Bogota, Medellin and Cali)

Opportunistic Model (best buying than developing)

Neo-liberal Model (the market must provide solutions')

2. The peace process has accelerated (unintentionally) the need to rethink the rationality underlying the STI policies in Colombia, highlighting major challenges and opportunities to come.

review of basic concepts ('relevant knowledge', 'scientific excellence', 'innovation'), and their role in society and as policy objects.

role of the State and of the STI policies.

new agenda issues or priorities:

Derived from the agreement: innovation and productivity in the agricultural sector; substitution of illegal crops; security and peace; and sustainable development

STI System: social innovation, social appropriation of knowledge, innovation for inclusion (social, industrial and geographical); recognition of multiple knowledge(s); knowledge creation; regional capacity for the generation and harnessing of KSTI; regional autonomy; decentralization

Agreement-specific: memory and truth, reintegration of ex-combatants, monitoring of agreements, land property rights and cadastre, information systems for reparation

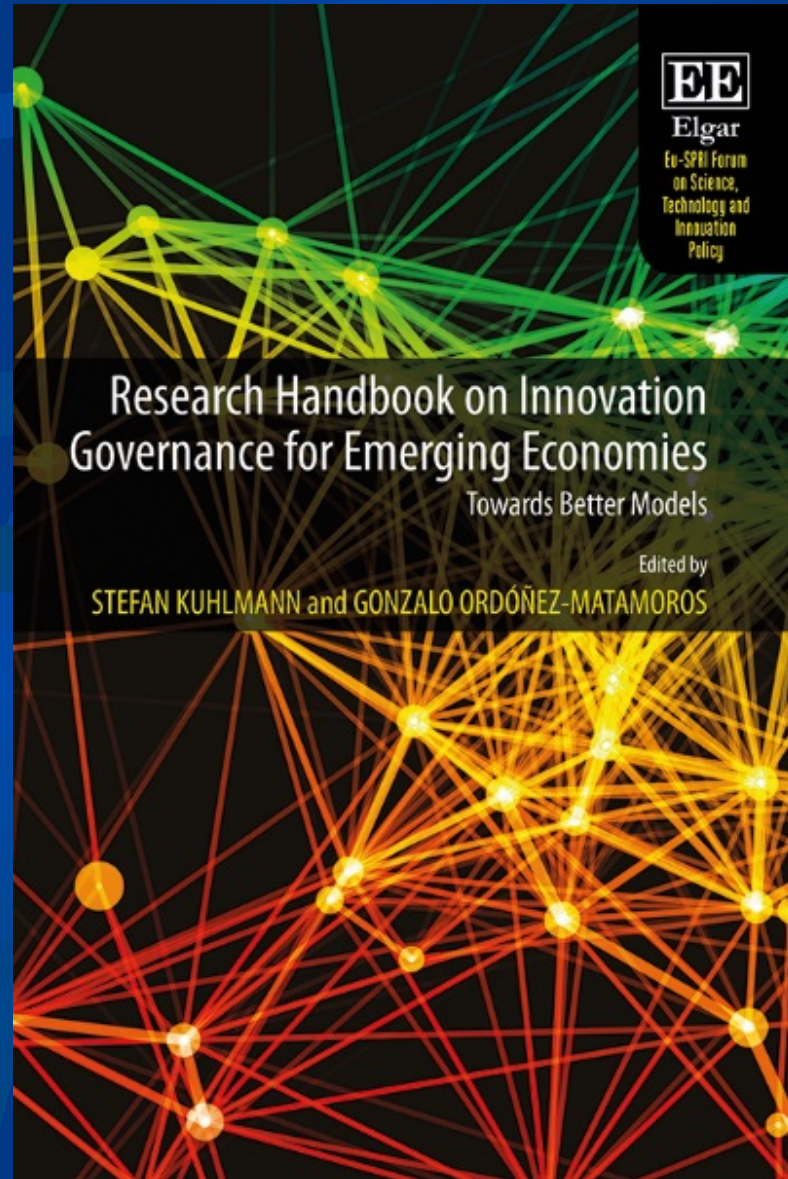
Other issues...?

2. The peace process has accelerated (unintentionally) the need to rethink the rationality underlying the STI policies in Colombia, highlighting major challenges and opportunities to come (contd.).

