

POST-EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED GROUPS & RECEPTOR COMMUNITIES



**Eighth Quarterly Report
July - September 2002**

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REPORT SUMMARY CARD

Organization: International Organization for Migration
 Mission to Colombia
Reporting Period: July 1 – September 30, 2002

Key Results:

- 6,422 adults engaged in technical or vocational training
- 111,774 persons provided medical attention (preventive or treatment)
- 3,016 households provided improved water and/or sanitation solutions
- 69,503 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)
- 32 municipal and departmental committees strengthened through contingency planning, project formulation, etc.

Projects Approved this Period: 34¹
Budget Information on New Projects: New Financial Obligations for 625,921 USD
 New Counterpart Funds for 1'482.625 USD
Expenditure Information: USD 1'857,050 expended during quarter.
 USD 9'397,212.98 total cumulative expenditures through September 2002.
Projected Expenditures October - December 2002: 1,800,000 USD
Projected Number Direct Beneficiaries: 281,686 (New 86,695)
Projected Number Indirect Beneficiaries: 419,767 (New 75,145)

Total Beneficiary Distribution by Department:

Department	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Chocó	5,992	57,623
Valle del Cauca	27,343	76,620
Santander	18,281	36,621
Norte de Santander	99,615	84,221
Nariño	29,593	72,934
Putumayo	66,388	43,081
Caquetá	23,423	11,247
Inter-Regional	11,233	37,420
Total	281,868	419,767

Project distribution by component per department:

Department	Income Generation	Health	Education	Housing	Community Stabilization & Communication	Total
Putumayo	9	7	12	7	6	41
Nariño	9	10	14	7	9	49
Caquetá	6	5	7	4	7	29
Chocó	0	2	1	2	1	6
Valle del Cauca	13	5	10	13	14	55
Santander	14	9	4	9	8	44
Norte de Santander	14	7	8	4	7	40
Inter-Regional	4	4	4	4	9	25
Total	69	49	60	50	61	289

¹ See Annex 1 "Approved projects in execution during this quarter"

I. Executive summary

The Program for the Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities (hereafter, Post-Emergency Program) has completed its eight quarter of implementation concluding the first phase of the program initiated in September 2000. As the end of this reporting period the program team has identified 289 with significant impact in some 78 municipalities (See map 1) for more than 280 thousand beneficiaries, throughout the seven departments in the Programs Area of responsibility: Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Caquetá y Putumayo. For this quarter, 34 projects were approved worth 625,921 USD.

With regard to budgetary implementation, cumulative expenditures during this period reached USD 5'974,897.81, which were expended on projects directly, generally through sub-grants and contracts. Also, there are still remaining unliquidated obligations 2'252113.12 for approved and ongoing projects, and will be disbursed according to the programmatic advance in each. The amount of total financial obligations (disbursed and pending to be disbursed) account for US 8'227,010.93 at the end of this reporting period. Under all budget lines the program has expended USD9,397,212.98 as of the end of this reporting period

Last August the program was granted an extension to implement additional USD 15'112,771 through a 24 month period starting September 2002, with the mandate to increase its coverage to three additional departments Cauca, Huila and Chocó². An initial assessment of the displacement situation in latter departments have been done and can be found in the departmental summaries. Map 1 shows the current municipal coverage of the program and depicts the municipalities identified by the regional coordinators in Cauca and Huila to be assisted due to its central role on the displacement dynamic.

Contents of this report

Section two provides a general overview of displacement and conflict in the last quarter. Also, it briefly describes the main political and economical features that implies the transitional from the Pastrana government to the Uribe administration.

Section three also provides an analysis on how the governance crisis caused by the absence of majors and public service providers due to threats perpetrated by FARC, AUC and ELN, an its implications in terms of affecting project implementation throughout IOM regions of intervention.

Section four provide the prioritized lines of action within each components for the 2002-2004 period. These lines of actions builds upon program objectives as presented to USAID, experienced accumulated from the first phase implementation, the new governmental policy towards displacement and regional-differentiated needs of IDPs.

Section V provides a more detailed vision from the conflict and displacement trends for each department and highlights from the program advance.

This report ends up with an annex section that provides quantitative information by regions of the program in addition to a basic description of projects classified by status: finished, on implementation and on pipeline. An annex with press releases and press notes related to the program is also included.

²Despite being programmed for the second phase, its worth noting that the Chocó operation had to start in the first phase due to the Bojayá massacre, happened in may, and the concomitant humanitarian crisis produced.

II. National Context

Political and Economical notes

During this reporting period, Colombia witnessed the transition from the Pastrana administration to the new government lead by the independent liberal Alvaro Uribe. The new administration has already presented his political program named "Firm hands, big heart: The road to trust", which have the restitution of "democratic security" as its main objective. In his political program Mr. Uribe outlines four main strategies: security, democracy, educational revolution, employment generation and a strong fighting campaign on corruption. This ambitious program aims to cope with the deterioration of the economic, political and social living conditions of Colombians which are reflected in the following figures:

"Almost 23 million people live in poverty and 7.4 millions are under the poverty line; 60% of the population cannot afford the basic basket of products and family services; 20% of the poorest hardly receive 4% of GNP. Additionally, one out of five people willing to work cannot find a job. 28% don't have access to potable water and 40% don't have access to sewage systems.

However, to finance its strategy the government will have to cope with a fiscal deficit higher than the forecasted on its presidential campaign calculations. From a expected 2.3% agreed with the IMF, the deficit this year will rose 4% at least³. This mainly due to a decrease in tax revenues because of a recession in the economy, low coffee prices and a significant increase in government expenditure from the former administration. In order to comply with the IMF target and finance its program the government has decree a wealth tax to be paid by the richest 300,000 Colombians and is expected to raise USD\$800m. Also, Uribe has announced austerity measures which include fiscal , labor and social security reforms in addition to a cut of government expenditure on social programs⁴.

Notes on conflict

The new national security policy comprise a set of measures attempting to regain state control over Colombian territory. Security forces only control only about half of the country, of 1,100 municipalities, 180 lack any police or army presence, the goal is to provide security to all of them. In this regard, the government needs 40,000 additional troops. To reduce costs the army will recruit 15,000 part-time conscripts subject to military regulations but who will live in their homes. Another measure entails obtaining civilian co-operation with the army as informers, passing information on rebel movements an attacks in exchange of being rewarded for key information. The goal is to incorporate 1 million civilians to this information network⁵. A third component consists in equipping and train 5,000 extra soldiers and 10,000 police finance through the recently levied wealth tax.

Mr. Uribe will complement this operational measures with a more flexible legal framework to implement its policy. As its first step, the government declared state of "internal commotion", a constitutional provision (article 213) which allows the government to decree a range of security measures, bypassing normal legislative procedures when there is disturbance of public order that threatens the institutional stability, the national security and citizens co-existence and cannot be solved by the police.

Also, the government has created "rehabilitation areas"⁶, which will be ruled by the military, within them war zones can be declared, freedom of movement curtailed and foreigners excluded. The following municipalities has been inmerse into that category: Mahates, María La Baja, Calamar, El Guamo, San Juan de Nepomuceno, San Jacinto, Carmen de Bolívar, Córdoba y Zambrano, in the Department of Bolívar. San Onofre, Colosó, Chalán, Ovejas, Tolú Viejo, Sincé, Galeras, El Roble, San Pedro, Corozal, Sincelejo, San Juan de Betulia, Los Palmitos, Morroa y Buena Vista, in the Department of Sucre. Arauca, Arauquita y Saravena in the Department of Arauca.

³ Its worth noting, that part of the economic problems can be attributed to the conflict itself. For 2002 costs are estimated in 5.8 points of GNP, equivalent to \$4,696 million dollars.

⁴ <http://mensual.prensa.com>

⁵ The economist, september 19 2002.

⁶ Presidential decree 2002/02

The Colombian Ombudsman⁷ and Human Rights organizations has expressed concern regarding the implementation of this security policy, alleging that it will convert civilians in military targets, foster paramilitarism and weaken guarantees for the respect and enforcement of IHL and human rights accords.

This measures has been taken within a governance crisis at the municipal level, produced by the resignation and departure of majors due to a FARC threatening campaign⁸ targeted so far to 296, in an attempt to force them to abandon their posts. So far 100 majors did so, managing their local governments from the capitals of the departments⁹.

Notes on displacement

In a document to be release in the following weeks, UNHCR provide figures a comprehensive set of figures on how displacement is affecting Colombians. Since 1997, displacement has affected between 800,000 and 2.7 million of Colombians depending on the source consulted (Government or CODHES respectively). Only in 2001, the daily rate of displacement ranged between the government's 531 persons and 936 based on CODHES calculations. This phenomenon is affecting 819 municipalities among which 52 of them expel 65 percent of the IDPs, whereas 44 of them receive 72% of the displaced population. Minority ethnic groups are specially affected. Indigenous groups constitute 2% of Colombian population, represent the 8% of the displaced, while Afro-colombians represent 11% of the affected by this calamity. Women constitutes 49% of the victims and 49% of the total IDPs are under aged. The pregnancy rate among girls between 13 and 19 is approximately 32 percent. Among the displaced household 31% report weight loss among their children and 30% of them does not have any health coverage. Only 33.01 have ID document which enables them to register in to the system.

Since the start of program activities at the end of 2000 and through the end of the current reporting period, the number of RSS- registered IDPs in the six initial departments covered have risen to 166,391 (.Less than 1% increase) from 159,600 IDPs reported on the previous quarter. As observed in chart 1, the number of new registered IDPs plummeted 63% from the former reporting period (from 18,243 to 6,791 new registered) and 40% compared to the third quarter of 2001 (from 11,507 to 6.791).

Assuming sub-registration constant, a possible explanation for this decrease in registering IDPs figures is based in the system of control exerted by the illegal armed actors in populations under their influence. FARC, ELN and AUC fronts are preventing massive movements of population in order to guarantee labor supply for collecting the coca crops and to reduced the attention of the press in the areas under their rule. This is enforced by regulating the exist and entrance of population and merchandise to rural villages and small towns¹⁰. Thus, people who are forced to moved by fear, fumigation or threatens (from an armed actor different to the one who has controlled over the town), have to do it without being notice, that is, leaving with less than the basic to survive for a few days and many times leaving behind their family. An illustration of this relatively new violation of human rights can be observed in the Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander, where communities are struggling to even get food supplies from other regions or to procure them by themselves in markets outside their communities due to blockades from the illegal armed actors¹¹.

In comparing the first three quarters for 2001 and 2002, we can observe a seasonal pattern in displacement; that is, a decrease trend in IDPs registration as long as the year goes by is common for both years. However, further data need to be collected, and contrasted with other sources such as CODHES and RUT, in order to draw conclusions from the pattern observed.

⁷ www.DefensordelPueblo.org

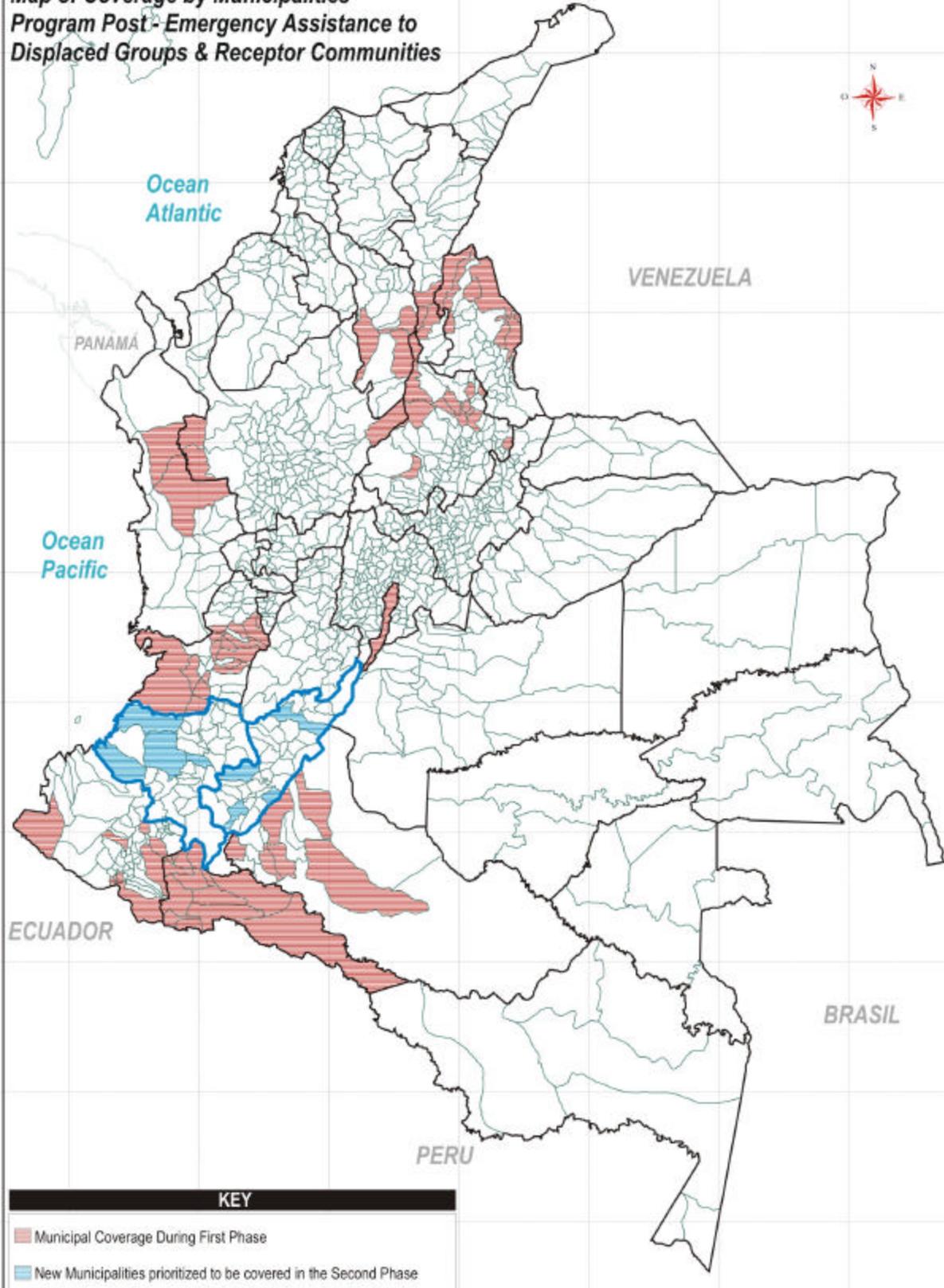
⁸ Also, during the Pastrana administration 50 majors where assassinated (Semana, June 17th).

⁹ www.ElTiempo, August 29th, 2002

¹⁰ Community leaders from Norte de Santander, regional update

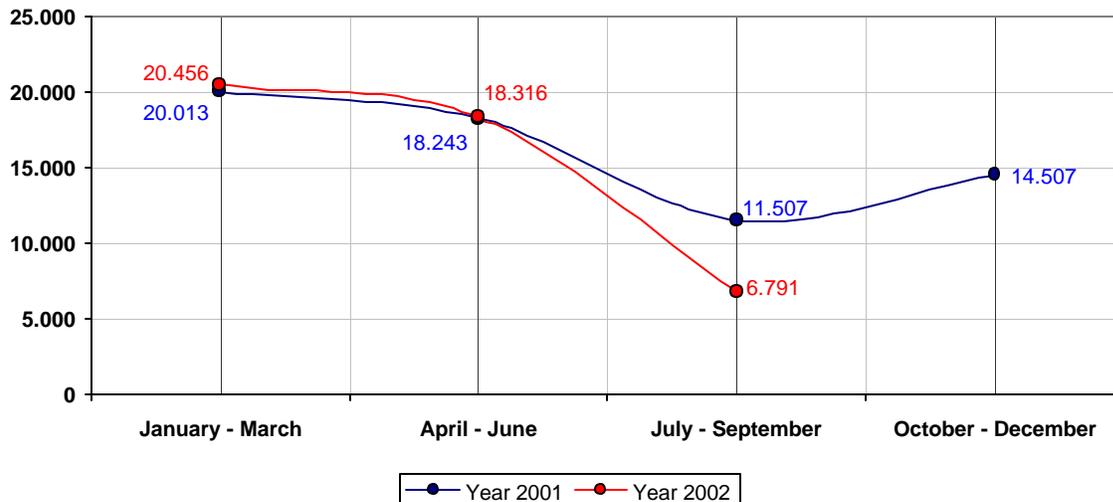
¹¹ [ElTiempo](http://www.ElTiempo), October 5th 2001

**Map of Coverage by Municipalities
Program Post-Emergency Assistance to
Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



However, a change has been observed on the pattern of how displacement takes place. A decrease in massive events of force migration has been observed across the regions where IOM is operating¹², being replaced by “drop by drop” displacement pattern, under which individual families leave their home towns being careful of not being notice in their departure by the prevalent illegal actor.

Chart 1. Quarterly comparison of increase in IDPs 2001 - 2002



III. Government Policy on Displacement 2002-2006

Since the beginning of its campaign Alvaro Uribe set as a policy priority the return of the displaced to their places of origin, mentioning that this should occur for at least 30,000 thousand families during his administration, following principles of willingness, dignity and acknowledging their economical, social and cultural rights¹³. Also, that government will provide incentives and guarantees for the people willing to return to their home communities.

During the second international seminar on displacement organized by CODHES, the new executive director of RSS, Luis Alfonso Hoyos¹⁴, gave some lights on the future trends of GOC policy on displacement:

Basic principles

- The state will not cease until it recovers its legitimate right of force monopoly.
- Government will seek return and re-establishment of IDPS through a process regional recovery through in coordination with local and regional actor. The new policy will rest on a decentralized scheme, community participation and local networks assting the vulnerable population.
- The government will strengthen the National System for the attention of Displaced Population in order to prevent

Prevention and protection:

- Foster process of security and democratic co-existence tending towards resistance.
- Direct social investment towards communities at risk of displacement. This will be channeled using a micro-regional scheme in the areas more affected by the internal armed struggle.

¹² Please see regional updates

¹³ www.codhes.org

¹⁴ Luis Alfonso Hoyos, Lecture from the “Second international seminar on Displacement” (CODHES, 2002).

- Strengthen mechanisms to access justice and reduce the levels of impunity to human rights violators.
- Consolidate the early warning systems in order to take appropriate measures to protect communities on imminent risk of displacement.
- Continue developing humanitarian missions oriented towards assisting communities suffering the humanitarian struggles of the conflict.

Return and re-establishment

- Territorial recovery through public force actions under a framework of respect for human rights.
- Join public, private and international investment in pursuing assistance projects consistent with the regional development plans.
- Promote the implementation of the 2007/02 decree in order to recover land for resettlement and to protect the property of IDPs.

Resettlement and stabilization:

- Promote alliances aiming to integrate IDPs into the labor regional markets.
- Support to micro-enterprise activities designed to provide families with a source of income in the short-run.
- Provide IDPs with new knowledge and skills consistent with the labor demand in the new markets faced by them.
- Guaranteeing access to basic social services, such as health education, housing opportunities.
- Support resettlement and re-integration of IDPs emphasizing development of human capital, giving priority to the most vulnerable among the IDPs (women households, the elder and ethnic groups).

Some preliminary conclusions can be drawn from the presidential remarks, the RSS declaration and what has been observed on the field (See Section VI). Although, return policy, and generating ripe conditions to foster it, will be a priority of this government, the mechanism to produce this solution to the IDP problem is the first challenge the government will face.. First, in order to guarantee security the current police and army manpower is not enough to maintain a permanent presence that will preclude armed actors from displacing again the returnees. Second, a economic incentive mechanism for return and re-establishment has not been set yet. Third, more definition on how the property rights issue will be defined between the returnees and that occupied their property after they left.

In this sense, a strategic priority for IOM in the next quarter is to assist the RSS and the government in general to develop alternatives to meet last two challenges aforementioned. As an initial step IOM is participating in roundtables with the housing department and education ministry in defining housing policies and education policies as part of the incentive package for return.

IV. Governance Crisis and its implications on project implementation

Department	Threatened Mayors Up until June - 2002	Threatened Mayors Up until September 30th- 2002
N. de Santander	2	40
Santander	17	87
Choco	0	3
Valle del Cauca	0	12
Cauca	6	32
Huila	8	37
Nariño	0	61
Caquetá	16	16
Putumayo	2	8
TOTAL	51	296

In the last six months both paramilitaries and leftist armed groups has intensified its efforts in reducing the already weak presence of the state in their areas of prevalence. Their tactic consists in a systematic nationwide campaign of threatens and killing of municipal authorities, health promoters and teachers. The rise have been dramatic, from 51 majors threaten in June 17th15 the number today is over 296. In Caquetá 15 majors out of 16 has been threatened by FARC and 13 of them are working from Florencia the departmental capital. In terms of public services, the education process in Putumayo has been thwarted by continuous threats to 167 teachers and the displacement of another 90. Cauca is facing similar problem, schools have been closed intermittently in El Tambo, Calibío Buenos Aires, Santander de Quilichao due to teachers threat. Threatens are specially targeted to people public services provider that are not from the towns were they are providing the services. This respond to the fear they could serve to the enemies as informants. For instance, In Norte de Santander, the FARC and AUC have sealed off the municipal capitals and other principle urban areas in Tibu, El Tarra, Sardinata, el Zulia, Ocana, Abrego, El Carmen, Teorama, San Calixto, La Playa, Hacari and Convencion preventing “unknown” public services providers of entering those areas. As a consequence some communities has not receive the visit of a doctor or being benefit from a vaccination campaign in months.



Implications for Project implementation

Besides the implications in terms of weakening the country democratic institutions¹⁶, the governance crisis poses serious challenges to the system of attention to the displaced (SNAIPD) which rely heavily in the local committees, leaded by the majors for the coordination of emergency and post emergency assistance. IOM projects are not exempt of this risk, approximately 35% of the organization projects are having as a main counterpart the major's office and other important number has as a counterpart providers of public services at the local level (i.e. Health and Education).

In order to reduce the effect of this crises on project implementation and continue to strengthening the actions undertaken by local committees and other SNAIPD entities IOM has developed some strategic priorities to be followed:

¹⁵ Semana, June 17th

¹⁶ Political analyst Pedro Medellín refers to this situation as an attack to the mayor expression to the already deteriorated democratic institutional setting that the country possess (Semana, June 17th)

- Assist the existent local committees in transitioning from nominal coordination entities to real promoters and implementers of emergency and post emergency assistance to IDPs, providing technical support to the acting majors for IDP attention in areas affected by the governance crises.
- Employ local health promoters and teachers in projects implemented by IOM. In the cases where local capacity is inexistent but conditions are adequate, IOM will develop training programs in order to prevent populations that suffer from blockades or are being sealed off to jeopardize their access to health and education processes.
- Support the development of contingency and post-emergency plans for the attention of the displaced at the local level.

V. Prioritized Lines of action by Component 2002-2004

On the onset of this second phase of the program. IOM has considered necessary to enrich its lines of action with the experience from the first stage (See seventh quarterly report for detailed description) and to incorporate some known elements from the new government policy. Thus, IOM Bogotá in coordination with the regional teams have developed a general outline of key elements for each programmatic area. These broad guidelines are the first step towards accommodating the regional implementing plans for each of the nine departments where IOM has presence. In this sense, the next step will be to validate the modifications with counterparts in the field in order to receive their feedback.

INCOME GENERATION

Current status

Colombia is facing a general decline in the economic development expressed by the economic recession during the last years, and this is not favoring the implementation of sustainable economic initiatives and is making the competition for resources even harsher, not only for IDPs but also for residents in the receptor communities. The high rates of unemployment (20%) are one indicator on the economic crisis in Colombia. Further, the problem is also the lack of guarantees and security for new investment, both national and international, the drain of financial capital and the so-called "brain-drain".

According to the diagnosis elaborated by the IOM in year 2001, the problem with the family income among the IDPs is associated with the unemployment rate of the heads of family that are significantly higher than the national average. Additionally, the vocational and technical level among the IDPs is quite lower than the rest of the population and they present lower educational level and higher rates of analphabetism. In the same way, the diagnosis recognizes that one of the major problems and concerns among the IDPs is the income.

The national government has recognized the importance of the high unemployment rates in Colombia and emphasizes the need to reach higher rates of economic development; strengthen the school system and technical training; foment private initiatives; strengthen and create new economic sectors, systems for micro credits and seed money; promote business leaders in an international context; and invest in development and research.

In relation to the IDPs, the new government has announced that emphasis will be put on the promotion of the return, on the emergency and humanitarian assistance through the RSS and on the activation of regional social and economic dynamics in order to attend the post-emergency in coordination with partners within the SNAIPD¹⁷.

This component is divided into two main areas:

¹⁷ Sistema Nacional de Atención Integral a Población Desplazada

1. Capitalization:

The target population's economic initiatives will be supported through the creation of revolving funds for seed-money and micro credits. The non-reimbursable seed-money is justified by the loss of belongings caused by the forced displacement, when this is combined with micro credits, education and training.

2. Training:

Training is considered as essential when it comes to sustainable development. It is divided into two areas:

- a) Training for participation, organization, technical knowledge and business, this last issue in order to motivate the creation of individual or associative micro enterprises, including technical assessment.
- b) Labor training in accordance with local and regional labor demands.

Objectives

General Objective

Facilitate access to gainful employment for displaced and vulnerable heads of household through vocational training, linkage to the private sector and immediate contracts in project activities.

Specific objectives	Lines of action	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate access to employment for the heads of IDP families and residents, through labor training in accordance with the local labor demand, both in the public and private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agreements with public and private entities for labor training. • Agreements with institutions demanding labor, such as public and private enterprises, for the training and final employment of the target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a portfolio of employment opportunities. • Implementation and expansion of the project "Work within your reach"¹⁸. • Strengthening of SENA's information system on job opportunities. • Implementation of a permanent investigation on employment tendencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the increase of the family income among IDPs, through the support to the creation of micro businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of revolving funds for seed-money and micro credits. • Creation of strategic alliances and regional agreements with partners from the academy and the public and private sector in order to foment the local economic development. • Canalization of additional resources such as those from the IFI¹⁹, the RSS, the municipalities and the FINAGRO, for example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of individual or associative economic projects in the area of production, commerce or services, articulated to local and regional productive chains. • Organization of small economic units per activity. • Creation of economic project associated with already established companies. • Creation of projects for subcontractors. • Creation of "maquilas". • Creation of food security projects, selling the excess. • Implementation of projects for reforestation.

¹⁸ "Trabajo a su alcance"

¹⁹ Instituto de Fomento Industrial

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the institutionalization of local and regional programs for economic and social development directed towards IDPs and residents in receptor communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and promotion of the commitment of public and private regional actors. • Training and transferal of technical planning tools for local and regional development. • Introduction of the issue of internal displacement and economic development, in the local and regional development plans. • Canalization of additional resources on a national, regional and local level, such as those from other international cooperation agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a portfolio of project ideas. • Creation and formalization of permanent spaces for the discussion around economic issues, including both the public and the private sector. • Establishment of information networks for inter-institutional coordination. • Formalization of spaces, mechanisms, instruments and responsibilities among the different actors working with local economic development.
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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Current status

In Colombia, the migration from rural to urban areas during the last century, speeded up by the internal forced displacement in the last few years, has had negative consequences for the development of the urban areas and the planning and provision of public services. In 2002, 72 % of the population lived in urban areas. It is estimated that approximately 56% of the IDPs come from rural areas and resettle in urban centers. Additionally, the IDPs come to stay, as the return rate has diminished from 37% in year 2000 to 11% in year 2002.

This migration has provoked a deficit in public services and housing opportunities. For example, the CNP estimates that the deficit in urban housing increased to 1,132,433 units in 2001 in receptor communities and that 120,000 new families arrives each year, generating an additional demand of housing and public services (CONPES 3200, CNP). The situation is especially serious among the IDPs where only 6% of the demand is covered. According to the diagnosis elaborated by the IOM in year 2001, 60% of the IDPs live in a precarious situation; meanwhile the national average is 13.3%.

The same diagnosis demonstrates that 80% of the IDPs do not have access to a sewage system and 56% do not have fresh water service. These indicators are very high compared with the national average (50% and 16% respectively) in the departments studied by DANE.

The present government is trying to change these tendencies by giving priority to the prevention of the forced displacement and to the promotion of return. The target is to make 30,000 families to return by supporting them with housing and income-generating activities. Nevertheless, the document "Basis for a housing policy" presented by CONPES on the 30th of September 2002, does not detail any specific mechanism to facilitate the assignment of rural or urban subsidies to the IDPs. Therefore, their access to subsidies will be the same as for any citizen.

