



**POST - EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED
GROUPS & RECEPTOR
COMMUNITIES**

**QUARTER STATUS REPORT
JULY - SEPTEMBER / 2001**

I. GENERAL STATUS INFORMATION

This quarter marks the end of the first year of implementation of IOM's Program for Post-Emergency to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities. It is worthwhile to review the principal results obtained in the last four quarters.

Administrative:

- Key personnel for the program, including 2 Program Officers, 4 component specialists and 6 field coordinators, hired according to competitive selection process
- Field offices identified, equipped and fully-staffed in six departments
- Program policy and procedures outlined and communicated to program personnel, including those related to project identification, NGO evaluation, purchase and disbursement requirements, project submission for approval, monitoring and financial-programmatic monitoring
- Design of project database and of a indicator-system for progress and impact evaluation for Income Generation and Education activities

Programmatic:

- Extensive field contact with more than 150 local authorities, NGOs, church groups and beneficiary organizations
- Participation in regional forums for inter-institutional coordination for IDP assistance, including Departmental and Municipal Committees and ad hoc working groups
- Identification and approval for implementation of 162 departmental projects and 15 national projects in 77 municipalities, with an average budgetary value of 31,940 US dollars per project (See Annex I: National Impact Map)
- Strategic Agreements signed with 10 nationally-active entities, including: Social Solidarity Network, Defensoría del Pueblo, Ministry of Health, National Training Institute (SENA), Institute for Urban Development (INURBE), Agrarian Bank, Department for Civilian Registry, National Planning Council, Association of Colombian Universities and Javeriana University.
- Projected impact of approved and ongoing projects with direct benefit to 130,288 beneficiaries and indirect benefit to 225,530 persons throughout the Program's AOR, as well as the accomplishment of 90% of the projected results under the main components, in many cases already exceeding original projection..
- Completion of a Field Survey and Needs Assessment, involving interviews with 207 stakeholders in 25 municipalities and household surveys with 2,534 families in IDP neighborhoods in 14 urban centers.
- Close and extensive coordination with government agency tasked with IDP assistance, the Social Solidarity Network, including cooperation on more than 20 projects
- Design, formulation and implementation of a National Micro-Credit Scheme, which has achieved "buy-in" from the Social Solidarity Network for co-financing in the amount estimated at 1,286,449 USD

Financial:

- Expenditure of 3,828,415 USD through end of September 30, 2001
- Total of obligated funds in projects (including expenditures) in the amount of 5,653,384 USD representing 91% of the funds available for projects under the currently-approved program budget

In the last quarter, project identification has slowed considerably in those departments in which a large percentage of the budget allotted for activities therein was obligated early on in the program, namely Putumayo, Valle del Cauca and Caquetá. Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing and value of additional funds for IDP assistance, each department is maintaining a small reserve for unforeseen or changing priorities. This situation has implied a change in focus in the field offices from project identification to inter-institutional coordination, more intensive project monitoring and technical assistance to implementing agencies. Meanwhile, field offices are also developing strategies for the second phase of project identification, especially in municipalities where IDP population has grown substantially in the last six months.

Results achieved in this quarter and cumulative indicators are provided below:

Table 1: Approved/Ongoing Projects Distributed by Area of Activity

	Income Generation	Health	Educación	Housing	Community Stabilization and Communication	<i>Total (by Department)</i>
Putumayo	8	3	7	6	5	29
Nariño	5	7	6	4	10	32
Caquetá	4	4	5	3	5	21
Valle del Cauca	10	3	4	1	10	28
Santander	10	5	4	2	5	26
Norte de Santander	10	5	4	2	5	26
Inter-regional	2	2	2	2	6	15
Total	49	30	34	18	46	177

Beneficiary Numbers and Indicators:

To date, projections made on the basis of approved and ongoing projects show that program activities will directly benefit 130,288 persons and indirectly, a further 225,530 persons. It is important to remember that these global figures do not double-count beneficiaries included under more than one project. Beneficiaries are distributed between departments in the following manner:

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Department

Department	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Valle del Cauca	8,300	52,156
Santander	11,423	33,406
Norte de Santander	37,346	63,033
Nariño	9,792	5,997
Putumayo	42,417	31,791
Caquetá	12,335	9,647
Inter-Regional ¹	8,675	29,500
Total	130,288	225,530

As beneficiary details alone do not offer a full picture of the activities carried out under project, the following list of preliminary indicators are provided to show *projected impact* under each area of activity. The method utilized for calculating these indicators is described in the corresponding footnote.

Strategic Objective & Intermediate Results²:

346,847 IDPs and other vulnerable persons assisted³

Result 1: Provided Humanitarian and Social Service Assistance (Direct Beneficiaries)

121,503 persons who receive humanitarian and social assistance⁴

Result 2: Increased Economic Opportunities

4,723 persons provided training and technical assistance

1,901 provided productive loan assistance⁵

Result 3: Broadened Political Participation

10 Local Government Plans which included IDPs in the planning process

Income Generation:

- 3,944 Beneficiaries who receive seed money or credit to generate economic opportunities
- 818,721 US dollars assigned to seed money for productive projects
- 472,898 US dollars assigned to credit for productive projects
- 4,126 Adults engaged in technical or vocational training
- 820 Adolescents engaged in technical or vocational training
- 4,723 Persons trained in entrepreneurial development and basic business skills
- 2,163 Persons provided temporary, short-term or long-term employment

² Double counting has necessarily been avoided in arriving at these figures; since many beneficiaries may receive various kinds of social assistance and/or economic assistance, the figures here count each beneficiary only once. Beneficiaries who receive both economic assistance and social benefit, will be included under economic indicators.

³ Reflects direct and indirect beneficiaries to projects, excluding beneficiaries who are neither vulnerable nor displaced, such as medical workers, teachers, local authorities, etc.

⁴ The calculation used to arrive at this figure has been modified since the last report, in response to a discussion held with USAID regarding the indicator definition. While persons receiving economic reintegration assistance were included in the last report, they have been deducted in this report.

⁵ These are direct beneficiaries who receive loan assistance in the form of credit for productive enterprises; under income generation a broader criteria is used to include persons who receive either credit or seed money (donation) for productive projects.

Health

- 130 Institutions providing health services strengthened
- 26,853 Persons provided medical attention (preventive or treatment)
- 21,833 Persons impacted by activities aiming to improve psychosocial welfare
- 1,272 Medical workers, both professional and promoters, trained in health-related issues
- 10,640 Households engaged in awareness-raising activities regarding hygiene, nutrition, family violence, sexual education, etc.
- 2,283 Household provided improved water and/or sanitation solutions

Education

- 2,423 Square Meters of New or Improved Construction in Schools
- 129 Educational institutions strengthened
- 1,021 Infants participating in educational and child-care programs
- 8,028 Children supported in academic and educational programs or direct beneficiaries of improved conditions in schools (provision of school supplies, uniforms, texts, increased access in schools, infrastructure improvements, equipment)
- 6,707 Children and Adolescents engaged in extracurricular activities in the areas of informal education, sports, culture, community organization and recreation
- 669 Teachers or educational workers trained in educational and psychosocial issues
- 690 Adults engaged in adult education and literacy courses

Community Organization/Stabilization

- 222 Municipal and Departmental Committees strengthened through contingency planning, project formulation, etc.
- 70 Institutions strengthened in their capacity to respond to the needs of displaced populations
- 374 Families supported in agricultural activities
- 226 Community Organization and leadership workshops

Peace Promotion and Social Communication

- More than 90,000 persons receiving messages related to the rights and responsibilities of displaced persons (through large-scale communication campaigns)

Housing

- 1,052 Families receive support in the design and presentation of housing plans for subsidies
- 1,152 Families benefit from a housing solution, co-financed by the program⁶
- 4,559 Persons are provided temporary or transitional shelter upon displacement

II. COMPONENT STRATEGIES

As outlined in earlier quarterly reports, the Post-Emergency Program develops activities under six broad categories, namely: Income Generation, Health, Education, Community Organization & Stabilization, Peace Promotion & Social Communication and Housing. Although the field-based approach of the Program suggests flexibility and responsiveness to local conditions, the Program introduced general objectives, procedures and other implementation guidelines for each component, updated in subsequent reports according to feedback from the field and the results of the Field Survey and Needs Assessment. In this report, two or three case studies were selected under each component for reporting purposes to demonstrate how these strategies play out in the field and what lessons learned can be gained from experiences obtained in each department.

Income Generation

General Strategy & Interdepartmental Programs:

The income generation component in the Post-Emergency Program is a two-prong strategy that aims to either support micro-business development or increase access to the labor market, depending on the profile of the beneficiary and prevailing market conditions.

Under business development, IOM adopted a flexible approach during the pilot phase as a means of developing guidelines for the design of a national scheme for micro-credit. During this period, the program worked with already established grassroots organizations on projects involving training, technical assistance, donation of start-up equipment and capital, as well as revolving credit in different combinations, according to the needs of the project. One of the projects developed prior to the implementation of the national credit scheme is the Lumber Workshop “La Semilla” project in Santander, discussed below. The first project developed under the national credit scheme was in the department of Putumayo; some early lessons learned are outlined below also.

As a means of supporting non-entrepreneurs to access regular employment, the program has focused on skill-building and vocational training in all six departments. To this end, an agreement was signed with the National Institute of Training (SENA) to provide certified technical training to IDPs throughout the Program’s AOR. Another important agreement is in advanced stages of negotiation with RSS for the implementation of on-site training program, called “Empleo a su Alcance” with existing employers in major cities of 5 departments.

Case Study 1: Micro-Credit Scheme in Putumayo

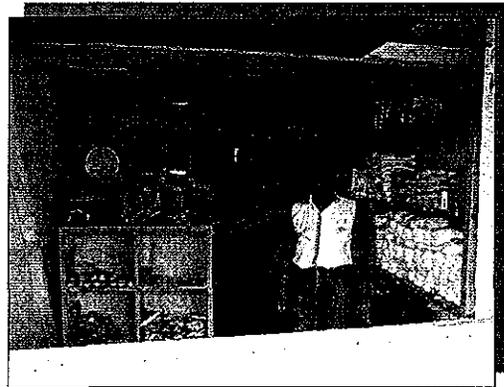
This project was the first to be approved under the Post-Emergency Program and was intended to provide early lessons learned for the design of the national micro-credit scheme now in effect in all six departments. The project, ultimately aimed at the reduction of poverty for IDP households in four municipalities of Putumayo, is comprised by four stages: Psychosocial Assistance, Project

⁶ These numbers do not coincide since in some cases IOM’s intervention was limited to support the design and formulation process; in other cases, housing projects had been designed, formulated and approved but the municipality lacked financial resources to implement the projects. In the latter situation, IOM obligated financial support to the project, but did not support formulation.

Formulation, Business Development and Marketing Chains. The project is implemented by a local NGO called CONFAMILIAR with intensive technical assistance provided by IOM consultants and staff, as well as by field-based staff of the Social Solidarity Network.

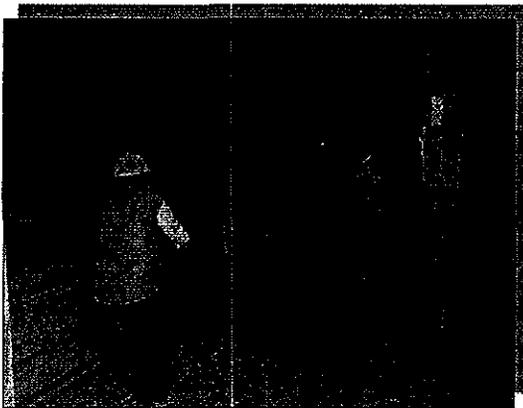
Early lessons learned demonstrate some of the specific challenges related to micro-loan projects with IDPs. For example, although associative businesses allow for a higher per-business investment and are often recommended for micro-loan projects, these have proven difficult with displaced beneficiaries who share little with other beneficiaries – aside from their displacement condition – and do not demonstrate the kind of solidarity necessary for group businesses or funds to function. In light of this situation, a larger number of individual projects have been approved than originally programmed and the program is seeking alternatives to increase the feasibility of each project and cooperation among beneficiaries. The Putumayo project has also demonstrated how the Departmental and Municipal Committees of Assistance to IDPs can rally around a project to improve its chances of success through important financial and in-kind contributions. Interinstitutional coordination in Putumayo has led to following contributions:

- ✓ RSS has approved counterpart funds in the amount of 128,645 USD for seed money
- ✓ UNHCR provided support in the project formulation and psychosocial assistance components through a sub-contract to a local NGO, CEDAVIDA, valued in 49,884 USD
- ✓ Corpoamazonia and the Municipal Technical Assistance Units (UMATA) are providing technical training and accompaniment
- ✓ Red Cross France is providing psychosocial assistance
- ✓ The Mayors' Offices have legalized an exemption from local taxes for the new businesses, valid through the end of the year with possibilities of an extension



Micro-credit beneficiary in Mocoa

Case Study 2: Lumber & Woodworking Shop "La Semilla" in Floridablanca, Santander



Lumber and Woodworking Shop in Santander

In the Municipality of Floridablanca there are 632 families displaced by violence, 42 of these families are located in the settlement of La Semilla, originating from rural areas of San Rafael, Puerto Wilches and Sabana Torres. Through the strengthening of a community process, the Association of Displaced Persons from Floridablanca (Asociación de Desplazados de Floridablanca –ASODEFLOR) was created.

