

# Territorial Agricultural Planning

This is a participatory, multisectoral, technical planning instrument, aimed at supporting the sustainable use of resources in land for the purpose of enhancing agricultural production at both regional and national levels.

## Strategic Guidelines for National Territorial Planning

### National

In the framework of the functions established for UPRA, as outlined in Decree Law 4145 of 2011 and Law 1551 of 2012 (Municipal Statute), it defines and contributes to the national policy on territorial planning for territorial entities, including departments, municipalities, districts, as well as metropolitan areas. These guidelines provide technical criteria for development and territorial planning. From a strategic perspective, as defined in the National Constitution (Article 65), it aims to protect land for the production of agricultural and livestock products.

### 1. Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses

This policy, adopted through the Resolution 128 of 2017 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, adopts the technical document 'Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses. Foundations for the Formulation of Public Policy,' which formulates both conceptual and strategic guidelines for the basic implementation and management of the policy for territorial management for agricultural and livestock uses (Gestua). This policy promotes agricultural and livestock development with a territorial focus, based on three interconnected pillars: agricultural and livestock sector planning, agricultural and livestock territorial planning, and intersectoral agricultural and livestock management. These pillars are developed through 15 lines of action, defining fundamental concepts, objectives, strategic actions, and instruments for each.

The Gestua policy is understood as a 'set of strategies, instruments, and planned actions, both sectoral and territorial, as well as intersectoral management, aimed at achieving efficient agricultural and livestock uses in both continental and coastal-maritime territories' (Massiris, 2015).



*Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses. Foundations for the Formulation of Public Policy.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



### 2. Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses (Gestua): A Constitutional Perspective

This document provides a broader analysis of the legal framework for territorial planning based on the national Constitution, allowing the integration of elements to improve conditions of occupation in terms of social equity, functional efficiency, and territorial balance. This approach promotes the efficiency of agricultural and livestock production, systemic and territorial competitiveness, all within the framework of conserving common natural resources and achieving social and economic cohesion within the territory. The elements discussed below are based on the powers granted to the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) by articles 51 of Decree Law 4145 of 2011 and 62 of Law 1551 of 2012. These powers enable consideration of various aspects and activities related to territorial planning, emphasizing the importance of rurality and agricultural rurality.



*Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses (GESTUA): A Constitutional Perspective.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



### 3. Departmental Sector Agendas

The formulation of public policies in the agricultural sector benefits from territorial exercises. Therefore, UPRA conducted a detailed analysis of the 2020-2023 Departmental Development Plans and their commitments to rural agricultural development. This document is crucial for the sectoral leadership exercised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and the necessary inter-institutional coordination and collaboration among sectoral entities and those whose missions have a significant impact on the reality of the Colombian countryside, from a comprehensive perspective.



*Departmental Sector Agendas.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



### 4. Context for Planning, Development Management, and Rural Agricultural Territorial Planning

This document deals with the interrelationships between growth, development, and territorial planning, as well as the new approaches to rural agricultural territorial development and planning. It is primarily aimed at contributing to new territorial planning processes.



*Context for Planning, Development Management, and Rural Agricultural Territorial Planning.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



### 5. Contents of the Rural Component of Land Use Plans (POT): Elements for Understanding and Inputs for Formulation

Through this document, UPRA provides a set of technical guidelines that help understand the scope of the contents of the rural component of Land Use Plans (POT), as established in Law 388 of 1997 and its regulatory decrees. The document identifies the contents that should guide the rural component of the POT based on an analysis of the Colombian Constitution and these regulatory developments.



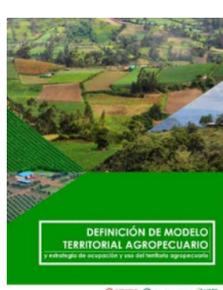
*Contents of the Rural Component of Land Use Plans (POT).*

[You can access the publication here](#)



## 6. Contents of the Rural Component of Land Use Plans (POT).

In compliance with its mission, UPRA proposes an agricultural territorial model that is integrated with the territorial planning model of Land Use Plans (POT). This strengthens the territorial planning of rural land while promoting the agricultural sector as a strategic element of the territory. Colombia, among other things, is a nation that has more than 99% of its territory in rural areas and is considered a global food source. The strategy for the occupation of rural agricultural territory is proposed in harmony with other elements of rural planning. It provides guidelines for the occupation of rural territory that should be incorporated into the rural component of the Land Use Plans.