Based on presidential declarations and the current fiscal deficit (Reaching 4.2% this year) its fairly reasonable to assume a decrease in public investment, specifically in social investment including investment in social infrastructure.

Lines of action

The present lines of action will support the public policies in a coherently manner, by preventing the creation of perverse incentives in the process of assisting the displaced. For instance, it is important to work with problems such as overcrowding and deficits in housing and public services for IDPs, however the implementation should be careful in avoiding creating such a privilege attention (leaving out receptor community) that being a displaced could become a better way to access government assistance that being a resident poor.

Also, the lines of action looks to support government priority of promoting return, respecting the principles of voluntarily return, security and sustainability. Therefore, the focus investment in rural areas will assist the government in creating ripe conditions for return and support of future forced displacements. Nevertheless, this is a high-risk bet as the resources are scarce and the public policy uncertain in how the return mechanism will work. However, IOM will continue assisting IDPs already settled in the urban areas which will not followed under target of 30,000 families to be returned (This figure is not even representing 20% of the IDPs registered by the RSS).

If a rural strategy is to be followed, there is an strategic consideration for investment that should be taken into account, that is, that the return to rural areas entails a higher investment than in urban zones²⁰.

Component´ lines of action

General Objective

Lessen the strain on public and community services/infrastructure created by sudden increases in demand from displaced and migrant groups.

Specific objectives	Lines of action	Activities
To increase the coverage in education for displaced families, promote adult education, support projects directed at academic leveling, training and community strengthening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion or improvement of the physical infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction or repair of school classrooms. Construction or repair of community development centers.
To improve the quality of services offered to children between 0 - 18 years old.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion or improvement of the physical infrastructure Expansion or improvement of the sanitation conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction or repair of children's restaurants, and infant care centers Construction or repair of sanitary installations.
To increase the coverage in health attention to IDPs and to improve the quality of the services offered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion or improvement of the physical infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion or repair of health centers and hospitals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize the pressure on the public services created by the arrival of groups of IDPs. To reduce the morbidity and mortality rates by the improvement of the hygienic conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion and optimization of the water and sewage system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of stretches of water and sewage system Construction of fresh water systems. Construction of systems for the treatment of gray waters. Protection of "microcuencas". Construction of septic pits, latrines, etc. Construction of sanitary units, both individual and communal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support in the formulation and co financing of projects for social housing To support governmental institutions in the delivery of a proper housing solution for IDPs who choose to resettle or return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical cooperation in the formulation of housing projects. Co financing of the construction of houses. Improvement of floor, walls and roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the entitlement and legalization of land titles. Technical pre-studies for housing projects. Presentation of housing projects co-financed by IOM, to the governmental institutions responsible for housing subsidies.

²⁰ The RSS estimates a per family investment range between USD 4,653 y USD 6,153 for rural resettlement, compared to a USD 3,576-5,615 range for urban resettlements.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support IDPs in the improvement of their habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of housing units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of houses where IDPs are dwelling. • Construction of housing units on land with electricity and water, donated by the municipalities.
<p>To improve the socioeconomic conditions and security of the families who have chose to return to the rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of rural road systems • Creation of employment opportunities through the maintenance of these road systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities in cleaning roads. • Creation of employment opportunities in cleaning sewage systems and "obras de arte". • Construction of sewage systems and "obras de arte". • Repair of rural roads.

EDUCATION

Current status

The challenge in the area of education is divided into three big topics: 1) coverage; 2) retention; and 3) quality.

1. Coverage:

The public policy in Colombia has concentrated on basic education for children between 6 to 11 years old (83.6%) and this can be evidenced when looking at the statistics for pre-school (40.5%) and secondary school (62.7%) in the table below. It is worth mentioning that there are no statistics available for education for children between 0 - 5 years.

Coverage for primary and secondary school (1997 and 2000)

Educational Level	1997	2000
Pre-school	38.5%	40.5%
Primary	83.1%	83.6%
Secondary	62.1%	62.7%

Source: Ministerio de Educación, Departamento de Planeación Dirección de Desarrollo Social, Subdirección de Educación: Diagnóstico sector educativo sobre el estado actual de la educación en Colombia, 2000, p. 1, 2002

Further, it is also important to point out that it is even more difficult for children from displaced families to enter school as they normally arrive to poor neighborhoods where the access to education already is limited.

2. Retention:

The highest number (18% in 1998) of school desertion is presented in primary school. It is curious to see that during the time, the desertion rate diminished in the public sector, meanwhile it increased in the private sector. In the rural sector, almost 50% of the children abandon the school system when finishing primary school. Therefore it is necessary to implement initiatives to avoid that the children drop out of school due to the need to contribute to the family income or due to a lack of understanding of the importance to remain within the school system, or due to the lack of a motivating and pertinent school system. In secondary school, the most elevated desertion rate is presented in the sixth grade (idem.)

In the case of the children in a situation of forced displacement, the problem is serious as these are children from rural area that has been forced to abandon the school system. It is essential to create pedagogic models that will both motivate them to access school, to remain within it and that will permit them to combine studies with activities that can contribute to the family income.

Although literature regarding the conditions of IDP children is scarce, some figures from the assessment induce us to think that the education situation is even worse for them than for the historic poor. For the

IDP's children between 12 and 17 years the rate 53% while the historic poor shows a 75% rate of enrollment. For children between 7 and 11 years old the rate of enrollment is 74% while the historic poor presents a 78% rate of enrollment.

3. Quality:

Evaluation studies in Colombia have shown that approximately 20% of the students in 3^d, 5th, 7th and 9th grade can read, but cannot understand a basic text. The difficulty for a student to pass from a general lecture, to an analytical lecture and then to a critical lecture, is due to the low experience in reading in day-to-day life. In general, in Colombia a student is taught how to read, but not to understand what they read, or learn what they read.

In the area of mathematics, between 15-17% of the students in 3^d, 5th, 7th and 9th grade do not achieve a first level of understanding that permits them to solve routine problems in mathematics. More than 80% of the students do only achieve level B, i.e. they can manage simple algorithms, but have difficulties in solving more complex operations.

Component´ Lines of Action

General Objective

Attend to special education needs presented by the beneficiary group, product of their displacement or vulnerability.

Specific objectives	Lines of Action	Activities
Secondary school (Children from 12 to 18 years)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the coverage among children from IDP families. To improve the remaining within the school system. To improve the quality and pertinence of the school material in order to develop the self-esteem; a healthy behavior; participation; co-existence; and abilities in order to access to the productive sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of spaces for educational activities, when their sustainability is guaranteed. Optimal use of spaces for educational and recreational activities. Development of pedagogic material for IDPs. Training of teachers. Support to the adjustment of pertinent and motivating educational models, with the inclusion of recreational and esthetic components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, repair and/ or adjustment of schools and community centers for an optimal use. Development of innovative pedagogic materials. Endowment of pedagogic material to schools. Training of teachers in pertinent pedagogic models. Implementation of educational projects including income-generating activities.
Pre-school (Children from 0 - 5 years)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the coverage among children from IDP families. To train community mothers in order to improve the quality of the attention of the children and their families, so that they will use non-violent care taking; live in harmony within their families; and guarantee an optimal physical, psychological and social development of the children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and/ or repairs of the infant care centers. Agreements with the regional universities in order to guarantee internships for the training of community mothers. Promotion of high-quality educational models in order to improve the attention to the displaced children and their families, with the support of the regional universities. Development and endowment of educational materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, repair and/ or adjustment of infant care centers and homes. Endowment of educational materials. Agreements with the regional universities in order to guarantee internships for the training of community mothers. Endowment of equipment for the community pots or restaurants.
Adult alphabetization		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop basic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of spaces of spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, expansion or

<p>understanding for living in an urban environment (reading, writing, mathematics, harmonious co-existence and democracy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To validate grades and levels. • To return to school. • To enter the productive sector. 	<p>for alphabetization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of educational programs in the issues of sexual education, development of esthetic abilities, sport and culture. • Production and/or adjustment of materials for the alphabetization of the target population. 	<p>adjustment of schools and community centers for their optimal use, when their sustainability is guaranteed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature of agreements with schools and universities for the development of alphabetization campaigns. • Endowment of materials for the alphabetization of the target population.
Primary education (Children from 6 - 11 years)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the coverage among children from IDP families. • To improve the remaining within the school system. • To improve the quality and pertinence of the school material in order to develop the self-esteem; a healthy behavior; participation; co-existence; and abilities in order to access to the productive sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion or repair of spaces for educational activities, when their sustainability is guaranteed. • Optimal use of spaces for educational activities. • Development of pedagogic material for IDPs. • Training of teachers. • Support to the adjustment of pertinent and motivating educational models, with the inclusion of recreational and esthetic components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction, expansion or adjustment of schools and community centers for their optimal use. • Use of spaces for educational activities on free time (nights, weekends and vacations). • Development of innovative pedagogic materials. • Endowment of pedagogic material to schools. • Training of teachers in pertinent pedagogic models.
Education for a harmonious co-existence		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decrease the rate of domestic violence. • To promote infant care taking based on non-violence. • To promote the rights and availability to attention in cases of domestic violence. • To strengthen the technical capacity of institutions working with victims of domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of public functionaries working with domestic violence. • Introduction of the issue of domestic violence in the curriculums at the regional universities. • Development of audiovisual materials for the promotion of a harmonious co-existence. • Strengthening of regional networks working in the issue of domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of educational material. • Development of programs at the universities for the training of the public functionaries. • Training of local family educators.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the institutionalization of local and regional programs for economic and social development directed towards IDPs and residents in receptor communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and promotion of the commitment of public and private regional actors. • Training and transferal of technical planning tools for local and regional development. • Introduction of the issue of internal displacement and economic development, in the local and regional development plans. • Canalization of additional resources on a national, regional and local level, such as those from other international cooperation agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a portfolio of project ideas. • Creation and formalization of permanent spaces for the discussion around economic issues, including both the public and the private sector. • Establishment of information networks for inter-institutional coordination. • Formalization of spaces, mechanisms, instruments and responsibilities among the different actors working with local economic development.

HEALTH

Current status

The health of each person is dependent of several factors, such as biological, behavioral, environmental and institutional factors. These factors are altered for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) making them more vulnerable to sickness and obstructing the possibilities to a completely healthy life, something that in turn affects their capacity to confront every-day-life, to make a complete use of their human rights and to joy an optimal personal development. This has been proved in several studies on the health situation among IDPs in Colombia and further, this has also been demonstrated when comparing the following statistics among IDPs and residents in marginal neighborhoods: mal nutrition of children under five years; medical assistance in case of sickness; access to sanitary units and fresh water; affiliation to the social security system; access to health services; and incidences on different illnesses. In addition, a resent study made by the UNFPA and the department for gender studies at the National University, referring to the sexual and reproductive health among IDPs, has shown that the fertility rate among women IDPs is almost the double as the national rate (5.8 vs. 2.6); that the proportion of pregnant women among IDPs is also almost the double in comparison with the national rate (8 vs. 4.7%); that 30% of IDP women between 13 and 19 years have been pregnant at least once, versus 19% on a national level in urban areas and 26% in rural areas; that 55% of all pregnancies among IDP women are unwanted; that 13% of IDP women have reported vaginal infections; that 52% have suffered some form of physical abuse, of which 2% suffered from spontaneous abortion and 68% did not access any medical service; only to mention a few dates. These facts can also become obstacles for an optimal emotional, social and economic development among young IDPs.

Lastly, one of the most difficult consequences, both in terms of working methodologies and treatment, of the forced displacement is the alteration of the psychosocial health. Studies have shown that at least 20% of the IDPs are suffering from post-traumatic stress. Nevertheless, even though they need psychological treatment in some cases, the majority can be treated through social activities.

Component Line of Action

General Objective:

Lessen the strain placed on health services in receptor communities as a result of the influx of displaced groups by strengthening these to better respond to an increased caseload.

Specific objectives	Lines of Action	Activities
To promote a healthy behavior and prevent sicknesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of outreach activities in order to diagnose, teach and treat the target population in terms of primary health, including hygiene, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of a cooperation agreement between the Health Ministry and the IOM. Signature of a cooperation agreement between the Colombian Red Cross and the IOM. House-to house visits. Training and creation of a network of local health promoters. Development and use of formularies for the diagnose and follow-up of cases treated. Implementation of cultural and social activities in order to promote health. Any other activity arising during the implementation process.
To improve the medical attention to populations in a situation of forced displacement and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional strengthening of the Health Ministry at a departmental and municipal level. Increase of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of a cooperation agreement between the Health Ministry and the IOM. Identification, purchase and endowment of medical material and equipment. Identification, purchase and endowment of means to facilitate the contact with the target population (eg.

residents in receptor communities of internally displaced persons.	coverage of the health services provided by the national health system.	means of transportation, ambulances, etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of training workshops in the AIEPI methodology, directed to functionaries of the health system and community health promoters. • Implementation of training workshops in the FOSYGA system, directed to functionaries of the health system. • Any other activity arising during the implementation process.
To promote the joy of a healthy sexual and reproductive behavior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of outreach activities with emphasis on the promotion of the exercise of a health sexual and reproductive behavior. • Strengthening of local institutions offering sexual and reproductive health services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature of a cooperation agreement between the Health Ministry and the IOM. • Signature of a cooperation agreement between the PROFAMILIA and the IOM. • Identification, purchase and endowment of material in order to improve the services provided to the target population at a local level. • Implementation of processes of peer education among youth. • Development of activities specifically related to the prevention of pregnancy in youth. • Any other activity arising during the implementation process.
To promote a consolidated and opportune psychosocial attention to the population in a forced displacement situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and orientation of the public policy related to psychosocial attention. • Institutional strengthening of the NGOs working in the field. • Direct intervention in specific thematic areas related to psychosocial health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature of a cooperation agreement between the Health Ministry and the IOM • Establishment of some minimum quality standards and a system of indicators for the follow-up and evaluation of activities implemented in the field. • Development of a working manual for NGOs working with psychosocial attention. • Creation of a network of NGOs working with psychosocial attention. • Attention in the issue of domestic violence. • Direct work with the youth in the issues of STD/HIV/AIDS, pregnancy in youth, abuse of psychoactive substances and conflict resolution. • Support to the workers in the field of psychosocial attention. • Any other activity arising during the implementation process

Institutional and Community Strengthening

Although all components are designed and implemented with the intention to strengthen local and national response, IOM has made a recurring investment in resources and time trying to level up the capacity of the counterparts, severely impaired by limited financial resources and understaffed offices. The outcome of providing this strengthening was a positive response in project implementation of initiatives financed by IOM that otherwise these institutions would not have been able to provide. However, a lesson learned from this experience was that a higher level of systematization is required in the institutional strengthening efforts in order to invest more strategically and effectively without duplicating. This investment should include technical training, support in equipment, infrastructure improvement among others. Activities as supporting operational costs will be financed only in exceptional cases and having a commitment from the incumbent to absorb those expenditures after a specific period of time.

In the first phase of the program IOM identified several institutions and lines of action that should continue to be developed under this component:

Support to territorial committees of attention to the displaced population: This line of action is comprised of technical assistance on the organization and definition of the structure of municipal and departmental committees. Support in the creation of territorial committees where nonexistent. Finance of pilot projects developed by the committees. Formulation of contingency plans and inventory of local capacity to attend IDPs.

Strengthening of the “Red de Solidaridad Social”: Activities in this line include the creation and support in equipment of UAO (Units of attention and orientation) , development and technical assistance to improve the IDPs registration and registration mechanism. Also, research will be supported in order to obtain a clearer definition and criteria on when an IDP ceases to be such. This will enable the RSS to produce clearer rules on when and IDP should be considered re-established, thus, should be discharged from the system.. Another key component to strengthen is the joint technical unit, is the strategic organ of this entity.

Strengthening Defensoría del Pueblo: Campaigns to promote the IDPs rights and raise awareness among receptor population regarding this human crisis will be financed. IOM will support courses to train public servants within the SNAIPD system in project formulation and a critical route of assistance directed to displaced.

Other institutions target under this component will be the Registraduría de la Nación (Civil registry) the municipal territorial governments (Municipalities and Governors office) among others. Also, special emphasis should be put in strengthening the associations of displaced population and grass roots of receptor communities. The list could be extended based on further developments and definitions on the government policy towards displacement expected in the next quarter.

VI. Priorities for the Next Quarter

As the last quarter of 2002 is corresponding to the opening of the second phase of program and also coincides also with the transition in power from the Pastrana to the new government. As stated above the new phase of the program should incorporate some aspects of the new policy (consistent with the program objectives) when these are more defined in terms of how to implement such a policy. However, until those definitions are clear the priorities for the next quarter are as follow:

- Based on the project identification done during the last month of this quarter in Cauca and Huila, initiate project implementation in this newly covered departments.
- Design and start implementing the regional updates of the IDP assessment done at the beginning of the program in the six departments covered. Implement an initial assessment on the departments to be covered in the second phase.
- Improve conditions and renew the cooperation agreements with government institutions members of the SNAIPD such as Health Ministry, Education Ministry, ICBF, RSS, among others which the agreements were due during this quarter.
- Under the institutional strengthening component, consolidate IOM participation in the RSS-World Bank for protection of IDPs private property and Land tenure issues.
- Consolidate and increase the program investment and implementation being done in Chocó.
- Design and start drafting regional plans of implementation for each of the 9 regional offices to meet the challenges of the second phase.
- Strengthen and expand alliances and joint ventures with the private sector in order to co-finance productive projects for IDPs.
- Establish an schedule of audits for projects with IOM funding higher than \$.300,000 in the six regional offices from the first phase .

VI. Departmental Summaries²¹

A. DEPARTMENT PUTUMAYO

1. Notes on Conflict

In Putumayo, the statistics show an increase on the internal displacement of population after February 2002 when the FARC abandoned the distention zone and the Colombian army bombs the area. In this quarter with the installation of the new government and the uncertainty about peace and development, and a decrease in military actions the displacement dropped to 914. Its worth noting that the fumigation campaigns were resumed in July 28th through aggressive spraying of vast areas that could impact positively in the number of IDPs coming from the areas being fumigated. So far, data are not available regarding the impact of the new anti drug initiative on the dynamics of displacement in the department. Almost immediately after its resumption, the Colombian ombudsman requested to suspend fumigations in Putumayo. The request is based on 6.553 complains received from peasants alleging that their food crops were fumigated, despite having eradicated coca crops already²². In terms of violations to the IHL, Defensoría del Pueblo reported the killing of a wounded AUC member by FARC militants while he was being transported to the hospital.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	3.932
Registered IDPs 12/01:	7.116
Registered IDPs 03/02:	2.046
Registered IDPs 06/02:	2.869
Registered IDPs 09/02:	914

2. Notes on displacement

The average expulsion rate continues in the municipalities of: Valle del Guamuez, San Miguel, Puerto Asís, Orito y Puerto Caicedo, representing approximately 75% of the total population of IDPs. Puerto Guzmán and Villa Garzón that together expulse 17% of the total population of IDPs in the department follow them. In conclusion, 92% of the total population of IDPs in the department originates from half of total of municipalities in the department.

In relation to the receptor communities, the following municipalities continue to receive the major part of the IDPs (until the 30th of September): Mocoa (48%), Puerto Asís (20%) and Valle de Sibundoy (5%). It is worth mentioning that until six months ago Valle de Sibundoy was the second receptor municipality. These three municipalities receive 75% of the total population of IDPs in the department. Further, the municipality of Villa Garzón that until today was basically expulsing IDPs is now receiving 6% of the total population of IDPs and the population of IDPs the municipality of Leguízamo (5%) has increased due to the intensification of the conflict in Caquetá.

As observed in map 2, Puerto Asís, Valle de Guamuez and Orito continue to both expulse and receive IDPs, mainly due to the internal rural - urban movement caused by the paramilitaries who wants to regain territorial control from the guerrilla, as is the case in the northeastern and northwestern sector of Orito where a policeman was murdered and massive displacement of 28 families occurred on the 9th of September; or by the guerrilla who pressures the rural population in Puerto Asís, for example.

3. Regional policies for the attention of the IDPs

The recent change of government and director of the RSS has generated doubts about the RSS's future responsibility and role in Putumayo. Yet, following instructions from the national level, the RSS, in coordination with other governmental institutions and international organizations present in the department, has started to strongly promote the return of families in a situation of forced displacement, principally in the municipalities of Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Sibundoy and Orito; as well as to resettle the families that definitively cannot return; and the prevention of the displacement.

²¹ Kindly note that the figures for total obligations in each department include expenditures and unliquidated obligations, representing the gross projected investment in each department. Also, these figures do not include inter-regional projects developed from Bogotá which represent further investment of 1'016,546.11 USD.

²²www.defensoria.org.co

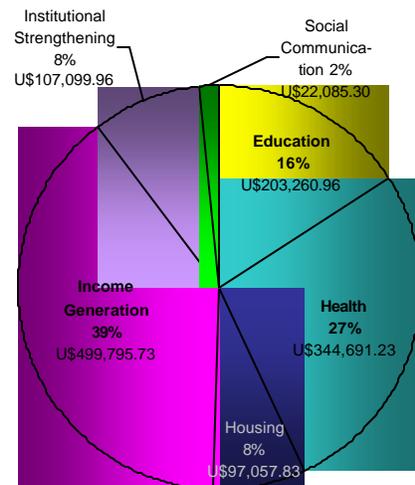
In relation to the return program, the work should start with the identification of the places of origin that have been abandoned by the armed groups that originated the displacement. In these places it is meant to start projects directed to income-generating activities, community stabilization and housing. Until now it has been possible to identify the possibility of a return program to Medio Vides between the municipalities of Orito and Puerto Caicedo. The same thing is expected for the Tigre.

The resettlement will consider the socioeconomic resettlement of those families that definitively cannot return to their places of origin. For this purpose, a group of professionals selected in coordination between the RSS and the UNHCR in Putumayo, will work on a diagnostic and proposal for the resettlement of IDPs in the municipalities of Mocoa and Puerto Asís. This document will be presented to IOM, among others in the end of December or beginning of January 2003.

Program status and quarterly advance:

Through the end of this reporting period , cumulative obligations (including expenditures) to 41 approved projects reached 1'273,991.01 USD. Six new projects were approved during this quarter, four of them aim to strengthen educational infrastructure in Mocoa and Orito while the other two will support the health system by providing equipment to furnish the ambulance of San Miguel and equipment for a mobile unit in Puerto Asis . As observed in Map 2, the highest investment (above USD 100,000) has been done in Mocoa and Puerto Asis, the two major receptors of displaced population. Except for Puerto Leguizamo program investment does not only follows the pattern of reception in the department but also is allocating significant amount of resources in the sources of expulsion, Puerto Asis, San Miguel and Guamez Valley. In the future a priority set is to raise investment in San Miguel.

As observed in the chart on the left the biggest chunk of investment has been allocated to income generating activities consistently with the program priority set up at the beginning of the program.



Income Generation

Community fund for local initiatives (PU-012): During this quarter IOM sponsored CONFAMILIAR concluded the technical design of 110 income that will benefit 120 families from the municipalities of Sibundoy, Santiago, Colon, San Francisco, Mocoa, Valle del Guamez and Orito. From the total figure, 38 will start up with IOM funds while the other 72 will be funded by the RSS. So far, 200 families have benefited from the CONFAMILIAR project financed by IOM .

In Puerto Asis projects 130 projects are being formulated to benefit 145 additional families with micro businesses in the agriculture , commerce and livestock sectors.

Agricultural training at Jose de Caldas (PU-016): In order to expand training in agricultural to receptor community, a selection process of 60 additional beneficiaries has started through the Francisco Jose de Caldas agricultural school. The school will train them in minor species raising and provide them with some animals and tools for them to as a told for food security that could be developed in a productive project in the future.

Coffee growers from La Tebaida (PU-029): The construction works of the production facilities for coffee toasting, roasting and packing are finished. This has enabled the 32 beneficiaries to start commercializing in all the municipalities of Putumayo their product.

Infrastructure

Indigenous House (PU009): Construction works finished in the indigenous house in Orito. It is worth noting that during this period the house provided shelter to thirty families that were displaced from the rural sector of Orito.

Housing project for Puerto Leguízamo (PU 020-1): Supporting the prevention component, 60 houses has been rehabilitated in Puerto Leguízamo in a sector of the town which has serious risk of being displaced.

Housing project (PU-020-2): House improvement has 75% advance for the 28 houses of displaced population that were affected by the FARC incursion in 2000.

ACADISP (PU-011): The construction of the warehouse for project commercialization has been finished which enabled the beneficiaries to start the product commercialization in all the departments .

Health

DASALUD (PU-014): During this quarter 9 health posts and one health center has been equipped and furnished all in the rural area of the department which blocked by the FARC (Liberty of movement has been restrained, preventing the population from seeking healthcare outside their living areas).

Psychosocial assistance through ICBF(PU-008): Through this reporting period 78 families has been visited by the psychosocial team in order to assist them in improving child neglect conducts, post-traumatic stress and to assist them with techniques to cope with stress derived from their current economical problems.

Health Post La Libertad (PU-033): The post has been equipped and the health promoter hired by the major's office is already providing the service.

Education:

Orito II school (PU-017): Infrastructure rehabilitation in order to expand its capacity has been finished. The investment in this school has attracted the attention of the major, will complete the IOM effort by improving the sanitary units and floors

Brisas de Hong Kong school (PU-031): The precarious existent facilities (a wood ranch) were completely reconstructed. This enabled the school to qualify into the UNICEF program "Friendly school" that is now working at improving the quality of education with the academic authorities of this institution..

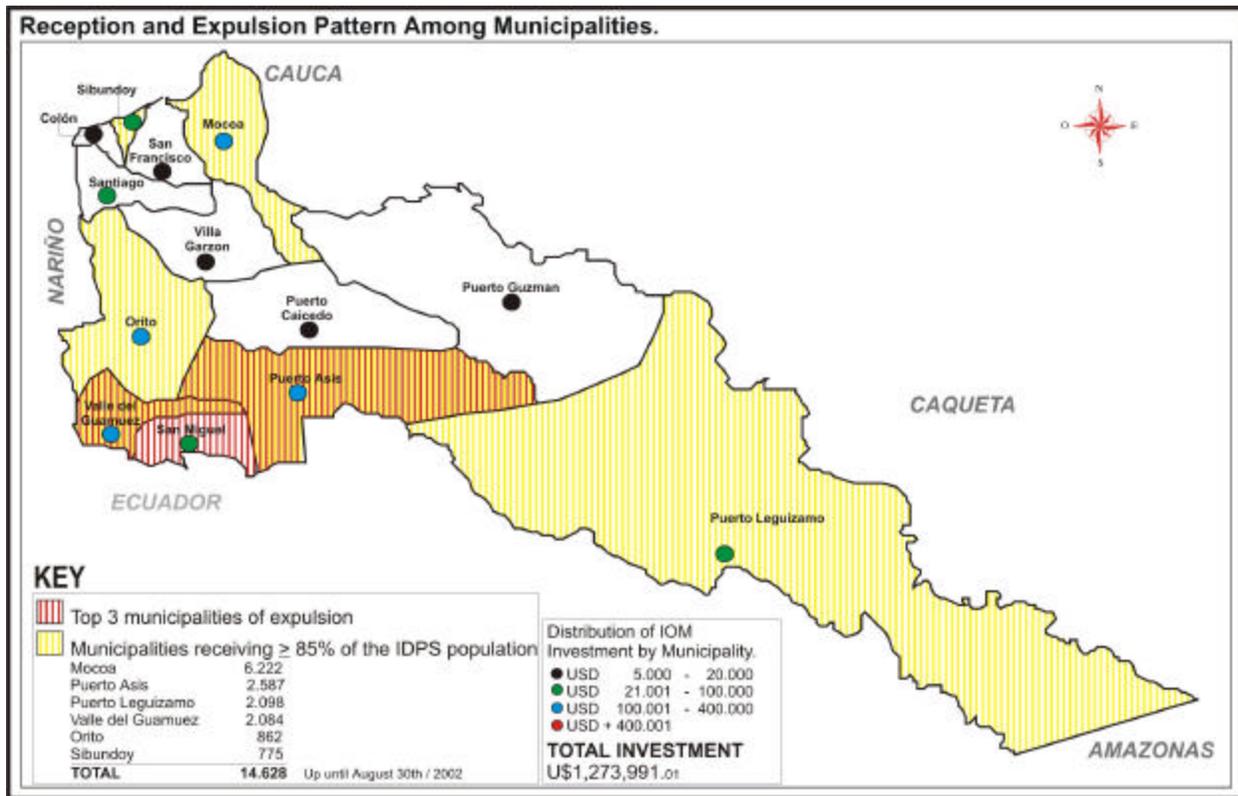
Community Stabilization:

AMCOP (PU-005): The organizational work developed by this organization has enable them to organized and seek and obtain resources for the start-up of business of their own.