In the same manner as in the majority of displacement cases, these families are facing difficulties in achieving economic reintegration. ASODEFLOR requested the assistance of IOM to establish a small wood-working & lumber factory.

Provided with said assistance, the group created the Associative Working Enterprise with the participation of fifteen heads of household, which has been an successful economic initiative for two reasons: first, the group had ample previous experience in activities related woodworking, and second, their was a high unmet demand for production in the region.

The project includes components of technical assistance, on-site training, business assistance and the marketing of wood products. The rent and rehabilitation of a workshop, the purchase of machines and working capital were necessary also for the development of this productive unit.

The evaluation of results is successful: the first stock of production was entirely sold and at this moment the factory is kept at full capacity filling customer orders. In addition to the economic results, the process of creating this business has contributed to individual and group recovery of self-esteem, improved communal relations and enhanced participation in community organization.

Health

General Strategy & Interdepartmental Programs:

A guideline followed under all activities in health carried out by the Post-Emergency Program (including those for which an NGO serves as implementing agency) is to link activities to national and local policies and strategy, thereby promoting the quality and sustainability of each intervention. Financial resources are placed carefully to either complement funds made available under Law 387 through the FOSYGA system or to increase access to health services to persons within IOM's target group who are not covered by Law 387. This policy implied the need for a national agreement with the Ministry of Health signed earlier this year, but also for extensive coordination with local offices of health in each department.

Given the magnitude of the IDP population in the Program's AOR and the widening gap between demand for health services and the corresponding supply, the Program has focused on preventive health (early detection, vaccination, hygiene, health education, etc.) as well as on interventions that strengthen the regular health system to respond to IDP needs, such as provision of equipment and supplies for selected health facilities. A program model designed to help close the gap between health demand and supply implemented in Nariño is discussed below.

Regarding psychosocial health, the program has noted two tendencies that have shaped its policies in this regard. First, there is a large number of governmental and non-governmental programs developed in this area, but the lack of coordination between these programs has resulted in duplication of beneficiaries alongside gaps in beneficiary assistance. Second, psychosocial assistance provided without a more concrete parallel intervention is not attractive to most beneficiaries and considered by many of them to be a waste of time. To address the first problem, IOM worked with RSS and the Fundación Dos Mundos to develop institutional Action Plans in each department during the last quarter. IOM's psychosocial programs include a strong institutional coordination component, led alternately by ICBF, the Secretary of Health or a well-respected NGO. In response to the second tendency noted, IOM has incorporated psychosocial assistance into other projects that provide more concrete benefits to participants alongside the therapeutic benefits of psychosocial assistance; a model of this type of combination project is discussed below also.

Case Study 1: Outreach Programs in Health – Nariño

One of the types of project developed in several departments under the Health component is a program recommended by the Ministry of Health called "salud extramural" or outreach health activities. Extension programs are useful under several circumstances; for example, when rural populations move into cities and face dramatic changes in sanitary and nutrition conditions and must learn new health habits or when groups of people are not accustomed to recurring to professional medical assistance or face discrimination at official facilities or in those cases where these facilities are unable to respond to a new volume of patients and seek to filter minor cases from more pressing medical problems. Many of these conditions apply to IDP groups residing in Nariño and extension programs are approved for three municipalities: Pasto, Taminango and Ipiales. These projects are coordinated with the Ministry of Health in Bogotá, the respective local offices of health, the Colombian Red Cross (Pasto only) and local hospitals (Taminango and Ipiales). The project in the

most advanced stage of implementation is the one managed by the Colombian Red Cross in Pasto, in which a team of nurses, dentists and doctors visit IDP neighborhoods (though household visits are not restricted to IDP families to review nutrition, hygiene and other health practices, provide on-site education and detect more serious problems that require a visit to a medical facility. The team also refers any cases of psychological or social problems to the IOM-sponsored psychosocial team, "Construyendo Caminos." The approach employed by this project for IDP health has generated much interest and several universities have visited the project and requested information.

Case Study 2: Legal and Psychosocial Support in Cali, Valle del Cauca

This project aims to provide simultaneously both legal and psychosocial assistance to IDPs and members of the receptor community of the Aguablanca District in Cali. To do so, the first step was to identify and analyze the psychosocial profile of the affected population. The project attempts to give support to individuals and groups who have not come to terms with their new surroundings and conditions, through an inter-sector and inter-institutional coordination approach. To obtain the goal of improved mental health among beneficiaries, a strategy was designed to intervene so as to reduce risk factors that currently contribute to the psychosocial trauma of the displaced families, including: family abuse, drug-use and alcoholism.



Legal Assistance to IDPs in Cali

Objectives:

1. Build capacities in IDPs to achieve justice and to exercise their social rights
2. Address and diminish of the psychosocial impact, suffered by the victims during the forced displacement process.
3. Improvement of the capabilities of the recipient community to identify and attend to IDPs in the reintegration process with emphasis on legal issues, as well as on social and mental health.
4. Generate and systematize information on the characteristics and basic needs of the displaced population.
5. Contribute to the development of the National Plan for the Integrated Health Assistance for the displaced population in Colombia through a pilot experience.



IDP Family in AguaBlanca District of Cali

Main Activities:

- ❑ Identification and training of the support group: 2 professionals (lawyer, psychiatrist) and 11 community promoters.
- ❑ Design of information and evaluation system (12 data cards).
- ❑ Identification of the beneficiary families, household visits and needs assessment (124 families at present)
- ❑ Legal and psychosocial assistance: family-based and/or individual, related to documentation issues (civilian registration, identification papers), peaceful conflict resolution, analysis forced displacement and its impact on family, social and labor relationships

- ❑ Awareness-raising and training of leaders and public officials (including education workers, NGOs, grassroots groups, churches, and workers in health and justice).
- ❑ Follow-up visits to beneficiary families
- ❑ Data analysis and dissemination to institutions and recipient communities. The analysis was based on information gathered in the data-cards: demographic information, main places of origin, displacement periods, duration of residence, vulnerability, documentation, income, employment, health and education.

Results:

- ❑ The project was started with 100 families and was later extended to include 150. 124 families have been identified and assisted (83%).
- ❑ The survey indicated that 25% of the people were not registered. With this project 40% have been registered and the others are in the process of registry.
- ❑ 12% (33) of the people over 18 years old (280) did not have personal documents. Currently, with the support and the different actions performed by the project, 13 of them received their identification card, and 20 more are being processed.
- ❑ 100 community agents have been trained to provide orientation to displaced families. This has strengthened the existing mechanisms for families to receive public services, including health, education, support in adapting to city life and access to government assistance programs.
- ❑ Currently, an information system is available. It has been tested and standardized, and it is used to design interventions and carry out evaluations.
- ❑ A model of assistance for displaced populations has been made available. The model is focused on civil and human rights issues and on the incorporation of IDPs into family, social and economic protection networks.
- ❑ The awareness of public and private leaders in the area has been raised regarding the problems generated by forced displacement, such as living standards, basic unsatisfied needs, and the way in which institutions can provide integrated and timely assistance.

Education

General Strategy & Interdepartmental Programs:

The education component was designed to be a comprehensive area of activity, including projects inside and outside of a formal school setting and for all age groups. The activities implemented in this component can be classified under the following objectives:

- ❖ Increase the quantity and quality of existing educational opportunities for children; this has involved improvements and extensions to infrastructure, use of educational facilities in after-school and weekend schedules, training of teachers and promoters and provision of uniforms, school supplies and texts
- ❖ Promote special programs for displaced children and youths to facilitate integration into school; focuses on academic leveling (accelerated education).
- ❖ Provide educational and recreational opportunities to youths; this strategic line recognizes that many adolescents will not return to a formal school setting. Activities under this line include vocational training courses for young people, informal educational activities such as a farm-school in Caquetá and recreational activities with youths through institutional or non-institutional youth clubs.
- ❖ Foster change in educational policy at the school, local and national level to incorporate IDP issues; in this regard, the program is working with Ministry of Education, the Defensoría del Pueblo, the Colombian Welfare Institute and the Presidential Program "Haz Paz" in Bogotá, as well as with Local Offices of Education, school boards and NGOs to ensure that educational programs incorporate the following: family welfare education, non-violence, special care for infants and non-discrimination toward IDPs.

- ❖ Generate and disseminate information on the incidence and conditions of displacement; IOM is working with the Javeriana University on a “state of the art” research project on displacement, as well as with the Association of Universities (ASCUN) in a series of projects to raise awareness and commitment in Colombia’s academia regarding displacement. Likewise, the upcoming publication of IOM’s Field Survey and Needs Assessment will contribute quantitative data to the current discussion on IDPs.

Case Study 1: Literacy Training for Adults – Caquetá

This project is implemented by the Institute of Education and Peace Pedagogy, utilizing literacy-training procedures that have been applied with other beneficiary groups with similar characteristics to the displaced population in Colombia. It is considered important that both the visual material used and the literacy promoters be appropriate to the culture of the proposed students. For this reason, the project contracted high-school graduates from the IDP group to adapt visual aides and reading material to local circumstances and also hired IDPs as literacy promoters, resulting in the provision of part-time or temporary employment to 57 IDPs aged 17 – 35. The beneficiaries are all adults, motivated to learn to become literate and capable of basic math operations by their economic conditions and the requirements of urban employment opportunities. Four-hundred beneficiaries will be covered by the project, of which approximately 320 are IDPs.

Case Study 2: Improving Health Conditions by Knowing Rights and Learning Obligations – Cúcuta, Norte de Santander

For the implementation of this project, an integrated social process approach has been applied, in which individuals, families and communities comprise the focus groups. The project design conceives sexual and reproductive health as consisting not merely in the establishment of family planning programs or in the achievement of demographic goals, but aims at fostering recognition in men and women of the value of responsible and safe sexual relations.

In keeping with this comprehensive purpose, the project has educated beneficiaries of their rights and responsibilities within a framework of human rights. The project has carried out a series of workshops with both genders and applied innovative pedagogical methods. It is expected that participants will be empowered to avoid coercion and violence and reduce the risks associated with sexuality and reproduction.

According to the PROFAMILIA study on Sexual and Reproductive Health in marginal areas, the programs of health promotion and prevention for women are accessed by a negligible percentage of the population (between 4% and 5%). This figure correlates with the lack of participation: 89% of those interviewed have never been provided teaching on basic family health, 88% have never attended lectures on sexual health and 97% have not participated in lectures on sexual and reproductive rights and women displaced by the armed conflict have the highest level of ignorance of their health rights (34%)⁷.



Workshop with adolescents in sexual education and reproductive health in Cúcuta

⁷ PROFAMILIA: “Salud Sexual y Reproductiva en Zonas Marginadas –Situación de las Mujeres Desplazadas”. Bogotá, 2.001. Pgs.75 y 60.

These figures suggest an urgent need to address sexual and reproductive health, that every day is more urgent for the displaced population arriving in cities from their rural places of origin. The women's minimal educational background makes them prone to begin their sexual activity at an earlier age, which is associated with high risks. "Women displaced by the armed conflict represent the group in which the lowest percentage of women started using birth control prior to having children and the highest percentage of women starting to use birth-control after their fourth child..."⁸, according to the PROFAMILIA study.

Within the group of adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19, the mentioned study points out that "... around 60% are not using contraceptives, while 81% of the sexually active young women in this age group do not use any kind of protection... 8% of the women interviewed were pregnant at the time of the interview. Among the currently pregnant women, just over one-quarter wanted to be pregnant at that moment, one-third would have liked to wait some time and 2 out of 5 did not want the pregnancy"⁹.

Although PROFAMILIA considers the above figures to be roughly representative of the City of Cúcuta, of the 200 visits made to neighborhoods where displaced and receptor populations are settled, 43 women were found pregnant in the last trimester, representing 21.5% of the women in the visited households.

The majority of this project's activities was carried out through large-scale community events (with the exception of the psychosocial component), which permitted an impact in many schools located in the marginal neighborhoods of Cúcuta with high indexes of displacement (El Paraiso, El Desierto, Nuevo Horizonte, Camilo Daza, Toledo Plata, Esperanza, Las Coralinas, Carlos Ramírez, Buenos Aires, Belisario, La Libertad, Ospina Pérez, and Navarro Wolf). However, since its purpose was educational and is therefore only measurable in the medium and long-term, it is not possible to provide impact assessment other than indicated by assistance and participation in the different events, which exceeded the established goal of 4,290 people.

In spite of the difficulty in presenting figures, IOM expects the project will result in a reduction in the number of unwanted pregnancies, abortions, a reduction in sexual abuse, child abuse, family violence, prostitution, drug abuse and sexually-transmitted diseases. The project hopes also to produce qualitative improvements in relationships between couples, increased gender equality, respect for choice and sexual orientation of men and women, and an increase in the attention given by the state to sexual and reproductive health.

The following section outlines achievements and results of the project:

- ❑ Increased participation and integration of students from children and students to their educational establishment.
- ❑ Awareness raised among teachers, teaching staff and school directors regarding their duty to teach and inform adolescents about the need and importance of a healthy and safe approach to sexual relations.
- ❑ The integration of the student population to the internal and external activities of their school.
- ❑ Participation of four schools supported under the IOM-PROFAMILIA project in an international event held in the city of Cúcuta - October 5/01.
- ❑ The consolidation of three support-groups tasked with "multiplying" lessons within their communities.
- ❑ Increased access to information on the role of the entities that provide services in sexual and reproductive health like PROFAMILIA, and an increase in the demand for services from this institution by IDP beneficiaries.

