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POST EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED GROUPS & RECEPTOR COMMUNITIES

FIFTH QUARTER REPORT
September - December 2001

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

USAID

REPORT SUMMARY CARD

Organization: International Organization for Migration
Mission to Colombia

Reporting Period: October 1 – December 31 2001

Key Results:

- 4,886 Adults engaged in technical or vocational training
- 28,313 Persons provided medical attention (preventive or treatment)
- 2,283 Household provided improved water and/or sanitation solutions
- 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)
- 222 Municipal and Departmental Committees strengthened through contingency planning, project formulation, etc.

Projects Approved this Period: 10
Budget Information on New Projects: New Financial Obligations for 188,146 USD[1]
Expenditure Information: 1,210,282 USD expended during quarter
5,038,698 USD total cumulative expenditures
Projected Expenditures Jan – March 02: 1,500,000 USD
Projected Number Direct Beneficiaries: 133,380 (New 3,092)
Projected Number Indirect Beneficiaries: 230,895 (New 5,365)

Beneficiary Distribution by Department:

Department	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Valle del Cauca	9,182	54,226
Santander	13,093	34,721
Norte de Santander	37,586	63,813
Nariño	9,842	6,197
Putumayo	42,617	32,591
Caquetá	12,385	9,847
Inter-Regional	8,675	29,500
Total	***133,380***	***230,895***

	Income Generation	Health	Education	Housing	Community Stabilization and Communication	Total
Putumayo	9	3	7	6	5	30
Nariño	5	7	6	4	11	33
Caquetá	4	4	5	3	4	20
Valle del Cauca	11	3	6	3	10	33
Santander	10	7	4	2	5	28
Norte de Santander	11	5	6	0	5	27
Inter.-Regional	3	3	2	2	6	16
Total	**53**	**32**	**36**	**20**	**46**	**187**

[1] In fact, the 10 new approved projects represent a larger sum in financial obligations. However, this figure reflects savings made in previously approved projects on account of tax reimbursements and changes in the exchange rate. Regarding new counterpart funds, it is important to note that the total amount of counterpart funds (based on projections of approved/ongoing projects) decreased in this quarter to the degree that INURBE did not approve housing subsidies, a major source of projected counterpart funding, and IOM withdrew its offer to pay a small percentage of the housing construction.

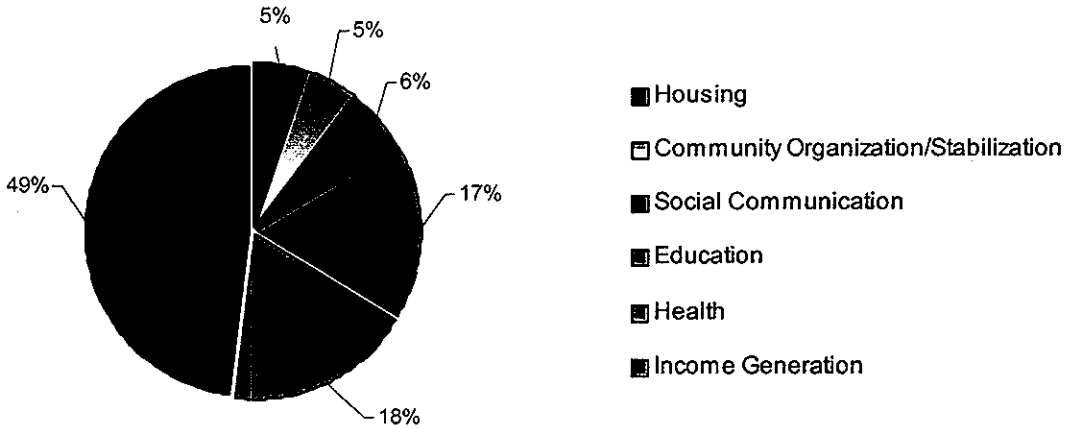
I. SUMMARY

At the end of 2001, the Program for Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities (hereafter, Post-Emergency Program) completed its fifth quarter of implementation. As of the end of reporting period, the program team had identified 187 projects with significant impact in some 55 municipalities for more than 130 thousand beneficiaries, throughout the six departments in the Program's area of responsibility: Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Caquetá and Putumayo.

With regard to budgetary implementation, cumulative expenditures during this period reached 5,038,698 US Dollars. Within this total expenditure, 3,054,204 US Dollars were expended on projects, generally through sub-grants and contracts and a remaining 2,787,326 USD represent unliquidated obligations for approved and ongoing projects (total obligated/expended on projects reached 5,841,530 USD at the end of 2001) and will be expended through disbursements to these projects, according to programmatic advance in each.

In calculating the dollar amount obligated through ongoing & approved projects, it is evident that the breakdown between lines, shown in the chart below, roughly follows the original budgetary distribution between broad areas of activity.

Chart 1: Actual Financial Distribution of Obligated Funds by Project Component



A central and constant objective of the Post-Emergency Program has been to build capacity in Colombian entities with long-term presence at the local level, a design objective that has been made evident in IOM's decisions to rely almost exclusively on locally-active institutions, whether these be branches of national organizations or independent grassroots organizations, which often require technical assistance or other kinds of institution-strengthening support. The importance of guiding implementation toward capacity-building opportunities has become increasingly apparent as the demands for IDP assistance skyrocket throughout the Program's AOR and show no signs of waning in the foreseeable future.

By building a network with central government agencies in Bogotá while simultaneously establishing close working relationships in the field with local branches, the Post-Emergency Program has prioritized building the response capacity of the National System for IDP Assistance, as mandated under Law 387. The strategy and progress made in capacity building at the national and local level, under each area of activity, is demonstrated and explained briefly in Section II.

An important methodological advance in this quarter was the creation of a monitoring and impact assessment database, which is based on quantitative indicators. These indicators, which were designed to both measure the accomplishment of the results projected in the original program proposal and to support the USAID indicators for Special Objective 3, are outlined under Section III.

In the departmental summaries in Section IV, statistical information has been included to demonstrate the numerical and territorial increases in demand for IDP assistance, particularly dramatic in Putumayo, Nariño and Valle del Cauca that have characterized displacement trends during the last year. In the six departments where IOM has established the Program, the official registry numbers of IDPs (received) increased more than 3 times from 28,455 at the end of 2000 to 90,948 at the end of 2001.[1] Moreover, the number of municipalities affected by displacement, which is to say those that account for more than 85% of the IDP population in each department, increased 35% from 20 municipalities in 2000 to 27 municipalities in 2001.

In terms of situational reporting, the section emphasizes the incidence of illicit drug production and the relationship between drugs, violence, eradication efforts and displacement. Likewise the departmental summaries outline priority interventions for 2002, provided additional funding.

A summary table of approved/ongoing projects is provided and a more detailed description and status report for all projects currently in implementation can be found in the Fifth Quarter Report Supplement.

II. CAPACITY BUILDING – TOWARD A FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM FOR ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Colombia's Law 387 took effect in the month of July 1997, setting out a rather complete package of measures for the prevention of displacement, as well as the assistance, protection and socio-economic reintegration of IDPs. Under Title II of said document, the creation of a National System or Assistance to IDPs is mandated with the participation of those entities included in the table on the following page.

The Law further stipulates the approval of a National Plan, including general recommendations on needs assessment, preventive measures, emergency assistance, protection of human rights, socio-economic reintegration, support to returning and resettling communities, priority assistance to women, children and ethnic minorities.

[1] Please note that figures here for 2000, as well as those included in the departmental summaries, were taken from the RSS Web Site, Year 2000 figures, with a cut-off date of February 2001; figures for end of 2001 were gathered from the regional offices of RSS in each department and have not been validated by the central office.

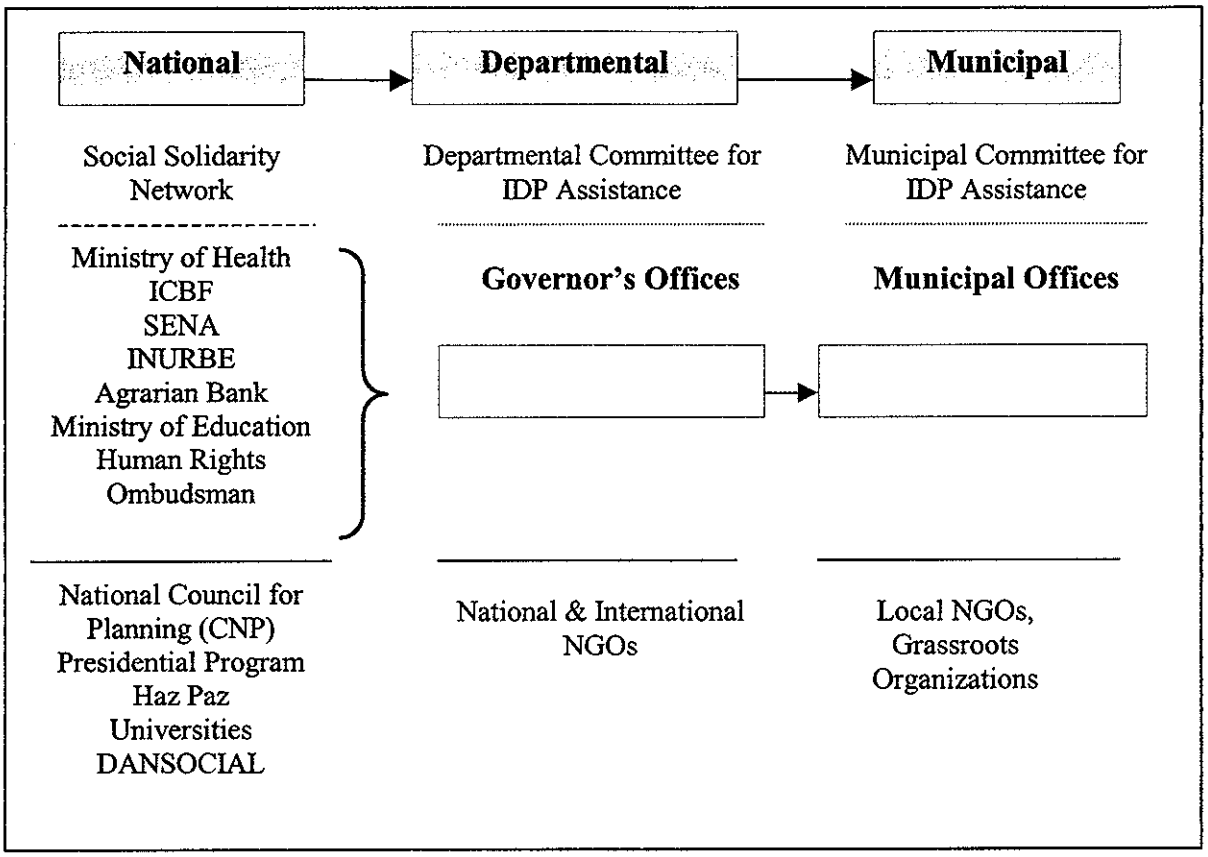
Table 1: Entities comprising the National System for IDP Assistance according to Law 387

National Council for Assistance to IDPs	Local Committees for Assistance to IDPs
☐ Delegate of the Presidential Office	☐ Governor/Mayor or Delegate
☐ Counselor on IDPs (or substitute)	☐ Commander of Armed Forces Brigade or Delegate
☐ Minister of the Interior	☐ Commander of National Police or Delegate
☐ Minister of Finance and Public Credit	☐ Director of Local Office of Health
☐ Minister of National Defense	☐ Director of Local Office of the Colombian Welfare Institute (ICBF)
☐ Minister of Health	☐ Representative of Colombian Red Cross
☐ Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development	☐ Representantive of Civil Defense Corps
☐ Minister of Economic Development	☐ Representative of the Church
☐ Director of National Planning Department	☐ Two representatives of the IDP population
☐ Human Rights Ombudsman	
☐ Counselor on Human Rights (or substitute)	
☐ Counselor on Social Policy (or substitute)	
☐ Manager of the Social Solidarity Network (or substitute)	
☐ High Commissioner for Peace (or substitute)	

In March 1999, the Social Solidarity Network (hereafter RSS, for its Spanish initials) was tasked with coordination of the National System, by Presidential Decree.

Although the differences between Law 387 on paper and the realities in the field are striking, the Post-Emergency Program has recognized the urgency of supporting RSS, as well as other governmental entities tasked with Assistance to IDPs, in better meeting the mandated responsibilities. Simultaneously, the Program has endeavored to link to the National System civil society organizations: universities, NGOs and grassroots associations. Taking advantage of the Bogotá and field-based presence of the Post-Emergency Program, an effort has been made to engage the central agencies and their local branches in the design of strategic agreements, implemented under the joint supervision of IOM field staff and local authorities. The flow chart below illustrates the strategy of supporting the National System at the Central, Departmental and Local contexts; the first column includes the national entities with which IOM has developed Framework Agreements.

Chart 2: Structure of National System – IOM Capacity Building Strategy



Support to the Social Solidarity Network

IOM and RSS signed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 1999; since the inception of the Post-Emergency Program, the two organizations have worked closely in the implementation of some 38 projects in more than 30 municipalities; projects implemented in varying degrees of coordination or partnership with RSS represent 2,295,193 USD in IOM obligations and approximately 2,258,830 USD in counterpart funds. The selected projects include projects designed specifically to strengthen the regional offices of the RSS, including the establishment of Assistance and Orientation Units; to provide joint support to Departmental and Municipal Committees for Assistance to IDPs; to foster increased commitment of other members of the National System, including training/technical assistance programs for municipal, health and education workers; and several aiming to improve the accuracy and efficacy of the Unified Registry System (SUR, for its Spanish initials).

