

Program Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities



Fourteenth
Quarterly Report
January / March 2004



OIM • IOM

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Report Summary Card

Organization:	International Organization for Migration • Mission in Colombia
Reporting Period:	January / March 31, 2004
Projects Approved this Period:	49
Budget Information on New Projects:	New Financial Obligations for USD1'488,013.68
Expenditure Information	USD 2'103,887.21(Quarterly) • USD19'778,280.37 (Cumulative Total)
Projected expenditures January - March 2004:	USD2'400.000

Table 1. Project distribution by component per department:

Department	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure & Housing	Education	Healthcare	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	19	15	18	10	7	69
Santander	20	20	14	18	8	80
Valle del Cauca	21	20	13	12	18	84
Putumayo	13	12	15	10	9	59
Nariño	10	16	25	14	10	75
Caquetá	10	10	11	8	8	47
Choco	4	13	4	6	6	33
Cauca	9	10	6	5	1	31
Huila	9	10	4	6	3	32
Inter-Regional	5	5	15	12	34	71
TOTAL	120	131	125	101	104	581

Table 2. Total beneficiary distribution by department:

Department	Direct - Accumulative	Direct - Quarterly	Indirect- Accumulative	Indirect - Quarterly
Norte de Santander	121.880	3.418	570.943	3.247
Santander	113.643	3.515	106.040	3.380
Valle del Cauca	151.893	3.423	156.935	9.790
Putumayo	161.701	5.822	102.097	14.756
Nariño	92.083	2.081	185.544	1.335
Caquetá	67.605	793	54.692	645
Chocó	87.605	6.662	106.166	17.525
Cauca	63.165	23.786	145.611	6.900
Huila	45.884	9.002	47.854	1.510
Inter-Regional	82.655	710	271.916	0
TOTAL	988.114	59.212	1'747.798	59.088

Table 3. General Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators.¹ • Dates Accumulative

Component and Sub-component	Total	IDPs	Receptors	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Healthcare	278,919	60%	40%	42%	58%	63%	37%
A. Family Health	110,798	57%	43%	42%	58%	49%	51%
B. Sexual and Reproductive Health	46,282	53%	47%	40%	60%	75%	25%
C. Psycho.-social Assistance	56,746	44%	56%	39%	61%	91%	9%
D. Institutional Strengthening	65,093	86%	14%	46%	54%	53%	47%
Social Infrastructure and Housing	261,491	40%	60%	50%	50%	71%	29%
A. Housing and Basic Sanitation	90,495	61%	39%	51%	49%	47%	53%
B/C. Social and Community Infrastructure	170,996	29%	71%	49%	51%	83%	17%
Education and Coexistence	131,260	52%	48%	47%	53%	86%	14%
A. Supplies and Strengthening	66,642	46%	54%	49%	51%	87%	13%
B. Retention	64,618	58%	42%	46%	54%	86%	14%
C. Children Certified in Leveling or Validation	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Income Generation	46,160	68%	32%	50%	50%	40%	60%
A. Food Security	26,101	66%	34%	53%	47%	1%	99%
B. Micro-Enterprises	4,316	92%	8%	44%	56%	93%	7%
C. Training and Employment	7,427	68%	32%	36%	64%	99%	1%
D. Employment in Social Infrastructure Projects	2,001	93%	7%	82%	18%	79%	21%
E. Pilot Project	6,315	50%	50%	51%	49%	80%	20%
Institutional Strengthening	451,213	84%	16%	47%	53%	87%	13%
A. Community Stability	292,734	88%	12%	47%	53%	88%	12%
B. Strengthening Institutional Capacity at a Regional Level	145,823	76%	24%	47%	53%	85%	15%
C. Strengthening focused on the municipalities	25	48%	52%	44%	56%	100%	0%
D. Peace Promotion and Social Communication	12,631	93%	7%	47%	53%	100%	0%
TOTAL	1,169,043	64%	36%	47%	53%	76%	24%

¹ There is a duplicity of 15.4% in relation with de beneficiaries of the program (table 2) because of the projects that have more than 2 components for its execution.

1. Executive Summary

In the quarter that is reported, period January – March of 2004, the “Program of Post Emergency Attention to IDPs, Receptor Communities and other Vulnerable Population”, approved 49 projects for an amount of USD1’488,013.68 for a total of 581 projects (265 of them finalized) executed as part of the Program in the main municipalities characterized as receptors of IDPs and vulnerable to the displacement, from the nine field offices of IOM: Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Putumayo, Nariño, Caquetá, Chocó, Cauca, and Huila, reaching a total of 988.114 direct beneficiaries assisted or in the process of being assisted.

With regard to budgetary implementation, cumulative expenditures during this period reached USD19’778,280.37. Also, there are still remaining unliquidated obligations (USD6’943,557.63) for approved and ongoing projects, and will be disbursed according to the programmatic advance in each. Of them amount of total financial obligations (disbursed and pending to be disbursed) accounts for USD26’721,838 at the end of this reporting period.

The attention in income generation projects has advanced a 68% for IDPs, with an emphasis in investment and development of the micro projects where the proportion of IDPs reaches the 92% of attention. In the component of infrastructure the development of the projects of construction and/or improvements of dwelling and basic sanitation registers a 61% of IDPs and 39% of receptor population. In education the school retention is 57% of IDPs and 43% of receptor population.

Contents of this Report

Section two provides a general overview of conflict status nationwide and main politics and economics aspects that could influence on the displacement patterns, program activities and government policy. Also, there is a brief analysis of national tendencies of displacement, which provides elements to prioritised attention of IDPs.

Section three provides a qualitative and quantitative vision of the program advance, indicator analysis and an overview of the conflict and displacement trends for each of the 9 departments where IOM has presence.

Section four describes project results and ongoing initiatives of centrally managed programs covering more than one department within the 9 regions covered by IOM such as the ones developed with ICBF, RSS^{2[1]}, Colombian Red Cross and the National Ombudsman “Defensoria del Pueblo”, Ministries of Education, Environment, Dwelling and Territorial Development, Health and Culture.

Section five includes the priorities of the Program to be taken into account for the period April – June of the current year.

Section six, describes in detail the information about the context of conflict and displacement in each of the departments where IOM is present, as well as the most relevant information about the projects approved in the quarter and about a project that is being executed by component in each field office of IOM.

Section seven, shows an analysis on project sustainability for all the ongoing projects of the IDPs program. This initiative aims at providing guidelines to counterparts in order to ensure an adequate process of institutionalization and sustainability of projects in the long run that meet the requirements to last in time.

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

^{2[1]} Colombian Institute of Family Welfare - Social Solidarity Network (SSN)

2. National Context

Notes on Politics

The predominant issue in Colombian politics during this quarter has been the presidential re-election³. Other important issues have been the signing of a political agreement and the formation of committees to work on such agreement.

The re-election debate began by the end of January when ex-presidential candidate and current Colombian Ambassador to Spain Noemí Sanín, brought up the subject publicly. Following that episode, an important advisor to the President⁴ said in an interview⁵ that not only the President intended to be re-elected, but that a new party might be created, lead by Colombian President Álvaro Uribe.

The re-election Bill was sent to the Congress by the end of March. It states that re-election is possible only if the candidates for President and Vice-President are the same, and for consecutive or non-consecutive periods. Moreover, it determines that they will only be allowed to campaign during the last 120 days before the elections and are banned from using Government resources for this purpose.

However, the supporters of the proposal have already started collecting signatures so that if the Bill is not passed by the Congress, they will have made progress on the popular front in the meantime⁶. The President's supporters have already collected 180,000 signatures, well over the 130,000 that are necessary in order for the National Electoral Council to accept it as a popular initiative. However, in the event that the bill is not passed by the Congress, it will be necessary to collect one million three hundred thousand signatures by the end of August in order for the project to be accepted as a popular initiative.

As the re-election debates were underway, the Administration started organizing the political forces so as to further the political agreement. However, the efforts toward the formulation of a political agreement -- an initiative that had been well received -- were affected by the re-election discussion.⁷ Finally, the political agreement was signed on February 17 by the main political forces in the country, except for the Polo Democrático. However, the agreement is seen more as a memorandum of understanding between the government and ten political organizations that is "against the expectations generated by the signing of the political agreement since the government did not reveal what exact reforms it wants to make to the pension and the tax systems and to the Justice and State branches⁸".

As a result of the political agreement, a number of topic committees were created, which are currently debating the aforementioned issues. In terms of justice reforms, the government would like to achieve the following: reform the *tutela* (a legal action that citizens can take to seek immediate reparation to wrongdoings); reduce the power of the Constitutional Court; change the structure of the Consejo Superior de la Judicatura (an administrative body in the justice system); and change the mechanism to appoint the Attorney General. These objectives are not popular among certain sectors. This means that the reforms will encounter serious obstacles.⁹ For example, the *tutela* issue has caused confrontation between the Constitutional Court and the Highest Justice (Federal) Court¹⁰ because while the former rejects any reform, the latter supports it.

President Uribe's visits to Europe and the United States dominated the international scenario. Before Uribe's trip to Europe, Vice President Francisco Santos publicly responded to the harsh criticism by the European Commissioner for International Relations, Chris Patten, against the Anti-terrorist Statute and non-compliance with 24 recommendations given by United Nations Human Rights Commission. Santos said "Europe still has a neo-colonial vision of the administration of justice in this country"¹¹. Needless to say¹², "the President's tour of Europe was controversial, intense and bore sweet-and-sour results¹³". Some of the concrete outcomes of his visit were: The announcement of a possible postponement of the General

³ Currently, a president can be elected only once and the term in office is for four years.

⁴ Fabio Echeverri Correa, Presidential Advisor. He was President of the National Industrial Association (ANDI) for many years.

⁵ YAMID AMAT; "Echeverri before the re-election issue"; El Tiempo, February 1, 2004, p. 1-18.

⁶ EL TIEMPO, "The first 180,000 signatures are in place", March 8 de 2004, p. 1-6.

⁷ EL TIEMPO, "Re-election creates disorder", February 3, 2004, p. 1-3.

⁸ EL TIEMPO, "There is agreement, but no text", February 18, 2004, p. 1-5.

⁹ EL ESPECTADOR, "Punch to the Constitution of 1991", February 29 2004, p. 5 A.

¹⁰ EL TIEMPO, "This is the struggle for the justice reform", March 1º de 2004, p. 1-6.

¹¹ EL TIEMPO, "Harsh reply to Europe" January 20, 2003, p. 1.1 and 1-3.

¹² EL TIEMPO, Editorial, "Light and Shadows of the trip", February 15, 2000, p. 1-16.

¹³ The trip took place in mid- February.

Preferences System, having obtained the support of Italy, Germany and Belgium, and also the Italian government approval of 1.5 million euros to support the reintegration of former child combatants which will be channeled through the IOM.

In the United States, President Uribe emphasized the need to extend the Plan Colombia for an additional four years¹⁴ and to agree to start the negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement in May. Moreover, the Bush Administration requested that the cap for American military in Colombia be increased from 400 to 800 and for American contractors from 400 to 600. The reactions to such proposal have been diverse.¹⁵

Notes on Conflict

There have been no major developments regarding the conflict during the first quarter in 2004. Perhaps the most important occurrences were two simultaneous attacks by the FARC in the Department of Huila. During the evening hours on February 24 the FARC took over an upper-class apartment building in Neiva, the capital of Huila, and kidnapped at least two people¹⁶. Almost at the same time, the FARC attacked an Army base in the municipality of Santa Maria, which is located more than one hour away from Neiva. Twelve soldiers were killed. Another attack, of a similar intensity, took place in the Department of Casanare in November 2002 when fourteen soldiers were killed¹⁷.

These facts lead President Uribe to review the curriculum of the upper tiers of the Colombian security apparatus and to discharge six high-ranking military officers of the Police and the DAS (the Colombian version of the FBI). The media has judged his decision harshly: "the practical result of such a precipitous decision on the part of the President is actually contrary to his objectives: it will increase the guerrillas' war booty, who can now add the military discharged to the soldiers killed in Santa Maria and the two people kidnapped in Neiva"¹⁸

According to some analysts "in the first two month of the year, the FARC has undertaken almost twice as many violent actions as those carried out in January and February 2003", and "a significant number of the violent actions perpetrated by the FARC this year have taken place in the southwestern part of the country". Finally, "the increase of violence in the south and the west could be a perfect distraction for the Army's advance toward the departments of Guainía, Caquetá and Amazonas".¹⁹

Among the actions of the Public Force, the capture of Nayibe Rojas Valderrama, known as 'Sonia' is noteworthy. According to Army Intelligence, she is the person responsible for the finances of the Southern Bloc, one of the strongest ones in the organization since it obtains most of its profit from drug trafficking. According to Army Commander General Carreño, Sonia's arrest is the most important achievement against the FARC, after the capture of 'Simón Trinidad'.²⁰

Other important achievements of the military are the recovery of a number of areas in the department of Caquetá, the crushing of the FARC 22 Front in the department of Cundinamarca, the recovery of both Cañón de Las Hermosas in the Department of Tolima and of the Bogotá – Medellín highway.

The war on drugs has also delivered important results. In early March the United States Department of State presented its annual report on illegal drugs, where it states that Colombia has been successful in eradicating 125,000 hectares of illegal drugs (3,000 more than last year), in the destruction of 84 cocaine processing laboratories and has shown an important increase (70%) in extraditions.²¹

Congress started the review of the Bill known as the "anti-terrorist statute". The government insists that all Colombians should register themselves and their addresses, and not just those living in high violent areas as it had argued before. The government's request has caused controversy even among the Congressmen that proposed the Bill in the first place, who now think that the government is changing the rules of the game. This, along with the controversy over the presidential re-election²², has caused the "antiterrorist statute", which is an important piece of legislation for the Administration's National Security Plan, to remain unregulated to this day.

¹⁴ EL TIEMPO, "Uribe asks for more Plan Colombia", March 20, 2004, p. 1-5.

¹⁵ EL TIEMPO, "E.U. wants to double its military force in Colombia", March 22 2004, p. 1-1 and 1-2.

¹⁶ A similar strategy was used in the same city in July of 2001 when the FARC kidnapped 15 people. EL TIEMPO, "Assalt in the heart of Neiva", February 26, 2004, p. 1-1 and 1-2.

¹⁷ EL TIEMPO, "12 soldiers die in gas cylinder attacks", February 26, 2004, p.1-2.

¹⁸ EL ESPECTADOR, Editorial, "Lessons learned", February 29, 2004, p. 16 A.

¹⁹ SERGIO OCAMPO MADRID, "FARC: ¿from tactical retreat to offence?", El Tiempo, February 27, 2004, p. 1-4.

²⁰ EL TIEMPO, "FARC leader falls in Caquetá", February 11, 2004, p. 2-9.

²¹ EL TIEMPO, "Colombia broke all records in counter-narcotics fight", March 2, 2004, p. 1-1 and 1-2.

²² EL TIEMPO, "Uribe followers almost change partners", April 2, 2004, p. 1-4.

The performance of the Public Force²³ continues to improve. The arrest of paramilitaries has increased by 155% (from 310 to 790) compared to the January-February 2003 period, and the number of paramilitaries killed increased by 296% (from 29 to 115). Captures of guerrillas have also increased compared to last year. These increased by 9.5% (from 912 to 999), while the number of guerrillas killed increased by 78% (from 202 to 359).

Individual demobilizations have increased significantly. Paramilitary demobilizations increased by 300% (from 32 to 128) and the guerrillas by 25% (from 203 to 254). Finally, the government has achieved important results against violence and crime. Homicides dropped by 13.4%, massacres by 30.4% and kidnappings by 55.3%.

Negotiations with Paramilitary Groups

There has been significant progress in the negotiations with the paramilitary during the first quarter of 2004. However, the bill that establishes the judicial status of those who demobilize – which is one of the most controversial issues in the negotiations -- has not been passed yet. The issues concerning the negotiations with the paramilitary can be divided into three groups: the demobilization-reintegration processes; the involvement of the Organization of American States (OAS); and the Alternative Sentencing Law. Each issue are reviewed separately as follows:

There have been two demobilizations so far, one in Medellín (Bloque Cacique Nutibara) and one in Ortega, Cauca (Autodefensas Campesinas de Ortega). No new demobilizations have occurred during this quarter, and only a smaller one is likely to take place in a low-income neighborhood of Medellín later this year²⁴. The demobilization, in Medellín encountered a rough start, while in Cauca, two projects have been formulated, one for the opening and improvement of the Road, El Dinde-Ortega, in the municipality of Cajibío (Cauca), and an income generation proposal of VallenPaz. Both projects are being coordinated by the High Commissioner for Peace Office. When the newly-elected mayor, Sergio Fajardo, took office in early January he found that the financial resources for this project had been significantly reduced from 6.8 million dollars to about 1.8 million dollars²⁵. However, with the little money available, the process has continued with relative calm and stability. Currently, approximately 762 (88%) of the 866 demobilized individuals are working; the rest are in the process of being hired by the city government and by local businesses. In the meantime they are receiving a temporary stipend for food and transportation. The Organization of American States (OAS), which was present during the demobilization ceremony in Medellín, became an important player in the negotiations during this quarter. On January 23, the OAS signed an agreement with the government whereby it took the responsibility of verifying that the peace agreements between the government and the AUC are upheld²⁶. The following day, Cesar Gaviria, the OAS Secretary General explained in an interview that his organization would oversee the entire demobilization process, including the cease fire. After initially approving the OAS's²⁷ role and its presence, the AUC leadership began to oppose the mechanism selected for the verification of the cease fire (the concentration of paramilitary forces) arguing that the government did not have the resources or the manpower necessary to secure the areas from which the paramilitary would withdraw.

In the meantime, serious allegations began to surface in terms that the AUC is not complying with the cease-fire. In fact, the Government released a report on February 19 stating that 362 homicides, 16 massacres, and 180 abductions had occurred at the hands of that organization since November of 2002 when the cease fire was unilaterally declared²⁸. In light of such findings, the role and request of the OAS became even more compelling. Finally, the AUC and the BCB, including the Bloque Vencedores de Arauca, appear to have accepted to come together in the negotiations²⁹ and to give priority to the discussion on the location, conditions and regulations for a possible concentration³⁰. The most worrisome issue in the negotiations seems to be the demobilizations' legal framework, especially the Alternative Sentencing Bill³¹. The first Bill was drafted in August of 2003, but it immediately received strong criticisms for being "too soft" on those who committed heinous crimes since it did not contemplate prison sentences. A new draft Bill was presented before the Congress in January. This one includes stronger sentences (including prison sentences), financial reparation to the families of the

²³ MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL, Public Force Results –Violence, Criminality and Terrorism, the Presidential Period: 19 months. All the statistics presented here are taken from this report.

²⁴ According to the leading newspaper El Tiempo, 100 members of the "Autodefensas del Magdalena Medio" active in the Comuna 13 are interested in demobilizing. "Demobilization announced" In El Tiempo, March 31, 2004.

²⁵ City Government Secretary Alonso Salazar stated that of the approximately 6.8 million dollars that the previous Mayor had allocated for the demobilization of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara, around 5 million had already been spent on projects that were completely unrelated to the demobilization and reincorporation of the paramilitary. "Paramilitary process with little money" El Tiempo, 14 January, 2004

²⁶ "OAS mission will verify the peace process in Colombia" El Tiempo, January 25, 2004

²⁷ "The OAS support is vital" El Tiempo, February 2, 2004

²⁸ "Peace process with self-defense groups in crisis" El Tiempo, March 4, 2004

²⁹ El TIEMPO "paramilitary offer to the Government", April 1, 2004

³⁰ AUC www.colombialibre.org "Public declaration of Unity for Peace" March 31, 2004

³¹ William Wood, the American Ambassador to Colombia criticized the lack of transparency during and the absence of a legal framework prior to the demobilization of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara in Medellín. "The US Ambassador questions the process with BCN" El Tiempo, March 18, 2004

victims, extradition³², repossession of illegally acquired goods³³, and the creation of a truth and justice tribunal³⁴. A final draft of the Bill should be presented to Congress in early April, after the suggestions from different social sectors are evaluated and incorporated³⁵.

Notes on Displacement

According to the Social Solidarity Network³⁶ about 70,000 people have been displaced in Colombia during the last semester (from September of 2003 to February of 2004, henceforth “second semester”). This represents a decrease of 35% compared with the previous semester (from March to August of 2003, henceforth “first semester”). If such tendency is maintained, the displaced population in Colombia may not reach 150,000 people this year. While still high and a sign of a human tragedy of significant proportions, displacement in Colombia is clearly showing a downward tendency.

However, the well-known Displacement and Human Rights Group (CODHES) warns: “Such reduction in displacement does not go hand in hand with the improvement of the lives of those who are already displaced; on the contrary, it shows that the war strategies of territorial control continue to exist. This is evidenced by the territorial confinement of the population (who now become hostages of illegal armed groups), the increase in applications for asylum (resulting in a diaspora) and the unseen displacement caused by illegal crops fumigations”. CODHES adds: “For the first time since we begun studying displacement in Colombia, last year the guerrillas became the primary responsible for displacement due to threats, selective homicides, massacres, and forced recruitment”.³⁷

Present analysis, considered official the statistics of Social Solidarity Network, report February 2004:

In as far as the reception of displaced persons at the regional level goes, no significant changes have occurred during this reporting period. Antioquia, continues to be the department that most people receives and expels, though to a lower degree relative to previous quarters. During the first semester³⁸ it received close to 14% of all of the displaced people in Colombia, while in the second semester it received only a little more than 9%.

Bolívar, Magdalena and Sucre, which have traditionally been the department that received more people after Antioquia, received less than 4% each during the first semester and between 5 and 8% during the second semester. In the second semester Bogotá D.C. (8.8%), Valle del Cauca (7.4%), Cesar (7%) and La Guajira (7.8%), received the highest number of displaced people after Antioquia.

This period February 2003 up February 2004 the department of *Norte de Santander* has only received less than 3% of the displaced people in the country. Moreover, even within this timeframe reception dropped from 3.8% in the first semester to 1.6% in the second. Reception is clearly declining in this department.

In accumulative register the SSN up 2003, Cúcuta received 65% of the displaced people in the department, between march 2003 - february 2004 decrease its participation 36% a little more than half. Smaller municipalities such as El Tarra, Tibú and Ocaña which traditionally used to receive 15% (6.2, 5.7 and 2.9%, respectively), received more than 40% of the department total in the last year (18.9, 13.5 and 8.9%, respectively) changing the dynamics of the population's reception IDPs.

During this last year, the department of *Santander* and the Magdalena Medio Region have retained their traditional reception share of between 3 and 4% of the national totals.

Bucaramanga has received around 40% of all the displaced people in the region, which is much superior to the 28% registered between 2000 and 2003. To the contrary, the percentage of displaced people who sought refuge in Barrancabermeja went from around 23% to 10.4% in the last year.