⁸ Op. Cit. Pgs.62.

⁹ Ibidem. Pgs. 60 y 49

With the participation of community leaders and school counselors, the 125 most critical cases were identified (family violence, child abuse, drug abuse, crime, prostitution and sexual abuse) in the visited communities, and the consultations were directed to them as shown in the following table:

REASON FOR CONSULTATION	PEOPLE ATTENDED	OCCURENCE
Incomplete Mourning	23	A problem that especially affects the adult population.
Family Violence	53	A problem that principally affects women and children, it involves the whole family group.
Low Self-esteem	34	A problem seen in consultation mainly among the female population.
Severe Emotional Disturbance: <input type="checkbox"/> Intolerance <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Timidity <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide Attempts <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of self-confidence	15	Problems which principally affect the adolescent population. (one suicide case) In Gender relationships, inequality between men and women prevails; acts of family violence are more often perpetrated by men than by women.

This project is one of the projects with greatest impact-benefit for a wide sector of the displaced and receptor population in the city of Cúcuta, due to its coverage and content.

Keeping in mind that this city has the highest number of reported AIDS cases in Colombia, this is an urgent call on the urgency of increasing and extending the programs on sexual and reproductive health.

Community Organization and Stabilization

General Strategy:

This is a broad category of activities which is best understood when broken down into two sub-components. On the one hand, activities under this strategic line aim to strengthen the capacity of community groups and local organizations to better respond to the needs of displaced persons. On the other hand, community stabilization efforts include activities with groups and communities who face a high risk of future displacement. In the latter case, projects have been developed to address those factors, not directly related to the conflict, that contribute to the risk of displacement. A case study is provided for each of these sub-components.

Case Study 1: Agricultural Activities in Fumigated Areas of Valle del Guaméz (Community Stabilization)

The Valle del Guaméz, alongside the municipality of Leguízamo in the eastern part of Putumayo, was the most heavily-affected region by the fumigation carried out earlier this year. As the PLANTE projects suffered some setbacks in providing alternative development benefits to families that signed the Voluntary Pacts and misinformation exacerbated the situation, tensions rose in the area. IOM consulted with team members of USAID's IDP and AD programming, as well as with PLANTE staff in Putumayo, to propose agricultural projects that would benefit IDPs, build-up the municipal capacity to attend to IDPs in a sustainable manner and simultaneously promote fast-start agricultural recovery for families who had lost licit crops to fumigation. Three projects were developed and approved: two of these work with the Municipal Technical Assistance Units (UMATA, for its

Spanish initials) and local agricultural schools; the third project works directly with the UMATA of Orito to set-up an in-kind revolving fund for agricultural products that will provide basic seeds and animals to promote recovery in beneficiary families. The project to strengthen the Agricultural School of Orito is described in greater detail below.

The project, designed in conjunction with the Municipality of Orito, the Social Solidarity Network and teachers at the Agricultural School, is engaged in the following:

Within the school:

- ✓ Improved teaching through provision of tools and products necessary for practical courses in agriculture and animal breeding
- ✓ Spaces opened for IDP students and first-year fees covered by a scholarship fund
- ✓ Income-generation programs for the school based on production of agricultural, dairy and other animal products to guarantee sustainability of school activities



High school students from agricultural school in Bajo Putumayo help with construction during recess

In nearby villages affected by fumigation:

- ✓ On-site training provided by teachers and students with advanced-standing in nearby villages
- ✓ 60 families participate in technical and business training and provided with start-up products (seeds and animals) as part of a revolving in-kind credit fund for agricultural recovery

Case Study 2: Strengthening Community Organization with IDPs in Caquetá

This project represents a continuing relationship with the Association of Displaced Persons of Caquetá, an organization that is comprised by 850 families, concentrated heavily in the capital city of Florencia. Since its inception in 1999, the association has served to liaison with assistance programs and entities, particularly the Social Solidarity Network. The Post-Emergency Program approved the provision of basic equipment and computer training to ASDECA as a pilot project earlier this year and has since assigned a Sociology intern from the National University to provide assistance in project formulation and participation mechanisms. In the next quarter, IOM is likely to approve a project submitted by ASDECA for leadership training and social communication.

However, the intervention with the largest impact in Florencia has been the decision by the IOM team and several counterparts (namely, those working with micro-credit, adult education and the local Colombian Welfare Institute team) to incorporate the association actively in the design, formulation and supervision of projects. Careful to avoid distorting local leadership patterns or internal corruption, these projects have provided ASDECA with the tools to promote new projects among the beneficiary group and apply criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, though the association is in no case tasked with beneficiary selection. This decision implies some risk, but has proven successful so far in breaking down a cycle of low participation and lack of beneficiary ownership in assistance projects.

Case Study 3: Logistic support to the Municipal Committee for the Integral Attention to the Displaced Population of the Buenaventura Municipality. (VA-012 y VA-013).



Photo (right): Displaced population in Buenaventura

Objectives:

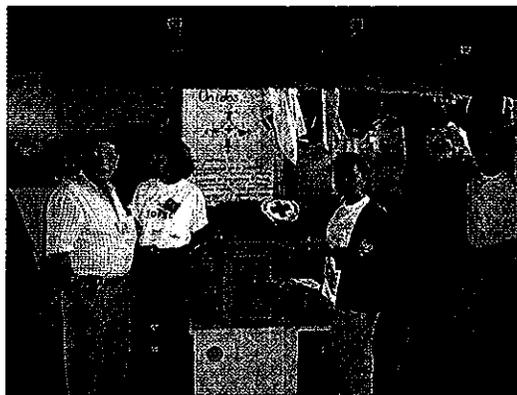
1. To support the strengthening of the Municipal Committee for IDP Assistance in Buenaventura
2. To improve the assistance provided to the displaced population in terms of orientation, information and registry.

Main activities:

- ❑ Training in receiving and recording declarations from displaced families
- ❑ Registration in the Standardized Registry System (Sistema Unico de Registro).
- ❑ Orientation and access to health and education services.
- ❑ Humanitarian assistance for IDPs (by RSS)
- ❑ Assistance in the reintegration process to displaced families from Naya.
- ❑ Follow-up with displaced families settled in the outskirts of Buenaventura.

Results:

- ❑ Faced with the crisis brought on by massive displacements of more than 2000 people from the Naya region, the Personería, the Red Cross and the Social Solidarity Network provided to these displaced families through the project.
- ❑ With the available equipment and elements, the personería completed pending registries for the displaced people of Buenaventura.
- ❑ The Social Solidarity Network organized the Unit for Assistance and Orientation (UAO) for the displaced population. This unit allowed the centralization of guidelines and information for IDPs in one place, thereby facilitating access.
- ❑ An attention model has been developed for dealing with massive displacements and the inter-institutional coordination attendance for a prompt assisted return



Provision of equipment to Assistance and Orientation Unit in Buenaventura

Peace Promotion & Social Communication

General Strategy & Interdepartmental Programs:

Case Study 1: Popular Research Project with Colombians Repatriated from Ecuador – Nariño, Ecuador

Earlier this year IOM reported the repatriation of 8 families who were refugees in Ecuador, originally displaced from Putumayo. It is not surprising that these families demonstrate a higher degree of vulnerability than many other IDPs in Pasto for two reasons. First, the period of time in Ecuador was longer than one year in which their economic status was deplorable and second, the fact that these families did not return to Colombia immediately after displacement on their own accord suggests that they lack a family network to support them in their country. Indeed, these families were provided with emergency assistance for the stipulated 3 month period and then found themselves homeless, jobless and, according to the Colombian Red Cross, in a particularly bad state of health. Moreover, these families were not readily accepted by IDP families and formed a separate organization to represent their interests in Pasto.

While IOM works closely with this group to identify a longer-term productive project, the Post-Emergency Program and the organization of repatriated persons to Nariño (Asociación de Trabajadores para una Nueva Colombia) developed a communication program aimed at strengthening the organization, improving relations with the receptor community and contributing in a meaningful way to the GOC and international community's understanding of the situation faced by refugees and repatriated persons. Four of the eight heads of family sought to work as short-term promoters with the Office of the People's Defendant (Defensoría del Pueblo) Social Solidarity Network, Municipal Office of the Public Ministry and the Local Office of Health (psychosocial program, "Construyendo Caminos"). The other four are working with a Sociologist from the University of Nariño on an Action-Research project regarding the situation of refugees in Ecuador and the conditions encountered upon return to Colombia. The project has received a good deal of support from the Social Solidarity Network and UNHCR, which has expressed an interest in publishing the results of this "popular study" upon completion.

Case Study 2: Information and Awareness Campaign on Forced Displacement – Defensoría del Pueblo

Most of the displaced population face profound loneliness and isolation when confronted with an abrupt, generally violent expulsion from their networks of family and community. Suddenly they are introduced into a new context and often face hostility from the receptor communities.

Furthermore, municipal and regional public officials have not been trained to handle adequately this humanitarian crisis, which further exacerbates the IDPs situation .

In this context, the project that is being developed jointly between the IOM and the Public Defender's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo) is working in seven municipalities and three departments around two issues:

1. To promote solidarity between the displaced and the receptor communities through a campaign of awareness-raising, education and communication. The objective is to show the potential of the IDPs as productive citizens and neighbors and to communicate the difficult conditions which IDPs face.
2. To generate a process of training for public officials to better assist the displaced population in the seven municipalities and three departments covered by the project, in order to guarantee quality assistance.

The project is currently advancing in the assessment of existing popular communication networks in the selected municipalities in order to develop and design a campaign strategy. It is hoped that by the end of the project, a communication strategy for the promotion of solidarity and the rights of IDPs will be available for implementation throughout the country.

Housing

The Field Survey and Needs Assessment shows housing to be a top priority for IDPs in all six departments. A more telling result of the survey in this regard, however, is the relatively low number of long-term IDPs who wish to return to their places of origin and therefore are seeking a permanent housing solution. In light of the limited funds allotted to housing in IOM's program budget and as a means of leveraging funds from national entities, IOM's strategy has been one of close cooperation with RSS, the Urban Development Institute (INURBE) and the Agrarian Bank.

Specifically, IOM supported municipalities to prepare architectural designs and applications to INURBE and the Agrarian Bank for subsidized housing for IDPs. In those cases where the municipality and beneficiaries lacked funds to provide the 10% counterpart requirement, IOM also committed to providing financial assistance. To date, the Agrarian Bank has approved housing projects in Caquetá, Nariño, Santander and Valle del Cauca to benefit 218 IDP families with

subsidies valued at 429,563 USD. The remaining projects – for a further 477 families – developed with assistance from the Program were approved technically, but the Agrarian Bank claimed to lack funds to finance the subsidies during the last round of decisions. Urban housing projects, for 357 beneficiary families, were submitted to INURBE for subsidies and have also been approved technically; however final decisions will not be communicated until later this year.

III. DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARIES

As in previous reports, the following section is broken-down by field office and provides information related to the political context in each department, updated data on displacement and the conflict and basic indicators on program and budgetary implementation. Also included in this section is preliminary evaluation and impact assessment on projects that are in advanced stages of implementation or were completed during the reporting period. As mentioned in the Executive Summary, the Program is developing a more complex set of indicators for all projects to be complemented by qualitative evaluation procedures described under the Departmental Summaries.

Putumayo

A very high percentage of the funds allotted to Putumayo under the currently approved budget for the Program were obligated earlier this year; for this reason, project identification slowed significantly during the last three months. Putumayo is holding a small reserve for new and unforeseen priorities, as well as for several projects which are in advanced stages of negotiation, including housing support in Mocoa and agricultural activities in Leguízamo. To date, 29 projects are approved in Putumayo representing an obligation in funds of 968,592 USD and a total amount of 1,447,867 USD in total project costs, including counterpart funds.

Context

The incidence of armed combat between paramilitaries and guerrilla, skirmishes between FARC forces and the GOC military, gross violations of human rights of local civilians and forced displacement in Putumayo shows no signs of abatement in the last three months.

The dominant cause of violence in the department appears to be the contest between paramilitaries and FARC guerrilla in the Valle del Guaméz region in the southwestern section along the border with Putumayo and Nariño. For example, in the last months, the paramilitaries have strengthened their hold on the municipal capital of Orito. The guerrilla has maintained constant pressure from the countryside and engaged in acts of sabotage, such as the explosion of petroleum pipes. The civilian population has seen itself affected not only by the increased militarization of daily life, but also in a notable decrease in public services. Both garbage collection services and distribution of drinking water have been held up in these months on account of guerrilla activities.

Military interdiction in coca-producing areas has also been a factor in the conflict here. In the month of August, the armed forces entered a southern municipality of Puerto Asís, Teteye, in an operation titled: Apocalypse. Three hundred persons were displaced in a relatively short period of time, most of whom did not return until the following month. FARC units and the armed forces have clashed in several instances; in September, combat between the two groups along the road between Puerto Asís and Mocoa led to the closing of this route and individual displacements from Villa Garzón and Puerto Caicedo¹⁰ to Mocoa.

