

## CONSIDERING:

That Decree 1900 of 1990, article three, establishes that telecommunications shall be used as an instrument to promote the political, economic and social development of the country, in order to raise the standard of living and quality of life of the inhabitants of Colombia. Telecommunications shall be used responsibly to contribute to the defense of democracy, the promotion of the participation of Colombians in the life of the nation and the guarantee of human dignity and other fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

That Law 1341 of 2009 established the general framework of the information and communication technologies sector, incorporating principles, concepts and competencies on its organization and development, also indicating that the Information and Communication Technologies must serve the general interest and therefore it is the duty of the State to promote its efficient access and equal opportunities to all the inhabitants of the national territory.

That the Conpes 3650 document of March 15, 2010 declares the importance of structuring the implementation of the Online Government Strategy in Colombia.

That Decree 1078 of 2015 contemplates in Article 2.2.9.1.2.2.2. the instruments to implement the On-Line Government Strategy, within which the development by each entity of a Strategic Plan of Information Technologies is required.

That through Decree 612 of April 4, 2018, guidelines are set for the integration of institutional and strategic plans to the action plan by state entities.

With this Strategic Plan for Information and Communications Technologies, it is intended to guide the organization for the management of information and communications services, taking into account its institutional action plan 2020-2023 specifically the strategic objective to ensure the operation and promote institutional strengthening, which aims to responsibly execute the financial, technological and physical resources with efficiency and effectiveness, maintain and ensure the technological platform, employ improvements to the institution's own instruments and strengthen the integrated management system preserving the quality certification, in addition, seek the defense of the Autonomy of the entity.

That the Strategic Plan for Information Technology is presented for the period between 2022 and 2023, and also seeks to generate strategies that lead to the proper implementation of an IT infrastructure in accordance with the parameters proposed by the Ministry of Technology and Communications (MINTIC).



Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Archipiélago  
de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina



# STRATEGIC PLAN OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS- CORALINA

San Andres Island  
January, 2022

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The information technologies facilitate the transformation, provide greater competitiveness and generate value in organizations, therefore they must be selected, implemented and managed properly and be aligned with the objectives and needs of the institutions to obtain greater benefits in its execution, meet the established requirements and meet the expectations of internal and external customers.

The formulation of the information technology strategic plan 2022-2023 as a support for institutional processes is aimed at strengthening communication channels with citizens and internal customers, compliance with state policies on technology, as well as providing the entity with adequate information and communication technologies.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

### GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To ensure the optimum operation of the Corporation's information technology plant in accordance with the latest advances in world technology.

Taking into account the constant and insatiable growth of digital technology, which demands more and more agile machines in the processing of information, and why not with a nice design, it is desired to maintain the level of computer technology of the corporation in a range of requirement cataloged medium top, which is the minimum acceptable, to ensure the information that is handled within the Corporation.

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To define the projects to be implemented in order to provide the different departments with technological tools for the performance of their functions.
- ✓ To strengthen the use of information technologies within the Corporation.
- ✓ To identify the Corporation's technological needs and define policies.
- ✓ To formulate administrative strategies that are in line with the organization's organizational structure, establishing guidelines and criteria for the administration of technological resources.
- ✓ To improve communication between the different departments using the available technological resources.
- ✓ To maintain the entity's technological platform in adequate operating conditions.
- ✓ To strengthen the exercise of participative fiscal control through the incorporation of information and communication technologies in the different processes.
- ✓ To comply with the zero-paper policy by reducing paper consumption and increasing the transfer of information in a secure manner.

## 3. SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT

In the last 5 years, the transformation of technological tools has been evidenced worldwide, in a much more advanced and agile way in relation to the first achievements in this area. These transformations have been reflected in the homes of Latin America much more frequently as is the example of Argentina, where the technological renovation, especially of computer equipment, is done every 3 years, but not at the high levels as in developed countries, is the example of the United States, where each renewal of computer equipment is done in a maximum of two years, thanks to the ease of both economic and direct access to new inventions in the field. In the case of Colombia, the acquisition of new equipment takes 4 to 5 years, which makes it one of the slowest countries in the acquisition of state-of-the-art technology; this is due to the lack of resources and the reluctant attitude that can be generated in the face of change, this speaking at the domestic level. But we can not generalize, in the

business sector, these are made in a shorter period, every 3 years, this subject to the demands that can generate the work being developed and the ease of acquisition through credit to organizations. In the current market it is much more affordable to be able to have a customized equipment for each collaborator since the benefit achieved by the government in the extinction of the tax facilitates the purchase.