³² Extradition was eventually eliminated from the bill, as per request of the President, Alvaro Uribe, who declared that extradition is not negotiable. “Changes in Alternative Sentencing Bill” El Tiempo, 31 March 2004

³³ “Prison or no prison for paramilitary groups?” El Tiempo, 15 January, 2004

³⁴ “Changes in Alternative Sentencing Bill” El Tiempo, 31 March 2004

³⁵ Important economic groups, the victims’ families and political parties were among those invited to publicly discuss the draft of the law

³⁶ Social Solidarity Network (SSN) – United Registering System (URS). Report dated March 31, 2004.

³⁷ Displacement and Human Rights Group, in Spanish Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento (CODHES). ‘CODHES Informs’, Report No. 47, Bogotá 1 April, 2004.

³⁸ First semester of period March – August 2003 and second period September – February 2004.

The municipalities of San Pablo (Bolívar), Floridablanca and Girón (Santander), follow, maintains their percentage at around 7%. To the contrary, the municipalities of Aguachica (Cesar), Morales (Bolívar) and El Playón (Santander) have received an increasing number of displaced people, though their percentage continues to be smaller.

In department of *Valle del Cauca* has become the fourth biggest receptor in this second semester reaching 7.42% of the national total (5.142 people), and the third in the last year.

Moreover, while traditionally the municipalities of Buenaventura and Cali received 65% of the displaced people in the Department (35 and 30% respectively), that tendency has changed during the last year since these two cities have received 90% of the displaced, specifically Buenaventura 66% and Cali 22%.

The municipalities of Cartago, Tulúa, Pradera and Dagua, follow receiving between one and two percent.

The department of *Putumayo* continues to receive between 3 and 4% of the national totals.

The city of Mocoa, which received 35% of the displaced in the department during the period 2000-2003, has only received 25% in the last year. Instead, Puerto Asís, which traditionally received around 20.5%, in the last year took in 35% displaced people. According to IOM Field Office such increase in reception could be the consequence of the paramilitary territorial control, which makes the urban areas an appropriate retreat for those who have been displaced by the guerrillas. Finally, Mocoa and Puerto Asís have received 60% of the displaced in the department between March 2003 and February 2004.

Other municipalities where reception of displaced people is on the rise are Villagarzón, which is now receiving 17% (up from the traditional 6.7%), and Puerto Guzmán, which receives 17% (up from the traditional 5%).

This department *Nariño* is an increasingly important receptor of displaced people. In the last year alone, it received more than 8,000 people, and in the second semester it surpassed 6% of the national total. It is now the sixth most important receptor of displaced people in the Country.

Pasto, which up until 2003 received more than 40% of the department total, only received 24% during the last year. Tumaco, which traditionally has been the second highest receptor with more than 10%, in the last year it received around 18% of displaced people.

When analyzing the registration emitted by the Network of Social Solidarity - Territorial Unit Nariño, this municipality has also increased its expulsion rate by more than 7% during the last quarter. This is partially explained by the Army's Operation San Jorge in the Pacific Coast and the fighting with the illegal armed groups.

During the last year, other municipalities such as Barbaças, Leiva, El Tablón and Samaniego have increased the percentage of people they receive substantially, to 10.7, 7.1, 5.8 and 5.3% respectively.

During the last year, the department of *Caquetá* increased the percentage of displaced people it received to 4%, becoming the eleventh receptor in the country. Florencia continues to receive the highest number of displaced people, having received 78% (of the displaced in the department) during the last year. La Montañita (8.9%) and Milán (5%) follow. These have become important expulsors and receptors in the last two months. The increased displacement is due to the campaign of the Armed Forces in those areas and the struggle with the FARC guerrillas.

Belén de los Andaquíes, which has traditionally been an important receptor (7.2%), has received no displaced people in the last year.

Department of *Chocó* continues to receive less and less displaced people. Displacement declined from 3.4% of the national total in 2002 to 1.5% in 2003, to 0.9% in the last year (from March 2003 to February 2004). Moreover, the city of Quibdó, which traditionally received 54% of the displaced, during the last year has received 35%.

Similarly, the municipality of Riosucio (Chocó) and Murindó (Antioquia), which traditionally received between 10.1 y 7.3%, only received 1.6 y 1.9%, in the last year.

Instead, municipalities such as Tadó, Bojayá and Urrao, which have not been important receptors in the past (except for Tadó which registered 5.4% of the displaced people in the department) are now receiving 24.9, 16.2 and 14.6% of the displaced respectively.

In this last year, **Cauca** has only received 1.6% of the displaced population, though in the second semester of the year, it received 1.8%.

Popayán, which traditionally received 50% of the displaced people in the department, is now receiving 65% of them. The percentage of displaced people that take refuge in Santander de Quilichao, traditionally the second highest receptor, declined from 8% to 2.6%. However, the municipalities of Patía, Mercaderes and Timbío are now receiving more displaced people than in the past, specifically 6.6, 5.5 and 3%, respectively.

Huila continues to receive 2.5% of the displaced population nationwide. However, the authorities believe that displacement might be on the rise for several reasons: 1) the fighting for the control of the municipalities of Algeciras, Hobo, Campoalegre and Neiva (eastern part of the department) has intensified; 2) the Army is struggling to recover geo-strategic routes and corridors; 3) Army forces are confronting the FARC in the northern and eastern corners of the department of Caquetá, which border with Huila; and 4) the paramilitary and the FARC are recruiting in the municipalities of Pitalito, La Plata, Garzón, Gigante, Campoalegre and Neiva.

Neiva, which traditionally received 51% of the displaced people in the department, has only received 47% of them in the last year (though in the second semester it has actually received more displaced people than it used to). Pitalito, which receiving 15% of the displaced in the department used to be the second highest receptor, now only receives a little more than 9%.

The municipality of Colombia, which in 2000-2003 ranked fifth in the department (receiving 2.9% of the department totals), has become the second highest receptor during the last year. In fact, it now receives 9% of the displaced people in the department. Similarly, the municipality of Baraya, which used to receive 2.2% of the displaced in the department, now receives 7%.

3. Descriptive Report

General Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators³⁹.

<i>Ongoing Projects</i>							
Component and Sub-component	Total	IDPs	Receptors	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Healthcare	178.572	60%	40%	43%	57%	65%	35%
A. Family Health	95.119	55%	45%	42%	58%	52%	48%
B. Sexual and Reproductive Health	37.387	50%	50%	41%	59%	73%	27%
C. Psycho.-social Assistance	13.826	67%	33%	40%	60%	95%	5%
D. Institutional Strengthening	32.240	80%	20%	47%	53%	80%	20%
Social Infrastructure and Housing	189.215	37%	63%	49%	51%	67%	33%
A. Housing and Basic Sanitation	64.229	55%	45%	49%	51%	40%	60%
B/C. Social and Community Infrastructure	124.986	27%	73%	50%	50%	81%	19%
Education and Coexistence	79.244	57%	43%	46%	54%	86%	14%
A. Supplies and Strengthening	33.768	54%	46%	48%	52%	85%	15%
B. Retention	45.476	60%	40%	45%	55%	87%	13%
C. Children Certified in Leveling or Validation	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Income Generation	29.739	68%	32%	52%	48%	20%	80%
A. Food Security	22.304	65%	35%	54%	46%	1%	99%
B. Micro-Enterprises	2.116	93%	7%	47%	53%	87%	13%
C. Training and Employment	2.177	66%	34%	30%	70%	100%	0%
D. Employment in Social Infrastructure Projects	1.718	94%	6%	79%	21%	78%	22%
E. Pilot Project	1.424	61%	39%	43%	57%	35%	65%
Institutional Strengthening	171.161	96%	4%	45%	55%	100%	0%
A. Community Stability	101.315	100%	0%	45%	55%	100%	0%
B. Strengthening Institutional Capacity at a Regional Level	61.547	89%	11%	45%	55%	100%	0%
C. Strengthening focused on the municipalities	20	35%	65%	45%	55%	100%	0%
D. Peace Promotion and Social Communication	8.279	91%	9%	46%	54%	100%	0%
TOTAL	647.931	62%	38%	46%	54%	75%	25%

<i>Finished Projects</i>							
Component and Sub-component	Total	IDPs	Receptors	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Healthcare	100.347	62%	38%	41%	59%	60%	40%
A. Family Health	15.679	67%	33%	43%	57%	35%	65%
B. Sexual and Reproductive Health	8.895	68%	32%	35%	65%	83%	17%
C. Psycho.-social Assistance	42.920	37%	63%	39%	61%	90%	10%
D. Institutional Strengthening	32.853	91%	9%	46%	54%	27%	73%
Social Infrastructure and Housing	72.276	50%	50%	51%	49%	80%	20%
A. Housing and Basic Sanitation	26.266	77%	23%	56%	44%	64%	36%
B/C. Social and Community Infrastructure	46.010	35%	65%	48%	52%	89%	11%
Education and Coexistence	52.016	44%	56%	50%	50%	87%	13%
A. Supplies and Strengthening	32.874	39%	61%	50%	50%	89%	11%
B. Retention	19.142	52%	48%	49%	51%	83%	17%
C. Children Certified in Leveling or Validation	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Income Generation	16.421	68%	32%	47%	53%	75%	25%
A. Food Security	3.797	78%	22%	49%	51%	4%	96%
B. Micro-Enterprises	2.200	91%	9%	42%	58%	98%	2%
C. Training and Employment	5.250	69%	31%	38%	62%	98%	2%
D. Employment in Social Infrastructure Projects	283	91%	9%	100%	0%	86%	14%
E. Pilot Project	4.891	47%	53%	54%	46%	93%	7%
Institutional Strengthening	280.052	77%	23%	48%	52%	80%	20%
A. Community Stability	191.419	81%	19%	48%	52%	82%	18%
B. Strengthening Institutional Capacity at a Regional Level	84.276	66%	34%	47%	53%	74%	26%
C. Strengthening focused on the municipalities	5	100%	0%	40%	60%	100%	0%
D. Peace Promotion and Social Communication	4.352	97%	3%	48%	52%	100%	0%
TOTAL	521.112	67%	33%	47%	53%	77%	23%

³⁹ Note: Each subcomponents consider different types of projects that it is included in the analysis. Example: Family health (Vaccination campaigns, brigades of Health and general attention of health)

A. IOM intervention by components at the national level.

Healthcare

The IDPs health component amounts a total of 101 projects. The area has benefited a total of 278.919 persons, 178.572 being actually assisted through diverse type of actions and 100.347 through actions carried out previously to the present report.

Out of the total of 278.919 project beneficiaries, 60% were displaced persons and 40% belong to receptor communities. Of them, 58% were female and 42% were male. In relation to the location of the beneficiaries, 63% came from urban settings and 37% from rural areas. A mayor effort should be placed on increasing the percentage of IDPs benefited from the health projects.

The following analysis of ongoing project includes a brief update of the indicators within each subcomponent in the health area:

A. Family health: *Included within this area are activities directed at health promotion and prevention of illnesses, such as health brigades, vaccination campaigns, nutrition and attention in the health of the mother and child, among others.*

The number of persons the projects ongoing benefiting from medical attention in primary health care including vaccination campaigns, among other health services, is of 83.669, 52% belonging to displaced communities, 57% female and 55% coming from urban locations.

A second indicator within this subcomponent is dealing with the number of persons attending workshops or conversations on nutrition, childcare, first aid, hygiene, environment conditions, among others. In respect, the total number of beneficiaries is 20.637, 66% are displaced people, of whom 51% are female, 46% are above 19 years old and 49% live in rural areas.

B. Sexual and Reproductive health: *The promotion of a healthy sexual and reproductive behavior and prevention of STDs/HIV/Aids includes medical attention and outreach activities.*

The number of persons benefiting from medical attention in sexual and reproductive health given through project activities amounts to: 9.926. 52% are displaced persons, of them 75% are female and 95% live in urban areas.

It is worth mentioning that the high percentage of female that benefit from medical attention in this subcomponent is mainly due to their higher medical requirement but can be partly explained also because most services are designed for female in regards to sexual and reproductive health attention.

A second indicator within this subcomponent is measuring the number of persons attending conversations, workshops related to the promotion of a healthy sexual life style, as well as the prevention of STd/ HIV/AIDs and activities related to the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. From this strategy a total of 36.825 persons were benefited, 50% IDPs, of whom 59% were female and 73% lived in urban areas.

The third indicator within this subcomponent relates to the number of groups or networks created to empower the target population in sexual and reproductive health. A total of 562 groups were created in order to promote these issues with a female participation of 59%, and a 53% of IDPs. A 98% took place in urban areas.

The high focus of the program's projects in urban areas might be leaving under covered recent reported situations related to returns of IDP population were, after an urban stay, some displaced persons return carrying AIDs virus to their former rural settings. Also, the figures for unwanted pregnancies in the Colombian rural areas are high in comparison to the urban ones.

C. Psycho.-social Assistance: *This assistance is provided through individual and group therapy, as well as through policy-making, and the creation of institutional networks and self-support groups.*

The number of persons receiving or having therapy is the first indicator within this subcomponent. A total of 8.821 persons were being attended in this respect. Of these, 61% were female, 78% were displaced persons, and 98% lived in urban areas.

A number of 9,248 persons benefited from lectures and conversations on domestic violence, self – esteem, conflict resolution, gender issues, conflict reduction and sexual abuse. Of them, 57% were female, 53% were displaced people, and 94% come from urban settings.

The creation of groups or networks in order to empower communities so that they can implement self – supporting activities is another intervention strategy under the psychosocial attention subcomponent. A total of 87 groups or networks were created, with a 44% female participation, 72% of IDPs and a 100% of urban dwellers.

D. Institutional Strengthening: A crosswise area in relation to all the above, includes endowment of medical equipment to the benefit of different institutions providing health services to IDPs, principally, and training of health professionals and volunteers.

In order to improve the quality and access to health services, this intervention strategy aims at increasing coverage of the services through investment in health providers training, as well as investments in technology and equipment. This comprises elements such as equipment for ambulances, monitors, among others. As a result, a total of 963 health personnel were trained, out of which 31% were later hired in the health sector. During the quarterly, also this subcomponent carried out activities to support the creation of 9 inter – sector groups or networks related to the institutional strengthening of the health sector for the assistance of IDPs.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

A. Housing and Basic Sanitation

The tendency of the last quarter continued, with an increase in the participation of beneficiaries in rural areas, from 19% to 32% this past quarter. This is due to the initiation of rural housing projects with subsidies from Banco Agrario and IOM co-financing, which benefits 751 families, 70% IDPs that have returned to their places of origin or are being re-located in rural areas; the percentage of participation by female beneficiaries is 50%.

Although consolidated statistics on this component indicate that 37% of beneficiaries are IDPs and 63% receptors, construction or housing improvements benefit 79% IDPs, 51% female, and 52% of urban. Basic sanitation benefits 51% IDPs, 51% female and 62% of urban, but social infrastructure projects change the statistics since their beneficiaries represent 65% of all component beneficiaries, and of these only 27% are IDPs and 73% receptors. This is due to the fact that most social infrastructure projects benefit educational institutions with large receptor populations.

Some 22% of beneficiaries received basic sanitation infrastructure, which has been a principal need identified by the IDP population; a total of 91 projects are being implemented and 76 finalized. These statistics include education and health projects with infrastructure components.

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In housing, a total area of 63,198m² was built in 2,307 basic housing units, with an average of 27.4m² each. The average cost per m² is USD37. A total of 12,255m² was improved, to benefit 791 homes, with an average of 15.5m² improved in each. In construction projects, the basic housing unit implemented raised the participation of female beneficiaries from 47 to 57%, and in housing improvements, from 52 to 53% (see Table).

Built housings or Improved Vrs. beneficiaries

	# Building housings	Mt ² Built housings	Male	Female	# Improvement Housing	Mt ² Improvement Housing	Male	Female
Finish	1.839	50.562	%53	%47	581	8.969	%48	%52
Ongoing	468	12.636	%43	%57	210	3.286	%47	%53
TOTAL	2.307	63.198			791	12.255		

B. Social and Community Infrastructure

As part of the education strategy of the program, a total of 6,072m² was built, 2,989m² of classroom space was improved and 423 bathrooms were installed in schools.

The potency educational infrastructure the “Escuela de Puertas Abiertas” strategy. A total of 17 childcare homes were built or improved, with a total area of 5.648m², 2 nurseries with 224m², 2 libraries with an area of 113m², 30 school cafeterias with an area of 2.465m² and 4 computer labs with an area of 258m² (see Table).

The per meter cost of these types of constructions varies between USD140 and USD250, depending on the area where the project is built and the ground type for construction.

Projects Social Infrastructure Social – Component Education

	Building classroom Mt²	Improvement classroom Mt²	Units bathrooms	Children’s House Mt²	Nurseries Mt²	Libraries Mt²	School Cafeterias Mt²	Computer Labs Mt²
Finish	4.410	1.225	199	4.975	24	113	1.776	213
Ongoing	1.666	1.764	224	673	200	0	689	45
TOTAL	6.076	2.989	423	5.648	224	113	2.465	258

	# Building classroom	# Improvement classroom	# Bathrooms	Children’s House	Nurseries	Libraries	School Cafeterias	Computer Labs
Execution	90	25	199	11	1	2	20	2
Finished	34	36	194	6	1	0	10	2
TOTAL	124	61	393	17	2	2	30	4

Education and Coexistence

The IDPs Education and Coexistence component amounts a total of 125 projects. The area has benefited a total of 131.260 persons, 79.244 being actually assisted through diverse type of actions and 52.016 through actions carried out previously to the present report.

Advances at the goal at 2004: The education area has manage to assist to and improve the quality of education for 79.244 children, youth, adults and elderly persons ENROLLED in educational projects ongoing for IDPs in formal and informal education programs. The education component has advanced within the “Escuela de Puertas Abiertas” strategy, which combines infrastructure, during evenings and night, Saturday, Sunday and vacation space use, improvements to material conditions for teaching (texts, libraries, didactic materials, desks, etc.) and the introduction of flexible and pertinent pedagogical models. These include New School, Learning Acceleration, Post-primary Rural, CAFAM literacy, and System for Tutorial Self-Learning (SAT in Spanish) models in order to guarantee school retention and learning quality.

With open use of all spaces (built and already existent) during evenings, Saturdays, Sundays and vacations the schools are open for formal and informal educational programs for IDP and receptor populations, with the support of new social actors as educators: High School graduates and/or University students in social service, community actors with specific knowledge.

During quarter, the alliance between the IDPs program and the Plan Padrino “Godfather Plan” of the Presidency allowed construction and endowment of nine educational centers for an approximately value of USD1’500,000 of which the Japanese Government provided USD720,000 and the IDP program of USAID provided USD580,000. Municipalities and communities provided USD200,000 in financing.

The program is attending directly with endowment desks and infrastructure construction, 46.205 beneficiary persons in educational centers supported by the program (4.292 children age 0 to 5: 9.2 %, 19.366 children 6 to 11 : 41.9 %, 12.792 children and young 12 to 18: 27%, 9.681 adults 20.9 %, 74 old people 0.16 %).

It should be noted that educational component Program has led to assistance strategies for already enrolled students as a means to prevent and avoid high levels of school desertion. This is a particularly major problem in marginalized urban and rural settings⁴⁰. In accord with statistics, education problems are much more serious among IDPs, but there are no systematic investigations on school desertions among this population. For this reason, to increase enrollment without guaranteeing permanence and learning is to fail.

⁴⁰ The data about desertion in the national level are worrying. At the IDPs level there is not available data. At national level the data are:

. Primary School desertion to grade: 1 (17,7%) 2 (6,0%), 3 (6,2%) 4 (5,2%) 5 (6,3%)
 . Secondary School desertion to grade: 6 (14,6%) 7 (7,3%) 8 (8,6%) 9 (12,6%) 10 (9,6%)

In: CASTAÑEDA B, Elsa (2002) “Equidad social y educación en los años 90” UNESCO- IIEE pg. 99

The number of persons the projects ongoing benefiting from is of 131.260, 57% belonging to displaced communities, 54% female and 86% coming from urban locations.

Advances at the management level

In order to guarantee the completion of the goals of the Program in terms of the expansion of coverage, improvement of educational supply and school retention, as well as the sustainability of program actions, there have been direct actions taken in the field with local, municipal and regional support, as well as at the national level, to strengthen both macro education public policies and actions taken in the field.

Finalized Projects and Projects Being Implemented: Since the start of the program and to date, the education component has approved 125 projects, of which 110 were implemented at the regional level and 15 at the national level. Of the total currently being implemented, the agreement with the Ministry of Education to strengthen education policy for IDP assistance, or the 'Godfather Plan' of the Presidency, to extend school infrastructure resources to IDPs, or the University commitment to assist in research on IDPs, all should be highlighted. The ICBF program to construct and improve infrastructure, supply childcare homes and improve their quality of care, is also important. Another important program is with the Ministry of Communications and Culture, to promote community radio as a medium for informal education.

Income Generation

Advances at the goal: In projects ongoing, the beneficiary are 68% IDPs, 48% female and 20% coming from urban locations. The larger rural participation is because of the strengthen of the Food Security sub-component.

Information presented here correspond to ongoing statistics on income generation and employment improvement.

Food Security: This component benefited 22.304. The largest concentration of population is in Norte de Santander, Cauca and Chocó.

The majority are projects with resisting peasant organizations and/or returnees, who are also supported through food supply assistance (seeds, livestock, etc.) and farm tools, in order to obtain minimum survival conditions for self-sustenance.

A special mention should be made on this program's capacity to create social capital. The administration of inputs has led to the creation of small livestock rotating funds, managed by peasant organizations.

The average beneficiary cost in the Food Security subcomponent is USD89.41.

Microcredit – Microproject: This subcomponent includes a total of 2.116 direct beneficiaries with the creation of their own small stores.

The implementation of this subcomponent has been primarily in urban areas, where 87% of beneficiaries are located, 93% are IDPs, 53% female. Some 92% of the microproject are individual and 8% are associative.

The implementation of this sub-component requires business and technical training, along with psychosocial intervention. Implementation also includes the formulation of a business plan, its evaluation and the capitalization of the business using seed capital and credit.

The credit portfolio, which is on average 55% of capitalization funding, is currently USD419,088.18.

Overdue payments, taking into account all payments more than 90 days past due, varies between region from 1.17 to 33%.

The high variability of overdue payments between region has to do with the level of experience of implementing partners in the region, local economic dynamics, the rigor of the business plan and the expectations of the beneficiaries (credit or donation).

Assisting a beneficiary in this subcomponent on average costs USD981.70, including financial costs (capitalization) and non-financial costs (training and assessment).

Training and Employment: Through this subcomponent, a total of 7.427 persons benefited in commerce, services, agriculture and industry.

A 68% of beneficiaries are IDPs, 36% are male and 64% female.

The rates of employment vary between 10 and 35%, with more effectiveness in the service sector and less effectiveness in the industry sector. By gender, 50% of receptor male eventually receive jobs, while only 32% of IDP male receive jobs.

A large majority, 99% of all beneficiaries, find work in urban areas.

The average per person cost is USD200, but projects have highly variable costs, including work intermediation in training, to the payment for training or internships, which can lead to costs between USD4,074 and USD555.55.

