



PD-ABT-418  
109112

IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

## **PROGRAM FOR POST-EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED GROUPS AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITIES**

### **SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT (JANUARY – MARCH 2001)**

#### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During the second quarter of implementation of the Program for Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities, implementation strategies and mechanisms for each department and for the program's four main components were cemented. The program team acquired important information through field visits to all municipalities of concern within the six departments, lessons learned during the pilot phase of the program and close working relationships with more than seventy-five organizations. The results of the Field Survey and Needs Assessment, which was completed in the quarter covered by this report, contributed also to the formulation of specific response strategies.

As of the end of March, fifty-eight projects had been approved in all six departments and twenty-seven municipalities, representing an obligation in funds amounting to 1,147,246 USD with a projected number of direct beneficiaries of some 50,000 persons.

This report includes a summary of the component strategies proposed for IOM's activities in Income Generation, Education, Health and Infrastructure. Also included are the specific strategies to be followed in each department, set against a background of increasing incidence of displacement in all six departments.

An estimated two million dollars will be obligated in the upcoming quarter; in large part, these funds will be required to set up micro-credit schemes similar to that approved in May in Putumayo. The implementing agencies for the micro-credit component will be selected according to the results of a published Request for Proposals. Contractual arrangements for large-scale infrastructure projects, including housing projects designed with technical assistance from IOM, are likely to be approved also. Finally, the signature of an MOU with the Ministry of Health, in negotiation during this quarter, establishes clear guidelines for co-financing health-related initiatives in all six departments.

## **II. COMPONENT STRATEGIES**

### **A. INCOME GENERATION**

The income generation component is the program's platform for sustainability insofar as is designed to improve living conditions by empowering displaced families to generate solutions themselves. To this end the component focuses especially on community organization, leadership and participation, as well as on applying rigorously a gender and ethnicity sensitive approach.

The strongest instrument for income generation under the IOM program is micro-entrepreneurial development, through business and technical training, seed money, credit and continuous project monitoring or "coaching." The basic model to be applied in all six departments (and presently piloted in Putumayo) provides for each of these phases in the development of small businesses; IOM's strategy for each is outlined below:

#### ***Organization and Project Formulation:***

IOM first works with displaced groups to promote community organization and to create consensus on joint priorities. This process may lead to mid-sized local associations as has been the case in four municipalities of Narifio or may lead directly to the formation of productive units, organized around a specific project idea as has been the case in several women's projects in Cucutá.

The organizational process is followed by basic training in entrepreneurial profiles, project formulation, viability analysis and business plan development. This process will be coordinated by the NGO selected in each department to implement the micro-credit scheme; however, the model was piloted in Pasto with 80 participants.

#### ***Continuous Training:***

Business training will continue throughout the project with courses made available in marketing, basic accounting, quality control of goods and services and other specific needs presented by the beneficiaries. Technical and vocational training for small-businesses may be provided also, depending on the requirements of each project. IOM is coordinating these activities with the National Training Institute (SENA) in several departments and in negotiation with its headquarter offices to sign a Memorandum of Agreement for the entire area of intervention.

Each micro-credit scheme will provide continuous training or "coaching" to small groups or individual beneficiaries.

#### ***Seed Money and Micro-Credit***

The financial assistance provided to beneficiaries is distributed into seed money (45%) and micro-credit (55%) as a means of balancing the extreme vulnerability of IDP families with the need to promote responsibility and ownership in the program's beneficiaries. In this regard, the provision of seed money is justifiable on account of the economic losses sustained by beneficiaries when uprooted from their places of origin and the need to start small businesses from scratch. Nonetheless, these subsidies should be combined with reimbursable credit to ensure sustainability and to promote social cohesion and entrepreneurial learning.

Businesses supported under the program are strongly encouraged to develop and follow a savings plan from the onset to guaranty stronger staying power in the projects and provide eventually for growth capital.

### **Operational Strategy**

The above guidelines have been applied in several departments as pilots for the larger credit schemes to be implemented by NGOs, that will be selected as a result of a public request for proposals in the month of May. In response to a perceived weakness of micro-credit organizations in several departments – coupled with IOM’s firm commitment to working with local actors and strengthening the institutional capacity at the regional level – IOM hopes to work with regionally-active organizations with technical supervision from Bogotá-based expert organizations.

As the installed capacity of NGOs with regional presence varies greatly from one department to another, the contractual arrangements made with future implementers require flexibility. For example, in Caquetá no one organization has sufficient experience in both the area of organization/training and credit, so these functions will be distributed among two entities.

The basic model for micro-credit is aimed to support entrepreneurial initiatives in urban and rural areas and incorporates the above detailed elements. The per beneficiary breakdown includes 400 USD for training, a maximum of 405 USD in seed money and 495 USD in micro-credit, provided proportionately according to the 45/55 percentage rule. One full rotation of the funds provided in credit is estimated to occur in less than one year and implementing NGOs are committed to benefiting additional beneficiaries as long as the fund will allow. As the above figures represent maximum investments rather than averages, the estimated per beneficiary cost of these projects is 1,060 USD including administrative costs incurred by the executing agencies.

Although micro-credit is the central strategy for income generation, the program is responding to alternative schemes, including technical training designed to enhance employment opportunities in the regular labor market, communal projects and strengthening of vocational and agricultural training centers. The program is exploring also a on-the-job training project proposed by the Red de Solidaridad Social, which provides employment solutions while strengthening the links between the displaced population and the private sector. These solutions are included in an open model and estimated to cost no more than 500 USD per beneficiary.

Finally, a simplified model of business development was designed to support fast-start initiatives for extremely vulnerable persons who lack the experience and desire to assume responsibility for credit and larger-scale endeavors. In these cases, beneficiaries may receive up to 250 USD per person as an in-kind contribution to start or strengthen a micro-business. A further 250 USD may be expended in market development or training. Examples of this model are in implementation in Cali, through the Life, Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic Church, and in Florencia with street vendors of fast-food. In Cali there are well-established NGOs with expertise in one or another area and joint project proposals aim toward comprehensive interventions including psychosocial assistance, technical training and institutional coordination with the public sector to formulate and record models of IDP attention in the country.

## **B. HEALTH SERVICES**

In greater measure than other components, the intervention design for health services recognizes the availability of substantial financial resources on behalf of the central government for medical attention to displaced families. According to Law 185/2000, costs incurred locally in the treatment of registered displaced families can be charged to the state (FOSYGA) whether these costs be related to medical exams, visits, medications or mental health. However, several attention gaps have been identified in agreement with the Ministry of Health and IOM will work with local offices of the Health Ministry, hospitals and medical clinics, as well as national and international NGOs to fill the breach.

In general terms, the Ministry of Health is able to reimburse the departmental office of health for expenses specifically incurred in the treatment of a patient; reimbursement forms require the name of the patient, a medical report and the cost of the treatment offered. However, cities with high incidence of conflict, migration and displacement present specific challenges that cannot be valued in this way. As part of a letter of understanding negotiated with the Ministry of Health, IOM's intervention strategy is outlined as follows, with examples drawn from ongoing and pipeline projects:

### ***Equipment and Infrastructure Improvements***

Medical service providers in cities characterized by high incidence of conflict, displacement and migration often lack the equipment and/or infrastructure to provide adequately the services that later can be charged to FOSYGA. For this reason, IOM has approved the purchase of orthodontic equipment in Cucutá, an ambulance in Florencia and is looking into providing basic equipment and supplies to rural clinics in populated centers of Putumayo that are affected by inter-village displacement.

### ***Neighborhood Action: Prevention and Practices***

Another challenge to the standard medical system presented by displacement is rapid urban growth; new and marginal neighborhoods are rarely covered proportionately by medical facilities. Moreover, displaced persons may avoid recurring to public facilities on account of different practices learnt in their previously rural context and fear of discrimination. Several hospitals and the Colombian Red Cross have proposed outreach programs that aim to promote better practices and provide first-aid medical attention to these families, thereby inculcating city-appropriate hygiene and care practices and creating a demand for health.

The rural origin of many IDPs makes them susceptible to various illnesses because their daily habits are not appropriate to city conditions. For example, the quality of water drawn from rivers or shallow wells in cities requires treatment more than that found in rural areas. Also, eating habits change drastically as familiar foods are not as readily available and malnutrition, especially in children, is a serious concern expressed by beneficiaries and institutions. These families are furthermore unaccustomed to the extremely crowded conditions in which they presently reside. The need to raise awareness among rural-urban migrants on nutrition, hygiene and care is evident.

### ***Psychosocial Attention***

In fact, the Ministry of Health has financial resources to apply to psychosocial assistance activities and a large number of schools, church groups and NGOs have prioritized this area of attention for the IDP group. However, there lacks consensus on what exactly psychosocial assistance is and how it can be provided; many NGOs are working in this area without coordinating with each other or the

local health offices. The Health Ministry at the central and regional levels recognize their potential role as lead institution in this matter, but admit to lacking the know-how to assume leadership.

IOM's strategy for psychosocial assistance is two-pronged. On the one hand, IOM is working with the governmental authorities in health to develop a model for psychosocial assistance and sponsored a pilot project in Pasto with the municipal health office. On the other hand however, it is clear that psychosocial assistance incorporates many activities as varied as family counseling, recreational activities or conflict resolution and, in this regard, the program will support tested models advanced by civil society and local groups within a framework of coordination with the Ministry of Health. IOM is supporting other organizations to apply alternative models to psychosocial assistance, such as the Catholic Church in Cali and the Colombian Welfare Institute in Putumayo. In order to bring together these two strategies in a coherent fashion, and at the repeated request of Municipal Committees and local actors, IOM will sponsor a three-day training workshop with key actors in each department to share international experiences, survey department-specific needs and reach consensus on a one-year action plan in this area. Psychosocial assistance programs will be designed for medical specialists, educators, community leaders and groups, affected families and individuals.

The program has identified also a serious gap in the FOSYGA reimbursement scheme which requires immediate attention (scheduled for May and early June) if governmental funds for IDP health are to be leveraged effectively. In short, the FOSYGA scheme is bogged down, not functional and has lost the confidence of regional authorities, hospitals and beneficiaries alike. Meetings with the Ministry and FOSYGA officers demonstrated that the root of the problem lies in procedures rather than availability of funds. In fact, last year FOSYGA obligated substantial funds to hospitals in IOM's AOR through specific agreements – in many cases, less than 20% of those funds were liquidated because medical service providers did not complete the paperwork correctly. FOSYGA has agreed to inform and train municipal and hospital administrative staff in the new procedures and their responsibilities; the event serves to provide the Ministry of Health with a public forum in which to state their firm commitment to reimburse IDP-related expenses.

Clearly, the FOSYGA agreement stops short insofar as it applies exclusively to registered IDPs, while IOM's program aims to reach victims of crop eradication, unregistered IDPs and vulnerable families residing in neighborhoods characterized by displacement. For this reason, equipment and infrastructure support, neighborhood action programs, promotion and prevention activities and psychosocial assistance generally adopt a territorial approach to encompass the broader target group.

### **C. EDUCATION**

The program construes education as a broad concept inclusive of all permanent learning processes that enable persons to participate fully within their political, cultural and economic context. As such, educational processes for displaced groups is the sine qua non for successful reintegration and related programs and services necessarily provide them with the basic skills required to survive their new circumstances the opportunities to rebuild community. The specific component purposes are outlined below according to population sector:

#### ***Family and Infancy***

Providing early education and care options for children under five years of age is essential for their own development and to provide parents with time to engage in income-generating activities. IOM is supporting the establishment or expansion of ICBF infant-care centers to ensure greater coverage of IDP groups in all six departments. With regard to family, the program is working with Haz Paz

to promote improved family relationships and decreased family violence. The latter is often thought to be a phenomenon exacerbated by the sudden changes in life circumstances and household roles resulting from complex emergencies; moreover, its prevalence is an obvious obstacle to emotional recovery after these events have taken place.

### ***School-age Girls and Boys (6 –17 years)***

While the first step is to promote acceptance and matriculation of children into formal and informal educational programs, the focus immediately shifts to guarantying their permanence therein, as well as to the quality of the services provided. Key areas of action are: a) develop pedagogical models that offer children participatory, creative and recreational activities to engage these war-affected children and enhance self-esteem; b) ensure high-quality learning and corresponding certification of this group, and c) facilitate reintegration of displaced children and adolescents to the receptor community.

### ***Out-of-School Teenagers and Youths (12-17)***

Primarily through state-certified NGOs, the program aims to develop informal educational packages that combine standardized learning and recreation, as well as vocational training for older youths. These are designed to allow youths to obtain the knowledge, skills and certification corresponding to a primary school, ninth grade or high school diploma. The projects incorporate recreational and social activities as a means of countering the negativity, low self-esteem and withdrawal from community that characterizes many of these young persons and to diminish self-destructive behavior, such as drug/alcohol use and unprotected sexual intercourse.

### ***Adult Education***

The fact that illiteracy levels in rural areas are significantly higher than those in urban areas represents yet another disadvantage in the job market and obstacle to social and economic reintegration.

### **Operational Strategy**

To reach these goals, the following steps are being taken by the program:

- 1) Facilitate institutional consensus and action between civil society, governmental organizations and beneficiary groups to generate innovate and cross-sector approaches to education, community-building and childcare.
- 2) Provide training to educational workers to respond to the special needs of displaced children and families.
- 3) Sponsor, and wherever necessary help develop, innovative pedagogical strategies to promote education outside the formal school system through special programs including Accelerated Learning, Auto-Didactic Tutorial System (SAT, for its Spanish initials) and the New School model are examples of existing alternatives. Other options include radio-transmitted education and development with universities, Inravisión and local NGOs, and proposals from Haz Paz and the Defensoría del Pueblo.
- 4) Improve the infrastructure and equipment of existing centers, and wherever necessary contract professionals and/or promoters to ensure expanded coverage of displaced

populations. The program encourages educational facilities to open its doors to the community for alternative uses of the space during non-school hours, including adult education and vocational training, as well as recreational and organizational activities.

#### **D. INFRASTRUCTURE**

The infrastructure component includes transitional housing, sanitary infrastructure and all public infrastructure required under the program's health, education and income generation components. The component is designed to improve basic living conditions and strengthen the response/absorptive capacity of receptor cities in a durable manner. In consideration of the high per capita cost of infrastructure projects and the essential responsibility of the government in providing public services, this component is closely coordinated with local authorities and state agencies. Strategic alliances in effect and negotiation include the following entities:

- Red de Solidaridad Social
- Ministry of Economic Development
- National Urban Housing Institute (INURBE, for its Spanish initials)
- Agrarian Bank
- Peace Investments Fund (FIP, for its Spanish initials)
- Ministries and local offices of Health and Education

Specific strategic outlines for infrastructure improvements are outlined below:

##### ***Education and Health Infrastructure***

- Technical and financial assistance for the expansion, improvement or new construction of education facilities, infant care centers and communal meeting rooms. Infrastructure projects of this nature are in implementation in Putumayo (San Martín School and ICBF center).
- Improvements or construction of new sanitary units in facilities for children and adult students is a relatively inexpensive and essential in promoting improved health and hygiene practices; this is a key element in the World Health Organization's conception of "Healthy Schools." A sanitary unit has been constructed in the Puerto Asis Catholic Church to improve conditions for adult students of Education and Development.
- Expansion, improvements and new construction in hospitals and clinics.

##### ***Sanitation Infrastructure***

- Construction or improvement of potable water studies
- Construction or improvement of sewage systems and individual sanitary solutions (septic tanks and latrines)
- Development of sustainable businesses in the areas of garbage collection, recycling and final disposal of solid waste.

##### ***Transitional Housing Solutions***

- Identified as a major bottleneck in the implementation of government housing subsidies for displaced persons, IOM has provided technical assistance in the design and formulation of housing projects for returning and resettled population in all six departments.

- Upon approval of these projects and depending on the need expressed in each municipality, IOM will complement available funds to enable housing construction. Generally, these houses are designed as progressive models that are enlarged and improved over time by the beneficiary family. IOM's contribution to projects subsidized by the government will not exceed 12% (including the costs of technical design) of the total cost of the project.
- Improvements to housing are supported in those cases where the displaced group has obtained legal title to the land on which their house is located; the conditions of these houses are precarious and often unsanitary. IOM has piloted this initiative in Florencia, Caquetá with 40 displaced and vulnerable families.

### **III. DEPARTAMENTAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES**

#### **A. INTER-REGIONAL**

The Program has developed a strategy for establishing work agreements with key players in helping IDPs, by giving technical support and thus financing both actions aimed at solving problems which affect this group, as well as strengthening the institutions which make up the Sistema Nacional de Atención a Población Desplazada (*Nacional System for Aid to IDPs*). Four projects are currently underway, and for this reason agreements have been established with the Red de Solidaridad Social (*Social Solidarity Network*), Consejo Nacional de Planeación (*National Planning Council*) and the Registro Nacional del Estado Civil (*National Registry for Civil Status*).

A framework agreement has been signed with Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare*) (ICBF), which will allow for the strengthening of activities for aid to youth, youngsters and family. The system for carrying out this agreement is by identifying the projects in the field, which will be included in the lists of each of the states.

In addition the following projects are in the process of being drawn up:

- Supporting the creation and promulgation process of a supervision system law on family violence;
- Information Campaign about Forced Displaced Attention;
- Support House Acquisition for Families Settled in IRC Offices;
- Research Support and Inclusion of Displaced Issues in Academic Programs;
- Drawing up of the Role of Art in Psychosocial and Educational Aid to IDPs

These projects will mean a budget obligation of US\$472,766 and will allow the establishing of work relationships with other key institutions of the Sistema Nacional de Atención a Población Desplazada (*Nacional System for Aid to IDPs*).

Table 1: Approved/Ongoing Projects

No.	Project Title	Project Site & Coverage	Category	Program Budget	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
ID-001	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Housing	34.941	3.600	0
ID-002	“Displaced” issue inclusion in the Municipalities Development Plans	Main cities of the 6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Social Communication	22.727	960	--
ID-004	Aid for the Formulation of Urban House Projects	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Housing	16.364	4.750	0
ID-005	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register Capacity	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Institutional Strengthening	22.727	425	30.000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>96.759</b>	<b>9.735</b>	<b>30.000</b>

Table 2: Investment by Component

COMPONENT	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL FOR COMPONENT
Income Generation	0	0	0
Health	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0
Community Stabilization	22.727	77.682	100.409
Social Communication	22.727	5.909	28.636
Housing	51.305	11.847	63.151
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.759</b>	<b>95.438</b>	<b>192.197</b>

Chart 1: Investment by Component

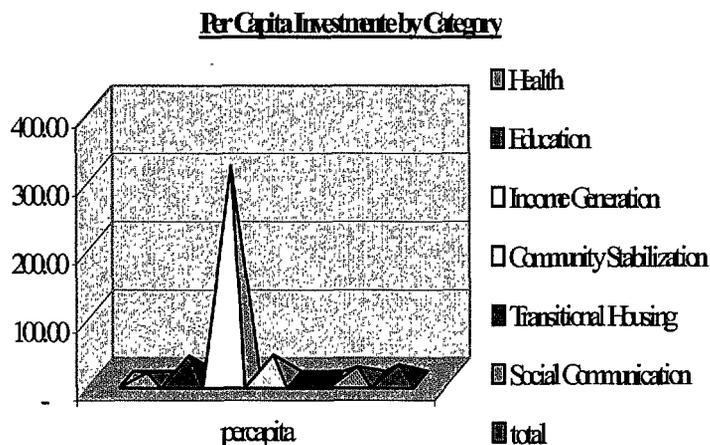


Table 3: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Organization / Stabilization	0	0	425	24.000	3.000	3.000
Social Communication	480	240	240	0	0	0
Housing	8.350	0	0	0	0	0
Column Total	8.830	240	665	24.000	3.000	3.000
<b>Direct/Indirect Total</b>	<b>19.470</b>			<b>60.000</b>		

When estimating the number of beneficiaries, they have been divided into independent categories which correspond to projects in which the beneficiaries are “dissolved” because of the type of activities involved. An example of this type of beneficiary is the teleconference held in the framework of the project “Displaced” Issue Inclusion in the Municipalities Development Plans, which was aired on a television channel with national coverage.