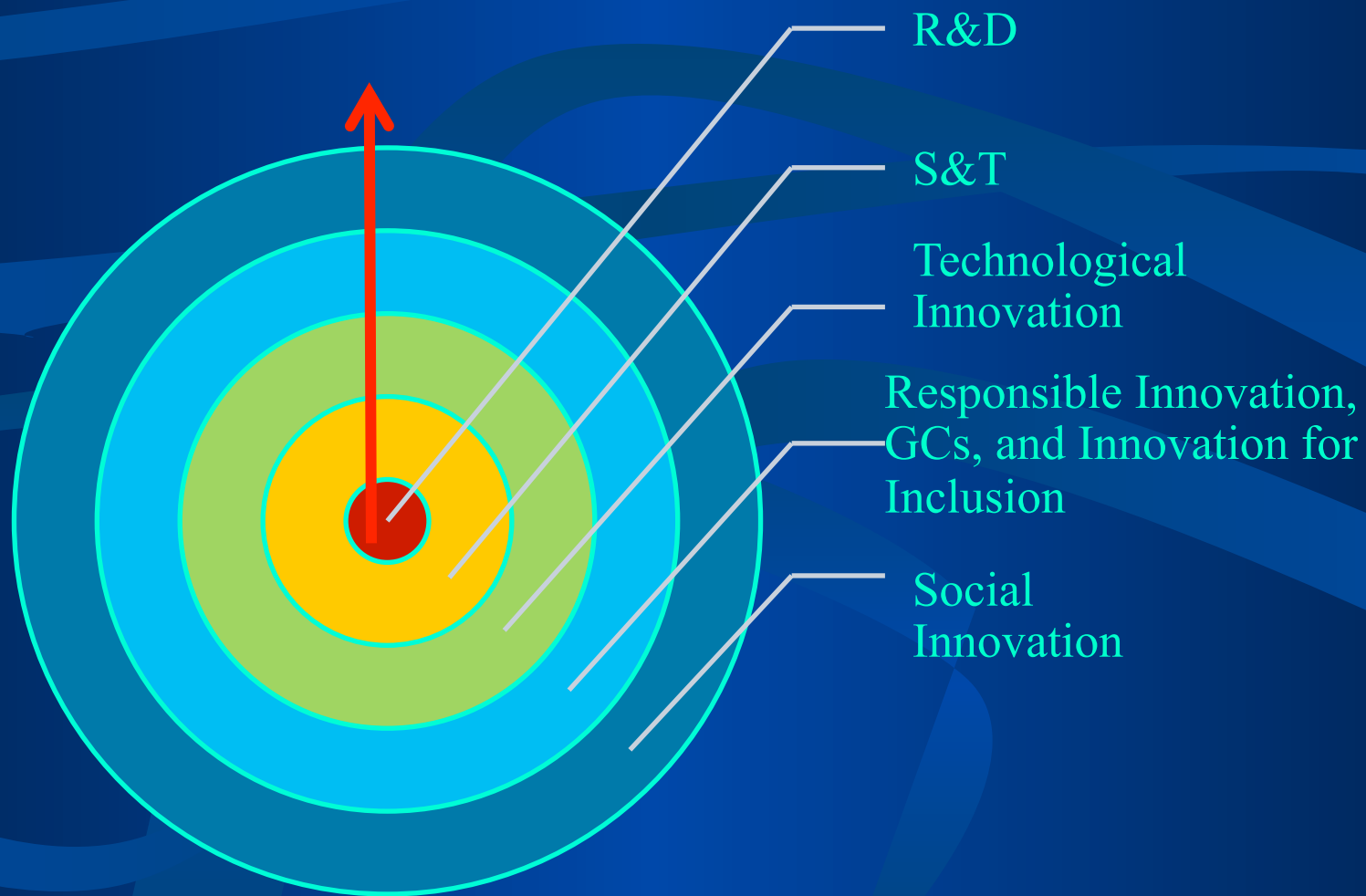
Governance:

- Planning and decision-making process capacity at the sub-national level, including a revised Regional STI Systems' 'architecture'
- Horizontal and vertical coordination for efficient management
- Review of institutional missions and processes at Colciencias, Innpulsa, Sena, DNP, etc.
- Improvement of monitoring and evaluation capacities at the system level

This context coincides with the growing worldwide debate about the role of STI to be more responsive to social needs.