Employment in Social Infrastructure Projects: Due to demands created by IOM intervention in social infrastructure projects, priority is given to IDP and vulnerable population labor.

To date, there have been 39.959 work days of eight hours created, which is equivalent to 2002 months/person. Seen in another form, demand for work in social infrastructure projects has benefited 167 persons with work for one year.

Some 82% of beneficiaries were male and 18% female, 21% in rural and 79% in urban areas.

Special and Pilot Projects: This area considers all those projects implying an innovative development strategy based on the characteristics of each region with IOM presence and that are not covered under any of the areas mentioned above.

At the same time, it groups generally associative economic projects where IOM has co-financed investment needed for operations.

To date, 36 projects have been financed with a total value of USD1'654,613.49, in which IOM has financed 33% on average, and 77% financed by entities state for example Ecopetrol, entities private for example Carcafé, mayor's office between others.

A total of 6.315 persons were benefited, 80 % in urban areas, 52% male and 48% female, 50% were IDPs.

Ongoing Projects - (General Information)

They are registered to the date of the present report 61 projects in execution distributed in the nine field offices. Food Security has 37% of the total, Microcredit has 21%, pilot projects has 22,4% and Promotion of Employment has a 19,4% of the projects.

In terms of beneficiaries, the 74% are from the subcomponent of Food Security followed by the beneficiaries from the subcomponent of Micro Credit that has a 15% of the total of beneficiaries.

The investment of Program reaches a 49% of the total value of the projects, what means that additional funds have been transferred to the projects, on average equal to them placed by USAID-IOM. The amount in current prices of the investment of IOM in Income Generation and placed in the projects in execution is USD2894,998.59, from a total of USD2'894,998.59 of projects currently in execution.

It has to be mentioned that there are new funds contributed by new counterparts to finance projects from the area of Income Generation. Account of the Colombian Fund for Modernization and Technological Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Fomipyme) it was possible to receive funds for an amount of USD448,398.35 and from the Social Solidarity Network USD123,631.01 for the year 2004.

Institutional Strengthening

The costs per beneficiary in this component varies according to the type of project under consideration, from USD10 to USD50. These figures support the positive cost/benefit relation of the component as its capacity of wide spread type of activities.

The following figure shows the former distribution according to the 9 departments where the projects ongoing.

	Caquetá	Choco	Cauca	Huila	Norte de Santander	Nariño	Putumayo	Santander	Valle del Cauca
Total Benef.	7.129	25.259	4.586	9.613	220	11.104	55.113	128	58.009
% IDPs	99	94	91	95	97	99	91	100	100
% REC	1	6	9	5	3	1	9	0	0
% MALE	49	46	53	50	48	40	43	48	46
% FEMALE	51	54	47	50	52	60	57	52	54
% URBAN	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100
% RURAL	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0

Some characteristics of the Institutional and Community Strengthening Component are outstanding in the analysis of the figures. The institutional strengthening projects supported by OIM's program are focalized in urban settings, due to the institutional services concentration on intermediate and small cities. This explains the high percentage of urban beneficiaries and, also, the high participation of IDPs. The results of total percentages also show a higher share of female participating in the activities being promote by the component's projects.

Strengthening focused on the municipalities: The projects included under this item search to provide means and inputs needed in order to guarantee the efficient functioning territorial governments plans to assist the displaced population, such as office equipment and support personnel. The component has endowed 26 pieces of equipment and hired 20 persons.

These projects also involve the promotion of the Territorial Committees for the Assistance of Displaced Population, the institutional mechanism created by 387 Law in order to organized the operation of the National System for IDPs governmental Assistance, and endow institutional specialized responsibilities for this purpose. The good functioning of the Committees has been promoted through this subdivision type of projects, mainly under agreements with the Social Solidarity Network. Also the development of action planning devices, such as the Unique Integral Plan of Reestablishment (in Spanish Plan Integral Único de Restablecimiento - PIU), that can be focused at a municipal or a departmental level, is comprised in this subcategory.

Community and organization strengthening: This subdivision comprises projects that have carried out leadership training in project identification and formulation, community organization strengthening skills, as well as social support of the relations between receptor communities with the displaced population. In some projects this aspects have comprised the strengthening of traditional settlers organizations with the participation of IDPs communities. In others, the projects have focused on the training of IDPs members. A total of 6.843 beneficiaries have been reported, of them 41% men and 59% women, 97% displaced persons and 3% belonging to urban settings.

Peace promotion and social communication: As part of the Institutional and Community Strengthening Component specific actions have been developed addressed at the broadening of social acknowledgement and consciousness related to IDPs situation analysis and the need to develop concrete solutions, creative and improved actions. This subcomponent comprises the diffusion of media messages, through radio, written material and others. It has also carried out specialized seminars and expert meetings in other to contribute to the analysis of this population characteristics and situation.

The total number of participants in meetings and seminars was of 85 institutions and 114 community organizations, with a total of 1.436 IDPs involved in such activities. 68% were male and 32% female, and 67% were displaced people and 33% belong to receptor communities.

B. Advances of the impact of the IOM intervention by regions⁴¹

Norte de Santander

The Program in Norte de Santander, benefited a total accumulative of 150.333 persons through 69 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 27%, Healthcare 14%, Education 26%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 22% and Institutional Strengthening 10%. Of the total, 85% are IDPs, 54% are female, 86% in urban areas.

Of all these 69 projects, 56% were completed, benefiting 119.478 persons, 90% IDPs, 54% female and 96% in urban areas.

Income Generation

19 projects were formulated in this component, with a total of 13.424 beneficiaries, with and decreases in IDP assistance among completed and implementing projects of 50% to 33% IDPs. Of the total, 46% are males, with 14% direct beneficiaries in rural areas. In the six projects being implemented through March, there were 6.495 beneficiaries. Some 33% are IDPs and 50% male, 99% in rural areas. The sub-components with the most beneficiaries are: food security with 6.185 beneficiaries, 31% IDPs and 69% receptors- who have returned to their places of origin and populations at high-risk of displacement due to blockades, and microprojects 441 beneficiaries, 65% associative projects, 88% IDPs.

In Microprojects, there were 135 individual production units and 44 associative projects financed, which benefited 376 IDPs. In the quarter, there was one project approved that will benefit 150 new families – approximately 750 persons. Among completed projects, the sub-component in Training Employment included training for 2.419 persons of whom 1430 were IDPs (59%) and from the receptor population (41%), principally heads of households trained by SENA, “Trabajo a su Alcance” and other NGOs such as COOPEJUBASCA – run by the Scalabrinian Priests.

Healthcare

In total there are 10 projects including completed and implementing projects, is 18.293 persons, 38% male and 62% female, particularly among youth, age 12-25 of whom 81% are IDPs and 19% vulnerable receptors. The regional ongoing beneficiaries are distributed as follows: Sexual and Reproductive Health, 3.204 persons; Psychosocial Assistance, 1.304 persons and Institutional Strengthening, 750 persons.

Education

In the department there have been 18 projects implemented in this component, which focuses on the implementation of the open doors strategy to improve infrastructure.

In total, 11.384 persons benefited 77% IDPs, 55% female and 92% from urban areas.

Among completed projects, there were 13.759 beneficiaries, 87% receptors and 46% male, 92% from urban areas.

In the past quarter, one new project was approved, for a total coverage of 7.744 beneficiaries, 57% female and 43% male in projects being implemented. Most are IDPs (73%), principally in urban areas (88%).

In the school supplies sub-component, there were a total of 4.770 beneficiaries, 65% IDPs and 35% receptors, with projects in alliance with ICBF and the ‘Godfather Plan’ of the Presidency. In food security, mostly children were assisted, 701, age 0-11, through the construction of school cafeterias.

In enrollment and retention, there was 100% retention in high school validation and school leveling projects, 100% IDPs . Some 93% of those enrolled are in urban areas, due to new school construction projects. With the strategy of learning acceleration and methodology CAFAM, the permanency of the students is guaranteed, considering its schedules, access facilities to the study area, quality of the material ones among others

In the educators sub-component, community mothers of the project benefit in the urban community development center, 100% are IDPs.

Institutional Strengthening

During quarter assisted news 220 beneficiaries for a total 86.842 correspond to implementing projects, with 97% of these IDPs. Among finalized projects, a total of 85.780 IDPs were assisted – 53% female and 47% male – who still receive adequate assistance thanks to improved assistance in 2 public institutions that assist IDPs and were supported with

⁴¹ The data included in the analysis, correspond to the accumulated information of beneficiaries assisted in one or more project type inside the Program, to see control of beneficiaries' duplicity (Report Summary Card)

equipment, along with 22.167 persons – 100% IDPs – that benefited from improved assistance at 4 public institutions and 2 community organizations. The most important contributions were made to the Unit for Assistance and Orientation – UAO and the SUR Registry – part of the Social Solidarity Network.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

There were advances on 15 projects in this component. Projects being implemented benefited 11.138 persons, of whom 61% are IDPs, 51% female and 60% in urban areas.

Some 42% of regional office beneficiaries received assistance with basic sanitation, which benefited 63% IDPs. There were 802m of water pipeline and 2.919m of sewage pipeline laid, along with 150 bathrooms built.

There were 291 basic housing units built, 95.5% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas. Over the past quarter, there were improvements made on 120 housing units in rural areas, 100% of beneficiaries were returned IDPs.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	6.495	33%	67%	50%	50%	1%	99%	6.929	50%	50%	42%	58%	100%	0%
Healthcare	5.258	83%	17%	44%	56%	86%	14%	13.035	80%	20%	36%	64%	66%	34%
Education	7.744	73%	27%	43%	57%	88%	12%	3.640	88%	12%	50%	50%	100%	0%
Institutional Strengthening	220	97%	3%	48%	52%	91%	9%	86.622	99%	1%	47%	53%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	11.138	67%	33%	48%	52%	27%	73%	9.252	54%	46%	50%	50%	99%	1%
TOTAL	30.855	64%	36%	46%	54%	47%	53%	119.478	90%	10%	46%	54%	96%	4%

Santander

The Program in Santander, benefited a total accumulative of 155.779 persons through 80 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 25%, Healthcare 23%, Education 17%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 25% and Institutional Strengthening 10%. Of the total, 40% are IDPs, 51% are female, 51% in urban areas

Of all these projects, 49% were completed, benefiting 92.689 persons, 36% IDPs, 48% female and 40% in urban areas.

Income Generation

This component included 20 projects total, with 4.142 beneficiaries, of whom 80% were IDPs, 54% female and 60% areas rural.

Among projects being implemented, there were 2.994 persons attended. In Food Security, 1.674 persons (335 families), of whom 67% were IDPs, all in rural areas. Of the micro-projects in micro-credit funds, there were 221 beneficiaries, 100% IDPs, who began 173 production projects, including 28 associative and 145 individual, 157 urban and 16 rural. In Training Employment, there were 828 persons trained in different skilled and semi-skilled vocations (leatherworking, seamstress work, jewelry production, food production, graphic arts, services, upholstery, etc.) of whom 67% were IDPs and 33% receptors. In Pilot Projects, there were 271 persons attended, all IDPs, through 7 associative project and 61 individual projects, in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Among completed projects, there were 1.148 beneficiaries, all IDPs. In the Food Security sub-component, there were 428 persons assisted (107 families) located in rural areas. In microprojects, through micro-credit fund there were 205 persons assisted, managing 143 production projects, of which 43 were associative and 101 individual; 130 in urban areas and 13 in rural areas. In the Training Employment subcomponent, 395 persons received training in different vocations (bakery, metal-mechanics, auto-mechanics, among other areas). In Pilot Projects, there were 120 persons assisted in 39 projects: 10 associative and 29 individual.

Healthcare

This component included 16 projects total, with 49.436 beneficiaries, of whom 41% were IDPs, 59% female and 25% areas rural.

The projects being in family health, 32.565, of whom 31.965 received vaccinations, 72% children under 5, 69% from urban and 31% from rural areas. Of these, 38% were IDPs. In Sexual and Reproductive Health, 4.540 persons received information on self-care; of these, 32% were IDPs and 68% receptors. Some 75% of beneficiaries reside in urban areas and

25% in rural areas. In Psychosocial Assistance, with 308 individual or group therapy sessions. In Institutional Strengthening in Health, 402 persons were trained; and 59 pieces of equipment were given to Health Centers.

Among completed projects 6.621 persons. In family health, 1.057 beneficiaries. In Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2.324 persons age 10-24. Of this total, 1.258 are female; 40% are IDPs and 60% receptors. A total of 10 persons were trained as Sexual and Reproductive Health and Health Rights promoters. In Psychosocial Assistance, 2.197 persons were assisted. Of these persons, 1.803 were IDPs and 394 receptors; all beneficiaries resided in urban areas. In institutional strengthening, 33 officials were trained, of whom 11 were contracted for health services.

Education

This component included 14 projects total, with 12,691 beneficiaries, of whom 64% were IDPs, 47% female and 4% areas rural.

Projects in implementation, overall, have led to the enrollment of 4.751 beneficiaries, 90% IDPs, by gender, 53% female and 10 % area rural. A total of 69 educators were trained and contracted.

The school supplies subcomponent has benefited 1.055 persons: 225 with school kits, 75 with computers, 75 with desks, 680 with 10 libraries. Of these, 995 are IDPs and 60 receptors. 1961 persons have received school lunch support in urban school centers, offering permanent assistance to 965 children under 5 age, 505 age 6-11 and 491 age 6-17.

Among completed projects, a total of 8.945 benefited: 3.919 with school kits, 4.746 with access to 77 school computers, 250 with desk donations and 30 with school texts. Of these beneficiaries, 48% are IDPs and 52% receptors. School lunch support was offered to 513 children in urban centers, of whom 49% were male and 51% female, all under age 11.

Institutional Strengthening

This component included 8 projects total, with 74,241 beneficiaries, of whom 27% were IDPs, 47% female and 76% areas rural.

There is currently one strengthening project being implemented for regional level capacities at the Ombudsman's Office, training 128 persons on rights and the creation of public policy for displacement.

Completed projects benefited 74.113 persons through SSN, institutional strengthening, particularly in strengthening plans for Committees for Assistance of IDPs in 7 municipalities and the creation of 7 contingency plans. A total of 7 IDP organizations were supported in the Bucaramanga Metropolitan Area, with training in law, familiarization with rights and creation of work plans, benefiting 827 partners from these organizations. There was work completed on disseminates and communication with radio programs that reached a potential audience of 350.000 persons. At the same time, support was offered to forums and seminars on displacement, with the participation of 36 public and 34 community organizations.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

This component included 20 projects total, with 15,269 beneficiaries, of whom 66% were IDPs, 49% female and 32% areas rural.

There were a total of 8.802 beneficiaries of the 12 projects in the components education and health, of which 37.5% were from the housing and basic sanitation sub-component and 62.5% beneficiaries of social infrastructure sub-component projects. The beneficiaries of construction and housing improvements are located in rural areas due to a prioritization on returned families, 64.5% are female.

There were 2.243 m of sewage pipeline installed, all in urban areas, and 400 bathrooms built, of which 70.8% were installed in rural areas. These projects benefited 2.743 persons, or 31.2% of the total for the regional office.

The cumulative total of the finalized projects included 6.467 beneficiaries, 71% IDPs, 50% female and 51% areas rural.

Returns

A total of 132 persons were supported in returns to their places of origin, 58% male and 42% female. Support included food security and income generation. Among projects being implemented, at present there is support for 2.297 persons, 1.000 with food security projects and 63 with food security projects.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	2,994	73%	27%	44%	56%	36%	64%	1,148	100%	0%	51%	49%	49%	51%
Healthcare	42,815	37%	63%	41%	59%	71%	29%	6,621	72%	28%	40%	60%	100%	0%
Education	4,751	90%	10%	47%	53%	90%	10%	7,940	48%	52%	56%	44%	99%	1%
Institutional Strengthening	128	100%	0%	48%	52%	100%	0%	74,113	27%	73%	53%	47%	24%	76%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	8,802	63%	37%	51%	49%	49%	51%	6,467	71%	29%	50%	50%	93%	7%
TOTAL	59,490	47%	53%	43%	57%	68%	32%	96,289	36%	64%	52%	48%	40%	60%

Valle del Cauca

The Program in Valle del Cauca, benefited a total accumulative of 169.291 persons through 84 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 25%, Healthcare 14%, Education 15%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 24% and Institutional Strengthening 21%. Of the total, 70% are IDPs, 54% are female, 88% in urban areas.

Of all these projects, 62% were completed, benefiting 56.279 persons, 76% IDPs, 57% female and 81% in urban areas.

Income Generation

This component included 21 projects total, with 6.277 beneficiaries, of whom 75% were IDPs, 53% female and 71% areas rural.

For this quarter, the Regional Office had ten projects being implemented, with 2.696 direct beneficiaries. There was not a great variation in the number of beneficiaries, but there was a substantial change in the type of IDPs, changing from 98% to 43%, because there was an increase in rural residents that benefited. Some 33% of projects were in the Training for Work sub-component, with 3 projects and 289 beneficiaries, of whom 60% are female, since the initiative was to provide technical training for domestic workers. The other two include projects co-financed by FOMIPYME and the Social Solidarity Network, with an emphasis on development and micro-enterprise strengthening for IDPs. In this sub-component, the projects are new, there were no completed projects.

The three projects being implemented from the Pilot Projects sub-component benefit 610 persons, 51% IDPs and 58% female, the projects attempt to involve IDPs in production projects with the receptor population, in particular to reinforce the silk production chain and production assistance for the pre-cooperative "Tus Diseños". The Food Security subcomponent represents only 20% of projects, and has the largest coverage for this component, 1.780 beneficiaries, equally distributed by gender, but with a high percentage of receptor beneficiaries, and persons in resistance or who have returned.

For the Regional Office, the sub-component with the least representation was Micro-projects/coverage, with only one project, and to date 17 beneficiaries organized in 1 IDP youth association in the Aguablanca district, 52% female, which financed 3 production projects that have been in operation 3 months and which are to date in payments.

Healthcare

This component included 12 projects total, with 17.716 beneficiaries, of whom 75% were IDPs, 57% female and 35% areas rural.

Projects being implemented are focused mainly on Family Health, and on Sexual and Reproductive Health sub-components. The majority of projects are in urban areas with 5.508 beneficiaries (73% vs 27% rural areas). There were 5.638 IDP's assisted (74%). In family health, an urban project focuses on vaccination coverage in Buenaventura municipality, considered an area with poor vaccination coverage. In psychosocial assistance, three projects assist 873 persons, 94% IDP's, with more assistance to female 88%, and with a particularly important project to assist the elderly in Sevilla municipality, where job therapy has become important for a group that is also using the experience as a production project. Compared with completed projects, the tendency is towards greater intervention in urban areas in the two principal IDP receptor cities, Cali and Buenaventura, and the initiation of sexual and reproduction health projects. Beyond the training of mid-wives as a promotion and prevention strategy, the regional office is developing a rural prevention project in Jamundí, the second-most affected municipality by AIDS in Valle del Cauca.

Education

This component included 13 projects total, with 6.411 beneficiaries, of whom 74% were IDPs, 55% female and 17% areas rural.

In the current quarter, one more project was approved, for a coverage of 4.032 beneficiaries, including 66% IDPs, 55% female in projects being implemented and 90% in urban areas. In school supplies, there were 1.460 beneficiaries, 65% IDPs and 35% receptors, with projects in alliances with ICBF and the 'Godfather Plan' of the Presidency. In nutrition, there was a prioritization placed on children, 530, between 0 and 11, through the construction of school cafeterias. Among enrolled students and retention, there was a retention of 100% in high school diploma validation projects and school leveling projects, with 63% IDPs and 37% receptors, 89% are in urban areas.

Among educators, community mothers of the project of the center for urban community development benefited, 100% IDPs.

Institutional Strengthening

This component included 18 projects total, with 93.286 beneficiaries, of whom 89% were IDPs, 56% female and 100% urban.

There were two projects that continued from last quarter, with 58.009 beneficiaries, 100% IDPs, re-located and returned. The projects cover all of the department, and are implemented in 13 municipalities, focusing on strengthening the National System for Assistance of IDPs, for the efficiency and pertinence of assistance through established spaces, such as municipal committees, departmental committees, and working groups through respective action plans.

In strengthening at the regional level, there was an increase in the number of entities, from 7 to 134 (This was due to development of Unique Integral Plan of Reestablishment) Among community organizations, there are 22 new organizations being assisted, offering participation spaces for discussion and decision-making. In strengthening of municipalities, there are 123 municipal committees functioning, meeting periodically and, with the changes in administrations, have re-made their commitments their processes, including action plans to be included in municipal development plans. In diffusion with the press, in the past quarter there was an effort begun to publicize and sensitize the community on displacement through written, radio and TV press.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

This component included 20 projects total, with 45.651 beneficiaries, of whom 29% were IDPs, 51% female and 19% areas rural.

The projects ongoing, 40.705 are beneficiaries, 51% female and 78% receptors. The type of social infrastructure projects and the location of receptors explain this greater percentage of receptors. Some 87% were implemented in urban areas and 13% in rural areas.

In housing and basic sanitation, 100% of beneficiaries are IDPs, because they are projects that have favored the construction of basic housing units in urban areas for the re-location of IDPs, and with the returned population in rural areas, in association with Banco Agrario and territorial entities. The construction of two water pipelines in rural area and sanitation construction has also benefited return areas.

Social infrastructure includes three urban projects that benefit a large number of receptors due to the type of construction (community development center, school, school cafeteria and health center). In the health area, there were improvements to health posts in rural return areas. The total population attended to in this sub-component is 38.616, including 18% IDPS, 51% female, 90% in urban area. Compared with completed projects, there has been an 87% increase in support for educational infrastructure, with a number of classrooms and school supplies.

Returns

A total of six projects were implemented to strengthen returns, with a total of 23.338 beneficiaries, 100% IDPs, with the housing and infrastructure component, principally. Returns are coordinated with municipal committees for assistance of IDPs, with links to municipal administration, some entities that make up the system and others that cooperate with it. The infrastructure projects are implemented in alliance principally with the municipal administrations. Compared with completed projects, there was a considerable increase, from 370 to 23.338 beneficiaries.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	2,696	43%	57%	46%	54%	23%	77%	3,531	100%	0%	48%	52%	34%	66%
Healthcare	7,570	74%	26%	42%	58%	73%	27%	10,146	75%	25%	45%	55%	59%	41%
Education	4,032	66%	34%	45%	55%	90%	10%	2,379	87%	13%	44%	56%	70%	30%
Institutional Strengthening	58,009	100%	0%	46%	54%	100%	0%	35,277	72%	28%	42%	58%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	40,705	22%	78%	49%	51%	87%	13%	4,946	86%	14%	47%	53%	32%	68%
TOTAL	113,012	68%	32%	47%	53%	91%	9%	56,279	76%	24%	43%	57%	81%	19%

Putumayo

The Program in Putumayo, benefited a total accumulative of 181.865 persons through 59 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 22%, Healthcare 17%, Education 25%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 20% and Institutional Strengthening 15%. Of the total, 65% are IDPs and 56% are female.