Retirement House for the Elder (PU-018): The house installations have been accommodated to receive 10 displaced elders in case of a massive displacement.



MAP 2



B. DEPARTMENT CAQUETA

Notes on Conflict

There has been a significant increase of combats between the army and the guerrilla at the municipalities of Doncello and Puerto Rico, as there's been an increase in the presence of paramilitaries in these municipalities and rural zones of Florencia. The entry of paramilitaries in San Vicente de Cagúan was announced²³

Registered IDPs 12/00:	5,664
Registered IDPs 12/01:	4,581
Registered IDPs 03/02:	1,882
Registered IDPs 06/02:	2,921
Registered IDPs 09/02:	1,827

Between august the ninth and the eleventh fierce combats took place in Santiago de la Selva, Valparaiso municipality and its surrounding areas (4 hours away from Florencia). Approximately, 1200 FARC of the fronts 49, 32 and 15 set up an ambush to approximately 400 paramilitaries. The outcome was 130 paramilitaries wounded and taken to Florencia hospital and approximately 2000 death and left in the barns nearby the battlefield²⁴. Only two civilians were reported as wounded during these battles.

Notes on displacement

The months of June and July had a greater expelling in the Department of Caquetá and an exodus of the municipalities' public employees.

The major expelling municipalities of displaced population in Caquetá during the present year are those of traditional domination by FARC, such as Currillo, San José del Fragua, Paujil, San Vicente del Cagúan

²³ information obtained from the community leaders.

²⁴ Information provided to a the United Nations agency by the displaced, the priest and other witnesses.

and Montañita²⁵. Currently, paramilitaries have taken control of the urban areas of 14 municipalities and the guerrilla is scattered in the rural areas.

The combats in Valparaiso produced the worst case of displacement for this quarter, resulting in 520 displaced persons migrated to the urban area of this municipality. Currently, the displaced people are still in the Emergency period and being assisted by the Parish of San Isidro. They have also received assistance from RSS and CICR (by its Spanish abbreviation- Red Cross International Committee).

In September, the Social Solidarity Network (**RSS** by its Spanish Abbreviation) reported the greatest average of the year received declarations per day: 89.

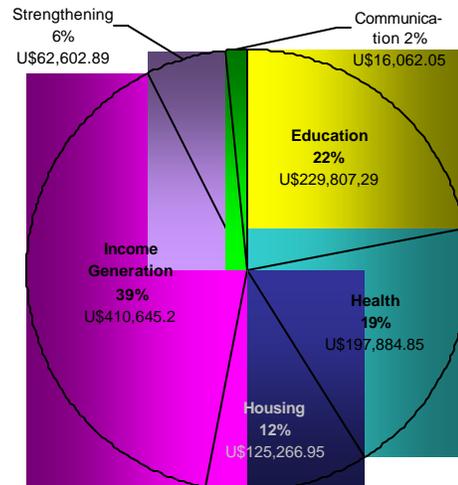
New government policy on displacement

Since September 2002, COMFACA (Family Compensating Institution) has been the operator of RSS for humanitarian aid in charge of assisting 350 families. The community trusts that humanitarian aid will improve.

Despite the cipher of displacement has maintained relatively steady and conflict increase, the institutional environment is not favorable for assistance plans. On the contrary, the Displaced People Committees have been suspended for the last month.

Program status and quarterly advance:

As of the end of this reporting period, the Caquetá office has approved 29 projects benefiting, including 2 new projects approved in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for USD 1'042,269.23. These projects will benefit 23,423 directly and 11,247 indirectly. The first of the new projects aim to strengthen local organization in Nueva Colombia (consuetudinary IDP neighborhood in Florencia), while the second will support a group of returnees resettled in a INCORA-purchased property. In Map 2 we can observe Investment has been consistent in terms of allocating the majority of resources in the biggest to receptor municipality, Florencia. However, investment should be increase in Puerto Rico which is the second biggest receptor of displaced population. Regarding the achievement of the projects being its worth mentioning the success of



Income Generation:

Community loan fund (CA-022): So far, the project has provided 357 loans for basic needs, housing restoration and productive projects. The beneficiary group is comprised of 172 IDPs and 185 household heads from the receptor population. So far the rate of repayment is above 80 percent which unusually high for this kind of loans. IOM Caquetá is working with the NGO “Picachos” in drafting the second state of the project seeking to strengthen the current mechanism and to establish a set of new financial services for the beneficiaries.

²⁵ See map 2

Infrastructure:

Sewage system in Cartagena del Chaira (CA-019): During this quarter the project resumed activities after a cease on implementation due to delays in disbursement of resources from FIP²⁶. In the last three months 30% of the sewage main network has been put in place.

School rehabilitation with FUNDAMAZ (CA-019): The construction of 10 sanitary sets was completed, improving health and sanitary conditions of 300 IDP's children and 400 kids from the receptor community

Potable water system to IDP neighborhood (CA-025): During this quarter the construction work to connect 400 families in the 9 sectors of Florencia to the main potable water system were completed.

Education:

Adult literacy education (CA-014): In the last three months 117 adults graduated from the course the advanced literacy preparing them to continue for the primary school validation program. Also, 125 IDPs learned basic writing and reading, and a principles of math.

Continuing education for adults (CA-024): During this quarter the project continues to provide education to 577 IDPs (84 registered and 163 not registered) without having reported a single drop out case which shows a genuine interest from the group in what is being taught.

ICBF youth clubs (CA-011): During this quarter the program succeed in inducing 20 drop out youngsters in returning to the school system under the program of accelerated high school.

Health:

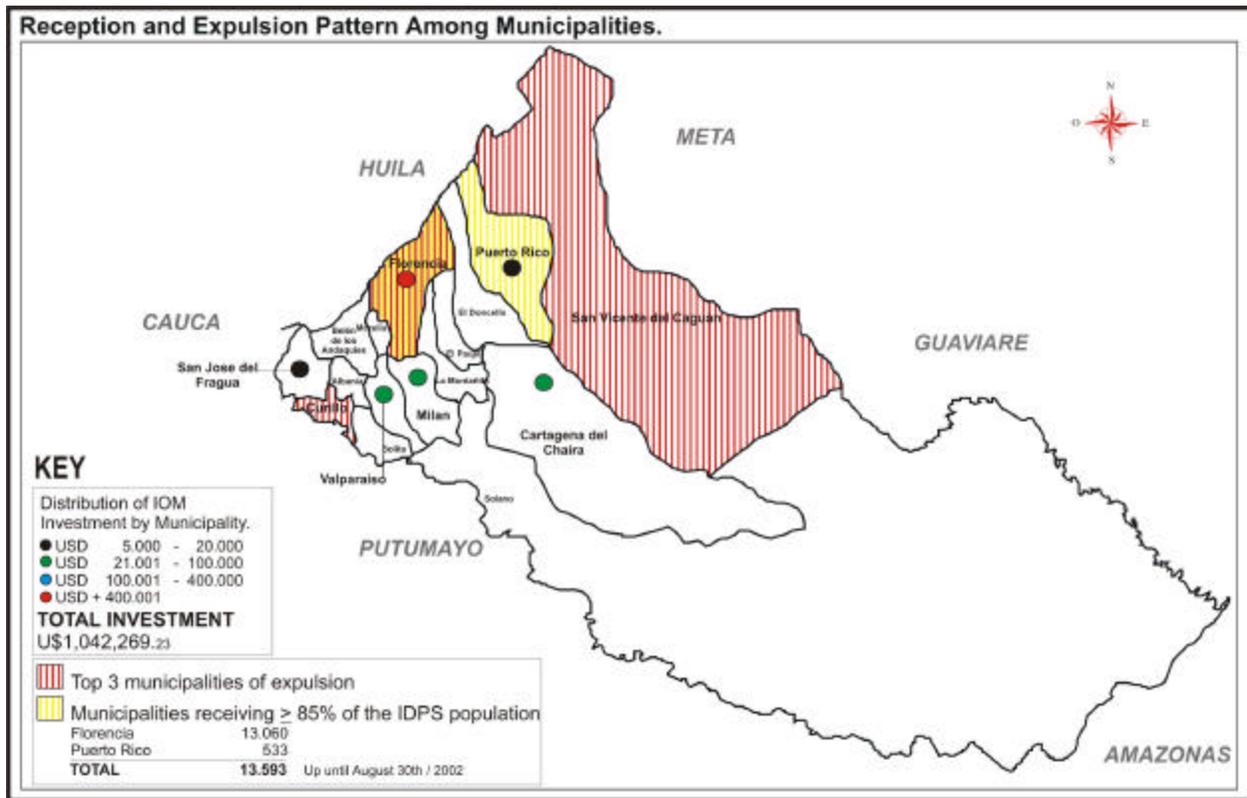
Health program (CA-012): During this quarter, the AIEPI²⁷ project has facilitated the articulation of health operators with the hospital for the attention the population under 5 years.. So far, 2,100 children has been assisted with medical checking and programs growth and development.



²⁶ Fondo de Inversión de la Presidencia

²⁷ Program "Atención integral a las enfermedades prevalentes de la infancia".

MAP 2.



C. DEPARTMENT CAUCA

Notes on Conflict

Over the past few years, conflict in Cauca has primarily revolved around guerrilla attacks, as well as protests and strikes by farmers frustrated with the government's broken promises for social investment. Recently, paramilitary organizations have become active in the north, on the Pacific coast, and now in the Colombian Macizo.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.775
Registered IDPs 12/01:	8.823
Registered IDPs 03/02:	3.216
Registered IDPs 06/02:	683
Registered IDPs 09/02:	2.763

One of the prime results of the conflict has been the internal displacement of thousands within the department. Displacement has been due to the large number of massacres and capture of towns by the guerilla (principally in Santander de Quilichao, Miranda, Cajibío, Corinto, El Tambo, Almaguer, Morales, Suarez, Caloto, and Lopez de Mica). Territorial battles between illegal armed actors, fumigation of illegal crops, military actions, as well as generalized lawlessness and threats have all contributed.

Notes on displacement

Due to the above-mentioned situations, Cauca has experienced extensive internal displacement since 1998. The primary receptor municipality is Popayan with 66.55% (2,248 homes). Popayan and five other municipalities account for 89.25% of the displaced population, as registered in the department (the other five municipalities are: El Tambo with 6.7% or 230 homes; Santander de Quilichao with 5.28% or 181 homes; Timbucui with 4.43% or 152 homes; Mercaderes with 3.67% or 126 homes; Guapi with 3.62% or 124 homes). The majority of these displaced persons come from rural areas in the same department. There is a minor percentage that come from Putumayo and Caqueta.

The department's largest displacements from 2000 to 2002 have been the following:

- The Rio Naya river basin was negatively impacted by the expulsions from Buenos Aires municipality, and reception from Timba corregimiento and the municipalities of Lopez de Mica, Santander de Quilichao and Caloto (December of 2000 and April of 2001).
- The massive displacement of 65 families from the rural areas around the municipal capital of Miranda (January 2001).
- El Crucero Pandiguando of 185 families from the municipal capital of El Tambo (May 2001).
- The massive displacement of 65 families from the rural areas surrounding the municipal capital of Rosas (June 2001).
- The massive displacement of 135 families from Iscuande (Narino) to the municipal capital of Guapi (October 2001).
- The massive displacement of 385 families from seven localities, who fled to the municipal capital of Corinto and 32 families who fled to the municipal capital of Miranda (January 2002).
- The massive displacement of 50 families from the town of Pueblo Nuevo to the municipal capital of Mercaderes (March 2002).
- The massive displacement of 58 families from the Rio Sija river basin to the municipal capital of Timbiqui (April 2002).
- A second massive displacement of 19 families from the Rio Sija river basin to the municipal capital of Timbiqui (July 2002).
- The massive displacement of 101 families from the rural zone of lower Naya to the municipal capital of Lopez de Mica (May 2002).
- The massive displacement of 164 families from Charco (Narino) to the municipal capital of Guapi (August 2002).

The conflict in Cauca appears to be worsening. The latest evidences of the conflict appear to indicate that illegal armed actors are recapturing territory in the south, the area known as the Caucan "boot", and the Macizo²⁸. The paramilitaries are seeking to increase their control of the Pacific corridor, and have stepped up their presence in this zone by recruiting minors in three coastal municipalities, principally Guapi. At this time, the entire department, with the exception of Padilla municipality, appears vulnerable to intervention by illegal armed actors.

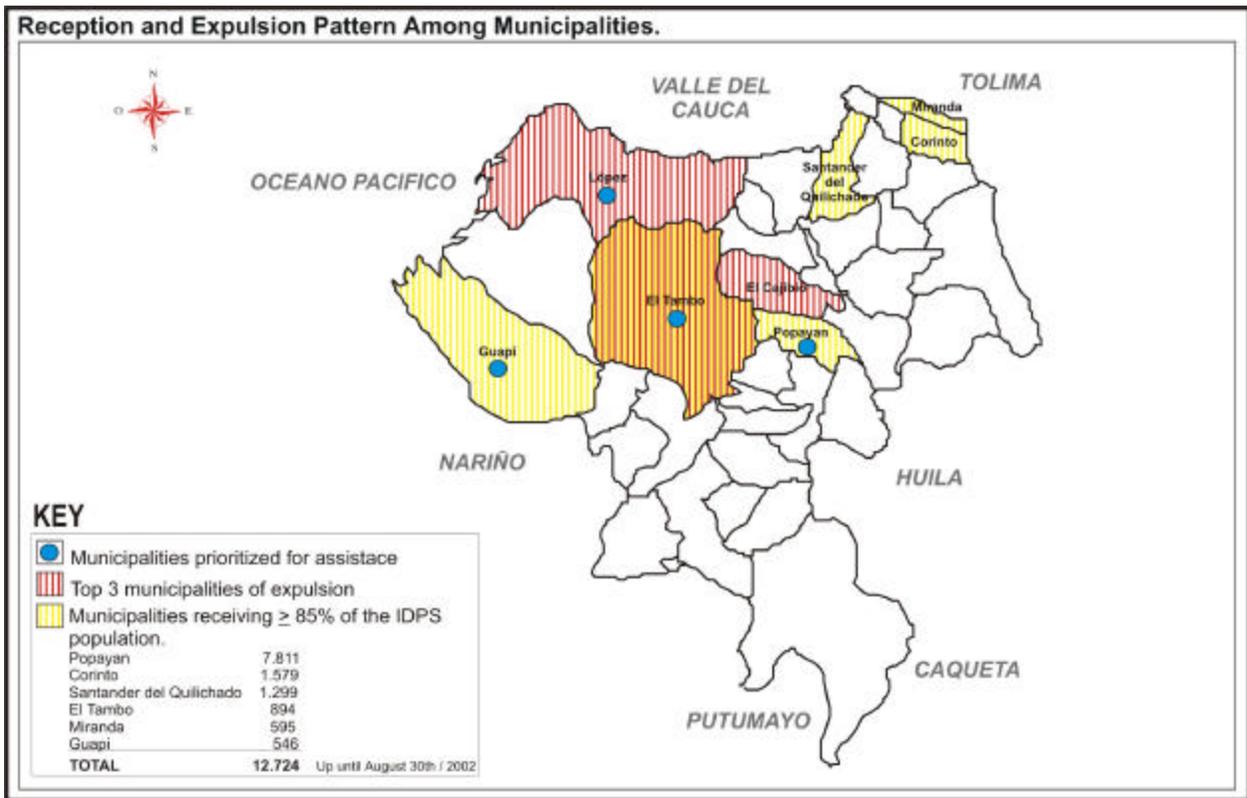
Program Status and Quarterly Advance

Cauca office initiate its operation in September the 15th locating its office in the Departmental capital Popayan. The first actions are directed towards obtaining a complete picture of the institutional supply available and the demand assistance to IDPs in the Cauca, preliminary findings have been reported above.

A second avenue take on the start up has been the presentation of the program and its components to key institutional actors within the SNAIPD, such as RSS, SENA, government, health and education secretaries, majors, the Governor, ICBF, the Church, ICRC.

²⁸ Television interview to the Calima block commander Super channel Cauca.

MAP 3.



D. DEPARTMENT NARIÑO

Notes on Conflict

Nariño and the south of the country have been deeply effected by the conflict. In the past two months, the armed conflict has been particularly intense along the Ecuadorian border, and along the main connecting roads as the GOC military attempts to contain illegal armed actors' movements of arms and drugs. GOC attacks on narcotics- and coca-processing areas have contributed to sudden violence and displacement.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.639
Registered IDPs 12/01:	10.047
Registered IDPs 03/02:	2.103
Registered IDPs 06/02:	3.248
Registered IDPs 09/02:	921

The department has been subject to attacks as the different illegal armed actors attempt to seize geographic areas strategic to their illegal activities. In some cases, the actors have clearly demarcated areas of control (even within municipalities) to avoid turf battles. One clear example of this is the municipality of Taminango, where the AUC paramilitaries control the Pan-American highway and part of the mountains, and the FARC hold the other side of the river Cumbitara. These frontiers are clear and not usually disputed by either actor. While this has reduced conflict, it effectively leaves the non-combatant populace at the mercy of whichever group controls their zone.

In early August, an Ecuadorian taxi-driver was murdered and robbed of his vehicle, allegedly by Colombians. Because of this incident, the Ecuadorians closed the frontier to better control the entry and exit of Colombians. Since September first, the frontier has been closed from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.

Notes on Displacement

There has been a sharp increase in displacement within the department, an increase that shows a clear tendency toward sustained growth. Conflict between illegal armed actors is on the rise, as is aerial fumigation in Putumayo. Of the 64 municipalities, 49 are either directly displacing or receiving IDPs. The worst-affected Nariño municipalities are Pasto, Taminango, and Tumaco (all of which have registered sharp increases in August and September, according to the RSS); Samaniego, Cordoba, and Ipiales have also been impacted. The municipal administrations are deeply concerned that they lack the resources to address the problem, leading to a generalized lack of social and economic confidence throughout the department.

The RSS and RUT registries continue to show divergent information. This is primary because the RSS system does not register families displaced by fumigations – a large portion of those displaced to Nariño. The sources of displacement, according to combined information from the RUT, RSS and Personeros, is as follows:

• Fumigations	44%
• Generalized threats	24%
• Armed confrontations	15%
• Massacres	09%
• Specific threats	05%
• Armed Takeover of Municipality	03%

New government policy on displacement

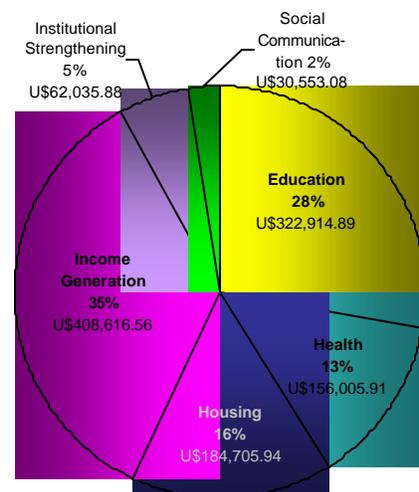
Overall, the new government has not made their intentions with regard to IDPs in Nariño, and, as a result, government agencies working at the local level are unsure how to proceed. A visit by the High Commissioner for Peace in September, tried to emphasize civil resistance as a strategy to prevent displacement. In its plans for 2002-2006, the RSS has prioritized returns. Based on the RSS's experience in Bojaya, expectations are on the rise, but the RSS still lacks an overall strategy for these activities. Neither the RSS nor the Departmental Commission for Attention to IDPs have been able to reformulate their assistance to address new needs in the department.

Some agencies have begun to respond to the increased demand for education services. The department administration is attempting repeat the successful experience of Tumaco by forming alliances between the RSS, the ICBF and UNHCR and IOM for project implementation. Similarly, the Ministry of Education is reworking its plans and budgets to increase and re-orient its assistance to the department in order to meet increased needs due to displacement.

Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of the reporting period, the Nariño office had approved 49 projects, including two projects approved in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for USD 1'164,832.26. This initiatives will benefit 29,593 IDPs directly and 72, 793 indirectly.

Of the new projects, the first one attempts to make more visible the drama of displacement among the local community and to provide voice to this population by creating a communitarian radio. This radio will also provide a space to announce events, courses and projects to be done with the IDP population as well as to instruct them about their rights and assistance options. The second project will provide psychosocial attention to IDPs living in Tumaco, the second major receptor of displaced population in the department.



Income Generation:

Micro-credit fund (PA-023): During this quarter 51 IDPs families received assistance through micro-credits to the start-up of micro businesses. This figure accounts for 18% of the beneficiaries targeted, so far 93% of the whole population to be benefited by the project has been served. Initially, these initiatives will provide the family with a complementary income to sustain their household, in a second stage the objective is to growth into sustainable enterprises fully inserted into the market



Peanut processing project PA -023

Work within your reach (ID-016): During this quarter, 20 IDPs trained in carpentry and bakery has been hired by the enterprises where they did their internship. In terms of the other 30 IDPs trained the projects is still assisting them in their insertion to the labor market.

Its worth noting that productive activities within the projects mentioned above has been supported with psychosocial attention assistance. The decision to incorporate this component was based in the low self-esteem levels and post-traumatic cases, found in similar projects, which impacted negatively the development of those initiatives.

Infrastructure:

Urban housing subsidies for (PA-046): During this quarter, 25 families in Taminango received a basic room unit and 1 sanitary unit under a progressive scheme of construction. Once they are established additional sections can be add up to this edification producing a more complete housing solution

Feasibility studies for water and sanitation project: The feasibility studies to build a sanitation system to benefit 275 families in the areas of El Diviso and El Manzano, Taminango has been finish. IOM has started a process of fundraising with other institutions in the area in order to co-finance the project.

Education:

School rehabilitation in Taminango (PA-021): During this reporting period the construction works of the Manzano and Remolino schools were concluded. The first one was benefit with the construction of one classroom, restoration of the playing ground and sanitary units. In the Remolino school 2 classrooms were built with funds of the program. This has benefit 64 IDPs and 461 receptor families in addition to increasing the capacity to receive IDPs from future displacements.

Health:

Family Health in Taminango (PA-031): At the beginning of this quarter the Taminango Hospital and 2 health community centers were provided with equipment to benefit 1,317 IDPs and 325 receptor population though medical services at the first and second level of attention.

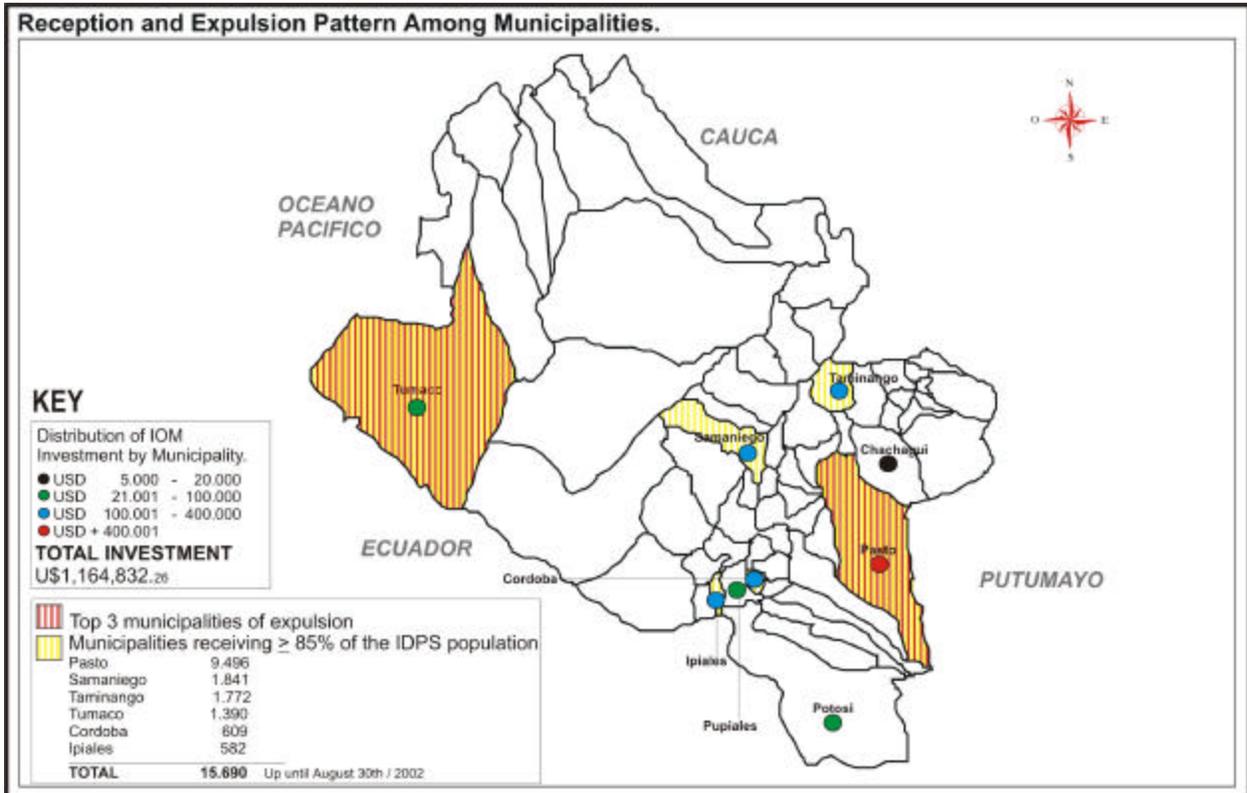
Extramural Red Cross (PA-012): In the last three months 720 IDPs (57% of them children) has been assisted through health actions at the first level of attention in health.

Building Roads Project (PA-): Approximately 409 IDPs and 64 persons of the receptor community has been benefited with psychosocial assistance and recreational activities during the last three months. As a result two artistic groups, one of dance and the other group of theater has been created. Also, during this quarter the strengthening process of two IDPs associations , Provivir and Atucol has continued.

Institutional Strengthening:

Institutional strengthening to the Regional RSS (PA-035): During this quarter, the project has put emphasis in continue developing the PIU (Plan Integral Unico) in order to update the inventory of capacities to assist IDPs in case of massive displacements.

MAP 4.



E. DEPARTMENT HUILA

Notes on Conflict

Much like other regions in the country, for the past several decades Huila has been subject to territorial encroachments by illegal armed actors. This tendency has, perhaps, been especially evident in Huila because of its rich soil and its position as a gateway to the south of the country. Both the AUC paramilitaries and the guerrilla are well-established in the department. The nature of the conflict is similar to that in other areas: the department has suffered wave after wave of guerrilla attacks, paramilitary selective assassinations, as well as clashes between the GOC military and illegal armed actors in Pitalito, Guadalupe, and Colombia municipalities. Public order is complicated by generalized public violence, and recurring displacements from rural areas to urban centers.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.639
Registered IDPs 12/01:	3.785
Registered IDPs 03/02:	2.517
Registered IDPs 06/02:	2.021
Registered IDPs 09/02:	1.302

Notes on Displacement

Nearly 100% of the IDPs in Huila have been displaced as a result of the armed conflict and its effects in the south of the country. Families have fled direct threats, both en masse and individually.

The IDP population of Huila is heterogeneous and mainly from rural areas. The majority of IDPs arriving in the department are people who left ten or fifteen years ago to colonize what was then new, unspoiled agricultural frontiers in Caqueta and Putumayo. Another minority comes from Tolima, Valle de Cauca and Antioquia. The majority of these IDPs stay with relatives in Neiva, Pitalito, Garzon, La Plata and the other 36 municipalities.

IDPS arriving from Caqueta are generally from the municipalities of Florencia, Solita, Solano, San José del Fragua, San Vicente del Caguan, Curillo, Cartagena del Chaira, Paujil, Doncello and Puerto Rico. IDP families are arriving from the Putumayo municipalities of Puerto Asís, La Hormiga, Orito, Mocoa, Puerto Caicedo and Puerto Guzmán. From Tolima, IDPs are arriving from Planadas, Chaparral, Rioblanco and Ataco.