Institutional Strengthening projects include provision of equipment, expert personnel and IT assistance to improve RSS delivery in its central tasks, such as Registry and coordination of local committees for IDP assistance, in the departments of Valle del Cauca, Norte Santander and Nariño. To improve registry, IOM and RSS co-sponsored training workshops with officers of the Public Ministry (*Personeros*) in Valle del Cauca and Norte de Santander. Furthermore, the program has worked closely with RSS to strengthen the abovementioned local committees in Contingency Plan projects in Nariño and Putumayo and in a project to build capacity directly with selected local committees in Valle del Cauca. The project helped set up a Unit for Assistance and Orientation in Norte de Santander and is exploring similar interventions in Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo.

However, the most financially and programmatically important projects implemented in coordination with the Social Solidarity Network aim to provide concrete benefits to IDPs in the Program's AOR through projects such as those developed in the areas of housing (joint agreements with INURBE, Agrarian Bank and the Institute of Rural Development) and income generation (micro-credit, on-site training).

To demonstrate how the above illustrated coordination mechanisms with members of the National System for Assistance to IDPs is put into effect for specific projects, the following chart demonstrates key partnerships at the national, departmental and municipal levels, consolidated through Income Generation projects. This model is applied in the other national framework agreements, described in narrative below.

Income Generation: Support to the National System

	National →	Departmental →	Municipal
Micro Credi	Social Solidarity Network (RSS) SENA Universities	RSS Regional/ Departmental Committee for IDP Assistance SENA Regional National NGOs: Sedecom, Corfas, Minuto de Dios, Cedavida, Corpoamazonía International:UNCHR	Municipal Committee for IDP Assistance Municipal Offices Catholic Church
Vocational Training & Entrepreneurial Dev.	Social Solidarity Network (RSS) SENA DAN Social	RSS Regional/ Departmental Committee for IDP Assistance SENA Regional	Municipal Committees for IDP Assistance Local Training Centers; NGOs SENA offices; Technical Schools; Private Sector – Chamber of Commerce; IDP Associations

Health

Dental and Oral Health Campaign in Santander

The key agreement in IOM's health strategy is one signed in August of last year with the Ministry of Health; IOM and MinHealth officials designed an intervention strategy which prioritizes infants under five years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, the elderly and the handicapped. The agreement stipulates co-financing of joint initiatives; generally, these initiatives are identified, submitted and supervised by Regional IOM - MinHealth Committees. The Ministry of Health is tasked also with guarantying the quality and sustainability of the approved projects. Through the end of the reporting period, the status of this framework agreement is summarized below:

- Excluding projects implemented with local offices of health and public hospitals, prior to the subscription of the framework agreement with MinHealth; a total of 14 projects have been approved for joint supervision and co-financing, representing an obligation of program funds in the amount of 210,511 USD with matching funds from FOSYGA and/or local health providers.
- Joint implementation of a 6 regional training workshop with medical and health administration personnel to improve management of FOSYGA reimbursement system for expenditures on IDPs;
- Joint organization of 8 local training workshops with governmental and non-governmental workers to design an inter-institutional strategy for psychosocial assistance to IDPs, implemented by Fundación Dos Mundos
- Vaccination campaign aiming to ensure registration of children from isolated and marginal areas for local vaccination.

It is worth noting here that the framework agreement signed with the Colombian Welfare Institute includes some health activities, including psychosocial assistance – predominantly for children and families – and the set-up of FAMI units, which provide healthcare to pregnant and new mothers. With both the Ministry of Health and ICBF, the national agreements are complemented by regional and/or local agreements at the municipal and/or departmental level.

Education

New child-care centers in Mocoa, Putumayo.

The key national agreements in the area of education establish close working relationships with ICBF, the Javeriana University, the Colombian Association of Universities (ASCUN) and the Ministry of Education.[2] The agreement with ICBF will complete a first year of implementation in the next quarter and is fully operational in all departments with the following accomplishments:

- Obligation in specific project activities of approximately 417,092 USD by the Post-Emergency Program and 312,432 USD by ICBF toward projects in six departments

[2] To date no framework agreement has been signed with the Ministry of Education in Bogotá, though agreements with Departmental and/or Municipal Offices of Education have been subscribed throughout the Program's area of responsibility.

- Disbursement of 64.3% of the above budget to ICBF and through in-kind contribution of purchased items
- Set-up and implementation of 10 nurseries for children underseven years of age with corresponding part-time employment offered to 10 "madres comunitarias" or infant caretakers; plus 5 nurseries for infants under two years (salacunas)
- 418 infants between 2 - 7 years of old provided regular care, food and recreation during the day; 40 infants under the age of two benefited also.
- Psyschosocial assistance provided to 700 individuals
- Part-time employment offered to 28 youth leaders for the management of an equal number of youth clubs, benefiting some 280 young people.
- Part-time employment provided to 24 family outreach workers or "educadores de familia" with regular activities with some 1,283 families.
- Two neighborhood care-groups for pregnant and nursing mothers and infants under 2 years of age (FAMI); 296 beneficiaries of these programs.
- 2,000 children receiving food supplements through distribution by mobile units
- 104 school cafeterias (*comedores escolares*) supported through the Program

With regard to regular education for school-age children, IOM has worked directly with local offices of education and schools to pinpoint specific problems and finance durable solutions. The program supports schools facing infrastructure problems – either on account of insufficient size or inadequate conditions – ensuring that the schools or school systems provide integrated programs for IDP children, youths and parents as their counterpart contribution to the project. The Program furthermore has provided support to some schools to implement accelerated learning and leveling programs for newcomers, as well as social integration activities to minimize discrimination against IDP kids.

Also, through the local offices of education and, in some cases, NGOs, the Program has helped families with the burdens of school costs by providing materials, uniforms, etc. An important complementary action to those mentioned above is the training of teachers on appropriate social and pedagogical methods to help IDP kids to integrate into their new schools; the agreement with the Ministry of Education at the national level addresses this need by developing, piloting and distributing pedagogical materials to this end.

In this regard, the Program is working with primary and secondary schools to improve education for more than 8,000 children and youths.

Youths learn "Rights and Responsibilities" in Norte de Santander

Nonetheless, strengthening the formal education system does not allow the Post-Emergency Program to reach all its proposed beneficiaries, as many school-age children and youths have dropped out of school and the demand for adult education is met only partially by the school system. To reach these beneficiaries, IOM is working with NGOs to develop education/vocational training programs for youths, adult literacy courses and cultural-educational activities for out-of-school children.

From Bogotá, two other approaches to education are implemented in coordination with national universities. With the Colombian Association of Universities, IOM is sponsored several complementary aimed at fostering increased commitment of Colombia's academia to IDP issues: a national dissertation contest for the best discussion and research on internal displacement closed at the end of the year with 28 submissions. In coordination with RSS, IOM and ASCUN are

developing a curriculum for Research on Internal Displacement and in the set-up of a National Observatory on Displacement, which will include guidelines on tracking and evaluating the impact of IDP assistance. Also from Bogotá, IOM is working with the Javeriana University on a "State of the Art" study regarding psychosocial assistance for internally displaced persons worldwide.

Social Communication and Peace Promotion

This area of activity has allowed field-based staff in the Post-Emergency Program to support grassroots initiatives to promote peace, reduce tensions and open channels of dialogue. However, the Program has established two national goals in this area: to prevent and/or reduce conflict between Receptor and Displaced groups, and to help check the growing incidence of household violence in IDP and vulnerable families. To strengthen existing mechanisms and programs toward reaching these goals, IOM has signed agreements with the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Defensoría del Pueblo) and the Presidential Program *Haz Paz*.

IOM is supporting the Defensoría del Pueblo – a member organization of the National System for IDP Assistance – to develop a workable model for IDP-Receptor integration through pilot activities in six municipalities in Valle del Cauca, Santander and Nariño. To date, the project team has been contracted and oriented; field visits have been carried out to each department and municipalities have been selected. An initial assessment of both the situation and communication alternatives in each participating municipality has been completed and a draft proposal of the campaign has been designed.

With the Presidential Program Haz Paz, the Post-Emergency Program hopes to build capacity and awareness in public and NGO officials regarding the phenomenon of household violence, particularly prevalent in families uprooted by violence. Like the Defensoría project, support to Haz Paz will be given in phases, starting with a pilot phase in the cities of Florencia and Cali. At the local level, the project is implemented by regional universities and coordinated closely with the family commissaries, ICBF and local offices of the Public Ministry.

Housing

Housing is the area in which a capacity-building approach has been most necessary, on account of both the limited program funds available for housing construction and the overwhelming demand faced by the Government of Colombia (GOC) to address a housing deficit. The corresponding strategy of leveraging GOC funds has been outlined in earlier reports; in terms of status, it is worth highlighting that all formulated projects were approved technically by both INURBE and Banco Agrario. In the case of rural housing, the Rural Development Institute, in coordination with the RSS, approved those projects not subsidized by Banco Agrario such that of the 695 housing solutions submitted by the Post-Emergency Program for rural areas, 681 have received governmental support for implementation in 2002. On the contrary, INURBE did not approve any projects although this agency did provide individual subsidies to 23 families among the foreseen

Banco Agrario-sponsored housing project in for resettlement project in Chachagui, Nariño

beneficiaries in Café Madrid in Bucaramanaga.[3] With the RSS and the municipalities, IOM will continue to seek housing solutions for IDPs residing in urban areas during the next quarter.

III. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Although the Program has continuously built-in monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment mechanisms into all projects, given the wide-range of activities and geographical coverage of the Program, it became apparent that a standard set of indicators, allowing the program to aggregate results and compare between projects, was of paramount importance. In the latter part of last year, the Program contracted a consultant to develop indicators under each area of activity to be applied in all projects, as appropriate. These indicators measure progress made toward reaching the results outlined in the Post-Emergency Program's proposal and those reported to USAID (SO3 Strategic Framework) and will also allow the Program to measure medium and long-term impact, particularly as concerns substantial improvement to the quality of life of program beneficiaries.

To illustrate how these indicators allow the program team to monitor progress and assess impact under each component, the indicators used for income generation projects is included below, followed by a summary table on the remaining components.

Income Generation Indicators:

Institutional Strengthening
Direct Indicators:
1) Number of technical training centers provided equipment
2) Rate of transference of methodologies (# entities that apply new methodologies for working with displaced population/ # entities that received new methodologies)
3) Rate of credit recovery

Entrepreneurial Development – Financial Assistance and Training
Direct Indicators:
1) Average amount of seed money to small businesses
2) Average amount of credit to small businesses
3) Number of persons self-employed
4) Rate of self-employment (Number of persons self-employed/Number of persons provided training)
5) Average daily salaries of self-employed persons
6) Rate of commercial success (small businesses that remain operational three months after the project is completed/ total # of small businesses supported)

Substitute Indicator:
Rate of legalization of small businesses (# businesses registered with the Chamber of Commerce/ total # of small businesses)

Employment Alternatives
Direct Indicators:
1) Rate of placement (# of beneficiaries who access gainful employment / # persons provided training for employment)
2) Average salary of new employees

[3] INURBE policy is different from that of the Agrarian Bank; INURBE may approve certain beneficiaries without approving a housing project. This creates logistical problems for the construction of the designed project.

Employment through Program Activities (social infrastructure, education, health)

Direct Indicator:

Rate of employment in program activities (# jobs generated in health, education and social infrastructure/ 1,500 IDPs and vulnerable residents)

Table 2: Indicators for Health, Education, Comm. Organization, Peace Promotion, Housing