Of all these projects, 64% were completed, benefiting 102.834 persons, 55% IDPs and 79% in urban areas, 55% female.

Income Generation

13 projects were formulated in this component, with a total of 2.673 beneficiaries, with an increase in IDP assistance among completed and implementing projects of 37% to 63% IDPs. Of the total, 52% are males, or 1.390 male and 1.283 female, with 2.254 direct beneficiaries in rural areas.

In the projects being implemented through March, there were 1.322 beneficiaries. Some 63% are IDPs and 52% female, 95% in rural areas. The sub-components with the most beneficiaries are: food security with 725 beneficiaries, 48% IDPs and 52% blockaded families or families affected by fumigations, and microprojects, 459 beneficiaries, 93% individual projects are run by IDPs and 95% associative projects are run by IDPs.

The total of beneficiaries in completed projects is 1.351, 37% IDPs, 44% female (594) and 96% in rural areas. The food security and work in infrastructure projects included 2.094 beneficiaries.

Healthcare

In total there are 10 projects supported, including 45.914 beneficiaries, 40% in rural areas, 46% IDPs.

Among projects being implemented, there are 3.013 beneficiaries, 62% female and 57% in urban areas. Some 81% are IDPs, which is an increase in assistance to IDPs as compared to 43% for completed projects, because completed projects were primarily in institutional strengthening, particularly supplies for centers in high-conflict areas, where there were often blockaded families and/or IDPs were unregistered. At present there is a greater emphasis on the sexual and reproductive health and psychosocial assistance sub-components, which have 1578 beneficiaries, including the implementation of health prevention (PU-0054) and supplies for the Colón Mental Health Unit (PU051).

Education

In the department there have been 15 projects implemented in this component, which focuses on the implementation of the open doors strategy to improve infrastructure.

Total beneficiary 27.482, the 79% receptors, 53% female and 92% from urban areas and completed projects, there were 13.759 beneficiaries, 29% IDPs and 52% female, 92% from urban areas.

Among projects being implemented, through March 2004, there were 13.723 beneficiaries, 71% receptors because the infrastructure component in this sector has benefited both receptors and IDPs. One example of this is the donation of book-banks, where supplies have been a tool used to open the school and improve education quality to both IDP and receptor children. Some 51% of beneficiaries are female, 91% from urban areas.

Institutional Strengthening

In total there are 9 projects in this component, with 87.441 beneficiaries, 94% IDPs. Completed projects assisted 32.328 persons, 100% in urban areas and IDPs, and 56% female.

The sub-component with the most beneficiaries in this component to date is Institutional Strengthening, 41% of beneficiaries, followed by Strengthening Capacity at the Regional Level, with 24%. Thanks the support United Territorial of

Social Solidarity Network, three professionals and with duty advancing the assisted for population IDP in the department and maintain is United System Register, generating an impact of the population's 100% PDI.

Among projects being implemented, there have been 55.113 persons assisted to date, all in urban areas, 91% IDPs and 57% female. Assistance to indigenous persons at-risk of displacement and the displaced Awa community should be highlighted.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

With support to 12 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 18.765 beneficiaries, of which 23% were from rural areas and 32% IDPs.

There were more urban beneficiaries because this is the place of reception for IDPs. Among completed projects, there were 12.790 beneficiaries, 71% from the receptor community, 81% urban and by gender 51% female.

With 4.737 beneficiaries, the social infrastructure sub-component was representative in implementing projects. Some 1453 beneficiaries were from the housing and basic sanitation sub-component, 79% IDPs. In the social infrastructure sub-component most assistance for the receptor population is in educational institutions, most assisting receptor children who use the infrastructure, which means that 37% of beneficiaries are IDPs.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	1.322	63%	37%	48%	52%	45%	55%	1.351	37%	63%	56%	44%	39%	61%
Healthcare	3.013	81%	19%	38%	62%	57%	43%	42.901	43%	57%	44%	56%	60%	40%
Education	13.723	29%	71%	49%	51%	91%	9%	13.759	13%	87%	46%	54%	92%	8%
Institutional Strengthening	55.113	91%	9%	43%	57%	100%	0%	32.328	100%	0%	45%	55%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	5.975	37%	63%	46%	54%	70%	30%	12.790	29%	71%	49%	51%	81%	19%
TOTAL	79.146	75%	25%	44%	56%	94%	6%	103.129	55%	45%	45%	55%	79%	21%

Nariño

The Program in Nariño benefited a total accumulative of 136.629 persons through 75 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 13%, Healthcare 19%, Education 33%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 21% and Institutional Strengthening 13%. Of the total, 62% are IDPs and 55% are female.

Of all these projects, 53% were completed, benefiting 44.533 persons, 66% IDPs, 56% female and 59% in urban areas

Income Generation

The income generation component has a total of 10 projects, taking into account those that are shared with education, with a total of 3.765 beneficiaries, of whom 74% are IDPs, by gender 61% of beneficiaries are male in completed projects and projects being implemented. The location of beneficiaries has been predominantly rural, 60%.

Among implementing projects there are 1.450 beneficiaries, food security includes 3%, Microprojects 7%, Training Employment 5%, in Infrastructure 54% and Pilot Projects 31%. Of beneficiaries, 80% are IDPs and 16% from the receptor population. By gender, 24% are female. Some 52% are in rural areas and 9% urban areas.

Among completed projects, there were 2.315 beneficiaries of Microprojects, with 16%, of Employment Training, 68% of beneficiaries, Employment in Infrastructure, with 8% and Pilot Projects 8%. 72% of beneficiaries are IDPs and 28% from the receptor population. By gender 49% female and 95% in urban areas.

Healthcare

With support to 14 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 55.249 beneficiaries, of which 34% were from rural areas and 82% IDPs.

In relation to projects being implemented, within the Family Health 58% of IDPs, 51% female, 100% in rural areas, Sexual and Reproductive Health 62% IDPs, 54% female, 65% in rural areas and Psychosocial Assistance 72% of IDPs, and 52% female and 100% in urban areas there were 34.799 persons attended.

To date, with the projects currently being implemented, coverage has reached 48% of the 34.799 IDPs in Nariño and 10.902 unregistered IDPs. Among completed projects, and under the Family Health program, a total of 6.043 persons were attended, of whom 64% are IDPs, by gender 55% female, in territory of intervention, 39% urban areas. In Sexual and Reproductive Health there were 2.281 persons attended, 55% IDPs and female 69%; 29% in urban in aras. In Psychosocial Assistance there were 5.715 persons attended, of whom 91% were IDPs, 66% female and 33% in rural.

Education

With support to 25 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 22.365 beneficiaries, of which 16% were from rural areas and 41% IDPs; the project finish of 12.623 beneficiary's, the 46% IDPs, 48% female and 81% from urban areas.

Among projects being implemented, through March 2004, there were 9.742 beneficiaries, 35% IDPs, 55% females and 12% in rural areas. 65% receptors because the infrastructure in this sector has benefited both receptor and IDP's. One example of this is Santa Barbara School in municipality Pasto (PA055) and San Juan Bautista School in municipality Los Andes with increase infrastructure and endowment in strengthening, 220 IDPs, 2.013 beneficiary indirect.

Institutional Strengthening

With support to 10 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 13.687 beneficiaries, of which 100% urban areas and 99% IDPs.

Among projects being implemented, there were 11.104 beneficiaries, 99% IDPs, of this total and 60% female, all urban beneficiaries. With respect to the prior quarter, coverage increased by 241%, or 6.497 persons, through projects run by the Social Solidarity Network in Tumaco, Mosquera and El Charco, focused on IDP characterization, the formulation of a Unified Plan for Re-establishment and Monitoring and the analysis of the situation and evaluation of displacement, along with the implementation of a UAO in Pasto, which was inaugurated 26 March. With "Universidad de Nariño", through assessments and support provided by student interns. In addition, the "Federación Departamental de Desplazados Revivir" and San Andrés parish in Tumaco municipality, a Project that has strengthened institutions that form part of a psychosocial support network in Tumaco.

Insofar as completed projects, there were 2.583 beneficiaries, 99% IDPs and 1% receptors. Of this total, 45% were male and 55% female.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

With support to 16 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 41.563 beneficiaries, of which 42% were from rural areas and 62% IDPs.

Among projects being implemented, there are 35.001 beneficiaries, 31% IDPs and 69% receptors, 42% male and 57.75% female. The projects are 62% in urban areas. The largest percentage of receptor population is in the inter-area roads, which includes a large receptor population that benefits from the improved transportation of these projects. At present there are 6 classrooms, 29 bathrooms and 1 school cafeteria being built, with 595m² total area. In the area of housing and basic sanitation, there are 1.292m² being built with housing subsidies, and 4.634m² of housing to be built with housing subsidies that has yet to be started.

In completed projects in social infrastructure there were 4.529 direct beneficiaries. Of this total, 38.40% were IDPs. By gender, 60% female, 57 % located in urban areas. Among completed projects, in housing and basic sanitation there was a total of 2.033 beneficiaries, with 72% IDPs, 58% female. Of this total, 24% are IDPs with new housing, and 76% are beneficiaries with a subsidy for rural housing in Taminango and Samaniego municipalities.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	1,450	80%	20%	76%	24%	48%	52%	2,315	71%	29%	51%	49%	95%	5%
Healthcare	34,799	85%	15%	48%	52%	79%	21%	20,450	78%	22%	39%	61%	43%	57%
Education	9,742	35%	65%	45%	55%	88%	12%	12,623	46%	54%	52%	48%	81%	19%
Institutional Strengthening	11,104	99%	1%	40%	60%	100%	0%	2,583	99%	1%	45%	55%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	35,001	31%	69%	42%	58%	62%	38%	6,562	48%	52%	42%	58%	42%	58%
TOTAL	92,096	61%	39%	45%	55%	75%	25%	44,533	66%	34%	44%	56%	59%	41%

Caquetá

The Program in Caquetá, benefited a total accumulative of 110.177 persons through 47 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 21%, Healthcare 17%, Education 23%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 21% and Institutional Strengthening 17%. Of the total, 51% are IDPs and 52% are female.

Of all these projects, 62% were completed, benefiting 42.445 persons, 50% IDPs, 54% female and 94% in urban areas

Income Generation

This regional office reports a total of 10 projects, with 3371 beneficiaries, 90% IDPs. Gender participation is similar, since female are 53% and male 47%.

At present, there are 3 projects being implemented, with 2.227 beneficiaries, 88% IDPs, and 53% female and 61% in urban area. The 3 income generation projects being implemented are focused in two principal areas: job creation through business development (project led by the Chamber of Commerce of Florencia), and the of micro-projects production in both urban and rural areas (support for the returned population) with the implementation of input rotating funds which covers 39% of the total of beneficiaries, all IDPS, 56% females, follow by the sub-components of food security with 855 beneficiaries, 100% IDPs..

The total of beneficiaries in completed projects are 1.144, 72% IDPs, 53% female and 26% in rural areas. 204 beneficiaries received Food Security, 619 beneficiaries Microprojects, 225 beneficiaries Training Employment, and 96 beneficiaries Pilot Projects.

Healthcare

With support to 8 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 110.177 beneficiaries, of which were 3% from rural areas and 51% IDPs.

To date in the Health area, implemented projects have assisted 20.260 beneficiaries, 64% IDPs, by gender 50% male and 50% female, and almost all from urban (99%) areas. The sub-component of sexual and reproductive health should be highlighted, because the receptor beneficiary population, 75% is greater than the IDP population, 25%, due to the fact that this sub-component has only one project that assists schools, where the IDP student population is inferior to the receptor student population. In addition, there is only one project in the rural area, which belongs to the family health sub-component and to date has had a limited impact. The number of assisted beneficiaries within the group of projects being implemented has increased compared to that of completed projects, from 2.200 to 20.260 beneficiaries, principally with a major impact project for prevention and assistance in sexual and reproductive health in the school-age population, led by the Municipal Secretary of Health. The basic sanitation and construction projects of the health center were reported under the Infrastructure component, despite being part of Infrastructure they also have a direct impact on health improvements among the assisted population.

Education

With support to 11 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 20.199 beneficiaries, of which 8% were from rural areas and 51% IDPs; the project finish of 10.777 beneficiaries, the 49% IDPs, 51% female and 84% from urban areas.

In the education and co-existence area, to date there have been 9422 beneficiaries among all those being implemented, with a majority of IDP's, 54%, taking into account educational centers or childcare centers supported by the regional office, located in urban neighborhoods of stratum 1.

There is a higher percentage of female, 55% than male; 100% out off all beneficiaries are located in the urban areas of Florencia, Paujil and Curillo (endowment of community childcare homes, support for educational centers through donations and promotion of formal and informal educational processes). Educational work has been difficult in rural areas due to the public order situation. Once this situation improves, rural education projects will be implemented, since these are important for returned and at-risk populations.

Over the past quarter, one project with a large coverage was completed, sub-component of donations and strengthening; focused on the IDP school-age population, which rose from 4.533 beneficiaries last quarter, to 10.777, the 49% correspond to IDPs.

Institutional Strengthening

With support to 5 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 11.068 beneficiaries, of which 100% were from urban areas and 99% IDPs; the project finish of 3.939 beneficiaries, the 100% IDPs, 67% female and 100% from urban areas.

Institutional strengthening continues to have a strong impact on IDPs in the department through the UAO project in Florencia, it reported a development in IDPs declarations received, 1212, in the quarterly.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

With support to 10 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 110.177 beneficiaries, of which 1% were from rural areas and 32% IDPs.

Among projects being implemented, there are 28.694 beneficiaries, 26% IDPs, 52% female. The projects are 100% in urban areas. These projects types benefit a large number of receptors, because in this area focused on social infrastructure with the construction of a health center, two child care homes and improvements to community electrical infrastructure. With 24.385 beneficiaries, the social infrastructure sub-component was representative in completed projects. 6710 beneficiaries were from the housing and basic sanitation sub-component, 96% IDPs. In the social infrastructure sub-component most assistance for the receptor population is in educational institutions, most assisting receptor children who use the infrastructure sub-component, 17.675 which means that 15% of beneficiaries are IDPs,

Return

The project CA043, development continued this activities of food security support 855 people, 48% male and 52% female.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	2.227	100%	0%	47%	53%	61%	39%	1.144	72%	28%	47%	53%	74%	26%
Healthcare	20.260	64%	36%	50%	50%	99%	1%	2.200	100%	0%	48%	52%	100%	0%
Education	9.422	54%	46%	45%	55%	100%	0%	10.777	49%	51%	49%	51%	84%	16%
Institutional Strengthening	7.129	99%	1%	49%	51%	100%	0%	3.939	100%	0%	33%	67%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	28.694	26%	74%	48%	52%	100%	0%	24.385	37%	63%	47%	53%	98%	2%
TOTAL	67.732	51%	49%	48%	52%	99%	1%	42.445	50%	50%	46%	54%	94%	6%

Chocó

The Program in Chocó, benefited a total accumulative of 138.701 persons through 33 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 12%, Healthcare 18%, Education 12%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 40% and Institutional Strengthening 18%. Of the total, 82% are IDPs and 56% are female. The new beneficiaries are 56% female, 44% male, 1.400 are minors, 90% are Afro Colombians, 7% are indigenous and 3% are mestizos.

Of all these projects, 18% were completed, benefiting 55.208 persons, 93% IDPs, 50% female and 94% in urban areas.

Income Generation

This regional office reports a total of 4 projects, with 4458 beneficiaries, 95% IDPs. Gender participation is similar, since female are 44% and 94% in rural areas. The most important projects are food security, the 4 existing projects are in this area, which is explained by the difficulty in launching a business and having sustained economic growth, limiting participation in emergency humanitarian assistance through food support for families. Of these projects, it is hoped that there will be some surplus for marketing. In these 4 projects, 365 beneficiaries are maintaining their commitments.

Healthcare

With support to 6 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 42.125 beneficiaries, of which were 93% from rural areas and 57% IDPs.

There were 5 exclusively health component projects and 1 shared with other program components, the beneficiaries of which were 58% were IDPs of all persons attended, among the 37.154 persons assisted in projects in implementation projects. This component is characterized with a mostly female beneficiary population for health and vaccinations, 70%. The preponderance of female corresponds to their high morbidity and mortality rates, especially among child-bearing aged female, and the high incidence of infant mortality, particularly due to food deficiencies.

Education

With support to 4 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 9115 beneficiaries, of which 18% were from rural areas and 86% IDPs; the project finished of 898 beneficiaries, the 100% IDPs, 51% female and 100% from rural areas.

Projects being implemented assist 8.217 persons, 85% IDPs, 53% female. In education, 91% of enrollment is in urban areas and 9% in rural areas. The priority is to strengthen enrollment in receptor areas, and afterwards in return and re-establishment areas.

In the area of education, the implementation of a program to enroll overage children and youth should be highlighted. This has achieved the permanence of 1.065 IDP and receptor children in Quibdó municipality. The focus is to return children and youth age 11-18, which reduces gang violence, teen pregnancy, forced recruitment and high-risk drug-use and sexual behaviors.

In addition, there are at least 4 infrastructure and school supplies projects, which strengthen enrollment for students in the 2003-2004 period.

Institutional Strengthening

With support to 6 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 70.499 beneficiaries, of which 100% were from urban areas and 98% IDPs; the project finished of 45.190 beneficiaries, the 100% IDPs, 49% female and 100% from urban areas.

At present, there exists an effort to create a real diagnostic of the IDP population in the capital of the Department. One and a half years have passed without adequate processes for re-establishment by the Assistance System for IDPs in the municipality. This is being remedied with an SSN strengthening project. It should be highlighted that assistance in this area has grown due to a history of community work in the Chocó region.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

With support to 13 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 12.554 beneficiaries, of which 25% were from rural areas and 74% IDPs.

Among IDPs, 73% of beneficiaries are returnees and 27% were re-established in urban areas, particularly Quibdó, the principal receptor city in Chocó. Among returnees, 93% returned to urban areas and 27% to rural areas. Some 40% of the beneficiary population was of social infrastructure projects, mostly in the education component. There were 1.666 m² of new school classrooms built in high IDP reception areas, 66.6% of beneficiaries were IDP children.

There were 4.149 beneficiaries of 2 completed projects, of whom 64% were IDPs in urban areas, mostly from the city lighting project for the principal roads of Vigía del Fuerte municipality, Antioquia.

Returns

With the implementation of 8 projects, one of them approved in the quarter for the municipality of Jurado, there are being attended 7.850 returned IDPs to their municipalities and paths, principally in the municipalities of Bojaya and Alto Baudo, with an attention in house improvement of 68%, 20% in food safety and 11.4% attended in other work lines. The 48% of the population are male, and 52% wom

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	4,458	95%	5%	56%	44%	6%	94%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare	37,154	58%	42%	30%	70%	1%	99%	4,971	52%	48%	36%	64%	48%	52%
Education	8,217	85%	15%	47%	53%	91%	9%	898	100%	0%	49%	51%	0%	100%
Institutional Strengthening	25,259	94%	6%	46%	54%	100%	0%	45,190	100%	0%	51%	49%	100%	0%
Social Infrastructure & Housing	8,405	80%	20%	45%	55%	63%	37%	4,149	64%	36%	58%	42%	100%	0%
TOTAL	83,493	76%	24%	40%	60%	46%	54%	55,208	93%	7%	50%	50%	94%	6%

Cauca

The Program in Cauca, benefited a total accumulative of 39.876 persons through 31 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 29%, Healthcare 16%, Education 19%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 32% and Institutional Strengthening 3%. Of the total, 56% are IDPs and 38% are female.

Of all these projects, 3% was completed in the in Social Infrastructure & Housing, with additional attention in Healthcare and Income Generation; benefiting 146 persons, 100% IDPs, 52% female and 2% in urban areas.

Income Generation

With support to 9 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 6295 beneficiaries, of which 94% were from rural areas and 87% IDPs.

In the past quarter, there were 2 new projects in this area, for a total of 9 projects being implemented, of which 6 are from the food security sub-component, all located in rural areas, with 85% IDP beneficiaries. In Micro-projects from a goal of 322 the program has attended 66 beneficiaries, 21% IDPs.

Healthcare

With support to 5 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 6065 beneficiaries, of which 13% were from rural areas and 75% IDPs.

In this quarter, this area had two new projects, this was an increase in IDP assistance of 9 points. In addition, the projects presented offered changes in urban/rural location, now 87% urban, due mainly to intervention in municipal seats and direct IDP assistance for family health and sexual and reproductive health.

Education

With support to 6 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 4737 beneficiaries, of which 19% were from rural areas and 51% IDPs. An increase in IDP beneficiaries is due to intervention in educational centers and childcare homes, where there has been a preferential treatment given to IDPs, while still guaranteeing rights to the receptor population.

Education is particularly important in urban areas, specifically in the sub-component of Supplies, considering that is attended too by Social Infrastructure. The benefits are 81% in urban areas and 19% in rural areas. In the next months, there will be increased work in rural education. This requires improvement in the public order situation.

Institutional Strengthening

With support to 1 project, including completed and implementing projects, there were 4586 beneficiaries, of which 100% were from urban areas and 91% IDPs. One education project was added to this component, increasing the number of beneficiaries to 4.586 this quarter, 91% IDPs. By gender, 47% are female and 53% male. For the specific case of the UAO, the services offered include legal support, inclusion in the SUR Registry and referencing to other State services (health, education, income generation and housing) and documentation processes, especially.

Benefits also go to IDP organizations and 9 government institutions responsible for assisting the IDP population. There has been a notable strengthening of all these entities, of learning gained through permanent training, and due to coordination because of periodic meetings of the Local Committee for Assistance to IDPs.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

With support to 10 projects, including completed and implementing projects, there were 18.167 beneficiaries, of which 49% were from urban areas and 30% IDPs.

There was a slight drop in the IDP population assisted, which was 33% in the prior quarter and 30% in this quarter, principally due to beneficiaries in the social infrastructure sub-component, since the construction of school cafeterias and childcare homes benefits both IDPs and all persons in the receptor community.

It is important to highlight that the beneficiaries of basic sanitation include 83% of all beneficiaries of the regional office in the sub-component of Housing and sanitation, and that it is a major need among IDPs, and a benefit that improves the quality of life in the receptor community since there are very poor sanitation conditions that collapse with the arrival of IDPs.

The only finalized project (construction of bathrooms in Toez) included 120 beneficiaries, 100% IDPs, 49% male, 100% in rural areas.

Return

There are three types of projects through which return needs are assisted, in income generation 33.5% beneficiaries and 66.5% beneficiaries housing. 65% female and 35% male, in municipalities of Tambo and López de Micay.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	6.295	87%	13%	63%	37%	6%	94%	3	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Healthcare	6.065	74%	26%	57%	43%	87%	13%	23	100%	0%	35%	65%	0%	100%
Education	4.737	51%	49%	45%	55%	81%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Strengthening	4.586	91%	9%	53%	47%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Infrastructure & Housing	18.047	30%	70%	71%	29%	50%	50%	120	100%	0%	49%	51%	0%	100%
TOTAL	39.730	55%	45%	63%	37%	58%	42%	146	100%	0%	48%	52%	2%	98%

Huila

The Program in Huila, benefited a total accumulative of 56.434 persons through 32 projects, distributed by component: Income Generation 28%, Healthcare 19%, Education 12%, Social Infrastructure and Housing 31% and Institutional Strengthening 9%. Of the total, 48% are IDPs and 54% are female. All the projects are ongoing.