Other IDP families have been displaced from within the department. These have fled confrontations between the guerrilla and paramilitaries, or between the guerilla and the GOC military. The main IDP movements in the department are away from the municipalities of Colombia, Nataga, Santa Maria, Algeciras, Baraya y Villavieja.

As presented in the following table, nine municipalities receive the majority of IDPs in the department. Approximately 55% of the IDP population settles in Neiva, alone. 17% establishes residence in Palito. Smaller numbers of people arrive elsewhere in the department such as Agrado, Aipe, Algeciras, Altamira, Baraya, Colombia, Elias, Gigante, Hobo, Iquira, Isnos, La Argentina, La Plata, Nataga, Oporapa, Paicol, Palermo, Palestina, Pital, Rivera, Saladoblanco, San Agustín, Santa Maria, Suaza, Tarqui, Tello, Teruel, Tesalia, Timana, Villavieja, and Yaguara. The average displaced family in Huila has eight members.

Cumulative Numbers	Table N° 1. Registration of IDPs Arriving in the Department			
	Information valid to: 30-09-02			
	RSS Data		Personeria Data	
Municipality	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
1. Neiva	1,594	6,825	2,000	10,000
2. Pitalito	487	2,174	600	3,000
3. Garzón	186	936	200	1,000
4. <u>La Plata</u>	156	788	249	1,250
5. San Agustín	40	177	50	250
6. Campoalegre	47	270	47	270
7. Palermo	34	141	34	141
8. Acevedo	50	240	50	240
9. Guadalupe	39	184	39	184
10. Other	271	1,327	271	1,327
TOTAL	2,904	13,062	3,540	16,562

Note: To date the RSS reports that it has refused to register 1,046 families as legitimate IDPS.

Table two details those municipalities that are currently displacing families. Due to the generalization of the conflict throughout the department, Huila is suffering displacement in the vast majority of its rural municipalities. The worst-hit is (symbolically enough) the municipality of Colombia, which expels 15% of all the department's IDPs. Next is Algeciras with 14% of the total, then Neiva with 12.6%, Pitalito with 5.8%. The other 34 municipalities contribute 52.6%.

Cumulative Numbers	Table N° 2 "Expulsor" Municipalities	
	Information valid to: 30-09-02	
Municipalities	RSS Data	
1. Colombia	191	893
2. Algeciras	178	750
3. Neiva	164	686
4. Pitalito	76	357
5. Acevedo	64	284
6. La Plata	59	256
7. Gigante	56	251
8. Baraya	53	255
9. Santa Maria	45	195
10. Garzón	38	154
11. Aipe	36	170
12. Nataga	35	176
13. Tello	31	137
14. Iquira	24	116
15. Other	265	1192
Total	1,300	5756

New government policy on displacement

As in other regions, the new government has not yet established policies for providing assistance to IDPs in Huila. If there are new policies, they are not yet making an impact as such. Emergency assistance continues, and the RSS works with Inurbe to provide 80 families with subsidies for housing and income-generating projects. The RSS has begun promoting the idea of IDP returns, but otherwise no substantial changes have been introduced by the new government.

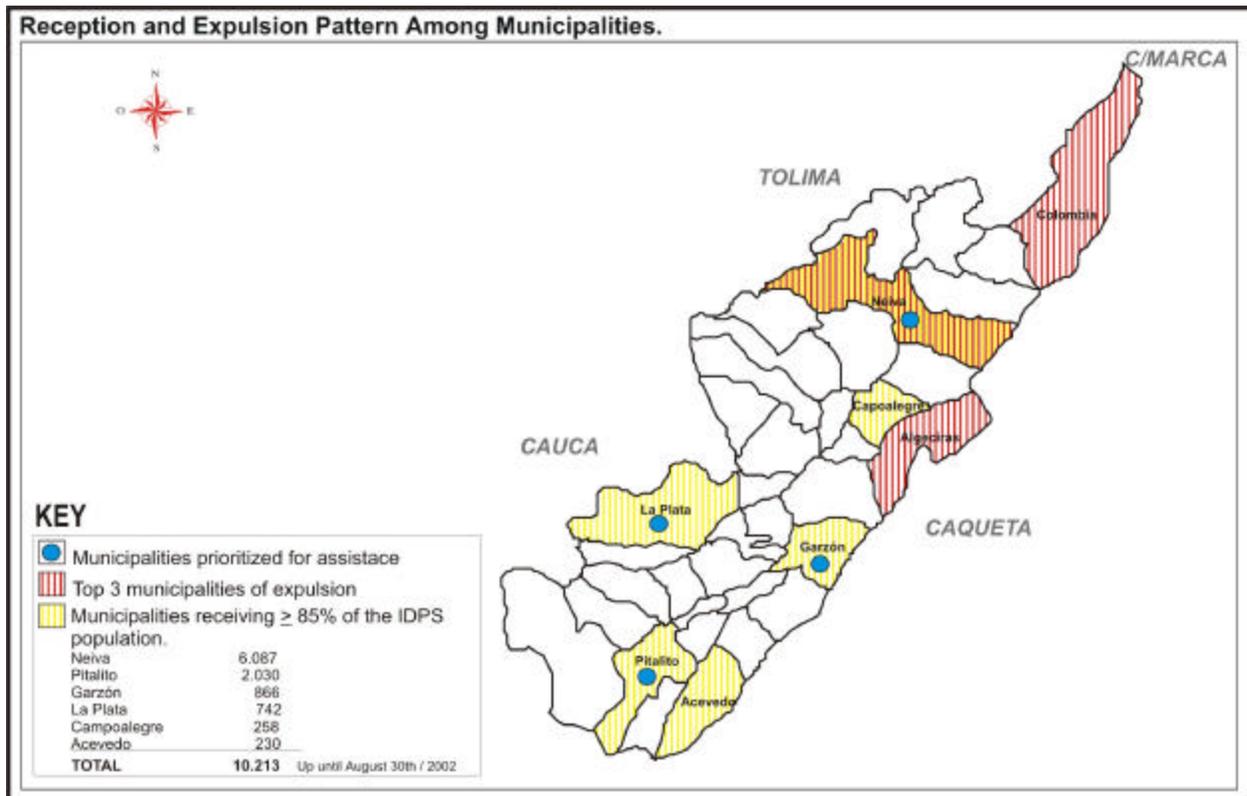
Program status and quarterly advance

IOM opened its permanent office on 10 September, in its capital Huila. Since then, IOM has held workshops and hosted conferences to explain its mission of post-emergency preparedness and assistance. Clear criteria have been established to focus IOM's discussions with NGOs and public institutions, taking into account that a cross-cutting theme of IOM's program is institutional strengthening of organizations that work directly with IDPs. IOM is seeking pro-active, creative partners at the local level who will use the IOM methodology. Co-financing of projects (through government institutions, local partners, the community itself) is indispensable, as is a strong plan for post-investment project sustainability, and for clear, concrete results.

IOM has also begun a series of working tables with agencies that support the return of IDPs to their places of origin. IOM is working with the RSS and the Governor's office to develop a sustainable strategy for families that have been displaced from within the department. The re-establishment of these populations is delicate, and will probably require multiple partners. These organizations will support health, education, income-generation, and communal kitchens in the municipalities of Neiva, Pitalito, Garzon and La Plata.

Additionally, IOM is working with two departmental committees and a municipal committee in Pitalito. With these groups, IOM has not only presented its mission, but also developed initial proposals to strengthen existing programs in health, education and social infrastructure.

MAP 5.



F. DEPARTMENT VALLE DEL CAUCA

Notes on the conflict:

- In the rural area of Sevilla and Caicedonia municipalities AUC is preventing population from migrating from one village to another or the urban areas.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	16.842
Registered IDPs 12/01:	20.685
Registered IDPs 01/02:	3.318
Registered IDPs 06/02:	2.570
Registered IDPs 09/02:	134

- In Tuluá the mayor has expressed his concern regarding the fragile stability of the rural villages. Population in these areas has repeatedly expressed the intention to leave for the urban area if the army does not maintain a permanent presence in the area. In Buga the AUC has expanded its presence to the rural areas specifically to the villages of La Florida, El Crucero y El Placer. In Aguablanca district in Cali a series of fires in less than one week has burned 75 houses in an IDP neighborhood, the victims of this tragedy blame the receptor community of committing arson. In the Comuna 14 displaced population has complained to the authorities about their neighbors threatening them to burn their houses.

Notes on Displacement

No massive displacements have been reported in the north and central part of the valley despite the continuous and strong incursions of the AUC in the area. However, displacement "drop by drop" has continued at a lower pace though. This could be explained by the fact that the army has maintained a strong presence in the area, preventing any abuses from the prevalent illegal armed actor.

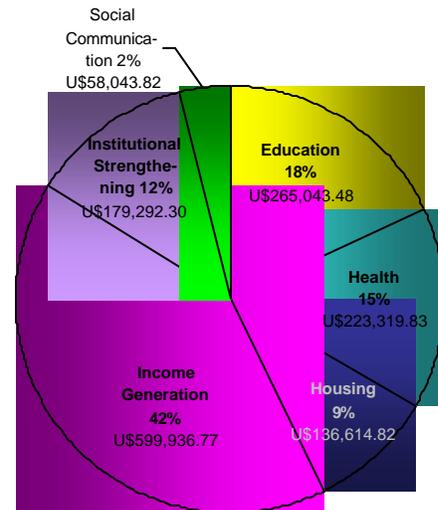
Cali continues to receive the vast majority of the displaced from the department. The forced migrants come from rural and urban areas from other municipalities and also from Nariño and Cauca through Buenaventura.

New government Policy on displacement

The attention to the displaced in Cali and Buenaventura continues to be critical. The RSS is devoting significant amount of resources in answering legal suits from the displaced, producing reactive rather than proactive responses to the displacement issue. The RSS policy of not replacing outgoing staff have produced severe consequences in the attention of the displaced in the second biggest receptor of the department Buenaventura, where the RSS does not have any presence since the end of last year. In terms of new policies from the incoming government no clear instructions have been receive but to focus on return.

Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of this reporting period, the Valle del Cauca office had approved 55 projects, including a group 7 new projects comprise of housing for returnees and displaced, infrastructure assistance to indigenous communities in risk of displacement, food security for displaced living in shelters and construction child care centers. The financial obligations up to date accounts for USD1'462,251.02 aiming to benefit 27,343 IDPs directly and 76,620 indirectly.



Income Generation:

Fundación Carvajal (VA-011): The 190 has received seed from IOM and RSS seed capital with a high success rate of 63% which is fair considering the special characteristics of this population.

Productive development (VA-018): The food security inputs such as seeds and minor species (chickens and hens) for cultivation were provided during this quarter after receiving technical training in effective. Basic health services have also been provided to the beneficiaries under this project.

Infrastructure:

House construction (VA-32, 33,43): The improving of 80 houses foreseen under these three projects was completed successfully benefiting approximately 400 people including returnees and community on risk of displacement. Besides the achievements in terms of improving quality of life, the project has succeed in reducing tensions between receptor and returnees by putting them to work together.

School rehabilitation (VA-040): The improvement and expansion of school classrooms in the training centers of El Cerrito, Tuluá and Bugalagrande was completed successfully benefiting a group of 147 trainees comprised of receptor and displaced population. Also, the completion of the sanitation system in the school of El Cerrito has 90% of advance its expected to be in second week of October.

Education:

Basic literacy and training minor livestock techniques (VA-042): On September 28th a group of 30 adult IDPs graduated from the basic literacy course increasing significantly the chances of employment. Also, the report shows a positive change in attitude to confront their situation as displaced. The same date, 24 displaced graduated as high school bachelors.



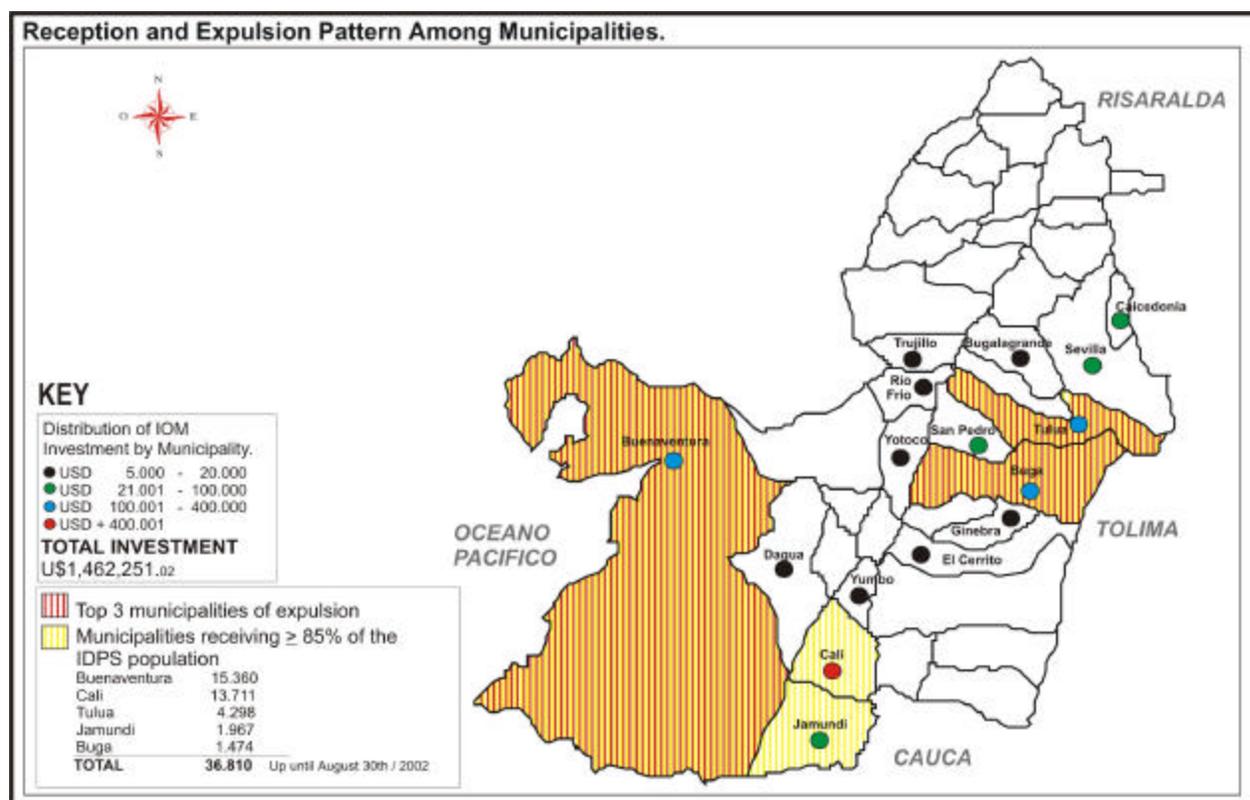
SENA-CLEM (ID-008): The fifth theoretic workshop was completed by the 24 IDPs that will be graduated as technical experts in minor species management. In middle September they started the theoretical workshops that are program until the last week of December.

Institutional Strengthening:

Support to SUR²⁹(VA-044): The program has hired 4 staff to support the registration system in Buenaventura. This will assist the RSS the significant number of IDPs that has not been registered due to the serious problems of understaffing faced by the RSS in Buenaventura.

Support to the Peace Commissioner-DESEPAZ- in Cali (VA-048): This office has finished drafting the contingency and attention plan to displacement. The office has also started to reactivate the committees to the attention to the displaced in order to present the plan and develop further action in this regard.

MAP 6.



²⁹ Sistema Unico de Registro (SUR)

G. DEPARTMENT CHOCO

Notes on Conflict

Illegal armed actors continue to struggle for territorial supremacy within the department. These battles primarily involve the FARC, ELN, EGR and AUC paramilitaries, groups which have already established themselves and control vast areas. Within the past five years, FARC and ELN actions in particular have displaced 15,000 people.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	12,106
Registered IDPs 12/01:	9,839
Registered IDPs 03/02:	2,184
Registered IDPs 06/02:	4,737
Registered IDPs 09/02:	199

Recently, authorities have identified a new illegal armed actor in San Juan, one that appears to be a dissident wing of the ELN. Like the EGR (the Guevarista Revolutionary Army) that also broke off from the ELN, this new group is in search of national recognition and has conducted two prominent kidnappings in the department, one political, the other economic.

Border Areas: At this time, the FARC controls Jurado, the municipality that borders Panama. Due to the absence of the Colombian military, the FARC controls a corridor along the Panamanian border from Jurado to Zapzurro, using this zone for the free transit of weapons into Colombia, and (using the rivers Truando and Salaqui to the Atrato, and from there to the Caribbean) to export drugs. Since the Jurado River has its source in Panama, the FARC has easy and uncontrolled river access to Central America.

Colombian refugees are present in Jaque and, to a lesser degree, along the River Cuira. In these two territories there are some 417 people who have solicited refugee status, although they have not yet been formally approved as refugees. These represent some 82 families who are basically imprisoned: their Panamanian guards do not allow them to grow food or to fish in Panamanian territory³⁰.

The AUC is seeking to re-establish control in areas along the border where the Colombian army is not present. The area is desirable as a trans-shipping point for the drugs which fuel paramilitary activities, providing strategic advantages for export to Central and North America.

During September, communities near Quibdo have reported the arrival of guerrilla reinforcements that appear to threaten the city. The Munguido River area also appears to be particularly at-risk due to subversive activity; the past week has seen the displacement of 1,779 people from there to Quibdo (385 families, according to data from ACIA, which is registering the families and taking their statements).

Notes on Displacement

Five years ago, nearly 7,000 people were displaced from the middle and lower Atrato regions to the departmental capital. This has increased the pressure and misery throughout the Quibdo urban periphery. IDPs have occupied the municipal sports stadium (where some of the families still reside) and are unwilling to return to their places of origin. There are whole sectors of the city that are inhabited by IDPs, such as El Reposo 1 and 2, Obrero, Samper, and Villa Espana (a neighborhood built with a donation from the Spanish Government to house 100 families, most of whom had been living in the sports stadium) among others.

In 2001 and 2002, the principal leaders of the Local Community Advisory Committees were killed. These leaders had defended 800 hectares of recently titled land and encouraged other families to remain on their land. Still, the gradual displacement of families has overcome any desire to resist. Each day sees more families arriving in Quibdo, hoping for peace. The forcible recruitment of under-aged soldiers is another main cause of displacement to the departmental capital.

³⁰ Information provided by the Darien Vicarage, VIDA.

In May, 2002, conflict between the AUC and the FARC intensified in the middle Atrato region. Conflicts along the length of the Atrato put at risk the populations of Riosucio, Napipi, Vigia del Fuerte and Bellavista, and led to the death of some 119 individuals (although the population maintains that some 240 people disappeared in total). This led to an explosive crisis and the massive displacement to Quibdo of nearly 10,000 people³¹. The remainder were not registered due to their own lack of knowledge of the system, and due to inefficiencies in the RSS registration process.

It is worth noting that all the families displaced by violence to Quibdo were African-Colombian.

Indigenous communities have also suffered considerable displacement in the past four months, although in a less visible manner. Most displacement of indigenous families has been within their own territories. The Bojaya and Gengado indigenous groups were caught in combats between AUC and guerrilla groups, and fled to the mountains of Bojaya and Quito respectively. These appear to be the most recent cases of internal displacement of indigenous groups in the department.

At the beginning of September, the Argelia community of Carmen de Atrato municipality was displaced, the third time this has happened to the same population. Between the 21 and 25 September, some 737³² people have been displaced from the rural areas of Loro to the municipal capital, principally due to combats between the ELN and the Colombian military.

Return: From 12 June to 1 September, 2,006³³ people voluntarily returned to the middle Atrato region. These returns occurred without security guarantees or adequate plans for the economic re-establishment of the community. There is an additional number of persons who have made spontaneous returns to their places of origin outside the RSS-assisted system of return. It is impossible to know the true number of people who have returned to their land, as it is impossible to know the exact number that remain displaced to the city of Quibdo.

New government policy on displacement

The beginning of the Uribe government saw the creation of the COMPES 3169 document, a "Policy for the African-Colombian Population" that formulated a strategy to mitigate in Choco the worst effects of the war. Choco was included in a program to provide social infrastructure and support peace. Five billion pesos were assigned from the national budget to rebuild the church, health post, Mayor's offices and school in Bellavista, Bojaya, and to build a sports center there.

An additional 2.5 billion pesos were dedicated to the construction of housing and urban infrastructure in Bellavista. DNP has signed an agreement with UNDP to ensure that the reconstruction is in accordance with the COMPES document.

Likewise, the government, via the Ministry of Communications, has provided resources to install a RSS community radio station, as per the COMPES document. The Ministry of Health has promised to improve infrastructure, including the hospitals in Bellavista and Vigia del Fuerte.

SENA will also fund vocational education for displaced families to assist with their socio-economic reinsertion. This training will be complemented by a Plan Pacifico donation to support productive projects after training.

The Colombian military has stepped up its presence in the Middle Atrato zone, around Quibdo and is establishing a presence on the highway between Medellin and Quibdo, and from Pereira to Quibdo.

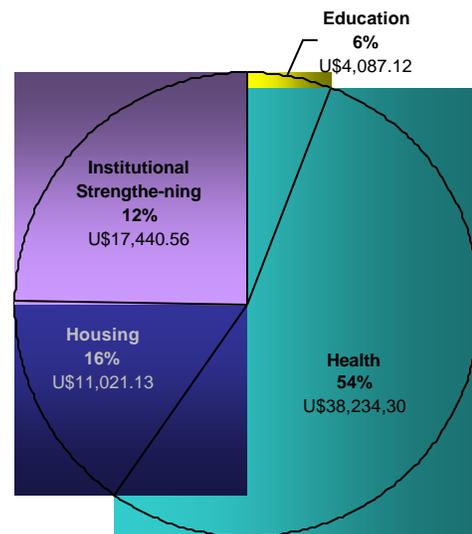
³¹ CODHES, 30 September 2002.

³² Ibid.

³³ Data per the RSS delegation, Choco.

Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of this reporting period, the Chocó office had approved 6 projects, including 4 new projects in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for 70,781 USD. Its worth noting that the project cycle in Chocó is longer than the average for other departments due to a high level of dispersion of the population and long distances from Quibdó to the rest towns. Also, the number and quality of the NGOs in Quibdó, by far the biggest receptor, is relatively low. In this regard, IOM has taken some measures to develop a steady pipeline of projects in the area. In coordination with the indigenous organization OREWA, the program is organizing a series of workshops with indigenous communities of the San Juan river in order to identify priority needs, potential projects and counterparts and in prevention and attention to displacement among this ethnic minority. Also, in coordination with COCOMACIA, an African-Colombian organization a similar process as the one undertake by OREWA will be supported in order to produce a set of potential projects to benefit the afro-Colombians displaced or being at risk of displacement.



Conduit cleaning CH.002

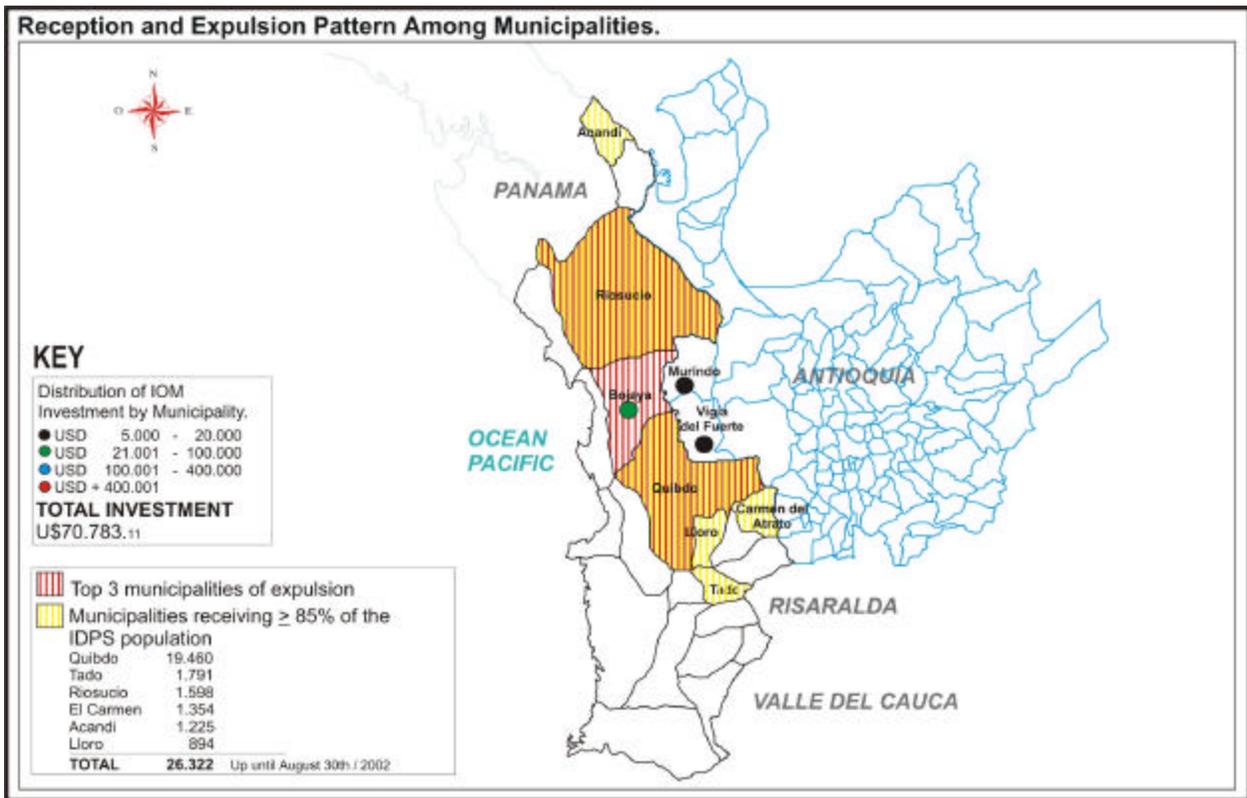
Cleaning Program in 18 rivers (CH-002): During this quarter, 16 rivers has been cleaned by their own users under a mixed scheme of paid and voluntary work. This activity has serve to provide with additional income to families in this extremely depressed zone and COCOMACIA, the operator, to strengthen its presence in the area as an Afro-Colombian leader organization.

Enlargement of Public Lighting and Fort Watchover (CH-005): Contract arrangement with the providers are being defined, the project is expected to start in the last week of October. Also, coordination with the counterparts, beneficiaries and majors office, is taking place to arrange the implementation schedule such as the major's office

Psychosocial attention to Children (CH-004): During this reporting period the project assisted 2145 children through collective activities in dealing with their traumatic events that has witnessed in this conflict

Assessment of Displacement in Chocó (CH-006): Preliminary results have been presented to IOM Chocó regional office. Among the findings is a detailed mapping of expulsion and reception zones in the area and the relation between conflict and displacement in this specific area.

MAP 7.



H. DEPARTMENT SANTANDER

Notes on Conflict:

The conflict in Magdalena Medio has become nearly invisible. The AUC, FARC, ELN and ERP all have established presences in the region, and each actor dominates their own area, regulating community life and sapping economic vitality through “taxes” on goods and services. Merchants, miners and rural property owners are particularly hard-hit, sometimes choosing displacement over illegal taxes. These pressures have stimulated the illegal economy; for example, gasoline thefts have increased under paramilitary rule. Displacement is individual and selective murder appears to be the rule of the day, along with forced disappearance (human rights NGOs estimate that the paramilitaries have killed 92 people and have forcibly “disappeared” an additional 45). The paramilitaries have ordered citizens not to report these acts, and no one seems to know what is happening in the sectors of Magdalena Medio controlled by the guerrilla.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	10.653
Registered IDPs 12/01:	15.529
Registered IDPs 03/02:	3.931
Registered IDPs 06/02:	3.372
Registered IDPs 09/02:	1.829

Conflict is primarily in areas that illegal armed actors consider strategic, such as the Cimitarra River between Yondo and Cantagallo, and the San Lucas ridge settlements. Paramilitaries have established a road-block ten minutes from the municipal capital of Cimitarra, which has led to fighting with the FARC. The Defensoria, in collaboration with local populations, have successfully agitated for an increased presence by the GOC military in three critical sub-regions – El Carare-Opon, Puerto Nare-Puerto Berrio and in the Santa Rosa-Rio Viejo-Arenal area. In upper Opon, the threatened massive displacement of a community has led to a permanent GOC military post in the region, although this has also created some confrontation with the FARC.

The breakdown of negotiations with the ELN has increased extortion and kidnapping. In the Santa Rosa municipality this has become so prevalent that the community demanded that the ELN liberate their victims, which they eventually did.