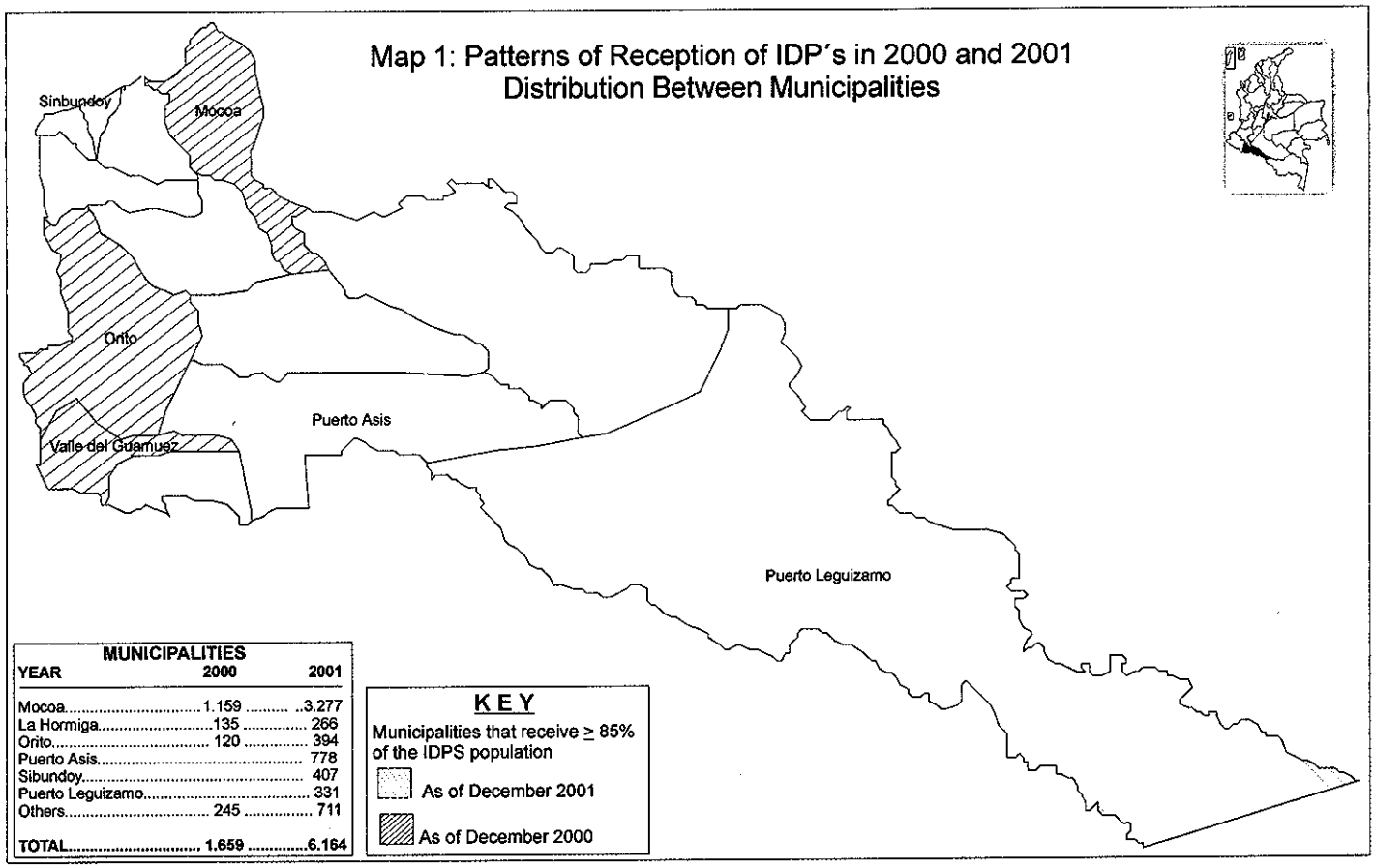
	Progress & Quality Variables & Indicators	Impact Indicators
Health		
Medical Services	# health centers benefited with medical equipment/supplies # m2 constructed and improved for health services # children and adults provided medical attention (education, preventive measures, general health, oral health) # campaigns for promotion and prevention # health workers contracted and provided training # children vaccinated against prevalent diseases # groups provided information (awareness-raising) on hygiene, food and water treatment, healthy practices, etc.	# reduction in incidence of diarrhea, typhoid, respiratory illness and skin ailments (3-year indicator) Rate of reimbursement by FOSYGA to participating health centers
Psychosocial Assistance	# persons who have received psychosocial assistance # participants in workshops and group events on psychosocial themes, self-esteem, conflict resolution, etc. # participants in cultural and/or sporting events aiming to build community fabric # income generation projects that include a psychosocial component	# persons who have completed successfully therapy with professional psychologist or psychiatrist
Sanitary Infrastructure	# families benefited with access to potable water # families benefited with access to public sewage systems # groups provided information (awareness-raising) on use and maintenance of infrastructure	# reduction in incidence of diarrhea, typhoid, respiratory illness and skin ailments (3-year indicator)
Education		
Special Programs	# children (desagregated by age groups: 0-5, 6-11, 12-18) of age special education programs # educational workers contracted # children benefited with provision of sporting, musical or artistic equipment	# youths who have obtained primary or high-school equivalency degrees # children who have completed a special education program
State-sponsored Education	# children (disaggregated by above noted age groups) registered in formal education programs # m2 constructed and improved in formal education centers # children who receive school supplies, uniforms, matriculation subsidies # schools equipped with small libraries	# children who graduate from the corresponding school year
Adult Education	# youths and adults who participate in literacy courses # youths and adults who participate in continuing education	# persons able to read and write/persons participating in literacy courses # of adults who obtain primary or high school equivalency degrees
Training to Teachers and Education Workers	# teachers provided training to improve response to IDP children/300 # administrative workers provided training/100	# municipalities that incorporate a policy for IDP education in Development Plans # municipalities that include projected expenses for IDP education in official budgets

Community Organization & Stabilization		
Grassroots Organization	# community organizations (effective and representative) supported / 125 # work plans formulated in participatory manner # organizations that have participated in training workshops on leadership and organization # organizations that have approved Internal Rules and Regulations	# projects approved for financial assistance by other donors
Community-Led Development and Institutional Strengthening for IDP Assistance	# community-led projects in at-risk communities/24 # persons provided civilian documents	% reduction in number of days required for registry with Social Solidarity Network
Peace Promotion and Social Communication		
Improved Response to IDP needs through Improved Information	# municipalities that have adopted Contingency Plans for IDP assistance and preventive measures # institutional participants in workshops/seminars on IDPs # IDPs provided information on rights and responsibilities # radio spots on IDP issues or others related to problems faced in marginal communities: household violence, drug-use, sexual reproduction, etc. # meetings of local committees for IDP Assistance # institutions that participate in above meetings # local committees for IDP assistance that have developed work plans	# decisions and/or actions generated through local committees for IDP assistance put into effect
Peace Promotion at the Local Level	# grassroots groups, NGOs, provided financial assistance for peace initiatives # participants at workshops, forums, etc. aiming to promote increased dialogue # persons trained or informed on conflict resolution mechanisms	
Housing		
	# families benefited with a basic housing solution (new) / 500 # families benefited with housing improvements # families provided support in the design and presentation of housing plans to the GOC	# families provided subsidies by INURBE, Agrarian Bank, Institute for Rural Development

IV. DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARIES

a) **Putumayo**
b) **Nariño**
c) **Caquetá**
d) **Valle del Cauca**
e) **Santander**
f) **Norte de Santander**

Map 1: Patterns of Reception of IDP's in 2000 and 2001 Distribution Between Municipalities



MUNICIPALITIES YEAR	2000	2001
Mocoa	1.159	3.277
La Hormiga	135	266
Orito	120	394
Puerto Asis		778
Sibundoy		407
Puerto Leguizamo		331
Others	245	711
TOTAL	**1.659**	**6.164**

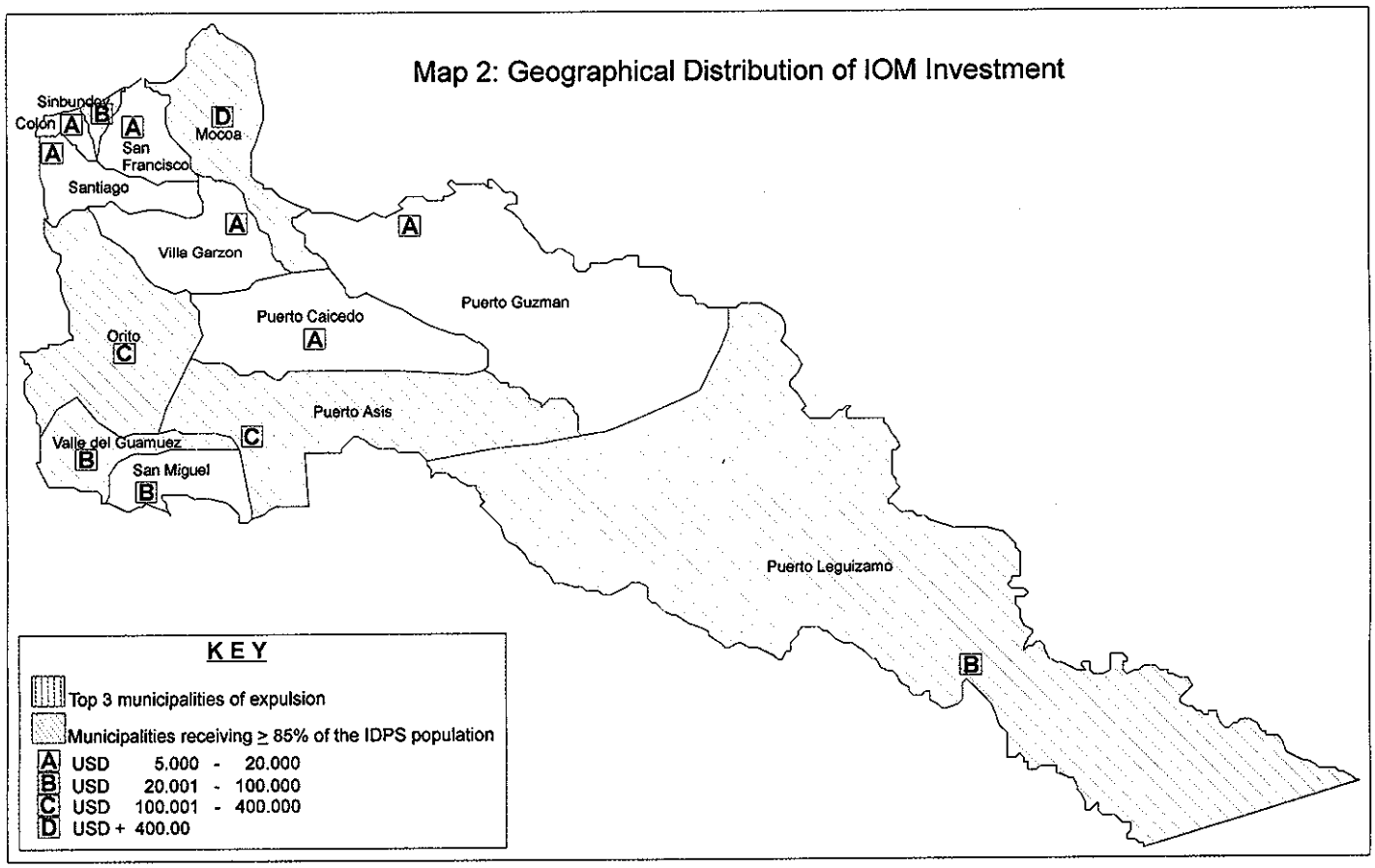
KEY

Municipalities that receive ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

As of December 2001

As of December 2000

Map 2: Geographical Distribution of IOM Investment



KEY

Top 3 municipalities of expulsion

Municipalities receiving ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

A USD 5.000 - 20.000
B USD 20.001 - 100.000
C USD 100.001 - 400.000
D USD + 400.00

PUTUMAYO

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	1,659 Persons
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	6,164 Persons
Percentage Increase:	271%
Persons Registered with RSS during Quarter:	632

Update on Displacement and Conflict:

As evident on the map on the previous page and the figures above, Putumayo experienced a sharp expansion in numbers and in territory, primarily as a result of increased combat between FARC guerrilla and paramilitaries, as well as with the Colombian armed forces. Alongside the fumigation campaign, presence of the armed forces has grown more evident in several municipalities of Putumayo, in an incursion into the rural zone of San Miguel on October 18; combat with the FARC in Valle del Guamuez on November 12, the same day as the start of fumigations here. Likewise paramilitary presence remains strong in these municipalities. In San Miguel, the paramilitaries have started community organization activities, including a survey of children in preparation of Christmas festivities, and strengthen their position further north in municipalities like Los Sauces. In Puerto Asís and Puerto Caicedo, the AUC ordered all businesses to close to organize a march to demand the immediate liberation of Andrés Felipe's father by the FARC on December 7.

The quarter is also marked by a series of selective killings in Mocoa, Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Asís and Villa Garzón; in the last case, one of the persons killed was an IDP found in his own home. It is worth noting that the FARC have made the work of NGOs almost impossible in rural areas, through several assassinations, threats and kidnappings. The international NGO, Doctors without Frontiers, had suspended activities here for the last 7 months on account of FARC pressures and finally closed its offices here in the last quarter.

The pace of displacement in Putumayo has slowed considerably in this quarter; patterns of reception remain the same with Mocoa receiving more than half of the population and Puerto Asís receiving 12%, followed by Orito and Leguízamo.

Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

Voluntary eradication in Putumayo has been formalized through the signature of 34 Agreements between the Government of Colombia and approximately 37,000 families in 9 municipalities of the department. The first round of fumigation started on December 22 2000 and ended in February of the following year, with a reported coverage of some 30,000 hectares. In several cases, licit crops were not spared the fumigation – pepper crops in San Miguel, yucca plans and fish tanks developed by Corpoamazonia were damaged by fumigation, according to municipal and institutional sources.

According to the Social Solidarity Network, the fumigations resulted in a temporary exodus of about one-third of the rural population of the municipalities of Orito, San Miguel and Valle del Guamuez from their homes; many started to return in April of 2001. Although the Social Solidarity Network does not consider fumigation-affected families, as IDPs and these are not eligible for the Law 387 package of assistance, families affected by fumigation in Putumayo were provided with food assistance. According to their reports, the RSS assisted 10,829 families during this period from the

three aforementioned municipalities, representing approximately half of the total population in the area.

Fumigations started up again in what the national newspaper, El Tiempo, called a governmental "punishment" of Putumayo; the paper also published the Letter from the Presidential Counselor on Peace and Citizen Security, dated November 14th and written to the department's Governor, outlining the government's response to the lack of compliance by coca producers to the agreements stipulated earlier that year. Plante estimates that there has been an increase of 36,000 cultivated hectares in Putumayo in the last semester for a total now estimated at 92,000 hectares. At a seminar called: "The South evaluates the Plan Colombia" held in mid-December, Gonzalo de Francisco's statistically-supported argument that coca production had increased was met with arguments from the community that the Government had not met its obligations, in an atmosphere that can only be described as extremely tense.