Income Generation

This component includes a total of 9 projects, with 1802 beneficiaries. Of this number, 46% are IDPs. The participation by gender is 71% female, 53% in the urban area.

By sub-components, the sub-component with more beneficiaries is Food Security, with 49% of all reported beneficiaries, followed by Training Employment, with 36%, and Micro-projects with 10%.

Training and re-Training Employment, accompanied by the financial component and technical assistance once credit or seed capital is received, have been important variables to achieve sustainability for small production units, with a coverage of 55 individual and 2 associative businesses (165 persons). Of the 165 total beneficiaries, 157 are IDPs and 8 from the receptor population. Of this population, 82 are male and 83 are female.

Healthcare

This component includes a total of 6 projects, with 21.638 beneficiaries. Of this number, 46% are IDPs. The participation by gender is 54% female, 92% in the urban area.

In relation to projects, within the Family Health 60% of IDPs, 52% female, 7% in rural areas, Sexual and Reproductive Health 40% IDPs, 71% female, 100% in urban areas and Psychosocial Assistance 45% of IDPs; due to the creation of the Network Support, and 57% female and 100% in urban areas.

Strengthening especially in processes of recovery of health and sickness prevention habits, with a special emphasis placed on IDP community integration in structural sickness prevention programs and health promotion programs. This articulation and integration was achieved through synergic actions with private operators in the public network.

Education

This component includes a total of 4 projects, with 7.837 beneficiaries. Of this number, 39% are IDPs. The participation by gender is 58% female, 100% in the urban area. Some 71.7% of beneficiaries are age 0-18 (5.027), and the remaining 28.3% of beneficiaries are adults (1.985) over 18.

An effort has been made to expand educational infrastructure and the supplies of schools to improve educational quality; both departmental and municipal governments are collaborating in this effort. Of particular note is the 'Godfather Plan' of the Presidency. The Japanese Government is assisting in the project for teaching center El Porvenir, in Pitalito municipality.

It should be highlighted that the education and infrastructure components are tightly linked, and for education development planning in commons 10, it has been possible to integrate projects and expand coverage to formal and informal education.

Institutional Strengthening

This component includes a total of 3 projects, with 9,613 beneficiaries. Of this number, 95% are IDPs. The participation by gender is 50% female, 100% in the urban area.

The strategy in the past quarter focused on sensitization and training of newly elected authorities (Mayors, Council members, Representatives and Secretaries). There was also the implementation of Committees for Assistance of IDPs, the members of these groups have also changed. This exercise was jointly planned with SSN and the Public Ministry (Ombudsman’s Office and Inspector General’s Office), under the leadership of each State entity. Particular emphasis was placed on IOM participation in Neiva municipality, through the launching of 10 working groups on local planning committees, sensitization workshops and the presentation of public policy for IDP assistance. The regional office also gave technical support to government councils in Garzón, La Plata, Pitalito and Palermo municipalities.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

This component includes a total of 10 projects, with 15,544 beneficiaries. Of this number, 28% are IDPs. The participation by gender is 53% female, 94% in the urban area.

With 14,234 beneficiaries, the social infrastructure sub-component was representative in projects in this sub-component most assistance for the receptor population is in educational institutions and health centers, most assisting receptor children who use the infrastructure sub-component, which means that 15% of beneficiaries are IDPs, 1,577 beneficiaries were from the housing and basic sanitation sub-component, 97% IDPs.

There was a total area of 394m² built and 2,604m² improved in educational institutions, 96% in urban areas.

Returns

Has had a notable impact due to the strategy used for “Drop by Drop” individual displacements, with returns, and the synergy established between assistance entities of SSN Huila. Of these, 91 (58%) are male and 67 (42%) female. All have received SSN support according to the Law and Credit of Banco Agrario with an average of USD1,814 through a consultant that supports IOM for SSN. For IOM, there was support provided from our staff with accompaniment in assessments, agricultural and social enterprise technical assistance and in food assistance, returning all persons to their places of origin, where all persons had ownership of their property.

Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators

Component	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects						
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Income Generation	1,802	46%	54%	29%	71%	53%	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare	21,638	46%	54%	46%	54%	92%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	7,837	39%	61%	42%	58%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional Strengthening	9,613	95%	5%	50%	50%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Infrastructure & Housing	15,544	28%	72%	47%	53%	94%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	56,434	48%	52%	46%	54%	94%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Pursuit of the Initiatives Program at Central Level

Healthcare

Health Ministry: A new frame cooperation agreement with the health ministry was signed, for the improvement of the IDP's health assistance in the 9 regions covered by IOM. The program will continue to strengthen local providers of health services in order to increase the coverage of the attention, as well as the health prevention and promotion activities.

Colombian Red Cross: A new project coordinator was selected out of 9 candidates, in order to continue increasing the coverage of the primary health attention strategy developed by the Colombian Red Cross. The coordinator traveled to all of the five departments where the project is being carried out (Huila, Putumayo, Cauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander) in order to establish the actual status in respect of the basic polls, the educational activities, and the beneficiary population. At the moment the recommendations and instructions from the coordinator are ready to be implemented.

Two Worlds Foundation: During this quarterly a diagnostic process was developed through training workshops, in order to establish as accurate as possible, the specific needs of psychosocial attention in each one of the municipalities, the age groups, interest axes and potential of the attention given by the specialized institutions.

Social Infrastructure & Housing

ID039 -Subsidies for Social Interest Housing: Within the framework of this project, IOM is supporting the formulation of 19 projects using the methodology of *Banco Agrario*, in order to present the projects in an upcoming project request that will close on 12 April. These projects will benefit a total of 969 families in 6 departments.

These projects will be co-financed for a total of USD363,184.10. (See Table)

	DEPARTAMENT	MUNICIPALITY	No. Families	OIM
1	Caquetá	El Paujil	47	USD 15,902.25
2	Caquetá	Curillo	46	USD 15,563.90
3	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguan	25	USD 8,458.64
4	Cauca	El Tambo	80	USD 27,067.66
5	Cauca	Corinto	32	USD 10,827.06
6	Cauca	Rosas	45	USD 12,225.56
7	Cauca	Timbiqui	65	USD 21,992.48
8	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	58	USD 19,548.87
9	Cauca	Sotara	43	USD 14,548.87
10	Cauca	Timbio	70	USD 23,684.21
11	Cauca	Jambalo	50	USD 16,917.29
12	Choco	Nuqui	26	USD 8,796.99
13	Choco	Rio Quito	47	USD 15,902.25
14	Choco	Carmale de Atrato	55	USD 18,609.02
15	Huila	Rivera	25	USD 8,458.64
16	Valle Del Cauca	Buga	30	USD 10,150.37
17	Valle Del Cauca	Buga	25	USD 8,458.64
18	Nariño	Tumaco	100	USD 33,834.58
19	Nariño	Tumaco	100	USD 33,834.58
TOTALES			969	USD 324,781.86

Projects with ARD: As a part of this alliance, the construction of 100 housing units was completed in Putumayo, and construction was begun on an additional 56 housing units in Villa Garzón municipality, with the creation of an operational committee, the naming of a citizen's oversight committee, the verification of project beneficiaries, compliance with previous agreements with Mayor's offices and the appointment of a construction director and social worker.

Using the same procedure as above, construction began on 86 bathrooms in El Tambo municipality, Cauca department.

ID069-1 "Construction of children's houses multiples - Institute of Family Welfare": Over the past quarter a tripartite agreement was signed for a total value of USD520,460.38, of which IOM will provide USD33,834.86 for the construction of three centers located in Santa Rosa del Sur in Bolivar, El Paujil in Caquetá and El Tambo in Cauca.

The national operational committee will be inaugurated to establish the decrees and general guidelines for the orientation and implementation of projects, to approve and evaluate the activity chronogram and to monitor the evolution of projects. The committee will also sign the act of agreement initiation.

According to the timeline approved by the committee, a public solicitation of proposals will be opened to build the centers at El Paujil in Caquetá and Santa Rosa del Sur in Bolívar during the third week of April, and for the center of El Tambo in Cauca the second week of May. The expectation is to inaugurate the two first centers in October and the third in November 2004.

ID072 project with foundation “Pies Descalzos”: As part of the “More New Schools” Program, Fundación Pies Descalzos has participated in the construction of the first “Pies Descalzos” schools located in particularly forgotten regions in Colombia. With the goal of strengthening the development of this program, the Foundation signed an agreement with IOM to support the outfitting of the already constructed school of Barrio La Victoria in Quibdó (Chocó), along with support for the construction and outfitting of “Escuela Altos de Cazucá” in Soacha municipality

The Foundation works in four areas: 1) Education (with “Tools for Life”, “Step by step” and “More Schools” programs), 2) Health (with “Food Assistance”, “Prevention and Health Promotion” programs), 3) Psychosocial assistance (with “Sentiments and Learning”), 4) Individual and family therapy and 5) Productivity (with the “Income Improvement” program).

Agreements with the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development: Over the past quarter, several meetings were held with the Vice-Minister of Housing, the Director of Housing and the Director of the Pacific Plan in order to define support actions required by the Ministry to sign an agreement within a framework that Hill allow for work. Among joint proposals are the following:

- Support for Territorial Plans (POT in Spanish) for municipalities with IDP problems in Nariño, Cauca, Choco and Caquetá departments. (Support will be granted to 10 POT in these 4 departments): at present a project is in the process of being elaborated to support 4 municipalities in Nariño, with the participation of the Governor’s office, the implementing partner (Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos, Universidad de Nariño, IOM and the Ministry), preparing terms of reference for the realization of work, training of public officials in beneficiary municipalities.
- Support in the design and publication of minimum housing standards for social interest.
- Support in the area of research and regulation of alternative technology for construction.
- Housing plans for IDPs with subsidies and micro-credits in urban areas and in rural areas with subsidies from Banco Agrario.
- Joint support for water pipeline and sewage projects that benefit IDPs in Municipal Development Plans and have co-financing from the Mayor’s Offices.
- Articulation of Pacific Plan actions to assist Afro-Colombian communities.

Education

ID010 Ministry of Education: At present, a joint effort is being made with the Ministry along three lines of action: first, *Improvements to the Pedagogical Model of the New School* model for children on the Pacific Coast, a project that will benefit the Afro-Colombian population of Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Chocó departments. This project was begun by implementing partner “Fundación Volvamos a la Gente”. At this moment, the first draft of the curriculum has been approved, and the work team is collecting and systematizing educational materials for the Pacific: myths, legends, songs, sayings, etc. Assistance for overage IDP and receptor children, with the learning acceleration program, and literacy using the “CAFAM” model. These projects have had difficulties with initiation due to difficulties at the Ministry in disbursement of funds.

ID069 Colombian Institute of Family Welfare: Make peace Project: Following an open solicitation, the Centro de “Investigaciones en Salud de la Universidad del Valle” (CISALVA) was chosen to develop the first phase of the Project designed to promote a national mobilization for harmonic co-existence in the family, and for the prevention of domestic abuse. The agreement is currently being signed and will copy successful models existing in Colombia to promote co-existence and prevent abuse.

Strengthening the Assistance Capacity of ICBF home for IDP’s. In the last national technical committee meeting, 16 projects were approved that cover the 9 IOM regional offices. The approved projects’ grand sum is USD321,052.63

ID033 Second Solicitation of thesis proposals on the theme of forced displacement in Colombia: During this quarter, a disbursement of 50% of approved funds was made, to 17 of the 18 theses that won the solicitation, with the goal of initiating budgeted activities for their development. The students should present a report for the legalization of spending and activities realized, with the approval of the mentor and the respective academic or research unit, along with an academic

essay where they combine conceptual aspects, methodology and the principal results of their work. They should present the final paper in the same manner.

ID042 Construction of a catalog and a radio network as a support for IDP assistance: At present, this Project is beginning its final phase: organization, systematization and elaboration of the publication that will include collected information on radio productions, after which the copy, masters and index of these radio productions will be completed for the development of the catalog and respective database as a support for assisting IDPs and vulnerable persons.

In addition, the terms of reference were prepared to contract the company responsible for design, diagramming, illustration, copy, emblazing, printing and packaging of a publication that contains a support catalog of processes of informal education processes for the IDP and vulnerable populations.

In addition, the Ministry of Communications held an agreement with a national radio station where the catalog will establish its base of operations.

ID042 The Walker's Shadow: Throughout this past quarter, the post-production of the movie advanced in Spain, with the following processes underway:

- Preparation of the movie for transfer to 35mm: this process includes the elaboration of initial and final credits, which will be shown without any special effects or animation in order to avoid distractions that could affect the scenes or narration.
- Construction of soundtrack, dubbing and pre-mixing: the original sound of the movie will be worked on and refined in order to amplify the Dolby system used in theaters throughout the world.

ID050 Adaptation of the new school model to educational attention for IDP's: In Soacha municipality, with leadership from "Fundación Volvamos a la Gente", the project for New Schools (the central tenet of which is the experimentation of learning methods with mentors to increase the coverage of IDPs) has reached its midway point. At this time, there exist 19 learning circles including 228 children. The circles are based in 4 educational centers that provide pedagogical (microcenters and educational strategies), community (extracurricular activities such as Mother's Day, Student's Day and community acts) and administrative (enrollment, certification and graduation) support. The project is advancing with good prospects for success.

ID059 Increased coverage and educational quality through the development of school infrastructure and endowment projects: This Project is being implemented in alliance with the "Godfather Plan" of the Presidency. Over the past quarter, there were 6 new projects approved, for a new total sum of USD1'418,439.71. It is important to note that, in alliance with the "Godfather Plan", there are nearly USD1'134,751.77 donated by the Japanese Embassy for each project. IOM complements this assistance with physical infrastructure construction, makes a donation of educational materials, and most importantly, implements the "OPEN DOOR SCHOOL" model that allows these educational spaces to be used 365 days a year, not just during 200 days of class.

ID070 Design of a youth social service system: This new Project, approved over the past quarter, has the principal goal to organize youth human capital at Universities (nearly one million students in a variety of studies) in accord with the particular needs of each region. This must take into account local development plans, and utilize the capacity of the youth to increase impact, in the process of which the project attempts to collect existing information on the topic of youth social service at the national and international levels. With this information, the project will design a Youth Social Service System that will lead to a massive mobilization of Colombian university students in areas such as development, peace and democracy.

Although this Project will have a diluted impact, and thus it will be impossible to determine the exact number of beneficiaries, generally speaking it is possible to establish that the high school and university populations will be those who most benefit. This is because they will have a system that strengthens their capacity for action and will contribute to their academic formation and social conscience. The total value of the project is USD25,106.76, of which IOM provides USD18,708.64

ID0073 Citizen radio stations - A space for democracy: This new project, approved this quarter, is an effort to organize institutions at the international, national, regional and local levels. At the national and international level, it involves the Ministry of Culture, the Department of National Planning, IOM, UNDP and ARD. On the regional level, the *Strategy for*

Alliances with Territorial Programs for Development and Peace is key for organization, this strategy is being developed by UNDP and DNP.

The general goal of this project is the production of radio programs that form better citizens with a cultural affinity for peaceful co-existence, following the criteria of cooperation, transparency, public interest and citizen oversight. This strategy seeks to join forces around the strengthening of democratic governability, through regional and local alliances established within the Programs for Development and Peace, regional and local administrations and communities. Within this framework, the *citizen radio stations: spaces for democracy* project proposes a communication strategy that is based on local and regional production of radio programs, which make visible both agreements and lessons learned in terms of political formation, civic education and democratic governability which is derived from each regional experience.

The project will have a total budget of USD387,753.94, of which IOM will fund USD174,375.93.

Income Generation

ID058 Identification and development of regional minichains of production: With the goal of organizing programs designed to optimize income generation strategies and improving employment for vulnerable populations in areas where IOM intervenes, through the exchange and socialization of experiences both of IOM and UNIDO in the identification and development of regional minichains of production for the creation of joint production project, a cooperation agreement was signed between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO and the International Organization for Migration – IOM over the past quarter. A second workshop on socialization of the experiences of IOM implementing partners was also held.

A total of 24 entities participated, of which 14 were IOM implementing partners (10 entities with which FOMIPYME will soon implement projects and 4 operating entities with capitalization funds provided by FOMIPYME).

A publication will be distributed among implementing partner NGOs on the methodology of identifying production chains, written by UNIDO with the assistance of the Colombian government through the former Ministry of Development, today the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Industry and Tourism

Institutional and Community Strengthening

Peoples Defender Office: The process of sensitization, communication and formation on the attention to forced displacement is advancing satisfactorily, based on the agreements subscribed with the regional universities. A first group of 33 public servants, members of NGOs and leaders of displaced people organizations finished the diploma at the High School for Public Administration in Bucaramanga, department of Santander. In a parallel way, the regional advisers of the project are working on sensitization activities at a community level, and continue to invigorate the regional committees in order to promote the communication and participation agenda and activities established within the project. This process will allow the strengthening of the local institutional capacity for assistance to the IDPs, its incorporation to the social and economic structures of the receptor areas, the qualification of civil servants belonging to the SNAIPD and the improvement in quality of the programs and projects aimed at this population.

On the other hand, the transference of IOM's Information Center to the Human Rights Information Unit of the People's Defender Office, continues with the attention to the public. The idea is to establish and consolidate a forced displacement specialized unit that contributes to the diffusion and analysis of IDPs phenomenon.

National Secretariat of Social Catholic Pastoral - Human Mobility Section: The project continues to aim for the RUT system improvement in the ecclesiastic jurisdictions covered by the project (Valle del Cauca, Huila, Santander and Norte de Santander), in order to obtain complete data regarding the forced displacement phenomenon. Through visits, workshops and sensitization, the National Secretariat pursues the strengthening and expansion of the RUT system.

The project team at the central level of the Secretariat worked on the system update, and the modification of access codes, in order to increase and complete the information available on IDP's problematic, and to maintain a high level of security.

Social Solidarity Network: The pilot observatory on forced displacement will be developed as an toolkit to identify, analyze, and recommend the conceptual, methodological, an operative bases for the national observatory, in order to contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive and complete information system regarding the forced displacement phenomenon. The total budget of the agreement is USD38,703 out of which OIM's program will contribute with USD28,518

During the quarterly, the project directed to support the participation of undergraduate students in the Social Solidarity Net regional offices was extended for another six months, due to the expressed necessity by all the involved parties, the achieved success during its term, the positive impact on the participation of the universities, the interest of the students and the positive outcomes shown by the territorial units.

In relation with the support to the Joint Technical Unit in the design of the National Action Plan for the Assistance of IDP's, a workshop took place with the participation of all the member institutions of the SNAIPD. The main objective of the workshop was the adjustment of the preliminary documents of the "Bases of the national plan for the forced displacement prevention and attention", and of the "Guidelines for the action plan for the forced displacement prevention and attention: 2003-2006". The work was directed to establish the programmatic and action lines, the territorial and population coverage, the expected aims and the required and assigned budgets.

The project related with the support to the Presidential Municipal Advisor continues with the displaced and receptor communities project identification, for which regional visits have been made along with the Advisor. Productive projects have been promoted, as well as the establishment of new municipal associations, during the coming months. The project consultants were banded to the Presidential Communal Meetings for the sake of their preparation, execution and follow up.

During this quarterly, in the project for capacity building with departmental and municipal committees of IDP assistance, one strengthening workshop to territorial comities was carried out in Norte de Santander, remaining pending only the corresponding ones to the departments of Chocó and Caquetá.

Inter American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation- "IICA": With objective of strengthen the assistance technical agricultural for productive project's beneficiary population IDP in areas pilot proposal according government. In quarter at the moment the characteristics of the rural technical assistance model as well as it's design is already arranged with the public and private interested parties. The project advanced in the parties identification roles, and in the recognition of the main pilot productive chains, as well as in the establishment of the modules tracking procedures.

In the other part, regional workshops took place in the four covered regions in order to assemble a supply inventory of technical developing services which will be part of the technical support system. In this sense, the project counts with a directory of possible regional actors with the capacity to be the lenders of farming technical assistance.

Consultancy for Human Rights and Displacement – "CODHES": During this quarterly, regional field visits took place in order to produce a data base with the registry of the forced displaced population by municipalities (receptor and expellers). A national training workshop with regional pollsters belonging to different institutions such as educational centers, ONG's and displaced population associations took place in order to get to analyze the regional frame sample and it's design. Finally, the project accomplished the installation of the net Intranet, making viable the charge and load procedures of the displacement database in real time, which contributes to maintain high level standards of trustable information that points out the increment of the armed conflict and the forced displacement problematic in Colombia.

National Statistics Administrative Department – "DANE": The project has contributed to the analysis and diffusion of the results of the Soacha census, as well as the analysis of the situation of displaced population in this municipality. At the present time, nine documents from the selected authors have been presented, out of which three have been through style correction process, being ready to be presented for the IOM observations and final approval. The rest of the documents remain on style correction process.

Communication Mission: A new alliance was established with the Latin American Corporation Rural Mission, in order to develop the project "Mission the Communication in Colombia". The project aims at the creation of a political agenda for communication process in Colombia, that include situation of displacement in country and approach the methodology media. The above will have emphasis on the subjects of globalization, culture and citizenship, which will have diagnostics and proposals constructed and shared from the local, regional and national view. The direct beneficiary population of the project will be composed by associations, consumers and users leagues, mass media, researchers, teachers and students, journalists, and the forced displaced population. The total budget of the agreement is USD175,473, out of which the program will contribute with USD55,748.

Promotional Corporation of the Colombian Municipal Communities – “PROCOMÚN”: This new project is directed to systematize an existing data base regarding successful cases of local management in order to strengthen the diffusion and information access to income generation successful experiences, as a tool to identify and promote communitarian projects. The project will have approximately 1.268 direct beneficiaries between workshops participants, cooperation organizations, NGO’s, public libraries, and public entities. The total budget of the agreement is USD66,024, out of which the program will contribute with USD51,668.