A confrontation between the GOC military and the ELN left five subversives dead. The military is also addressing the rise of the AUC paramilitaries, destroying their camps and rupturing their supply lines. Few AUC operatives have been captured, however. Two major fronts of the AUC have a presence in Magdalena Medio and the impact of the GOC rupture with the AUC is still hard to evaluate.

In the mountainous areas of Santander the situation is similarly grave. The GOC military has increased operations in Soto, Garcia Rovira and Velez – municipalities that have been the traditional hiding places for kidnap victims. The civil population has been adversely effected by the resulting controls of people and food, but the military operations have resulted in losses for the FARC, ELN and EPL fronts that operate in the area.

The AUC is consolidating its presence in Velez and Comunera, as well as in Cuenca del Suares and along the Fonce River. This presence is amply documented in the numbers of selective killings that take place, by displacements and by the capture of some members of the AUC.

The situation in urban areas is increasingly critical, due to the permanent presence of AUC paramilitaries. Homicides and displacement are common in the 18 poor urban neighborhoods. The last quarter has seen a record number of deaths in the history of Bucaramanga – 70, the majority in the poor neighborhoods. The police and army have intensified their struggle against the guerrilla's urban networks, and have captured an important ELN regional leader.

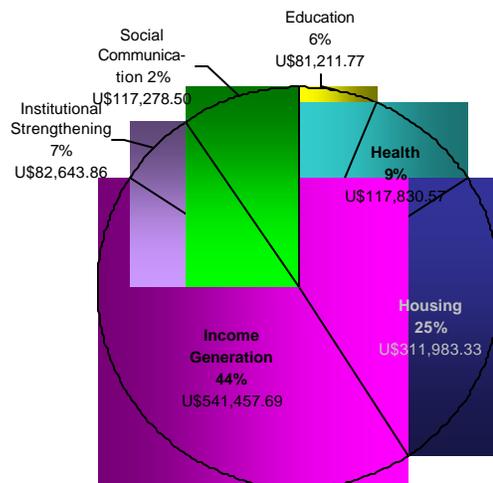
Notes on Displacement:

An increasing number of municipalities are displacing population – 63 at last count. The majority of these families leave their homes silently and secretly as a result of direct threats from illegal armed actors. The resurgence of paramilitary forces in some areas has motivated a large number of families to flee – often for the second or third time. The mountainous sectors of the department are witnessing an increase in displacement. In August alone, more than 50 families arrived in Bucaramanga, where they have settled in sub-standard neighborhoods and public spaces.

In contrast with the sierra, displacement in Magdalena Medio has diminished, but Barrancabermeja continues to receive large numbers of displaced as people in rural areas are displaced individually. The exception to this was the single massive displacement of 12 families from Landazuri municipality. Inhabitants of conflictive zones are particularly vulnerable to individual displacement. Movement is restricted, and trade of foodstuffs limited. In total, 191 families (some 1,010 individuals) were displaced in the Magdalena Media area alone between July and 15 September. The primary receptors were Barrancabermeja with 86 families, San Pablo with 47 and San Rosa and Landazuri with 18 each.

New government policy on displacement.

According to the directors of the RSS Territorial Units, they have not received instructions for attention for IDPs in their area, nor have they been asked to prepare special reports or to develop assistance programming. The directors have only given one document to the RSS director, and that was during a general RSS event at the Hotel Tequendama. The directors have been allowed to renew contracts with NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance in Bucaramanga and Barrancabermeja. The terms of reference are identical to those under the last government. No guidelines have been offered for return projects.



Program status and Quarterly advance

As of the end of the reporting period, the Santander office had approved 44 projects, including 5 new projects in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for 1'252, 405.72 Two out of the five aim to improve the infrastructure of IDPs in Barrancabermeja and Yondo implemented under a cost effective scheme of autoconstruction. The other three projects are income generating activities to create micro-enterprises for IDPs.

Income Generation.

Work within your Reach (ID-016): During this quarter the 100 IDPs programmed completed their training courses in carpentry, bakery and electricity.

Merquemos Juntos Micro-Fund (SA-014): The technical committee approved 120 micro-credits for the start up of business initiatives proposed by the beneficiaries. Although most of the businesses are focused in the area of retail selling, there are production initiatives such as "Frutifres", which is producing fruit concentrate for juice, this firm received a credit to purchase facilities that they were previously renting.

SENA-IOM Agreement (ID-008): 107 IDPs finished their training courses in different carpentry, bakery and mechanics. Although is not part of their terms of reference, SENA is assisting the graduated students in finding jobs through their system of reference and opportunity.

Infrastructure:

Construction for Barrancabermeja in Peace (SA-005):

The construction of the school lunchroom for San Silvestre school has been completed, and is currently providing lunch to a hundred children in the school.

Health:

Prevention and rehabilitation in children oral health (SA-023):

During this quarter 215 IDP's children between 7 and 12 years of age were assisted with complete deontological treatment. Also, an educational campaign on healthy dental habits reached 300 hundred children.



New project, housing improvement – current state of one house – SA041

AIDS and Sexual Transmission Diseases Prevention Campaign (SA-035): During this reporting period, 45 workshops were imparted in AIDS prevention and sexual health in general where 675 youngsters assisted.

Training of family health and community promoters (SA-030) : 15 promoters were trained and sent back to their communities, they will provide first level attention and reference to higher levels of attention in neighborhoods with high incidence of IDPs.

Comprehensive assistance to handicapped victims of the armed struggle (SA-036): A group of 35 victims of landmines and explosives were physically and psychologically assisted during this quarter.

Education

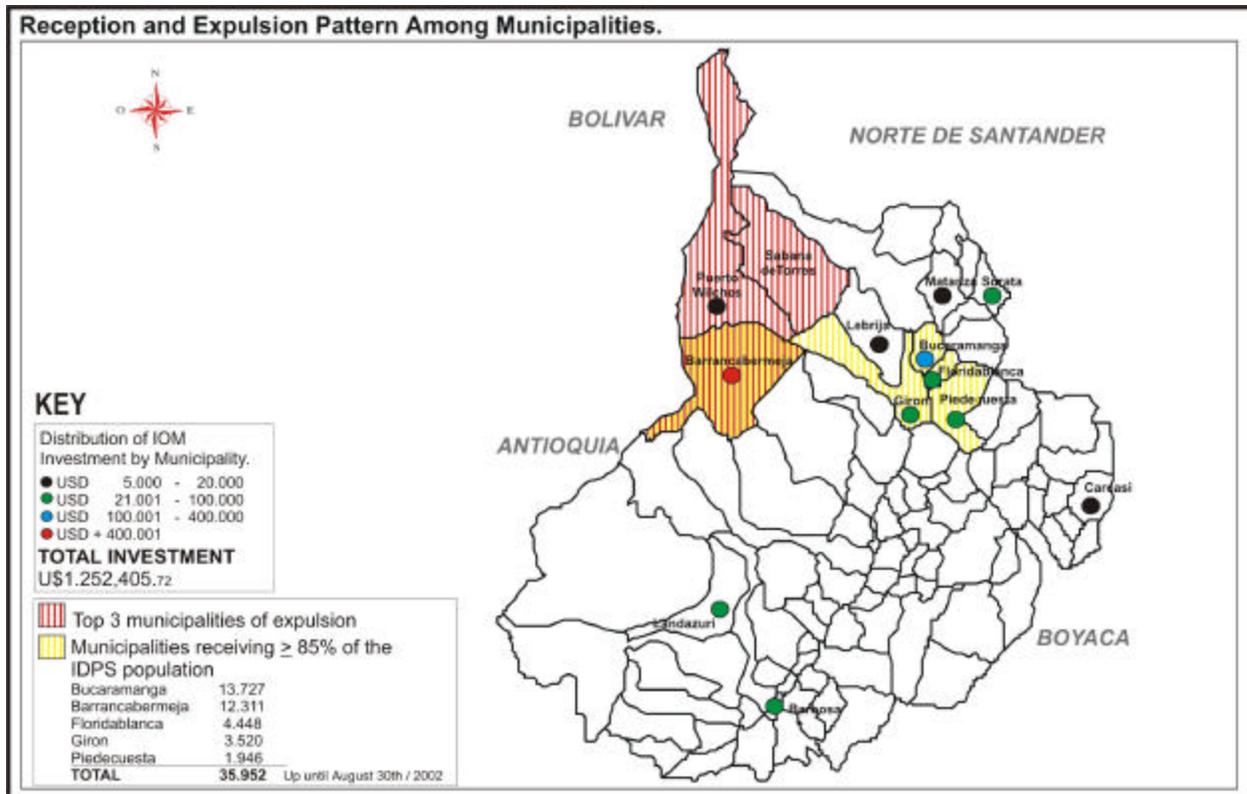
Institutional strengthening to ICBF (SA-012): During this quarter 175 community agents as disseminating agents of strategies and techniques to prevent domestic violence episodes within displaced population and receptor communities. Also, 320 children were enrolled in pre-youth clubs.

Community Stabilization

Food security for IDPs communities in Magdalena Medio (SA-014): The project has contributed with 82 food security solutions by providing the IDP families with minor species and technical assistance from UMATA in order to feed their family.

Food security for return and re-establishment in Turbay (SA-026): 63 families were provided with food security solutions in order to assist them in the stabilization post-return.

MAP 8.



I. DEPARTMENT NORTE DE SANTANDER

Notes on conflict

During August and September 2001 joint incursions of from ELN, FARC and EPL in the Catatumbo region (attempting to regain control of territory from paramilitaries) produced massive movement of population, especially from La Gabarra in Tibu. Displacement has grown to the point where it appears to threaten the well-being of the narcotics trade in the area, since there are not enough workers to plant and process the coca. The paramilitaries have begun a terror campaign to keep women and minors picking and processing leaves on paramilitary coca plantations. According to the testimony of those who have escaped the zone (into the mountains or across to Venezuela), the paramilitaries are killing en masse those who refuse to work. Those who have fled have taken footpaths and circuitous routes out to avoid the road-blocks and controls established by illegal armed actors. Lull

Registered IDPs 12/00:	5.192
Registered IDPs 12/01:	6.648
Registered IDPs 03/02:	7.126
Registered IDPs 06/02:	3.336
Registered IDPs 09/02:	1.166

Border Areas: Over the past three months, paramilitary incursions into the south of Cesar and Ocaña have forced the guerrilla to retreat to the Venezuelan border area via the Catatumbo and Oro Rivers. Likewise, increased paramilitary recruitment in the Catatumbo area and the Venezuelan paramilitary forces have forced the guerrilla to move its operations into the Perija and Motilonia mountains. As a result of this change in power, a strange calm has descended on the region. As indicated by the authorities and press of both countries, attacks on border populations, kidnappings and massive displacements have all diminished and “recently, there has been a relative calm.”

Nevertheless, the Motilon Bari indigenous community – which has been historically vulnerable – is in danger of becoming even more involved in the conflict. Several of their leaders (caciques) have been kidnapped or killed for resisting coca cultivation in their lands. Indigenous communities face a number of pressures. Colonists want their land. Nacro-traffickers are pushing to cultivate and process coca in indigenous territories, where fumigation is illegal. Armed actors will also, sooner or later, battle to recapture their lost territories. These pressures put at risk the lives and culture of a people who have survived thousands of years.

Notes on Displacement

As noted above, the number of massive displacements is diminishing, although a few cases (such as Convencion and Hacari) continue to appear. In contrast, the number of cases of individual displacement are on the rise. This appears to be a consequence of the deliberate strategy on the part of the illegal armed actors to avoid undue attention from the GOC or the media, which might lead to an intervention by international human rights organizations. In the latest quarter – July through September 2002 – 3,809 people were displaced individually. By contrast, there has been only one massive displacement of 25 families at the end of June (75 people from Convencion currently housed in the Cucuta migration center) and 132 people displaced from Hacari during confrontations between the army and the guerrilla (5 October).

Cucuta, Los Patios, and Villa del Rosario continue to be the municipalities that receive the majority of those displaced, although there does seem to be a small increase in other municipalities for the reasons explored above. Please note that the 132 people displaced from rural San Calixo to the municipal capital of Hacari due to the confrontations at the end of October are not yet included in this latest report.

New government policy on displacement

The Norte de Santander departmental government and the municipal government of Cucuta feel that the national IDP policies has produced a set of perverse incentives that discourage return and foster people to stay in the urban areas.. Notwithstanding a significant budgetary commitment by state institutions and a major investment by international organizations, the problem of displacement appears to be worsening in the departmental capital. The assistance programs may be encouraging the displacement of families, particularly to Cucuta where the majority of assistance, goods and services are concentrated. As a result

of this concentration of services, Cucuta is not only receiving those internally displaced within the department, but also displaced from Magdalena Medio and northern Colombia. However, further research should be done to confirm this hypothesis.

The new government policy with a marked interest in supporting returns present some challenges in terms of security in the department. For instance, the GOC military does not have sufficient troops on the ground to guarantee the safety of the returnees. Even if the military were to increase their presence in the zone, many of the IDPs would be returning to parcels that are hours away from their nearest neighbors, in zones with mountainous and complicated topography, further complicating the provision of security. Thus, preventive measures to avoid of reoccurrence of displacement should be part of the implementation strategy of the new government policy.

Other elements to consider with regard to returns are the stigmatization by illegal armed actors of those who have been displaced. To quote only a few comments about IDPs: "If they left, it was because they had reason to." "We took what they left because they're gone and never coming back." "Those who come back will have to choose a side." These are actual comments reported by families who have returned to their land, only to be forced to flee again because they have found new owners on their property. Thus, its necessary to promote a raising awareness campaign.

Another challenge is to define a mechanism of restitution of property rights. In Norte de Santander, displacement implied the adjudication of goods to third parties by the armed actos after families left. Thus, a return strategy must consider include actions in order to settle the potential disputes over property that could arise.

Program Status and Quarterly Advance

As of the end of this reporting period, Norte de Santander Office had approved 40 projects , including 6 new projects in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for USD 943,932.47 . This initiatives will benefit 99,615 IDPS and vulnerable population. New projects include endowment of medical equipment to hospital in Tibú and Puerto Santander; support to the ethnic group Mutilon Bari for in strengthening their project formulation skills and support in a temporary shelter; three housing projects for IDPs , two in Cucuta and 1in Puerto Santander.

Income Generation:

Affiliation to ASOMUF and training for mother who are heads of families of both the displaced and receiving population (NS-011): The target of 120 beneficiaries of the vocational training program was achieved and 48 new beneficiaries were added with an 4000 USD budget contribution from IOM. This group succeeded to finish the first level of training in manufacturing through COMFANORTE.

Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit (NS-016): Seed capital and micro credits were approved for 21 families, on top of the 47 already attended, benefiting from the Micro credit project that is implemented by the "Minuto de Dios" corporation in Cúcuta.

Construction of a water distribution network (NS-019): After an adjustment process, the construction work of the irrigation system finally started. This irrigation system will work through a pump and will benefit two micro enterprises.

Supply in bakery equipment (NS-020): Fifteen persons were trained by SENA within this project that is aiming at the repai of bakery equipment. Equipment, endowment and opening of a bakery in Zúlia. A equipment was delivered to on the 12TH of july comprise of two ovens, 1 cutter onecilnder maker among others.

Training the sub sector of clothing and the supply of a weave studio (NS-021): 45 beneficiaries were trained by SENA in "lace manufacturing" and 45 new IDPs started the training process in lace manufacturing, underwear and pajama confection..

Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit (NS-025): Seed capital and micro credits were approved for 20 projects, on top of the 31 approved, displaced families benefiting from the Micro credit project that is implemented by PRODESA in Ocaña.

Extension and Improvement of Sewing Workshop (NS-027): 80 persons were graduated in manufacturing of jeans, sport clothes and casual clothing through this project that is being developed in Villa del Rosario and 105 new beneficiaries signed up for the training course.

Design of resource articulation program for displaced population in the national and local budget (IDO-16): 32 of the 100 IDPs that graduated and finished their internships in the areas of marketing, warehouse keeping, post service and manufacturing, succeeded in getting a fixed post and four of them are in the process of being hired. This project was implemented by CORPOMINOR and the "Escuela nacional de aprendizaje".

Education:

Aid to the displaced and receiving population in the Sector of Caño Limon (NS-010): The equipment of 41 school restaurants in the rural and urban areas of the municipalities of Tibú and Tarra, is benefiting a total of 2934 children. Further, an infant care center was put into practice to the benefit of 40 children between 0 and 5 years.

Music school (NS-032): The 87 displaced children between 7 and 12 years that form part of the music school finished their first learning cycle and performed at the President of the Republic's visit to Cúcuta. The event was highly recognized in the local means of communication and the cultural society.



Institutional Strengthening:

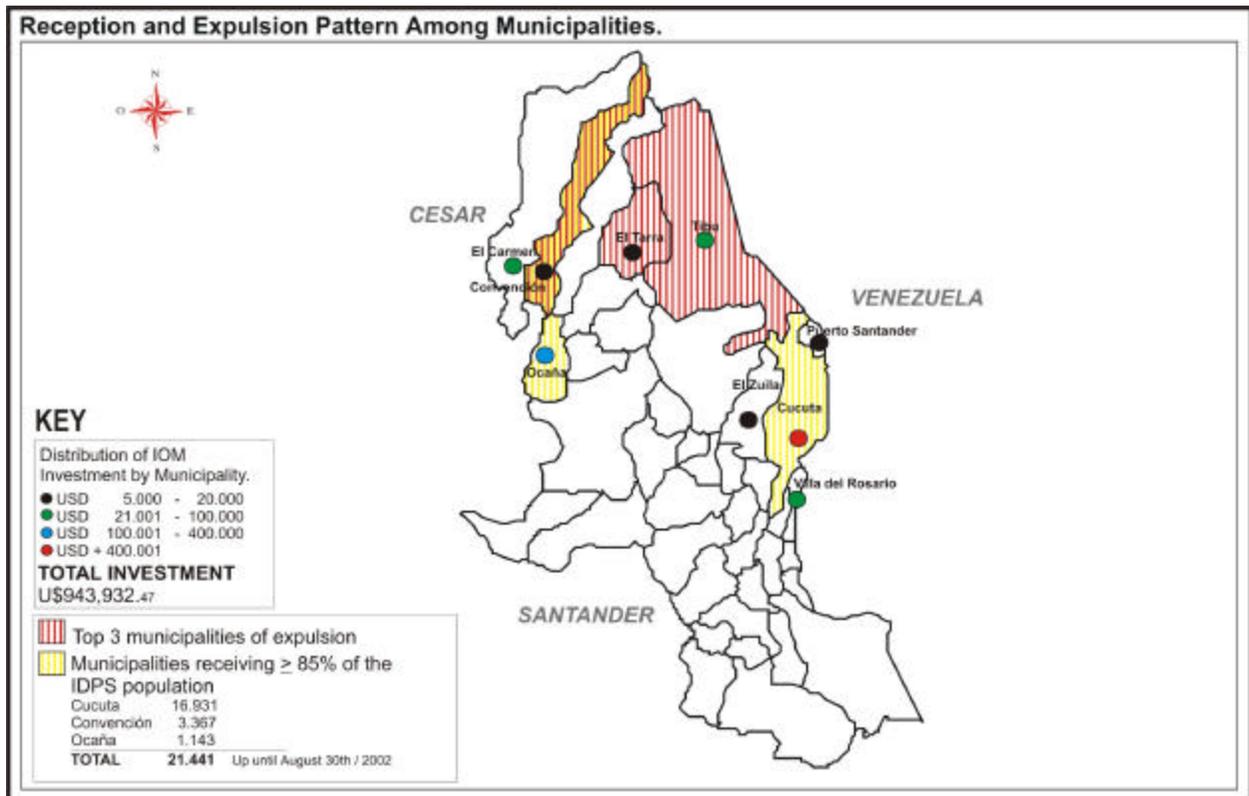
Strengthen of Displaced Population Register System Capacity (NS-005): The SUR of the RSS registered 3809 for this quarter individual new IDPs, principally from the Catatumbo zone, but also from other regions and one a massive displacement of 25 families with origin in the municipality of Convención in the department of Norte de Santander. Additional staff was hire in order to speed the process of registration.

Strengthening of the Care and Orientation Unit (NS-013): The RSS' Attention and Orientation Unit (UAO34) attended 5084 IDPs during the semester in issues like: orientation, declaration, resolutions, health letters, registration, military service letters, education, recovery of real estate, training, funeral assistance, rentals, etc.

Motilon Bari Shelter endowment and institutional strengthening (NS-038): IOM, in coordination with the Colombian Red Cross, developed a training process of leaders from the indigenous community Motilon Bari and posterior, implemented a campaign for vaccination, medical services, prevention of sicknesses, promotion of a healthy behavior, human rights, peace, co-existence and first aid. So far, two workshops for development of projects in social investment and design of have been implemented where a health project was developed for control and prevention of tuberculosis. Also, deontological campaign has been developed during this quarter.

³⁴ Unidad de Atención y Orientación

MAP 9.



ANNEX SECTION

New projects during the third quarter 2002

Department	Income Generation	Health	Education	Infrastructure	Community Stabilization and Institutional strengthening	Total
Caquetá	0	0	0	0	2	2
Putumayo	0	2	4	0	0	6
Nariño	0	1	1	0	0	2
Santander	2	0	0	2	1	5
Norte de Santander	0	1	0	4	1	6
Valle del Cauca	1	0	0	6	0	7
Choco	0	1	1	2	0	4
Interregional	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	3	5	6	14	6	34

New projects in July 2002

CODE	Project title	Project site/s	Category	Program contribution	Total project budget	Direct bens.	Indirect bens.	Counterpart	Description
PUTUMAYO									
PU036	Construction of an additional classroom at the Fray Plácido School	Mocoa	Education	8,368	14,832	630	30	Municipality of Mocoa and the Fray Plácido school	One additional classroom will be built in order to increase the schools capacity to receive children. In the pedagogic component, the project will develop a methodology for fast learning in order to level students belonging to secondary school and their direct incorporation in the traditional school system. The project will also support extracurricular activities with an "Open doors" perspective.
PU037	Construction of a school restaurant for the San José de Orito school	Orito	Education	8,847	21,116	1050	140	Municipality of Orito and the San José de Orito school	The project aims at improving the nutrition of the school students through the construction of a school restaurant. In the pedagogic component, the project will develop a methodology for fast learning in order to level students and promote their incorporation in the traditional school system; design and develop social integration programs and programs for vocational training, in coordination with the school system and other local institutions working in the issue. The project will also support extracurricular activities with an "Open doors" perspective.

PU038	Repair of the Ciudad Mocoa school	Mocoa	Education	12,552	19,516	770	60	Municipality of Mocoa and the Ciudad Mocoa school	The project will finish the construction of two classrooms and the repair of the girls' sanitary installations. In the pedagogic component, the project will develop a methodology for fast learning in order to level students belonging to secondary school and their direct incorporation in the traditional school system. The project will also support extracurricular activities with an "Open doors" perspective.
PU039	Construction of a school restaurant at the Jorge Eliecer Gaitán school	Orito	Education	5,789	19,082	727	60	Municipality of Orito and the Jorge Eliecer Gaitán school	The project aims at improving the nutrition of the school students through the construction of a school restaurant. In the pedagogic component, the project will develop a methodology for fast learning in order to level students and promote their incorporation in the traditional school system; design and develop social integration programs and programs for vocational training, in coordination with the school system and other local institutions working in the issue. The project will also support extracurricular activities with an "Open doors" perspective.
VALLE									
VA049	Improvement of housing for 14 returned families	Tulua	Housing	11,715	23,974	70 (14 families)	0	The municipality of Tulúa	The project will produce a study on the conditions of the houses of the 14 families that intend to return to their places of origin and then, to do the necessary improvements.
VA050	Rio Pepitas Indigenous Community Meeting Lounge	Dagua	Housing	8,368	8,631	100	400	The Cabildos association and the regional association for the indigenous in the Valle (ORIVAC)	The project will support the construction of a lounge for multiple use, such as for example educational and vocational activities.
SANTANDER									
SA040	Improvement of 100 houses	Barranca-bermeja	Housing	106,949	110,297	500	0	The Popular Feminist Organization (OFFP)	The project will improve 100 houses in the municipality of Barrancabermeja.
SA041	Improvement of 45 houses	Yondo	Housing	40,334	54,711	225	0	The municipality of Yondo	The project will improve 45 houses in the municipality of Yondo.

NORTE DE SANTANDER									
NS-037	Endowment of medical equipment and material to health centers	Puerto, Santander and Tibu	Health	5,130	25,756	55,127	0	The health secretariat in the department of Norte de Santander	The project will purchase and endow medical equipment and material for the health centers in the municipalities of Tibú, Puerto and Santander.
NS-038	Institutional strengthening of the Motilon Bari shelter	Cucuta	Community stabilization	9,725	11,043	180	560	The Colombian red cross	Institutional strengthening and purchase of material to the shelter in the Motilón Bari community. The aim is also to strengthen the Motilón Bari ethnic in the issues of prevention of illnesses, promotion of a healthy behavior and formulation of productive projects.
NS-039	Strengthening of a women group in Cúcuta	Cucuta	Income Generation	1,256	2,599	12	60	The professional corporation for integral community development (CORPRODINCO)	With the support of IOM, the 12 members of a community women group will try to consolidate the organization and project it socially.

New projects in August 2002

<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Project site/s</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Program contribution</u>	<u>Total project budget</u>	<u>Direct bens.</u>	<u>Indirect bens.</u>	<u>Counterpart</u>	<u>Description</u>
CAQUETA									
CA028	Strategies for community communication	Florencia	Social communication	13,702	18,175	590	0	"Electrocaquetá"	The objective is to design and develop alternative strategies for social communication in order to support and create a social network in highly vulnerable communities in a displacement situation.
CA029	Support to the resettlement of 14 families in Cartagena del Chairá	Cartagena del Chairá	Institutional strengthening	738	738	70	0	None	The project will support the workshop for resettlement of 14 IDP families in Incora in the municipality of Cartagena del Chairá and the transportation of these families to their new resettlement. Additionally, the project will accompany the under-aged with recreational activities.
VALLE									
VA051	Food security for families in shelters in Buga and Tulua	Buga/Tulua	Income generation	4,119	12,361	525	0	The municipality of Tulúa	The aim is to give food security to 105 families in their resettlement process, through the creation of a chicken breeding process.

SA042	Installation of two sugar mills	Landázuri	Community Stabilization	13,389	39,428	175	0	The association for rural workers in Carare and the Corporation for peace and development in Magdalena Medio (CDPMM)	Two sugar mills will be installed in the village of "La India" in order to contribute to the creation of opportunities and stabilization of the rural communities in the area.
CHOCO									
CH003	Feasibility study for power generation using non-conventional methods	Atrato river region	Infrastructure	4,275	4,275	0	0	A consultant	A consultant will be hired to do a feasibility study for power generation using non-conventional methods.
CH004	Psychosocial attention to children	Bojayá, Vigía del Fuerte and Murindó	Health	16,726	42,225	712	0	"Pastoral Social de la Diócesis de Quibdó"	The project is aiming at psychosocial recovery of victims of the armed conflict.
New projects in September 2002									
<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Project site/s</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Program contribution</u>	<u>Total project budget</u>	<u>Direct bens.</u>	<u>Indirect bens.</u>	<u>Counterpart</u>	<u>Description</u>
PUTUMAYO									
PU040	Endowment of a mobile odontologic unit for outreach activities	Puerto Asis	Health	11,340	63,334	31.342	0	The local hospital in Puerto Asis	The hospital will be given a odontologic unit that will improve the quality and coverage of the health services offered to the target population.
PU041	Endowment of an ambulance to the "La Dorada" health center	San Miguel	Health	11,995	52,662	13.669	0	The municipality of San Miguel	This project will co-finance an ambulance in order to improve the transportation of patients in a critical state and to facilitate outreach activities for prevention and treatment.