This second round of fumigations did not result in even a substantial intra-municipal displacement, unlike the earlier period of fumigation. One possible explanation is that the Social Solidarity Network coordinated the food assistance directly to the villages in record time, with the first food packages being distributed on November 21. Likewise, local authorities feel that the official presentation of the NGOs tasked with alternative development in the region and an improvement in delivery of agricultural projects in affected areas may have held back a large-scale displacement.

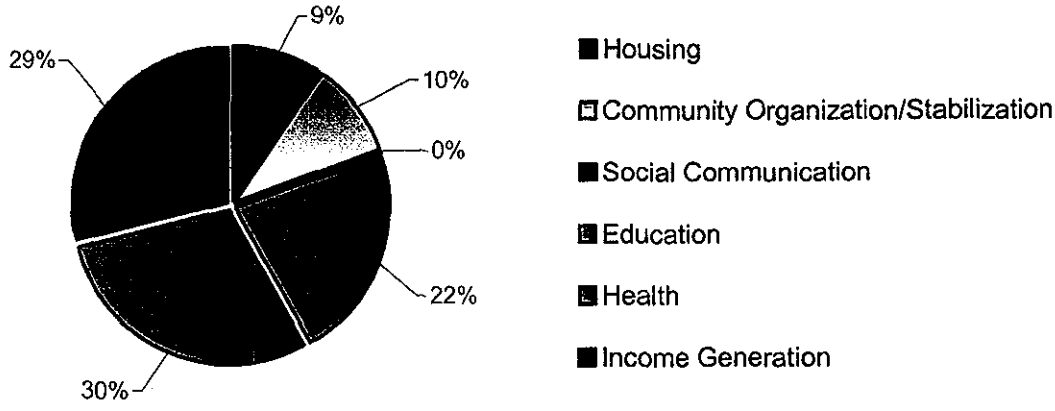
Intervention Summary:

On the previous page, Map 2 demonstrates the geographical distribution of IOM program activities in Putumayo, where investment is provided in the 13 municipalities of the department. It is worth noting that those municipalities marked in yellow or red or both indicate priorities for the Post-Emergency Program as these are major points of expulsion and reception of the Program's target group; in each of these municipalities, investment is greater than 20,000 USD with investments over 100,000 in Orito and Puerto Asís and over 400,000 in the departmental capital – and number one receptor of IDP population here – Mocoa.

Sub-Office:	Puerto Asís
Area of Responsibility:	Putumayo
Municipalities Benefited[1]:	Mocoa, Orito, Puerto Asís, Valle del Guamuéz, Puerto Leguízamo, San Miguel La Dorada, Sibundoy, Santiago, Villa Garzón, Colón, Puerto Caicedo and San Francisco
Direct Beneficiaries:	42,617
Indirect Beneficiaries:	35,591

[1] In descending order, according to amount invested under approved and ongoing projects.

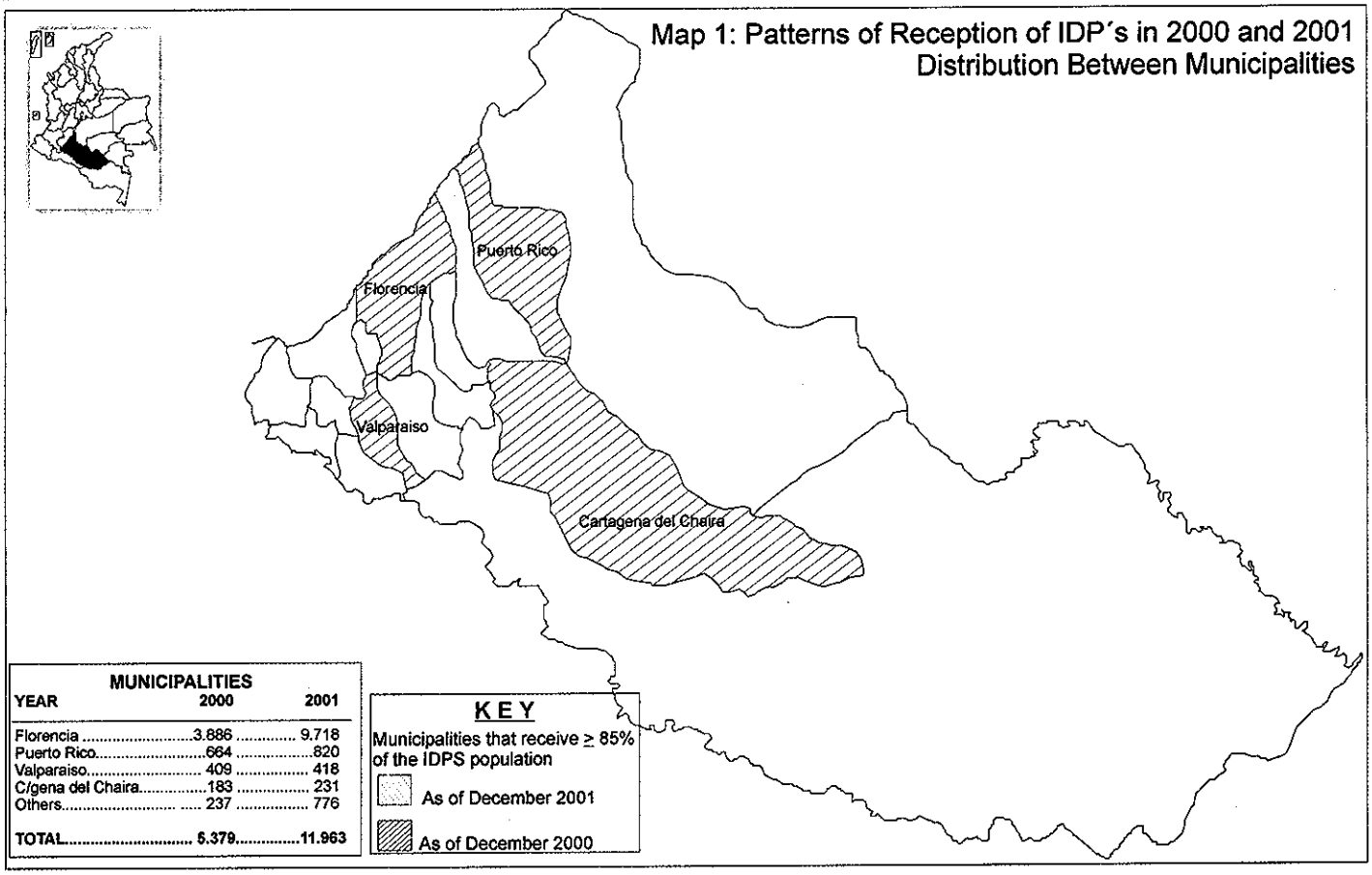
Chart on current investment distribution by component:



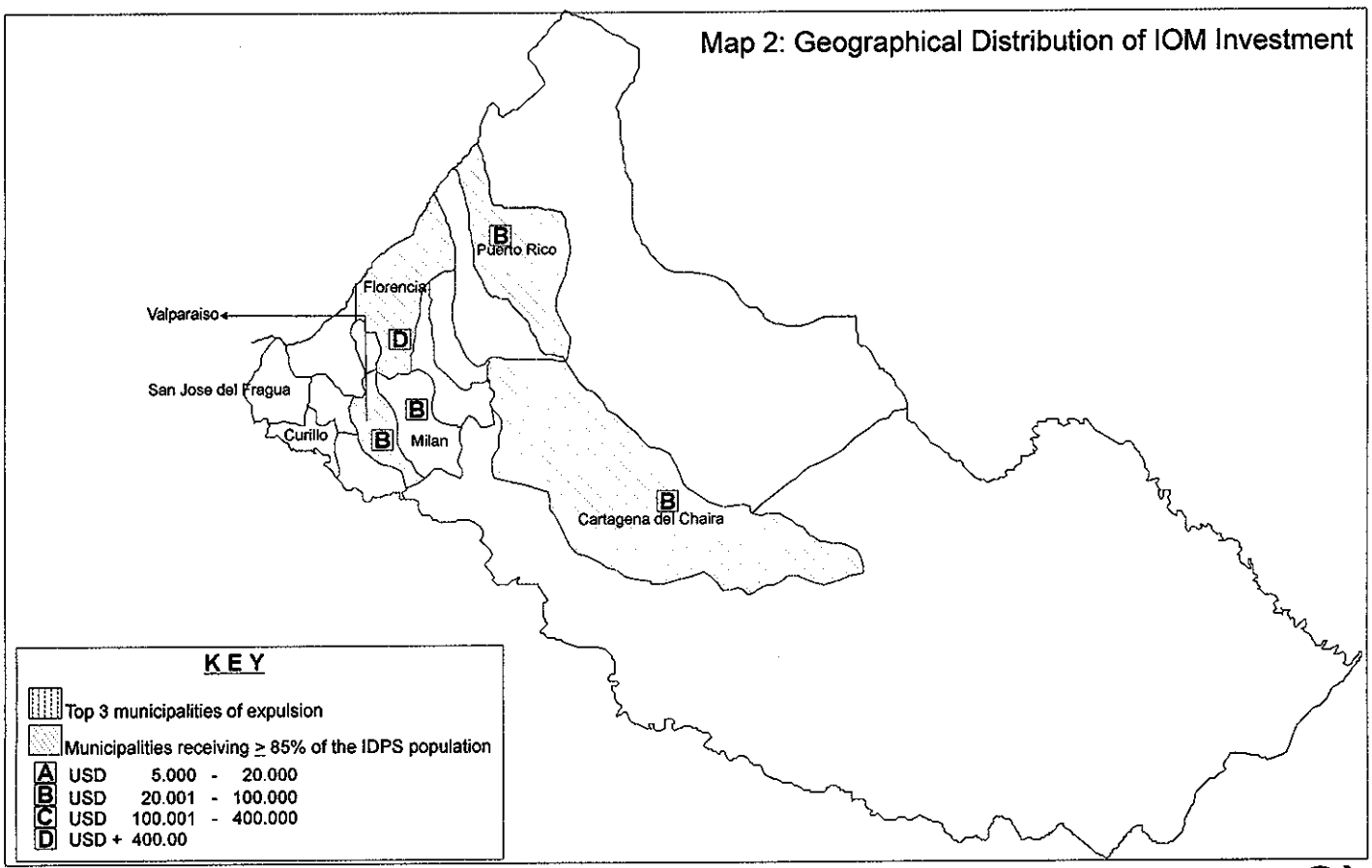
Plan of Action – 2002

An important priority in the next year is to provide assistance to IDPs in municipalities that were not characterized as receptors in the early part of last year, when IOM programmed the funds available during this year. Specifically, IOM will increase project activities in Puerto Asís and Leguízamo.

While maintaining several of the pilot or short-term projects started in the last year, such as support to ICBF, capacity-building of the public health system and support to Agricultural Schools, the Post-Emergency Program in Putumayo will develop new activities in housing, health, education and community stabilization. Housing improvement projects have been identified in Mocoa, Orito and Puerto Asís and support new multi-purpose shelters, like the Casas Campesinas, in Puerto Asís, San Miguel, Sibundoy, Valle del Guamuez and Puerto Guzmán. Regarding sanitary infrastructure, the program has identified aneed for potable water and sewage systems in Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Orito and Leguízamo. Following two pilot projects with Agricultural Schools, IOM has received similar requests for support in Mocoa, Villagarzón, Sibundoy, Puerto Asís and Leguízamo. Finally, in terms of institutional strengthening, the RSS has requested assistance in setting up an Assistance and Orientation Unit (UAO, for its Spanish initials) in the Governor's Offices of Mocoa.



MUNICIPALITIES YEAR	2000	2001
Florencia	3.886	9.718
Puerto Rico	664	820
Valparaiso	409	418
C/gena del Chaira	183	231
Others	237	776
TOTAL	5.379	11.963



CAQUETA

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	5,379
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	11,963
Percentage Increase:	122%
Persons Registered with RSS during Quarter:	353

Update on Conflict and Displacement:

Caquetá suffered a sharp increase in conflict-related incidents during the last quarter; municipalities ill fated by propinquity to the demilitarized zone suffered the consequences of the bloody contest between paramilitaries and FARC guerrillas for this buffer zone. In what appears to be a game of tit-for-tat, the Mayor of Cartagena was murdered following the accusation that he supported the guerrilla and the Mayor of Puerto Rico (not long after the murder of another municipal worker, the Director of the House of Culture) was assassinated as punishment for his alleged association with the paramilitaries. In December, attempts on the lives of a congress representative and the manager of COFEMA, a semi-public entity that processes and markets beef, were reported.

Illegal "fundraising" activities on behalf, mostly, of the FARC guerrillas was rampant through the end of the year; extortion provided the FARC with more than 2,500 million Colombian Pesos (roughly one million dollars) during the year and 99 cases of kidnapping were reported. As of the end of the year, seventeen businessmen from Florencia remained in captivity – presumably in the demilitarized zone. Major Javier Montes Acosta of the Gaula Troops reports that these numbers reflect the effectiveness of fumigation, whereby the FARC must turn to alternative moneymaking schemes as the coca trade becomes less lucrative.