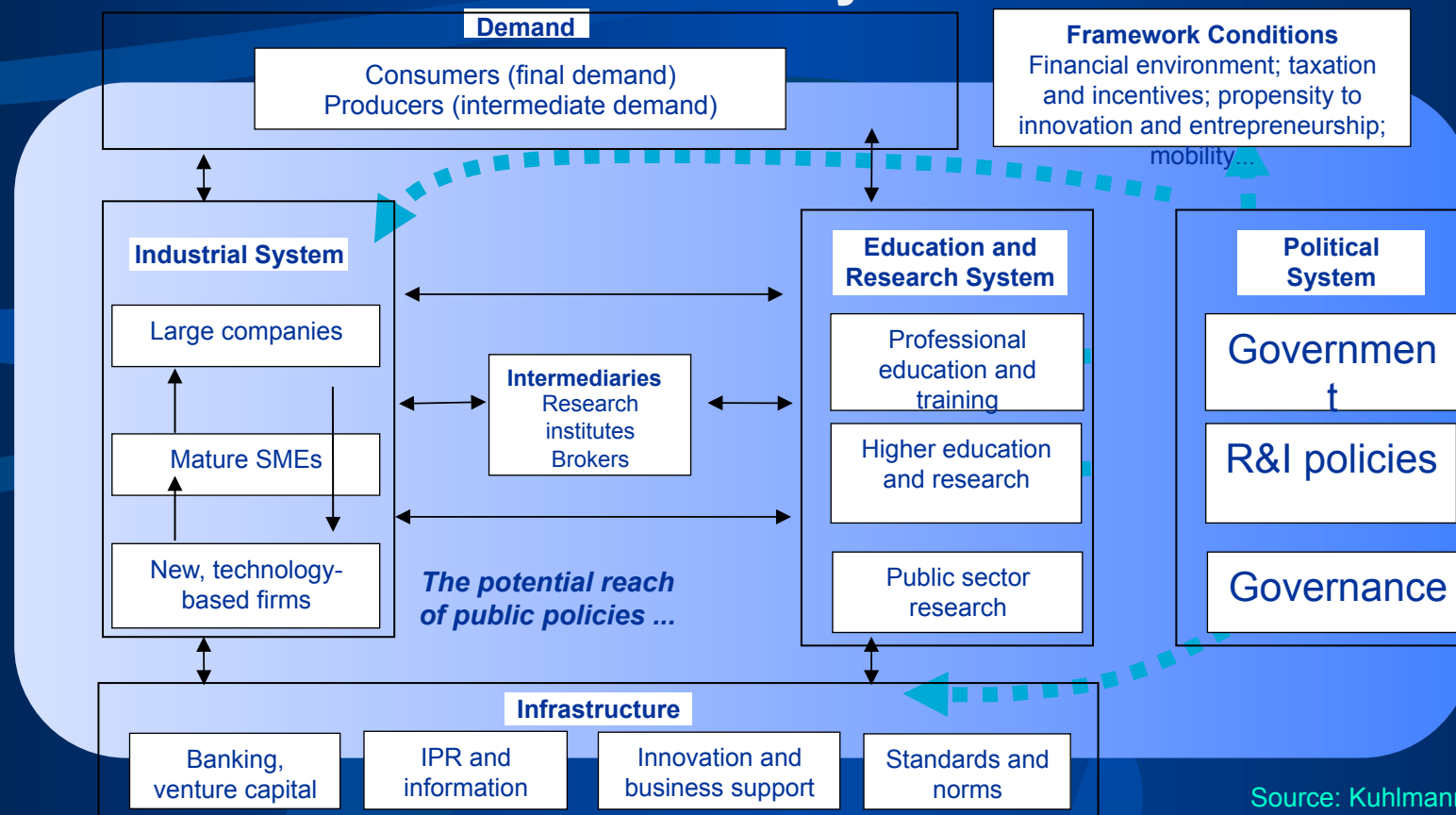


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(contd.)



This context coincides with the growing worldwide debate about the role of STI to be more responsive to social needs (contd.)

Research & innovation systems -- a heuristic



Source: Kuhlmann & Arnold 2001

How would this map look like (and would be the result) if the dependent variable was **SOCIAL INNOVATION** as opposed to Technological Innovation, and if the goal of innovation practice and policy was **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT** as opposed to "just"

The Colombian context implies special/specific challenge for the implementation of responsive STI policies as the one necessary to effectively attain the agreement(s)'s ambitious goals: 'a stable and lasting peace'