## **B. PUTUMAYO**

### **Context and Strategy**

During the formulation phase of this program in mid 2000, Putumayo was conceived as a sub-region under Nariño on the basis of the relatively low number of registered IDPs. However, in the first quarter of program implementation it became clear that the interplay between intense territorial disputes, large-scale fumigation and cross-border movements into and through Ecuador generates a displacement dynamic that requires special attention.

According to the Red de Solidaridad Social (hereafter, RED) the number of IDPs in Putumayo registered between November 25 1999 through the end of last February is 2400 persons in 480 families. The principle municipalities of expulsion are Valle del Guaméz, Villa Garzón and Puerto Guzmán; population expelled from these account for 42% of the total IDP population in the department. The main point of reception is the departmental capital of Mocoa with a cumulative total of 300 registered families or 62% of the departmental total. Mocoa is followed by Valle del Guamez – La Hormiga, which receives displaced families from rural areas and the municipality of San Miguel – La Dorada.

Between August 2000 and the present, the average number of IDPs registered each month has increased to 270 persons, peaking in the months of December – on account of the lifting of the armed blockade – and again in February as a result of combat between guerrilla and paramilitaries in Valle del Guamez and increased paramilitary control in Puerto Caicedo and Puerto Asís. (See Table 1)

As Colombia's Law 187 applies a definition of displacement that does not include population forced to migrate due to fumigation (in variance with the definition set forth in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Displacement) the above statistics tell a partial story. Furthermore, as in the rest of the country, many IDPs are reluctant to declare themselves as such to authorities – a situation that is exacerbated in Putumayo where most IDPs come from guerrilla-controlled rural areas and must make their declaration in municipal capitals, where the presence of paramilitaries is higher significantly.

Within this context, IOM has developed a departmental strategy that includes a heavy component of community stabilization – alongside strengthening regular services in health and education, the community stabilization component is working with the Mayor's Offices and some NGOs to develop fast-start agricultural activities that aim to produce much-needed results while larger-scale projects are negotiated by PLANTE and the central government.

### **Mocoa (Receptor Community)**

Displaced families from all of Putumayo arrive in Mocoa, attracted by the relative tranquility of the town and the possibility of assistance. These families are concentrated in four neighborhoods and villages: Caliyaco, Los Pinos (more commonly known as Los Guadales), Alto Afán and Los Sauces. As Mocoa is a town with a small population and the presence of displacement is felt acutely by residents, the program pays special attention to including receptor priorities in developing activities.

Through a series of meetings and working groups, the Municipal Committee for IDP Assistance has prioritized formal education, income generation, basic infrastructure and psychosocial attention, as areas of primary and immediate concern.

Activities approved to date with a projected impact in Mocoa focus on children's education, infant care, youth-directed recreational and vocational activities, income generation through micro-credit, a shelter and integrated assistance center, contingency planning and institutional strengthening of local partners. These projects are detailed in project cards under Annex I.

#### *Infrastructure*

- Housing for 37 IDP families in Los Pinos (pending municipal commitment to provide public services)
- Extension of sewage system to include Los Sauces

#### *Income Generation*

- Vocational training and income generation for adolescents (16-17 years of age)
- Strengthening of emerging organic coffee production

#### *Health*

- Improvements in equipment/infrastructure to departmental hospital and health clinic in new urban neighborhoods (IDP concentration)
- Support to Red Cross and Civil Defense for first aid and health outreach activities
- Complement funds for Nursing Home to expand coverage to include 62 registered elderly IDPs with shelter (10) as well as nutrition and recreational activities (52)

#### *Social Communication & Peace Promotion*

- Peace promotion activities with children
- Strengthening of Community Radio stations

#### Puerto Leguizamo (Reception/Expulsion)

Puerto Leguizamo has a registered total of 60 individuals; however, in the month of March, an announcement by the FARC on imminent combat between guerrilla and the Colombian army led to a massive displacement from Piñoña La Negra. A verification commission led by UNHCR and the RED concluded that the villages in this area have been abandoned, but was unable to determine the current whereabouts of this population. While many crossed into Ecuador, it is thought that a large number are in hiding along the Putumayo River and a smaller number have sought refuge in the municipal capital of Leguizamo. It is also thought that Leguizamo has received recently families from Caquetá's southern municipalities of Curillo and Doncello, where fumigation and paramilitary-guerrilla conflict has intensified in the last two months.

IOM's presence in Puerto Leguizamo has been constrained severely by security considerations; however, the program has developed housing plans for a resettlement project for 31 families, under the IOM-RED-INURBE agreement, pending final approval by INURBE for subsidies. In the next quarter, IOM hopes to focus on health services (including mental health) and income generation assistance in the municipal capital. Should the conflict in rural areas subside significantly, IOM will start community stabilization efforts, primarily through support in fast-start agricultural projects.

Valle del Guamez-La Hormiga  
San Miguel La Dorada  
Orito

A major corridor of coca production and territorial dispute, these three municipalities have expelled 1179 individuals according to declarations.<sup>1</sup> Fumigation in the last quarter led to a massive though temporary displacement to Orito and La Hormiga, as well as apparently longer-term displacements to Nariño and beyond.

La Hormiga is a clear example of municipalities that face expulsion and reception challenges, as the municipalities with the highest rate of expulsion and second-highest rate of reception. Again official registers do not account for the majority of new arrivals in La Hormiga as these groups were displaced due to fumigation. The Mayor's Office and the Catholic Church relate the arrival of more than 1000 families during the period of fumigation and concur that 400 or 500 displaced families remain outside of their villages still. In the absence of official statistics on displacement, other indicators are useful; it is worth noting for example that a recent survey by the Office of Education in La Hormiga observed an increase in matriculation in primary schools located in Orito and secondary towns of 400 children, while matriculation decreased in rural areas.

Displacement in this area is micro-distance and characterized by constant fluctuation, making standard assistance efforts less effective. To respond to these areas, IOM has sought measures that allow for the municipality to respond to changing circumstances. In education for example, building new classrooms in rural towns affected by displacement at present may prove an expensive solution to a short-term problem. As an alternative, the Office of Education in Orito is currently developing a proposal for more temporary structures (kiosks) that will mitigate crowded conditions now and can be used for the ICBF-sponsored lunchroom program, outdoor schooling or by youth clubs at a later date.

Although IOM's access to this region was restricted until the last quarter and during several periods in February and March, visits were possible and five approved projects have a projected impact the region including, support to school children, ICBF activities, income generation projects, contingency planning and support to the indigenous Embera Katio.

Alongside, health improvements currently in negotiation with the Ministry of Health and the Putumayo Departmental Office, the activities likely to be implemented in the next quarter include:

*Community Stabilization/Income Generation*

- Fast-start agricultural production in Orito
- Support to Technical Schools (Agriculture) in Orito and La Hormiga, with strengthened community outreach component

*Education*

- Improvements and Extension of Orito Dos School in municipal capital
- Construction of low-cost "kiosks" in rural schools with high incidence of displaced students; provision of furniture, materials and textbooks for affected schools

*Social Communication and Peace Promotion*

---

<sup>1</sup> Of this number, 70% of the declarations have led to registry while a further 5% are pending further evaluation by the RED.

- Support to Pastoral Social in Orito and La Hormiga; both offices will work with community facilitators as social communicators in issues related to conflict and displacement, rights of children and family violence and both have requested assistance in strengthening their community radio stations

### Puerto Asís

The case of Puerto Asís is an extreme example of “invisible” displacement and has proven difficult to verify through standard or alternative indicators. In Puerto Asís, paramilitary presence is practically ubiquitous in the municipal capital, but its citizens say that guerrilla domination starts in their backyards and extends through the entire rural area. Fear in rural communities extends beyond IDPs who might otherwise seek refuge in Puerto Asís to persons seeking simply to use the public facilities of their municipal capital – death threats to the hospital pediatric doctor last year and the recent murder of a rural patient from Piñoña Negra in the middle of April<sup>2</sup> demonstrate that even the hospital is a scenario for conflict.

The severe dichotomy between town and country in Puerto Asís force displacement into the abovementioned patterns of micro-distance and inter-village movements. Those who make it to the municipal capital, disappear into the city’s marginal neighborhoods. As in La Hormiga and Orito, this results in strains on public goods and services, mostly in populated centers in rural areas.

On account of the above displacements and as the unofficial capital of Bajo Putumayo, Puerto Asís is an important area of intervention for the program, which has focused both on strengthening the response capacity of populated centers to mitigate the impact of new users on limited public services and community stabilization.

Projects approved for implementation in Puerto Asís include children’s education and infant care activities, purchase of a vehicle and tank for distribution of potable water, infrastructure improvements to educational facilities and community stabilization through income generation.

Projects likely to be approved in the following quarter include:

#### *Education*

- Provision of furniture and materials to be distributed by the Office of Education to rural schools requiring short-term assistance to attend to new users, initially Naranjal, Nueva Granada, Santa Isabel and Puerto Bello (decision on this last village is pending new information on possibility of massive displacement)

#### *Health*

- Equipment and supplies to rural medical centers in Sinaí and La Carmelita

#### *Infrastructure*

- Complement funds for sewage system in La Carmelita, Puerto Asís
- Expand coverage of sanitary units in Obrero 1 y 2, Villa Paz, Buenos Aires and El Prado

---

<sup>2</sup> Neither reported publicly nor verified by international officers; local sources request anonymity.

## Valle del Sibundoy



In the northern area of Putumayo, the municipalities of Colón, San Francisco, Sibundoy and Santiago comprise the Valle del Sibundoy; between the four municipalities, a total registry of 241 persons is held by the RED. The RED predicts that the relative stability of the area may attract IDPs from Bajo Putumayo and the area is particularly unprepared to sustain new arrivals on account of extreme poverty.

*Photo Left: Valle del Sibundoy*

The program began project identification in Sibundoy in the latter part of the last quarter and to date has approved the following projects with impact in the areas of children's education, income generation through micro-credit, housing and contingency planning.

### **Summary of Program Intervention**

The Putumayo program team have established contact in the municipalities through field visits.

To date, 13<sup>3</sup> projects have been approved in Putumayo with direct impact in six municipalities, not including the additional 6 municipalities attended to by the contingency planning team. These projects represent a total obligation of funds in the amount of 529,445 USD and a projected impact for 24,248 Direct and 8,977 indirect beneficiaries. Among the fourteen implementing partners, four are local NGOs or associations, three are Church organizations, three are national NGOs, two are state organizations and two are local/regional authorities.

The distribution of funds and beneficiaries, according to the corresponding area of activity, are demonstrated in the below tables. Wherever appropriate, actual beneficiaries have been included rather than projected beneficiaries.

*Table 4: Investment by Component*

Component (Budget Line)	Program Contribution	Counterpart Contribution	Total for Component
Health	120,695	15,879	136,574
Education	78,663	13,534	92,197
Income Generation	243,308	16,465	259,773
Community Organization and Stabilization	19,046	12,080	31,126
Transitional Housing	60,360	10,774	71,134
Social Communications/ Peace Promotion	7,373	1,739	9,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>529,445</b>	<b>70,471</b>	<b>599,916</b>

<sup>3</sup> Only twelve projects were reported in the March report; however, a small contribution to a UNICEF project to allow for IDP participation from several municipalities to participate in a Municipal Planning meeting was charged to the project in March. The project is included here to ensure consistency with financial reports.

Table 5: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents
Education	1072	135	715	0	420	420
Health	1520	2790	11105	1500	1500	0
Income Generation	230	10	100	800	25	243
Community Organization/ Stabilization	0	0	70	1200	1200	1200
Transitional Housing (Shelter)	1050	2420	2000	300	69	100
Social Communication/Peace Promotion	600	370	60	0	0	0
<b>Column Total</b>	<b>4472</b>	<b>5726</b>	<b>14050</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>1963</b>
<b>Direct/Indirect Total</b>	<b>24,248</b>			<b>8,977</b>		

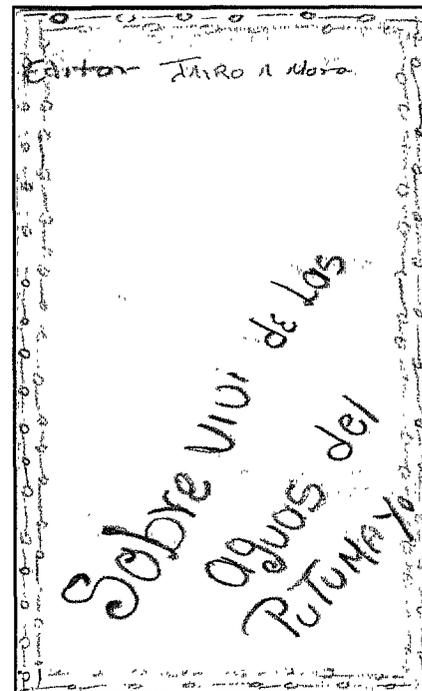
**B. NARIÑO**

**Context and Strategy**

The Departmental Capital of Nariño, Pasto, has prided itself on remaining outside of the conflict to a large degree, but has increasingly become affected by the phenomenon of displacement. Most of the families arriving here are being displaced from Putumayo, specifically the corridor running from Orito to San Miguel La Dorada.

Approximately 70% of the population of Putumayo is from Nariño originally, a fact that lends itself to the argument that these IDPs are simply “coming home.” Indeed, the displaced population in Pasto seems to have an easier time locating shelter with friends or relatives, but face many of the same problems in accessing public services and finding employment in this city as they join an already large group of migrants.

Since the armed blockade last year, the rate of reception in Nariño has increased; approximately 60% of these IDPs were forced to migrate due to fumigation while the remaining 40% were displaced by violence. In February and March, violence-related displacement has increased significantly due to combat in Putumayo and Nariño itself.



*Short Story by Displaced Child from Putumayo in Pasto*

Primary points of reception, according to the RED, are Pasto with 402 families, followed by Taminango, Ipiales and Tumaco. A second source of information in the department is the international NGO Movimondo which relates higher numbers in Pasto and Ipiales and includes a fifth municipality, Potosí, with a registry of 41 families. A final municipality, Sanmaniego, has experienced a dramatic increase in IDPs during the last two months with 500 family declarations, according to the Local Office of the Public Ministry. Estimates vary greatly between sources on the incidence of displacement in these municipalities, even between governmental sources. (See Table 4)

Like in Mocoa, the presence of displaced groups is felt clearly by receptor communities, despite the low numbers, because of the small size of the receptor population. Special care, therefore, must be given to ensure that projects benefit the resident community.

The strategic focus in the department is to strengthen the response capacity of affected municipalities, particularly in health and education, and seek employment alternatives for the newcomers. The program has prioritized the following municipalities and micro-regions:

#### Pasto

Pasto is the primary receptor of IDP population, according to all consulted sources, with 1942 persons according to the RED and 3,428 persons according to Movimondo; these IDPs have rented rooms or shared living quarters with relatives in neighborhoods located in the south-west part of the city. The rate of reception is clearly increasing; Movimondo reports a daily rate of reception of 7 families during this period.

It is worth noting the tension existing between the receptor community, including municipal authorities, and the displaced population. A telling fact is that the Municipal Committee for IDP Assistance met for the first time this year on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March. The tense relationship between institutions and IDPs has prompted IOM to “bring onboard” these entities through a series of memoranda of understanding, including those with the Mayors Offices of Pasto, the Catholic Church and several universities.

#### Province of Ovando

The municipalities of Ipiales, Potosí and Córdoba comprise the Province of Obando, which has received more than 158 families (Movimondo). These families are almost all from the Valle del Guamez area of Putumayo.

#### Sanmaniego and Taminango

These two municipalities experienced a sharp surge in reception in the last two months. According to the Public Ministry Office, 500 declarations have been taken in Sanmaniego and 200 in Taminango.

Although these families have not completed the three-month emergency phase, IOM started preparations for project implementation in both municipalities in consideration of the minimal assistance provided here by emergency programs. The program will intervene in both municipalities in the next quarter.

## Tumaco

Estimations of displacement in the coastal municipality of Tumaco are the most difficult to verify; paramilitary presence in the municipal capital and an apparent lack of interest in the Public Ministry Office here have kept the number of declarations low. However, contacts made by IOM during field visits point to the presence of “hidden” IDPs.

In the last week of March, combat between armed groups in La Llórente<sup>4</sup> left 30 persons dead and generated a massive displacement to Tumaco, still not accounted for in official registries.

Given a stabilization in security conditions here, IOM will investigate further and respond accordingly in the following quarter.

*Table 6: Displacement Figures from Various Sources, Nariño*

Municipality	RED		Personería Registry		Movimondo		Cross Reference Estimate	
	# Fam	Persons	# Fam	Persons	# Fam	Persons	# Fam	Persons
Pasto	402	1942	150	828	821	3428	700	3500
Ipiales	22	105	63	315	117	428	150	600
Taminango	57	200	150	600	--	--	250	600
Potosí	--	--	41	205	41	205	47	215
Tumaco	11	47	11	47	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>4061</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>4915</b>

### Summary of Program Intervention

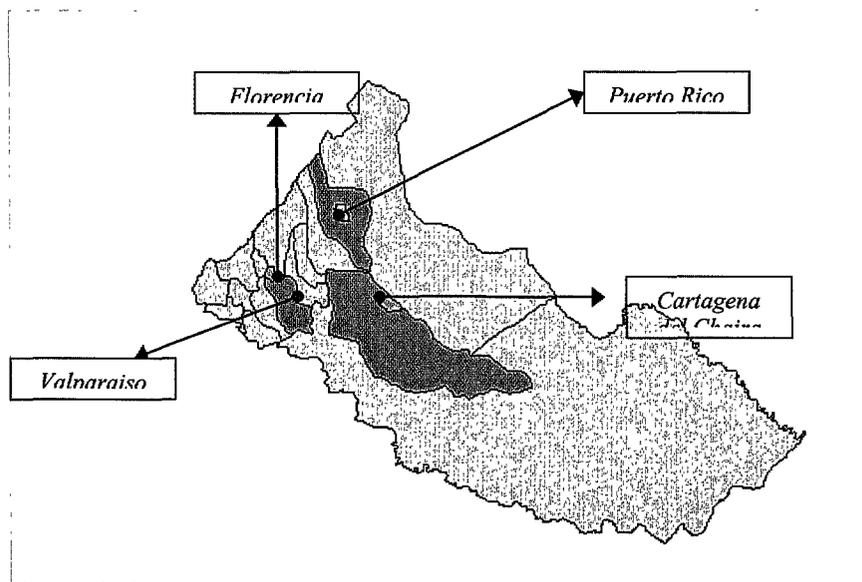
The Pasto regional team has established contact in the municipalities of Pasto, Ipiales, Potosí, Taminango, Sanmaniego, Tumaco and Chachagui through field visits and meetings with local actors.