The civilian population has been target of a number of paramilitary and FARC operations in the municipalities of Orito, Puerto Asís, Puerto Caicedo, Villagarzón and Mocoa. Victims of selective killings include not only peasants, but also governmental authorities and representatives of NGOs working with Plan Colombia financing for alternative development. It is worth noting specifically

¹⁰ Puerto Caicedo displacements not confirmed as communications with this department are virtually null due to extreme control over information exerted by the FARC.

the assassinations of a municipal promoter from Orito, two NGO workers with Fundaempresa and Fundación Restrepo Barco in Puerto Asís and Villagarzón respectively (both organizations are sub-contracted through Plan Colombia funds) and peasant leaders from Puerto Caicedo and Villa Garzón. Six rural promoters from Fundaempresa were kidnapped; according to some sources, they are suspected by the guerrilla as informants to the military for Operation Apocalypse, mentioned above. In another case, the paramilitaries have issued threats to IDPs in Mocoa and Villagarzón, leading directly to a secondary displacement of these persons to other municipalities or departments.

These violent actions are reflected in the figures on displacement in the department; official Social Solidarity Network figures are included in the table below:

Municipality	Families through June 31	Families through September 30	Persons through June 31	Persons through September 30	Increase
Mocoa	464	584	2345	2917	19.6%
San Miguel	8	14	45	42	42.8%
Santiago	3	4	10	16	25%
Colón	23	42	99	173	42%
Sibundoy	68	99	345	463	25.4%
San Francisco	29	34	130	144	9.7%
Puerto Leguizamo	48	58	283	350	19.1%
Villagarzón	20	25	110	138	20.2%
Puerto Caicedo	3	2	17	12	50%
Valle del Guamuez	51	58	243	284	14.4%
Puerto Asís	51	116	262	565	53.6%
Orito	56	77	324	428	24.2%
TOTAL	824	1123	4213	5532	28.8%

It is important to note that the numbers of IDPs in Puerto Asís continue to rise, while in percentage terms the number of IDPs in Mocoa has diminished slightly. This is a likely result of two trends. First, the highest percentage of displacement in the department originates in municipalities of Bajo Putumayo which are closer to Puerto Asís. Second, Mocoa is becoming a less attractive resettlement option for IDPs on account of rumors of increasing presence of paramilitaries, direct threats to IDPs and the perception that assistance is no longer available to IDPs in Mocoa due to the high concentration of beneficiaries already present. Regarding displacement, it is also interesting that Putumayo has become increasingly a place of reception for displaced persons from southern Caquetá and, to a lesser degree, from Cauca. This is especially true for the municipal capitals of Villagarzón, Orito and Leguizamo.

In this quarter, no new displacements have been reported as being caused by fumigation, which has been halted in the department with the exception of fumigation in Piñuña Negra in Leguizamo on the 16th of July.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment:

Under **income generation**, three Putumayo-based projects are in advanced stages of development, allowing for preliminary impact assessment. Perhaps the most significant is the micro-credit scheme described in detail above (Case Studies: Income Generation). Another early income generation project is the Revolving Fund for Women project in Mocoa, implemented by the Empresa de Mujeres Capacitadas y Organizadas, EMCO. Several important lessons have been learnt during the implementation of this project: most importantly, the difficulties in developing associative businesses among persons whose relationship is not already well-established created considerable delays and inter-beneficiary conflict in the first months of implementation. These difficulties have

been overcome by ensuring more attention is paid to partner selection in projects and by providing non-stop accompaniment to incipient projects. Aside from the economic benefits incurred in these projects (it is too early to comment on financial stability) the project has shown two positive results: the first is the degree of integration obtained between IDP and receptor heads of family, and the second is the decision by the women to create an Association so as to be able to manage the revolving fund themselves and to apply credits to achieve a variety of goals, including housing improvements. The third advanced project is in Puerto Asís and aims to support the Farmer's Association of Bajo Putumayo in producing and marketing alternative, licit crops. Although it is not yet possible to determine profits gained by the association at this point in implementation, it is worth mentioning that the association's outreach and on-site training activities have motivated 6 families to join the association and assume the commitment to produce legal products only.

In **health**, four projects permit preliminary impact assessment. In psychosocial health, an important achievement was reached by Fundación Dos Mundos, ICBF and the Departmental Office of Health in resolving an institutional stalemate regarding responsibility for psychosocial health. Although some 10 organizations work in this area in Putumayo (including UNHCR, Red Cross France, CEDAVIDA, ICBF, Local Offices of Health, Local Offices of Education, Pastoral Social, Mixed Fund for Culture, among others) so limited was the coordination between them that a paradoxical result ensued: reports of psychosocial and related problems continued to increase while complaints were received from beneficiaries that psychosocial activities were repeated and superfluous. The joint ICBF-Departmental Office of Health project is the recognized leader in the area at present and the team facilitates regular meetings with other institutions to ensure complementarity between projects. In Puerto Asís, projects in health approved early in the program in the area of health (sanitary unit in San Francisco church, water-distribution truck and equipment/supplies provisions to Puerto Asís clinics) were designed primarily to increase the absorptive capacity of this municipality to attend to future displacements, given that few IDPs resided there at that early stage. These precautions were worthwhile and have proven effective in the massive displacements from Piñuña Negra (displaced families took shelter in the San Francisco church) and Teteyé (Puerto Asís clinics carried out medical brigades). Similarly, an increasing number of IDPs are seeking permanent or semi-permanent refuge in Puerto Asís in marginal neighborhoods in the city outskirts. These families have been included in the distribution route for potable water.

Nariño

In Nariño, the Post-Emergency Program is working in 9 municipalities with a total of 34 approved projects and an obligation of funds in the amount of 770,319 USD. Numbers of IDPs in this department continue to grow exponentially, testing the absorptive capacity of this department.

Context:

The rate of displacement in Nariño continues to skyrocket, demonstrating the highest rate of growth of any department in the country. In this quarter, a further 575 families have arrived in the department, according to the Social Solidarity Network registry, so that the total number of registered families in Nariño has increased from fewer than 300 families at the beginning of the year to 2,489 families at the end of September. This increase reflects not only a genuine influx of IDPs during this calendar year, but also the greater degree of attention provided by the Social Solidarity Network to this department and new staff hired to better process declarations by IDPs. Municipal Offices of the Public Ministry (Personerías) also show a significant increase in IDP population and cite a figure of 3,836 families in Nariño who have declared themselves to be IDPs. Finally, the Departmental Federation of IDP Associations estimates the number of IDPs in Nariño to be somewhat higher than either official figure at 4,119 families or 16,173 persons.

Municipalities	Social Solidarity Network		Personería		Movimondo		Federation of IDP Associations	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
1. Pasto	1,306	5,363	1,626	6,527	1,351	5,314	1,980	7,920
2. Samaniego	322	1,276	703	2,791	No	No	864	3,456
3. Taminango	308	1,146	605	2,362	No	No	624	2,496
4. Tumaco	111	522	330	1,230	No	No	215	544
5. Córdoba	100	343	157	634	379 Province Obando	1,516 Province Obando	147	590
6. Ipiales	81	348	268	857			210	857
7. Potosí	35	125	53	212			50	200
8. Contadero	4	11	4	11			No	No
9. Pupiales	4	19	4	19			4	19
10. San Lorenzo	30	95	30	95	No	No	11	31
11. Linares	54	219	54	219			no	no
12. Chachagui	14	70	2	8	No	No	14	60
13. Others	111	514	No	No	No	No	No	No
TOTAL	2,480	10,051	3,836	14,965	1,730	6,830	4,119	16,173

Similar to the reports in Putumayo, the Social Solidarity Network claims that no family registering during this period claimed fumigation to be the cause of his or her family's movement. This is the result of decreased fumigation in Putumayo, but is also considered to demonstrate that IDPs are now aware that the RSS will not provide them with certification nor will they receive benefits as IDPs if they cite fumigation as the principal factor in their displacement.

A larger percentage of the IDP population arriving to Nariño's main cities were displaced internally, i.e. from other municipalities of the department, during this period. Increasing production of coca and poppy plants has been accompanied by greater involvement of the FARC and paramilitaries in the zone and violence between the two groups is on the rise. There has been increased action also by the armed forces, primarily in interdiction efforts in coca-planting region. This type of violence is concentrated in the southwestern area of Tumaco and Barbacoas, but also visible in the northern municipality of San José de Albán. Local newspapers reported a confrontation between some 300 members of the FARC and the ELN against police agents.

To summarize, internal displacement is increasing toward Pasto from municipalities such as Tumaco, Barbacoas, Ricaute, Snadoná, Colón Genoba, Contacadero, El Tablón de Gomez, Leyva, Altaquer, el Tambo San Pablo and Sachez. From other departments, the primary point of expulsion continues to be Putumayo and to a lesser extent the departments of Choco, Caquetá and Cauca.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment:

With regard to **income generation**, there are four completed or advanced projects in Nariño. The first ongoing project is one titled Plan Padrinos in which IOM is providing technical assistance to the Federation of Association of IDPs in Nariño to foster greater institutional commitment in Pasto to support incipient IDP productive projects. To date, 56 entities are supporting IDP businesses in one way or another through this Program; it is equally important that several of these institutions are not neither public-interest NGOs nor governmental entities, but private sector companies and individuals who are supporting IDPs for the first time in Nariño. Completed projects include the Entrepreneurial Skills Training workshops carried out in Provincia de Obando, Taminango and Pasto. These workshops have had two important results: first, potential beneficiaries for the micro-credit program have had time to carefully select partners and formulate feasible projects, and second, many participants chose to organize themselves in productive associations, which later joined to create the abovementioned Federation of Associations of IDPs in Nariño. The two other projects were pilot

projects in small-business development carried out with a pre-existing organization of mostly female heads of household. Both projects provided important lessons learned for the design of the micro-credit scheme in this department, especially regarding the handling of internal conflicts in associative productive projects. Both projects continue to operate and have begun to generate profits for the members; however, it is likely that the women will apply for additional credit under the new scheme to invest in more equipment.

Under the strategic line for **health**, two projects are in advanced stages of development. The first is the Extension Health project implemented by the Colombian Red Cross in Pasto, which was described in some detail above. The second is a psychosocial project called "Construyendo Caminos" which is implemented by the Local Office of Health. The first phase of this project was approved last year as a pilot project and focused on family and individual mental health with a set group of some 100 beneficiaries. The second phase took a more institutional approach and has worked with schools, ICBF projects and productive associations in issues related to acceptance and integration of IDPs and conflict resolution. The most successful component of the project to date has been the work with schools, specifically with teachers. Teachers have evaluated the activities highly and consider themselves better endowed with tools necessary to diminish discrimination in the schoolroom.

In the area of **education**, two large-scale projects that are nearing completion are an adult technical training course for health workers and an informal education project for displaced youths. The first project is implemented by the National Institute of Education and Training in Health and will certify 20 IDPs in health areas which would provide them with access to permanent employment upon graduation. The project has proven successful according to several indicators; the first is subjective and relates to a notable increase in self-esteem among the group. They have been dutiful students and retain a B average in the courses (4.1 on Colombian grading scale) and the institutions where they have carried out their practical internships, such as the ISS, the public home for the elderly and the psychiatric hospital, have evaluated their work highly, greatly improving their chances of paid work at the end of the project. The second project works with youths to provide Ministry of Education-certified schooling alongside technical training in auto-mechanics and information technology. Due to high desertion rates from educational programs designed for at-risk youths, this projects has successfully experimented with a methodology in which the kids must present themselves at the school each day, but may choose between technical training or schooling each day. Academic schooling is individualized insofar as the young people follow their own learning pace.

Caquetá

In the department of Caquetá, 3 new projects were approved during this period for a total of 21 approved projects. IOM's obligated investment is 808,497 USD and counterpart funds comprise 50% of the total value of projects: 1,628,526 USD. A security incident earlier this quarter made IOM's involvement in one municipality, previously reported, untenable such that the Program is now operating in 5 municipalities.

Context:

Unlike the previous reporting periods, this last quarter in Caquetá has shown a notable increase in violent actions and displacement. Like Putumayo, incidents of conflict in Caquetá center around areas where coca is produced in large quantities and is fueled by the continuing contest between FARC guerrillas and paramilitaries for control over these territories. In Caquetá, PLANTE estimates that some 23,603 hectares are dedicated to coca plants, of which approximately 37% is comprised by small land-holders (3 hectares or less). Official statistics on the incidence of displacement in this department are included in the table below:

MUNICIPALITY	Families	Persons	% Families	% Persons
Florencia	1757	9156	79.29	79.99
Albania	28	111	1.26	0.97
Belén de los Andaquíes	33	174	1.49	1.52
Cartagena del Chairá	49	229	2.21	2.00
Curillo	3	20	0.14	0.17
El Doncello	19	113	0.86	0.99
El Paujil	7	52	0.32	0.45
La Montañita	6	33	0.27	0.29
Milán	1	2	0.05	0.02
Morelia	4	23	0.18	0.20
Puerto Rico	162	805	7.31	7.03
San José del Fragua	5	26	0.23	0.23
San Vicente del Caguán	26	141	1.17	1.23
Solano	3	11	0.14	0.10
Solita	3	18	0.14	0.16
Valparaiso	88	418	3.97	3.65
TOTAL	2194	11332	99.03	99.00

Paramilitary activity began in the southern region of the department, along the border with Putumayo, but appears to be moving north into the municipalities of Morelia, Montañita and Paujil toward the demilitarized zone held by the north in San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá and surrounding departments. While low-intensity combat has characterized the conflict between paramilitaries and FARC in the southern municipalities, the FARC appear to react with more strength to the perceived threat to the demilitarized zone. Even in those areas where the guerrilla hold still seems fairly secure, such as Valparaiso, Puerto Rico and Milán, the FARC has tightened the reins. For example, the FARC ordered the immediate departure of all residents in these municipalities who had or have at present any family members or friends working with the armed forces. There is a strictly-enforced curfew in these municipalities requiring everyone to be in their homes by 6:00 p.m.