On December 5, Caquetá was declared an Observatory for Peace by the United Nations, on account of the deterioration in security conditions and the increasing incidence of violations to human rights. Mr. Anders Kompass, Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Colombia and Representative of UNHCHR, representatives of the Human Rights Ombudsman and diplomatic delegations from Canada, Mexico and Germany attended the event. The mission of the Observatory, according to Ana Teresa Bernal of REDEPAZ, are to seek alternatives and solutions to the armed conflict, specifically insofar as the conflict is affecting civilian population.

In the last three months, the municipalities most affected by displacement at the hands of the FARC guerrillas were Morelia, Montañita and Belén de los Andaquies, which were "taken" with explosives. These incursions are announced prior to execution and the announcements themselves produce large-scale, though fortunately temporary, displacements. The incursions themselves tend to result in a second wave of displacement; guerrilla take-overs in Morelia and Montañita uproooted 186 families who fled to Florencia, according to the local newspaper, *Diario del Caquetá*.

In general, however, it is important to note that the percentage increase in IDPs in Caquetá is small, compared to any of the other departments covered by IOM's program; likewise, the displacement patterns in this year have not resulted in any geographical changes in concentration or reach of displacement/reception incidence. (See map on preceding page.)

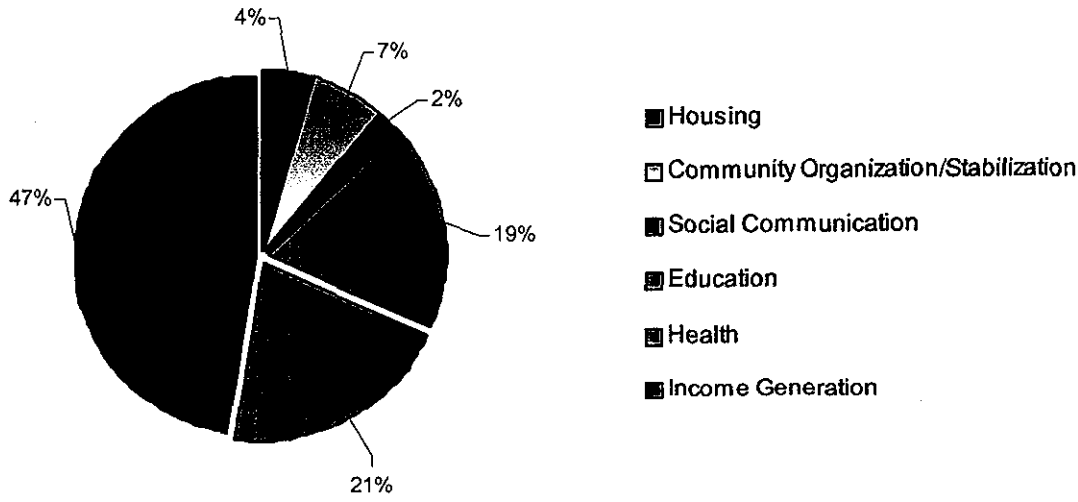
Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

In October, the Governor of Caquetá joined two other governors in claiming that fumigation was damaging legal survival crops and human health, in what may have been a final effort to stop the present round of fumigations. In November and December, PLANTE has been vocal in announcing plans for alternative development in the region and announced an investment of 11 million dollars (2002 – 2007) to be distributed between seven municipalities (Milán, Solita, Valparaíso, San José, Albania and Curillo) in rubber, cattle and fish projects. Following the early announcements, fumigation increased in these municipalities and by all accounts fumigation is more intensive and more constant than in the first round last year.

Intervention Summary:

Sub-Office:	Florencia
Area of Responsibility:	Caquetá
Municipalities Benefited:	Florencia, Cartagena del Chairá, Valparaíso, Milán, Puerto Rico
Direct Beneficiaries:	12,385
Indirect Beneficiaries:	9,847

Chart on current investment distribution by component



Plan of Action 2002:

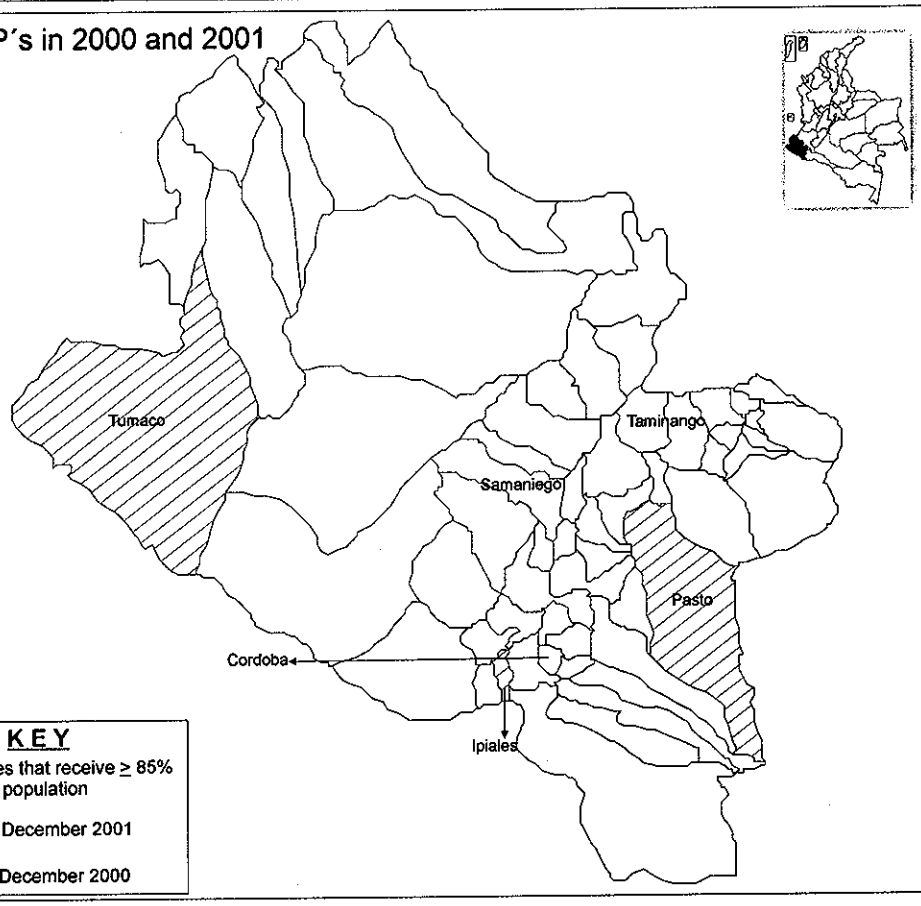
The component prioritized for the department of Caquetá continues to be income generation and the Program will likely expand the small-credit rotating fund (up to 150 USD per loan, generally granted on a short-term basis) managed by the Fundación Picachos. Although the concentration of IDP population continues to be in the capital city of Florencia (see map) the Program will maintain its policy of implementing small-budget strategies in secondary receptors – and expulsors – Puerto Rico, Cartagena del Chairá and Valparaíso, provided adequate security conditions.

Under the component of education, the Program will continue to strengthen the state school system to improve the quality of education provided to IDP and vulnerable children; infrastructure improvements in

marginal schools of Florencia are under consideration, as is teacher training. The literacy courses, started in this year for 400 adults in Florencia, have proven successful and are likely to be expanded to the secondary receptor municipalities mentioned above. In Florencia, literacy training will be complemented with validation programs for primary and secondary school.

Given that IDP families reside side-by-side with very poor residents in Caquetá and that many of these IDPs have been re-settled in Florencia and other municipal centers for a considerable time such that their living conditions begin to approximate those of the "historic poor," an effort will be made to identify community integration projects that provide public benefit.

Map 1: Patterns of Reception of IDP´s in 2000 and 2001 Distribution Between Municipalities



MUNICIPALITIES YEAR	2000	2001
Pasto	563	6.124
Ipiales	63	
Tumaco	53	549
Samaniego		1.381
Taminango		1.318
Cordoba		408
Others	82	1.557
TOTAL	761	11.337

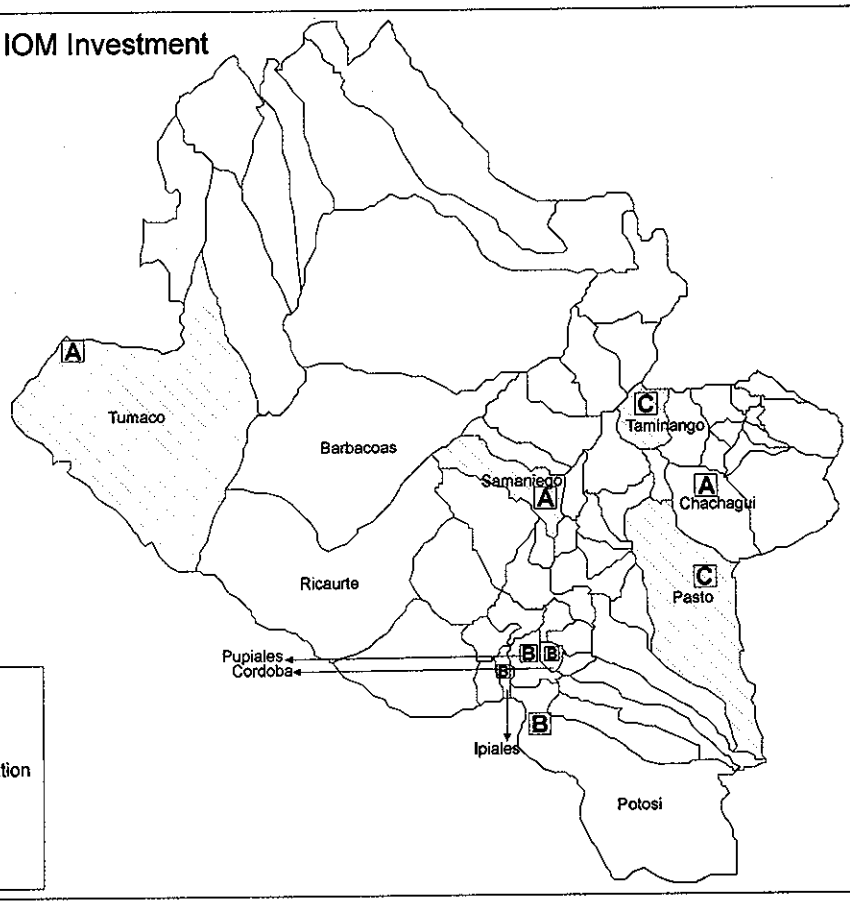
KEY

Municipalities that receive ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

As of December 2001

As of December 2000

Map 2: Geographical Distribution of IOM Investment



KEY

Top 3 municipalities of expulsion

Municipalities receiving ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

A USD 5.000 - 20.000
B USD 20.001 - 100.000
C USD 100.001 - 400.000
D USD + 400.00

NARIÑO

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	761
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	11,337
Percentage Increase:	1389%
Persons Registered with RSS during Quarter:	1,294

Update on Conflict and Displacement:

Violence in Nariño was slow to arrive, but has been increasingly continuously throughout the last three quarters. Among the reasons for this recent incursion of armed groups into the region are the department's propinquity to areas of historical conflict, Cauca and Putumayo; its location along the international frontier with Ecuador; and its strategic worth as a corridor to the Pacific.

Key events during this quarter include the FARC take-over of San José de Albán, resulting in the death of two policemen and two civilians, the destruction of 14 houses. At a different time, the ELN also strove to take-over this town, but the GOC armed forces and the community balked the plan. In November, the FARC placed a number of car bombs along major routes; in the last week of November, a plan to incinerate a gas pipeline was forestalled in the Municipality of Puerres.

Regarding armed combat, several combats were reported in Tuquerres, Guachavez and Ipiales, though paramilitary-guerrilla fighting continues to be most frequent in the southwest-Pacific zones, like Llorente, Barbacoas, Tumaco and Santa Barbara de Iscuandé. In October, fighting between ELN, FARC, AUC and the armed forces became so heated that land travel became impossible in this region for 15 days. In this area, the violent incident with greatest impact occurred when the paramilitaries forced out temporarily some 1,200 persons from Iscuandé toward Cauca and Tumaco.

As evident in the map on the preceding page, the number of municipalities affected by reception of IDPs has multiplied in the last year, such that while Pasto, Ipiales and Tumaco accounted for 85% of the IDP population at the end of 2000, three new municipalities have become major receptors and Ipiales ceases to be a major receptor. The increase in IDP population during the last year in Nariño is the most dramatic in the entire country; upon starting the IDP Program here in December 2000, the Social Solidarity Network reported little more than 100 families; as of December 15 2001, this number had increased to 2,807. This rate of increase, at least according to official sources, seems to be slowing finally as the year closes, despite the renewed fumigation in Putumayo.

"Cristo de Amapola:" This Christlike image, crucified on a rifle with coca leaves and a poppy flower in the background hangs in the Cathol Pastoral Social Offices in Ipiales, Nariño.

Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

According to PLANTE, 12,285 hectares in Nariño are dedicated to agricultural production of illicit crops; 1,655 (13%) are used for poppy and 10,630 (87%) for coca. The dispersion of these crops (blended with others and mini-production) is best shown by noting that, according to local sources, more than 18,000 families are involved in their production in the department.

The department shows a positive relationship between illicit crop production and presence of armed groups. Note, for example, that the largest producer of coca in the department, Tumaco, with approximately 1,548 hectares of coca production, is home to members of the FARC (Frente 2) the ELN and the paramilitaries. Two other municipalities mentioned in the departmental summary as zones of increasing conflict, Barbacoas and Iscuandé, are the second and third largest producers of coca in the department, respectively. In terms of expulsion, Tumaco and Barbacoas account for 75% of the population displaced from Nariño; official statistics do not yet reflect the large-scale displacement for Icuandé, which is likely to be temporary in nature.