To date, 15 projects have been approved in Nariño with direct impact in six municipalities. These projects represent a total obligation of funds in the amount of 114,624 USD and a projected impact for 4,704 direct and 1,890 indirect beneficiaries. Among the twelve implementing partners, six are local organizations including four IDP associations, one is a national NGO, three are state agencies, one is a local authority and one is an international organization.

The distribution of funds and beneficiaries, according to the corresponding area of activity, are demonstrated in the below tables:

<sup>4</sup> La Llorente is a rural area that has become a place of coca production and a point of reception of many “returnees” from Putumayo; it is commonly referred to as Little Putumayo.

## C. CAQUETA



### Context and Strategy

Unlike Nariño and Putumayo, the rate of displacement in Caquetá has remained stable this year as compared to last year; the majority of the displaced are from Caquetá itself, primarily Cartagena del Chairá, Valparaíso, Curillo and Solano. In order of incidence, these families claim the motive for displacement as: threats by armed forces to recruit young members of the family, violent death of one or several members of the family, orders set forth by paramilitaries to leave the area, generalized violence and combat.

According to the RED, 1420 families or almost 82% of the registered population in Caquetá is residing in the departmental capital, Florencia. While this concentration has prompted IOM to focus initially in this city, an important effort to fill assistance gaps in secondary reception points, such as Puerto Rico, Valparaíso and Cartagena del Chairá will be made. This will help avoid enhancing the perception that assistance only will be received in Florencia on the basis of IOM's increasing involvement.

As in Putumayo, several of the primary points of expulsion double as reception points as rural families seek refuge in the municipal capital. This is the case of Valparaíso and Cartagena del Chairá, where IOM will develop community stabilization activities in rural and semi-urban areas during the next quarter. Specifically, the program will work in fast-start agricultural projects in Valparaíso, as well as in health and education projects in the municipal capitals.

Fumigation in Caquetá has primarily affected the southern municipalities, including Curillo, Doncello and Solita. Although most sources agree that many families from these municipalities have arrived in Florencia, there are no official statistics.

**Summary of Program Intervention**

The Caquetá regional team has established contacts in the municipalities of Florencia, Valparaíso, Cartagena del Chairá, Puerto Rico, Morelia and Curillo through field visits.

To date, 8 projects have been approved in Putumayo with direct impact in four municipalities. These projects represent a total obligation of funds in the amount of 217,245 USD and a projected impact for 2,920 Direct and 8,550 indirect beneficiaries. Among the eight implementing partners, four are local organizations including 2 grassroots associations, one is a national NGOs, one is a state agency and two are regional/local authorities.

The distribution of funds and beneficiaries, according to the corresponding area of activity, are demonstrated in the below tables:

*Table 9: Investment by Component*

Component (Budget Line)	Program Contribution	Counterpart Contribution	Total for Component
Health	23,230	20,011	43,241
Education	93,085	23,348	116,793
Income Generation	62,803	26,530	89,333
Community Organization and Stabilization	2,550	606	3,156
Transitional Housing	35,217	3,171	38,388
Social Communication/Peace Promotion	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,885</b>	<b>73,666</b>	<b>290,911</b>

*Table 10: Beneficiary Totals by Component*

Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents
Education	1218	112	178	862	633	812
Health	18	0	47	1000	1000	0
Income Generation	238	37	42	712	112	94
Community Organization/Stabilization	800	50	0	3200	125	0
Transitional Housing	165	15	0	0	0	0
Social Communication/Peace Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Column Total</b>	<b>2439</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>5774</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>Direct/Indirect Total</b>	<b>2,920</b>			<b>8,550</b>		

Table 7: *Investment by Component*

Component (Budget Line)	Program Contribution	Counterpart Contribution	Total for Component
Health	42,910	16,108	59,018
Education	12,116	22,258	34,374
Income Generation	53,224	25,893	59,866
Community Organization and Stabilization	2,249	1,513	3,762
Transitional Housing	4,125	188	4313
Social Communication/ Peace Promotion	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,624</b>	<b>65,960</b>	<b>161,333</b>

Table 8: *Beneficiary Totals by Component*

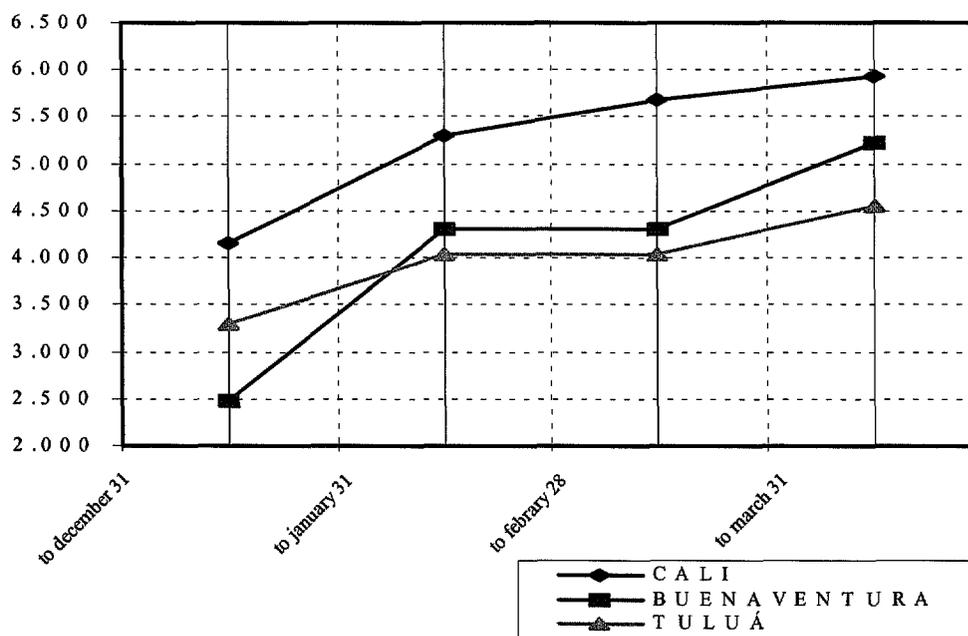
Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non- registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non- registered IDPs	Residen ts
Education	40	5	5	40	5	5
Health	1352	1750	1239	1446	1300	0
Income Generation	78	9	5	174	21	5
Community Organization/ Stabilization	90	30	0	270	90	0
Transitional Housing	105	0	0	0	0	0
Social Communication/ Peace Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Column Total</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>1930</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Direct/Indirect Total</b>		<b>4,704</b>			<b>1,890<sup>5</sup></b>	

<sup>5</sup> Beneficiaries counted as indirect beneficiaries for health activities have already been included under the psychosocial program or the Red Cross Outreach program; these are excluded from the final sum to avoid double-counting.



During the first quarter of the year the displacement situation has increased by 45%, increasing from 14,046 to 20,367 registered IDPs in the Social Solidarity Network system.

Chart 2: Displaced Persons by Month in the Main Cities



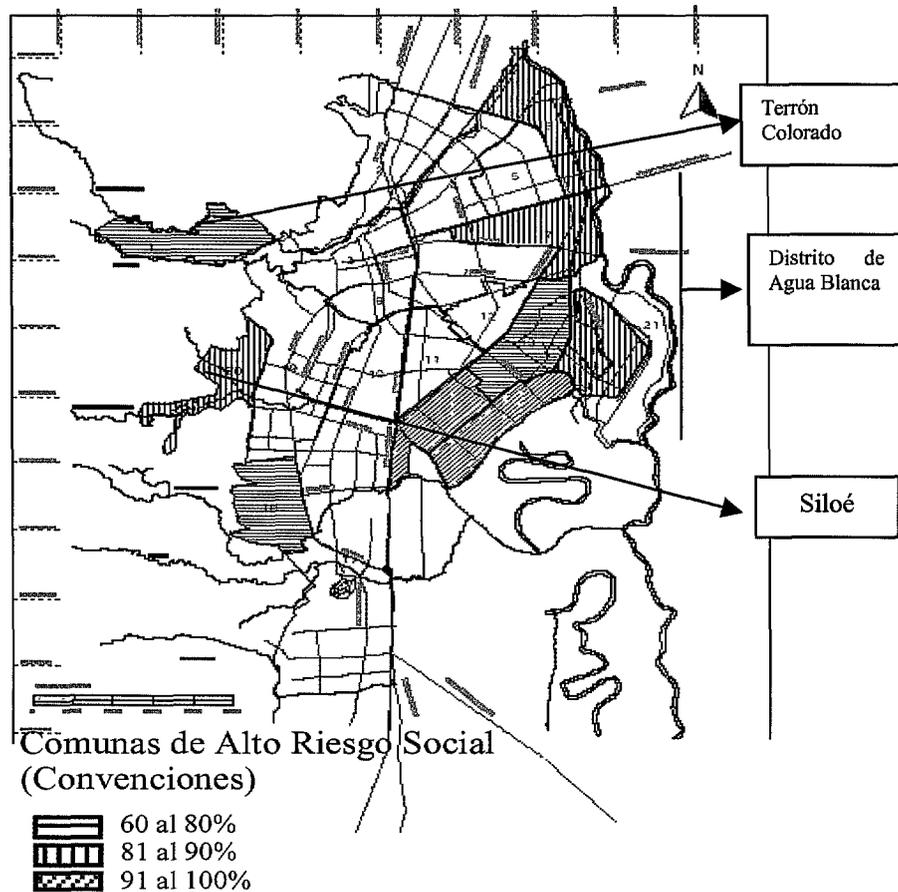
Threats, persecutions, plundering of land, massacres, kidnappings, harassment, forced enrolment, intimidation and insecurity are the main causes of displacement of people from rural areas to the cities of Tuluá, Buga, San Pedro and Buenaventura to the main municipal city and towards Cali, the state capital. Although the majority of IDPs come from the inner areas of the Valle, there has been registration of displaced families coming primarily from the states of Antioquia, Putumayo, Tolima and Cauca.

Table 11: Total Number of persons registered as displaced in the Valle del Cauca State (Source: Social Solidarity Network).

CITIES	AS OF DEC. 31, 2000		AS OF JAN. 31, 2001		AS OF FEB. 28, 2001		AS OF MARCH 31, 2001	
	No. of Families	Total Persons	No. of Families	Total Persons	No. of Families	Total Persons	No. of Families	Total Persons
CALI	905	4.157	1.120	5.297	1.196	5.677	1.261	5.927
BUENAVENTURA	545	2.480	850	4.313	850	4.313	1.043	5.213
TULUÁ	768	3.297	918	4.047	918	4.047	1.033	4.547
BUGA	225	996	245	1.089	245	1.089	245	1.089
SEVILLA	199	883	199	883	199	883	239	1.000
BUGALAGRANDE	179	784	181	792	181	792	181	792
SAN PEDRO	137	682	137	738	137	738	137	738
OTHERS	125	767	150	913	177	984	189	1.061
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.083</b>	<b>14.046</b>	<b>3.800</b>	<b>18.072</b>	<b>3.903</b>	<b>18.523</b>	<b>4.328</b>	<b>20.367</b>

It is important to keep in mind that according to the analysis done by the Commission for Life, Justice and Peace of the Archdiocese of Cali, they conclude that of every ten displaced persons, only one is registered in the Social Solidarity Network.

Since the month of January, 2001 the IOM has begun activities to help in prevention, aid and stability for displaced families, closely coordinating with the Social Solidarity Network and the organizations linked to the State Committee and the Municipal Committees for total aid to the people displaced because of violence.



### Cali (Receptor City)

Cali is the city which received the largest number of IDPs. The city is divided into 21 communes as follows: Agua Blanca District (13, 14, 21) on the left bank of the river Cali and the communes 20 (Siloé) and 1 (Terrón Colorado) on the hills of the western part of the city. These are the areas receiving the greatest number of persons displaced because of violence, and who are attracted to the idea of greater opportunities, the possibility of going unnoticed and the existence of family networks which take them in. It is important to note that these communes are also those with the greatest social risk, according to statistics of the Departamento de Bienestar Social de la Municipalidad de Cali (*Department for Social Welfare of the City of Cali*).

The main activities developed to assist IDPs in Cali include:

a. Model Community Project for Legal and Psychosocial Aid to IDPs and Receptors in the Agua Blanca District.

- Psychosocial consultations to 19 families and 19 house calls.
- Aid to a self-help group and pinpointing the support networks.
- Legal counseling to 14 families, victims of displacement.
- Intervention in conflict mediation.
- Remittance to institutions and organizations for protection and tutelage.
- Two workshops to train victims and community agents regarding human and social rights, public policies.
- Design, filling out and analysis of an information system. 56 families have been identified.

b. Project for Aid to Displaced Families to Improve their Integration

- Three integration and sensitization workshops.
- Communication, promotion and pre-enrollment in courses for dressmaking, basic electronics, bakery, food handling technology and project administration.

c. Project for Sensitization and Awareness of the population with regard to the conflict.

- Workshop for 50 people for sensitization to work based on solidarity, reinforcement of self-esteem and recognition of individual and group abilities.
- Three workshops have been held on culture as an instrument for peace.

d. Projects in the process of being approved

- Strengthening of the State Committee for overall aid to people displaced because of violence.
- State group for managing and financing initiatives for IDPs because of violence in the Valle State.
- Program for overall aid to 80 displaced families due to the armed conflict in the municipality of Cali.
- Campaign for sensitization, information and teaching the community receiving IDPs.
- Training of “*personeros*” regarding taking of statements by persons displaced because of violence.
- Training program for income generation, training for work and access to credit.
- Reception center in the city of Cali for persons displaced because of violence.
- Installation of the Aid and Orientation Unit (UAO) for IDPs in Cali.

#### City of Buenaventura (Expulsion / Reception)

The city of Buenaventura is the largest in the Valle del Cauca State, with the greatest number of Negro and indigenous people. Poverty and unemployment make them highly vulnerable; illiteracy, low coverage in health services and education, lack of sanitary infrastructure and a great housing shortage affect the inhabitants' quality of life. In addition to this situation there is also the presence of armed conflict in the area of the rivers

(Naya, Yurumanguí, Anchicayá, Dagua and Agua Clara) which makes families move to the cities of Buenaventura and Cali.

The main activities carried out in Buenaventura are:

- a) Project for socio-economic integration in the midst of forced displacement.
  - Organization of a group of 18 heads of household women, displaced from the river areas.
  - Preparing the land and building a shed for 300 chickens to be fattened.
- b) Draw up three projects for 200 new rural homes.
  - Visits to the families and filling out the forms.
  - A Meeting with beneficiaries
- c) Projects in the process of being approved
  - Income generation for displaced families who returned or who resisted displacement, by commercializing Coconut.
  - Strengthening of the office for reception of IDPs and the Buenaventura agents.
  - Strengthening of the Community Councils in the village Matía Mulumba.

#### City of Tuluá (Expulsion / Reception)

In the rural area of the city of Tuluá there have been massacres in the past two years which have caused displacement towards the city and the city of Sevilla. This originated a shelter located in a yuca flourmill presently housing 80 families. The dangerous sanitary conditions, lack of psychosocial family aid, the non-existence of neither income nor help for women and children, are considered the most pressing needs. The presence of groups outside the law continues to cause displacement. Some families have begun their return without having the necessary security yet.

The main activities carried out in Tuluá are:

- a) Project for building of sanitary units for IDPs presently housed in the mill.
  - Construction has begun of toilets, showers and bathroom sinks and the improvement of the sewage system
- b) Projects in the process of being approved
  - Project for resettlement and income generation for displaced families in the city of Tuluá.
  - Project for return, stabilization and psychosocial help and food security for displaced families in the rural area of the cities of Tuluá, Sevilla, San Pedro and Buga.
  - Project for strengthening the chain of orchards in moderately cold climate in various cities affected by violence in the Valle del Cauca.

#### City of San Pedro

The city of San Pedro consists of an area in the Valle and another in the mountains, where there has been fighting between the guerrilla groups and the paramilitaries, causing displacement of families towards the main municipality and the cities of Tuluá, Buga and Sevilla. Their economy has been affected and deterioration of homes, loss of crops and livestock of the IDPs have hindered the return process.

The main actions developed in San Pedro are:

- a) Drawing up a project for improving 60 rural homes.
  - Visits to the families and filling out the forms.
  - A Meeting with beneficiaries
- b) Projects in the process of being approved:
  - Project for assisting 60 families returning to San Pedro.

In addition to activities for creating the rural housing projects already mentioned in the cities of Buenaventura (200 homes) and San Pedro (60 homes), projects have also been drawn up in Trujillo (11 homes) and Caicedonia (10 homes) within the framework of inter-regional agreements with the Social Solidarity Network.

*Table 12: Approved/Ongoing Projects*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Project Site &amp; Coverage</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Program Budget</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	
					<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
VA-001	Agricultural Production	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	10.196	18	72
VA-002	Legal and Psychosocial Support	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health and Community Stabilization	17.264	100	400
VA-003	Small Business Start-up and Job Information	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	19.455	256	1.024
VA-004	Empowerment Project	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Organization	8.609	100	400
VA-005	"La Ralladora" Shelter Sanitary Adequation	Tuluá, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Infraestructure	4.318	428	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>59.842</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1.896</b>

Table 13: Investment by Component

COMPONENT	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL FOR COMPONENT
Income Generation	29.651	21.577	51.228
Health	12.950	3.800	16.750
Education	8.609	18.169	26.778
Community Stabilization	8.632	2.891	11.523
Social Communication	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.842</b>	<b>46.437</b>	<b>106.278</b>

Chart 3: Investment by Component

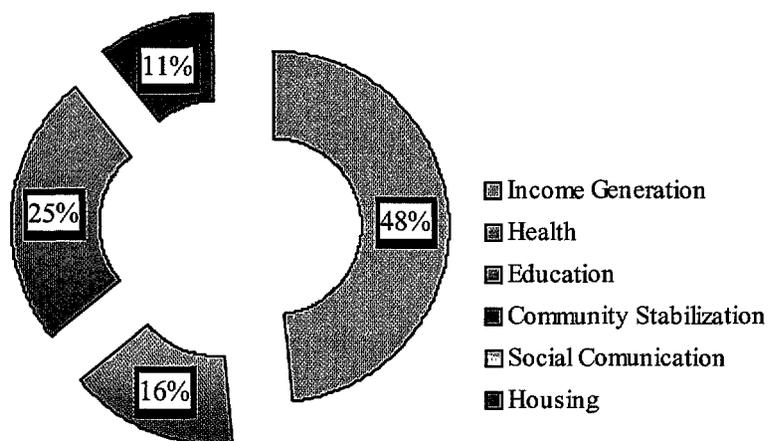


Table 14: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Component	Direct		Residents	Indirect		Residents
	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs		Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health	317	106	106	240	80	80
Income Generation	164	51	55	658	219	219
Community Organization / Stabilization	120	40	40	547	182	182
Social Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	785	0	50	0	0	0
<b>Column Total</b>	<b>1.386</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1.445</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>481</b>
<b>Direct/Indirect Total</b>		<b>1.834</b>			<b>4.814</b>	

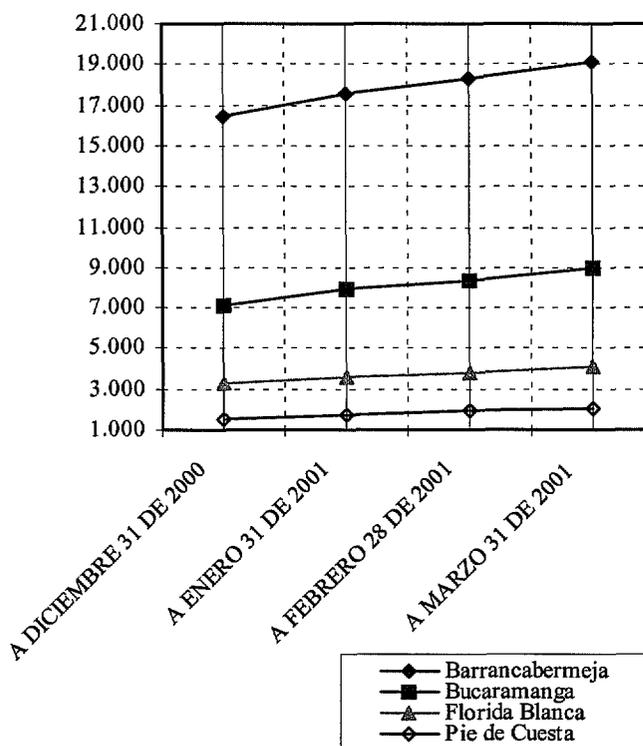
**E. SANTANDER**

The displacements in the State of Santander are from rural to urban areas and internal displacements to the main cities. The reasons for displacement this year from rural areas are the paramilitary presence and the fighting caused by the army against the guerrilla. And displacements from the inner cities are due to the permanent fighting between the urban guerrilla groups who have for decades controlled important neighborhoods and the paramilitary forces who wish to prevent their expansion in the city by hiring youngsters paid as employees or combatants.