Means for Peace – “Medios para la Paz”: Through this project the improvement the quality of the information related to forced displacement population in Colombia and the phenomenon of ex combatants children will be improved. The above will be possible with the reframing of the publishing polities and the informative agendas, which will create greater awareness and sensibility, in depth context information, and a wider analysis capacity regarding mass media production. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be 200 journalists and indirectly all the population with access to the project web page. The total budget of the agreement is USD96,359, out of which the program will contribute with USD82,025

5. Priorities for Next Quarter

- To implement the approved projects within the framework of the agreement with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF by its Spanish name) in the nine IOM regional offices.
- To achieve the allocation of subsidies from the Banco Agrario, for 19 number of formulated projects with the support of the Program for improvement of 969 number of living solutions.
- To concrete the procedures for the application of the visibility strategy, according to the municipalities in risk by the armed conflict.
- To check the classification of the projects in the five Program components, considering the budget criteria, follow up and sustainability.
- Strengthen assistance for Afro-Colombian IDPs in Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Chocó departments, taking into consideration the high level of displacement in these departments. This was highlighted in the Afro-Colombian Colloquium and in the first meeting of the Afro-Colombian population organized by SSN in March.
- Strengthen the monitoring system of budget implementation for the USD\$2.4 million per quarter goal.
- Strengthen strategies that allow land access for IDPs through an interinstitutional agreement, in which other institutions make land grants.
- Promote an alliance between the private sector, IOM and implementing agencies, in order to improve sustainability levels in projects.
- Establish strategies that improve the implementation of Ministry of Health policy for IDP assistance in the 9 departments covered by the Program.
- Strengthen conditions for the improvement of project sustainability and highlight best practices in order to learn from them

6. Departmental Summaries

Obligations by Component per Department (Obligated USD18'958,561.36):

Department	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure & Housing	Education	Healthcare	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	USD 762,063.49	USD 489,139.76	USD 314,918.51	USD 200,402.34	USD 85,698.25	USD 1,852,222.35
Santander	USD 821,966.29	USD 613,611.85	USD 208,740.29	USD 222,959.54	USD 190,127.79	USD 2,057,405.76
Valle del Cauca	USD 815,514.51	USD 369,634.38	USD 345,489.66	USD 387,508.97	USD 415,237.96	USD 2,333,385.48
Putumayo	USD 815,088.63	USD 333,613.43	USD 392,134.01	USD 413,487.58	USD 168,005.64	USD 2,122,329.29
Nariño	USD 638,942.39	USD 395,094.55	USD 362,000.38	USD 266,454.20	USD 95,288.96	USD 1,757,780.48
Caquetá	USD 708,520.32	USD 486,511.65	USD 294,460.63	USD 251,005.03	USD 105,468.65	USD 1,845,966.28
Chocó	USD 160,615.29	USD 520,400.82	USD 218,990.02	USD 115,827.33	USD 56,442.81	USD 1,072,276.27
Cauca	USD 431,332.60	USD 540,562.18	USD 141,525.38	USD 162,984.02	USD 17,961.42	USD 1,294,365.60
Huila	USD 236,072.53	USD 384,847.67	USD 119,916.95	USD 100,885.38	USD 42,954.15	USD 884,676.68
Inter-Regional	USD 384,613.30	USD 447,286.04	USD 1,136,960.63	USD 396,872.98	USD 1,372,420.22	USD 3,738,153.17
TOTAL	USD 5,774,729.35	USD 4,580,702.33	USD 3,535,136.46	USD 2,518,387.37	USD 2,549,605.85	USD 18,958,561.36

Expenditures by Component per Department (Quarterly USD1'488.013.68):

Department	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure & Housing	Education	Healthcare	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	USD 89,174.16	USD 0.00	USD 101,895.54	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 191,069.70
Santander	USD 123,731.48	USD 5,511.11	USD 48,780.85	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 178,023.44
Valle del Cauca	USD 26,885.66	USD 44,444.44	USD 21,097.06	USD 20,970.37	USD 0.00	USD 113,397.53
Putumayo	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 76,550.04	USD 0.00	USD 12,392.60	USD 88,942.64
Nariño	USD 3,817.73	USD 12,407.62	USD 59,650.16	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 75,875.51
Caquetá	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 29,788.19	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 29,788.19
Chocó	USD 13,292.22	USD 72,217.83	USD 34,005.24	USD 18,050.54	USD 0.00	USD 137,565.83
Cauca	USD 60,370.37	USD 0.00	USD 39,885.23	USD 84,296.80	USD 0.00	USD 184,552.40
Huila	USD 22,803.90	USD 0.00	USD 61,015.90	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 83,819.80
Inter-Regional	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 272,331.17	USD 0.00	USD 132,647.47	USD 404,978.64
TOTAL	USD 340,075.52	USD 134,581.00	USD 744,999.38	USD 123,317.71	USD 145,040.07	USD 1,488,013.68

Summary: Expenditures by Component – Cumulative Total Vrs. Years

Component	Star - Dec / 01	Jan - Dec / 02	Jan - Dec / 03	Jan - March /04	Total
Income Generation	USD 3,085,267.30	USD 415,332.09	USD 1,934,054.44	USD 340,075.52	USD 5,774,729.35
Social Infrastructure & Housing	USD 324,621.43	USD 1,096,095.40	USD 3,025,404.50	USD 134,581.00	USD 4,580,702.33
Education	USD 919,285.49	USD 467,155.57	USD 1,403,696.02	USD 744,999.38	USD 3,535,136.46
Healthcare	USD 1,195,098.62	USD 312,197.66	USD 887,773.38	USD 123,317.71	USD 2,518,387.37
Institutional Strengthening	USD 871,870.96	USD 409,685.45	USD 1,123,009.37	USD 145,040.07	USD 2,549,605.85
TOTAL	USD 6,396,143.80	USD 2,700,466.17	USD 8,373,937.71	USD 1,488,013.68	USD 18,958,561.36

Counterpart Contribution by Component

Component	NGO's	Entities State	Private Entities	Central Government	Total
Income Generation	USD 3,765,560.32	USD 569,198.92	USD 803,528.82	USD 636,441.29	USD 5,774,729.35
Social Infrastructure & Housing	USD 1,586,771.40	USD 2,021,845.86	USD 274,073.09	USD 698,011.98	USD 4,580,702.33
Education	USD 1,343,194.76	USD 1,021,126.43	USD 156,037.94	USD 1,014,777.33	USD 3,535,136.46
Healthcare	USD 782,615.08	USD 1,067,353.39	USD 47,486.04	USD 620,932.86	USD 2,518,387.37
Institutional Strengthening	USD 1,162,902.62	USD 206,496.55	USD 12,601.78	USD 1,167,604.90	USD 2,549,605.85
TOTAL	USD 8,641,044.18	USD 4,886,021.15	USD 1,293,727.67	USD 4,137,768.36	USD 18,958,561.36

Conflict Context

During the first quarter of 2004, the conflict along the border with Venezuela has worsened, especially in the area of Río de Oro, La Cooperativa and remote rural area, the area continues to be a mystery for the Colombian authorities despite several denunciations by the peasant community from Venezuelan territory, where a massacre of 4 persons was confirmed on 2 February and more than 800 peasant families have settled along Río de Oro in Venezuelan territory, fleeing illegal armed groups that used these persons for the cultivation and harvesting of coca, and attempting to receive protection from the Venezuelan Army and Guard. These violent acts have also harmed the Motilón Barí community, or Brubucanina, made up of 50 family units.⁴²

In the communities of El Tablazo, Taconazo and Santa Rosa, along the road that connects Zulía with Tibú, on 15 February, an incursion of the Cobra Command of ELN left two dead, an establishment destroyed and the installation of false car-bombs. Inhabitants of the area were obliged to place themselves face down on the ground and remain in that position until they received a new order. These persons were removed from their homes and forced onto the principal road; where after 50 families were seized.⁴³

Other events that affected public order throughout the department included the assassination of community leaders and ex-Mayors. In March, the ex-mayor Abrego Silvio Vergel and two officials from his administration were assassinated. There are now a total of 12 Mayors murdered since the popular election of Mayors began.

Displacement Context

According to data from the Social Solidarity Network, much as in past months, displacement continues to be low. The identified and registered IDP population during the past quarter was 392 persons (82 families). Other sources such as the Ombudsman's Office, local ombudsman and ICRC, while they do not possess total displacement figures, assure that emergency and humanitarian assistance is currently at the same levels as they were 6 months ago. Differences in the information may be due to fears on the part of the population to declare their displacement status to the State, especially in municipalities with a major presence of armed groups and fewer possibilities to remain anonymous. A second hypothesis is that the displacements have been reduced due to the domination of armed actors in defined territories, which has led to the blockades of different towns, forcing persons to remain; in first place because the armed actors refuse to let residents leave with their belongings and secondly because of fears of being considered an enemy by those who control the territory (see report 16 December).

Analyzing the table of registered displaced persons, there were 36,220 persons expelled and 30,594 received. This indicates that there was a population of 5,626 persons who leave to other unidentified areas. The principal expulsor municipalities are Tibú (41.6%), Cúcuta (9.8%), El Tarra (9.3%), Convención (6.0%), Sardinata (5.8%). The receptor municipalities: Cúcuta (80.5%), Ocaña (5.5%), Tibú (3.2%), Villa del Rosario (2.2%), Los Patios (1.6%).

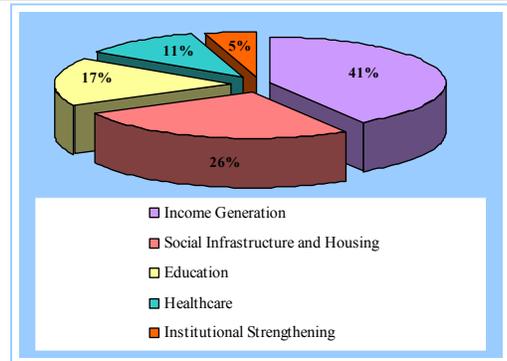
There were several relevant events in February reported related to two mass displacements of a lesser magnitude. The first occurred in the rural area Manzanares in Hacarí municipality, 13 February, when 41 families, including 181 persons, were forced to abandon their properties and leave to the municipal seat, due to an AUC incursion. This community returned three days later with the accompaniment of the Army, according to the Social Solidarity Network. A similar event occurred on 22 February, in the area Filo el Gringo (area Vegas del Catatumbo) in Tarra municipality, where 6 peasant families, including 25 persons, were forced to leave. These families are currently relocated in Ocaña municipality for the short-term. The causes of displacement were an AUC incursion, which left two youth dead, according to the Social Solidarity Network.

⁴² "La Opinión", 22 February 2004, p. 1b. Report by Antonio Colmenares M

⁴³ -La opinión, 18 February 2004, p.8c.-.

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 41% of the budget participation, totaling USD762,063.49. The second largest investment, USD489,139.76 has been allocated to social infrastructure and housing projects, which constitutes 26% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Norte de Santander.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education

NS070 Increased coverage of basic primary education program for children, basic and middle formal education program for IDP and vulnerable youths and adults located in Commons 3, 6, 7 and 8 in Cúcuta municipality: With the application of the CAFAM continuing education methodology, the goal is to bring learning opportunities to 1.200 persons, including children, female and male desiring to become enrolled in basic primary and basic formal adult education in cycles III and IV and middle formal adult education cycles V and VI in 6 educational institutions in Cúcuta.

There will be a total of 60 student groups formed, identifying their academic goals and advancing at their own pace according to their capacities and efforts. (20 groups at the basic primary level- fundamentals through 5th grade, 15 groups at the basic secondary level – complementary and basic areas 6th through 9th grade and 5 groups at the basic middle level – advanced 10th and 11th.) At present, there are 75 teachers trained in the methodology, and the learning process is advancing with the students. There is a USAID investment of USD46,490.65, support from the implementing partner for USD4,259.25, and a per beneficiary cost of USD387.42 for USAID.

Income Generation

NS068 Alliances for Local and Regional Development in Norte de Santander department, through the implementation of Productive Solidarity Nuclei: With this project, the goal is to contribute to local economic development and economic stabilization for IDP families, through production, commercial and business strengthening for production units in the pottery sector and the implementation of solidarity groups and groups for individual assistance that are inserted in mini production chains. A total of 10 production nuclei will be created, with the participation of 150 families from the pottery sector, it will also assist 150 beneficiary families from projects NS016 and NS050. 100% of beneficiaries are IDPs, of whom 40% are located in marginalized neighborhoods in Cúcuta and the metropolitan area, along with 60% of relocated families resident in “urbanización Valles del Rodeo III” and IV stage, from areas at high risk of displacement.

Financing assigned to the project includes USAID financing through IOM for USD89,174.16 and co-financing for USD48,655.46.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

NS052 Creating spaces among youth of El Zulia municipality for living a healthy sexual life: This project plans for 3 components, with quantitative and qualitative goals in the following areas: Education, 125 parents of youth trained on the topic of sexual and reproductive rights; 500 teens age 10-14 informed and educated on the topic of body and emotional changes at the beginning of puberty; the creation of a network of 25 community leaders on the topic of sexual and reproductive health; 15 youth age 15-19 trained on sexual and reproductive health and pedagogical tools to achieve multiplication on the topic; 200 teens age 11-20 informed and educated in the areas of sexual rights, teen pregnancy, STD-HIV-AIDS transmission; 250 adult youths age 20-29 informed and educated on different topics, with a focus on sexual and reproductive rights.



The second component includes the Medical Aspect of Sexual and Reproductive Health, which includes clinical assistance and prevention; and the recreational component, which includes the assistance of 500 persons with previous training to socialize their new knowledge acquired in the project, and the creation of a support network on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SASER in Spanish).

Social Infrastructure & Housing

NS040 Construction of housing complex Valles del Rodeo for vulnerable persons and IDPs in Cúcuta: A total of 200 basic housing units were constructed and given to 200 families, 27 families received small payments during the construction process, including enrollment in the World Food Programme's food for work program. Another highlight was also the donation of 100 raised water tanks for 100 families by Project Counseling Service – PCS.

Thanks to the intervention of a social worker from CORPOINCO, it was possible to involve government entities such as the Office of Community Development of the Mayor's Office, the Secretary of Departmental Health, the Secretary of Education, IMSALUD, the local ombudsman's office and UMATA, in a consolidated network of inter-institutional support in benefit of the Valles del Rodeo community. This led to its legal constitution through a Community Action Committee.

Education.

NS064 Basic primary education program for children, basic and middle formal education program for youths and adults, including IDPs and vulnerable persons located in commons 6, 7 and 8 of Cúcuta municipality. Project began on 16 February 2004. Students began classes 21 February 2004 with the weekend Saturday and Sunday program. The acceptance of the program has been complete, to such a point that the implementing partner requested to increase coverage for another 1.200 persons, a petition accepted by IOM through project NS070.

To date, the project has had the following results: 50 teachers trained on continuing education methodology, responsible for the student orientation process; 800 children, female and male enrolled in the program and 800 pre-enrolled in Basic Primary and Basic Formal education for adults in cycles III and IV and middle Formal adult education cycles V and VI; 40 student groups with individual academic goals, advancing at their own paces according to their capacities and efforts.

The project is 10% complete, with an IOM investment of USD34,674.48, benefiting a total of 800 persons, including 557 male and 243 female, with a per beneficiary cost of USD247.25.

Income Generation

NS057 Economic and Social Strengthening through the credit fund for project NS025, using the expansion of new micro-credits for IDPs and the receptor population of Ocaña municipality: Project began on 7 January 2004. The project goal is to attend to 100 vulnerable persons and IDPs. To date 11 persons have received assistance, with 5 projects approved (2 associative and 3 individual), located in the agricultural sector and implemented in the rural area of area Llano Verde, Ocaña municipality. A total sum of USD1,567.94 was provided for the individual projects (USD705.57 as seed capital and USD862.36 as credit capital) and USD4,181.18 for associative projects (USD1,881.53 as seed capital and USD2,299.65 as credit capital).

The project highlights include the consolidation of a pilot process with families, where associated credit was presented, to persons working on a farm bought by Project Counseling Service – PCS. In that location IOM, through FUNDAR, presented funding for the establishment of production projects. The outfitting of an integral farm is planned for these lands, taking advantage of existing infrastructure (an onion drying installation and a water storage tank, at present access roads are being built). In addition, PCS and IOM are involving some other entities as well, such as CORAMBIENTE, WFP, AGROVIDA and OXFAM.

The project is 16.6% complete, with an IOM investment of USD99,225.37, for a total of 100 beneficiaries (55 female and 45 male), for a per beneficiary cost of USD1,021.10

Institutional Strengthening

NS036. Monitoring and evaluation of IOM management results in the Cúcuta metropolitan area. Highlights: At present, 2 civil engineering students are providing technical assistance to the regional office as an internship. The support of the interns to IOM's office, insofar as infrastructure construction in Cúcuta, Sardinata, Tibú, Convention and Ocaña municipalities, and with micro-credit projects in the same areas, has allowed for improved coordination with implementing partners. The involvement of University "Francisco de Paula Santander" with IOM's efforts in the regional office in Norte de Santander has the university as a venue for students to experience the realities of Colombia and provide an invaluable contribution.



Conflict Context

Situation in Magdalena Medio: In the first quarter of 2004, confrontation zones between different illegal armed groups existed in the Serranía de San Lucas⁴⁴, Valle del Río Cimitarra⁴⁵, and the upper part of the Central Cordillera between the upper reaches of Opón and Carare rivers (or Minero river). There is a critical situation in the India area in Cimitarra, where 25 youth have been recruited by the AUC in the past 3 months. The lower part of the Opón, Simacota, and Vizcaína rivers and La Colorada, Ciénaga de Opón, to Barrancabermeja are also areas of confrontation.

Over this period, continuous operations by the Public Forces against the AUC have led to the capture of prominent paramilitary chiefs in the region (Operation Black Gold), a situation that contrasts with the pressure of these same groups on the victims in order that they withdraw their denunciations. At the same time, there are high expectations regarding the announced retreat and concentration of the Central Bolívar Block of the AUC, which entered several remote rural area in Micoahumada, Morales municipality and the La Dorada and Unión Doradas area of Arenal municipality, causing the death of several local residents and the mass displacement of 180 persons.

One important event to highlight are the events of 27 January, when a commission made up of PCS, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Peace Brigades International and OFP. The Commission traveled down the Magdalena river, and 15 minutes from a naval base they were fired on after failing to respond to an AUC demand that they dock the boat on the bank.

On 7 March, the guerrillas declared an armed strike on the river, seriously affecting the movement of goods and passengers between Barrancabermeja and Simití municipalities.

Situation in the Andean Region: In the Provinces of Soto and Guanentá, the Public Forces continue to demobilize the fronts of the ELN: Clara Isabel, Captain Parmaleio Front, Manuel Gustavo Chacón Front and the Commoners Company in Sabana de Torres. There was a retreat by the FARC to the upper reaches of Berlín mountain, Serranía del Cocuy and in the south of Santander to the upper reaches of Cuchilla de los Cobardes (Landazurí, Bolívar, El Peñon, Sucre and Albania). The consolidation of the AUC has occurred in most urban centers in Santander, the AUC is responsible for most murders in the metropolitan area of Bucaramanga. There have been skirmishes in the Province of Garcia Rovira between the guerrillas, Public Forces and AUC.

Displacement Context

In the area of Magdalena Medio, during the past quarter there was a significant reduction in displacement statistics. According to the Ombudsman's Office, individual displacements are predominant, selective and completely anonymous. There has also occurred displacement to rural areas and the upper reaches of the Serranía de San Lucas.

Barrancabermeja, San Pablo (Bolívar) and Santa Rosa municipalities continue to be the principal expulsor and receptor municipalities in the region.

The Social Solidarity Network in Barrancabermeja had registered, through February 15th, 2.529 homes for a total of 11.431 persons. Between 15 December and 15 February a total of 243 persons were received and 118 expelled. The Borrascoso-Opón area in Landazurí municipality is considered an at-risk area for displacement.

There were two mass displacements. The first was one of 220 persons during the first days of January due to confrontations between the FARC-ELN and the BCB in the area of Pozo Azul, San Pablo municipality. Many of these persons returned to the town. The second displacement was of 180 persons, in Morales and Arenal municipalities persons displaced from the area of La Dorada and Unión Doradas to the Micoahumado South Bolivar due to an incursion by the BCB. There are still 34 families in that town waiting to return.

Santander has received an accumulated 11.625 families according to the SUR registry, for a total of 52.159 persons, when both from the 87 municipalities of Santander and Cesar, Bolívar, Antioquia, Norte de Santander and Arauca, while a total of 7.510 families were expelled from Santander. Between 15 December and February, a total of 317 families were received (1,411 persons), and 155 families were expelled (661 persons). Bucaramanga (36.8%), Barrancabermeja (21.3%),

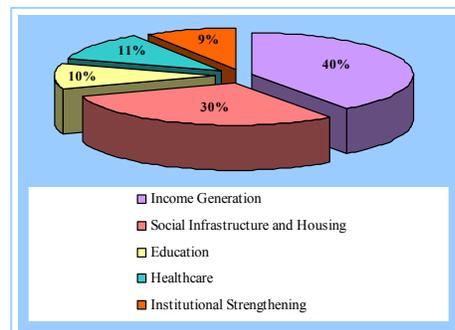
⁴⁴ ELN, FARC and ERP presence in the upper parts and of the BCB AUC in urban areas, the center of the river and on most roads.

⁴⁵ Under control of the FARC, with pressure by the AUC

Floridablanca (10.8%), Girón (8.7%), and Piedecuesta (5.1%) municipalities continue to be the principal receptors. Barrancabermeja (30.3%), Sabana de Torres (6.1%), Puerto Wilches (5.1%), San Vicente (4.9%) and El Playón (3.9%) are the principal expulsors. The low registry in Surata municipality should be noted, since the Church signaled that in 2003 and 2004 there have been 17 families displaced there.

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 40% of the budget participation, totaling USD821,966.29 The second largest investment, USD613,611.85 has been allocated to social infrastructure and housing projects, which constitutes 30% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Santander



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education

SA076 Integration of over-age IDP children into the school system of the city of Barrancabermeja: Based on the earlier impact of the acceleration project that was already implemented in Barrancabermeja, a second project was proposed to support the formation of four acceleration groups through this educational program. The program seeks out children outside of the school system and overage for their grade in order that they level themselves to the primary or secondary school cycle. The materials used are especially designed to create incentives among children who remain in the program, and to prevent desertion. It will benefit 100 children, of whom 70 are IDPs. A total of 5 teachers will be trained in acceleration methodology. The implementing partner for the project is Normal Superior Cristo Rey. The total value of the project is USD27,051.8, USAID funds USD12,900.18, which includes assistance for holding the workshop on parent sensitization, support for the semester system and the purchase of acceleration materials and technical assistance for program development. The Normal school and the Mayor's Office will provide USD14,151.62, which includes the payment of four teachers, the coordination of the project and psycho-pedagogical assistance. The total cost per beneficiary for USAID funds is USD129 per child.

Income Generation

SA077 Creation of work skills among IDP and vulnerable or re-establishing youth, for their insertion in the local and regional economy of the city of Barrancabermeja: The goal of this agreement is to create technical skills for semi-skilled vocations among 225 IDP or vulnerable youth (18-30 years of age) in manual labor sectors in the local economy. This has the objective of inserting the youth into the labor market through the creation of a Associative Work Cooperative.

Connections to the private-sector, as the motor for this process, is possible because since 1998 Corporación Coemprender, implementing partner for this agreement, has been assisting micro and small businesses in the industrial and service sectors, as part of a plan with the Economic Working Group of Barrancabermeja. The attended sub-sectors have in common that they require labor or specialized services, which will be supplied through the present agreement.