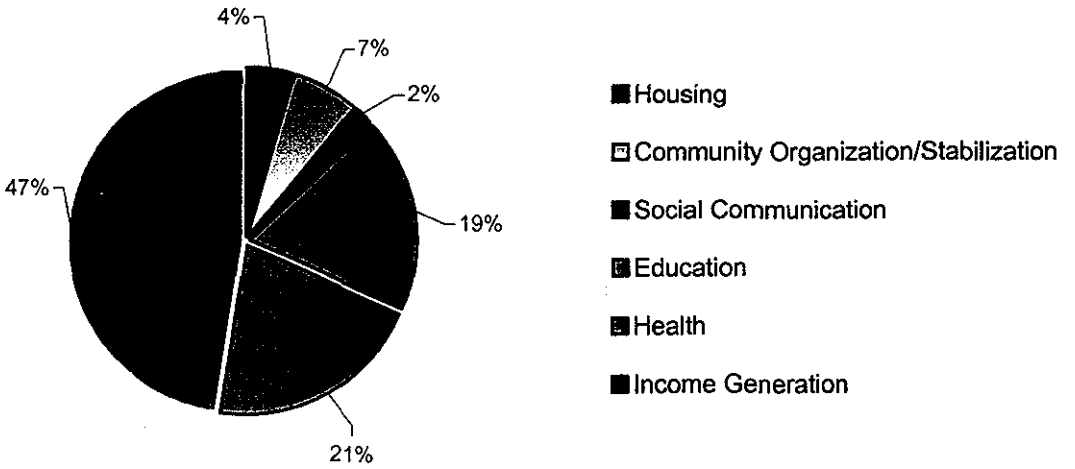
As noted elsewhere, it is difficult to ascertain the effect of fumigation on displacement on account of the coincidence of violence, illicit crops and fumigation and of the reluctance of any family seeking governmental assistance to cite fumigation as the cause of displacement. When reviewing the enormous increase in IDP population in Nariño and Huila during the first part of 2001, it is almost impossible to differentiate between several possible causes: among these, the increased violence in Putumayo, but also the possible economic reasoning of coca workers in Putumayo who may decide rationally that the costs – not only financial – of production outweigh the benefits, at least temporarily. However anecdotal in nature, however, it is worth noting that the second fumigation campaign, started in October in Putumayo, has not resulted in an increase in IDP population in Nariño. In fact, according to official sources, the rate of reception slowed perceptibly in the months of November and December. Furthermore, according not only to the Social Solidarity Network, but also to the NGO Movimondo, the community and the mayors' offices, the large majority of these families arriving in the final quarter of 2001, almost entirely from Putumayo, were displaced by violence and not by fumigation.

The weight of fumigation as a factor in displacement varies, however, according to the region in Nariño to which the IDP family chooses to relocate. In Ipiales, about 48% of the IDP families claimed fumigation as a cause for leaving Putumayo, but in Pasto, where about 60% of the IDP population is located, only 15% cited fumigation as a reason for displacement.

Intervention Summary:

Sub-Office:	Pasto
Area of Responsibility:	Nariño
Municipalities Benefited:	Pasto, Ipiales, Pupiales, Potosí, Córdoba, Contadero, Samaniego, Taminango, Tumaco, Chachagui
Direct Beneficiaries:	9,842
Indirect Beneficiaries:	6,197

Chart on current investment distribution by component:



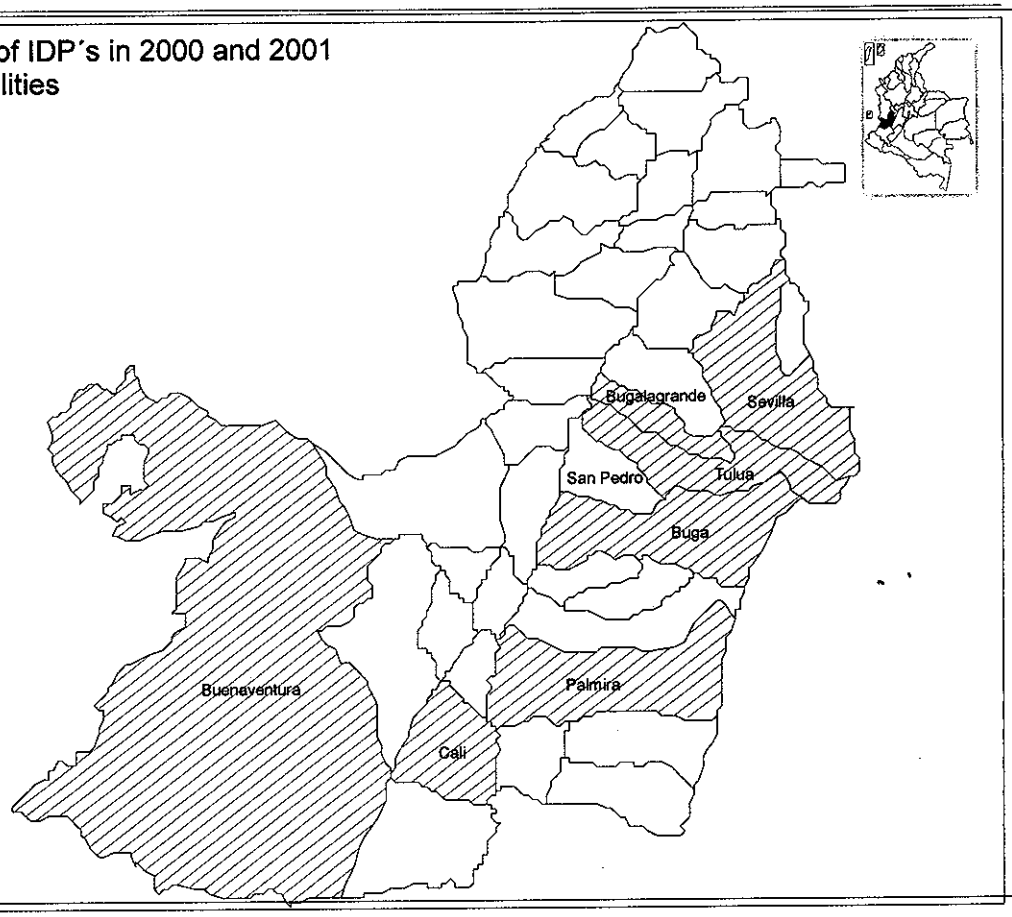
Plan of Action 2002:

In Nariño the clearest priority for investment of new funds is to work in municipalities that were not receptors of IDP population when IOM programmed its activities for the year 2001. In the earlier part of this year, the municipalities of Taminango and Samaniego began to receive a large number of "returning" IDPs from Putumayo; more recently Tumaco's official registry began to reflect a high concentration of displacement. Tumaco requires assistance most urgently on account of the ongoing violence in this municipality and its historic exclusion from development initiatives and state support. Tumaco is the only municipality in Nariño that is both a major receiver and one of the top three expulsors.

During the year 2001, IOM started working in each of the municipalities, in varying degrees according to the timing of the arrival of new IDPs. As IOM enters more intensively into these three municipalities, it already has established close relationships with local partners (mayors' offices and Pastoral Social) through a series of small-budget projects, enabling the program to follow-up successful pilots with larger-scale initiatives.

Pasto and Córdoba (Valle de Obando) continue to receive a large number of persons and together account for more than 55% of the total registered population; these municipalities will continue to receive support in the areas of income generation (extension of micro-credit and linkage to private sector) in the next year. In Pasto, IOM and SENA will develop a model of on-site agricultural training in which a group of 40 families will work and profit from communal agricultural land for one year, prior to starting their own agricultural business. This project has taken lessons learned from the Agricultural School projects in Putumayo.

Map 1: Patterns of Reception of IDP´s in 2000 and 2001 Distribution Between Municipalities



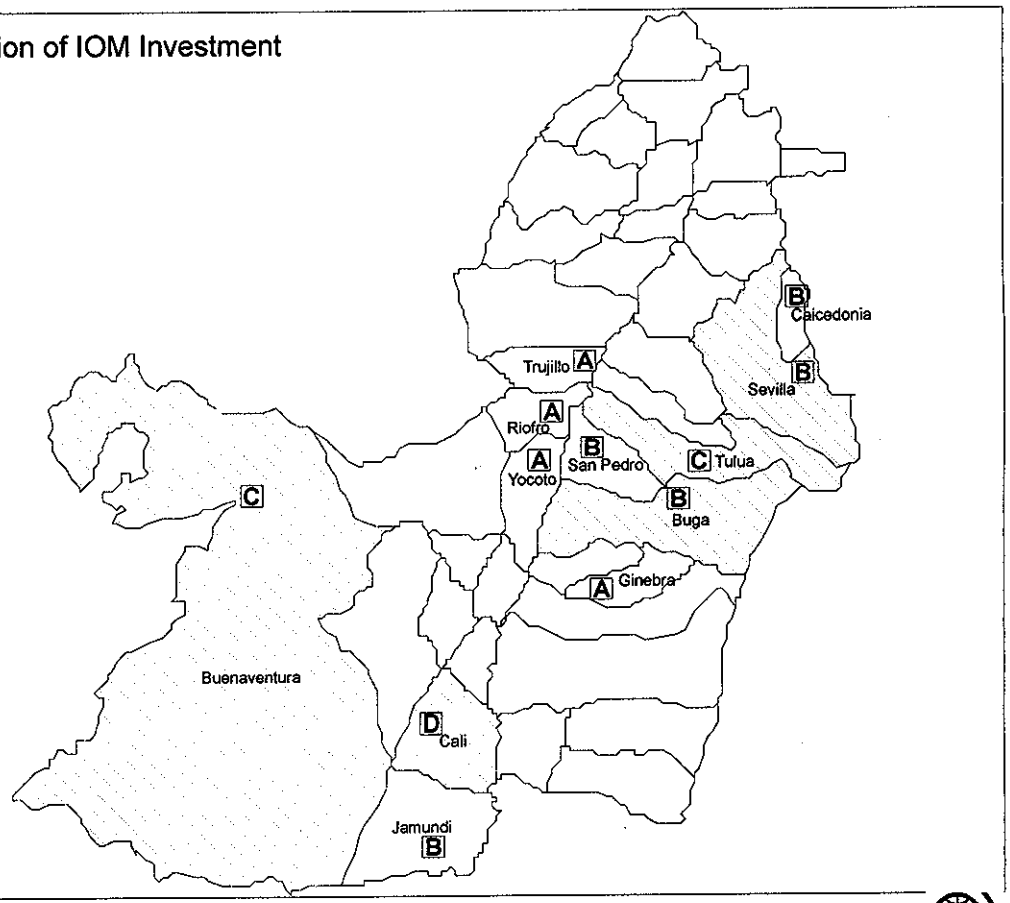
KEY

Municipalities that receive ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

- As of December 2001
- As of December 2000

YEAR	MUNICIPALITIES 2000	2001
Cali	3.521	10.571
Buenaventura	3.425	6.845
Tulua	2.429	5.561
Buga	861	1.684
Sevilla	798	1.181
Palmira		1.410
Bugalagrande		1.106
Others	1.524	3.781
TOTAL	**12.558**	**30.585**

Map 2: Geographical Distribution of IOM Investment



KEY

- Top 3 municipalities of expulsion
- Municipalities receiving ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

A	USD	5.000 -	20.000
B	USD	20.001 -	100.000
C	USD	100.001 -	400.000
D	USD +	400.00	

VALLE DEL CAUCA

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	12,558
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	32,716[1]
Percentage Increase:	161%

Update on Displacement and Conflict:

From September through November, 5 massacres occurred in the Department: two in the Municipality of Dagua (September 3 and 16) one in Buga (October 17) and two in Río Frio (3 and 24 of November,) resulting in the death of at least 54 people and contributing directly to the displacement of a further 500.

Reports from Central Valle (Buga, Tuluá, Sevilla, San Pedro and Caicedonia) show an increase in the number of armed groups and greater frequency in illegal retentions along the highways by paramilitaries, FARC and ELN alike. In this area, municipal committees have reported also an increment in the number of vengeance killings of persons reputed to belong to one group or another.

The primary source of violence continues to be the dispute between paramilitaries and guerrilla, but the patterns have changed in this quarter. Between July and September of this year, the paramilitaries had consolidated control over Pie de Monte and Ladera, but the guerrilla has succeeded in retaking large parts of this area. The recent of events of civil resistance to the FARC in Caldono and Bolivar in the department of Valle del Cauca have catalyzed organization among at-risk communities, particularly in the southern areas (Pradera, Jamundí and Florida) to react in a similar fashion. Forebodingly, a more sustained presence of the FARC has bee noted in these municipalities, since the November and December events in Cauca.

During this quarter several large-scale displacement threatened to double the number of IDPs in Valle del Cauca, had they not been followed by large-scale returns during the same period. Partly in consequence of the massacres noted above, almost 38 thousand IDPs sought registry in the quarter; families from Dagua and Buga returned to their places of origin, however, almost immediately. The principle places of expulsion – Buenaventura and Central Valle – continue to expel IDPs at a constant and high rate; early-alert has been announced for 11 municipalities in Valle del Cauca, including: Tuluá, Buga, Buenaventura, Dagua, Calima Darien, Jamundí, San Pedro, Caicedonia, Sevilla and Pance, wherein large scale displacements are predicted for early next year. After Cali, the city centers of many of these same municipalities also receive the largest number of IDPs.