During the first three months this year violence has increased, as well as control over free entry to and movements within the neighborhoods (mainly in Barranca), access to public services such as telephones and harassment of organizations in charge of defending human rights. One can point out as relevant events the paramilitary offensive for control of Barrancabermeja, the abandonment of homes and inter-city displacement in this same city, the fighting between the public forces and the guerrilla in the province of Suratá and the fumigations of 20,000 hectares of coca in the southern part of Bolivar.

It is important to note that the Ejército de Liberación Nacional <sup>6</sup>(*National Liberation Army*) (ELN) started in this area, co-existing since that time with the active presence of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (*Armed Revolutionary Forces*) (FARC), and since the middle of the 70s with the Ejército Popular de Liberación (*Popular Liberation Army*) (EPL). At the same time since the 80s the paramilitary groups have been actively present.

*Chart 4: Displaced Persons by Month in the Main Cities*



<sup>6</sup> The Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) began on July 4, 1964 in the Santander Dept., city of San Vicente de Chucurí, being publicly known for taking the city of Simacota on January 7, 1965

Barrancabermeja is the most important receptor city, although part of the IDPs consider it as a bridge to move on to cities such as Bucaramanga. It receives IDPs from the entire area known as the Magdalena Medio (*Middle Magdalena*) which is made up of the following: states of Bolívar and Cesar, Provincia de Mares de Santander and the state of Antioquia. Other important receptor cities are Bucaramanga, Florida Blanca, Pie de Cuesta and Girón. As previously stated Barrancabermeja is considered one of the most important expulsion cities, the others being Puerto Wilches, Sabana de Torres, San Vicente de Chucuri and el Playón. Since December, 2000 displacements have been reported in: Suratá, California, Cachirí, Puerto Parra, Enciso, Carcasí and Mogotes from the provinces of Soto Note, García Rovira and Guanentá. New displacements are expected in the cities of Sur de Bolívar: San Pablo and Canta Gallo, if the government declares the demilitarized zone with the E.L.N.

*Table 15: Displacement by city in the State of Santander (Source: Social Solidarity Network)*

CITIES	AS OF DEC. 31, 2000		AS OF JAN. 31, 2001		AS OF FEB. 28, 2001		AS OF MARCHA 31, 2001	
	No. of families	Persons	No. of families	Persons	No. of families	Persons	No. of families	Persons
<b>RECEPTORS</b>								
Barrancabermeja	3.535	16.438	252	1.172	153	711	175	814
Bucaramanga	1.533	7.128	172	800	101	470	123	572
Florida Blanca	705	3.278	62	288	57	265	69	321
Pie de Cuesta	335	1.558	37	172	34	158	42	195
Girón	343	1.595	37	172	32	149	36	167
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.451</b>	<b>29.997</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2.604</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1.753</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2.069</b>
<b>EXPULSORS</b>								
Barrancabermeja	1620	7.533	103	479	125	581	94	437
Bucaramanga	81	377	3	14	1	5	1	5
Florida Blanca	27	126	1	5	1	5	0	0
Pie de Cuesta	16	74	1	5	0	0	1	5
Girón	32	149	1	5	2	9	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>8.258</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>451</b>

The most important needs of the state's population which have not been met are school non-attendance, sub-employment and unemployment, and housing (12.9% of the population present problems of over-crowding, 7% live in inadequate housing and 7.6% do not have the basic public services). In general 31.7% of the population have not satisfied one of their basic needs<sup>7</sup>. Barrancabermeja and Pie de Cuesta are the cities which present the greatest problems.

In this regard, the Program's actions have been aimed at the city of Barrancabermeja as a priority, improving the reception capacity of displaced families (rehabilitation in the "casa campesina"), food security and improvement of income (communal gardens), psychosocial

<sup>7</sup> Source: La Expansión Territorial de la Guerrilla en Colombia: Geográfica, Economía y Violencia (Autor: Camilo Echandía) (*The Territorial Expansion of the Guerrilla in Colombia: Geography, Economy and Violence (Author: Camilo Echandía)*).

attention and the improvement of income (attendance and building relationship way of the population with the cities) and the drawing up of the participatory diagnosis in the area of the Río Viejo in order to identify the resettlement actions. In addition, in the city of Bucaramanga a project to improve income is in effect. Because one of the State's most pressing problems is housing, within the framework of the Social Solidarity Network projects have been created for rural areas in the cities of Ciénaga de Opón (70 houses) and Matanza (7 homes), and the urban housing project for 80 families in the Ciudadela Café Madrid in Bucaramanga.

In this first stage the setting up of the project has been carried out in conjunction with the Municipal Committees for Aid to IDPs and the Social Solidarity Network, which has enabled priority actions to be launched and also for groups with credibility and experience in the area to be identified. Relationships have been established with groups such as Pastoral Social, Servicio Jesuita de Refugiados (*Jesuit Service for Refugees*) and NGOs who meet the above conditions.

The prime areas for future intervention have been defined in two levels: (1) strengthening of the system for aid to the displaced population, headed by the Social Solidarity Network, and whose basis for action are the Committees for Aid to IDPs, and (2) problem solving which will allow for improving quality of sustainable life for displaced families. In this regard actions are focused on the following cities:

- *Barrancabermeja*. Strengthen the civil works as a strategy for coexistence, peace and employment, which will be enhanced by productive projects to improve income. Enrollment of boys/girls in school and educational leveling of children belonging to displaced families.
- *Bucaramanga*. Economic proposals to strengthen income and civil works to handle employment in sub-normal neighborhoods with high displaced population.
- *Girón*. Propels for income improvement in order to encourage processes for stabilization of population.
- *Floridablanca*. Proposals for income improvement to encourage processes for stabilization of population.

In addition during the next quarter work will begin on drawing up the project which will be executed in the framework of the agreement with the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (*Colombian Institute for Family Welfare*) (ICBF) and a project will be put into effect to enroll displaced boys and girls in the formal educational system of the cities of Girón, Floridablanca, Piedecuesta and Bucaramanga.

Table 16: Approved/Ongoing Projects

		Coverage	Category	Prog. Budget	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	In-direct
SA-001	Rehabilitation of "casa campesina"	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Community Infrastructure	18.685	1.500	0
SA-002	Comunal Gardens (Agriculture Production)	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Income Generation	6.799	80	320
SA-003	Attendance and building relationship ways of the population with the cities	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Health and Income Generation	8.114	100	0
SA-004	Small Business Textiles	Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Income Generation	14.352	10	60
SA-005	Peace Construction	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Community Infrastructure	18.091	100	2.000
SA-006	Community participation in the development plan formulation	Río Viejo, BOLIVAR	Community Stabilization	5.455	16.500	0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>71.496</b>	<b>18.290</b>	<b>2.380</b>

Table 17: Investment by Component

COMPONENT	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL FOR COMPONENT
Income Generation	50.994.250	14.925.000	65.919.250
Health	13.387.500	675.000	14.062.500
Education	0	0	0
Community Stabilization	12.000.000	17.000.000	29.000.000
Social Communication	80.907.000	18.400.340	99.307.340
Housing	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>157.288.750</b>	<b>51.000.340</b>	<b>208.289.090</b>

Chart 4: Investment by

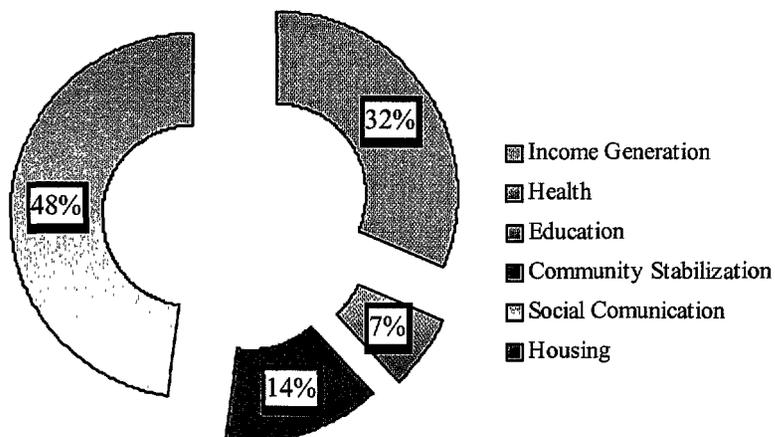


Table 18: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health	60	20	20	0	0	0
Income Generation	114	38	38	228	76	76
Community Organization / Stabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Communication	960	320	320	1.200	400	400
Housing	785	0	100	0	0	0
<b>Total Colum</b>	<b>1.919</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1.428</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>Direct / Indirect Total</b>	<b>2.775</b>			<b>2.380</b>		

Table 19: Beneficiarios "Diluidos"

Component	Diluidos		
	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents
Community Organization / Stabilization	9.900	3.300	3.300
<b>Total Colum</b>	<b>16.500</b>		

## F. NORTE DE SANTANDER

The Catatumbo area, located in the northern part of the State, is important because of the presence of oil deposits, wood and land appropriate for cattle and cultivation of coca. Since 1996 this has been one of the places of the greatest armed conflict in the Norte de Santander. IDPs leave this area and head primarily for Cucuta, which does not have the necessary conditions for receiving them. Despite this it is attractive, given its particularly "enticing" characteristic of being a city close to Venezuela's border. A large majority of the persons affected by the armed conflict and extreme poverty hope to enter this country.

The territorial struggle also extends to the Province of Ocaña, whose close proximity to Sur del Cesar and Sur del Bolivar, epicenter of the conflict between the AUC and the ELN, makes it a receptor for IDPs, but also expels others (or in transit from the previously mentioned), whose destination is probably also the State capital.

The massacres in Tibú and Gabarra in May, 1999 and the continuing confrontations and attacks against the civilian population, caused permanent migrations of groups of rural population towards the cities of Cúcuta, Ocaña and especially Villa del Rosario, as well as towards other cities of the metropolitan area of the State capital. (The Defender of the People at the time who denounced the AUC as the authors of the massacres which shook the country then, was assassinated in Cucuta on February 13, 2001).

Until December of last year the RSS has registered 9,850 IDPs in the city of Cucuta due to the armed conflict. Thus far this year, according to the same institution, the number of

persons registered is 1,200, a number which is close to that given to the national press by the Defensoría del Pueblo, (*People's Defender*), a group which considers an average registration of 4 families/day. On the other hand the statistics made by the representatives of the institutions of Norte de Santander reveal that in the city of Cucuta there may be 35,000 IDPs and in Ocaña approximately 9,000, many of these remain anonymous in order to protect themselves as well as their families.

Although in the past two years massive migrations were frequent, gradual displacement seems to have been more numerous. The marginal and squatter neighborhoods have grown quickly in the past few months and therefore the IDPs and the receptor communities' conditions have diminished from an already precarious quality of life.

On the other hand the situation of violence in the city of Cucuta has increased in this quarter, in the first 58 days of the year there were already 205 violent deaths without counting massacres. In Ocaña, although there is less displacement, the intensity is greater, because of the presence in this province of three insurgent groups and the paramilitaries, who cause the greatest number of deaths. In March the effects of a temporary displacement were produced by the confrontations in El Tarra, where hundreds of rural people left and headed towards the closest urban centers.

Tibú, La Gabarra, El Tarra, Teorama and San Calixto, are in that order, the cities and districts from which the greatest number of people are expelled due to the armed conflict. The absence of computerized information does not permit the separation of global information held by the Social Solidarity Network or the People's Defender. The Program has been deemed this necessary in order to find short-term solutions through a specific project. At the same time in Cucuta there are IDPs from states such as Caquetá and Putumayo (where the Inga community comes from – and who have had a municipal council in the city for the past several years).

The Corporación Minuto de Dios, whom the RSS asked to characterize the IDPs, since the month of September has obtained the following information:

*Table 20: Caracterización de la Población Desplazada por Grupo Etareo en el Departamento de Santander (Fuente: Corporación Minuto de Dios).*

Specific Groups	Women	Men	Youngsters	Children
0 A 7 Años				132
8 A 18 Años			121	
18 A 64 Años	102	89		
Mayores De 65 Años	6	7		
<b>Subtotal</b>	108	96	121	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>457 Displaced Persons</b>			

In the cities of Cucuta and Ocaña in the neighborhoods where the IDPs have concentrated there is a constant lack of access to public services (health, education, water, sewage and electricity). In the case of water for the families, they have connected a system of hoses to

the central distribution faucet, from which they fill their water tanks or buckets in their homes. These neighborhoods represent poverty boundaries resulting from illegal squatting with a minimum of consolidation.

The majority of those displaced partly explain their low educational level, although the main problem found refers to the need to find a source of stable employment. In this sense the job training with a business focus, which IOM is providing with the help of the SENA, the Parishes and the Asomufa, may help fill the void left by lack of sustained and appropriate adult training programs.

The main cities for work during the first quarter for implementing the Program have been Cucuta and Ocaña in the state of Norte de Santander. Activities were focused on three relevant areas: improving income, education and health. In addition in order to solve problems related to the Social Solidarity Network's inability to systematize the information related to IDPs, a project has been launched to fill this void.

*Table 21: Approved/Ongoing Projects*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Project Site &amp; Coverage</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Program Budget</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	
					<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
NS-001	Small Business in Breadmaking	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	3.636	20	80
NS-002	Knowing rights and learning obligations (improving health conditions)	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education and Health	9.682	1.800	2.400
NS-003	Support to IDP and Vulnerable Scholl Children	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education	8.760	650	650
NS-004	Attention in preventive health	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health	9.845	2.455	220
NS-005	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register System Capacity	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Institutional Strengthening	12.250	550	2.200
NS-006	Dressmaker traning	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	8.182	140	560
NS-007	Buying and Selling Community store for cereal and agropecuary products	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	5.841	9	37

TOTAL	58.196	5.624	6.147
-------	--------	-------	-------

Table 22: Investment by Component

<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>TOTAL FOR COMPONENT</b>
Income Generation	41.850.000	12.500.001	54.350.001
Health	26.984.300	8.355.000	35.339.300
Education	35.247.500	9.410.000	44.657.500
Community Stabilization	0	0	0
Social Communication	26.950.000	9.900.000	36.850.000
Housing	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>131.031.800</b>	<b>40.165.001</b>	<b>171.196.801</b>

Chart 5: Investment by Component

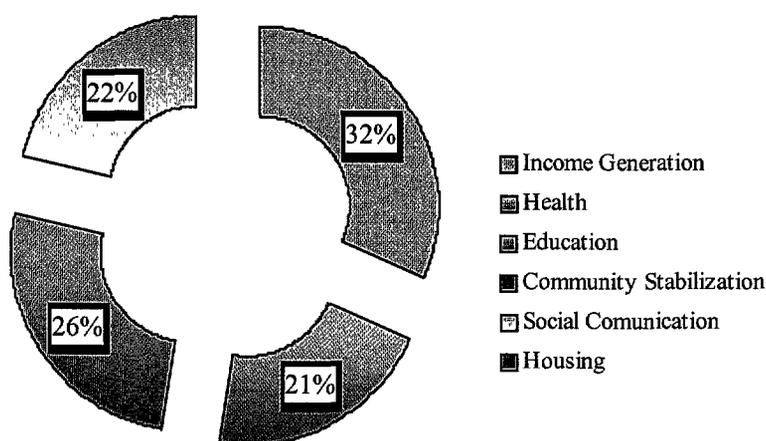


Table 23: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Comoponent	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-Registered IDPs	Residents
Education	1.470	490	490	1.846	615	615
Health	1.080	360	360	1.440	480	480
Income Generation	101	34	34	406	135	135
Community Organization / Stabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Communication	550	0	0	2.247	16	16
Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Colum</b>	<b>3.201</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>5.939</b>	<b>1.246</b>	<b>1.246</b>
<b>Direct / Indirect Total</b>		<b>9.938</b>			<b>16.862</b>	

**IV. Cross-Departmental Indicators**

*Table 23. Total Investment by Component.*

<b>Component (budget line)</b>	<b>Program Contribution</b>	<b>Counterpart Contribution</b>	<b>Total for Component</b>
<b>Health</b>	218.136	59.902	278.038
<b>Education</b>	208.495	81.586	290.081
<b>Income Generation</b>	431.188	102.940	534.128
<b>Community Stabilization</b>	60.658	102.502	163.160
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	151.007	25.980	176.987
<b>Social communication</b>	79.126	20.518	99.644
<b>Total</b>	1'148.610	393.428	1'542.038