In the last part of this calendar year, further displacements are expected from the southern municipalities and those bordering the FARC demilitarized zone on account of territorial disputes between armed groups. In the event of a second-round of fumigation, allegedly planned for the end of October, it is likely that the increased presence of GOC military in fumigated areas will lead to a round of guerrilla-armed forces combat.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment:

In the area of **income generation**, the most advanced project is a small-business development project that sought to improve practices of food vendors in Florencia. This project was implemented by Fundación Picachos for a beneficiary group of 200 heads of household, mostly women. The project included organizational training, technical training and provision of equipment such as gas stoves and ovens, and will be extended in the next quarter to include a revolving-credit fund for micro-loans. A concurrent evaluation of the project was carried out by project staff through one-on-one interviews with 20 beneficiaries, representing 10% of the beneficiary group.

The results of this evaluation show that 100% of those interviewed obtain sufficient income to avoid borrowing money from family or neighbors to meet necessary living expenses. Six of the twenty claim to be generating sufficient income to re-invest and grow their project. Fourteen of the twenty persons interviewed say that the training resulted in their diversifying their production to include complementary or more marketable products. In terms of market, 16 of those interviewed (80%) say that their client base has improved and in many cases includes institutional clients (public offices, for example) that guarantee a constant outlet for their production. Another important result

in terms of impact on additional beneficiaries is the claim by half of those who had previously paid employees in-kind that they now can afford a monetary payment.



Youths working in "Farm-School" in outskirts of Caquetá

A similar evaluation approach was employed to assess the impact of a completed project under **education**. This project aimed to ensure that 250 school-age children were able to enter school at the beginning of the season by providing after-school recreation through youth clubs and school supplies. IOM staff interviewed school directors, parents and children involved in the project and noted the following results. The community-based youth clubs served primarily to increase the self-esteem of the children and to motivate parents and neighbors to commit to the children's education. Perhaps the most important long-term impact of this project, as well as of a department-wide project to provide school supplies, uniforms and texts, is the legal commitment of the Municipality of Florencia to waive all matriculation fees for extremely poor and displaced children, starting in the next school season.¹¹

Valle del Cauca

In this department, 7 new projects have been approved with an corresponding obligation in funds of 483,883 USD. To date, the Program has expended USD 355,686 USD in Valle del Cauca and its total financial obligations in the department amount to 1,071,918 USD with 28 projects in implementation. The Program is most active in 12 municipalities where the incidence of displacement is highest. Among the approved projects, it is worth highlighting the project for Strengthening of the Peace Commissioners Office, a key entity in IDP assistance in this department; a project coordinated with the Red Cross Canada which will provide integrated assistance in Central Valle and the micro-credit project approved for implementation in Buenaventura.

Context:

During the July-September quarter, the number of IDPs in this department continued to rise from 22.911 to 24.071 (See Table below), showing a 5% increase. The departmental capital Cali continues is the primary point of reception for IDP families.. The events with the greatest impact on expulsion rates during this period were the Calima massacres (El Darien y Dagua).

¹¹ The issue of education costs is a source of much confusion as the Constitution of Colombia guarantees the right to free education. As schools are under-funded, however, local matriculation fees have been established and local authorities have permitted these to be charged. The Municipality of Florencia, therefore, is passing into law an agreement with schools to waive this requirement for extremely poor students (Level 1).

*TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED PEOPLE REGISTERED IN VALLE
JULY – SEPTEMBER - 2001*

SOURCE : SOCIAL SOLIDARITY NETWORK

MUNICIPALITY	Through June 30, 2001		Through September 06 , 2001	
	Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Families	Number of Persons
CALI	1.339	6.312	1.451	7.048
BUENAVENTURA	870	5.443	1.070	5.443
TULUA	918	4.047	927	4.099
BUGA	245	1.650	250	1.684
PALMIRA	317	1.262	320	1.280
SEVILLA	209	933	211	939
BUGALAGRANDE	181	792	181	795
SAN PEDRO	137	738	146	797
OTHERS	320	1.734	367	1.986
TOTAL	4.536	22.911	4.923	24.071

The warning signs for future displacement are present in the municipalities of Caicedonia and Sevilla, due to the increase in combat between armed groups for territorial control. Conflict continues in the rural areas of the municipalities of Tulua, Jamundi and Buenaventura. In the case of Buenaventura, antipersonnel mines have been planted in the urban perimeter and are cause for concern; one victim was a child.

In Valle del Cauca, the number of kidnappings also increased, including 52 cases where children were kidnapped. The post-September 11 international focus on eliminating terrorism is beginning to be felt in Valle del Cauca and authorities report heightened tension among armed actors.

On the positive side, it is important to emphasize the strengthening of the Municipal Committees for IDP Assistance, which have supported several successful return movements of IDPs to Buenaventura and then to Palmira, Pradera, Calima – El Darién and Dagua. Eleven Municipalities created Assistance Plans for IDPs, as a platform for the 2001 Departmental Action Plan.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment

Two of the six **education** projects in Valle del Cauca allow for preliminary evaluation. The project *Population Awareness-Raising Regarding the Conflict* (VA-004), works with youths (displaced from rural to urban areas) to facilitate reintegration into the cities. One of the purposes is to support youths in resisting pressures to join gangs. As a result of this project, 30 boys and girls have been registered in public schools. *Integrated Care to 80 Displaced Families* (VA – 008) is a project that works with families in civic education aiming to ensure access to their democratic rights and duties and also adapt to urban life in Cali.

Under **income generation** a project working with the *Association of Rural and Indigenous Women* (VA 001), was developed to support this group of well-organized women to increase agricultural production (chickens, ducks and pigs) was developed. The group established animal farms and received training in animal breeding. With this project, the women are able to feed their 18 families and sell the remaining products in the local market. The women have achieved food security and have established a savings plan in which families returning to their places of origin will be provided with seed money to re-establish their livelihood upon return.

With the above-mentioned project for *Integrated Care to 80 Displaced Families* (VA – 008) the program supported also activities in the areas of recycling, rural economy and environmental services. They received technical, administrative and accounting training for the 80 beneficiary families.

24 displaced families are beneficiaries of a project called *Evaluation and Feasibility of Productive Projects* for displaced population (VA 011). They received training in business, administration and marketing topics. Currently, the seed capital is being provided to help start-up the identified businesses.

With the project *Productive Development in Rural Areas* of the Caicedonia municipality (VA-018), 75 families from the 350 that will benefit during this year have begun the training process in agricultural production, crop management and food security. In addition beneficiary families received fruit trees, and seeds for garden vegetables, corn and beans.

In the area of **community organization**, 6 projects were supported, 2 of them are completed. Jointly with the Fundación Esperanza (Hope Foundation) the project *Investigation on Trafficking -- Vulnerability of Displaced Population* (VA- 007) was developed. The results of the project show the new methods of recruitment used in the prostitution network, which exploit IDPs due to their heightened vulnerability. Also the results demonstrate that African Colombians, single mothers and women with low educational backgrounds are more vulnerable than others.

In the area of **health**, 9 projects are ongoing. One of these is for the improvement of sanitary services in "La Ralladora" Shelter (VA 005) in the Municipality of Tulúa. In coordination with the Social Solidarity Network and the families that live in the shelter, 11 sanitary units and 9 shower units were installed. Also, a drainage system was reconstructed to benefit 115 families that are living in the shelter.

In a project titled *Sports, Recreation and Cultural Assistance for Displaced Families* (VA 009), coordinated with the Municipal Recreation Institute and the Cultural House, 777 children and adults affected by violence and displacement have participated in several activities. These activities aim to promote reconciliation and conflict prevention, to prevent parental and spousal abuse and to implement a cultural strategy to stabilize populations at risk of displacement.



Construction of Sanitary Units in IDP camp
"La Ralladora"

Santander and Magdalena Medio

During this quarter, 10 new projects were approved, which represent a new obligation of funds in the amount of 292,392 USD. Projects are carried out in 22 municipalities of Santander and the Magdalena Medio region and the total obligated investment in this area is 737,635 USD, of which 249,817 dollars have been expended to date. The most significant advance during this quarter is in the area of income generation, specifically the approval of two micro-credit funds in Barrancabermeja and Bucaramanga. IOM contributes some US \$110,000 to each fund.

Context:

After a the first semester of 2001 that was characterized by intense armed conflict and a non-stop paramilitary offensive in territories traditionally controlled by guerrilla forces, today in the region the majority of the people live in relative calm, though tensions still run high. During the last six months, the paramilitaries consolidated their control over the Magdalena River area. The incidence of massive displacements and collective killings has subsided, while gradual displacements and selective assassinations, including a horrific public execution carried out in Barrancabermeja¹² have increased.

The humanitarian crisis continues, however. Small villages of the mountainous area of San Lucas (San Pablo, Cantagallo, Morales and Yondo municipalities), continue to be blocked by paramilitaries, limiting the mobility and access to food supplies of the villages' residents. The situation is critical and there is a high risk of large-scale displacement from the Cimitarra River Valley region, as well as from the Micohaumado, Vallecito, San Pedro Frío and El Diamante. Apparently there was a paramilitary offensive into the Paraiso settlement during the last week of July, but neither national authorities nor international agencies have been able to verify what really happened in this case.

After the suspension of dialogue between the government and the ELN, cooperation between this guerrilla group and the FARC has increased in and around San Lucas. Specific actions include a car-bomb in the San Pablo-Canaletal route and increased presence of paramilitaries in Morales.

Today, under strict paramilitary control, the city of Barrancabermeja has recovered its "normality" in the northeastern neighborhoods. The paramilitaries have complete control over peoples' lives, regulate the municipal authorities, and charge taxes to every household. The repression of civil society is also evident. When the National and International Women's Movement for Peace, sponsored by the Popular Organization of Women (OPF), held their last large event, the paramilitaries threatened to punish any participants from the northeastern neighborhoods.

For the first time the AUC made incursions in the northern part of the department into the municipalities of Surata, Matanzas and Rionegro; in the southeastern areas of Málaga, Carcasí and El Cerrito, and in the metropolitan Bucaramanga area. Their approach upon entering was one of intimidation and they announced their arrival with *communiqués* directed to the displaced settlers of Villanazareth in Floridablanca and Guatiguara in Piedecuesta. Furthermore, they were responsible for massacres in Playón, Girón, Rionegro and Lebrija.

In the Surata municipality, the situation for the settlers of the Filo de Turbay village continues to be critical. The paramilitaries murdered the police inspector. Later, the FARC and ELN assassinated many peasants as a punishment for alleged collaboration with the military forces during the "Operación Berlín".

Forced Displacement in Magdalena Medio

In the general area of Magdalena Medio, the reception rates have decreased recently. According to the RSS, 4,809 persons were registered with this state agency in the last year and only 721 in the last quarter, roughly 15% of the annual total. The principal receptor municipalities in this quarter continue to be: Barancabermeja with 41.3% (298 people), San Pablo 23.2.3% (167 people), Santa Rosa del Sur 19.4% (140 people) and Regidor with 5.7% (41 people).

¹² In Barrancabermeja, three recognized leaders of the community, including a teacher, were kidnapped from their homes, paraded through the neighborhood and killed in a public park in the evening.

Data on Internal Displacement in Magdalena Medio
Source: Social Solidarity Network

Depts.	Municipalities	RECEPTION					EXPULSION				
		Jan/Jun	Quarterly	Quarterly %	Total 2001	% Total 2001	Jan/Jun	Quarterly	% Quarterly	Total 2001	% Total 2001
Santander	B/bermeja	1979	298	83.5	2277	47.3	246	144	19.9	390	10.3
	Cimitarra	0	29	8.1	29	0.6	78	30	4.2	108	1.0
	Puerto Wilches	41	0	0.0	41	0.9	40	5	0.7	45	0.0
	Puerto Parra	0	2	0.6	2	0.0	10	2	0.3	12	0.1
	Sabana de Torres	3	11	3.1	14	0.3	3	11	1.5	14	0.4
	Total	2023	340	95.2	2363	49.1	377	192	26.6	569	11.8
Cesar Antioquia	Rio de Oro	0	5	1.4	5	0.1	0	13	1.8	13	0.2
	San Alberto	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	11	0.0
	Gonzalez	10	0	0.0	10	0.2	7	0	0.0	7	0.0
	Aguachica	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	27	3.7	27	0.0
	Total	10	5	1.4	15	0.3	18	40	5.5	58	0.2
	Yondo	78	15	4.2	93	1.9	456	48	6.6	504	0.5
	Remedios	90	0	0.0	90	1.9	83	52	7.2	135	0.0
	Puerto Berrio	10	4	1.1	14	0.3	7	12	1.7	19	0.1
	Puerto Nare	667	0	0.0	667	13.9	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	845	19	5.3	864	18.0	546	112	15.5	658	0.7	
Bolívar	San Pablo	1003	167	46.8	1170	24.3	466	176	24.4	642	5.8
	Simití	3	0	0.0	3	0.1	82	50	6.9	132	0.0
	Cantagallo	66	0	0.0	66	1.4	590	73	10.1	663	0.0
	Santa Rosa	138	140	39.2	278	5.8	52	55	7.6	107	4.9
	Morales	0	9	2.5	9	0.2	10	4	0.6	14	0.3
	Rio Viejo	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6	0.8	10	0.0
	Arenal	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7	1.0	9	0.0
	Regidor	0	41	11.5	41	0.9	16	7	1.0	23	1.4
	Total	1210	357	100.0	1567	32.6	1222	378	52.4	1600	12.4
Total		4088	721		4809	100.0	2163	722	100.0	2885	25.0

With regard to the places of expulsion of displaced population, San Pablo expels 24.4% (176 people), Barrancabermeja 19.9% (144 people), Cantagallo, Santa Rosa del Sur, Remedios and Simití 10.1% (73 people), 7.6% (55 people), 7.2% (52 people) and 6.6% (50 people) respectively.