#### 4. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Normatividad	Description
Decree 1008 of 2018	"Whereby the general guidelines of the Digital Government policy are established and Chapter 1 of Title 9 of Part 2, of Book 2 of Decree 1078 of 2015, the Unique Regulatory Decree of the Sector of Information and Communications Technologies."
Decree 415 of 2016	Whereby the Sole Regulatory Decree of the Civil Service sector, Decree Number 1083 of 2015, is added in relation to the definition of guidelines for institutional strengthening in the area of information and communication technologies.
National Decree 1078 of 2015	Whereby the Sole Regulatory Decree of the Information and Communications Technology Sector - Title 9 - Chapter I.
Decree 1083 of 2015	"Whereby the Unique Regulatory Decree of the Information and Communications Technologies sector is issued, which includes Decree 2573 of 2014 that establishes the general guidelines of the Online Government Strategy (Today Digital Government)". Digital Government)".
Decree 103 of 2015	Whereby Law 1712 of 2014 is partially regulated and other provisions are issued.
Resolution 3564 of 2015	Regulations associated with the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information.
Decree 886 of 2014	o regulate the minimum information that the National Registry of Databases, created by Law 1581 of 2012, must contain, as well as the terms and conditions under which the following Data Controllers must be registered in.
Law 1712 of 2014	Whereby the Law of Transparency and the Right of Access to National Data Bases is created.
Decree 2573 of 2014	Whereby the general guidelines of the

	On-Line Government Strategy are established; Law 1341 Of 2009 is partially regulated and other provisions are issued.
National Decree 1377 of 2013	Whereby Law 1581 of 2012 on the protection of personal data is partially regulated.
Decree 1377 of 2013	Whereby Law 1581 of 2012 on the protection of personal data is partially regulated.
Decree Law 019 of 2012	"Whereby rules are issued to eliminate or reform regulations, procedures and unnecessary formalities existing in the Public Administration".
Decree 2482 of 2012	"Whereby the general guidelines for the integration of planning and management are established".
Law 1581 of 2012	Whereby general provisions are issued for the protection of personal data.
Law 1273 of 2009	By means of which the Penal Code is amended, a new protected legal right - called "protection of information and data" - is created and systems using information and communication technologies are fully preserved, among other provisions.
Decree 3816 of 2003	Whereby the Intersectoral Commission of Policies and Information Management for the Public Administration is created.
Law 527 of 1999	Electronic Commerce Law. Whereby it defines and regulates the access and use of data messages, electronic commerce and digital signatures, and establishes the certification entities and other provisions.
Decree Law 2150 of 1995	Anti-bureaucratic Statute. Whereby unnecessary regulations, procedures or regulations, procedures or unnecessary formalities existing in the Public Administration are eliminated and reformed.

## 5. STRATEGIC RUPTURES

Technology should be considered a priority strategic value factor.

- To strengthen the capacities of officials in the use and appropriation of information technologies.

- The lack of budget allocated for technology is a disadvantage for the adequate development of processes.
- To ensure the capacity of technological services in accordance with the needs of the dependencies.

### HISTORY OF EQUIPMENT RENEWAL IN THE CORPORATION:

Technological renewal within the corporation has not had a recurrence that can be calculated, equipment is reconditioned for a new reassignment depending on the need of the work to be developed. The acquisition of new equipment is subject to the hiring of personnel depending on the need and the degree of responsibilities required.

### CURRENT SITUATION:

It is worth noting that the corporation is among the departmental state entities with the best technological resources.

In order to have a better understanding of the state of the existing computer equipment in the corporation, we have ranked the state of the computer equipment and printers in the corporation's offices as follows (San Andres with 3 offices and Providencia with one).