*Definition of the Agricultural Territorial Model and Strategy for Occupation and Use of Agricultural Territory.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



## 7. Analysis of Territorial and Productive Planning Conflicts Affecting the Efficient Use of Rural Land

This document aims to identify certain conflicts related to the use of rural land and to provide recommendations for their resolution. It is based on the diagnosis identified in the National Planning Department's Cities Mission (CONPES Document 3819 of 2004) and the Territorial Management for Agricultural and Livestock Uses (Gestua) formulated by UPRA. The methodology involves analyzing and characterizing the main tensions and conflicts affecting the use of rural land and their possible impact through case studies in municipalities and metropolitan areas in Colombia. It also formulates policy guidelines for their resolution.



*Analysis of Territorial and Productive Planning Conflicts Affecting the Efficient Use of Rural Land.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



## 8. Technical Criteria on the Use and Planning of Rural Land Categories in Restricted Development Areas

Through this document, UPRA presents technical guidelines and criteria to facilitate the understanding and incorporation of the categories of restricted development rural land established in National Decree 1077 of 2015, which regulates Law 388 of 1997. These categories include suburban land, country housing areas, and populated centers. These guidelines are intended for use in the formulation or updating of municipal or district land use plans (POT). To formulate these guidelines, a review of the current legal framework for these categories was conducted, as well as an analysis of a representative group of POTs in the country, and other inputs prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

## 9. UPRA Guidelines for the Formulation of the National Rural Housing Policy

Through this document, UPRA presents technical guidelines for the formulation of the National Rural Housing Policy (PNVR). These guidelines, from the perspective of the rural agricultural sector, contribute to the objectives of the National Development Plan Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity, specifically regarding strengthening access and the quality of housing for the entire population living in rural Colombia. To formulate these guidelines, a review of the contextual and conceptual framework of rural housing in Colombia was conducted, as well as the legal and public policy framework on the subject. The main elements analyzed include the quantitative and qualitative housing deficit in rural areas, the characteristics of rural housing based on location, the functions of rural housing, rural housing and territorial planning, occupied and unoccupied rural land housing, housing tenure, rural housing as cultural heritage, and ethnic rural housing.

## 10. Mechanisms for the Management and Financing of Rural Land. Conceptual Foundations for Application

Agricultural territorial planning is of great importance for transforming and improving production relationships on rural land. To achieve this, it is necessary to create conditions for the establishment of a territorial occupation model that plans and executes various actions in the rural environment. In this context, mechanisms for management and financing are tools to support the adoption and development of rural impact projects, even allowing for the partial or total leveraging of the costs associated with public intervention based on the benefits generated for rural landowners who benefit from the intervention. This document explores the different management and financing mechanisms applicable within the context of rural land, providing an approach to their incorporation and applicability by territorial entities as part of their territorial planning processes.



*Mechanisms for the Management and Financing of Rural Land. Conceptual Foundations for Application.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



Management and financing mechanisms are tools that facilitate the management of rural development projects and even generate financing based on the benefits derived from public goods constructed in rural areas. In addition to providing definitions, typologies, and methods of applying different mechanisms associated with the management and financing of projects on rural land, this document offers a critical path for territorial entities to incorporate these mechanisms into the comprehensive planning of the territory. It identifies the steps to follow and the appropriate moments for their application.



*Management and Financing Mechanisms for Rural Land. Technical Contributions for their Incorporation as Part of Agricultural Territorial Planning.*

[You can access the publication here](#)



# Strategic Guidelines for Territorial Planning

## Departmental

The guidelines, criteria, and instruments for the formulation of the Departmental Development Plan and the Departmental Territorial Planning (POD) guide the process of social land property planning and agricultural production planning through strategies and instruments aimed at:

- Promoting the productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability of agricultural production.
- Fostering the comprehensive management of national sectoral planning instruments in the territorial entities of the country, based on comprehensive strategies for productive and social land property planning.
- Promoting intersectoral management of rural development and planning that allows for the harmonious implementation of actions on matters involving various institutional actors in agricultural rural development. This contributes to institutional strengthening, democratic land governance, the functionality of rural public goods and services, the management of agricultural risks, agricultural information and knowledge, and the creation and activation of territorial endogenous capacities and/or self-development.