Since the occurrence of earlier massive displacements, many people still live in provisional shelters: Puerto Nare 657 people (176 families) from the San Luis settlement; Barrancabermeja 70 families in Ciénaga del Opón (37 still live in the Antigua Normal shelter), 10 families from the San Lorenzo (Cantagallo) village and 70 people (12 families) in San Pablo, Villanueva.

Displacement Situation in the Andean Region of Santander

In the department of Santander, however, the pace of reception of IDP groups continues to rise. According to RSS, the department is the principle receptor for the northeastern part of the country.

The RSS office in Santander has registered 12,566 new IDPs during the January-September period. 1,645 cases were accepted between July, August and September.

*Displaced Population. Santander, Receptor and high rates of expulsion Municipalities.
Third quarterly –2001
Source : Bucaramanga Territorial Unit- Social Solidarity Net. Unique Register*

MUNICIPALITIES	Reception					Expulsion				
	Jan-Jul	Jul-Aug-Sep	% Jul-Aug-Sep	Total 2001	% Total 2001	Jan-Jul	Jul-Aug-Sep	% Jul-Aug-Sep	Total 2001	% Total 2001
BARBOSA	212	47	2.9	259	2.1	12	0	0.0	12	0.2
EL PLAYON	16	4	0.2	20	0.2	228	34	4.2	262	3.3
MALAGA	22	4	0.2	26	0.2	198	9	1.2	207	2.6
MATANZA	48	0	0.0	48	0.4	142	9	1.2	151	1.9
LEBRIJA	234	1	0.1	235	1.9	198	17	2.1	215	2.7
BETULIA	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	0	0.0	54	0.7
SAN GIL	44	8	0.5	52	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SOCORRO	34	22	1.3	56	0.4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B/MERBEJA	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3613	310	38.3	3923	49.1
EI CARMEN	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	23	2.8	79	1.0
CARCACI	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0	0.0	22	0.3
RIONEGRO	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	195	37	4.6	232	2.9
SABANA DE TORRES	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	443	72	8.9	515	6.4
SURATA	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	566	17	2.1	583	7.3
PUERTO WILCHES	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	252	23	2.8	275	3.4
LANDAZURI	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	25	3.1	83	1.0
SAN VIECENTE	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	11	1.3	163	2.0
CIMITARRA	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	8	1.0	36	0.5
Others	158	25	1.5	183	1.5	797	193	23.9	990	12.4
SUB-TOTAL MUN/IES	768	110	6.7	878	7.0	7014	789	97.5	7803	97.6
BUCARAMANGA	7120	1003	60.9	8123	64.6	30	4	0.5	34	0.4
FLORIDABLANCA	1450	248	15.1	1698	13.5	18	5	0.7	23	0.3
GIRON	1024	230	14.0	1254	10.0	118	11	1.3	129	1.6
PIEDRECUESTA	559	55	3.3	614	4.9	6	0	0.0	6	0.1
Total Metropolitan Areas	10153	1535	93.3	11688	93.0	172	20	2.5	192	2.4
TOTAL	10921	1645	100.0	12566	100.0	7186	809	100.0	7995	100.0

During this reporting period, the metropolitan area received 1.535 people, a number that is equivalent to 93% of the region's displaced population. Bucaramanga continues to be the principal receptor with 1.003 cases (64.6%) followed by Floridablanca, Girón and Piedecuesta with 248 (15.1%) 230 (14.0%) and 55 (3.3%) people, respectively.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment:

One important project under the **Income Generation** is a project coordinated with the *Associative Business of Peaceful Women (Empresa Asociativa de Trabajo Mujeres de Paz) (SA-004)*. The business is comprised by nine displaced women and functions in the Justice House (Casa de Justicia) of Bucaramanga. The necessary equipment was installed in the space in accordance with technical productivity norms and industrial security. The beneficiaries received basic entrepreneurial training and worked during four months in the SENA building. At the moment, the participants receive psychosocial assistance to raise self-esteem and strengthen group solidarity. Since August and in a

continuous manner, these women have obtained multiple production contracts from hospital and hotel in Bucaramanga, due to this, they have started to earn an income.

Health: *Oral Health Prevention and Rehabilitation for Displaced (SA-023)*. The objective of this program is to attend 1000 children between 4 and 12 years old (600 from displaced families and 400 from the receptor community) in preventive oral health. This medical assistance will be provided by an outreach group of professionals between September 2001 and March 2002. In the first week, assistance has been provided to 40 children with complete dental treatments and 300 children in oral hygiene. The project has a research component on nutrition and infectious-contagious diseases epidemiological study to contribute to the knowledge of the health risks characteristic of displaced children and the vulnerable groups in the receptor communities.

Infrastructure: *The Common Diner (SA-019)* was constructed to offer food to the 90 children that live in La Semilla shelter in Floridablanca. ICBF is contributing with 90 food rations that are prepared and distributed by a women's group that has been conformed in the village. Through this intervention, basic nutrition for 90 children is being guaranteed. Among the beneficiary group, all children are under 18 and 20 infants are between 18 months and 5 years of age.

Community Organization & Stabilization: *Construcion for a Peaceful Barrancabermeja (SA-005)*. This project developed a methodology for strengthening community organization in the identification of priorities and implementation of a social-benefit project in the San Silvestre neighborhood. This neighborhood is inhabited by 400 families, and 250 of these were uprooted from their place of origin on account of the armed conflict. In the project, 50 heads of family came together to identify the projects that would benefit all members of this community. The people that have been managing the project on behalf of the community have gained recognition and increased their negotiation skills towards the local authorities. At the same time they have conformed Oversight Committees, tasked with project monitoring and supervision. The community identified as a priority the construction of a school; the municipality gave them land and the design and construction plans are completed. The project will be started in November and will be supported by IOM. *Community Participation for the Diagnosis of the Rio Viejo Development Plan (SA-006)*. The isolated Municipality of Rio Viejo has one of the highest Unsatisfied Basic Needs indexes in the country and a particularly complex and dangerous security situation. The survey carried out under this project employed a highly participatory approach aiming to prepare a Municipal Development. Residents of small villages and the urban center, including women, children and youths participated. Project implementation is completed and the resulting document has become an essential tool for the drafting of the Alliance Action Plan for Rio Viejo, in which the Colombian Government, ACNUR, CDPMM and local authorities are active participants. The objective of this alliance is to strengthen and develop Rio Viejo communities.

Norte de Santander

During the reporting period in this department, 8 new projects have been approved for a total of US \$219,200. As IDP population here is concentrated in four municipalities, IOM is focusing its activities in these areas with approved projects representing 678,052 USD in obligations (211,546 USD expended to date). In this quarter, a second micro-credit scheme was approved to operate in Ocaña to complement a similar fund in the departmental capital of Cúcuta.

Context:

For years, guerillas groups such as the FARC, ELN and EPL have dominated and controlled the majority of the department. This situation came to an abrupt end in 1996 when the paramilitaries coming from the Magdalena Medio (AUC, ACCU) appeared in the Ocaña province and entered towns like Abrego and Convención. In the middle of May 1999, they made an incursion into Catatumbo (Tibu, El Tarra, Sardinata, Bucarasica and El Zúlia), forcing the guerrillas to move toward the Venezuelan border by the Oro River and closer to the indigenous communities Motilón

Barí (Colombia) and Motilón Barí –Bocsi (Venezuela). This situation generated a massive peasant exodus; *Tibu expelled 51.3% of the displaced population (equivalent to 20% of the total population).*

As the guerrilla became increasingly aware of their loss of territory and diminished military power, in the last two months the FARC and ELN have demonstrated more cooperation than ever before. The two groups are making a concerted effort to regain territory and control over businesses, most notably the cocaine business. As a result of this ongoing dispute, hundreds of people have been killed or disappeared according to family members of the victims.

Predictably these incidents have resulted in increasing numbers of IDPs from La Gabarra zone (Tibu). So prevalent is the exodus that paramilitaries now forcibly retain young people and women so as not to lose the much-needed supply of labor for the cocaine plantations. This action is widely considered to be a new and degrading form of slavery; a national newspaper informs: "... Jose Quezada, cocaine collector told us yesterday that 15 days ago his 23 year-old son got tired of losing money in the black-market gas business on a corner of Ocaña and decided to follow the steps of 300 others who went to the Catatumbo region to get a job on a cocaine plantation during the gathering season. After two days travelling by car, mule and canoe, on the 24th of September the young man joined a group of raspachines that work in cocaine farms of the Morrofrío sector in El Tarra. A day later, some kilometers away from the place where he was employed, a large group of armed paramilitaries in fatigues entered several farms to recruit workers by force. About 90 approximately were forced to leave with them...."¹³

The population that is able to escape without getting caught at control points put in place by armed actors along strategic routes, achieve this by passing on hidden trails through Venezuela. Although between August and September 300 families have reported this situation, according to RSS, most victims remain silent about the it – many for fear of repercussions from the armed groups. All signs indicate that the problem is not stopping and that its effects become more acute as the gap between demand for humanitarian and reintegration assistance and the corresponding supply grows larger.

From the social and economic point of view, a higher intensity is reflected in Ocaña and Cucuta, although the problems are departmental as evidenced by: the high unemployment rates (one point more than the national average), the increased demand of health and education services (places for basic education), the prevalence of informal economic activity (located in public space and transportation areas), the presence of adult and children beggars, the proliferation of gangs and the increase in crime. (Information sources include the media, state security agencies, health entities, Profamilia, among others) These tendencies coupled with the vulnerability among IDPs turn them into potential victims to exploitation, both political and economic.

Preliminary Evaluation and Impact Assessment:

Education: The IOM participation in the Norte de Santander educational sector has been focused on improving conditions and quality for the receptor and displaced population. Several projects in implementation reflect the results of the IOM intervention in this component: *Didactic and Pedagogical Support (COOPEJUBASCA)* is a project that benefits directly 83 professors and 2,700 students that today have tools to improve teaching methods and increase rates of student-retention in three large establishments located in marginal neighborhoods of Cúcuta: Cristo Rey School, San Andres School and the Scalabrini High School. *School Kits and Didactic Material Endowment (CENCOOSER)*. The support to six educational centers in the Ocaña province (Bermejil, Buenavista and San Fermín rural schools; Bélén, José Antonio Galán and Santa Clara urban schools) facilitated the professors' work and provided the conditions for the permanence of 980 children in their respective schools. *Concerts Cycle with a Pedagogic Emphasis (Symphonic Norte de Santander Orchestra)*. 16 concerts have been presented in churches and schools in the neighborhoods

¹³ See El Tiempo, October 5, 2001. Pg. 1-6)

prioritized by IOM. The most important result, alongside the high level of community participation, is the 14 displaced and receptor children class assistance. The music school not only provides music education, it combines teaching with values formation and events that contribute with the objective of constituting honest, responsible, respectful and mutually binding citizens.

The informal training for adolescents and adults with low educational levels has been considered by IOM as an essential component to all projects related to income and employment generation. Training is achieving economic and social project profitability of the co-financed IOM projects in areas such as dressmaking, hairdresser and shoemaking. Training is provided also micro.entrepreneurial development and skills. There are 24 beneficiaries under this project, which is implemented by "Cofanorte" and SENA. (National Learning Center).

Income and Employment Generation. The clothing manufacturing sector is an important component in the economy of Norte de Santander; IOM has emphasized the sewing training in its activities, accordingly. In the project: *Dressmaking Training with Entrepreneurial Approach (SENA)*. 18 people from La Esmeralda, El Diamante, Los Sauces, and La Perla neighborhoods in Cúcuta learned to create high-quality childrens' clothing. With the machinery that IOM delivered (5 units), an *atelier* will be established where the population will be able to work with this equipment, obviating the need for each person to buy a machine.

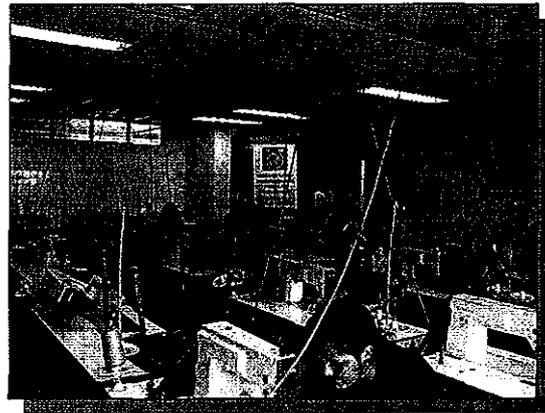


Photo (left): Clothing manufacturing is a major business in Cúcuta; IOM helps to train IDPs in related skills

A second project, *Occupational Training (ASOMUFA-SENA)* presents the following achievements: 27 people have obtained advanced skills in dressmaking; 15 people are in the intermediate group for clothing and 19 people are in an intermediate group for linens; 17 people have learned to sew sports clothing and 6 can make drapes for households. Among the 84 benefited persons, 16 are working independently and 2 of them have joined a company that exports jeans.

