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SCENARIOS FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN COLOMBIA BY YEAR 2019

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SCENARIO 16. Pessimistic scenario. The existence of displaced people by year 2018

For didactic purposes I model a slow reduction of displaced people, and its existence up to year 2018. According to this, displaced people diminish 10% on 2006, 6% on 2007, 4% on 2008, 3% on 2009, 10% on 2010, 15% on 2011, 10% on 2012, 10% on 2013, 10% on 2014, 15% on 2015, 10% on 2016, 50% on 2018.

Armed forces also diminish by 20% on 2006, 10% on 2007, 8% on 2008, 4% on 2009, and 1% on 2010. Students growing at 3% from 2004 to 2010, and at 5% from 2011 to 2019; the real trade balance oscillates around negative figures form 2006 to 2010 and becomes positive from 2011 to 2019. This scenario grants peace by year 2008 (judging as acceptable 3 cyclical murders per capita).
SCENARIO 17. Pessimistic scenario. High unemployment rate, displacement continues, armed forces increases

I model the assumption of a high unemployment rate up to year 2019. Displaced people diminish 10% on 2006, 6% on 2007, 4% on 2008, 3% on 2009, 10% on 2010, 15% on 2011, 10% on 2012, 10% on 2013, 10% on 2014, 15% on 2015, 10% on 2016, 50% on 2018.

Armed forces also diminish by 20% on 2006, 10% on 2007, 8% on 2008, 4% on 2009, and 1% on 2010. Students growing at 3% from 2004 to 2010, and at 5% from 2011 to 2019; the real trade balance oscillates around negative figures form 2006 to 2010 and becomes positive from 2011 to 2019. The scenario appears to be granting peace by year 2007.
SCENARIO 18. PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO. *A situation where everything shifts for the worst.*

In this hypothetic scenario, I assume there is no alternation in power, real trade balance starts deteriorating, students enrolled diminish, armed forces and displaced people continue increasing and the country keeps the high unemployment rate from last scenario.

Real trade balance becomes negative on 2004, and diminishes by 100 millions yearly up to 2019, total armed forces increases 1% annually from 2005 to 2019, displaced people increases 1% annually from 2006 to 2019 (approximate number of 18,000); students enrolled diminish at 4% annually from 2004 to 2019. As conclusion terrorist murder explodes instantly.


Conclusion

Terrorist murder is expected to decrease again by 2007, 2008, and 2009 while sustainable peace will be granted before year 2019.

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Appendix: data sources

All monetary variables were obtained in nominal terms and converted with the implicit GDP deflator (1994=100). The deflator is obtained for 1946-49 from CEPAL, for 1950-1980 from Banco de la República (Central Bank of Colombia), and for 1981-1999 from Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).


Nominal trade balance data (millions of colombian pesos) is obtained as the difference of exports and imports of goods and services; Banco de la República (Colombian Central Bank), DANE, and calculations by the Departamento Nacional de Planeación (National Planning Department), Macroeconomics Studies Unit. Nominal
private consumption (millions of Colombian pesos); Banco de la República, DANE, and calculations by the National Planning Department, Macroeconomic Studies Unit. Nominal government consumption (millions of Colombian pesos); Banco de la República, DANE, and calculations by the National Planning Department, Macroeconomic Studies Unit.

The data for the total number of personnel of the Colombian police (PF) and for the total number of members of the armed forces both come up to year 1989 from the National Planning Department, Justice and Security Unit; from 1999 and projections to 2006 come from the National Ministry of Defense.

The coding for the years of La Violencia and the National Front years are taken from Bushnell, 1993.

Total homicides are the sum of four murder series: murder (homicidio), aggravated murder (homicidio agravado), murder with cyclical intent (homicidio con fin cyclical), and death associated with the exercise of official duties (homicidio con función, razón cargo o ejercicio de sus funciones). The data are taken from various issues of Revista Criminalidad; Colombian National Police. Finally, the cyclical component of total homicides is computed by and reported in Gómez-Sorzano (2005).

The unemployment rate for the period 1950-54 comes from the monthly bulletins of statistics (DANE), for the period 1955-1976 it was taken from Londoño (1990) and, since 1977 it corresponds to the unemployment rate in the four largest Colombian cities (Bogotá, Cali, Medellín and Barranquilla) the source is DANE.

The number of students enrolled in all modalities (pre-elementary, elementary, high school, university) are taken from 1946-1990 from Londoño (1990), for 1987-2002 from the Ministry of National Education and the ICFES (Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education).

The data for displaced families are taken from Revista Criminalidad #45, 2002 p.p. 86-92; and Justice and Security Unit National Planning Department (DNP).

References