The criteria for developing the agricultural rural component follow the structure of the planning process for the elaboration of POD, as outlined in the Agreement of the Territorial Planning Commission (COT) 10 of 2016.

### 1. Departmental Development Plan: Guide for the Incorporation of the Rural Agricultural Component

The document provides the necessary inputs to comprehensively integrate key issues for departmental rural agricultural development as a strategic dimension of the development plan. This aims to guide the process of social land property organization and agricultural production planning, utilizing strategies and tools aimed at boosting productivity, competitiveness, and sustainability of agricultural production.



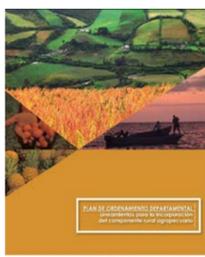
Departmental Development Plan

[You can access the publication here](#)



### 2. Departmental Planning Document. Guidelines for the Inclusion of the Rural Agricultural Component.

The document provides criteria for developing the agricultural rural component through policy guidelines and rural agricultural development planning and management, along with the corresponding conceptual framework and methodological elements, following the planning process structure proposed in Agreement COT 016 of 2016.



Departmental Planning Document. Guidelines for the Inclusion of the Rural Agricultural Component.

[You can access the publication here](#)



## Municipal

Municipal agricultural land use planning emerges as one of the strategic components that must be strengthened in municipal land use plans. This will allow for the formulation and implementation of agricultural development policies, plans, and programs in line with agricultural land use, ensuring a territorially relevant, comprehensive, efficient, differentiated, strategic, and harmonious agricultural development in conjunction with other sectoral activities.

### 1. Guidelines for the Implementation of the Agricultural Land Use Planning Strategy in Municipal Land Use Plans

The document presents guidelines that fall within the paradigm of the new rurality and its correlative, Territorial Development with a Territorial Focus (DRET), applied to land use planning as an input to contribute to the strengthening of rural planning in municipalities. This aims to achieve an efficient occupation and use of the territory in terms of ecological, social, economic, and cultural sustainability of economic activities. It also seeks to promote greater social and territorial cohesion, resulting in improved living conditions for rural communities and, concurrently, the consolidation of favorable conditions for lasting and stable peace.



Guidelines for the Implementation of the Agropecuary Territorial Planning Strategy. Municipal Land Use Planning Plans.

[You can access the publication here](#)



## Metropolitan areas

### 1. Guidelines for rural agricultural territorial planning in metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations.

The new legal framework for metropolitan areas in Colombia updates the definition of metropolitan events and includes Metropolitan Territorial Planning Strategic Plans (PMOT) as a complementary instrument to the metropolitan development plans. Through these plans, it seeks to harmonize municipal territorial planning at a supramunicipal or metropolitan scale to ensure better planning of urban-rural connections.

For the formulation of the guidelines, a review of the background and legal framework for territorial planning in Colombia was conducted, particularly regarding metropolitan planning instruments, and an analysis of how the rural component has been integrated into the concept of metropolitan events.

Based on these reviews and analyses, six guidelines are proposed, along with their respective implementation strategies:

- Proper use and occupation of rural land and promotion of agricultural activity as structuring axes of metropolitan territorial development in the context of the new rural paradigm.
- Recognition and incorporation of the multifunctionality of rural land as a priority in territorial, economic, and social planning processes.
- Incorporation of the multifunctionality of urban-rural edges as a strategy to ensure greater territorial cohesion.
- Information as input for the construction, harmonization, and monitoring of rural territorial planning.
- Control and monitoring of land use as a critical link for comprehensive territorial development.
- Metropolitan territorial governance, metropolitan culture, and institutional strengthening.