Dressmaking Training Employment (COOPEJUBASCA). The largest presence of displaced and receptor population can be found in the La Atalaya neighborhoods in the city of Cucuta (aprox. 50.000 people that live in the Scalabrini, La Hermita, Crispín Durán, Camilo Daza, Aeropuerto, Toledo Plata, Simón Bolívar, and Caño Limon neighborhoods). Using 15 machines that were delivered by IOM to a Catholic parish, 142 people are being trained in general dressmaking, children's and sports clothing and lingerie. The training that is been given by some community instructors has allowed the large-scale (day and evening) of beneficiaries from 8 neighborhoods of Cúcuta. 19 people who already know how to make clothing, use the project machines to fulfill contracts because their economic conditions do not allow them to purchase even the simplest equipment. *Child Dressmaking Atelier*. In a Camilo Daza school classroom, the installation of equipment given by IOM was delivered to the Juan Bautista Scalabrini Cooperative. In after-school hours, students are given the opportunity to learn how to work the sewing machines and to experiment with small garments, with the aim of becoming dressmakers or tailors in the future. The interest and the massive participation of the whole community including children, youth, women and men, in dressmaking training is productive in light of the high demand for persons to work in this industry. Most of the people hope to work independently, and IOM has developed an innovative approach to helping these potential entrepreneurs. The idea consists of creating workshops where interested people would be permitted to make use of the sewing machines in exchange for a low fee to cover equipment maintenance and room rental.

Under this modality, the people will not get into debt to purchase equipment, but they will gradually save money for this purchase through profits generated from the work they do at the the atelier. It is also expected that this set-up will strengthen the organizational network between like-minded entrepreneurs.

Health: *Oral Health Attention and Prevention (Red Cross).* 200 people per month on average, especially children, benefit from this program (clinical exams, fluoride, cap-sealing etc.). The services are provide directly in the neighborhoods where the displaced and receptor population has resettled in Ocaña (Northern neighborhoods). The assistance aims to promote healthy growth and to prevent more serious dental problems which represent a higher cost to the beneficiary and to public health entities. Like in other departments, the Program acknowledges the widening gap between the demand and the supply for health services and focuses on preventive strategies to narrow that gap.

Basic Health Sanitation (Red Cross): 55 families will be benefited with an equal number of sanitary units installed in receptor and IDP homes in Ocaña. The objective is to provide hygienic housing conditions, eliminate contamination for neighborhoods that lack of public sewer systems, thereby contributing to a higher quality of life.

ANNEX I: APPROVED / ONGOING PROJECTS

INTER-REGIONAL

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
ID-001	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	Valle Del Cauca, Santander, Putumayo, Nariño Y Caqueta	Housing	40,420	34,164	3,500	0	0
ID-002	Incorporation of IDP Issues into Municipal Development Plans	Main cities of the 6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Social Communication	27,864	22,222	960	1,500	70,000
ID-003	Aid for the Formulation of Urban House Projects	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Housing	21,056	16,000	2,330	0	0
ID-004	Elaboration of a "State of the Art" Research Project on Social and Psychological Assistance to IDPs	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Social Communication and Peace Promotion	25,315	16,200	1,000	0	0
ID-005	Strengthening of Displaced Population Register Capacity	6 Departments of IDPs Program	Community Organization & Stabilization	96,397	22,222	425	0	30,000
ID-006	Research Support and Inclusion of Displaced Issues in Academic Programs	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Education	50,799	37,778	1,000	0	30,000
ID-007	National Campaigns for Civil Registration and Identification of the displaced population	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Community Stabilization	64,394	27,556	31,000	0	31,000
ID-008	Vocational Training (SENA)	6 Departments	Income Generation	400,000	225,000	650	4,000	0
ID-009	Entrepreneurial Development	6 Departments	Income Generation	0	0	0	0	0
ID-010	Cooperation with the Ministry of	6 Departments	Education	30,000	20,000	600	0	100,000

	Education							
ID-011	Cooperation with the Ministry of Health	6 Departments	Health	300,000	152,048	20,000	60,000	0
ID-012	Psychosocial Workshops	6 Departments	Health	36,306	36,306	240	0	1,800
ID-013	Information Campaign about Forced Displacement	36 Municipalities in the 6 IDPs Departments	Social Communication and Peace Promotion	101,818	101,818	140	12,000	540,000
ID-014	Promotion of Non-Violence within Displaced and Vulnerable Families	Main cities of the 6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Health, Social Communication and Peace Promotion	291,191	66,050	3,000	12,000	540,000
ID-015	Co-operation and Co-finance Agreement for Housing Solutions for Bogotá IDPs (ICRC Building)	Bogota	Housing	216,386	60,000	900	0	3,000
TOTAL INTER REGIONAL				1,701,946	928,187			

PUTUMAYO

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PU001	Construction of Sanitary Unit	Puerto Asís, PUTUMAYO	Health	2,274	2,611	80	40	0
PU002	Improvements to San Martín School	Puerto Asís, PUTUMAYO	Education	9,419	9,903	342	0	0
PU003	Institutional Strengthening for IDP Activities – Pastoral Social	Mocoa, PUTUMAYO	Community Organization / Stabilization	7,463	13,546	383	1,250	0
PU004	Support to IDP and Vulnerable School Children	Departmental	Education	51,389	64,756	840	3,000	0
PU005*	Revolving Credit Fund for Women Entrepreneurs	Mocoa	Income Generation	23,428	31,864	60	240	0
PU006	Truck for Distribution of Potable Water	Puerto Asís	Health	52,009	59,125	2,250	8,000	0
PU007	Contingency Planning for Putumayo	Mocoa, PUTUMAYO (Departmental)	Health, Community Organization / Stabilization	21,413	25,511	109	7,400	0
PU008	ICBF Activities for IDPs	Mocoa & Puerto Asís, San Miguel La Dorada	Education, Health, Income Generation & Peace / Communications	73,734	101,123	8,089	350	0
PU009	Support to Embera Katio Indigenous Group – Community Shelter	Orito	Trans. Housing	2,936	3,928	650	3,910	0
PU010	Improvements to “Casa Campesina” Shelter and IDP Attention Center	Mocoa	Trans. Housing	51,693	59,770	1,946	1,104	450
PU011	Product Diversification and Marketing Project – Lower Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Community Organization/ Stabilization	17,493	28,710	105	420	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PU012	Pilot Micro-Credit Scheme	Mocoa, Sibundoy & Orito	Income Generation	207,338	227,338	200	800	0
PU013	Workshop with UNICEF	Puerto Asís	Education	1,110	5,000	12	0	0
PU014	Cooperation with Departmental Office of Health	Departmental	Health	75,000	150,000	8,150	10,000	20,000
PU015	Agricultural School – La Hormiga	Valle del Guámez	Education & Community Organization / Stabilization	46,112	51,680	344	387	0
PU016	Agricultural School – Orito	Orito	Education & Community Organization / Stabilization	50,426	65,183	740	300	0
PU017	Infrastructure Improvement to Orito 2 School	Orito	Education	34,527	45,378	269	48	0
PU018	Attention to the Elderly	Mocoa	Transitional Housing/ Health	16,930	26,930	149	149	0
PU019	Technical IDP Housing-Technical Studies	Puerto Leguizamo, Orito & Santiago	Trans. Housing	3,092	3,092	385	0	0
PU020	IDP Housing-Subsidies	Puerto Leguizamo	Trans. Housing	31,298	192,261	155	0	0
PU021	Expansion of sewage system to IDP neighborhood	Mocoa (Los Sauces)	Health	37,428	68,984	630	0	0
PU022	Sanitary Units	Mocoa	Health	62,257	68,983	600	0	0
PU023	Equip. & Supplies to Health Centers in Puerto Asís	Puerto Asís	Health	12,854	27,982	3,200	4,000	0
PU024	Support to IDP Registration	Departmental	Peace / Social Communication	1,297	10,000	0	0	2,000
PU025	Improvements to Slaughter House	Mocoa	Health, Income Generation	8,533	10,731	8	32	3,200
PU026	Fast-Start Agriculture Orito	Orito	Community Organization / Stabilization, Income Generation	39,582	56,514	700	700	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PU027	Support to IDP Association of Putumayo	Mocoa, Sibundoy, Orito & La Hormiga	Community Organization / Stabilization	8,576	10,252	100	210	0
PU028	Participatory Market Study and Business Plan	Leguizamo	Income Generation	2,021	3,802	0	0	285
<u>PU029*</u>	<u>Organic Coffee Cooperative</u>	Mocoa	Income Generation	16,960	22,910	66	264	0
TOTAL PUTUMAYO				968,592	1,447,867			

NARIÑO

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRI-BUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PA001	Construyendo Caminos – Psychosocial Assistance	Pasto, NARIÑO	Health	4,711	4,711	104	416	0
PA002	Contingency Plan – Nariño	Pasto, Ipiales & Tumaco, Nariño	Health, Community Organization/ Stabilization	3,716	5,195	18	450	0
PA003	Leadership Training for IDP Representatives	Pasto, NARINO	Communal Organization	330	900	30	30	0
PA004	Bag Manufacturing Workshop	Pasto, NARIÑO	Income Generation	1,778	1,985	6	24	0
PA005	Fast-Food Small Business	Pasto, NARIÑO	Income Generation	1,003	3,685	6	24	0
PA006	Cement-block Workshop for IDP Families	Chachagui, NARINO	Community Infrastructure (Housing)	2,692	5,473	70	375	0
PA007	Leadership Training Ipiales	Ipiales, NARINO	Community Organization	514	900	35	35	0
PA008	Leadership Workshop Potosí	Potosí, NARIÑO	Community Organization	576	900	30	30	0
PA009	Leadership Training Taminango	Taminango, NARINO	Community Organization	741	972	34	34	0
PA010	Rental Subsidy to Returnees from Ecuador	Pasto, NARINO	Housing	1,156	1,156	35	0	0
PA011	IDP Subsidized Housing – Technical Studies NARINO	Samaniego & Taminango	Housing	6,267	6,297	1,125	0	0
PA012	Red Cross – Outreach Health Services	Pasto & Ipiales, NARINO	Health	22,009	30,900	3,510	0	0
PA013	Drug-use Prevention and Vocational Training for Displaced Youth	Pasto, NARINO	Education & Income Generation	23,662	68,748	90	90	0
PA014	Extension: Psychosocial Attention Program with University of Mariana	Pasto & Ipiales, NARINO	Health (Mental)	10,086	15,070	500	0	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
SA-013	Educational support to displaced population in Puerto Wilches	Puerto Wilches, SANTANDER	Education	32,634	20,124	280	0	15
SA-014	Development of the displaced community	9 municipios del Depto. SANTANDER	Income Generation, Infraestructure and Water Sanitation	325,399	159,683	890	5627	185
SA-015	Development of a community Laundry and ironing	Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Income Generation	29,499	14,476	15	60	225
SA-016	Training in health care to the displaced population	Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Health	5,334	2,667	76	0	25,000
SA-017	Strengthening social organizations of displaced population	Meseta Bumanguesa, SANTANDER	Community Stabilization	12,496	6,248	40	24000	0
SA-018	Community bakey	Carcasí (García Rovira), SANTANDER	Income Generation	5,042	2,521	40	240	0
SA-019	Construction and supply of the children's dinning room "La Semilla"	Floridablanca, SANTANDER	Health (infraestructure)	7,304	3,652	178	200	0
SA-020	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	Barranca y Matanza, SANTANDER	Housing (Technical studies)	6,549	1,947	83	504	0
SA-021	Aid for the Formulation of Urban House Projects	Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Housing (technical studies)	5,910	5,571	100	0	0
SA-022	Educational care for displaced population in Barbosa, Santander	Barbosa, SANTANDER	Education	45,250	22,625	150	0	0
SA-023	Oral Health rehabilitation to young displaced population	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Health	34,081	10,073	1,000	0	0
SA-024	Micro entrepreneurial credit fund	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Income Generation	222,222	111,111	100	600	0
SA-025	Mricro entrepreneurial credit fund	Piedecuesta y Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Income Generation	222,222	111,111	100	600	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
SA-026	Agroindustrial economic reestablishment	Surata, SANTANDER	Income Generation	35,060	17,533	63	315	8000
TOTAL SANTANDER				1'475.396	737,637			