R1: STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY R2: MEDIUM TECHNOLOGY 3: OUTDATED.,

RANGE	TIME	CHARACTERISTICS	MONITOR	PROCESSOR
R1	0 – 3 years	SATA HARD DRIVE TECHNOLOGY 80 – 250 GB RAM 512 – 2 GB	LCD 17 and 19"	2 – 2.8Ghz
R2	3 – 5 years	IDE SATA 60 – 80 GB 256 – 512 MB DDR1 – DDR2	CONVENTIONAL 15.5 Y 17 "	PROC 1.8-2.0 Ghz
R3	5-7 years	TECHNOLOG Y IDE 20-40 GB RAM DIMM 128-256 MB	CONVENTIONAL 15" Y 17"	PROCESSOR 800Hhz



La corporación posee en su totalidad 102 equipos contando desktop y portátil

RANGE	PERCENTAGE	LOCATION
R1	39%	General Secretariat – 9% Secretariat of Environmental Management – 9% Sub-Dir Legal Office – 1% Sub-Dir Planning – 14% Protected Marine Areas - 5% Providencia – 1%
R2	35%	General Secretariat – 3% Secretariat of Environmental Management – 7% Sub-Dir Legal Office – 6% Sub-Dir Planeacion – 9% Marine Protected Areas -1% Providencia – 8%
R3	28%	General Secretariat – 3% Secretariat Environmental Management – 5% Sub-Dir Legal Office – 4% Sub of Planning – 3% Marine Protected Areas -1% Providencia – 4%

## FUTURE OF CORPORATE TECHNOLOGY

### 6. ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES.

#### STRENGTHS

~~Computers are currently less vulnerable to security attacks due to the fact that their operating~~

systems and antivirus are periodically installed and updated.

- Solutions to the requirements reported in the shortest possible time.
- Periodic backups are made of critical systems, databases and applications of database appliances.
- The use of institutional e-mail allows us to be more efficient and minimize response times.
- The number of computers has been increased, facilitating the work of the different departments.
- There are channels for customer service, through the web site, citizens in general can file complaints, make denunciations, present complaints and file petitions.

## WEAKNESSES

- Although actions have been implemented to reduce the use of paper, this culture must still be strengthened.**
- The internet service becomes slow due to insufficient bandwidth and the use given to this resource.**
- The budget allocated for the acquisition of technological resources is limited.**

## 7. STRATEGIES

- Proper maintenance and use of system equipment allow for its durability over time and optimal service.
- Updating the contents of the website allows compliance with the Transparency Law and the right of access to public information (Law 1712 of 2014).
- With the continued use of the SIIF II platform, the financial area has increased its effectiveness and efficiency in the processes that correspond to it, the information is handled securely.
- The use of institutional e-mail, for sending information, minimizes travel time and reduces printing and paper waste.
- The implementation of double-sided printing would minimize the number of pages wasted and would contribute to the environment.
- The ups prevents the loss of information, disk and RAM memory damage due to power fluctuations, the Comptroller's Office has equipment support a limited time to the equipment while the failure is restored.

## 8. FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE COMPLIANCE OF THE PROJECTS

- Senior management commitment.
- Availability of financial, technical and human resources.
- Administration and management of the technological platform.
- Availability of time for the migration of the information housed in the current equipment.
- Definition of policies and procedures regarding information technology.
- Commitment of officials to comply with established policies and procedures.

## 9. DEFINED PROJECTS

ITEM	PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION
1	Acquisition of equipment and software licenses.	Renew and/or update the technological platform, replace obsolete equipment or those that require change and have new equipment and licenses in accordance with the needs, modernization of the entity
2	Maintenance of the technological platform of the entity.	Preventive and corrective maintenance to computer equipment and data network for proper operation.
3	Updating and/or improvement of information systems/software specific.	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of processes.

ITEM	PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION
4	To strengthen transparency and access to public information and generate spaces for communication and citizen participation.	Compliance with the Law on Transparency and the Right of Access to Public Information (Law 1712 of 2014).
5	Updating of web site.	Modernization of the entity.
6	To implement and permanently improve the Digital Government Policy.	Compliance with the provisions of Digital Government

## 10. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Projected budget for the acquisition of equipment, software and maintenance of the technological platform:

Acquisition of equipment and software licenses	\$120.000.000
--	---------------

## 11. INDICATORS

Basic indicators to measure the achievement of the objectives:

% Renewal and/or updating of the technological platform.

% Maintenance of the technological platform.

% Information systems updated.

% Compliance with the Law on Transparency and the Right of Access to Public Information.

% Compliance with website update.

% Compliance with the Digital Government Policy.

## 12. COMMUNICATION OF THE PETI

For the publication and dissemination of the IT strategic plan, the means available to the entity such as the website and the intranet shall be used.