NARINO									
PA048	Promotion of a radio program directed to IDPs.	Pasto	Education	14,146	26,324	396	59.150	The University of Nariño and the Nariño University radio station	The objective is to promote the communication with the IDPs in the municipality of Pasto through radio programs.
PA049	Psychosocial attention in Tumaco	Tumaco	Health	14,948	20,402	2.000	0	"Movimondo"	Through this project, programs for the prevention of domestic violence among IDPs and residents in receptor communities will be established in coordination with the ICBF. The project will also promote the retention of children within the school system and work with youth between 12 to 18 years in the issues of a health behavior, prevention of pregnancy in youth, STDs and the abuse of psycho affective substances.
VALLE									
VA052	Urban housing for 25 displaced families from the rural shelter in Buga	Buga	Infraestructure	18,939	56,863	125	0	The municipal institute for urban planning and social housing in Guadalajara de Buga (INVIBUGA)	25 basic units will be built for the same amount of families in a situation of forced displacement.
VA053	Construction of a child care center in the neighborhood "San Francisco de Tulúa"	Tulúa	Infraestructure	11,363	13,068	60	0	The municipality of Tulúa	The project will build a child care center for the attention of children from families moving from the shelter "La Ralladora" and that are beneficiaries of a housing project also supported by the IOM (VA055)
VA054	Land titling in the Municipality of Buenaventura	Buenaventura	Infraestructure	18,939	33,681	3750	3000	The social pact corporation	The aim is to achieve the land titles for the beneficiaries so that they can benefit from programs for social housing.
VA055	Construction of 70 basic housing units in Tulúa	Tulúa	Infraestructure	62,500	418,257	375	900	The municipality of Tulúa	The construcción de 70 basic housing units for the families living in the "La Ralladora" shelter.

SANTANDER									
SA043	Training program for the creation of micro enterprises	Bucaramanga, Girón, Piedecuesta and Floridablanca	Income Generation	7,677	175,134	357	1785	The corporation of metropolitan planning and development of Bucaramanga (CORPLAN)	The aim is to create job opportunities through vocational training and instruction of how to create associative enterprises.
SA044	Strengthening of the revolving fund "Let's shop together" and purchase of the "Frutifres" installations	Barranabermeja	Income Generation	11,363	11,363	200	0	"Merquemos Juntos"	The projects objective is to strengthen the revolving fund administrated by "Merquemos juntos" and to contribute to the acquisition of installations for income-generating activities.
CHOCO									
CH005	Expansion of the public lighting system and the fort watchtower	Vigía del Fuerte	Infraestructure	6,746	10,412	7,000	399,199	The municipal company for public services of Vigía del Fuerte (EMSPUVIF)	The general objective is to improve the security of returnees and IDPs in Vigía del Fuerte, through the installation of public lightening in four main streets, four schools, the airport and the old part of the town.
CH006	A diagnosis on the social, economic and political evolution of the conflict in Chocó	Chocó	Education	4,087	4,087	2,000	2000	A consultant	The consultant hired will develop a document with statistic information on the social, economic and political evolution of the conflict in the department of Chocó.
NORTE DE SANTANDER									
NS-034	Housing for IDPs in the village "El Suspiro Nuevo Sol"	Cúcuta	Infraestructure	1,420	13,650	25	0	The public industrial and commercial enterprise (Metrovivienda)	The counterpart will build five housing solutions on land donated by Incora in the village "El Suspiro Nuevo Sol".
NS-035	Housing for IDPs in the village "El Diamante"	Puerto Santander	Infraestructure	2,840	27,301	50	0	The municipality of Puerto Santander	10 housing solutions will be built on land donated by Incora in the village of "El Diamante".
NS-040	Housing in the neighborhood "The Rodeo"	Cúcuta	Infraestructure	137,121	652,420	600	1500	The "Minuto de Dios" corporation	The counterpart will build the first and second phase of the housing project in "El rodeo".

Interregional									
ID-024	Support to the II Expedition for the Exodus	Bogotá	Institutional strengthening	8,648	37,009	160	15480	The Colombian Theatre Corporation	IOM supported the participation of several of its project beneficiaries in the cultural event called "II Expedition for the Exodus" in Bogotá, as well as contributed to the marketing and documentation of the activities.
ID-025	Support to the international seminar "Internal displacement: implications and challenges in terms of governability, democracy and human rights"	Bogotá	Institutional strengthening	9,867	63,820	550	1500	CODHES	The IOM contributed both financially and thematically to this discussion space. The general objective of the seminar was to formulate proposals and strategies to the new government, the international community and the general public in the work with IDPs.
TOTAL				625,921	2'108,546				

Finished Projects by Region

Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
SA006	Community participation in the Assessment for the development plan formulation.	Río Viejo	5, 219	5,219	25	0
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Servicio Jesuita de Refugiados		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Assessment has become an essential tool for the elaboration of the Action Plan of the "Alliance for Río Viejo", aimed towards strengthening and development of the communities in this municipality. The participatory document took place during the stipulated time, despite the difficulties caused by the guerrilla 8-day retention of one of the groups that was gathering the information in one of the municipality's villages. The activities of the assessment took place in the rural zone of the municipality of Río Viejo, places of difficult access and with one of the most complex public order situations of the region of Magdalena Medio. The importance given to actions of the Alliance in the villages of Norosí and Santa Helena has essentially favored 5000 families that are now in a social and economical resettlement process after returning to these places. They were displaced when their villages were completely burnt and their lives threatened due to violence in the area. 14 beneficiaries of the project received productive technical training in dairy products, entrepreneurial training and accountable and legal assistance. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
April 2001	May 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
SA007	Production and distribution Dairy Products	Girón	10,421	7,427	10	105
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Corporación Compromiso		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 beneficiaries of the project received productive technical training in dairy products, entrepreneurial training and accountable and legal assistance 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
June 2001	March 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The training objectives were accomplished, except for the productive ones. The equipment for the productive process of dairy products was translated to the project SA-034 Dairy Processing Plant "El Camino".						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
SA013	Educational support to displaced population in Puerto Wilches	Puerto Wilches	11,132	10,969.58	560	

Execution Partner		Main Achievements
Puerto Wilches Major Office		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 280 scholar kits, two computer equipments and materials for the improvement public schools. • Carrying out of the Project <i>Vivamos la Convivencia Social en la Ocmunidad Educativa del Municipio de Puerto Wilches</i> (Let's live Social Living Together at the Educative Community of the Municipality of Puerto Wilches). • Training Workshop for teachers in two educative centers of "Education for Democratic Living Together" in its 3 modules: Education for Democratic Living Together, Seeders of Childhood living together and Seeders of Youth Living Together. • The project is still being carried out and it involves 450 children.
Starting Date	Ending Date	
November 2001	March 2002	

Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.

Equipment was donated.

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
SA030	Training for Community	Barrancabermeja	3,088	2,760	14	1,000

Execution Partner		Main Achievements
Secretaría Salud de Barrancabermeja		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 14 communitarian promoters in health and the carrying out of diagnosis in several urban and rural communities of Barrancabermeja. • IOM supported 4 students for the training of health promoters. Three of them met all the requirements of the course and graduated. • Health diagnosis for three zones: La Candelaria neighborhood, La Union Village and Campo Galán. • Students' commitment, which is evidenced in the Reports of the Diagnosis and in the interviews with students. • The possibility of future prevention and promotion actions in health and of income generation training.
Starting Date	Ending Date	
May 2002	September 2002	

Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.

Norte de Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
NS004	Attention in preventive health	Ocaña	9,647.80	16,010.65	250	220
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Red Cross- Ocaña		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 families located in the neighborhoods of "Los Sauces", "El Dorado" and "Bello Horizonte" have sanitary units for their 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					

May 2001	Mayo 2002	<p>Dorado” and “Bello Horizonte” have sanitary units for their homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral health care was offer for more than 200 people. • More than 1,200 people received fluoridation. • Endowment of a Red Cross dental mobile unit located in Ocaña. • Oral health campaigns were developed in rural and urban vulnerable zones. • Workshops in health promotion were developed. • Materials for the construction of a classroom were distributed. Currently, this classroom is operating under the recognition and support of “Henry Dunat” school. • Sixteen children are studying at first grade with the support of the teachers from the “Instituto Educativo José Antonio Galán”. • With this project, children’s formal education issue was solved for 16 families. 				
Closure Mechanism: Taking into account the achievements of the project the equipment was donated to the Red Cross- Ocaña.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
NS007	Community Market	Cúcuta	9,362.98	6,625.95	45	80
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Juntas Acción Comunal- JAC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Execution partner and the beneficiaries didn’t give the necessary support for the implementation of the project. Currently, a new project is in execution. The main objective of the new project (NS007 Bis) is to provide a source of income to 20 unemployed displaced families through a community market store. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
May 2001	August 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The new project has the support of Villa del Rosario’s JAC . This initiative set up a community grocery store that is already furnished with equipment (freezer, cash register and weights) donated by the IOM.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
NS012	Strengthening of the support program of productive projects	Cúcuta	15,417.54	6.167.02	360	200
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
ASOMUFA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The execution partner didn’t have neither technical nor logistical capabilities for the implementation of the project. • Only 20 loans from the expected (72) were given. From these 20 loaners, only 4 of are free of debts, 13 left the city and 3 lost their properties. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
June 2001	February 2002					
Closure Mechanism: There is a liquidation certificate of mutual agreement between the parts was signed by the regional coordinator and the legal representative of ASOMUFA.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Direct
NS014	Support to the Migrant Care Center	Cúcuta	8,721.52	8,891.43	2600	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Centro Diocesano de Migraciones y Solidaridad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the Migrant Care Center. The center was endowed with office, kitchen and storage equipment. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					

June 2001	June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the attention for migrants in Cúcuta. • 225 migrants were attended from June to September 2001. • 691 (291 IDP's) were attended during 2002. • 200 mts of the construction of the Migrant Care Center were improved. 				
Closure Mechanism: The equipment was donated according to the achievements of the project.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Direct
NS023	Endowment of learning and Teaching Material for centers of Education: Cristo Rey , San Andres School and Liceo Scalabrini	Cúcuta	8,977.13	8,485.14	2,850	900
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
COOPEJUBASCA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endowment of learning and teaching materials for the 3 education centers in the following areas: Spanish, English, Social Studies, Urbanism, Math and Literature. • Enlargement of their libraries. • Teacher's guidance materials. • Endowment of sport supplies. • Commitment from teachers, students and parents towards the appropriate use of the received materials • Improvement of the student's conditions, which accelerates and expands their educational process. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
February 2001	July 2002					
Closure Mechanism: Once the materials were donated a liquidation certificate of mutual agreement between the parts was signed.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Direct
NS026	Training and Handicraft elaboration of learning materials for disabled children	Ocaña	6,338.00	5,423.00	40	200
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Instituto para el Niño diferente Ocaña.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An educational institution endowed with materials, machinery and equipment for the elaboration of learning materials. • Creation of working and income generation opportunities. • Improvement of the infrastructure, including electrical system. • Equipment has been installed. • 17 disabled young persons are participating in the first stage of the project. • 94 disabled children are using the pedagogical materials, such as geometrical figures, abacus, puzzles, elaborated by the institute • Creation of a mop factory and the commercialization of its products through the beneficiaries. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
October 2001	February 2002					
Closure Mechanism: Regarding the project's impact, the donation of all the equipment was considered.						

Valle

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA003	Assistance to Displaced Families for Income Improvement	Cali	19,201.44	18,677	100	400
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tools for displaced and receptor community of the sectors of "Pízano" and "Terón Colorado" for the construction of solidarity networks that allows them to face poverty and social isolation in meritorious conditions. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
February 2001		July 2002				
Closure Mechanism: Legalization of the Closing on the 30 th of September 2002, despite threats to the Project's Director						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA004	Community strengthening, sensibility and awareness of the people concerning the conflict	Cali	8,497	8,331.96	100	400
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of Community Kitchens as models to promote solidarity and to favor community organization. Strengthening of beneficiary communities. Promotion of communities to work towards a coexistence in peace. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
February 2001		June 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA007	Investigation on vulnerability or trafficking of displaced population	Cali	13,665	13,862.13	360	2480
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundación Esperanza		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on the issue of trafficking in persons in displaced population. Identification of vulnerability factors for trafficking in persons in displaced population. Creation of a document on prevention strategies on the issue of trafficking in persons in women displaced by violence with emphasis on black women. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
June 2001		July 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA009	Integral Assistance in sports, recreation and culture for violence-displaced families	Caicedonia	20,234	20,036	1,796	1,796
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Instituto Municipal de Deporte y Recreación de Caicedonia - IMDERCAI		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of sports, recreational and cultural plan for children, youngsters and adults. Integration of the community located at the rural zone of the 				

Starting Date	Ending Date					
June 2001	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The equipment was donated according to the achievements of the project.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA012	Strengthening of the Unit of Attention and Orientation (UAO)	Buenaventura	2,722	3,073	517	2,068
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Red de Solidaridad Social		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of computers and office supplies at the office of RSS in Buenaventura. At this moment the office is closed and the equipment are at the Regional office of RSS in Cali. Greater efficiency in the registration process of 300 displaced persons from Alto and Medio Naya. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
June 2001	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The extension of Restitution Contracts until December 10 th , 2002 was approved in order to follow up the project.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA013	Logistic Support to the Municipal Committee of Assistance to the People	Buenaventura	3,530.23	2,840.19	517	2,608
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Municipal Office of the Public Ministry - Buenaventura and Red Cross		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endowment of computer equipment for the Municipal Office of the Public Ministry, aiming to support the declaration process required to the register system of IDP. Currently the Municipal Office of the Public Ministry and the Red Cross are taking advantage of this equipment and furniture (computers, chairs and printers). Improvement of the register system of IDP. Improvements in the attention to displaced persons. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
June 2001	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: Taking into account the re-definition of the <i>Municipal</i> Office of the Public Ministry with the new government, the restitution contracts have been extended until March 2003 in order to establish the new role of these offices.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA027	Training in agricultural and Cattle Practices, Poultry and organic Agriculture	Tuluá	16,061	16,127	105	256

Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Fondo de Solidaridad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 105 peasants from Barragan in agricultural practices, poultry farming and organically The development of the learned skills in their farms: Organic compounds' management, animal rising, and the implementation of productive projects. The school was endowed with a complete infrastructure that contributes to the student's development. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
October 2001	Mayo 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The project ended in accordance with the expected goals.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA029	Diploma in Public Policies and Displacement	Cali	25,940	22,528.57	60	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Cisalva - Universidad del Valle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 public and private employees received training regarding public policies related to theoretical and practical tools that contribute to the construction of programs coherent to the needs of displaced people in humanitarian assistance (health, education, and housing) and reestablishment. The commitment of the University toward the program increased, aiming to continue offering the program through the following periods. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
December 2001		August 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project concluded successfully according to the expected goals.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA036	Workshop on psychosocial and psychiatric assistance "Resilience De-Victimizing the Victim"	Cali	3,744	3,559	500	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Centro Internacional de Investigación Clínico psicológico		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of 500 samples of "Resilience, De-victimizing the Victim". The book summarized different techniques and lessons learned in the process of providing mental health assistance to IDP's. Provision of working tools for clinical interventions with IDP's suffering from severe post-traumatic stress. Sensitizations towards the situation of IDP's taking into account the resilience as an overcoming strategy. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
March 2002		September 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project was completed once the book was published.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA037	Productive project with IDP women in Tulua	Tuluá	14,248	12,253	20	50
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Precooperativa de confecciones "Tus Diseños"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a sewing cooperative composed by 20 women (10 from displaced population and 10 from receptor communities) at the Municipality of Tulua. - Better life conditions for the beneficiaries. - The training process expanded the working opportunities for the beneficiaries. - Provision of "Maquila" services to local clothing companies. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
June 2002		September 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project concluded successfully according to the expected goals.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
VA038	Rehabilitation of Housing and sanitation infrastructure	Trujillo	4,306.54	3,632	13	65
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Empresa Asociativa de Trabajo de Profesionales Nuevos Horizontes		Construction of 13 housing solutions including reinforcement of metal structures, cementation and construction of sanitation systems.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
April 2002		August 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project concluded successfully according to the expected goals.						

Nariño

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA011	IDP Subsidized Housing – Technical Studies NARIÑO	Taminango Samaniego	6,849	6,699	-	-
Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Consultant hired by the IOM		Consolidation of Housing solutions in execution.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
June 2002		August 2002				
Closure Mechanism: The project was completed during the expected period.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA018/01	Improvements to Educational Facilities in Pasto	Pasto	16,371	16,329	1,012	
Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Fondo de Servicios Docentes de las Escuelas Enrique Jensen y Nuevo Sol.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the education conditions for the students. Increase of the commitment toward the attention of IDPs and their families. Improvements in the integral education's system, including formal and informal education in "Enrique Jensen" and "Nuevo Sol" schools. Improvement of the educational service for IDP's young population. 				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
July 2001		August 2002				
Closure Mechanism: This project had several and partial closures depending on the developments of the goals at each school.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA021	Improvements to Educational Facilities/Programs in Taminango.	Taminango	33.993	28.628	256	462

Execution Partner		Main achievements				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the education conditions for the students. • Increase of the commitment toward the attention of IDPs and their families. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
July 2001	July 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in the integral education's system, including formal and informal education in the schools. • Improvement of the educational service for IDP's young population. • Construction of new classrooms, of sanitary units and the endowment of schools were completed. • Increased access for new internal displaced students. • Rearrangement of schedules at schools in order to provide reunion places for communitarian or pedagogical activities. 				
Closure Mechanism: This project had several and partial closures depending on the developments of the pedagogical goals and the construction advances at each school. Taking into account that a delay was required for the "José Celestino Mutis" school.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA026	Improvements to Educational Facilities in Valle del Obando	Ipiales	12,471	12,471	369	484
Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Escuela Mixta Los Chilcos y Pérez Pallares		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the education conditions for the students. • Increase of the commitment toward the attention of IDPs and their families. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
September 2001	August 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in the integral education's system, including formal and informal education in the schools. • Improvement of the educational service for IDP young population. • Construction of new classrooms, of sanitary units and the endowment of schools were completed. • Increased access for new internal displaced students. • Rearrangement of schedules at schools in order to provide reunion places for communitarian or pedagogical activities. • Execution of night reading and writing adult's programs. 				
Closure Mechanism: All the objectives were completed within the established time.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA034	Community Organization and leadership Training	Samaniego	4,512	4,417	170	765
Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Sepasvi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterization of the displaced population. • Creation of four associations that allowed the identification of an intervention strategy. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
December 2001	September 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of the coordination between the responsible institutions in the process of attention of the IDP. 				
Closure Mechanism: The execution was completed during the expected period. The contract of equipment restitution (computer and printer) was enlarged until December in order to evaluate the possibility of the donation of the equipments.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
PA036	Technical Studies and Design for Potable Water in Taminango	Taminango	3,335	3,282	170	
Execution Partner		Main achievements				
Consultant hired by the OIM		Design, blue prints and terms for the construction and operation of a potable water system serving at the communities of "El Manzano" and "El Diviso".				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
April 2002	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: A final report that described the technical studies of the water system serving at "El Diviso" and "El Manzano" was elaborated.						

Putumayo

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
PU025	Improvements to Municipal Slaughter House of Mocoa	Mocoa	8,520	8,520	8	22.203
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Major's Office of Mocoa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the Municipal Slaughter House of Mocoa within the adequate sanitary conditions regarding the livestock's sacrifice. Increase of the operability in the animal raising process. Due to the IOM's investment, the Major's office increased its contribution. 8 unemployed IDP heads of household were provided three month employments. Improvement of health and sanitary conditions of meat, aimed to be consumed by the population of Mocoa. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
August 2001	August 2002					
Closure Mechanism: With an effective administration of the resources the execution of the project was completed during the expected period, even though the lack of experience in the presentation of financial reports by the Major's office contractors required an extension until August 2002.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
PU021	IDP Housing Subsidies	San Miguel	4,433	4,433	300	300
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Major's Office of San Miguel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of housing conditions for 60 families from 13 areas of the Municipality of San Miguel. The attention to the IDP was maintained during the execution of the project, while an urban location was provided. Due to the efficiency of the project considerable savings allowed an additional improvement of each house. An active and organized participation of the community contributed to the program's schedule follow-up. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
May 2002	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: With a proper management and execution of the project, it was completed within the estimated time.						

Choco

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
CH001	Interethnic Brigade to Communities in Bojayá	Bojayá	21,507.52	18,020.17	2,800	6, 136
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Embera Wounaan del Chocó OREWA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, psicosocial, and food security control of the native and afrocolombian communities that were on the Bojayá Massacre. • Attendance in the return of native and afrocolombian communities from the “Buchadó”, “Bojayá” and “Naipipi” rivers, through an emergency health brigade. • 2,800 persons were attended; all of them received a medical diagnosis. • 1,200 children received oral health attention. • Improvement of health conditions for 2,800 families. • Caring-out of 1400 laboratory exams for the diagnosis of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
May 2002	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The project ended with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.						

Inter Regional

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID001	Aid for the Formulation of Rural Housing Projects	Santander Caquetá Valle Norte de Santander, Putumayo and Nariño	The housing projects were reported at regional level	The housing projects were reported at regional level		
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Social Solidarity Network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical assistance in project design, using the methodology of the Agrarian Bank. • Approved projects and housing subsidies to construct new homes or improve inadequate housing through the Rural-Housing Program managed by the Agrarian Bank. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
March 2001	November 2001					
Closure Mechanism: In accordance with the geographical coverage, some of these housing projects were executed with regional codes as the cases of Putumayo and Nariño. This project had several partial closures in accordance with achievements of the hired consultants.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID002	Incorporation of IDP Issues into Municipal Development Plans	Valle Nariño Putumayo Caquetá Norte de Santander Santander	24,201	24,201	960	1.500

Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Consejo Nacional de Planeación and Social Solidarity Network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of the Internal Displacement problem into national and regional Development Plans for the next years. This topic was incorporated into Governor, Mayor and Presidential campaigns. National broadcasting of displacement problem through four teleconferences led by Governors, Mayors and Presidential candidates. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
July 2001	July 2002					
Closure Mechanism : Taking into account the achievement of the main objective, the project was concluded.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID003	Aid for the Formulation of Urban Housing Projects	Santander Putumayo Caquetá	The housing projects were reported at regional level	The housing projects were reported at regional level	The housing projects were reported at regional level	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Social Solidarity Network and Institute for Urban Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical assistance for the formulation of housing projects, using the methodology of the Institute for Urban Development. Technical projects designed by Mayorality that are already incorporated in the commitment of financial resources. 423 families received urban subsidies for housing solutions. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
March 2001	September 2002					
Closure Mechanism: In accordance with the geographical coverage, some of these projects were executed with regional codes as the case of Putumayo. This project had several closures in accordance with achievements of the hired consultants.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID005	Strengthening of Displaced Population Register Capacity	6 Departments of IDP Program	15,590	12,781	425	30.000
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Colombian department of Civilian Registration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of local registrars for civil registration and documentation, enabling the modernization of the system and systematization procedures, in cities that have the greatest number of IDPs. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
May 2001	June 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The project concluded with the satisfactory accomplishment of the objectives.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID012	Psychosocial Workshops	6 Departments	36,306	37,892	240	0

Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Dos Mundos Foundation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of IDP strategic regional plans for psychosocial attention. - Coordination of regional institution focused on psychosocial attention. - Definition of a common agenda that prioritizes attention to IDP. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
August 2001	June 2002					
Closure Mechanism: A final report described the main achievement of the project. .						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID013	Information and Awareness Campaign on Forced Displacement	Santander Nariño Valle del Cauca	97,807	70,077	140	12.000
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Office of the People's Defendant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment about solidarity systems between displaced persons and receptor communities. - Creation of visual and radio material as part of the awareness campaign on displacement. - Increasing awareness of local authorities and / or public employees regarding the need to prioritize the displacement issue. - Training of local authorities on attention to IDP. 				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
October 2001	July 2002					
Closure Mechanism: The project concluded successfully according to the expected goals.						
Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
ID020	Distribution of school supplies to IDP children	Valle Nariño Putumayo Caquetá Norte de Santander Santander	25,328	23,639	8.128	0
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Social Solidarity Network		8,128 displaced school children living in six departments received school materials.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
March 2002	July 2002					
Closure Mechanism: With an effective administration of the school materials the execution of the project was completed.						

Projects in Execution

1. Inter-Regional

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
ID004	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	16.200	23.315	1.000	0
ID006	Research Support and Inclusion of Displaced Issues in Academic Programs	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Education	36.402	49.250	1.000	0
ID007	National Campaigns for Civil Registration and Identification of the displaced population	6 Departments included in the IDPs Program	Community Stabilization	32.976	32.976	31.000	0
ID008	Vocational Training (SENA)	6 Departments	Income Generation	113.583	261.583	650	4.000
ID009	Entrepreneurial Development	6 Departments	Income Generation	0	0	0	0
ID010	Cooperation with the Ministry of Education	6 Departments	Education	20.000	30.000	600	0
ID011	Cooperation with the Ministry of Health	6 Departments	Health	103.000	343.000	20.000	60.000
ID014	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	54.300	91.442	3.000	12.000
ID015	Co-operation and Co-finance Agreement for Housing Solutions for Bogotá IDPs (ICRC Building)	Bogota	Housing	60.800	217,185	900	0
ID016	On-Site Training for Employment Program	Santander, Norte Santander, Valle del Cauca, Caquetá & Nariño	Income Generation	137.991	275.982	400	1600
ID017	Participatory Sistematization of Practices toward Resettlement of IDPs	Barrancabermeja, pasto, Cucuta, Cali, Florencia, Mocoa	Educación	20.200	27.168	30	0

ID018	Institutional Strengthening of ICBF activities with IDPs	Florencia, Pasto, Cucuta, barrancabermeja, Cali and Puerto Asis	Education and Health	25.000	36.000	28	6720
ID019	Building institutional response to poverty among IDPs	Florencia, Pasto, Cucuta, Barrancabermeja, Cali & Puerto Asis	Income Generation	40.000	60.000	325	1750
ID021	Capacity Building with Departmental and Municipal Committees for IDP Assistance.	Putumayo - Caqueta - Norte Santander - Cucuta	Social Communication	48.512	69.354	720	720
ID022	Workshop "Psychosocial attention to IDPs - a balance between advances in the field work and the construction of a agenda for the improvement"	Bogotá	Health	7.702	10.780	85	0
ID023	Training on environmental project revision	6 Departments (Caquetá, Putumayo, Nariño, Valle, Norte de Santander & Santander)	Housing	15.565	15.565	Not applicable	Not applicable
ID024	Support to the Second Exodus Expedition	Bogotá	Social Communication	8.648	37.009	100	15.540
ID025	International Seminar "Displacement: Implications and Challenges for governance, Democracy and Human Rights"	Bogotá	Institutional strengthening	9.867	63.820	450	0
TOTAL INTER REGIONAL				750.746	1.429.461		

2. Putumayo

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
PU005	Reveling Credit Fund for Women Entrepreneurs	Mococa	Income Generation	25.922	34.358	60	240
PU008	ICBF Activities for IDPs	Mococa & Puerto Asís, San Miguel La Dorada	Education, Health, Income Generation & Peace / Communications	138.586	173.541	8.089	350
PU009	Support to Embera Katio Indigenous Group – Community Shelter	Orito	Trans. Housing	6.010	14.018	650	3.910
PU010	Improvements to “Casa Campesina” Shelter and IDP Attention Center	Mococa	Trans. Housing	51.693	59.770	1.946	1.104
PU011	Product Diversification and Marketing Project – Lower Putumayo	Puerto Asís	Community Organization/ Stabilization	17.728	29.879	105	420
PU012	Pilot Micro-Credit Scheme	Mococa, Sibundoy & Orito	Income Generation	387.115	537.607	290	1.250
PU014	Cooperation with Departmental Office of Health	Departmental	Health	75.000	150.000	8.150	10.000
PU015	Agricultural School – La Hormiga	Valle del Guámez	Education & Community Organization / Stabilization	46.732	52.375	344	387
PU016	Agricultural School – Orito	Orito	Education & Community Organization / Stabilization	50.469	65.673	740	300
PU017	Infrastructure Improvement to Orito 2 School	Orito	Education	34.527	45.378	269	48
PU018	Attention to the Elderly	Mococa	Transitional Housing/Health	15.955	26.015	149	149
PU020	IDP Housing-Subsidies	Puerto Leguízamo	Trans. Housing	11.000	14.477	155	0
PU021	Expansion of sewage system to IDP neighborhood	Mococa (Los Sauces)	Health	37.428	41.421	630	0
PU022	Sanitary Units	Mococa	Health	62.257	68.983	600	0
PU026	Fast-Start Agriculture Orito	Orito	Community Organization / Stabilization, Income Generation	39.582	56.514	700	700
PU027	Support to IDP Association of Putumayo	Mococa, Sibundoy, Orito & La Hormiga	Community Organization / Stabilization	14.273	16.860	100	210