NORTE DE SANTANDER

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
NS-001	Small Business in Breadmaking	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	7,145	3,589	20	80	0
NS-002	Knowing rights and learning obligations (improving health conditions)	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education and Health	19,023	9,556	4,920	9,840	0
NS-003	Support to IDP and Vulnerable Scholl Children	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education	17,212	8,646	650	650	0
NS-004	Attention in preventive health	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health	19,274	9,648	2,455	220	0
NS-005	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register System Capacity	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Institutional Strengthening	20,485	8,507	43,000	2,200	0
NS-006	Dressmaker training	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	18,467	9,134	140	560	0
NS-007	Buying and Selling Community store for cereal and agricultural and cattle products	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	9,994	4,283	9	37	0
NS-008	Provision of equipment for the children's dinning room "La Milagrosa"	El Zulia, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health	1,512	748	140	22	0
NS-009	Training in the production of dairy products and textile work with technical formation	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation (Vocational Training)	9,292	4,596	40	160	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
NS-010	Aid to the displaced and receiving population in the Sector of Caño Limon	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Health and Education	179,152	89,996	1,816	500	0
NS-011	Affiliation to ASOMUF and training for mother who are heads of families of both the displaced and receiving population	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Income Generation	30,902	17,302	120	600	0
NS-012	Strengthening the support program for productive projects	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Income Generation	29,018	15,418	72	360	0
NS-013	Strengthening of the care and orientation Unit	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Institutional Strengthening	30,830	16,813	43,000	0	43,000
NS-014	Support to the Migrant Care Center	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Institutional Strengthening	12,353	6,179	2,600	0	0
NS-015	Cycle of concerts for enjoyment of free time	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Education	10,943	5,474	3,850	35	0
NS-016	Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	457,725	228,962	200	1000	0
NS-017	Construction of water distribution Network	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Water Sanitation (Health)	7,305	3,723	50	250	0
NS-018	Guided tours to historic sites in free time	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANATANDER	Education	32,552	16,276	15,000	30	0
NS-019	Construction of a dam	Cucuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Infrastructure (health) and Income Generation	37,087	17,976	40	200	0
NS-020	Supply in bakery equipment	El Zulia, NORTE DE SANTANDE	Income Generation	17,696	8,807	140	750	0
NS-021	Training the subsector of clothing and the supply of a weave studio	Cucuta y suburbs, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	131,291	65,326	240	1080	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
NS-022	Training the representative of Public Ministry	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Comunicación social	6,966	3,443	50	500	0
NS-023	Endowment scholar materials to the Cristo Rey School, San Andres School and the Liceo Scalabrini	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education	10,989	9,043	2,850	900	395
NS-024	Taller FOSYGA	Cúcuta, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health	886	886	25	762	30,000
NS-025	Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Income Generation	43,692	108,853	100	500	0
NS-026	Pedagogical and Occupational Workshops for handicapped students	Ocaña, NORTE DE SANTANDER	Education	5,779	4,866	40	200	365
TOTAL NORTE DE SANTANDER				1'167,570	678,034			

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PA015	Micro Credit – Nuevo Futuro Association	Pasto	Income Generation	<i>Projects Incorporated into Micro-Credit Scheme approved in June to join beneficiaries to technical assistance, accompaniment and monitoring provided under this scheme (PA 023)</i>				
PA016	Micro Credit – Faith and Hope Association	Pasto	Income Generation					
PA017	Entrepreneurial Development Workshops	Pasto, Ipiiales & Taminango	Income Generation	4,023	7,017	270	270	0
PA018	Improvements to Educational Facilities in Pasto	Pasto	Education	31,386	43,795	400	432	0
PA019	Urban Housing for IDPs – Subsidies	Pasto	Housing	183,884	804,003	1,250	0	0
PA020	Technical Training for IDPs	Pasto	Education	8,783	25,025	20	80	0
PA021	Improvements to Educational Facilities/ Programs in Taminango	Taminango	Education	33,993	39,045	420	800	0
PA022	FOSYGA Workshop	Pasto	Health	1,487	1,487	140	0	9,000
PA023	Micro-Credit Scheme	Pasto, Ipiiales, Potosí & Taminango	Income Generation	277,480	278,765	290	1,160	0
PA024*	Rural Electricity Project (Transformer)	Chachagui	Trans. Housing	2,430	2,430	74	0	0
PA025*	ICBF Activities for IDPs	Pasto, Córdoba, Ipiiales & Potosí	Education	47,160	66,929	350	120	0
PA026*	Improvements to Educational Facilities in Valle del Obando	Ipiiales	Education	13,052	17,163	230	600	0
PA027	Popular Research Project with Colombians Repatriated from Ecuador	Pasto (Puerto Asís & Ecuador)	Community Organization/Stabilization	9,310	9,310	8	32	0
PA028	Support to Public Ministry Office in Tumaco	Tumaco	Social Communications /Peace	2,007	2,268	5	750	0
PA029*	Cooperation with Pastoral Social in Southern Nariño	Ipiiales, Potosí, Pupiiales, Córdoba & Carchi in Ecuador	Social Communications /Peace	14,188	17,710	200	371	2,000

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
PA030	Support to IDP Association of Nariño	Departmental	Community Organization/Stabilization	3,710	3,710	30	120	0
PA031	Cooperation with Office of health	Taminango, Nariño	Health	28,398	40,652	30	120	0
PA032	Cooperation with office of health	Obando, Nariño	Health	20,608	35,000	1250	0	0
PA033	Vocational Training Workshop	Potosin Nariño	Income Generation	4,667	7,309	281	1124	0
PA034	Community Organization and leadership Training	Samaniego, Nariño	Community Organization/Stabilization	4,512	5,701	170	170	600
TOTAL NARIÑO				770,319	1,554,211			

CAQUETÁ

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
CA001*	Basic Housing Solutions – Florencia	Florencia, CAQUETÁ	Trans. Housing	29,893	29,053	202	8	0
CA002	Support to IDP Association of Caquetá	Florencia, CAQUETA	Community Organization/ Stabilization	4,405	5,239	26	4,250	0
CA003*	Youth Clubs	Florencia, CAQUETÁ	Education, Income Generation	11,838	19,635	242	30	0
CA004	Support to IDP and Vulnerable School Children – Caquetá	Florencia, CAQUETÁ	Education	73,744	87,865	1,200	950	0
CA005	Interinstitutional Forum on New Educational Models for IDPs	Florencia, CAQUETA	Education	1,173	3,509	101	0	12,000
CA006	Inter-Municipal Information System on Displacement	Florencia, Puerto Rico, Valparaíso & Cartagena del Chairá	Information Systems, Institutional Strengthening	23,340	43,241	63	600	0
CA007	Training and Improved Practices for IDP street vendors (food)	Florencia,	Income Generation	45,880	63,904	200	800	0
CA008	Organization and Training for IDP Youth	Florencia,	Education & Community Organization	20,705	30,147	150	300	0
CA009	Subsidized IDP Housing – Technical Studies	Florencia,	Housing	4,592	4,592	500	0	0
CA010	IDP Housing Subsidies	Florencia, Valparaíso & Milán,	Housing	34,301	540,008	730	0	0
CA011	ICBF Activities	Florencia	Social Communication, Health, Education and Income Generation	49,153	116,567	3,330	253	0
CA012	Health Outreach Program – Local Hospital	Florencia, Valparaíso & Puerto Rico	Health	29,383	34,610	3,280	13,120	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
CA013	Fast-Start Agricultural Projects	Milán & Curillo	Community Stabilization	27,612	30,075	45	20	0
CA014	Adult Literacy and Education	Florencia	Education	47,274	54,809	455	302	0
CA015	Ambulance	Florencia	Health	46,237	54,917	1,440	0	5,000
CA016	Micro Credit Scheme	Florencia	Income Generation	252,389	252,389	200	800	0
CA017	Entrepreneurial – Organization Workshops	Florencia	Income Generation	6,404	6,404	200	200	0
CA018	Sanitary Units in Schools	Florencia	Health	22,850	85,990	3,200	0	--
CA019	Sewage System in Cartagena del Chairá	Cartagena del Chairá	Health	34,752	121,697	1,330	500	--
CA020	Agricultural Activities with Women Heads of Household	Cartagena del Chairá	Income Generation	30,843	30,843	30	120	--
CA021	Youth Leadership Activities in Valparaiso	Valparaiso	Social Communications	11,729	13,032			
TOTAL CAQUETA				808,497	1,628,526			

VALLE DEL CAUCA

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
VA-001	Agricultural Production	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	21,455	10,063	18	85	0
VA-002	Legal and Psychosocial Support	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health and Community Stabilization	43,919	17,039	124	496	0
VA-003	Small Business Start-up and Job Information	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	38,223	19,201	100	400	0
VA-004	Empowerment Project	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Organization	16,915	8,497	100	400	0
VA-005	Sanitary Adequation for "La Ralladora" Shelter	Tulua, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Infrastructure	8,454	4,232	428	0	0
VA-006	Training the Representative of the Public Ministry	42 municipalities, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Support Municipalities in IDPs Attention	1,692	1,020	85	3,000	22.911
VA-007	Investigation on vulnerability or trafficking of displaced population	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Stabilization	23,291	11,507	310	2,480	0
VA-008	Integral care to 80 displaced families	Calí, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health, Income Generation and Community Stabilization	222,192	109,036	80	400	0
VA-009	Integral care in sports, recreation and culture for displaced population	Caicedonia, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Education	35,177	17,399	1,796	4,150	0
VA-010	Proposal for the social economic stabilization of 24 families	Tulua, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	52,785	26,091	24	96	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
VA-011	Evaluation and viabilization of productive projects for displaced population	Cali, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	306,673	151,585	190	760	0
VA-012	Logistic center for displaced population due to violence	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Support Municipalities in IDPs Attention	5,310	2,655	517	2,068	5,443
VA-013	Logistic support to the municipal committee for caring displaced population	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Support Municipalities in IDPs Attention	7,146	3,530	517	2,068	5,443
VA-014	Lodging center for displaced population due to violence	Cali, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Stabilization	31,074	18,904	60	240	0
VA-015	Improvement for the quality of live, an strategy for preventing displacement	17 small towns of the Caicedonia Municipality, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health	67,131	33,602	245	980	0
VA-016	Training on integral health care for the displaced population	Tulua, Cali, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health	6,400	3,200	385	1540	22.911
VA-017	Economic reactivation for rural areas	Jamundi, Ginebra, Buga, Tuluá, Ríofrío y Trujillo. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	109,720	54,233	112	0	22911
VA-018	Economic reactivation for rural areas	Caicedonia. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation	71,847	35,939	200	5,000	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
VA-019	Consultancy to the formulation of the project for municipal transparency	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Community Stabilization	2,356	2,356	761	6,202	5,443
VA-020	Support to 60 families who have returned to the Municipality of San Pedro	Municipio San Pedro, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income Generation and Community Stabilization	77,606	38,544	60	240	0
VA-021	"We are memory alive"	Municipio de Sevilla, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Education	26,732	19,400	50	200	0
VA-022	Program of post-emergency assistance for children, young men and families	Calí, Buga, Tuluá y Jamundí. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Health and Education	198,688	89,707	1,154	0	0
VA-023	Strengthening of the Peace office Promotor's	VALLE DEL CAUCA	Support Municipalities in IDPs Attention	87,079	43,337	120	18,500	0
VA-024	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	Buenaventura, San Pedro, Caicedonia y Trujillo. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Housing (technical studies)	17,616	8,808	1,420	1,420	0
VA-025	Training and Strengthened in community development in rural areas	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Education	52,565	36,490	420	1,260	500
VA-026	Integral Attention to chief home mothers, youth in high economic risk and participative associations and civilian conducts	Buenaventura, VALLE DEL CAUCA	Income generation	328,113	173,894	200	800	0

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
VA-027	Training in agricultural and Cattle Practices for the people that live in Barragán - Tulua	Barragán, Tulua VALLE DEL CAUCA	Education	50,266	16,647	105	420	0
VA 028	Integral Project to Attend Displaced Families	Tuluá, Buga, San Pedro, Sevilla. VALLE DEL CAUCA	Education, Health and income Generation	215,000	115,000	850	3,400	0
TOTAL VALLE DEL CAUCA				2'133.189	1'071,916			

SANTANDER

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	DILUTED IMPACT
SA-001	Rehabilitation of "casa campesina"	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Community Infrastructure	39,846	21,576	1,500	0	0
SA-002	Comunal Gardens (Agriculture Production)	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Income Generation	13,359	6,711	80	320	0
SA-003	Attendance and building relationship ways of the population with the cities	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Health and Income Generation	22,387	14,454	100	400	5,000
SA-004	Provide and strengthening of the company "Peace Women"	Bucaramanga, SANTANDER	Income Generation	28,198	14,165	10	40	100
SA-005	Peace Construction	Barrancabermeja, SANTANDER	Community Infrastructure	35,545	17,856	2,000	1,000	0
SA-006	Community participation in the diagnosis for the development plan formulation	Río Viejo, BOLIVAR	Community Stabilization	10,717	5,384	25	0	16,500
SA-007	Production and distribution of Lactic derived products	Giron, SANTANDER	Income Generation	20,232	10,284	15	105	150
SA-008	Industrial Aserrio "La Semilla"	Floridablanca, SANTANDER	Income Generation	18,052	8,008	13	105	130
SA-009	Educational support to displaced and receptive people	Barranca, SANTANDER	Education	64,888	32,426	900	0	15
SA-010	Provide scholar kits for children and young men displaced	Girón, Floridablanca, Piedecuesta y Bucaramanga. SANTANDER	Education	28,286	14,989	1,914	0	15
SA-011	Strengthening of the Social Solidarity network in Magdalena Medio	Occidente de Santander y Sur de Bolivar	Institutional Strengthening	41,284	20,642	15	0	25,000
SA-012	Psychological and social aid to young people	Bucaramanga. SANTANDER	Health and Institutional Strengthening	163,600	81,800	1,180	3,709	297