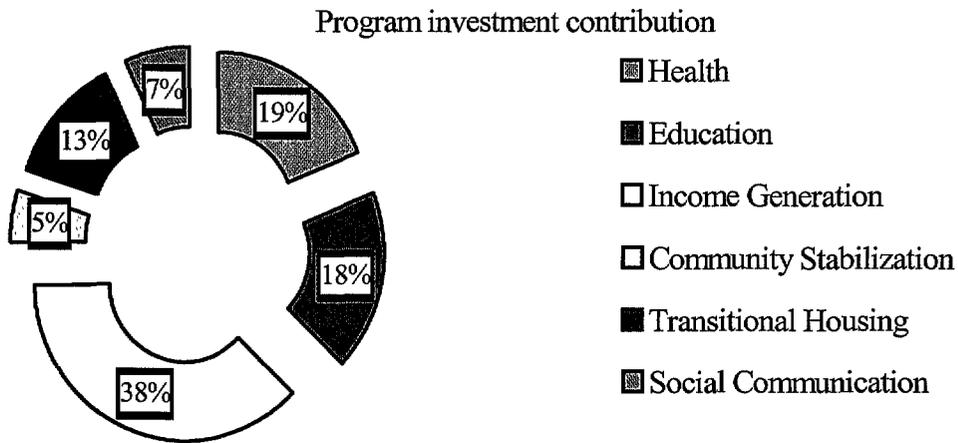


Table 24: Beneficiary Totals by Component

Component	Direct			Indirect		
	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents	Registered IDPs	Non-registered IDPs	Residents
Education	3.800	742	1.388	2.748	1.673	1.852
Health	4.347	5026	12.877	5.626	4.360	560
Income Generation	925	179	274	2.978	588	772
Community Organization/ Stabilization	1.010	120	535	29.217	4.597	4.382
Transitional Housing	11.246	2.435	2.150	300	69	100
Social Communication/ Peace Promotion	2.590	930	620	3.447	416	416
Column Total	23.912	9.432	17.844	44.316	6.916	8.082
Direct/Indirect Total	51.188			64.101		

Table 25: Investment Per Capital by Component

component	Per capital
Health	9,80
Education	35,16
Income Generation	312,91
Community Stabilization	36,43
Transitional Housing	9,54
Social Communication	19,11
<b>total</b>	<b>22,44</b>

Per Capita Investmente by Category

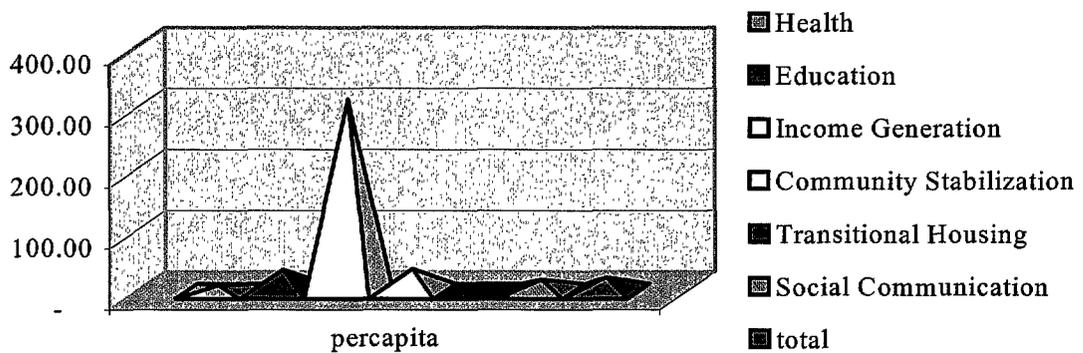


Table 26: Inversion por Tipo

Component	Direct		
	registered idp's	non-registered idp's	residents
Education	133.608,00	26.088,72	48.802,08
Health	42.600,60	49.254,80	126.194,60
Income Generation	289.441,75	56.010,89	85.737,34
Community Stabilization	36.794,30	4.371,60	19.490,05
Transitional Housing	107.286,84	23.229,90	20.511,00
Social Communication	49.494,90	17.772,30	11.848,20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>659.226,39</b>	<b>176.728,21</b>	<b>312.583,27</b>

## V. CONCLUSIONS

It is important to note that as well as from having 58 projects approved and full operational capacity established by the end of the second quarter, the program had established clear strategic approaches for each component and department.

The projects identified toward the end of the last quarter have enabled the program to attend to population residing outside of the departmental capitals and to engage counterparts in projects with larger scope and budget than those identified in the first quarter. The trend toward higher-impact projects and broader territorial coverage is the result of the program's increasing understanding of the area and of the priorities of the target group and familiarity with the capacities and interests of potential implementing partners.

Corresponding to the importance given to income generating activities by the program, its beneficiaries and implementing partners 38% of the resources obligated during the last quarter are aimed to support said activities. The program sought partnerships with established NGOs and with organized beneficiaries as a means of piloting the micro-credit schemes that will be implemented nationally in the next quarter. Another important initiative to be taken up in the next quarter is to coordinate with RSS, SENA and local governments to improve access by IDPs to self-employment and to the formal labor market through vocational training and capacity-building in basic business skills.

With regard to health services, in the second quarter the program sought to respond to pressing problems at the local level; for example, an urgent need for sexual education was identified and addressed in IDP youths in Cúcuta. Although the program supported a series of small-scale health programs in the last quarter through NGOs, the Colombian Red Cross and Local Offices of the Health Department. However, intervention in this sector will be

catalyzed by the signature of a coordination agreement with the Ministry of Health during the next quarter.

Family-based attention and nutrition are already incorporated in an integrated manner through IOM's coordination with the Colombian Welfare Institute. It is worth noting also the high demand for psychosocial programs, not only expressed by civil society and local authorities, but by the beneficiaries themselves.

As the start of program implementation coincided with the start of the school season, most activities carried out so far under the health component have tended to increase matriculation among IDP children, by lowering subsidizing matriculation fees and providing uniforms and supplies in several departments and improving school infrastructure in Cucuta and Putumayo. These actions imply an ensuing challenge which is to promote better quality and more appropriate educational services to ensure that IDP children *remain* in school. For children under school-age, IOM and ICBF incorporated an infant and child care component within the national coordination agreement.

To increase access to housing for the displaced, the program worked with the Red de Solidaridad Social to assist in the technical design for housing projects in rural and urban areas. This low-cost contribution is essential insofar as adequate technical designs substantially increase the probability of obtaining governmental subsidies for these projects.

While increasing the rate of project identification in the field, the central office team has adopted a complementary and parallel strategic approach toward strengthening the national response to the displacement phenomenon. Namely, IOM has established close coordination with the participants of the National System for IDP Assistance, such as the Red de Solidaridad Social, the Colombian Welfare Institute and the National Training Service (SENA) as well as with other key agencies, such as the National Planning Council and the National Registry Service. Furthermore, negotiations were underway at the end of the reporting period with the Ministry of Health, the Colombian Association of Universities, the Defensoría del Pueblo and the Haz Paz Program, among others. These agreements aim in large part to ensure that displacement-related issues are incorporated adequately into the national processes and the Colombian context.

# ANNEX

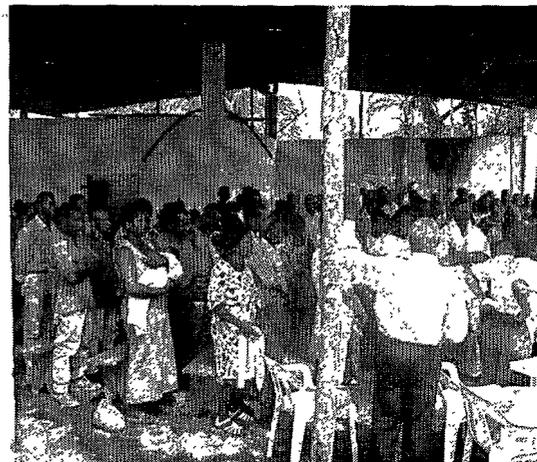
## Annex 1 APPROVED/ONGOING (PROJECTS SUMMARY)

### A. INTER-REGIONAL

**ID-001**

<b>Title:</b>	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	<b>Coverage:</b>	Rural Area from the six departments attended by the Program.
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Red de Solidaridad Social		
<b>Category:</b>	Housing	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	3.600	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	16035.63	<b>Total Budget:</b>	41.493
<b>Status:</b>	In execution. process 10 projects formulated.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5088.10

**Description:** The project's objective is to help in the planning of rural housing projects which have been identified and prioritized by the Red de Solidaridad Social (*Social Solidarity Network*) to be presented to the Banco Agrario for financing consideration. The project includes hiring personnel, training in methodology for project presentation for which INURBE is responsible, filling out forms and presentation of projects to INURBE, which is the Red's responsibility. There are two types of projects presented: (1) building of new housing and (2) improving existing housing. For those cases where the project refers to improving existing housing, information must be gathered on a case by case basis, which has been done by including student interns from local universities, through direct agreements with these institutions.



<b>Title:</b>	“Displaced” issue inclusion in the Municipal Development Plans	<b>Coverage:</b>	6 departments of IDPs Program.
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	. Consejo Nacional de Planeación . Red de Solidaridad Social		
<b>Category:</b>	Social Communication	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	960	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	22.727	<b>Total Budget:</b>	28.636
<b>Status:</b>	In execution process, workshops planned and teleconference finished.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	4.545

**Description:** The project’s aim is to join institutional and economic forces in order to offer Governors, Mayors and Territorial Planning Councils tools which will enable them to incorporate the displacement problem into the various Development Plans for the next three years. The project considers active participation in the design and coordination of all the activities which will be carried out in order to reach objectives and to supply the resources for creating support material, holding workshops in 6 cities of the states covered by the Program and two teleconferences on a national level.



<b>Title:</b>	Aid for the Formulation of Urban House Projects	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cities from the six departments attended by the >Program.
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Red de Solidaridad Social e Inurbe		
<b>Category:</b>	Housing	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	4.750	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	4.454,34	<b>Total Budget:</b>	21.658
<b>Status:</b>	In execution. 5 Projects formulated.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	4.454,53

**Description:** The project aims at supporting the planning of urban housing projects which have been identified and prioritized by the Red de Solidaridad Social (*Social Solidarity Network*) for presentation to INURBE in order to be considered for financing. The project includes hiring personnel, training in methodology for project presentation for which INURBE is responsible, filling out forms and presentation of projects to INURBE, which is the Red's responsibility. There are two types of projects presented: (1) building of new housing and (2) improving existing housing. For those cases where the project refers to improving existing housing, information must be gathered on a case by case basis, which has been done by including student interns from local universities, through direct agreements with these institutions.



<b>Title:</b>	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register Capacity	<b>Coverage:</b>	6 departments of IDPs Program
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Registraduria Nacional del Estado Civil	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Category:</b>	Institutional Strengthening	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	30.000
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	425	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	22.271,71	<b>Total Budget:</b>	10.041
<b>Status:</b>	Two workshops performed. A third on is in execution.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	8.511,97

**Description:** The project's objective is to train the registrars and notaries in an on-going improvement process for civil registration and identification, enabling the modernization of the system, corrections of the information and systematization of procedures. These activities are carried out in the cities that have the greatest numbers of IDPs and which are handled by the Program. There may be, in a second stage of the project, as an immediate action, civil registration and identification campaigns in the neighborhoods with the greatest number of IDP settlers.



**B. PUTUMAYO**

**PU001**

<b>Title:</b>	Construction of Sanitary Unit	<b>Coverage:</b>	Puerto Asís
<b>Category:</b>	Health Infrastructure	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>	50	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	150	<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	2309.74	<b>Total Budget:</b>	2,780.15
<b>Status:</b>	90% Complete	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2,205.12

**Description (Implementing Partner: Catholic Church)**

This pilot project aimed to develop an alliance with this important local partner and to provide improved sanitary conditions for the communal salon of the Catholic Church in Puerto Asís. The church has started a Special Diploma Degree in Education and Development for its rural facilitators, community leaders from almost every village in Puerto Asís. It is worth mentioning also that the Church is one of the few places in which displaced families take refuge when arriving in Puerto Asís.

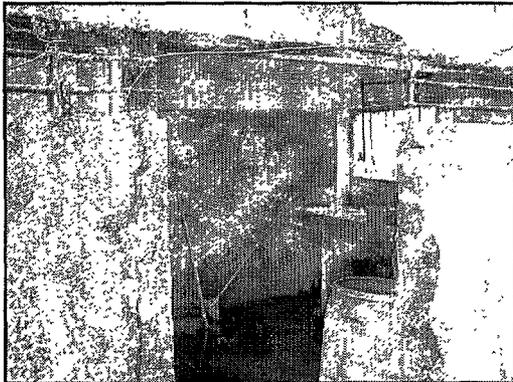


Photo 1: Sanitary Unit (before)



Photo 2: Sanitary Unit (under construction)

<b>Title:</b>	Improvements to San Martín School	<b>Coverage:</b>	Puerto Asís
<b>Category:</b>	Education	<b>Duration:</b>	4 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	534	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	52	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	482	<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	10,037.58	<b>Total Budget:</b>	10,215.88
<b>Status:</b>	60% Complete	<b>Disbursement:</b>	

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipality of Puerto Asís)**

The San Martín School is located in a marginal neighborhood in the municipal capital and was prioritized by the Municipal Education Office as the educational facility most urgently requiring infrastructure improvement. The program is reinforcing the outer wall of one wing, which was caving in and repairing the roof for the affected classrooms; prior to the intervention, classes in this wing were cancelled and students sent home whenever it rained.

Although the school's matriculation has risen in the past months, it is not possible to determine whether the newcomers are IDPs as the children and their families do not identify themselves as such and their status is not recognized by the government.

The UNICEF program for IDP assistance has prioritized this school also; UNICEF will carry out some additional construction work, including sanitary units, upon completion of IOM's intervention there.

Photo 1: Caving-in Walls (Int View)

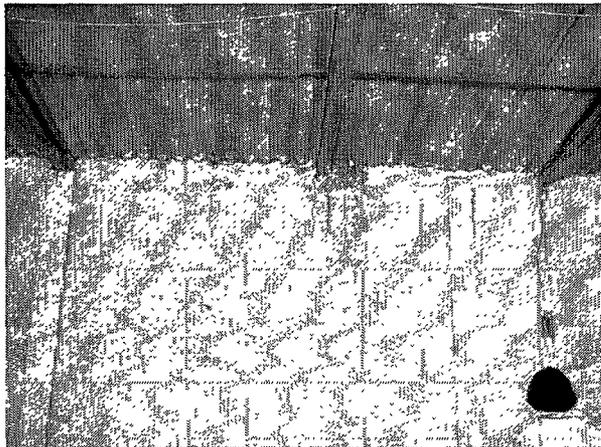
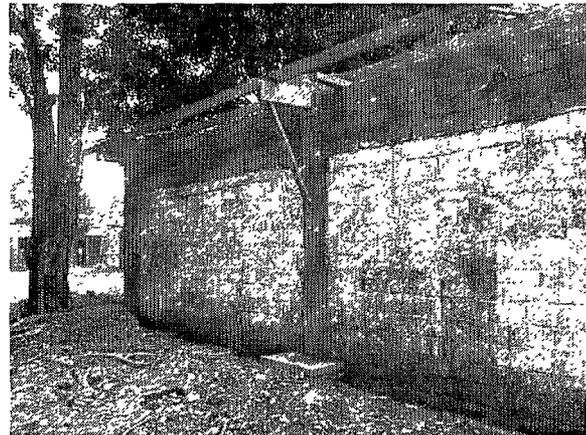


Photo 2: Wall Reinforcement (Ext View)



<b>Title:</b>	Institutional Strengthening for IDP Activities – Pastoral Social	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa
<b>Category:</b>	Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	One year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	20	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3000
<b>IDPs:</b>	0	<b>IDPs:</b>	2000
<b>Residents:</b>	20	<b>Residents:</b>	1000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	9,235.60	<b>Total Budget:</b>	16,763.98
<b>Status:</b>	Started	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5,474.11

**Description (Implementing Partner: Pastoral Social)**

Again the program identified the church as an important alliance in this city as an entity that is widely trusted among the target group. Pastoral Social in Mocoa expressed an interest in working with the program in the areas of IDP registry and in productive projects. The Church requested support to establish a program office from which to process the registry information (thereby enabling information on Putumayo to enter the Episcopal Conference RUT system) and coordinate other local offices of the Pastoral Social. This project is a start-up phase for longer term coordination with the church – already the Pastoral Social team has identified two productive projects for IDPs and are requesting further financial assistance.

<b>Title:</b>	Support to IDP and Vulnerable School Children	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa Orito Valle del Guamez Sibundoy
<b>Category:</b>	Education	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	840	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	840
<b>IDPs:</b>	672	<b>IDPs:</b>	672
<b>Residents:</b>	168	<b>Residents:</b>	168
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	53,878.69	<b>Total Budget:</b>	64,756.40
<b>Status:</b>	100% kits and uniform vouchers distributed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5,854.57

**Description (Implementing Partner: Departmental Office of Education)**

Children's education was declared a top priority by the Departmental Committee for IDP Assistance, at the start of the school year. As reflected in the household survey and confirmed by field staff, IDP children are assisting school in numbers well under the national averages and families overwhelming cite "high costs" as the reason for non-assistance. This project, duplicated in Caquetá for the same reasons, includes the distribution of school supplies (kits) and uniforms to IDP children -- schools were given one additional kit and uniform voucher for every five registered IDP children to distribute to unregistered or vulnerable classmates. The final step is the provision of a small library of basic texts for schools affected by displacement.



Photo: Kit Distribution in Schools

<b>Title:</b>	Revolving Credit Fund for Women Entrepreneurs	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	60	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	240
<b>IDPs:</b>	40	<b>IDPs:</b>	160
<b>Residents:</b>	20	<b>Residents:</b>	80
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	19,905.00	<b>Total Budget:</b>	28,340.60
<b>Status:</b>	25% Complete	<b>Disbursement:</b>	6,846.47

**Description (Implementing Partner: Empresa de Mujeres Capacitadas y Organizadas, EMCO)**

EMCO started as a support program for wives and mothers of drug-addicted men sent for rehabilitation to Antioquia; as these women were left as primary income-earners for their families, the non-profit organization EMCO is primarily focused on productive activities. The program began to incorporate other vulnerable women heads of household in Mocoa, and requested the assistance of IOM to get some of their fledgling businesses up and running. At present, EMCO is carrying out some catering for events, pastry and candy baking and has opened a well-located diner.

The women have participated in an IOM-SENA sponsored training event in legal aspects of organization and entrepreneurial development and are in the process of changing the non-profit from an *empresa* to an *asociación* so as to guaranty equal vote for all members.

It is important to recognize that social problems and conflict affect this group of women, as has been reported by the RED and others as being the case in many productive projects organized with IDPs. By way of anecdote, the group that manages the diner is in conflict with one member whom they claim is wealthy. In fact, the woman is not wealthy but was quite well off in Puerto Guzmán prior to displacement ten months ago and complains often that the diner work is beneath her.

IOM hopes that the mobile psychosocial unit coordinated with ICBF will support EMCO and future micro-enterprise groups in avoiding and/or resolving these conflicts.



Photo: EMCO Diner

<b>Title:</b>	Vehicle and Tank for Distribution of Potable Water	<b>Coverage:</b>	Puerto Asís
<b>Category:</b>	Health	<b>Duration:</b>	Eighteen Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	11,250	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	1,250	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	10,000	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	56,000	<b>Total Budget:</b>	60,720.60
<b>Status:</b>	Vehicle delivered to the Mayor's Office	<b>Disbursement:</b>	42,112.31

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipality of Puerto Asís)**

In responding to a request by the Mayor's Office of Puerto Asís and a need verified by both the local offices of Doctors Without Borders and the Ministry of Health of the GOC, the program acquired a vehicle and tank for water distribution throughout the municipality of Puerto Asís. The inadequate supply of potable water in the municipality is always a problem for 70% of the population there, but turned into an emergency during the armed blockade last year. The unavailability of chlorine tablets and gasoline to run household pumps meant that water was drawn from shallow depths and consumed without treatment.