Displacement in Valle del Cauca continues to expand territorially as well; of the 42 municipalities of Valle, there are 8 municipalities with more than 500 registered IDPs, 5 with 100-500 IDPs and 19 others with less than 100. In other words, more than 75% of the municipalities of this department now receive displaced population.

Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

In Valle del Cauca the primary coca plantations are located in the western range, particularly in Alto Naya, site of the massacre of 12 civilians in April of this year, attributed to the paramilitaries; as well as along the northern border. There are expansive areas of poppy production in the mountainous area bordering Tolima. To date, however, no fumigations have occurred.

[1] The RSS computers and database were stolen in October of this year and the figures provided here do not reflect new registries in the last quarter.

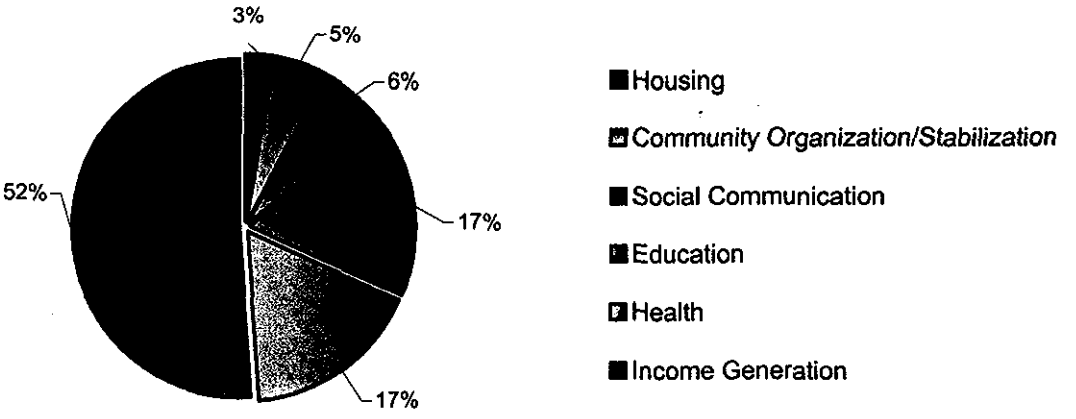
In fact, the problem in Valle del Cauca, compared to the other departments in IOM's area of responsibility, has roots further along the production chain of illicit drugs: Drug processing and trafficking are more concerning problems than agricultural production of coca and poppy. The so-called *laboratorios*, have been located along the rivers in Buenaventura and in northern Valle del Cauca. It is worth noting that in Valle del Cauca, approximately 4 persons each week are arrested for carrying drugs at the Cali airport.

Intevention Summary:

The registered IDP population in Valle del Cauca is the highest of the departments covered by the program with more than 30,000 persons as of the end of December; likewise, the department has the highest number of municipalities affected by high rates of reception of IDPs and the concentration – as compared to populations in secondary receptors in the department – in the capital city of Cali is lower than any other department. Another notable pattern in this department and evident on Map 2 on the preceding page is that all three "top" expulsors of IDP population – Buenaventura, Buga, Tulua – double as primary receptors. These patterns have made it necessary for IOM to work intensively in several municipalities simultaneously with investments over 100,000 USD iin Cali, Buenaventura and Tuluá; and over 20,000 USD in Buga, Caicedonia, Sevilla, San Pedro and Jamundí.

Sub-Office:	Cali
Area of Responsibility:	Valle del Cauca
Municipalities Benefited:	Cali, Buenaventura, Tulua, Buga, Caicedonia, Jamundi, San Pedro, Sevilla, Yotoco, Trujillo, Riofrio & Ginebra
Direct Beneficiaries:	8,400
Indirect Beneficiaries:	52,556

Chart on current investment by component



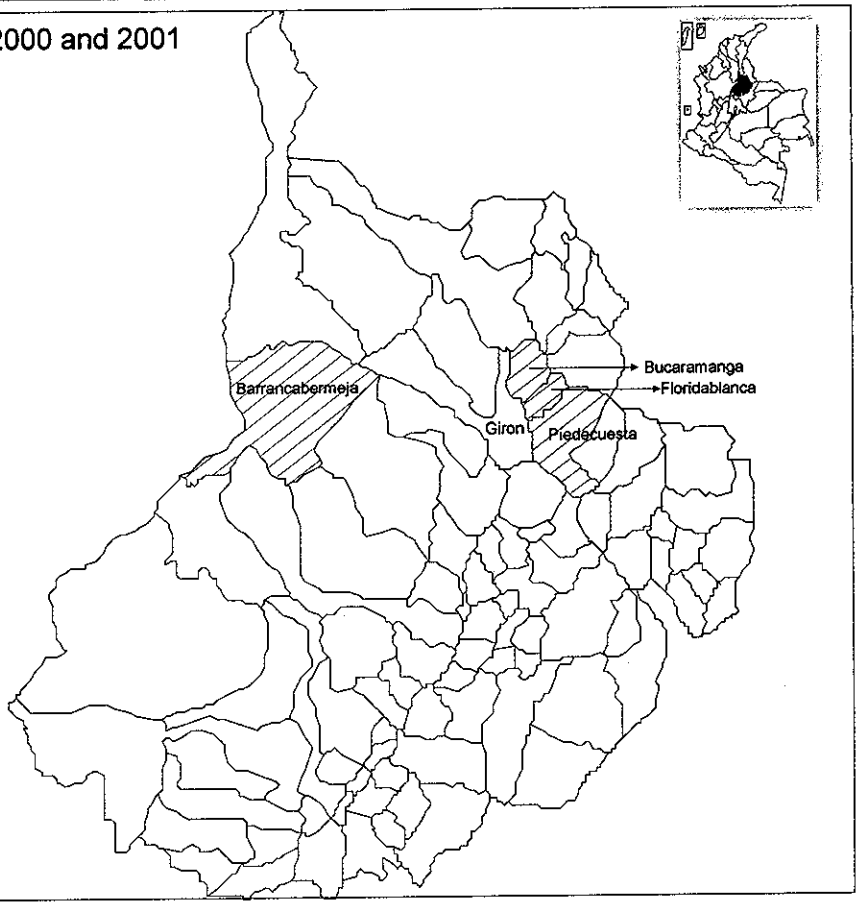
Plan of Action – 2002

To complement ongoing activities, two areas have been prioritized for implementation in the following year, provided additional funding is received. First, basic infrastructure, including sanitary and potable water infrastructure, as well as housing improvements, will be supported in Cali, Buenaventura, Tuluá and Buga. Infrastructure assistance will be provided also to newly returned or resettled populations in Totoco, Buga, Buga la Grande, Jamundi, Buenaventura and Pradera and to at-risk populations mentioned above.

In the area of income generation and as prioritized in Santander, the program will focus on the development of medium-sized enterprises and in the incorporation of IDPs into the formal labor market by providing training, apprenticeships and job-seeking support. Linkage with the private sector, particularly in Cali, Buenaventura and central Valle, is an important goal for 2002.

A third priority area is education, particularly formal education for children; programs will be developed with the schools for flexible-curriculum programs, accelerated learning and distance learning.

Map 1: Patterns of Reception of IDP´s in 2000 and 2001 Distribution Between Municipalities



KEY

Municipalities that receive ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

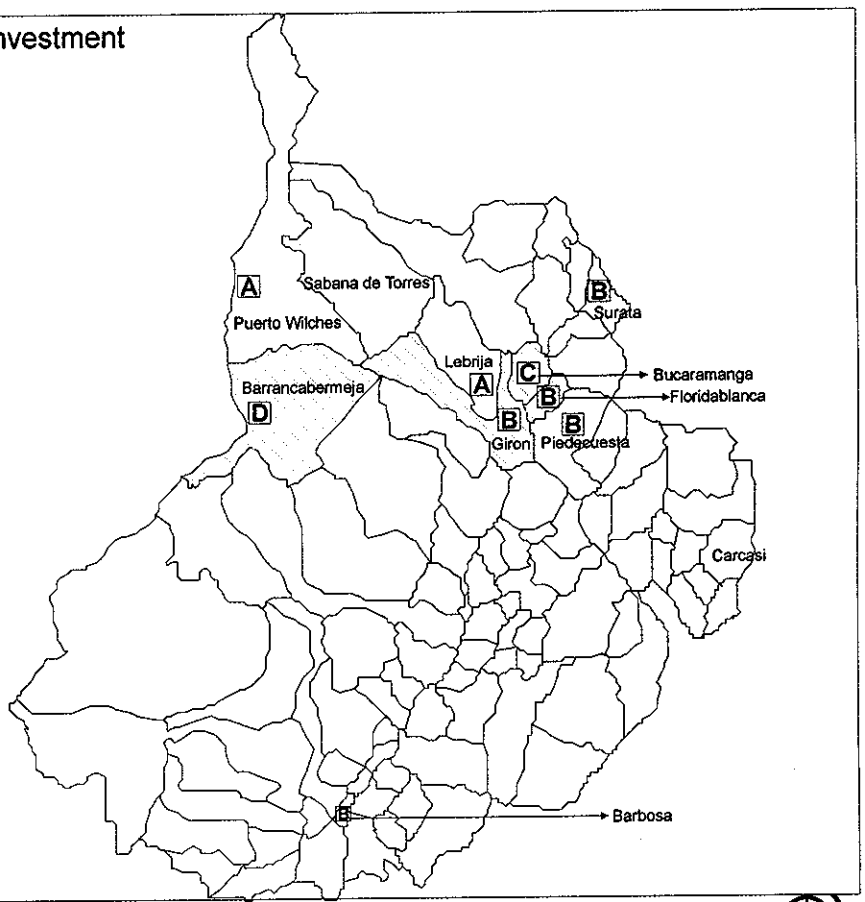
As of December 2001

As of December 2000

MUNICIPALITIES

YEARS	2000	2001
Barrancabermeja	2.169	2.108
Bucaramanga	1.135	9.353
Floridablanca	774	2.825
Piedecuesta	293	
Girón		1.589
Others	579	1.956
TOTAL	**4.950**	**17.831**

Map 2: Geographical Distribution of IOM Investment



KEY

Top 3 municipalities of expulsion

Municipalities receiving ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

A USD 5.000 - 20.000
B USD 20.001 - 100.000
C USD 100.001 - 400.000
D USD + 400.00

SANTANDER

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	4,950
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	17,831
Percentage Increase:	260%

Update on Displacement and Conflict:

In the last quarter, the conflict re-entered several areas of Magdalena Medio, which had remained relatively stable for the previous six months on account of an apparently solid territorial domination by the paramilitaries. These areas, such as the northwestern area of the San Lucas range, the municipality of Santa Rosa, the southwestern area between the rivers Opón and Carare and sections of Puerto Nare and Puerto Barrio, were disputed anew by the FARC in rare collaboration with the ELN.

The return of one group to re-claim lost territory has become notorious in Colombia as a time of gross violations against civilians labeled traitors on account of behavior under domination by the contesting armed group. The recent turn of events in Magdalena Medio has not proven an exception: in Santa Rosa, four persons were killed in November and 25 families were displaced in the middle of November. In the municipalities on Landazuri, Bolivar and Peñón in the early part of November, the FARC's resurgence was accompanied by the dissemination of list of persons unwelcome in the zone. In the middle of November, combat between FARC and paramilitaries, alongside pressure from both groups, resulted in the displacement of 87 families (320 individuals). In Puerto Nare, the FARC has strengthened its position and is blocking the return of 667 persons uprooted from this municipality in May of last year.

According to the most updated figures available from the Social Solidarity Network, the total number of displaced persons in 2001 exceeds 13,000 individuals – 5 times the number that was registered as displaced in the preceding year.

The urban violence, perpetrated mostly by the paramilitaries, in Barrancabermeja continued during the quarter, most notably in the selective killings of 6 trade union leaders, during the last three months. Added to the number of trade union leaders killed earlier this year, the death toll reaches a dozen and so far has resulted in the closure of 5 trade unions. In this city, the paramilitaries continue to threaten and limit the activities of left-leaning social organizations: a CREDHOS member was tortured and killed; a communal dining hall sponsored by the Popular Women's Organization (OFP, for its Spanish initials) was destroyed and the OFP coordinators continue to receive death threats.

Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

As in Putumayo and Caquetá, the Magdalena Medio region has often been subjected to economic booms, which due to their highly extractive nature do not produce real development in the zone. In the early period of colonization, exotic species and woods were extracted from the area; later, mineral resources, including gold and petroleum, were exploited. In the last decade, illicit drug production has been a dominant activity in Magdalena Medio.

Like elsewhere, figures on the number of cultivated hectares tend to be imprecise and inconsistent between sources. Official estimates indicate that 3800, 4,500 and 7,500 hectares were planted in the years 1997, 1999 and 2000, respectively, in the northern zone of Magdalena Medio. [1] According to local governments, the number is almost 10 times the official estimates, though these figures are considered highly over-estimated by most other sources. A reasonable estimate places the current cultivated land at about 7,500 – 8,500 hectares. The municipalities with the highest concentrations of illicit drug production are Santa Rosa, Simiti, San Pablo and Cantagallo.

The production of illicit drugs, gold extraction and theft of gasoline are the primary income sources for the armed groups in the area. In the case of cocaine production, it is worth noting that each link on the production chain provides some revenue for the armed groups through "taxes" – taxes per hectare cultivated and again on amount harvested, taxes on the chemical inputs for production and processsing; taxes on basic provisions, like food, that are transported in the region, taxes levied on plantation workers (raspachines) for the right to work and so on.