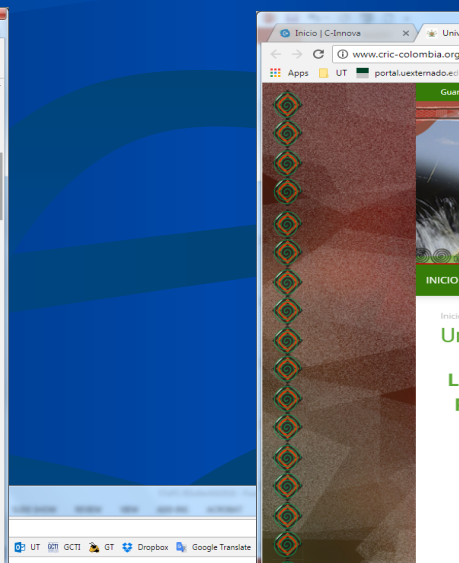
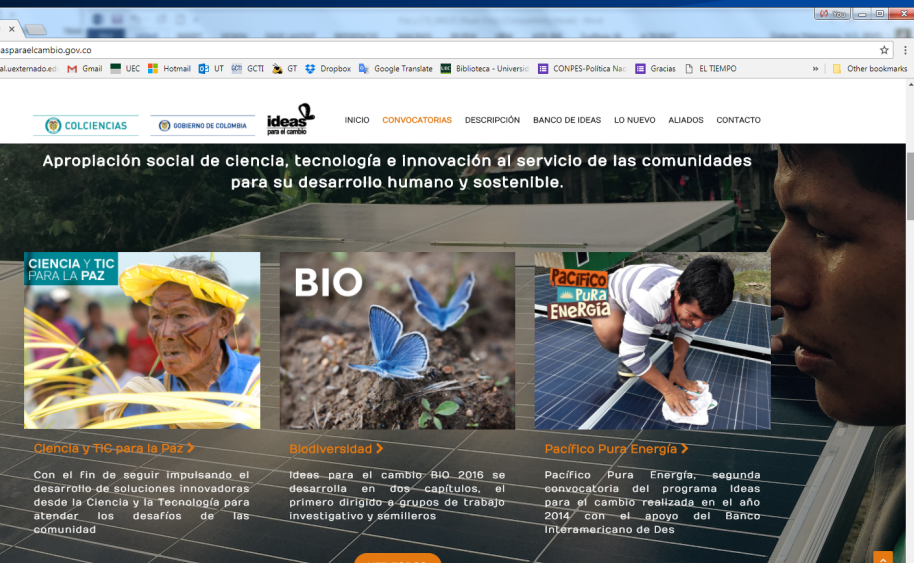
Acceptance, involvement and confidence of the target population (segments of society, industries and territories)

Absorptive capacity of the target population (segments of society, industries and territories) of the opportunities created to them

Political support and resources

Institutional capacity for program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and for institutional and collective learning.

5. However there are encouraging steps in the desired direction (policy/programs/efforts to promote social innovation, grassroots innovations, inclusive innovation, etc.).



Conclusion: What innovation policy for Colombia?
e based on attending needs and harnessing opportunities opened to the country in the new framework



Governance

The biggest factor that distinguishes countries in terms of well-being is the quality of governance.“ Michael Spence





EE


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Eu-SPRI Forum
on Science,
Technology and
Innovation
Policy

Research Handbook on Innovation Governance for Emerging Economies

Towards Better Models

Edited by

STEFAN KUHLMANN and GONZALO ORDÓÑEZ-MATAMOROS



Manual de análisis y diseño de políticas públicas

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Some key lessons for policymakers

To reduce poverty and inequality **mobilize grassroots and social innovation, and encourage innovation for inclusion**

To harness resourcefulness, local creativity and indigenous knowledge **encourage innovation processes that respond to local (and even global) needs.**

To overcome overreliance on central government and too much technocracy **promote inclusive governance at the local level**

To build legitimacy **promote democratic culture and processes.**

Causes of KSTI Governance Failure in Colombia



Key Dilemmas

- State vs. market to promote innovation (What is more efficient?, When?, etc.)
- Center-periphery (Who does what and when?)
- Industrial competitiveness or social inclusion?
- Innovation system or learning system?
- International research collaboration: N-S or S-S?
- Local budget for science or multilateral loans?
- Open access or IPR protection?
- Promote a national or regional systems of innovation?
- Grow the economy first, then invest on STI, or first invest on STI to push growth?
- Criteria for allocating resources: needs-based or capabilities-based?
- Decision-making process: when bottom-up and when top-down?
- Preference for national production or open borders to foreign products?
- Entrepreneurial university or academic university?

Figure 1. The Policymaking Innovation Process Needed to Cope with Today's Challenges