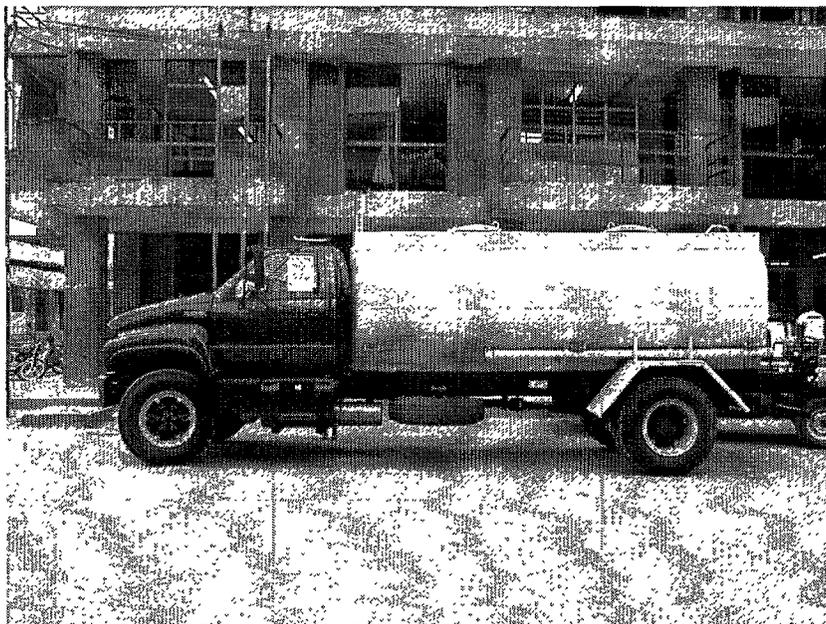


Photo: Vehicle and Tank for Water Distribution  
Outside Mayor's Office in Puerto Asís

<b>Title:</b>	Contingency Planning for Putumayo	<b>Coverage:</b>	12 Municipalities
<b>Category:</b>	Health	<b>Duration:</b>	4 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	65	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3000
<b>IDPs:</b>	13	<b>IDPs:</b>	3000
<b>Residents:</b>	55	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	25,518.30	<b>Total Budget:</b>	25,511.08
<b>Status:</b>	Started	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Red de Solidaridad Social)**

This project was developed following a request by the RED to help strengthen departmental and municipal committees to develop assistance and contingency plans as receptor communities of IDPs. Due to the scale of the project and the complexity of the department, IOM decided to subcontract a national NGO rather than hire an individual consultant as in Nariño. The NGO, ORBES, was selected with the concurrence of the Ministry of Health and the RED. The first workshops were carried out with the Departmental Committee for IDP Assistance and the Municipal Committee of Mocoa.

Direct beneficiaries are calculated as five persons in each committee (12 municipal and 1 departmental) including a representative of the IDP community; indirect beneficiaries represent an estimate of future arrivals.

<b>Title:</b>	ICBF Activities for IDPs	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa Puerto Asís Orito La Hormiga
<b>Category:</b>	Education Health Social Communication Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	5,508	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>	4,400	<b>IDPs:</b>	197
<b>Residents:</b>	1,108	<b>Residents:</b>	197
			0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	73,734.10	<b>Total Budget:</b>	91,122.94
<b>Status:</b>	Started	<b>Disbursement:</b>	10,998.17

**Description (Implementing Partner: Colombian Welfare Institute, ICBF)**

A pilot project for the national letter of agreement signed with ICBF in February, support to ICBF in Putumayo aims to ensure that regular ICBF activities are expanded to include displaced populations. In Putumayo, joint activities include new infant-care centers throughout the department, a mobile psychosocial assistance unit, creation of youth clubs and a social communication project focused on conflict and displacement, family violence prevention, sex education and the rights of children. Whenever possible, infant-care providers and promoters will be identified and hired from the IDP group.

To date, ICBF has opened three new infant-care centers in IDP neighborhoods in Mocoa, including Los Pinos (2) and Alto Afán; the *madres comunitarias* are registered as IDPs. In fact, two of the three mothers had this important social and economic role prior to displacement and required no training.

In Puerto Asís, IOM is complementing funds for the construction of a multi-center for infant care in coordination with ICRC, Ecopetrol and the Mayor's Office. Construction is 65% completed.



Photo: ICBF, Red de Solidaridad Social and IOM representatives discuss educational program for IDPs at a vocational school in Hormiga.

<b>Title:</b>	Support to Embera Katio Group – Community Shelter	<b>Coverage:</b>	Orito
<b>Category:</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Duration:</b>	2 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	671	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	200	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>	400	<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	3,014	<b>Total Budget:</b>	1,017
<b>Status:</b>	Agreement signature pending modification to architecture plans	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Embera Katio Organization)**

Bajo Putumayo has a relatively large indigenous population, including Cofans and Awa. The Embera Katio are not Putumayo natives, but arrived here from the north of Colombia in the 70s. Colombia's indigenous are un-proportionately hard-hit by the conflict and this project aims to provide 671 Embera Katio with a communal house which will serve for meetings and events, as well as for shelter in the case of displacement.

In the following quarter, IOM will respond to a further request by the Embera Katio to provide professional assistance to their community in developing a *proyecto de vida*, a kind of strategy document that include all aspects of cultural and socio-economic development.



Photo 1: Casa Indígena (present condition, front)

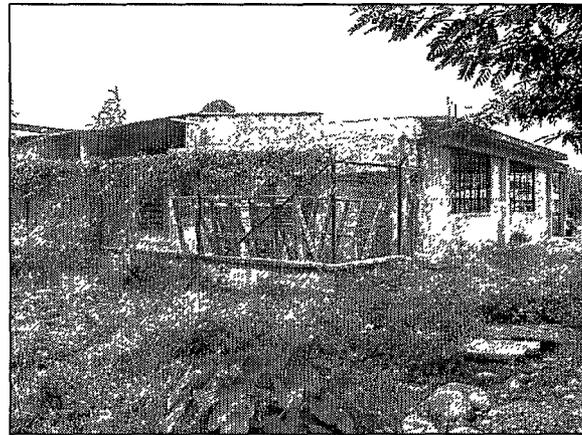


Photo 2: Casa Indígena (back)

PU010

<b>Title:</b>	Improvements to "Casa Campesina" Shelter and IDP Attention Center	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa
<b>Category:</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	4800	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	400
<b>IDPs:</b>	3000	<b>IDPs:</b>	300
<b>Residents:</b>	1800	<b>Residents:</b>	100
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	60,360.00	<b>Total Budget:</b>	70,139
<b>Status:</b>	Construction to start in April/May	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Neighborhood Action Board)**

The dynamic of displacement in Putumayo is often short-term, as families leave "voluntarily" or on order their homes to escape conflict or fumigation and later return as these factors subside. Authorities and NGOs in Mocoa requested IOM assistance to complete construction on the local Casa Campesina which can provide shelter for up to 500 people at any one time. As a temporary shelter, the casa campesina has a special advantage over other possible solutions: the rules as to length of stay and behavioral codes are clearly and historically established and common knowledge among potential rural IDPs. In consideration of international experience in setting up temporary shelters that become semi-permanent living quarters, these factors are extremely important.

Moreover, local institutions have been motivated by the concept of an integrated assistance center for IDPs, where association meetings and sponsored events (vaccination campaigns, psychosocial assistance activities, recreational activities, adult education classes, etc.) could be held regularly.

PU011

<b>Title:</b>	Product Diversification and Marketing Project for Lower Putumayo	<b>Coverage:</b>	Puerto Asís
<b>Category:</b>	Community Stabilization Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	Four months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	400
<b>IDPs:</b>	0	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	100	<b>Residents:</b>	400
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	19,621	<b>Total Budget:</b>	28,710
<b>Status:</b>	To start construction works in May/June	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Catholic Church and Bajo Putumayo Farmers Association)**

One hundred rural families who have openly promoted manual eradication of illicit crops for the past four years comprise the Bajo Putumayo Farmer's Association. They have developed several crops on their land in this time, but have lacked the means to bring these products to market. They note that in the municipal capital of Puerto Asís, several products that are grown in the area are imported for sale on account of a scarcity in local supply. The financial assistance provided by IOM will help the Association complete the construction of a warehouse for collection and sale of agricultural products, initially to benefit directly 26 of the 100 families.

<b>Title:</b>	Micro-Credit Fund for Vocational Training and Entrepreneurial Development	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa Orito Sibundoy
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	800
<b>IDPs:</b>	180	<b>IDPs</b>	720
<b>Residents:</b>	20	<b>Residents:</b>	80
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	197,830	<b>Total Budget:</b>	197,830
<b>Status:</b>	Started	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: CONFAMILIAR)**

As explained in the section on Income Generation strategy, the program seeks to use local partners with established regional presence for the micro-credit component, but recognizes the need for high-level technical assistance from experienced NGOs. CONFAMILIAR is a non-profit organization that has been in Putumayo for twenty years and has field offices throughout the department. While CONFAMILIAR has experience in providing credit to its members, its weakness in entrepreneurial development was compensated by bringing in an organization with expertise in this area and based in Bogotá. SEDECOM will provide intensive training and technical assistance for two months in Putumayo. During this time, SEDECOM will also develop appropriate manuals, application and monitoring formats and credit-tracking software for the project, which will be applied in all IOM micro-credit programs.

The first training seminar with CONFAMILIAR was carried out in April and will be followed by a meeting with potential beneficiaries in Mocoa in the first week of May.

Although this project starts off without a counterpart contribution, it is worth noting that the RED in Bogotá and Putumayo, the Governor's Office of Putumayo and Red Cross France have expressed a firm interest in investing to expand coverage.

<b>Title:</b>	IDP Participation in	<b>Coverage:</b>	Mocoa
	Municipal Planning Boards		
<b>Category:</b>	Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	3 days
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	6	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	6	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	1,336.30	<b>Total Budget:</b>	5,000 (approx)
<b>Status:</b>	Completed in March	<b>Disbursement:</b>	395.52

**Description (Implementing Partner: Federation of Municipalities, UNICEF)**

This contribution was to allow IDP representatives from Putumayo and Caquetá to participate in a UNICEF-sponsored event aiming to incorporate IDP priorities into the three-year municipal plans.

C. NARINO

PA001

<b>Title:</b>	“Construyendo Caminos”	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto
<b>Category:</b>	Health (Mental Health)	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Bems:</b>	103	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	412
<b>IDPs:</b>	103	<b>IDPs</b>	412
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	5,174.01	<b>Total Budget:</b>	5,174.01
<b>Status:</b>	Completed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	3,429.84 <sup>1</sup>

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipal Office of Health)**

This project aimed to work with the associations of IDPs in Pasto, and their families, to promote improved mental health, self-esteem and inter-personal relations in this group. The project included group activities once weekly and individual and family visits during the week upon request. Although many IDPs were skeptical at first, the demand for this project grew throughout its implementation, particularly as a means of working through family problems. The final number of direct beneficiaries exceeds the expected number by 13 persons. The project proved an important exercise in community organization and communal assessment of priorities, as the beneficiaries explored their specific needs for an improved future. The success of this project and the request by new groups in Pasto and Ipiales to receive psychosocial assistance (including the Association of Returnees from Ecuador) prompted IOM and the Municipal Health Office to expand this project for one year, with the support of Psychology students from the Mariana University.



Photo: Closing Ceremony of Construyendo Caminos Project

<sup>1</sup> The subgrant arrangement was made such that IOM reimburses expenses incurred by the Health Department. This project concluded on March 7, 2001.

**PA002**

<b>Title:</b>	Contingency Planning and Strengthening of Municipal Committees	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto Ipiales Taminango
<b>Category:</b>	Health	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	45	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	2600
<b>IDPs:</b>	6	<b>IDPs:</b>	2600
<b>Residents:</b>	39	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	5,926.60	<b>Total Budget:</b>	7,208.02
<b>Status:</b>	Extension requested	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2,556.96

**Description (Implementing Partner: The Red de Solidaridad Social)**

This project was developed at the request of the RED as a means of strengthening institutional response to the predicted influx of IDPs from Putumayo during and after fumigations in the southwestern corridor. Unlike in Putumayo, a consultant was hired to facilitate workshops with the Municipal Committees to prepare a contingency plan.

The security situation in Tumaco, alongside the low number of RED registered IDPs, prompted the RED to request that Taminango be the third municipality for the project. As explained earlier, Taminango has received a large number of IDPs in a short period of time.

The change in local administrations at the end of last year and the delay by the Mayor's Office to call a meeting of the Pasto Municipal Committee for IDP assistance has set-back the process in Pasto, which started in the middle of March.

The RED requested that the consultant's contract be extended for 45 days to complete the Plan in Pasto and Taminango.

The project is coordinated with the UNHCR-sponsored program for strengthening of the Departmental Committee of Nariño.

PA003  
PA007  
PA008  
PA009

<b>Title:</b>	Leadership Training for IDP Representatives	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto Ipiales Potosí Taminango
<b>Category:</b>	Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	Three Days (per seminar)
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	120	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	360
<b>IDPs:</b>	120	<b>IDPs:</b>	360
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	2,247.52	<b>Total Budget:</b>	3,760.79
<b>Status:</b>	Completed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2,223.60

**Description (Implementing Partner: Movimondo, SENA, Chamber of Commerce)**

In light of the relative tranquility in Nariño, community organization for IDPs is possible. These seminars, carried out in four priority municipalities, provided IDPs with information on types of organization, legal aspects and leadership qualities. The groups organized themselves in Associations and, more recently, formed a Departmental Federation of Displaced Families. With the exception of a few associations that have come together to obtain subsidies for housing, most of these groups are organized around economic projects; i.e. they comprise productive units.

Accordingly, IOM has started a second series of workshops, this time dedicated to entrepreneurial development, project identification and formulation of business plans. A seventy-hour training course has been completed in Pasto with the support of the Cooperative University there. This project will be replicated in the Province of Ovando and Taminango during the following quarter. Having assisted the course, these productive units become candidates for IOM's micro-credit program.



Image: Participation Certificate for Leaders



Photo: Workshop in Taminango

<b>Title:</b>	Bag Manufacturing Workshop	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	6	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>	6	<b>IDPs:</b>	24
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	1,869.90	<b>Total Budget:</b>	2,633.20
<b>Status:</b>	Started	<b>Disbursement:</b>	1,770.82

**Description (Implementing Partner: Catholic Church, AMUDESCO)**

AMUDESCO is an association formed in 1999 with the participation of eighteen women IDPs, mostly single heads of household, displaced from Putumayo. This small business project was approved as a pilot for the larger-scale micro-credit scheme to be implemented in Nariño in the next quarter.

Prior to presenting the project, AMUDESCO established contacts with the Nariño Federation of Coffee Growers to establish a demand for the product; AMUDESCO is negotiating at present a contract with the Mayor's Office to become the supplier of waste bags.

As part of the IOM-sponsored "coaching" program, all micro-projects are accompanied by the Cooperative University through continuous visits by students in related faculties. The coaching team for this project includes one engineer and one accountant.

<b>Title:</b>	Fast-Food Small Business	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	6	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	24
<b>IDPs:</b>	6	<b>IDPs:</b>	24
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	1,052.20	<b>Total Budget:</b>	3,685.40
<b>Status:</b>	Business operational	<b>Disbursement:</b>	996.44

**Description (Implementing Partner: Catholic Church, AMUDESCO)**

Like the bag manufacturing business above, this project with AMUDESCO is a pilot project for the departmental micro-credit program. The business is located in a small kiosk, donated by the Municipal Health Office, in front of the Departmental Hospital and serves fast food and beverages served in an adjoining patio. For the first three months of operation, the group is reinvesting incomes to purchase additional equipment, furnishings, etc.

PA006

<b>Title:</b>	Cement-Block Workshop for IDP Families	<b>Coverage:</b>	Chachagui
<b>Category:</b>	Housing	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	70	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	70	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	2,775.20	<b>Total Budget:</b>	188.14
<b>Status:</b>	Equipment delivered	<b>Disbursement:</b>	1,905.34

**Description (Implementing Partner: AFEN)**

The Association of Enterprising Families of Nariño was the first IDP association created in Nariño and assumes a position of leadership among other displaced families. In fact, the President of AFEN was elected the president of the Nariño Federation of IDPs.

AFEN received land and housing subsidies in a rural area of the nearby Municipality of Chachagui at the beginning of this year; the families requested that IOM assist them with a block-making machine which will allow them to maximize the subsidy resources to build a larger house. Moreover, the community hopes to build an ICBF infant-care center and expand the existing school. At the end of the construction period, AFEN will develop a proposal for a micro-enterprise in block-making to submit to IOM for approval; should the community agree on a suitable and fair use of the equipment, IOM will hand-over the machinery at this time.

PA010

<b>Title:</b>	Rental Subsidy for Returnees from Ecuador	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto
<b>Category:</b>	Housing	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	35	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	35 (Returnees)	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	1,350	<b>Total Budget:</b>	1,350
<b>Status:</b>	3 months paid	<b>Disbursement:</b>	1,202.67

**Description (Implementing Partner: RED de Solidaridad Social)**

At the urgent request of the RED, IOM agreed to finance housing rental for seven families displaced from Putumayo into Ecuador, wherein they were granted refugee status prior to returning to Colombia.

IOM immediately incorporated this group, organized as the United Workers for Colombia (ATUC), into other reintegration activities. It is important to note, however, that this group is insistent on resettling in a rural area and request that IOM support them in a productive project upon resettlement rather than a micro-project during the transition.

PA012

<b>Title:</b>	Red Cross – Outreach Health Services	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto Ipiales
<b>Category:</b>	Health	<b>Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	3500	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	2500	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	1000	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	22,009	<b>Total Budget:</b>	9,634.78
<b>Status:</b>	Agreement Signed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipal Office of Health, Colombian Red Cross)**

Health is the most often cited priority in Nariño, according to the field survey and to round-table discussions with IDPs; this project aims to work in high-concentration neighborhoods in the southeastern part of the city in promotion and prevention activities, including dental hygiene and care. As the Red Cross is state-certified to handle first-level medical situation, attention can be provided in these cases. However, the Municipal Office of Health joins the agreement to provide overall supervision and to attend to remittances for second and third-level medical attention.

The project is coordinated further with the “Construyendo Caminos” project so that all detected cases of psychological trouble can be remitted to the IOM-sponsored psychosocial program or to the hospital for individual psychiatric attention.

PA013

<b>Title:</b>	Drug-Use Prevention and Vocational Training for Displaced Youth	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto Ipiales
<b>Category:</b>	Education Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	90	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	90
<b>IDPs:</b>	80	<b>IDPs:</b>	80
<b>Residents:</b>	10	<b>Residents:</b>	10
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	24,231	<b>Total Budget:</b>	68,748
<b>Status:</b>	Pending	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Catholic Church – Padres Somascos)**

This proponent organization that has been working with at-risk in Pasto for four years through an NGO called “Arca de Noe” requested the assistance of IOM to expand activities to include IDP youth.

The project attends youth between 14 and 22 years of age; children under sixteen are provided accelerated education options or tutoring to allow them to obtain a primary or secondary school degree. The project with older youth includes similar education options, but also incorporates a vocational training and entrepreneurial development component during after-school hours. “Arca de Noe” is state-certified as an official provider of educational services and degrees granted under this program are recognized by the Ministry of Health.

As of the end of the reporting period, the organization had identified 58 youths interested in participating in the project.