The process involves technical training in upholstery, wood artisan, cooking and waiting tables, graphic arts, janitor work and electrical work. In addition, there are plans for the Associative Work Cooperative to serve as a bridge between the demand and supply of labor.

Funds assigned to this project total USD123,731.48, with a contribution by the implementing partner of USD702,332.41 and a per beneficiary cost of USD549.91.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

SA048 Support to Increase Vaccination Coverage in Ten Santander Municipalities: With the activities developed during the project it was possible to increase basic vaccination coverage for children and child-bearing age female by 10% in 10 municipalities. This was achieved with direct accompaniment, gaining access to the most remote areas in each locale. The epidemiological and information vigilance system was strengthened. The project will increase coverage in rural areas of Magdalena Medio in Lebrija, Rionegro, El Playón and Puerto Wilches municipalities, including the coverage of yellow fever vaccinations for children over 1 year old.

The project is nearly 100% complete and has not yet spent all of IOM funding. The total budget is USD27,537.31 of which USD9,440.29 is from IOM. To date only 60% has been spent of the first disbursement, for a value of USD5,969.59. With the vaccination program, a total of 13,485 children were vaccinated, and 146 officials were trained.

Education

SA050 Learning Acceleration for children outside the educational system in Magdalena Medio: The acceleration program supported in Barrancabermeja completed its cycle. This group of children joined regular students of the secondary programs of “Escuela Normal Superior Cristo Rey” and other city high schools. The children in the Barrancabermeja group were dedicated full-time to street sales, the sale of stolen gasoline and, in the best of cases, helping their parents.



In the Vijagual and Campocapote groups, this year began with the acceleration methodology: the Puerto Parra group began activities in March 2004. The number of beneficiaries will continue to be 100; desertions have been minimal, and desertions have been re-filled quickly with other children, due to the actions of teachers in charge of each group. The project includes a total of USD12,399.25, of which USD11,167.91 are from IOM and USD1,254.75 from “Escuela Normal Cristo Rey”. The per beneficiary cost was USD123.99 per person, and the IOM cost is USD111.37 per person. Currently 10 months of implementation, requested extension through 30 November 2004.

Income Generation

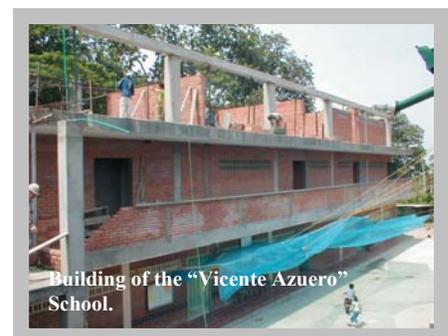
SA070 Strengthening the Tutorial Learning System (SAT in Spanish) through a Rotating Livestock Fund for Production and Food Security Projects: The Diocese of Málaga – Soatá, implementing partner for this agreement, within its training programs is developing a Rural Welfare Secondary Education program, using the Tutorial Learning System through the Instituto Agroindustrial de Economía Campesina - ITAEC, in order to train the peasant population without access to conventional education, with a coverage of approximately 1,800 youth in 12 municipalities in the province.

The main focus of this process is to guarantee food security to the youth through the transfer of agricultural technology so that in the future their small production units are self-sustaining and produce surpluses that reflect increases in productivity and increase their quality of life. In order to achieve this objective, the project includes two components. One is the strengthening of the Institute and the creation of a Rotating Livestock Fund, which will allow for the implementation of production projects that assure food security. The project has a total cost of USD880,019.73, with IOM support totaling USD63,213.53

Social Infrastructure & Housing

SA054. Increased Coverage for “Ciudadela Vicente Azuero”: With building supervision by Pastoral Social Bucaramanga, the project is in its final stage of construction on the new model for “Instituto Juan Pablo I” of “Ciudadela Educativa Vicente Azuero”. Project completion should be in late April. To date, the construction of roofing is being completed to begin with final detail work.

The quality of the construction and the organization of work should be noted. For the second component of the project, (construction of the Institutional Education Project – PEI in Spanish), Pastoral Social is calling several meetings. The beneficiary population will be 480 children, for which the institution already has space set aside. The total value of the project is USD189,245.55, with IOM support for USD42,704.62. To date there were two disbursements for USD36,298.93, all in materials. The project is co-financed by Floridablanca municipality and Project Counseling Services. The per beneficiary cost is USD394.26, IOM’s per beneficiary cost is USD88.96.



Conflict Context

Over the past quarter, the conflict situation in Valle del Cauca has been marked by violent acts on the part of narco-trafficking groups, which has principally affected Cali. To date for this year, Cali has registered 605 violent deaths. The same phenomenon is occurring in northern Valle, in municipalities such as Cartago, Trujillo, Roldanillo and Versalles, where a series of assassinations and forced disappearances have occurred against members of the drug cartels. The increase in illegal crops in the Naya river area should also be highlighted, along the border with Cauca department, a territory dominated by the FARC guerrillas, in addition to the region of Bajo Calima (the rural area of Buenaventura municipality), which is currently being disputed by the AUC and FARC.

Insofar as the activities of armed groups, the actions of the FARC guerrillas should be highlighted. The sixth front has demonstrated an interest in recovering territories and controlling towns formerly controlled by the AUC, mostly in the mountainous areas of the central cordillera, including Buga, Bugalagrande, San Pedro, Sevilla and Tuluá municipalities. The attacks have included the assassination of 5 important peasant leaders, the distribution of threatening pamphlets and the recruitment of area youths. The FARC, through Front 30, has increased violent actions along the highway to the sea (Cali-Buenaventura) near the corregimientos of Cisneros and La Delfina, with constant attacks on Police control points and the blockage of this important highway.

The AUC continues to control the commons of the principal urban centers of Valle, principally in Buenaventura, Sevilla, Tuluá and Cali. During the current quarter, there has been an increase in Public Forces actions against this armed group. Events were registered in Cisneros in Buenaventura municipality and in rural Ginebra municipality, with a total of 9 combatants dead. In 2004, there has also been an arrival of a disperse array of paramilitary groups from Antioquia and the Caribbean coast that have begun to commit crimes in Valle, increasing violence still further.

Displacement Context

Displacement in Valle continues to increase. In general terms there was a 2% increase (785 persons) in IDPs, with a cumulative total of 70,018 persons registered in December 2003, rising to 78,803 on 15 February 2004⁴⁶. The city with the largest increase this quarter was Cali, with 597 (2%) of new registries, followed by Cartago with 45 (7% increase). There was also an increase in displacement to Tuluá municipality with 30 new registries, principally in March⁴⁷, families that displaced from rural Tuluá to the municipal seat following the assassination of important community leaders by the FARC guerrillas, and Jamundí, with 31 new IDPs registered.

In the past quarter, an expulsion phenomenon occurred from the principal municipalities of northern Valle, such as Bolívar, Río Frío, Trujillo, El Dovio, Darien and La Unión. Most of these families fled to municipalities in central Valle and to Cali, although these municipalities are not registered among the principal expulsors. These are Buenaventura 45.9%, Tuluá 13.6%, Jamundí 5.6%, Florida 5.3 and Buga 4.9%, which are the principal expulsors of IDP's in Valle.

Although Buenaventura municipality showed no substantial increase in reception, it does register 70 cases of expulsion. These are families that have fled to Cali, Dagua and sometimes the municipal seat of Buenaventura. According to the consolidated registry of the SSN, Buenaventura continues to be the primary receptor of IDPs with 35.1%, followed by Cali with 30.5%, Tuluá 8.1%, Jamundí 4.9%, and Florida 4.3%.

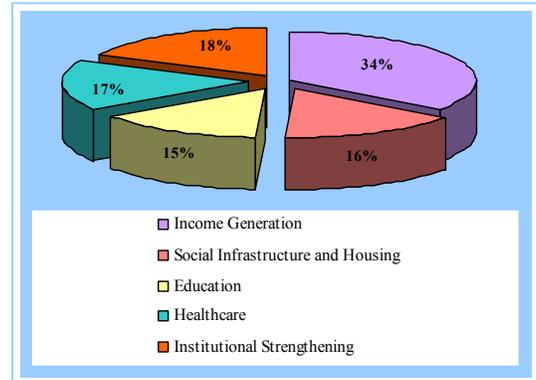
Over the past quarter, there were several areas identified as areas at-risk of displacement, including the municipalities of Buenaventura, Dagua, Tuluá, Bugalagrande, Bolívar and El Dovio, in upper Garrapatas canyon.

⁴⁶ Date: Social Solidarity Network (SSN) - Territorial unit of the department of Valle del Cauca

⁴⁷ This displacement it has been not registered in the SSN, up until February 15 - 2004

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 34% of the budget participation, totaling USD815,514.51. The second largest investment, USD415,237.96 has been allocated to institutional strengthening projects, which constitutes 18% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Valle del Cauca.



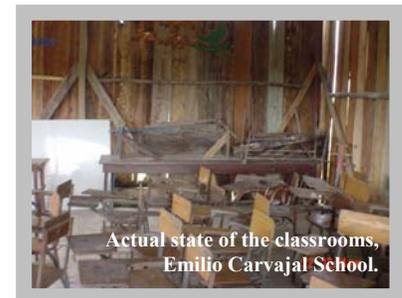
Relevant aspects of new projects

Healthcare

VA080 Sensitization and HIV/AIDS and STD prevention project, for IDPs returned to the rural areas of Jamundí municipality: This project is framed within a strategy to strengthen the returns of IDPs and respond to the current range of issues in relation to sexual and reproductive health in Jamundí municipality, which is currently second in cases of HIV/AIDS in the department of Valle. The project seeks to reduce the risk of contagion of STDs and HIV/AIDS in the rural area of the municipality, where 40% of all such cases have been reported, using sensitization campaigns, training and sickness prevention programs. The project has a total cost of USD80,318.51, of which IOM provides USD20,933.33 and Empresa Social del Estado Hospital Piloto de Jamundí provides USD15,529.62. The Basic Health Assistance Plan also offers assistance (PAB in Spanish), with USD29,000, and the General Participation System offers USD14,818.51. The per beneficiary cost is USD53.50. The project will be implemented in 7 areas in municipality Jamundí in the rural area affected by violence and displacement, and Hill cover 1.200 returned IDPs in the rural area and 300 peasants who had not been displaced but are in at-risk areas. Among the results of this process of prevention and promotion, an information poster will be created to serve as a reference point for leaders trained on the topic, in order to continue replicating the topic with other peasant communities that are at risk of contracting STD/HIV sicknesses. Currently elaborating project agreement.

Education

VA079 Pilot Project to support Centro Docente Emilio Carvajal of Buenaventura: This project, which will be implemented in Buenaventura municipality, is designed to improve local conditions and offer improved education and increased coverage for IDP children and youth. This includes protection, through the strengthening of good treatment networks that cover children and families, as well as an educational component through the donation of materials, equipment and infrastructure. Within the framework of the project is the Friend of Schools model for schools of UNICEF, and the Open Door models for schools of IOM, which achieves results both in the pedagogical, curriculum, co-existence and community integration areas. This project will have 873 children beneficiaries who are currently enrolled in the school and 390 new children who will be enrolled thanks to the project. The total coverage will include 1.263 IDP and vulnerable children.



This project has a total investment of USD200,519.18, of which IOM provides USD44,444.44, the “Sociedad Portuaria de Buenaventura” USD74,074.07, the Government of Japan, USD82,000.66 and UNICEF with the implementation of the Friendly School methodology for children through workshops and accompaniment over a two year period. The per beneficiary cost is USD158.76. At present, there are adjustments being made to the infrastructure proposal.

Income Generation

VA082 Development of artisan mini-chain for plantain leaves with IDP peasants and artisans from Florida, Candelaria and Pradera municipalities in Valle del Cauca”: This project has a total cost of USD68,450.37, to be implemented over one year, approved in development of the solicitation of the IDP program – FOMIPYME funding from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, with funding for USD41,572.59 and with participation of the Social Solidarity Network, the support of which is USD11,364.07, IOM with USD10,466.66 and “Fundación Progresamos”, project implementer, with a contribution of USD4,979.62. The project attempted to insert 90 vulnerable and IDP youth socially and productively in the municipalities of Pradera, Florida and Candelaria, through the psychosocial assistance process, the technology transfer program for extraction and transformation of the plantain leaf and the production of artisan, cloth and other products, and the business and commercial strengthening program being implemented in 3 community businesses.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Health

VA074 Integral support for the care of mothers and children through the vaccination and midwives training strategy in Buenaventura municipality: Over the past quarter, a group of 25 midwives was formed, who have begun training in first aid, psychoprophylaxis, prenatal care and hygienic procedures. Particularly important is membership in the midwives group, linked with local health centers, which helps to guarantee adequate assistance in high-risk pregnancies.

In the vaccination component, there were improvements made to the vaccination center that will function in the Red Cross installations and will benefit around 500 children each month.



Social Infrastructure & Housing

VA054 Systematization of land titling in Buenaventura municipality: This project has achieved important results with the involvement of the new municipal administration in the project through a request before the Municipal Council, in order to have an agreement that permits free land titling for project beneficiaries. Of particular note is the wide degree of community participation, which has led to the rapid identification of potential beneficiaries for the titling process. At the close of the quarter, there were 292 filings awaiting study. Another highlight is that the project is strengthening the actions of the territorial entity in the titling area, since this is the principal obstacle to developing organized housing plans for the city, particularly in highly vulnerable neighborhoods. A model will be developed to replicate within the municipality and in other locations in the country, where there may exist an interest in the legalization process for properties.



Education

VA058 Validation of Basic Primary and Secondary education for youth and adults on the banks of the Naya, Yurumanguí and Cajambre rivers through support by the Centro Popular Misioneras de la Madre Laura: Over the past quarter, there were 13 communities attended on the Naya, Yurumanguí and Cajambre rivers, for a total of 230 persons, surpassing the initial goal by 15%.

Of particular note was the involvement of the Secretary of Education in order to continue the employment of 2 teachers, which guarantees the project's continuity after finalization in June.

As part of the validation process, there is training of education promoters among program beneficiaries, in order to achieve methodological replication of the content of the course among community members, who despite lacking a diploma nonetheless possess a minimum knowledge to assist those in their areas.

Income Generation

VA062 Strengthening the regional production chain of silk-worm raising: This project is implemented by "Fundación Progresamos" of Palmira municipality, which in the first stage has offered psychosocial assistance to 42 IDPs and has trained these persons in the production of silk on looms and to create associative enterprises, creating two groups for economic and social insertion. One group is in Palmira, named "United for Silk" and another in Buga, "Silk Dreams". The two groups have been incorporated into a regional production chain, which also benefits members with equipment, which is currently being installed, and with activities related to the development of a commercial strategy for silk producers. Advances in the commercial area have included participation in national trade fairs, the receipt of a "handmade" certification and the evaluation of the international market.

Institutional Strengthening

VA063 Continuity of strengthening the Office of Peace Management and Co-existence of the Governor’s Office on IDP topics: Over the past quarter, of note within the Strengthening Municipal Committees for IDP Assistance framework, are the accompaniment efforts to the principal receptor and expulsor municipalities in Valle. The accompaniment is being carried out in order to create Action Plans or Integral Unified Plans. There were 5 sub-regional workshops held covering 18 municipalities, which included wide State institution participation. To date, there have been 5 Action Plans created for Buenaventura, Tuluá, Dagua, Jamundí and Cartago municipalities, which has led to the introduction of the IDP topic in development plans for the new Mayoral administrations. At present, there are also plans being created for Pradera, Florida, San Pedro, Bugalagrande, Sevilla and Buga.



Work should also be noted in the Working Groups on IDPs component, which has included the creation of a situational diagnostic for IDPs in Buenaventura, which allows for improved institutional actions and efficient resource channeling.

Insofar as returns, the accompaniment to Bajo Calima should be highlighted, where the voluntary return of 2.700 persons living in Buenaventura was accomplished, with the support of the Mayor’s Office.

Putumayo

Conflict Context

Over the first quarter of 2004, the public order situation in Putumayo worsened compared to the last quarter of 2003, due to disputes for territorial control between the FARC, AUC and the Army. As part of its operations, the FARC has moved in Front 49, which formerly operated from Caquetá to Putumayo, and has also brought to bear the Teófilo Forero mobile column. The FARC continues to oblige peasants to grow crops in their camp areas, and forces coca cultivators to sell coca base to their organization, under threat of expulsion, in Villagarzón, Puerto Caicedo, San Miguel and Orito municipalities. The Army has increased the number of troops in the area, particularly in the oil production area of Puerto Asís (Teteyé), and on the border with Ecuador. The Army is preparing bombing runs in the area of Piñuña Blanco and Piñuña Negro (within Puerto Asís and Leguízamo municipalities) and in the piedmont of Orito municipality, bordering Nariño department.

This situation has led to major confrontations between the guerrillas and the Army, such as those that occurred in March in the Inspection Placer, Valle del Guamuéz municipality, and on the border between Orito municipality and Nariño department.

Another important issue to take into account is the increase in assassinations in Puerto Asís, Villagarzón and Orito municipalities, presumably by paramilitaries. Beyond this situation, there also exist fumigations that began in Puerto Asís on March 17th, which has led to increased conflicts due to displacement by peasants to nearby towns and cities.

For public order control in urban centers, the police began to establish a presence in all of the principle towns of Putumayo, for example Inspecciones and areas in all municipalities, where there formerly was no such presence, especially in the cases of Puerto Guzmán and Puerto Caicedo municipalities.

Displacement Context

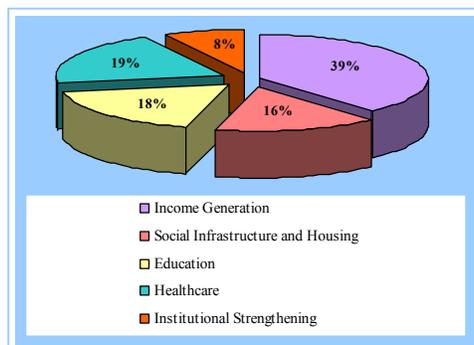
Over the past quarter the municipalities that most expelled persons were Valle del Guamuéz (19%), Puerto Asís (18%), Orito (12%) and Puerto Guzmán (12%), followed by San Miguel (11%), Puerto Caicedo (9%) and Villa Garzón (8%). Valle del Guamuéz in particular should be noted due to major combat between the guerrillas and paramilitaries and the Army and the guerrillas; the persecution of those accused of being guerrilla collaborators by the paramilitaries; and the refusal by many persons to sell coca or coca base to the guerrillas. Puerto Asís is important due to the strict control of the guerrillas in the rural areas, where they are attempting to extort oil exploitation in Teteyé, after it was re-opened in March following several months of suspension due to guerrilla attacks.

The principal receptor municipalities, in order, are Mocoa (41%), Puerto Asís (26%) and Villa Garzón. These three municipalities together receive 73% of IDPs in Putumayo. These are followed by Valle de Sibundoy (6%), Orito (6%) and Puerto Leguízamo (5%). It should be noted that Puerto Asís is increasingly becoming the focal reception point for Putumayo, surpassing even Mocoa.

Current displacement tendencies in Putumayo are on the upswing, when you take into consideration homes that were registered by SSN between January and March: 95 in January, 74 in February and 120 in March. A total of 289 new homes were registered, for a total of 1,300 persons. With a monthly average of 96 new homes (432 persons), for a cumulative total of 26,516 IDPs, of whom 44% remain in Putumayo and 56% leave principally to Nariño, Cauca and Huila. At the same time, departments that expel persons to Putumayo are Caquetá, Cauca and Nariño, in that order.

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 39% of the budget participation, totaling USD815,088.63. The second largest investment, USD413,487.58 has been allocated to health projects, which constitutes 19% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Putumayo.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education

PU059 Improvements to the quality of life of the IDP and receptor population of Putumayo: The project, within the framework of an agreement with ICBF, seeks to increase services for the IDP population through the creation of 10 FAMI homes, hold workshops for 300 youths that help them adapt and socialize in their new homes in the city, 80 female trained in community organization and the construction of two childcare units to assist IDP children in vulnerable areas and receptor areas such as Mocoa and Villagarzón, among other services that the project will offer. These components will expand service coverage and will create social cohesion among different beneficiary entities and will lead to new adaptation and improved physical and mental conditions. The total project budget is USD124,168.77, IOM support is USD75,550, to benefit a total of 3.689 persons directly, with a per person cost of USD20.75.

Institutional Strengthening.

PU058 Planning and diffusion of Integral Life Plan for the AWA Indigenous People of Putumayo: The implementation of this project will strengthen the tribal council association of the AWA people. In addition, it will offer a planning instrument for five years, which will facilitate the prioritization, negotiation and retention of funds for projects to benefit members of the indigenous tribe. The Plan document will allow for strengthened negotiation capacity with armed actors that are currently affecting the indigenous communities, principally those members who are far from urban areas. Some members of the “Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Awá” of Putumayo, are currently holding preliminary activities to prepare for project implementation, for example meetings with leaders of each tribal council of the association, informing them on approval and procedures to implement the project. The project has USAID financing for USD12,392.59, with funding from the Association for USD3,148.15, to assist 2.870 persons of the AWA community with a per beneficiary cost to USAID of USD4.12.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

PU054 Implementation of Health Promotion and Prevention Actions through first aid training for IDPs and promotion of sexual and reproductive health among the sexually-active population: Using a loudspeaker communication strategy, the IDP community is called to meeting for different services the project offers, such as educational workshops, the implementation of temporal birth-control methods, vasectomies, cytology's, psychotherapy and partner workshops. To date, there were 1,134 services registered, there are cases when a single person accesses more than one service.

A total of 97% of the beneficiary population is IDP, and families are located in marginalized areas. There have been 248 house visits made by the Colombian Red Cross to diagnose the principal psychosocial problems of the population.

There have been 81 persons who received first aid training in neighborhoods of Mocoa who will multiply their learning among the rest of the population. This will later spread to four other municipalities where the project is being implemented (upper Putumayo and Mocoa).

Social Infrastructure & Housing

PU048 Construction of 100 Basic Housing Units in Puerto Leguízamo municipality: Construction is complete. It was possible to achieve a unified rate with Public Services of Leguízamo, Empuleg, for water fees, since beneficiaries lack resources to purchase measurement units. For electricity, the Mayor's Office has created a project for installation in the new neighborhood.

To date, 65 beneficiaries are living in the housing units; 7 families are improving their housing and 13 are already finished with improvements.

There is coordination between the Naval Base in the municipality and road profiling to better organize the project. The project housing association is being managed by ICBF, with subsidies provided to IDPs and vulnerable beneficiaries. - The project will be inaugurated 7 May.



Education and Co-existence

PU043 Expanded Coverage for “Hogar Infantil Múltiple Comunitario La Dorada”: Construction is complete, with excellent technical and esthetic work. This has led to widespread community satisfaction, with anticipation of the community in the inauguration.