PU029	Organic Coffee Cooperative	Mocoa	Income Generation	13.650	22.910	66	264
PU030	Entrepreneurial Training Project	Puerto Asís	Income Generation	8.866	8.866	307	904
PU031	School Improvement: "Brisas del Hong Kong"	Puerto Asís	Educación	4.416	12.619	73	50
PU032	Co-financed Sewage Project in Puerto Asís	Puerto Asís	Health	6.382	10.316	1.040	0
PU033	Support to health clinics in IDP areas	Puerto Asís	Health	9.579	12.430	1.600	3000
PU034	Training and Equipment to Personerías to improve registry	Departamental	Estabilización Comunitaria	12.223	92.992	1.400	700
PU035	Departmental Network for Psychosocial Assistance (Workshop)	Puerto Asís	Salud	5.621	8.545	40	3000
PU036	Construction of an additional classroom in the Fray Plácido School	Mocoa	Education	8.368	14.832	630	30
PU037	Construction of a school restaurant in the San José de Orito School	Orito	Education	8.847	21.116	1050	140
PU038	Repair in the Ciudad Mocoa School	Mocoa	Education	12.552	19.516	770	60
PU039	Construction of a school restaurant in the Jorge Eliecer Gaitán School	Orito	Education	5.789	19.082	727	60
PU040	Endowment of a Medical and Dentist Mobile Unit for extra mural equipment	Puerto Asís	Health	11.340	63.334	31,372	0
PU041	Endowment of an Ambulance for the Health Center in La Dorada in San Miguel	San Miguel	Health	11.995	52.662	13.669	0
TOTAL PUTUMAYO				1.133.905	1.746.089		

3. Nariño

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
PA012	Red Cross – Outreach Health Services	Pasto & Ipiales	Health	34.521	50.178	3.510	0
PA013	Drug-use Prevention and Vocational Training for Displaced Youth	Pasto	Education & Income Generation	23.662	67.133	90	90
PA014	Extension: Psychosocial Attention Program with University of Mariana	Pasto & Ipiales	Health (Mental)	21.129	28.903	500	0
PA018	Improvements to Educational Facilities in Pasto	Pasto	Education	41.822	95.914	400	432
PA019	Urban Housing for IDPs – Subsidies	Pasto	Housing	46.814	244.613	1.250	0
PA020	Technical Training for IDPs	Pasto	Education	9.013	25.682	20	80
PA021	Improvements to Educational Facilities/Programs in Taminango	Taminango	Education	33.993	39.045	420	800
PA023	Micro-Credit Scheme	Pasto, Ipiales, Potosí & Taminango	Income Generation	277.480	436.211	290	1.160
PA025	ICBF Activities for IDPs	Pasto, Córdoba, Ipiales & Potosí	Education	102.997	138.635	350	120
PA029	Cooperation with Pastoral Social in Southern Nariño	Ipiales, Potosí, Pupiales, Córdoba & Carchi in Ecuador	Social Communications Peace	14.187	17.710	200	371
PA030	Support to IDP Association of Nariño	Departmental	Community Organization/ Stabilization	4.240	4.240	30	120
PA031	Cooperation with Office of health	Taminango,	Health	40.365	58.577	30	120
PA032	Cooperation with office of health	Obando	Health	20.607	35.000	1250	0
PA033	Vocational Training Workshop	Potosí	Income Generation	4.667	7.309	281	1124
PA035	Institutional Strengthening Regional RSS	Departmental	Community Organization/ Stabilization	20.647	26.835	65	50
PA037	Improvements to Educational Facilities/Programs in Tumaco	Samaniego	Education	8.922	46.784	793	0

PA038	Support to Agricultural School with Rotating Loans for Farmers	Taminango	Income Generation; Community Stabilization and Education	48.764	73.896	318	1029
PA039	Support to health clinics in IDP areas	Samaniego	Health	13.935	59.346	4465	2246
PA040	Literacy and Continuing Education for IDP Adults "Don Bosco"	Pasto	Education	11.042	21.201	611	2324
PA041	Technical training for youths and adults in Pasto	Pasto	Education	44.244	121.977	1636	960
PA042	"Traveling Primary School" to reach isolated and disperse groups	Samaniego	Education	11.052	29.014	457	1206
PA043	Small-loans rotating fund for IDPs in municipal capital of Samaniego	Samaniego	Income Generation	19.451	28.558	186	180
PA044	Improvements in Sanitary Conditions at School	Tumaco	Education	32.997	57.206	5760	160
PA045	Basic communal sanitary infrastructure in "Los Libertadores" Neighborhood	Tumaco	Housing	11.169	15.231	253	599
PA046	Progressive Housing Project in Samaniego	Samaniego	Housing	41.090	73.989	673	0
PA047	"Peace Forgers" Educational Project for newly arriving IDP kids	Pasto	Education	13.040	25.944	265	0
PA048	Radio Communication Directed to Displaced Population in Violent Conditions	Pasto	Education	14.146	26.324	396	0
PA049	Psychological Assistance in Tumaco	Tumaco	Health	14.948	20.402	2	0
TOTAL NARIÑO				980.944	1.875.857		

4. Caqueta

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
CA003	Youth Clubs	Florencia	Education, Income Generation	30.464	40.028	242	30
CA006	Inter-Municipal Information System on Displacement	Florencia, Puerto Rico, Valparaíso & Cartagena del Chairá	Information Systems, Institutional Strengthening	0	0	63	600
CA007	Training and Improved Practices for IDP street vendors (food)	Florencia,	Income Generation	53.210	56.996	200	800
CA010	IDP Housing Subsidies	Florencia, Valparaíso & Milán,	Housing	4.371	29.112	730	0
CA011	ICBF Activities	Florencia	Social Communication, Health, Education and Income Generation	53.540	120.911	3.330	253
CA012	Health Outreach Program – Local Hospital	Florencia, Valparaíso & Puerto Rico	Health	47.362	53.899	3.280	13.120
CA014	Adult Literacy and Education	Florencia	Education	47.274	54.809	455	302
CA016	Micro Credit Scheme	Florencia	Income Generation	249.782	368.084	200	800
CA018	Sanitary Units in Schools	Florencia	Health	22.682	85.011	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 Valparaíso	Valparaíso	Social Communications	11.889	13.210	150	0
CA022	Pre-Cooperative Solidarity Fund for Micro Loans	Florencia	Income Generation	36.285	43.211	350	1490
CA023	Capacity building with RSS and SNAIPD to address emergency and “trickle” displacement	Florencia	Community Stabilization	9.071	12.848	22	11241
CA024	Continuing Education for IDP Adults	Florencia	Education	23.249	53.931	600	0

CA025	Extension of Potable Water system to IDP neighborhoods with Community Integration	Florencia	Health	35.796	55.672	1124	0
CA026	Support to "Colegio Ciudadela" in IDP Neighborhood	Florencia	Education	78.792	78.792	1520	800
CA027	Electricity project in Nueva Colombia	Florencia	Housing	44.463	169.314	1100	0
CA028	Social Communication Strategies for the North community organization in Florencia.	Florencia	Social Communication	13.702	18.175	590	0
CA029	Support to the relocation of 14 displaced families in Cartagena del Chairá	Cartagena del Chairá	Institutional strengthening	738	738	70	0
TOTAL CAQUETA				828.265	1.407.281		

5. Choco

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
CH002	Cleaning Program in 14 Rivers	Atrato River Region	Community Stabilization	17.44	24.836	450	42.487
CH003	Feasability study for Power Generation with Non Conventional methods	Atrato River Region	Infrastructure	4.275	4.275	0	0
CH004	Psychosocial Attention to children	Bojayá / Vigía del Fuerte / Murindó	Health	16.726	42225	712	0
CH005	Enlargement of Public Lighting and the Fort Watchtower	Vigía del Fuerte	Infrastructure	6.746	10.412	30	7.000
CH006	Stadistically verified Information about Evolution of Social, economical and political conflict in Chocó	Chocó	Education	4.087	4.087	2.000	2000
TOTAL CHOCÓ				31.834	85.835		

6. Valle del Cauca

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
VA008	Integral care to 80 displaced families	Calí	Health, Income Generation and Community Stabilization	109.036	138.415	80	400
VA010	Proposal for the social economic stabilization of 24 families	Tulua	Income Generation	26.068	34.749	24	96
VA011	Evaluation and viabilization of productive projects for displaced population	Calí	Income Generation	151.584	424.718	190	760
VA014	Lodging center for displaced population due to violence	Calí	Community Stabilization	18.904	30.372	60	240
VA015	Improvement for the quality of live, an strategy for preventing displacement	17 small towns of the Caicedonia Municipality	Health	24.729	31.387	245	980
VA017	Economic reactivation for rural areas	Jamundí, Ginebra, Buga, Tuluá, Ríofrio & Trujillo	Income Generation	54.233	168.754	112	0
VA018	Economic reactivation for rural areas	Caicedonia.	Income Generation	36.429	42.682	200	5.000
VA019	Consultancy to the formulation of the project for municipal transparency	Buenaventura	Community Stabilization	37.981	37.981	761	6.202
VA020	Support to 60 families who have returned to the Municipality of San Pedro	Municipio San Pedro	Income Generation and Community Stabilization	39.630	111.958	60	240
VA021	"We are memory alive"	Municipio de Sevilla	Education	36.764	43.493	50	200
VA022	Program of post-emergency assistance for children, young men and families	Calí, Buga, Tulua y Jamundi	Health and Education	105.339	213.922	1.154	0
VA023	Strengthening of the Peace office Promotor's	VALLE DEL CAUCA	Support Municipalities in IDPs Attention	43.337	62.626	120	18.500
VA025	Training and Strengthened in community development in rural areas	Buenaventura	Education	36.988	52.435	420	1.260

VA026	Integral Attention to chief home mothers, youth in high economic risk and participative associations and civilian conducts	Buenaventura	Income generation	176.267	332.644	200	800
VA028	Integral Project to Attend Displaced Families	Tuluá, Buga, San Pedro, Sevilla.	Education, Health and income Generation	115.000	301.435	850	3.400
VA030	Opportunity – Identification and Entre-preneurial Training to IDPs in Yumbo and Sevilla	Sevilla	Income Generation	29.182	33.757	7	36
VA031	Evaluation and Systematization with University Interns	Cali	Education	7.015	7.015	7	140
VA032	Housing construction project along the River Anchicaya	Buenaventura	Housing	9.727	115.556	255	90
VA033	Housing construction project along th Rivers Anchicaya and Dagua	Buenaventura	Housing	18.374	218.273	425	170
VA034	Improvements to sanitary infrastructure in 3 rural schools	Tulua	Education & Health	9.757	10.973	205	820
VA035	Private Sector Alliance for Income Generation with IDP families in Cali	Cali	Income Generation	2.981	6.294	150	600
VA039	Housing improvements with sanitary units in San Pedro	San Pedro	Housing	20.538	20.538	310	0
VA040	Improvements to Training Centers in villages of Bugalagrande	Bugalagrande	Housing	9.756	10.614	147	454
VA041	Capacity-building for provision of integrated health services (motorboats)	Buenaventura	Health	13.395	29.750	5.659	0
VA042	Adult Education Programs for Literacy, Leveling and High School Equivalency	Cali	Education	12.505	15.804	100	400
VA043	Housing along the River Anchicayá	Buenaventura	Housing	14.963	221.063	350	0

VA044	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Registry (SUR)	Buenaventura & Cali	Community Stabilization	8.003	12.171	5.000	25.000
VA045	Establishment of an Assistance and Orientation Unit (UAO) in Cali	Cali	Community Stabilization & Social Communication	9.619	24.925	1200	4800
VA046	Incorporation into Education and Productive Alternatives for IDPs in Tuluá and Jamundi	Jamundi & Tuluá	Education	14.737	16.874	80	320
VA047	Healthy Families Project	Cali	Community Stabilization	21.013	26.793	200	10
VA048	Project for Public Policy Development for Integrated Assistance to IDPs	Cali	Social Communication	8.892	16.908	350	10.000
VA 049	Housing Improvement for 14 returned families	Tuluá	Housing	11,715	23,974	70	0
VA050	Rio Pepitas Indigenous Community Meeting Lounge	Dagua	Housing	8,368	8,631	100	400
VA051	Food security for families located in the Buga and Tuluá shelters	Buga and Tuluá	Income generation	4,119	12,361	525	0
VA052	Urban Housing for 25 Displaced Families of the Rural Shelter of Buga	Buga	Infrastructure	18.939	56.863	125	0
VA053	Construction of a Child Care Center at the neighborhood "San Francisco de Tuluá"	Tuluá	Infrastructure	11.363	13.068	60	0
VA054	Sistematization of legal titles of property of the Municipality of Buenaventura.	Buenaventura	Infrastructure	18.939	33.681	3750	3000
VA055	Construction of 70 Minimum Housing Units in Tuluá	Tuluá	Infrastructure	62.500	418.257	375	900
TOTAL VALLE DEL CAUCA				1.334.511	3.336.793		

7. Santander

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
SA011	Strengthening of the Social Solidarity network in Magdalena Medio	Occidente de Santander y Sur de Bolivar	Institutional Strengthening	31.988	51.759	15	0
SA012	Psychological and social aid to young people	Bucaramanga.	Health and Institutional Strengthening	125.665	184.880	1.180	3.709
SA014	Development of the displaced community	9 municipios del Depto.	Income Generation, Infrastructure and Water Sanitation	150.684	377.629	890	5627
SA016	Training in health care to the displaced population	Bucaramanga	Health	1.233	1.233	76	0
SA017	Strengthening social organizations of displaced population	Meseta Bumanguesa	Community Stabilization	14.170	18.675	40	24000
SA018	Community bakery	Carcasí García Rovira	Income Generation	2.445	2.811	40	240
SA019	Construction and supply of the children's dining room "La Semilla"	Floridablanca	Health (infraestructure)	3.569	4.004	178	200
SA020	Aid for the Formulation of Rural House Projects	Barranca and Matanza	Housing (Technical studies)	1.947	1.947	83	504
SA021	Aid for the Formulation of Urban House Projects	Bucaramanga	Housing (technical studies)	1.179	1.179	100	0
SA022	Educational care for displaced population in Barbosa, Santander	Barbosa	Education	24.757	42.699	150	0
SA023	Oral Health rehabilitation to young displaced population	Barrancabermeja	Health	9.980	34.326	1.000	0
SA024	Micro entrepreneurial credit fund	Barrancabermeja	Income Generation	89.669	159.022	100	400
SA025	Micro entrepreneurial credit fund	Piedecuesta y Bucaramanga	Income Generation	129.901	197.439	100	600
SA026	Agroindustrial economic reestablishment	Surata	Income Generation	26.304	43.122	63	315

SA027	Community Promotion Program (AIEPI) for Infant Health	Barrancabermeja	Health	7.624	29.670	710	600
SA028	Prevention and self-treatment of HIV and other STDs	Barrancabermeja	Health	1.630	1.630	60	800
SA029	Technical Designs for IDP housing in Floridablanca	Floridablanca	Housing	5.361	5.361	1750	0
SA031	Rural housing for IDPs	Matanza	Housing	759	10.880	20	0
SA032	Agricultural production of Rice in Carmen del Cucu	Bolivar - San Pablo	Income Generation	7.975	7.975	95	0
SA033	Improvements to 6 schools in Barranca	Barrancabermeja	Housing	35.981	43.285	1322	15
SA034	Dairy processing plant " El Camino"	Barbosa	Income Generation	4.213	6.733	20	100
SA035	Holistic assistance to elderly IDPs	Floridablanca	Community Stabilization	4.810	4.810	30	0
SA036	Support and assistance to handicapped persons	Bucaramanga	Health	20.562	23.983	130	0
SA037	Housing in La Floresta, San Pablo	Bolivar - San Pablo	Housing	19.370	24.230	0	0
SA038	Teaching for Peace project	Barrancabermeja	Community Stabilization	3.853	7.271	0	0
SA039	Housing in Ciénaga del Opón	Barrancabermeja	Housing	13.316	191.235	350	0
SA040	Improvement for 100 Houses	Barrancebermeja	Housing	106.949	110.297	500	0
SA041	Improvement for 45 Houses	Yondo	Housing	40.334	54.711	225	0
SA042	Installation of two sugar cane extractors	Landazuri	Community stabilization	13.389	39.428	175	0
SA043	Productive Training Program for the creation of small enterprises.	Bucaramanga, Girón, Piedecuesta and Floridablanca	Income Generation	7.677	175.134	357	1785
SA044	Strengthening of the Microcredit Rotating Fund "Let's shop together" and Purchase of the Location of the Frutifres Company	Barrancabermeja	Income Generation	11.363	11.363	200	0
TOTAL SANTANDER				918.657	1.868.721		

8. Norte de Santander

CODE	TITLE	PROJECT SITE/S	CATEGORY	PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS
NS005	Strengthen of Displaced Population Register System Capacity	Cúcuta	Institutional Strengthening	7.551	10.133	12.251	2.200
NS010	Aid to the displaced and receiving population in the Sector of Caño Limon	Cúcuta	Health and Education	122.877	156.893	4.750	6.368
NS011	Affiliation to ASOMUF and training for mother who are heads of families of both the displaced and receiving population	Cúcuta	Income Generation	17.301	20.138	120	600
NS013	Strengthening of the care and orientation Unit	Cúcuta	Institutional Strengthening	19.159	37.581	43.000	0
NS016	Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit	Cucuta	Income Generation	228.962	367.042	200	1000
NS018	Guided tours to historic sites in free time	Cúcuta	Education	15.924	18.864	15.000	30
NS019	Construction of a dam	Cucuta	Infrastructure (health) and Income Generation	18.221	42.659	30	150
NS020	Supply in bakery equipment	El Zulia	Income Generation	17.102	20.342	140	750
NS021	Training the subsector of clothing and the supply of a weave studio	Cucuta y suburbs	Income Generation	26.780	52.236	240	1080
NS025	Design, formulation and execution of the proposal for credit	Ocaña	Income Generation	114.759	151.087	40	200
NS027	Extension and Improvement of Sewing Workshop	Cúcuta	Income Generation	19.549	24.192	140	380
NS0028	Integrated psychosocial assistance to IDPs	Cucuta	Health	13.089	32.392	282	0
NS0029	Employment workshops	Ocaña	Income Generation	0	0	60	300
NS0030	Food security project	Convencion	Community Stabilization	28.306	28.306	1100	7628

NS0031	Sewage project in Upper Montevideo neighborhood	Villa Del Rosario	Housing	29.576	34.197	975	0
NS0032	Music School	Cucuta	Education	4.294	7.973	80	2.500
NS0033	Training and equipment for Bakery and Cake-making	Cucuta	Income Generation	24.941	51.379	400	1.200
NS0034	New housing for Displaced People due to Violence at the Rural Village of "El Suspiro Nuevo Sol"	Cúcuta	Infraestructure	1.420	13.650	25	0
NS0035	New Housing for Displaced people due to Violence at the Rural Village of Diamante.	Puerto Santander	Infraestructure	2.840	27.301	50	0
NS036	Results monitoring and evaluation project in Cucuta	Cucuta	Education	4.147	5.002	250	0
NS0037	Hospital Endowment	Puerto Santander /Tibu		5.130	25,756	55.127	0
NS038	Motilon Bari Shelter Endowment and Institutional strengthening	Cucuta	Community stabilization	9.725	11.043	180	560
NS039	Strengthening of a Group of 12 women	Cucuta	Income Generation	1.256	2.599	12	60
NS040	Construction of Housing at the neighborhood "The Rodeo"	Cúcuta	Infraestructure	137.121	652.420	0	0
TOTAL NORTE DE SANTANDER				870.030	1.767.455		

**Pipeline Projects
Valle de Cauca**

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	CONTRIBUTION	Bens.
Literacy Training of 200 Displaced or in risk of displacement Youngsters and Adults of the Basins of the Naya River, Yurumanqui River and Calambre River (Afro-descendent and Eperasiapidara Indigenous Communities)			Missionary Sisters of Immaculate Maria and Saint Catalina of Sena (Missionaries of Mother Laura)	86.608.000	45.240.000	200
Asistance to Population in Displacement Situation and High Degree of Vulnerability at the municipality of Buga (rural and urban zones)	Community stabilization	Buga	Colombian Red Cross	183.723.000	\$94.500.000	To be Defined
Construction of 20 housings for displaced Indigenous communities (Embera) located at the Municipality of Trujillo	Social Housing and Infrastructure	Trujillo	Regional Corporation of Valle del Cauca-CVC	Pending	Pending	20 families
Continuity to the strengthening of the Departmental Committee of Integral Assistance to Population Displaced by Violence and to the Municipal Committees of Valle del Cauca	Institutional strengthening	Cali	Valle del Cauca's Governor's Office of Peace and "Living Together" Management and	238.000.000	238.000.000	To be Defi-ned

Santander

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	CONTRIBUTION	Bens.
Draining in Morales	Social Infrastructure	Morales	Municipal Mayor's Office	To be defined. Garanteed Contribution: 36,000,000	120 million	100
Learning Tutoring System at the Province of Velez	Education	Vélez	El Camino Foundatin	TO be Defined	30 million	75
Floridablanca Educational Project	Education	Floridablanca		120 million		500 children
Barrancabermeja Educational Project	Education	Barrancabermeja	Normal Superior	To be Defined	To be Defined	175
Project of 26 houses in Barrancabermeja	Housing- Social Infrastructure	Barrancabermeja	Mayor's Office	Value of the plots of land provided by Mayor's Office	67.600.000	26 families

Putumayo

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	CONTRIBUTION	Bens.
Processing Plant of Cárnicos	Income Generation	Orito	Mayorality	115.961.650	71.000.000	40
	Income Generation	Orito	Municipal Mayorality ECOPETROL	120.000.000	50.000.000	30
Endowment and Adaptation of a Carpentry Workshop	Income Generation	Mocoa	Municipal Mayorality Displaced People Association	40.000.000	35.000.000	20
Housing Construction for Displaced Population at the Village of Planadas	Social Housing-Infrastructure	Mocoa	Municipal Mayorality Governorship	300.000.000	190.000.000	115 families
Microcredits Fund Creation	Income Generation	Mocoa, Villa Garzón	NGO to be defined	70.000.000	60.000.000	3.000 families
Double Purpose Cattle Raising	Income Generation	San Miguel	Association	120.000.000	60.000.000	20 families
Adaptation of multiple Children's Home "La Dorada"	Social Infrastructure Education		Municipal Mayorality ECOPETROL	170.000.000	50.000.000	120 children
Training of Health Promoters	Health	San Miguel, Valle del Guamuez, Orito	Dasalud and Municipal Mayoralties	TO be defined	35.000.000	30 persons 200 families
Endowment of Health Centers "El Tigre" and "El Placer"	Health	Valle del Guamuez	Municipal Mayorality	70.000.000	35.000.000	300 families
Housing Construction	Social Housing-Infrastructure	Leguízamo	Municipal Mayorality	300.000.000	200.000.000	100 families

Nariño

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	Bens.
"Semillas de Esperanza" (Seeds of Hope) Creation of an integral farm for the self food sustenance and self income generation of communities in displacement situation	Income Generation	Córdoba	Municipality of Cordoba-National Learning Service- SENA- Association of Displaced Farmers	40.900.000	27'350.000	25 heads of families
Creation of productive agricultural mini units for food self sustenance and self income generation	Income Generation	Samaniego	SEPASVI - Municipality of Samaniego – National Learning Service_ SENA	24'320.000	12'000.000	24 heads of family

Strengthening of health services at Health Centers of Las Flores and Viento Libre at Tumaco.	Health	Tumaco	Health and Social Security Local Direction of Tumaco	129'711.164	32,615,164	7888 persons
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Cauca

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	Bens.
Support to the Enlargement of the Coverage of the school "Liceo Nacional Alejandro De Humboldt" and scholar gardens for scholar Displaced Population	Education	Popayán	Municipal Education Secretariat	To be defined	To be defined	2000 children and youngsters
Enlargement of Installations and Improvement of Bathrooms	Social Infrastructure and Education	Popayán		85,000,000		73 displaced children and Youngsters and 140 receptors
Strengthening and Endowment of Libraries	Education	Popayán El Tambo Santander de Quilichao Guapi López de Micay	Department Education Secretariat	To be defined	To be defined	500 displaced children and Youngsters Aprox
Assistance Workshops to Scholar Population	Health	Popayán	"Dos Mundos" (Two Worlds)	To be defined	To be defined	100 Teachers and 50 children and youngsters including "personeros" ³⁵ and representatives of Scholar Councils
Endowment of Integral Assistance Centers in Health	Health	Popayán Corinto Miranda	Departmental Secretariat of Health	To be defined	To be defined	2.600 persons
	Health	Popayan	Municipal Health Secretariat	110.000.000		1600 Direct Displaced children from 0-5 years old 5700 of receptor community and 28,721 in the totality of Popayan

³⁵ Persons in charge of controlling the accomplishment of Human Rights

Psycho-education in HIV AIDS for displaced population	Health	Popayan	Municipal Health Secretariat	50'000.000		10.000 adults
Housing Project (construction)	Social Housing and Infrastructure	Popayan	Department Government Secretariat	To be defined	To be defined	2300 Displaced Families
Improvement of 4 Bathrooms of Niño Jesus de Praga School	Social Education and Infrastructure	Popayan	Department Education Secretariat	46,000,000		199 children and youngsters
Physical Enlargement of La Paz Public School	Social Education and Infrastructure	Popayán		111,000,000		21 displaced families
Permanent Working Tables with Displaced Population	Institutional Strengthe-ning	1 for each zone with displaced population: North, Center, East, Pacific and Soouth	Social Solidarity Network	To be defined	To be defined	3429 families
Placement of an Assistance and Guidance Unit (UAO by its Spanish abbreviation) in Popayán	Institutional Strengthe-ning	Popayán	Municipal Mayorly	190.000.000		9369
Fisalud Filing and Invoice Training to Private entities that provide health services to displaced population	Health	Department	Department Health Direction of Cauca	To be defined	To be defined	50 Employees and Displaced Population of Cauca
Adaptation of Equipment and Endowment for the enlargement of the coverage of scholar restaurants to scholar population. Mothers heads of family, and pregnant Women	Social Education, Health and Infrastructure	Popayán	Municipal Mayoralty	To be defined	To be defined	1012 displaced <u>children</u> plus receptor community
Construction of Bathrooms for the temporary shelter of the displaced community in Toez	Social Infrastructure	Caloto	Health Service of Cauca	To be defined	To be defined	150 persons

Huila

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	Bens.
Assistance for the integral recovery of children between 6 and 12 years old and recovery work and labor adaptation for youngsters between 12 and 18 years old.	Education Health	Neiva	Shelter "MECERDES DE PERDOMO" "SENA", "SURCOLOMBIANA UNIVERSITY"	To be defined	To be defined	250 children, youngsters and families in the first year.
Support to the construction of housing of displaced population at Falla Bernal neighborhood	Social Infrastructure Housing	Neiva	RSS Invihuila Inurbe	To be defined	To be defined	48 families

Construction of housing for displaced population	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Pitalito	Municipal Mayoralty	To be defined	To be defined	22 families
Construction of a hanging bridge at Palermo	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Palermo	Municipal Mayoralty	30.634.000	22.903.977	40 displaced families plus receptor community
Family Health Program of Disease prevention and health promotion	Health	Neiva Garzón	ESE	To be defined	To be defined	1200 displaced families
Multi Workshop of Gender for 100 women heads of family of the municipalities of Neiva and Pitalito	Income Generation	Neiva y Pitalito		To be defined	To be defined	100 head of family women
Income Generation Program with Solidarity Network, Governorship and FUPAD.	Income Generation	Neiva	Solidarity Network, Governorship and FUPAD.	440,306,000.	243 internal	displaced families
Fortalecimiento institucional para la recepción e inscripción de población desplazada en el Huila	Institutional strengthening	Neiva	Red de Solidaridad Social	118.980.000	56.580.000	740 families per month

Caquetá

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	Bens.
Programs of recreation and motivation to 200 displaced and receptor children and youngsters from the city of Florencia.	Education	Florencia	"Fundación Juntos, Jóvenes emprendedores de paz" Foundation Together, Youngsters engaged in Peace"	25'000.000	20.000.000	200
Psychosocial and organizational strengthening of displaced and highly vulnerable families of the neighborhood Buenos Aires, the municipality of San José del Fragua-Caquetá (housing construction)	Housing	San José del Fragua	Vicaria del sur	147'580.000	135'980.000	60
Support and co financing of health center, sub normal human settlement Nueva Colombia of the municipality of Florencia	Health	Florencia	Mayoralty of Florencia	251'146.000.	30'000.000.	19462
Second Phase-Entrepreneurial strategies with Internally displaced and receptor population	Income Generation	Florencia	Consortio Amazonía para el Desarrollo	320.800.000	244.800.000	120
Housing Improvement	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Florencia	Municipal Mayoralty	150'000.0000.	80'000.000.	