PA014

<b>Title:</b>	One-Year Extension – “Construyendo Caminos”	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto Ipiales
<b>Category:</b>	Health (Mental)	<b>Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	700	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	500	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	200	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	9,800	<b>Total Budget:</b>	14,993.19
<b>Status:</b>	Start Date April 01	<b>Disbursement:</b>	

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipal Office of Health)**

This is a follow-up program to the pilot project (PA001) described above. The psychosocial team will carry out follow-up activities with previous beneficiaries, continue individual and family visits and start the entire process with new groups of IDP beneficiaries in Pasto and Ipiales. The team will work also with the productive units and micro-projects sponsored by IOM in conflict resolution, as well as with ICBF “madres comunitarias,” primary and secondary schools to promote IDP acceptance and integration.

PA015

PA016

<b>Title:</b>	Micro-Credit for IDP Associations	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pasto
<b>Category:</b>	Health (Mental)	<b>Duration:</b>	Six Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	120
<b>IDPs:</b>	30	<b>IDPs:</b>	120
<b>Residents:</b>	0	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	10,280	<b>Total Budget:</b>	10,883
<b>Status:</b>	Pending disbursement	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Asociación Fe y Esperanza, Asociación Nuevo Amanecer)**

These two local IDP associations represent 132 member families and were established approximately eight months ago. Nuevo Futuro is comprised by 12 single female heads of household who were displaced from Putumayo, and Fe and Esperanza represents 120 member families, seeking a permanent housing solution.

Leaders of both organizations attended the leadership seminar and the entrepreneurial development workshop in Pasto and have formulated four micro-projects for thirty persons. In the case of established associations, IOM allows the entity to operate revolving funds (solidarity banks) rather than apply for micro-credit under the larger departmental scheme. Both organizations have opted for this arrangement.

## D. CAQUETA

### CA001

<b>Title:</b>	Basic Housing Solutions	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia
<b>Category:</b>	Housing	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	180	<b>IDPs</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	20	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	66,632.50	<b>Total Budget:</b>	72,632.50
<b>Status:</b>		<b>Disbursement:</b>	14,946.72

**Description (Implementing Partner: Fundación El Sembrador)**

This project is located in the neighborhood of Nueva Colombia in Florencia, one of the neighborhoods with highest incidence of resettlement. The project was designed to provide roofs and floors to 25 houses most requiring infrastructure improvements; in fact the number of attended families has risen to 40, partly on account of high levels of community participation in unskilled labor. The executing agency, Fundación El Sembrador, has expanded the project to include additional activities, including conflict resolution and nutrition classes.

To date, improvements have been completed on 25 of the 40 identified homes.

### CA002

<b>Title:</b>	Support to IDP Association of Caquetá	<b>Coverage:</b>	Department
<b>Category:</b>	Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	One Year
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	850	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3400
<b>IDPs:</b>	800	<b>IDPs</b>	3200
<b>Residents:</b>	50	<b>Residents:</b>	200
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	2,550.30	<b>Total Budget:</b>	3,1056.12
<b>Status:</b>	IN IMPLEMENTATION	<b>Disbursement:</b>	1,883.03

**Description (Implementing Partner: ASDECA)**

The Departmental Association of Displaced Families of Caquetá was created in 1999 and represents 850 member families in Florencia, with branch associations in Valparaíso and Cartagena del Chairá. The president of the organization participates in the Departmental and Municipal Committees for IDP Assistance.

Although ASDECA has made serious efforts to "formalize" their organization and capacity in Caquetá by obtaining legal status and holding elections for the board of directors, they lacked an office space and basic equipment.

The project is a first step toward strengthening the association and providing ASDECA with the means to carry out several of its objectives; included among these, the organization is researching the current situation of IDPs in Florencia through house-to-house visits to 450 houses in three high-concentration neighborhoods.

<b>Title:</b>	Youth Clubs	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia
<b>Category:</b>	Education Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	250	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>	200	<b>IDPs:</b>	0
<b>Residents:</b>	50	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	12,643	<b>Total Budget:</b>	20,661.65
<b>Status:</b>	50% Complete	<b>Disbursement:</b>	4,810.03

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipal Office & Corporación Andakí)**

This project was created as a follow-up to a Peace Grants initiative sponsored by OTI that worked with youths in Florencia's marginal neighborhoods with high concentrations of displaced families. The youths requested support in establishing new "Clubes Juveniles" in those neighborhoods that had been excluded from this government-sponsored program in the past. The project includes also an agricultural project with older youths as a means of generating income.

To date, Corporación Andakí has formed 17 youth clubs for 240 children between ages 7 and 17 in the southern neighborhoods of Florencia. These youth clubs are partially sponsored by the Mayor's Office and will be incorporated into the ICBF program at the end of this pilot period. The older youths have cleared the land plot, installed the necessary infrastructure (fences, etc.) and planted seeds for exotic fruits.



Photo: Children's Club in Nueva Colombia

**Title:** Support to IDP and Vulnerable School Children  
**Coverage:** Florencia  
 Valparaíso  
 Cartagena del Chairá

**Category:** Education  
**Duration:** 3 months  
**Direct Beneficiaries:** 1200  
**Indirect Bens:** 1200  
**IDPs:** 1000  
**IDPs:** 1000  
**Residents:** 200  
**Residents:** 200  
**Prog. Contribution:** 73,744.10  
**Total Budget:** 87,865.10  
**Status:** Kits and Uniform Vouchers  
**Disbursement:** 8,365.26  
 Delivered

**Description (Implementing Partner: Departmental Office of Education)**

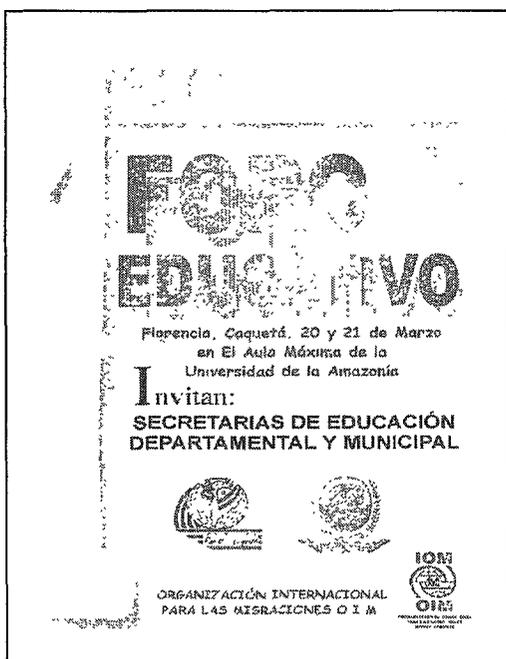
This project duplicates the Support to IDP and Vulnerable School Children project in Putumayo and was approved in response to similar conditions and requests in Caquetá.

<b>Title:</b>	Interinstitutional Forum on New Educational Models for IDPs	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia
<b>Category:</b>	Education	<b>Duration:</b>	3 days
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	4000
<b>IDPs:</b>	5	<b>IDPs:</b>	800
<b>Residents:</b>	25	<b>Residents:</b>	3200
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	2,778	<b>Total Budget:</b>	3,509
<b>Status:</b>	Completed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	1,921.75

**Description (Implementing Partner: Municipal Office of Education)**

In December of 2000, the President of Colombia inaugurated a new school in Florencia, called the Ciudadela Dos Mil; this school has a projected matriculation of 4000 students and adequate infrastructure for a series of other educational activities, including vocational training and adult education. The school is located in the Nueva Colombia neighborhood -- where a large number of internally displaced families are residing -- and is likely to become a major receptor of children for IDP households.

The purpose of this educational forum was to bring together IDP representatives, civil society and municipal authorities to develop a new model for education that better responds the challenges presented by the high incidence of displacement and disorderly urban growth that characterizes the city. Speakers in the forum included: University of Amazonia, ICBF and Haz Paz. Fifty-three persons participated.



Promotional Poster for Educational Forum



Photo: Student Representative at Educational Forum

CA006

<b>Title:</b>	Inter-Municipal Information System on Displacement	<b>Coverage:</b>	
<b>Category:</b>	Institutional Strengthening	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	65	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	3000
<b>IDPs:</b>	18	<b>IDPs:</b>	3000
<b>Residents:</b>	47	<b>Residents:</b>	0
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	23,339.54	<b>Total Budget:</b>	43,241.02
<b>Status:</b>	ON HOLD	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Red de Solidaridad Social)**

The Regional Delegation of the RED requested IOM's assistance to strengthen local committees for IDP assistance in nine (09) municipalities – through contingency planning -- and to improve the capacity of the *Personerías* to receive declarations from displaced families and to keep updated registries.

However, the project has been put on hold in order to coordinate these interventions with longer-term plans of the RED and the Joint Technical Committee (UTC) to install registry software throughout the department and train the *Personeros*.

CA007

<b>Title:</b>	Training and Improved Practices for IDP Street Vendors (food)	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	2 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	800
<b>IDPs:</b>	180	<b>IDPs:</b>	720
<b>Residents:</b>	20	<b>Residents:</b>	80
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	45,880	<b>Total Budget:</b>	63,904
<b>Status:</b>	Beneficiary selection ongoing	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Fundación Picachos, SENA)**

As recognized within the overall strategy for income generation, many persons are not inclined toward assuming debt or establishing new businesses. However, there mini-businesses can be grown with relatively little training and investment, provided as seed money by the program. In the case of Florencia, a large number of displaced and vulnerable persons (mostly women) generate income through street-vending of fast-food items. This project combines training in recipes, quality service and production, hygiene and basic business skills, with the provision of minor equipment (gas stoves) to

<b>Title:</b>	Organization and Training for IDP Youth	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia
<b>Category:</b>	Education Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	150	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	150
<b>IDPs:</b>	125	<b>IDPs</b>	125
<b>Residents:</b>	25	<b>Residents:</b>	25
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	21,203	<b>Total Budget:</b>	30,147
<b>Status:</b>	Beneficiary Selection 90 youths	<b>Disbursement:</b>	0

**Description (Implementing Partner: Local Action Board, Diakonia-Germany)**

This project is a complement to the Youth Clubs program described above that aims to work primarily with younger children from 7-15 years of age. The "Galladas" project works with troubled (but non-violent) "gangs" that would not want to be incorporated into institutional programs like that described above. This project also works with older youths between 14-22 years of age.

The project is co-financed by Diakonia-Germany, which will provide vocational training installations, equipment and courses as a follow-up to the project.

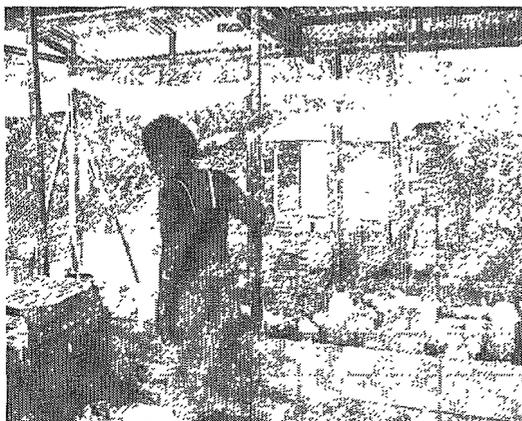
The organizational process here has proven significantly more difficult than that with younger children; as of the end of the reporting period 90 youths had joined the program through a series of recreational activities, communal meetings and fieldtrips.

## E. VALLE DEL CAUCA

VA-001

<b>Title:</b>	Agricultural Production	<b>Coverage:</b>	Buenaventura
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	AMUCIB	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	72
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	18	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	13.264
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	9.991,67	<b>Disbursement:</b>	3.413,13
<b>Status:</b>	In execution, 40% of payment in advance disbursed.		

**Description:** The objective of this project is to contribute to the stability of 18 Afro-American families belonging to the "Asociación de Mujeres Campesinas e Indígenas" (Association of Rural and Indigenous Women) of Buenaventura (AMUCIB) and who have been displaced as a result of the armed conflict. The agricultural and cattle production project is based on encouraging production practices which traditionally have been carried out in the rural area of the Colombian Pacific, by developing activities related to the breeding of animals such as hen, ducks, turkeys, chicken and pigs and the cultivation of edible and medicinal plants, including training and technical assistance.



Picture 1. Beneficiary working in the shed financed by the project.



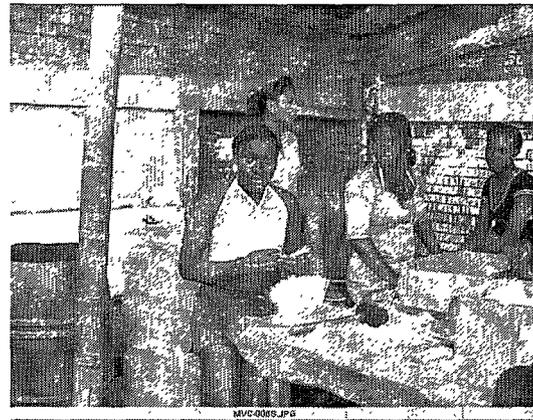
Picture 2. View of the place where the beneficiaries live.

<b>Title:</b>	Legal and Psychosocial Support	<b>Coverage:</b>	Santiago de Cali
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	PRO.DO.CS	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Category:</b>	Health and Community Stabilization	<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	400
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	16.895	<b>Total Budget:</b>	23.045
<b>Status:</b>	30% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5.111

**Description:** The project is carried out in neighborhoods with the greatest numbers of IDPs in the city of Cali and its aim is to improve access to justice and social rights, as well as to decrease the psycho-social impact endured by victims of forced displacement. It also includes a certain amount of work with the receptor community in order to improve their assistance to this population. The project focuses on legal needs (primarily on recovering personal documents) and on psycho-social needs which enable better family integration, strengthening of social networks and providing key information in order to have access to services and benefits in the new urban environment.



Picture 1.  
Workshop with beneficiaries.



Picture 2.  
Family favored by the project.

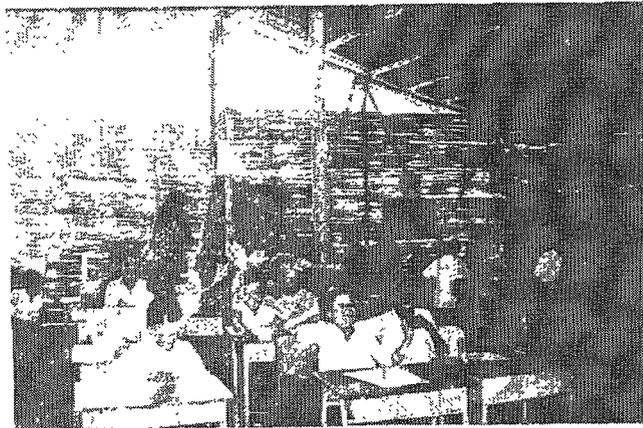
<b>Title:</b>	Small Business Start-up and Job Information	<b>Coverage:</b>	Santiago de Cali
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz – Arquidiócesis de Cali		
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	256	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	1.024
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	19.064	<b>Total Budget:</b>	37.963
<b>Status:</b>	15% of payment in advance disbursed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5.760

**Description:** As part of the program's strategy, young people have been targeted as the population with the most vulnerability to their environment, and easily susceptible to continuing in this circle of violence. In this sense the project aims at their committing themselves to overcoming and changing the conflicts, mainly where young women have become direct victims of violence, and have had to assume the responsibility of restarting a new life project in adverse circumstances and under great social and economic pressure. The project will develop training programs in the arts and trades, qualification as project administrators and the start-up of a system of services to generate income, thereby enabling the development of individual initiatives or placement of qualified persons in formal employment.



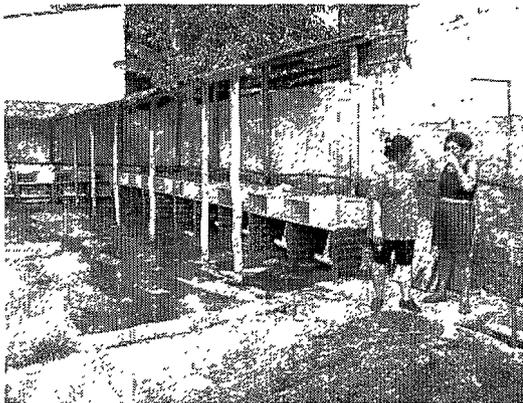
<b>Title:</b>	Empowerment Project	<b>Coverage:</b>	Santiago de Cali
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz – Arquidiócesis de Cali		
<b>Category:</b>	Community Organization	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	400
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	8.436	<b>Total Budget:</b>	26.778
<b>Status:</b>	10% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2.549

**Description:** The project focuses on generating a social change by transforming the conflicts through joint and participatory processes which will allow the recovery of historic memory, cultural exchange and community organization, together with a sensitization or awareness process aimed at the various segments of society. This project's activities will be directed at strengthening organizations, developing formation and research programs leading to reconciliation and promoting the encounter of various cultures to strengthen the communities' identity through integration and sensitization workshops, artistic and recreational events and arts and crafts exhibits.



<b>Title:</b>	“La Ralladora” Shelter Sanitary Improvements	<b>Coverage:</b>	Tuluá
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Red de Solidaridad Social		
<b>Category:</b>	Community Infrastructure	<b>Duration:</b>	2 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	428	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	4.254	<b>Total Budget:</b>	5.227
<b>Status:</b>	Building finished. Disbursement pending.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2.032

**Description:** The project’s objective is to support financing for building of sanitary units (12 toilets and 9 showers) in the “La Ralladora” shelter for IDPs, which has a housing capacity for 86 families. The aim is to reduce serious sanitary problems, including collection systems for residual water which presently are conducive to disease spreading, especially among children..



Picture 1.  
View of the building area before the Project started.



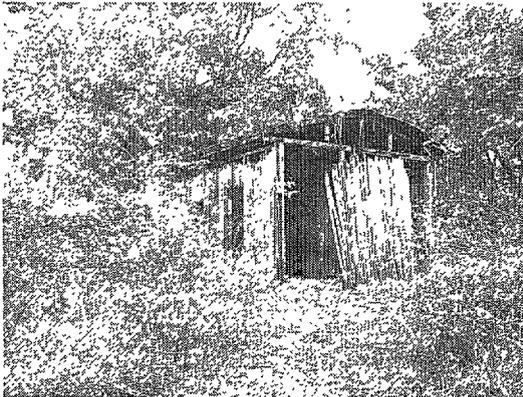
Picture 2.  
Building of Sanitary Units

F. SANTANDER

**SA-001**

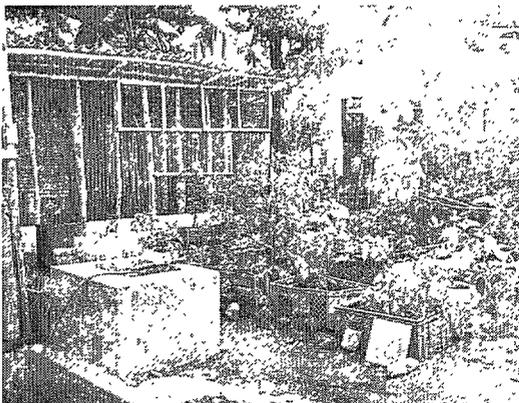
<b>Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of "casa campesina"	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Pastoral Social	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Category:</b>	Community Infrastructure	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1.500	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	18.310	<b>Total Budget:</b>	24.276
<b>Status:</b>	In execution, 10% of payment in advance disbursed	<b>Disbursement:</b>	9.469

**Description:** The shelter "Casa Campesina" began in 1995 under the Catholic church's administration, and has since suffered considerable wear and tear and deterioration of the shelter's infrastructure, all of which must be recovered in order to be able to continue to provide its services. The "Casa Campesina" has served as a place of temporary refuge for displaced families and has a capacity for 60 persons. The project will help recover the infrastructure (repair, paint and make the water supply and electrical systems suitable) and will provide furnishings and kitchen equipment.