In the months of April, May and June, erradication campaigns were carried out by the National Police in approximately 3,000 hectares (Source: National Police). Peasants whose livelihood was affected by the campaign migrated into the urban centers of San Pablo, Simiti and Cantagallo – mostly areas under AUC domination. The Social Solidarity Network distributed food aid to 6,816 families who reported to have been affected by the erradication in three deliveries of food packages, each to last 3 months.

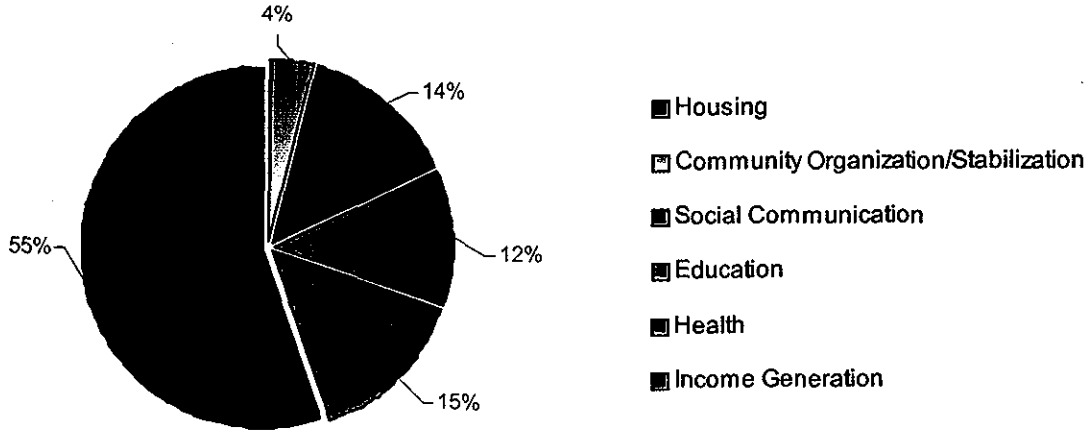
Intervention Strategy:

The maps on the preceding page demonstrate that while the percentage increase in displacement is notable, it has not been accompanied by a territorial expansion in the phenomenon. In other words, Barrancabermeja and Bucaramanga continue to act as principal receptors in the area and the marginal zones of these cities continue to grow in a disorderly fashion. Barrancabermeja is one of the few major cities in Colombia, and the only one within IOM's area of responsibility, that is both a primary receiver and expulsor of displaced population. IOM's intervention in the department focuses on Barrancabermeja, followed by Bucaramanga, the municipalities that surround and merge with these two cities and municipalities with high rates of expulsion, such as Puerto Wilches.

Sub-Office:	Barrancabermeja
Area of Responsibility:	Santander/Magdalena Medio
Municipalities Benefited:	Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, Piedecuesta, Floridablanca, Girón, Surata, Barbosa, Lebrija, Puerto Wilches, Carcasi
Direct Beneficiaries:	12,233
Indirect Beneficiaries:	34,406

[1] Estimates based on figures provided by the National Department of Antinarcotics.

Chart on current investment distribution by component

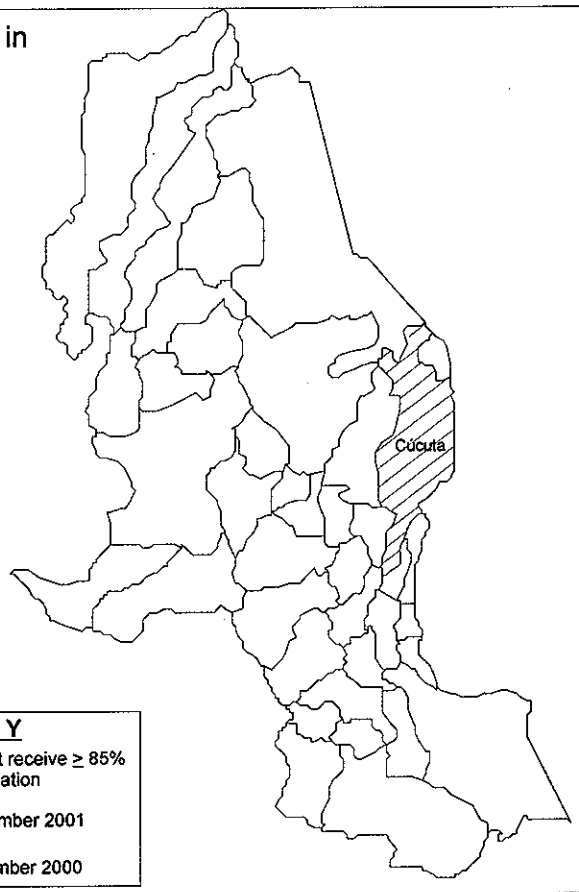


Plan of Action 2002:

As in other departments with large-size cities, characterized by high levels of commercial and industrial activity, the Santander team will complement the ongoing micro-credit projects with income generation opportunities to provide regular employment in the private sector and those that foster development of medium-sized businesses. Negotiations have been made with EcoPetrol; this large-scale company has decided to stop importation of parts/repairs for machinery used in Magdalena Medio, providing in this way important opportunities for local market growth. IOM intends to work with medium-sized producers to expand businesses and find employment for IDPs, trained in metal mechanics and related technical fields. Technical and vocational training will be complemented by a distance-learning program for adolescents and adults (the SAT system).

During 2002, the program will support returning and resettling communities, generally comprised by some 20 to 30 IDP families and will provide more assistance in areas doubling as expulsor and receptor municipalities, like Santa Rosa and Landazuri.

Map 1: Patterns of Reception of IDP´s in 2000 and 2001 Distribution Between Municipalities



MUNICIPALITIES YEAR	2000	2001
Cucuta	2.848	9.330
Others	127	749
TOTAL	3.148	10.937

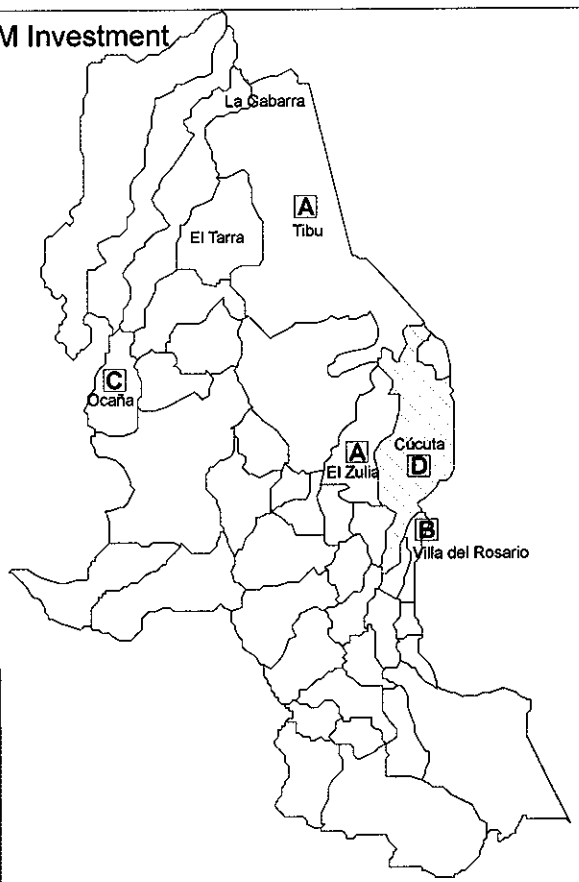
KEY

Municipalities that receive ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

As of December 2001

As of December 2000

Map 2: Geographical Distribution of IOM Investment



KEY

Top 3 municipalities of expulsion

Municipalities receiving ≥ 85% of the IDPS population

A USD 5.000 - 20.000
B USD 20.001 - 100.000
C USD 100.001 - 400.000
D USD + 400.00

NORTE DE SANTANDER

Context Information:

Registered IDP Population 12/00:	3,148
Registered IDP Population 12/01:	10,937
Percentage Increase:	247%
Persons Registered with RSS during Quarter:	839

Update on Conflict and Displacement:

A notable feature of the conflict in Norte de Santander in the final quarter of the year is the increasingly close partnership between the ELN and the FARC in this department as a means of jointly recovering lost territory, especially areas of coca production in La Gabarra (Tibu). Civilian victims of these efforts are predominantly coca growers and *raspachines*. The insurgent groups have managed to overturn the paramilitary advance into places like the Catatumbo and punish with death *raspachines* working with the paramilitaries, almost on a daily basis according to local papers.

In the latter part of 2001, the number of massacres and selective killings appears to decrease as the incidence of extortion and kidnapping, vandalism, illegal retention of civilian population and car bombs. On this latter tendency, it is worth noting that in the last 4 months of 2001, the guerrilla has been responsible for one car bomb per month, on average. The most notable incident of vandalim occurred in late October in Ocaña; as the army inaugurated an Electricity Project, some 10 men, allegedly members of the ELN, blew up with dynamite two electrical towers in Abrego. Paramilitary groups have taken to forcing civilians, mostly young men, to provide manual labor for coca production. A young man who had been held captive by paramilitaries, along with some 70 other men, women and children, for more than a week, to harvest coca plants, told one such story in the local press. Paramilitaries have also continued violent efforts toward "social cleansing" in Cúcuta, Ocaña and Villa de Rosario, most noticeably.

Regional Notes on Illicit Crops:

In May of last year, the National Police announced and implemented "Operation Catatumbo" to "sweep-out the drug-trade" through fumigation of some 10.000 hectares and destruction of 132 processing plants. The public reaction to the fumigation campaign turned violent in several incidents, including arson, vandalism and violent deaths. In Tibu, a march of some 2,500 coca producers degenerated into such behavior, resulting in destruction to the Fire Department and the airport, where storage tanks of glyfosate were set on fire.

The departmental government turned to the central government to request that fumigation be stopped in favor of alternative development. Since this time, no further fumigation has occurred; PLANTE has announced several projects, including those for palm and cocoa production.

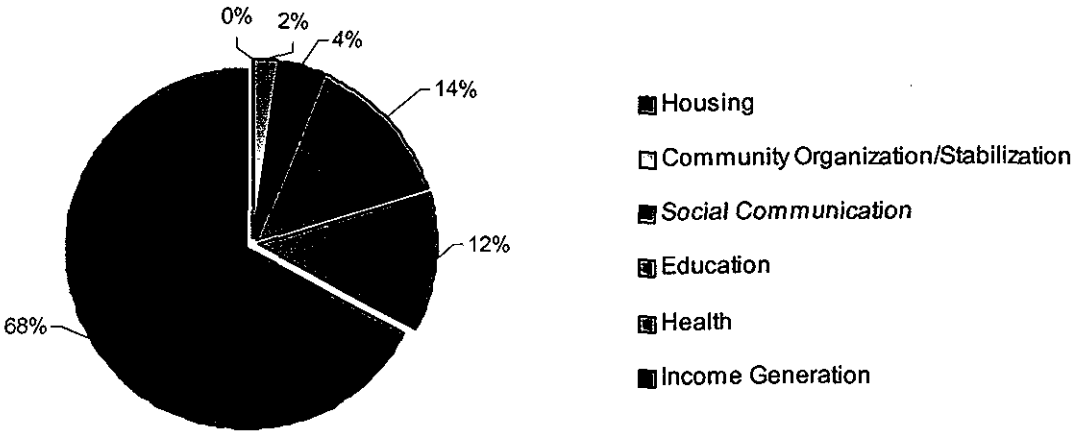
Intervention Summary:

Reception patterns in Norte de Santander are remarkable in that displaced families continue to concentrate in Cúcuta, such that this municipality alone accounts for more than 85% of the displaced population at the end of 2000 and again at the end of 2001. IOM has focused its intervention in this municipality, but works also in the second largest receptor (Ocaña) and the smaller receptors, surrounding the departmental capital, of El Zulia and Villa del Rosario. IOM has begun implementing project activities also in Tibú – work in this

northeastern area of the department, marked in red on the map included in the preceding page to indicate high rates of expulsion, will be expanded in the next year.

Sub-Office:	Cúcuta
Area of Responsibility:	Norte de Santander
Municipalities Benefited:	Cúcuta, Ocaña, Villa del Rosario, El Zulia, Tibú
Direct Beneficiaries:	37,586
Indirect Beneficiaries:	63,813

Chart on current investment distribution by component



Plan of Action 2002:

It is worth noting that the municipalities of Cúcuta and Ocaña account for more than 90% of the registered IDP population in Norte de Santander, a fact that has motivated the IOM team to focus efforts therein. However, in 2002, the program aims to expand operations into municipalities that both expel population and receive, though in small numbers, IDPs seeking refuge. The heavy concentration of IDPs in marginal neighborhoods of these two cities makes it necessary for the program to seek community integration projects (social infrastructure, improvements to public services in education and health, etc.) but also to intervene in expelling municipalities. On the one hand, this strategy will limit the degree to which Cúcuta and Ocaña become "magnets" to IDPs, perceived as the only places in which to receive assistance. On the other hand, assistance in these areas will be designed to act as a deterrent to further displacement in smaller municipalities.

Regarding income generation, activities will focus on identification and increased access to regular employment with the private sector, particularly in Cúcuta and major towns. In Education, accelerated learning and academic "leveling" programs will be sponsored through the public schools system.