Norte de Santander

PROJECT	CATEGORY	SITE/S	Counterpart	TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	Bens.
Construction of Draining in the sector of Buenos Aires	Health	El Tarra	Municipal Mayoralty	76.000.000	65.000.000	250
Construction of Rural Toilet and Sanitation System	Health	El Tarra	Municipal Mayoralty	80.000.000	58.000.000	650
Enlargement of the health center of Gibraltar	Health	Toledo	Department Health Secretariat	96.000.000	50.000.000	To be Defined
Improvement and Endowment of Health Center La Gabarra	Health	Tibú	Department Health Secretariat	80.000.000	65.000.000	To be Defined
Enlargement of the health center of Toledo de Plata	Salud	Cúcuta	IMSALUD	120.000.000	77.000.000	2500
Endowment of Social and Communitarian Development Center	Stabilization and Communitarian Development	El Carmen	Municipal Mayoralty	45.396.140	40.527.100	250
Diploma Course " National System of Integral Assistance to Displaced Population"	Peace Promotion and Social Communication	Cúcuta	Universidad Libre	60.000.000	45.000.000	30
Formation School for the social Development and Peace at Catatumbo	Social Communication and Peace	Tibú	FUNDESCAT	75.000.000	50.000.000	60
Massive Literacy Program for Displaced Population	Education	Cúcuta	Department Education Secretariat	80.000.000	50.000.000	200
Program of Recreation and Productive Leisure Time to Displaced Population of the sector of Nuevo Horizonte	Education	Cúcuta	ICBF	65.000.000	45.000.000	120
Construction and Endowment of a Multiple Baby Child Care in the sector of Nuevo Horizonte	Education	Cúcuta	ICBF	75.000.000	62.000.000	40
Integral Development with productive vocation for displaced youngsters and children through the implementation of an integral farm.	Education	Tibú	Diócesis	82.000.000	35.000.000	400
Pig and Poultry Raising and Commercialization	Income Generation	El Zulia	Microempresas unidas de Colombia EAT (United Micro enterprises of Colombia)	53.520.000	15.000.000	10
Housing Improvement for Displaced Head of Family Women	Housing	El Tarra	Municipal Mayoralty	75.000.000	60.000.000	30

DIARIO DEL SUR

San Juan de Pasto, septiembre 4 del 2002

<http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/4s/editorial.htm>

EDITORIAL

Siervos sin tierra

En el año de 1950 miles de campesinos se vieron obligados a dejar sus fincas y sembrados a consecuencia de la violencia partidista que bañó de sangre el campo colombiano. Quienes no lo hicieron fueron asesinados en las salvajes masacres que enmarcaron una de las etapas más nefastas de nuestra historia. Se iniciaba de esta manera, el capítulo de los desplazados; siervos sin tierra, desarraigados de manera abrupta de sus entornos en una época de muerte y destrucción que se prolongó por varios años.

Más de medio siglo después, esas lamentables condiciones no han variado. La violencia sigue siendo el común denominador de nuestro ambiente. Como en la década de los 50, hay matanzas por doquier y los campesinos no han tenido otra alternativa para salvar sus vidas y las de sus familias, de abandonar el campo, a causa de una violencia que tiene varios frentes y que ha llegado a unos grados intolerables.

Por ello, el fenómeno de los desplazados ha ido en progresivo aumento. Hace tres años, en 1999, fueron 228 mil las personas entre hombres, mujeres y niños arrancados de sus terruños, en diferentes sectores rurales del país. El año pasado la cifra de desplazados fue de 342 mil y en el primer semestre del presente año, ese número es de 204 mil.

Nuestro departamento de Nariño no está exento de esta problemática. Desde el mismo momento en que hicieron su aparición los grupos alzados en armas, la habitual paz de esta zona sur del país se vio alterada de manera dramática.

En un principio, el fenómeno de los desplazados se empezó a vivir en Nariño, con las miles de personas que tuvieron que salir del vecino departamento del Putumayo, a consecuencia de la situación de orden público que generó múltiples hechos de violencia. Pero ahora, con el incremento en la región de grupos guerrilleros, paramilitares y de narcotraficantes, Nariño produce sus propios desplazados, quienes provenientes de diversos municipios, principalmente de la costa Pacífica, llegan de manera constante a la ciudad de Pasto.

Ante un problema nacional de tal magnitud, creemos que es el momento más propicio para que el nuevo gobierno del presidente Álvaro Uribe Vélez diseñe, de una vez por todas, una política clara y eficiente con el fin de hacerle frente a este conflicto. Nunca en los 50 años de la historia de los desplazados en Colombia se ha manejado una estrategia organizada para intentar detener el fenómeno, lo que se refleja en su crecimiento desmesurado. Quizá esa desidia se deba a que electoralmente los desplazados tienen poco valor electoral, puesto que no son votos con los que se pueda contar, lo que agrava su delicada situación.

Con un Presidente que en sus primeros días se le ha visto entusiasta e incansable en la solución de los grandes problemas que azotan al país, es de esperar que haya solución al caso de los desplazados. Estos miles de compatriotas que huyen por las diferentes regiones colombianas, como si se tratara de vulgares delincuentes, merecen toda la ayuda que se les pueda prestar para que, mientras puedan regresar a sus tierras, su drama sea más soportable.

OPINIÓN

<http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/12s/opinion.htm>

Reflexiones

Por Enrique Herrera Enríquez

Profesores departamentales en Pasto, nuevos desplazados?

"El Estado reconoce, sin discriminación alguna, la primacía de los derechos inalienables de la persona y ampara a la familia como institución básica de la sociedad".

Artículo 5 de la Constitución Política de Colombia.

Ser desplazado o hacer parte de éstos en Colombia es todo un riesgo, si se tiene en cuenta que somos un país en guerra donde la vida de las gentes nada importa para los actores en conflicto. El desplazamiento obliga a dejar todo cuanto se tenga para marchar a ignotos lugares, bajo la incertidumbre de qué pueda pasar en momentos de guerra como los que vive el país.

En la Constitución colombiana el Artículo 25 dice: "El trabajo es un derecho y una obligación social y goza, en todas las modalidades, de la especial protección del Estado. Toda persona tiene el derecho a un trabajo en condiciones dignas y justas..." razón más que suficiente para que quienes tienen la responsabilidad del manejo administrativo de la educación en el municipio de Pasto, respeten el derecho de los profesores departamentales evitando obligados desplazamientos a sitios donde correría peligro su vida y llevaría como consecuencia la desintegración familiar de los afectados.

El acto legislativo 01 y la Ley 715 de 2001 desapareció en la práctica la odiosa discriminación entre los docentes nacionales, nacionalizados, departamentales y municipales, quedando todos cobijados por el Sistema General de Participaciones, bajo la denominación de docentes estatales, hecho que justifica el derecho a la igualdad ante la ley que ampara la Constitución del país en su Artículo 13, al reconocer "los derechos, libertades y oportunidades sin ninguna discriminación..." como se pretende desconocer cuando la reubicación de plazas se haría únicamente con los profesores departamentales.

Conocido es por todos, y más aún de las autoridades educativas, que en la actualidad existe un gran número de profesores que por su edad y haber prestado el tiempo de servicio correspondiente solicitaron el retiro del servicio activo para gozar de su jubilación, plazas que en su gran mayoría corresponden al municipio de Pasto, de manera concreta en el sector urbano. ¿No podría el Estado proveer esas plazas entre los profesores departamentales ubicados en Pasto, evitando así un desplazamiento innecesario de maestros y maestras, con las graves consecuencias que el obligado desplazamiento conlleva?

De ser cierta la denuncia pública que hacen los profesores departamentales que el departamento de Nariño se ha tomado como piloto, modelo o mejor como "conejo de indias" en Colombia para experimentar la nueva reorganización educativa, ¿es correcto que nos prestemos a esta clase de ensayos donde está de por medio la vida de padres y madres de familia que llevan un largo tiempo luchando su incorporación al situado fiscal laborando como profesores departamentales, y ahora cuando lo han logrado se los castigue con el obligado desplazamiento a otros lugares?

Recordemos que estamos en un Estado Social de Derecho donde no se puede vulnerar caprichosamente los derechos y exponer al Estado a cuantiosas indemnizaciones por daños y perjuicios, acarreando con ello las consecuencias económicas y el hecho de la pérdida de vidas que es irreparable para la familia en sí y la sociedad en general.

El municipio de Pasto, mejor aún la ciudad San Juan de Pasto, no está sobrando de profesores si se hace la planeación correspondiente y adecuada, niños en edad de estudiar es lo que se tiene, el problema es socioeconómico en una ciudad donde el desempleo es supremamente grande, con padres de familia sin que llevar para el sustento a su hogar, peor aún para el pago de matrículas y compra de útiles escolares, situación que obliga a muchos de los niños a buscar el sustento del hogar trabajando a tan tierna edad antes que continuar con sus estudios, como sería lo correcto.

LA CIUDAD

<http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/16s/laciudad.htm>

Luego de nivelación

Niños desplazados iniciarán su primaria

Voceros del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (Icbf) regional Nariño, dieron a conocer a esta redacción que los niños y las niñas que han sido víctimas de la violencia generada por el desarrollo del conflicto armado, quienes junto con sus familias han sido obligados al desarraigo, y que son atendidos en los Centros múltiples que funcionan en esta capital, terminaron su ciclo de atención.

Según se indicó, con la culminación de este proceso se les permitirá a los pequeños iniciar sus estudios de básica primaria. La primera promoción de este programa son 17 niños y niñas quienes fueron convocados por la presencia del Bienestar Familiar regional Nariño, la Pastoral Social de la Diócesis de Pasto, la Defensoría del Pueblo, la Red de Solidaridad Social, la Dirección Municipal de Seguridad Social en Salud, la Fundación Aldea Global y los estudiantes del programa de preescolar de la Institución Universitaria Cesmag y de Psicología de la Universidad Mariana, participaron en el acto de clausura de unos momentos llenos de alegría donde abundaron los abrazos, la risa, los regalos y la solidaridad humana e institucional, que se brindó a la niñez y a las familias obligadas al desplazamiento por los actores del conflicto armado, logrando de esta manera disipar sus preocupaciones por un tiempo.

Se informó, además, que cada uno de los niños recibió un paquete escolar por parte de la Red de Solidaridad y la OIM, esto con el propósito de facilitar sus estudios en el primer grado de la educación primaria, así como sus correspondientes morrales donados por sus padrinos o por personas que solidariamente quisieron hacer parte del proceso de restitución de los derechos básicos de la niñez.

<http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/27s/municipios.htm>

MUNICIPIOS

En las poblaciones nariñenses

Se incrementó número de familias desplazadas

La Red de Solidaridad Social informó que se incrementó el número de familias desplazadas que llegan al departamento.

Silvana España, delegada de la Red de Solidaridad, manifestó que de acuerdo con los datos que maneja la entidad a corte de 15 de septiembre, el total de desplazados en Nariño es de 5.092 familias, equivalentes a 20.768 personas.

Las regiones con mayor número de desplazados son Pasto, con 2.594 familias, para un total de 10.537 personas; Taminango, 571 familias, equivalente a 2.218 personas; Tumaco, 509 familias, para 2.315 personas; Samaniego, 507 familias, para 1.983 personas y Córdoba 176 familias, para 638 personas.

Silvana España expresó que en cada una de estas poblaciones hay un comité local de atención a desplazados conformado por las distintas entidades encargadas de brindarles atención.

Además, expresó que se avanza en el proceso de formulación del plan integral único de restablecimiento de la población desplazada. Por el momento, una comisión multidisciplinaria financiada por la Acnur trabaja en la formulación de los proyectos de diez municipios que acogen al 95% de los refugiados en el departamento entre los que se encuentran: Pasto, Taminango, Tumaco, Samaniego, Ipiales, Córdoba, Los Andes y San Lorenzo, entre otros.

Estos proyectos se realizan con base en los perfiles identificados en las localidades, en una tarea conjunta entre los afectados y las instituciones.

Realizan montaje de granja

TAMINANGO. El proyecto Alto Patía realiza en el colegio Agropecuario Roberto Ruiz Monsalve de El Remolino, en Taminango, el montaje de una granja integral basada en el enfoque de un diseño permacultural.

En esta propuesta participan, mediante un convenio interinstitucional la OIM, Taminango y la comunidad educativa de esta institución, Asopatía y GTZ a través del proyecto Alto Patía.

Los diseños de las distintas áreas de producción muestran un modelo alternativo en el cual los alumnos, la comunidad y las instituciones puedan aprender y experimentar, enfrentando nuevos retos para la creación de un ambiente humano sostenible que propone una nueva relación con la tierra.

<http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/28s/editorial.htm>

EDITORIAL

Los desplazados

Inquietantes las cifras que revela la Red de Solidaridad Social en torno a la problemática de los desplazados en el departamento de Nariño.

El número global de 20.768 personas en esa penosa situación distribuidas en 50 municipios refleja una situación que sin duda alguna ha empeorado con el paso del tiempo ante el incremento de los hechos de violencia en diferentes puntos de la geografía nariñense.

En los actuales momentos de acuerdo con el informe de la Red, la ciudad de Pasto alberga a 10.537 desplazados distribuidos en 2.594 familias, a quienes se les ha tratado de prestar la mejor ayuda posible, en unas circunstancias que precisamente no son las mejores a consecuencia de las dificultades económicas.

Los números muestran un drama que en nuestra región afecta a más de cinco mil familias, abocadas a toda serie de dificultades, de las cuales la mitad se encuentran en la capital nariñense, lo que sin duda alguna genera un delicado problema de carácter social.

Sin embargo, es satisfactorio saber que a pesar de las precarias condiciones en el departamento de Nariño, las entidades que tienen que ver con el fenómeno del desplazamiento tratan de no escatimar esfuerzos para brindarles a estos compatriotas caídos en desgracia, la ayuda que sea posible que les permita mejorar sus niveles de vida.

Es el caso de la misma Red de Solidaridad Social, que en Pasto y en los municipios donde es mayor la cantidad de desplazados, dispone de comités locales de atención a los desplazados, integrados por las entidades que tienen la responsabilidad de darles la atención que requieran.

Igualmente en Pasto funciona desde hace dos años, una oficina de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, entidad que en nuestro país tiene su sede principal en Bogotá y a nivel internacional, en Ginebra, Suiza.

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, también cumple en nuestro medio un destacado papel de ayuda a la población desplazada. La organización, bajo el propósito de que a los desplazados hay que entregarles las herramientas que les permitan por sí mismos salir adelante en medio de las dificultades que los rodean, fundamenta su trabajo en cuatro campos primordiales como son los de la vivienda, la salud, la educación y la puesta en marcha de proyectos productivos, en una actividad que busca fortalecer las acciones que en este campo de ayuda a los desplazados, realiza el Estado.

Como se puede observar, a pesar de que el fenómeno de los desplazados crece cada día que pasa de manera proporcional al incremento de los hechos de violencia en Nariño y en otros departamentos vecinos como el Putumayo y el Cauca, se cuentan con algunos elementos y sobre todo la disposición para ayudar a estas personas, hombres, mujeres y niños que para salvar sus vidas y las de sus familias, se han visto obligados a abandonar sus campos, sembrados y fincas y ahora en un entorno difícil e inhóspito, necesitan que se les tienda la mano para tratar de sobrellevar sus problemas y salir adelante.

Press Briefing Notes
Tuesday 26 February 2002
Spokesperson: Jean-Philippe Chauzy

1. INDONESIA - Conference on People Smuggling and Trafficking
2. COLOMBIA - Assistance to Displaced and Host Communities

INDONESIA - Regional Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking and Related Transnational Crimes - IOM's Director General Brunson McKinley is attending a regional conference organised by the Governments of Indonesia and Australia convened to seek regional solutions to people smuggling and trafficking.

Thirty-five Asia-Pacific foreign ministers along with IOM and UNHCR have been invited to this two-day conference, which opens tomorrow. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, UNDP and the Association of South East Asian Nations are have been invited as Observers alongside officials from the United States, Canada and Europe.

According to McKinley this conference offers a "golden opportunity for ministers and senior officials from the region to exchange information and plot new directions to combat people smuggling and trafficking; a phenomenon which puts the safety and well being of migrants at risk and threatens efforts to effectively manage migration."

During his intervention, McKinley will highlight the need for more information campaigns to combat this phenomenon and for reinforcing cooperation at national, regional and global levels. "In the wider Asian region, IOM is participating in several mechanisms to increase regional dialogue and share information on irregular migration, such as the Manila Process, the Asian Pacific Consultations Process or the Bangkok Declaration. IOM remains committed to furthering regional dialogues in all parts of the world."

Information campaigns to raise awareness on the dangers of irregular migration and to promote legal migration should be pursued, with an emphasis on the prevention of migrant trafficking and smuggling.

According to McKinley, "these information campaigns should be associated to awareness programmes for all those working with victims, such as immigration officials, members of the police and the judiciary, welfare workers and NGOs."

Given the huge profits involved, and increased law enforcement efforts and penalties, migrant smuggling has increasingly become the domain of professional criminals and those engaged in other forms of criminality.

Thousands of irregular migrants, mostly from Afghanistan, the Middle East and South Asia, are smuggled through the region each year. Many are stranded in countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia. Others risk their lives on the crossing to Australia in rickety boats supplied by the smugglers. During 2000 more than 5,000 people attempted the voyage. Many hundreds died at sea.

In Indonesia and Cambodia, IOM continues to provide humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants who have no means to return home. Working

with migrants, the Indonesian authorities and countries of origin, IOM counsels migrants on their return options.

Trafficking patterns differ within Asia. In South East Asia, women and children are trafficked from Viet Nam and Cambodia to Thailand and Singapore, primarily for the sex trade or marriage. As for Vietnamese women, they are mostly trafficked to China, and Chinese women from the south are trafficked to Thailand.

In South Asia, women are trafficked to the Middle East and Gulf States, often for forced domestic labour; there are an estimated 5,000 - 7,000 women trafficked from Nepal each year to the sex trade in India. In Central Asia, some 4,000 women from Kyrgyzstan have been trafficked to other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Middle East and Turkey. IOM provides protection counselling and return assistance to victims of trafficking worldwide.

McKinley will tell the participants that there is a need for "enhanced information and data gathering and sharing and regional cooperation. The capacity of countries to tackle smuggling and trafficking should be strengthened through technical cooperation and exchange of best practices. In all these fields, IOM will continue to offer its expertise."

For further information, please call Richard Danziger, IOM Indonesia Chief of Mission. Tel 62.811.914.728 or 62.812 942.8764.

COLOMBIA - IOM Assistance Programmes for Displaced Persons and Host Communities - The IOM office in Colombia is managing 164 projects in the six northern provinces of Valle del Cauca, Santander, Norte de Santander, Caquetá, Putumayo and Nariño.

The projects are meeting the most urgent needs of over 130,000 displaced persons and residents of host communities in water and sanitation, clinics, housing, schools, and income generating projects.

A group of displaced and local women in Sabaleta and San José de Buenaventura in Cauca province joined forces and started a small farm. With assistance from IOM and the local NGO AMOSIC, they began breeding animals. Initially, the project was a way to raise animals and grow crops for their survival. But today the farm is providing income and is generating employment for other displaced and local women head of households IOM Colombia is working with the Government, other international organizations, UN Agencies, NGOs and religious institutions.

IOM is also active in northern Ecuador providing assistance to Colombian refugees who fled the fighting and to local populations where the refugees have settled.

For more information on IOM programmes in Colombia please contact:
Liliana Arias, IOM Information Officer IOM Bogota Tel: +57.1.622.7774
email larias@oim.org.co

END

Committed Amount in Projects

Department / Municipalities	Health	Housing	Education	Income Generation	Social Communication	Institutional Strengthening	Total
ANTIOQUIA							
Murindo	5.575,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.575,04
Vigia del Fuerte	5.575,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.575,04
Yondo	0,00	40.334,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	40.334,73
TOTAL	11.150,08	40.334,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	51.484,81
BOLIVAR							
Morales	0,00	23.373,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	25.206,62	48.580,52
Rio Viejo	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.219,66	5.219,66
San Pablo	0,00	19.370,99	0,00	33.676,03	0,00	0,00	53.047,02
Santa Rosa	0,00	0,00	0,00	27.838,27	0,00	0,00	27.838,27
Santa Rosa Del Sur	0,00	0,00	0,00	33.992,05	0,00	0,00	33.992,05
TOTAL	0,00	42.744,89	0,00	95.506,35	0,00	30.426,28	168.677,52
CAQUETA							
Cartagena del Chaira	45.822,25	0,00	770,00	36.521,93	0,00	1.919,28	85.033,46
Florencia	159.843,09	119.302,04	237.293,59	408.282,40	30.454,44	47.481,84	1.002.657,40
Milan	0,00	5.964,91	0,00	22.089,60	0,00	5.522,40	33.576,91
Puerto Rico	11.069,86	0,00	770,00	5.679,18	0,00	1.919,28	19.438,32
San Jose del Fragua	0,00	0,00	1.266,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.266,40
Valparaiso	11.069,86	0,00	2.036,40	5.679,18	0,00	13.808,32	32.593,76
TOTAL CAQUETA	227.805,06	125.266,95	242.136,39	478.252,29	30.454,44	70.651,12	1.174.566,25
CESAR							
Aguachica	0,00	17.879,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17.879,06
Gamarra	0,00	27.649,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	27.649,24
La Gloria	0,00	17.879,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17.879,06
TOTAL	0,00	63.407,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	63.407,36
CHOCO - Bojaya	27.084,22	11.021,13	4.087,12	0,00	0,00	17.440,56	59.633,03
C/MARCA - Bogota	0,00	60.800,00	36.402,57	0,00	26.199,90	0,00	123.402,47
NARINO							
Chachagui	0,00	6.030,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6.030,07
Cordoba	8.241,84	46.173,58	5.149,87	67.423,76	19.851,34	530,12	147.370,51
Ipiales	8.241,84	0,00	17.621,47	71.544,36	3.546,90	2.739,23	103.693,80
Pasto	84.455,81	1.188,84	195.335,30	121.700,05	39.934,21	21.974,93	464.589,14
Potosí	10.301,79	0,00	5.149,87	61.791,31	3.546,90	1.105,62	81.895,49
Pupiales	5.151,92	0,00	0,00	46.824,29	3.546,90	530,12	56.053,23
Samaniego	17.901,41	44.514,71	29.667,75	19.451,81	0,00	6.961,51	118.497,19
Taminango	47.666,01	50.880,72	54.268,64	76.129,71	0,00	12.972,82	241.917,90
Tumaco	3.965,50	35.918,02	25.518,29	5.679,18	0,00	23.267,54	94.348,53
TOTAL NARINO	185.926,12	184.705,94	332.711,19	470.544,47	70.426,25	70.081,89	1.314.395,86
NORTE DE SANTANDER							
Convencion	0,00	0,00	6.989,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	6.989,60
Cucuta	78.689,17	138.541,66	116.535,18	373.643,54	48.588,09	20.737,65	776.735,29
El Carmen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	28.306,10	28.306,10
El Tarra	0,00	0,00	6.989,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	6.989,60
El Zulia	9.299,21	0,00	0,00	8.551,07	0,00	0,00	17.850,28
Ocaña	17.152,32	0,00	15.692,63	126.366,48	0,00	1.919,28	161.130,71
Puerto Santander	2.669,05	2.840,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.509,96
Tibu	6.634,55	0,00	7.759,60	5.679,18	0,00	1.919,28	21.992,61
Villa Del Rosario	3.965,50	29.576,41	770,00	25.228,80	0,00	1.919,28	61.459,99
TOTAL	118.409,80	170.958,98	154.736,61	539.469,07	48.588,09	54.801,59	1.086.964,14

PUTUMAYO							
Colon	7.104,96	0,00	5.218,21	0,00	99,80	2.593,23	15.016,20
Mocoa	148.622,73	66.365,60	17.670,78	128.947,58	6.521,72	17.037,18	385.165,59
Orito	11.070,46	12.356,89	74.113,16	91.688,40	99,80	50.282,89	239.611,60
Puerto Leguizamo	22.157,35	1.083,26	14.303,38	44.879,99	4.257,38	4.524,73	91.206,09
Puerto Asis	112.892,48	0,00	30.532,91	88.838,02	23.662,25	4.524,73	260.450,39
Puerto Caicedo	7.104,96	0,00	3.951,81	0,00	99,80	857,46	12.014,03
Puerto Guzman	857,46	0,00	3.951,81	0,00	99,80	857,46	5.766,53
San Francisco	7.104,96	0,00	5.218,21	0,00	99,80	2.605,45	15.028,42
San Miguel	18.191,85	8.342,20	12.266,98	4.157,58	4.257,38	857,46	48.073,45
Santiago	7.104,96	8.909,88	5.218,21	0,00	99,80	857,46	22.190,31
Sibundoy	11.070,46	0,00	5.988,21	71.897,29	99,80	6.345,09	95.400,85
Valle Del Guamuez	18.191,85	0,00	41.572,98	76.054,87	4.257,38	23.118,88	163.195,96
Villagarzon	7.104,96	0,00	5.218,21	0,00	99,80	2.605,45	15.028,42
TOTAL	378.579,44	97.057,83	225.224,86	506.463,73	43.754,51	117.067,47	1.368.147,84
SANTANDER							
Barbosa	0,00	0,00	24.757,22	4.213,26	0,00	0,00	28.970,48
Barrancabermeja	40.870,76	158.194,83	36.553,09	213.715,17	54.445,92	22.136,09	525.915,86
Bucaramanga	100.570,02	1.179,66	5.783,72	157.971,85	65.096,92	16.089,33	346.691,50
Carcasi	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.445,02	0,00	0,00	2.445,02
Floridablanca	7.535,13	5.361,93	5.783,72	15.500,07	16.304,44	6.729,77	57.215,06
Giron	3.965,50	0,00	5.783,72	18.020,45	0,00	1.919,28	29.688,95
Landazuri	0,00	0,00	0,00	26.983,21	0,00	13.389,12	40.372,33
Lebrija	0,00	0,00	1.266,40	0,00	16.304,44	0,00	17.570,84
Matanza	0,00	759,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	759,93
Piedecuesta	0,00	0,00	5.013,72	66.870,08	0,00	0,00	71.883,80
Puerto Wilches	0,00	0,00	11.132,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	11.132,08
Surata	0,00	0,00	0,00	26.304,44	0,00	0,00	26.304,44
TOTAL	152.941,41	165.496,35	96.073,67	532.023,55	152.151,72	60.263,59	1.158.950,29
VALLE DEL CAUCA							
Buenaventura	35.854,79	56.383,56	19.264,06	193.784,06	0,00	50.155,24	355.441,71
Buga	25.757,93	18.939,39	16.812,43	19.654,47	16.304,44	16.294,28	113.762,94
Bugalagrande	0,00	9.756,78	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.756,78
Caicedonia	32.600,22	2.202,00	12.364,81	36.429,77	0,00	0,00	83.596,80
Cali	87.746,57	0,00	118.226,51	275.012,45	65.308,11	75.846,73	622.140,37
Dagua	0,00	8.368,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8.368,20
El Cerrito	4.878,61	0,00	4.878,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.757,22
Ginebra	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.040,69	0,00	0,00	9.040,69
Jamundi	13.167,43	0,00	20.535,97	9.040,69	0,00	0,00	42.744,09
Riofrio	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.040,69	0,00	0,00	9.040,69
San Pedro	8.625,00	22.740,87	2.875,00	42.505,12	0,00	14.375,00	91.120,99
Sevilla	12.590,50	0,00	40.409,74	23.145,62	0,00	14.975,22	91.121,08
Trujillo	0,00	6.508,54	0,00	9.040,69	0,00	0,00	15.549,23
Tulua	35.986,99	11.715,48	40.242,65	60.805,29	0,00	16.294,28	165.044,69
Yotoco	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	16.304,44	0,00	16.304,44
Yumbo	0,00	0,00	0,00	14.591,44	0,00	0,00	14.591,44
TOTAL	257.208,04	136.614,82	275.609,78	702.090,98	97.916,99	187.940,75	1.657.381,36
TOTAL	1.359.104,17	1.098.408,98	1.366.982,19	3.324.350,44	469.491,90	608.673,25	8.227.010,93

Period: 1st October 2000 – 30th September 2002