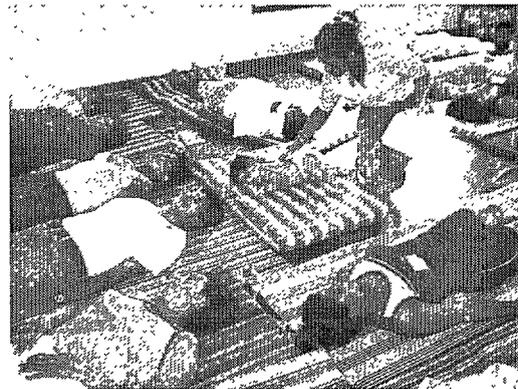
<b>Title:</b>	Comunal Gardens (Agriculture Production)	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	FUNDESMAG	<b>Duration:</b>	5 months
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	320
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	80	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	7.117
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	6.662	<b>Disbursement:</b>	3.300
<b>Status:</b>	In execution. 30% of payment in advance disbursed		

**Description:** Bearing in mind the preliminary findings of the analysis carried out, we can conclude that the IDPs are primarily rural in origin. The aim of the family vegetable gardens project is to apply these communities' own knowledge, which bring with them concepts, experiences and native know-how, and which can advantageously be put to use to generate productive agricultural, cattle or agro-industrial processes. It is for this very reason that family vegetable gardens become an excellent alternative in order to guarantee their own nutritional well-being as well as for bartering purposes. The project includes elements of sensitization, training, planning and support and brings together displaced and receptor families as a way to enhance their acceptance by the community and to exchange knowledge.



<b>Title:</b>	Attendance and building relationship ways of the population with the cities	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	CEDAVIDA		
<b>Category:</b>	Health and Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	3 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	0
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	7.951	<b>Total Budget:</b>	8.523
<b>Status:</b>	In execution, 30% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	3.363

**Description:** The project's aim is to aid in the incorporation of displaced families coming from rural areas to urban sectors, by helping improve their adapting to new values and finding a means of support from a productive activity. The support to economic strategies for the families' self-sustenance is carried out by giving start-up working capital, training and assistance. In addition the project develops activities for socio-emotional help and for strengthening of community organizations, preparing the families completely for reinsertion into a new environment.



Pictures 1 and 2.  
Images of psychosocial workshops with beneficiaries.

**SA-004**

<b>Title:</b>	Small Business Textiles	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bucaramanga
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Corporación Colombiana Alternativa		
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	10	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	60
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	14.064	<b>Total Budget:</b>	20.715
<b>Status:</b>	Machinery bought and given. Beneficiaries in training. 30% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2.403

**Description:** Women who are family heads represent an important part of displaced families arriving in the city of Bucaramanga, as they must assume this role sometimes without the necessary tools. Faced with this situation, the “Corporación Colombiana Alternativa” (Alternative Colombian Corporation) (COCA) has launched the organization “Empresa Asociativa de Trabajo Mujeres de Paz” (Women for Peace Work Association) which aims at forming and consolidating a group of women to start a clothing manufacturing company, with ties to the Chamber of Commerce, as well as to courses offered by the “Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje” (National Learning Service) (SENA). The project will give start-up working capital in order to initially finance wages and equipment. COCA will provide technical support, assistance and will articulate the program and finance the courses.



Pictures 1 and 2.  
Training of beneficiaries

<b>Title:</b>	Peace Construction	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	ONG Gente Joven		
<b>Category:</b>	Community Infrastructure	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	2000
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	17.280	<b>Total Budget:</b>	20.864
<b>Status:</b>	20% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2.220

**Description:** The project is designed to develop and test a participatory methodology for diagnosing, prioritizing and designing the execution of socially beneficial works based on assuring an effective participation of the communities in identifying their most pressing needs. As part of these activities there will be a furthering of community management and organization, thus creating a network of representative leaders. There will also be a thorough diagnosis and implementation of an inspection strategy for supervising the work to be built, which will also be financed by the project up to a maximum amount of US\$15,000.



Picture 1.  
Workshop with beneficiaries about project priorities.

<b>Title:</b>	Community participation in the diagnosis for the development plan formulation	<b>Coverage:</b>	Barrancabermeja
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Servicio Jesuita de Refugiados		
<b>Category:</b>	Community Stabilization	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	16.500	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	5.455	<b>Total Budget:</b>	13.182
<b>Status:</b>	Project finished.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	5.455

**Description:** The Inter-institutional Alliance for the Development of the Rio Viejo Township's objective is to develop a strategy of socio-economic consolidation for those who returned after the forced displacement of approximately 300 people as a result of paramilitary raids which began on November 11, 1998. In order to put this strategy into effect the Alliance has considered three phases: (1) diagnosis and statement, (2) management and implementation, (3) evaluation and systematization. The project aims at co-financing the development of the participatory diagnosis in order to devise the Development Plan, using the Rural Participation Survey (SRP) methodology for systematically identifying community needs, problems, potential and to plan activities for their solution.

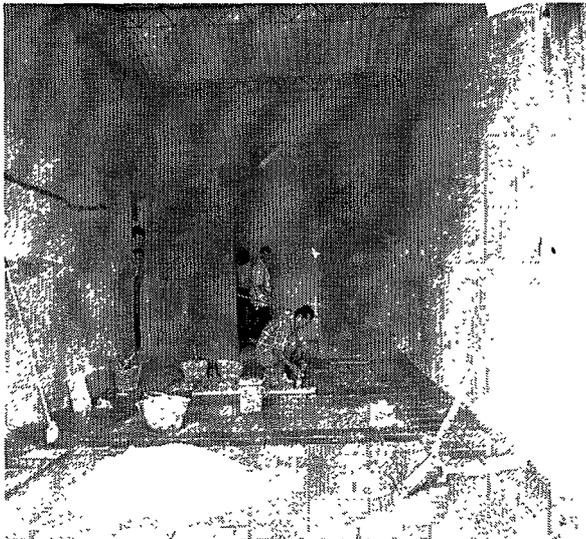


## G. NORTE DE SANTANDER

NS-001

<b>Title:</b>	Small Business in Bread-making	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cúcuta
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	San Pedro Claver Church		
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Duration:</b>	4 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	20	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	80
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	3.563	<b>Total Budget:</b>	4.264
<b>Status:</b>	Commercial Site Improvements finished. Machinery bought. 70% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	2.522

**Description:** Because of forced family displacement in the city of Cúcuta and bearing in mind the presence and work of the Catholic church in the area, many of these families have approached this institution in search of solutions to their most pressing problems, such as finding a source of employment. This situation encouraged the San Pedro Claver parish to help in starting a bakery to employ IDPs. The activities considered in this project are the purchase of machinery, fixing the premises, training and purchase of raw material. It is the parish's responsibility to assist the business and to support the strengthening of the organization.



Picture 1.  
View of commercial place improvement



Picture 2.  
Women working in bread-making

<b>Title:</b>	Knowing rights and learning obligations (improving health conditions)	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cúcuta
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Profamilia		
<b>Category:</b>	Education and Health	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1.800	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	2.400
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	9.487	<b>Total Budget:</b>	14.673
<b>Status:</b>	40 % of execution	<b>Disbursement:</b>	4.777

**Description:** One of the problems of the IDPs in the city of Cúcuta, which has been pinpointed is improper use by youth of their sexuality, as seen in sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancies, unwed mothers, pre-malignant wounds, acquiring of infecto-contagious diseases (ITS), interfamilly and physical violence, amongst other manifestations. The abrupt cultural change and the depressed socio-economic situation bring on this situation among IDPs. This proposal is directed at educating and assisting displaced youth in obligations and sexual rights, which will contribute to instilling peace of mind and in generating changes in the quality of life of this segment of the population.



Picture 1.  
Women favored by workshops.



Picture 2.  
Children benefited in workshops.

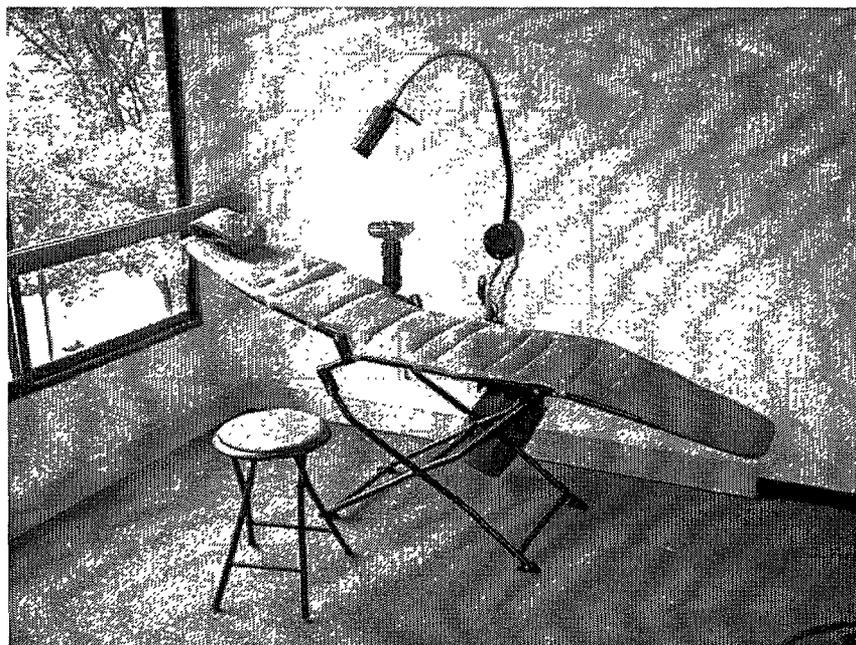
<b>Title:</b>	Support to IDP and Vulnerable Scholl Children	<b>Coverage:</b>	Ocaña
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Cencooser	<b>Duration:</b>	1 month
<b>Category:</b>	Education	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	650
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	650	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	9.294
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	8.584	<b>Disbursement:</b>	4.531
<b>Status:</b>	80% of payment in advance disbursed.		

**Description:** The lower and middle region of the Catatumbo, the scene of armed conflict in the Norte de Santander state drives the population out towards the province of Ocaña, where many of the IDPs relocate. Of these there is a high percentage of school age children with limited economic possibilities, who therefore cannot attend school because they lack the means to buy school supplies. This project will enable these boys and girls to enroll in the school system thus contributing to their educational level.



<b>Title:</b>	Attention in preventive health	<b>Coverage:</b>	Ocaña
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Cruz Roja Nacional		
<b>Category:</b>	Health	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	2455	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	220
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	9.647	<b>Total Budget:</b>	12.395
<b>Status:</b>	20% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	8.120

**Description:** The project under consideration will be handled under the auspices of the Municipal Operating Committee of the Red Cross of Ocaña. Initially work will be in the area of preventive oral health care, and will be carried out directly in the neighborhoods and villages where the IDPs and receptor communities are located. This work will be made easier as the dental unit is portable and because of the work already being done in those areas by the Red Cross. Co-responsibility was agreed to based on the installation of 55 sanitary units. As of next June an equal number of families will enjoy this benefit.



<b>Title:</b>	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register System Capacity	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cúcuta
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Red de Solidaridad Social		
<b>Category:</b>	Institutional Strengthening	<b>Duration:</b>	9,5 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	550	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	2.200
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	12.250	<b>Total Budget:</b>	16.750
<b>Status:</b>	10% of payment in advance disbursed.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	

**Description:** It is the “Red the Solidaridad Social” (*Social Solidarity Network*) who is in charge of keeping the IDP databases up-dated, but they do not currently have the necessary staff to carry this out. Therefore the project will provide the staff needed for this task. In addition this personnel will support the systematization and follow-up of the institutional obligations which, in relation to the projects aimed at helping IDPs, are being carried out or are in the planning stage for Norte de Santander. At the same time they will assist in activities connected with the convening and follow-up of the Comité Departamental de Atención a Población Desplazada. (*State Committee for Aid to IDPs*).



*Handwritten signature or initials.*

<b>Title:</b>	Dressmaker training	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cúcuta
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	Coopejubasca		
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	140	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	560
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	8.182	<b>Total Budget:</b>	12.727
<b>Status:</b>	20% in advance.	<b>Disbursement:</b>	

**Description:** The purpose of the project is to attend to the training needs of women who are primary-income earners of displaced families and have settled in the poorer sections of the city. The area for training (dressmaking with emphasis on shirts, pants and underwear) has been identified bearing in mind the city's textile making vocation, which represents an important interest as well as a real opportunity for finding formal employment. Considering that the activities outlined in the project are training and strengthening of the organization, there is also the possibility of supporting the association in consolidating a productive activity.



<b>Title:</b>	Buying and Selling Community store for cereal and agricultural products	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cúcuta
<b>Execution Partner:</b>	ANUC	<b>Duration:</b>	6.5 months
<b>Category:</b>	Income Generation	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b>	37
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	9	<b>IDPs:</b>	
<b>IDPs:</b>		<b>Residents:</b>	
<b>Residents:</b>		<b>Total Budget:</b>	7.714
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	5.841	<b>Disbursement:</b>	
<b>Status:</b>	10% of payment in advance disbursed..		

**Description:** In order to help with the high cost involved in supporting a family and to decrease the unemployment levels, a group of 9 primary income-earning women, belonging to IDPs who have settled in marginal neighborhoods of the city of Cúcuta have begun activities to start a “community store”. In addition to basic products they will also sell fruit and vegetables purchased directly from the rural farmer, who at the same time, will buy all the products sold in the store at favorable prices, and which will make shopping at this store attractive. This two-way street aims at eliminating the middleman. The project includes training, strengthening of the organization, providing material and equipment to make the premises suitable, and also to purchase the basic groceries to be sold.



**Annex 2**  
**PIPELINE PROJECTS**  
**Inter-regional Through March 01**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Project Site &amp; Coverage</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Program Budget (Estimate Pending Negotiation)</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	
					<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
1	Supporting the creation and promulgation process of a supervision system law on family violence	Main cities of the 6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Health, Social Comunitaction and Peace Promotion	253.677	--	--
2	Information Campaign about Forced Displaced Attention	36 Municipalities in the 6 IDPs Departments	Social Comunitaction and Peace Promotion	101.818	--	--
3	Support House Adquisition for Families Settled in IRC Offices	Bogota, CUNDINAMARC A (approved as an exception)	Housing Solutions	62.044	760	0
4	Research Support and Inclusion of Displaced Issues in Academic Programs	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Education	38.636	--	--
5	Elaboración del Estado del Arte sobre la Atención Psicosocial y Educativa a Población Desplazada	(Departamentos atendidos por IDPs)	Social Communication and Peace Promotion	16.591	--	--
<b><i>TOTAL INTER-REGIONAL</i></b>				<b><i>472.766</i></b>	<b><i>760</i></b>	<b><i>0</i></b>

**Southern Region Through March 31**

No.	Project Title	Project Site & Coverage	Category	Program Budget (Estimate Pending Negotiation)	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
1	Attention to the Elderly	Mocoa, PUTUMAYO	Community Infrastructure & Health	22,000	62 IDPs	62
2	Expansion of sewage system to IDP neighborhood	Mocoa, PUTUMAYO	Community Infrastructure	60,000	1000 IDPs/500 Residents	0
3	Young Peace Promoters Project	Mocoa, PUTUMAYO	Peace Activities	15,000	250 IDPs, 50 Residents	0
4	Food Security & Agricultural Activities Orito	Orito, PUTUMAYO	Income Generation & Community Stabilization	25,000	570 (eradication/fumigation)	2,280
5	Strengthening of Agricultural Technical School	La Hormiga, PUTUMAYO	Income Generation & Community Stabilization	25,000	300 Residents, 500 Families in Fumigation-affected areas	3,200
6	Basic Equipment to Rural Health Posts – Puerto Asís	Puerto Asís, PUTUMAYO	Health	12,000	7,000 Mixed	0
7	Equipment to Rural Primary School	Puerto Asís, PUTUMAYO	Education	2,000	480 Mixed	0
8	Hospital Equipment	Florencia, CAQUETA	Health	45,000	2,160	0
9	<i>Housing Project for IDP Resettlement<sup>1</sup></i>	Pasto, NARIÑO	Housing	51,000	185 IDPs	
<b>TOTAL SOUTHERN REGION</b>				<b>257,000</b>	<b>13,057</b>	<b>5,480</b>

<sup>1</sup> Implementation will not begin until mid-June; however, technical design must be initiated in late March.

### Northern Region Through March 01

No.	Project Title	Project Site & Coverage	Category	Program Budget (Estimate Pending Negotiation)	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
1	Training in lactic derived products	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	2.682	20	80
2	Entrepreneurial Dressmaker training	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	1.727	20	80
3	Handcrafted construction material factory	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	12.498	90	360
4	Build bakery training center	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	11.775	900	--
5	Recycling plant accomplishment	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	17.273	295	1.180
6	Soy milk production for school restaurants	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	5.700	185	740
7	Building and endowing Integral Farms	Villa del Rosario, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	9.091	26	104
8	Recycled brick plant	Villa del Rosario, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	9.091	50	200
9	Atención a la Población Desplazada y Receptora en el Sector de Caño Limón	Cucutá, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health and Education	87.273	720	2.400
10	Production and distribution of Lactic derived products	Giron, SANTANDER	Income Generation	10.174	15	60
11	Industrial Aserrio "La Semilla"	Floridablanca, SANTANDER	Income Generation	10.273	13	52
12	Apoyo Educativo a Población Desplazada y Receptora	Barranca, SANTANDER	Education	33.200	700	700
13	Suministro de Útiles Escolares para Niños y Jóvenes de Familias Desplazadas	Girón, Floridablanca, Piedecuesta y Bucaramanga. SANTANDER	Education	13.599	1.914	1.914
14	Servicios a población infantil y apoyo sicosocial a jóvenes	Bucaramanga. SANTANDER	Health and Institutional Strengthening	81.455	--	--
15	Integral care to 80 displaced families	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health, Income Generation and Community Stabilization	122.182	80	400

<i>No.</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Project Site &amp; Coverage</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Program Budget (Estimate Pending Negotiation)</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	
					<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
16	Estudio y viabilización de proyectos productivos para desplazados	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	9.091	15	60
17	Fondo para Inversión Semila y Crédito para Pob. Desplazada	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	113.636	250	1.000
18	Reactivación Económica en Zonas Rurales	Jamundí, Ginebra, Buga, Tuluá, Ríofrio y Trujillo. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	45.518	385	1.540
19	Desarrollo Productivo en Zonas Rurales	Caicedonia. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	67.642	200	800
20	Apoyo al Montaje de la Unidad de Atención y Orientación (UAO)	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Stabilization	11.655	--	--
<b><i>TOTAL NORTHERN REGION</i></b>				<b><i>675.534</i></b>	<b><i>5.878</i></b>	<b><i>11.670</i></b>