After more than half a century of armed conflict, the departure of the FARC left the state with both a great challenge and a unique opportunity to finally bring civilian and military institutions to the territories most affected by the war. However, plans to bring development and security to these regions have faced serious obstacles to their implementation.

**Strategic Plans Against Organized Crime**

**Plan Victoria**

The Victoria Plan began in 2017 with the concentration of the guerrilla troops of the FARC in the transitional and normalization zones (ZVTN). The main objective of this plan is to neutralize the structures of the National Liberation Army (ELN), the Organized Armed Groups (GAO) and the Persistent Threat System (SAP) which covers phenomena such as drug trafficking, arms trafficking, extortion, illegal mining and crime phenomena nationwide.

**OP. Agamenón**

Is the operation of the Colombian National Police that has been seeking, for three years, to dismantle the criminal organization Los Urabeños and to capture or discharge its maximum leader, Dairo Antonio Usuga, alias “Otoniel”. Phase two of this operation has been especially effective because the authorities have managed to carry out large seizures of drugs, mass captures and the downing of important members of the leadership such as alias “Gavilán”. All of this has contributed to the weakening of the criminal group.

**OP. Esparta**

It’s a Police strategy with the objective of reestablishing security on the border with Venezuela, in the department of Norte de Santander. The guerrillas of the ELN and the EPL are the main threats in this region because they benefit from the illegal routes between the two countries to carry out criminal activities such as drug trafficking, extortion and gasoline smuggling. Currently, the massive exodus of Venezuelans means that this area is in a high degree of vulnerability and insecurity.

**OP. Atenea**

It is the bet of the National Police to counteract the influence of organized crime in the departments of the Eastern Plains. This is a strategic region for drug trafficking due to its large coca crops, laboratories and export routes to Venezuela and Brazil. The two main groups that the Public Force faces in this area are the criminal organization known as Los Puntilleros and the new groups formed by FARC dissidents.

**Institutional Strategic Plan Secure and Peaceful Communities**

The National Police came up with the road map to face criminal dynamics in the national territory: Safe Communities and Peace Plan. It began in 2015 and intensified in 2017, with the demobilization of the FARC. It has four objectives:

1) Consolidation of rural security through the deployment of institutional capacities
2) Citizen security with the community surveillance model by quadrants
3) Optimization of the criminal investigation capacity of the judicial and scientific police
4) Dynamization of the international cooperation such as AMERIPOL, INTERPOL, CLACIP and EUROPOL.