An important agreement was achieved with the Mayor’s Office, which will donate a children’s playground for the home and will provide USD1,111.11 for repairs to the old infrastructure and transport of materials to fill the recreational areas of the home.



For the upcoming year, planned training will include: nutrition, fundamental rights of minors, managing incentives and stimuli for minors, STDs, and for community mothers, first aid. Training will be managed by the social worker and nutritionist from ICBF, with the support of the Mayor’s Office.

Income Generation

PU053 Promotion and Strengthening of Business Development in Putumayo: This project was presented before Putumayo’s representatives in order to establish a micro-credit program that is included within the Departmental Development Plan. This is currently being elaborated. The Mayor’s Office has expressed an interest in belonging to the Credit Fund, and to present has expressed an interest in including the issue in the Development Plan as a specific line to support the Fund. At the same time, the CODE (Committee for Business Development) was formally created, along with the regulations governing the Business Development Fund, as part of a business promotion and development plan.

In the first quarter, there were 12 projects prepared for business strengthening, valued at USD9,721.80, of which 8 were projects approved for a value of USD4,422.98, to benefit 8 families including a total of 34 persons. These funds are from recovered loans.

The implementing partner presented a project to FOMIPYME, in order to offer 3.820 hours of training and technical assistance for 200 beneficiary business male in the micro-credit programs in agreements PU012 and PU053, for a total project value of USD36,795.38.

Institutional Strengthening.

PU045 Institutional and Operational Strengthening for the Social Solidarity Network Putumayo Territorial Unit: Continued support provided to the IDP population through municipal entities (Mayor’s offices, schools, associations, NGOs) for different processes such as land legalization, closure of agreements, health centers, diffusion of project counterparts for the new municipal administration. This has had the result of improved service and channeled services for the IDP population, along with the titling of lands as was the case in Valle del Guamuéz municipality (Lot of 3 Ha. for a housing project). In San Miguel municipality, CDP certification was received for a value of USD5,223.88 for the purchase of 1 Ha of land for a housing project. With Corpoamazonia, a total of 108 pieces of lumber were received for improvements to IDP housing, and with UMATA of Orito municipality, a project was prepared for food security.

A total of 249 declarations were received, and 60 families were registered in SUR. The SUR system was installed in three judicial dispatches of the Public Ministry.

Support continues for the Social Solidarity Network on activities such as food assistance, orientation and diffusion of social services offered by the Department entities, and continued registry in SUR.

Nariño

Conflict Context

In this quarter there have been conflicts in the border area, particularly in lower Putumayo, Puerto Nuevo, Santa Rosa, Santa Helena and Nueva Montana, in part because of the recruitment of some 30 children between 10 and 12 years of age by the FARC. Along the Pacific Coast of Nariño, the Army is implementing “Operation San Jorge”, which has pre-empted several potential attacks by the guerrillas by seizing arms such as cylinder bombs. There were also more than 63 coca processing complexes captured with a capacity for producing 100 kilos of cocaine, along with four crystalizer labs with a value of approximately 16 billion Colombian pesos. These operations have had a direct impact on the Daniel Aldana mobile column of Front 29 of the FARC, which operates in southern Nariño.

Among the most affected areas by conflicts between the Army and the guerrillas is Policarpa municipality (rural areas of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz) and the Pasto - Tumaco highway, where one person died and 17 were injured following a confrontation between the FARC and the Army in Barbacoas municipality. There was also a guerrilla attempt to take the town of Chiles, Cumbal municipality.

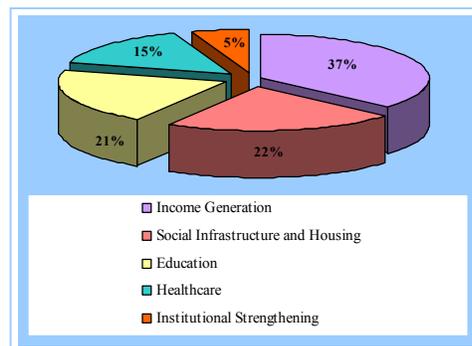
Displacement Context

The cumulative total of IDPs in Nariño department is 8,938 families, which include 36,139 persons, 70% from Putumayo, 25% from Nariño and 5% from other departments. Among the largest recipients of IDPs is Pasto, in first place, with 43.39% of families, Tumaco with 11.60%, Samaniego with 10.54%, Taminango with 7.82% and Córdoba with 3.23%. Over the past quarter, there was a 3.67% increase in the number of families and a 3.70% increase in the number of persons. Insofar as expulsion, there were a total of 2,974 families that included 12,809 persons. The largest expulsor was Tumaco municipality. Compared to last quarter, there was a 7.63% increase in the number of families and 7.44% increase in the number of persons.

Along the border with Ecuador, in March, more than 200 Colombians took refuge in Tufiño, Carchi province (Ecuador), after they were displaced by armed groups. In late March, a hundred persons displaced to the border area due to confrontations registered in Chiles between the FARC guerrillas and police forces. These persons were subsequently sheltered in a sports center in precarious conditions.

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 37% of the budget participation, totaling USD638,42.39. The second largest investment, USD395,94.55 has been allocated to social and infrastructure and housing projects, which constitutes 22% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Nariño.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education and Coexistence

Recuperation of children's rights and integral strengthening for IDP families. PA074 - PA075 - PA076- PA077- PA078. The ICBF agreement includes 5 projects implemented in Pasto, Ipiales, Potosí and Tumaco municipalities, principally focused on mitigating the impact of displacement on children using affective recovery, valuation and nutritional assistance, along with integral development support utilizing a pedagogical model designed for IDP and vulnerable children. In this area, the proposal is developed through two scenarios, one through assistance to children ages 2 to 7 and two, through Fami Homes, which attend to nursing and pregnant mothers and children ages 0 to 2. In addition, there is a process being implemented to strengthen IDP families with psychosocial assistance and production and food assistance. As direct beneficiaries, there are 260 IDP families, 246 children and 15 pregnant and nursing female. Among receptors, direct beneficiaries include 74 children and 479 adults. The project has a total value of USD136,509.93 with total IOM-USAID support for USD56,756.

PA073. Strengthening the integral farm of Institución Agropecuaria La Planada, training and technical assistance for IDP population with implementation of a system of seed capital and livestock: The school is focused on agricultural studies, which trains IDP and receptor students who lack the possibility of studying at the university level due to their relative poverty. With the current project, after vocational training they will have the possibility to take advantage of their own resources on small agricultural plots of land, and thus diversify their production to increase returns and improve their quality of life. In the area La Planada is the largest concentration of rural inhabitants in Andes Sotomayor municipality, which includes 12 rural area with 296 IDPs.

The farm includes 3 hectares where students begin training and develop self-managed projects with the permanent assistance of specialized teaching personnel (agronomy engineer, zootechnician, agroindustrial engineer) and 11th grade students. Beneficiaries include 20 IDP heads of households, who receive technical training and access to the Rotating Fund; 70 youth outside of the training and technical assistance system, 50 new children at the basic primary and secondary levels, and 60 adults in literacy programs. Among receptor beneficiaries there are 171 students in the formal educational system, of who 40 are newly enrolled and were outside of the system, 50 youth with technical training and 40 adults in literacy programs. The total value of the project is USD35,726.39, including USAID financing for USD19,088.64, with a per beneficiary cost of USD76.05.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

PA065. Improving Health in Pasto: The goal for attended beneficiaries is 1,000 IDP families and 6,000 receptor families from the Health Center, with additional psychosocial assistance. “Building Paths 200 IDP Families, 205 Adults, 80 Youth and 235 Children.” There are presently complete installations in the Health Center 1 de Mayo, with optimal conditions and with a professional and assistant team beginning with IDP assistance. Teams are 100% complete and the inauguration was completed with the presence of the Mayor and Health and Social Security Secretary on 25 March. An Assistance Plan was created. To date, there have been activities held as part of the Promotion and Prevention program.

Education

PA072 Strengthening the pedagogical and productive model of Colegio San Juan Bautista: “Colegio San Juan Bautista” is the largest cultural center for academic and vocational training in Andes municipality. For more than 30 years it has offered classical high school, and since 1977 it has also offered silver smith and business courses, with an emphasis on middle technical training, through which they have realized interinstitutional agreements with “Cooperativa de Mineros de los Andes”, and has received assistance from “Minercol” and “Artesanías de Colombia”.



The goal is to assist 30 IDP heads of households, who will be trained in silver smith work; 20 heads of households to be trained in computers over 6 months; 90 IDP children currently enrolled in formal education; increased coverage for 50 new children outside of the formal education system and 30 new adults in the literacy program.

The project includes several components: In Infrastructure: the construction of two school classrooms and bathrooms, the outfitting of the silver-smith workshop and computer lab. Pedagogical component: improve school environment for 1,073 students, leveling, acceleration and open doors for the community. Vocational training: computers (20 heads of households) and silver-smith work (30 heads of households), these persons will have access to a rotating credit fund. To date, after 2 months in implementation, the established goals have been surpassed.

Income Generation and Social Infrastructure.

PA051. Support for Sustainable Coffee-Production: In Taminango, San Lorenzo and La Unión municipalities there are 53 stalls, 53 coffee receptacles, 77 fermentation tanks, 70 tanks for coffee pulp and 43 drying patios being built for beneficiaries. In La Unión municipality, civilian works are 100% complete, in San Lorenzo 70% and in Taminango 50%. There were 1,920 visits conducted to farms, with 120 informative folders distributed and 65 agreement acts signed for beneficiaries. Once the implementation phase for infrastructure is complete, there will be a 3 month evaluation that follows to verify project impact on production processes and product quality, in order to empower IDP labor. The inauguration should be in late April or early May.

Institutional Strengthening.

PA059 UAO Pasto. Creation of Unit for Assistance and Orientation for IDPs in Pasto municipality: It should be highlighted that this project was inaugurated 26 March 2004 insofar as infrastructure and equipment. The first year approximately 1,000 families will be attended, not only with declarations before the Public Ministry, but also for emergency assistance and re-establishment. More than 10 institutions will participate, that make up the System for Integral Assistance to the IDP Population. The Mayor's Office will be in charge of administration and functioning.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

PA069, 70 71. Rural Housing: These projects are being implemented in San Lorenzo, Los Andes Sotomayor and Linares municipalities. These projects will benefit 158 families, and approximately 790 persons. In February, the Operating Committee will be formed with each territorial unit, the construction directors will be selected and contracts will be processed for construction supervisors and final verification of beneficiaries with responsible entities.

Caquetá

Conflict Context

Over the first quarter of 2004, the public order situation in Caquetá was characterized by major military operations⁴⁸ against the FARC⁴⁹ guerrillas, with a total of 37 guerrillas dead and nearly 50 captured, according to the local press.

Although there were confrontations throughout the department, the rural areas of La Montañita (La Unión Peneya and El Triunfo inspections) and Milán (San Isidro inspection and nearby rural area) municipalities were particularly affected. There were violent battles throughout January 2004, which continue on a more sporadic basis to present. The retreat of the FARC in the face of this military offensive has led to an increase in the presence of antipersonnel landmines. Since January, a total of 23 landmine fields have been detected, leaving nearly 20 victims, both civilians and military personnel.

At the same time, the restart of fumigations in Caquetá led to sharper confrontations between the guerrillas and the Army in 5 municipalities of the department (particularly Milán and San Vicente del Caguán).

As a result of these events, access to rural areas in several municipalities has been restricted for both public and private authorities. Following a truce of several weeks, in the past month a wave of political violence swept the department: 1 council member was kidnapped and 3 resigned in San Vicente del Caguán. In addition, 4 Mayors were publicly threatened and are no longer working from their municipalities: San Vicente del Caguán, Belén de los Andaquíes, Cartagena del Chairá and Milán.

The offensive against paramilitary groups left 8 captured and 2 dead according to the local press, mostly in urban areas.

The public order situation and mass arrests by the Public Forces have led to a human rights crisis⁵⁰ that is being protested by local communities: in San Isidro, the civilian population denounced the violation of fundamental rights by the public authorities and publicized alleged arbitrary actions and offenses to the local press. In addition, in San Vicente del Caguán nearly 200 peasants from 22 rural area in the municipality are currently squatting in the urban area of San Vicente to protest the capture of 32 persons by the Public Forces and to obtain their freedom and achieve minimal guarantees for the respect of human rights by the Army.

Displacement Context

As a consequence of the aforementioned confrontations in La Montañita and Milán municipalities, there were 3 important displacements that occurred over the past quarter. In January, there was a mass displacement of 117 persons, and a significant number of individual displacements to the urban areas of Florencia, Montañita and Milán municipalities. These persons were registered in SUR, but SSN has stated that there are an additional 50% not registered. In February, nearly 1,500 persons (from the inspections of Granario, Remolinos, Hericha and nearby rural area in Milán municipality) were displaced and moved for 3 weeks to the banks of the Orteguzaza river. In addition, the population of the neighboring inspection San Antonio de Ostuchá (also in Milán municipality), has been blockaded since early March. These displacements have not been included in official statistics since the population has been unable to make a declaration due to the lack of a Public Ministry in the area, or due to fear. In March, 12 indigenous families displaced from Agua Negras indigenous reservation (Milán municipality) to Florencia to escape confrontations between the guerrillas and the Army. These persons were registered in SUR.

These events explain why during the first quarter Montañita municipality (through 29 February 2004) was the principal expulsor of displaced persons with 27%⁵¹ (196 persons) and Milán with 10% (83 persons) was third. Cartagena del Chairá, with 13% of IDPs, expelled 116 persons (second in Caquetá), due to constant confrontations between the FARC and Army in the area, particularly for control of the Paujil-Cartagena highway. These three municipalities are the origin of 50% of all IDPs in Caquetá over the past quarter.

⁴⁸ Brigade XII of the Army, with the active support of the Police, DAS and CTI.

⁴⁹ Particularly Front 15, present in the center-east of Caquetá, and the mobile column "Teófilo Forero", which moves along the entire cordillera

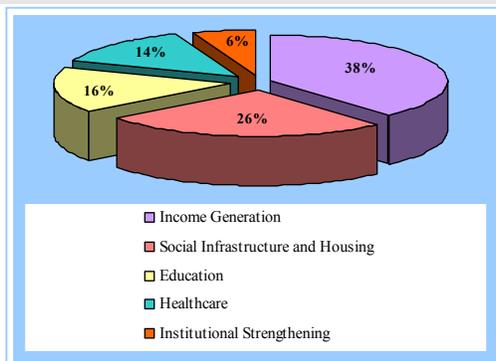
⁵⁰ In the working group for the Humanitarian Action Plan, the diffusion and publication on the humanitarian crisis in Caquetá.

⁵¹ Registration to 29 – February (SSN)

In cumulative statistics, Florencia continues to be the largest receptor of IDPs, with 83% of all those present in the department, followed by Curillo (2.6%), Montañita (2.2%), Puerto Rico (2%), Belén (1.9%) and the principal expulsor municipalities Curillo (14%), Florencia (10%), San Vicente del Caguán (9.5%), Cartagena del Chairá (9%), Valparaíso (8.5%), Montañita (7.5%) and Milán (6%).

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 38% of the budget participation, totaling USD708,520.32. The second largest investment, USD486,511.65 has been allocated to social infrastructure and housing projects, which constitutes 26% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Caquetá.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education and Co-existence:

CA047 Improvements to and endowments of ICBF Children’s Home in Curillo (First phase): This project is designed to improve assistance conditions for 90 IDP and vulnerable children attended by the Curillo Children’s Home, thus completing an improvement plan established based on ICBF quality standards, through the improvement and outfitting of the installations of the home. According to priorities identified by the pedagogical and administrative team in the center, the first stage of this project will focus on improvements to a part of the infrastructure of the Center (improvements to the bathrooms, increased usage of the home meeting rooms) and the outfitting of the home with pedagogical and didactic materials (in order to facilitate pedagogical activities implemented with children and to implement sensitization and training activities with the parents of the children in the home).

This project, co-financed by ICBF (support of USD39,471.73 corresponding to the costs of running the home for one year), and the Mayor’s Office of Curillo (support of USD2,91.46 in infrastructure improvements), has a per beneficiary cost of USD84,066.35. USAID support was USD7,565.97.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Health

CA045 “Basic Community Health Phase II”: This project has a goal to strengthen health processes through the training of community promoters in basic health principles and the implementation to basic sanitation practices designed to improve the quality of life of families in the rural area of San Vicente del Caguán. This includes the training of 60 community health promoters, 15 in management and attention of the community first aid kit and 45 in basic sanitation, where they will work as multipliers and sensitizers. In addition, the project will donate 90 families with basic sanitation tools.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

CA044 “Construction of sewage sanitation and sewage treatment system for 1 de Mayo, Divino Niño and Villa Santana neighborhoods”: The project’s goal is to improve the quality of life of the urban population of Paujil municipality through the construction of 1,476 meters of sewage pipeline from 1 de Mayo neighborhood and the treatment of sewage waters from Villa Santana, Divino Niño and 1 de Mayo neighborhoods. The high level of community organization should be highlighted, particularly in 1 de Mayo neighborhood, the speed of construction, the completion of agreements by the community for implementation of the project, the additional supports provided by the Paujil Mayor’s Office for the construction of 34 sanitation connections that were not formerly planned, supporting both construction materials and unskilled labor.



Construction of the Sewerage system in Paujil: general view of the first stabilization lagoon

Education and Co-existence

CA026 “XXI Century Education Community”: This project is to strengthen the “Ciudadela Educativa Siglo XXI” in order to improve assistance to the attended school population, which mostly includes IDPs, and at the same time open adequate informal education spaces for the vulnerable and IDP population of Florencia. It should be highlighted, as an important event this past quarter, the installation of a computer lab (20 computers and soon internet access), which will also be used by the neighborhood community in a process led by the school (for IDPs and vulnerable persons in the neighborhood) and NGOs specialized in working with vulnerable communities (NGO “Padre Luis de Riz” in the area of adult education and the NGO “Pedagogía para al Paz” for work with out of school children.)



Income Generation

CA043 “Productive Re-establishment of IDP families in El Doncello, El Paujil, and Valparaíso municipalities in Caquetá department”: This project attempts to join forces to productively and socially re-establish 171 IDP families who have returned to their homes, guaranteeing food security and surpluses, and includes a rotating credit fund. In the first three months of implementation, there was joint planning with the communities of San Pedro, Anayacito, El Jardín, El Quebradón, Bajo Manzanares (Doncella municipality), Santiago de la Selva (Valparaíso municipality), area La Niña Alta and la Niña del Carmale (Paujil municipality). In each case, activities are being coordinated, particularly material and input requirements.



Institutional Strengthening

CA034 “Institutional Strengthening to assist the IDP population in Caquetá”: The number of agreements on the part of those entities legally uncharged with the functioning of the Unit for the Assistance and Orientation (UAO) should be highlighted: the SSN named a professional on a full-time basis (community psychologist) to centralize public attention and the local ombudsman increased the permanence of an official in UAO in order to improve the receipt of declarations. Despite present limitations, the UAO received 1,212 declarations of persons who displaced to Florencia, in addition to completing its functions as a center for orientation for IDPs.

Chocó

Conflict Context

The first quarter of 2004 was principally characterized by a major AUC paramilitary incursion into Medio Atrato. The Elmer Cárdenas Block of the AUC mobilized approximately 400 male in its first advance to combat Front 57 of the FARC guerrillas in Vigía del Fuerte (Antioquia), Bojayá and Murindó municipalities, compromising the local civilian population.

Accidents caused by antipersonnel mines and unexploded ordnance have increased. Over the past quarter there were 3 deaths and 4 injuries. There was a departmental policy created to educate the civilian population in issues such as prevention, and to provide adequate assistance for these cases.

Displacement Context

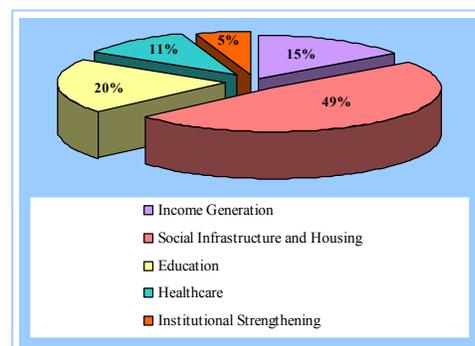
During the January-March period of 2004, according to SSN tables, there were a total of 4,135 cumulative cases of displacement, of which 1,236 were from the Opogadó, Cuití and Napipí river basins. The principal expulsors of IDPs are Bojayá, with 50% (principally the areas of Bellavista and Napipí), Medio Atrato with 14% and Tado with 11%.

Displacement in Chocó department, which was on the decline, has increased in March, particularly in areas controlled by the paramilitaries. Approximately 2,000 persons were displaced in the basins of rivers where armed groups have been battling, 90% of these IDPs are indigenous persons who have had their rights violated due to abuses, torture, and rape. With the goal of not stopping its advance over the short-term, there are indications of the arrival of new AUC paramilitary blocks in the area of Bojayá, which makes it safe to assume that this will be the area where the displacement of communities will continue. The Departmental Committee for the Assistance of the Displaced Population is designing a contingency plan that will include prevention and improved assistance for upcoming humanitarian assistance efforts. With the objective of attend this displacement, the IOM is actually executing the project CH-032, "Emergency Attention to the massive displacement in Opogadó", with a funding from USAID USD18,967,75 in 569 sleeping kits and in the construction of a temporal shelter for 100 persons

The return of 7 families was registered from Panama, where they had requested refugee status but were denied. These persons were repatriated in February to Turbo and Riosucio by the Panamanian and Colombian government, with inadequate conditions. The repatriation of Colombians in Juradó was consolidated, and the return of IDPs to Bagadó has included 11 families.

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on social infrastructure and housing projects with 49% of the budget participation, totaling USD520,00,82. The second largest investment, USD218,90.02 has been allocated to education projects, which constitutes 20% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Choco.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Healthcare

CH030 Integral assistance for promotion, prevention and assistance in sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis on STD/HIV/AIDS, for IDP youths and their families in Chocó: This project's goal is to contribute to the prevention, promotion and reduction of STD/HIV/AIDS through integral assistance to 180 IDP youths and their families in the areas of La Cascorva, El Poblado and Villa España in Quibdó; and at-risk youths in Cértegui locality; which will improve quality of life with the participation of youths, with the participation of youths, families and institutions. This includes a USAID investment of USD18,518.51 and an investment of USD1,851.85 by Corposode, with a per beneficiary cost of USD102.88



House for basic drainage.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

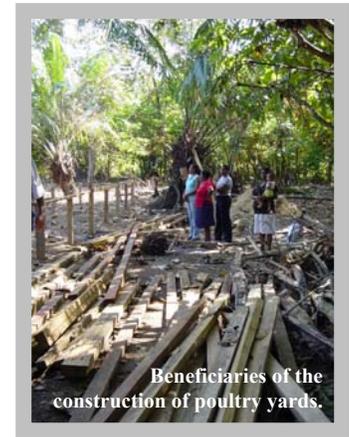
CH028 Construction of basic sanitation for 57 repatriated and internally returned families in the municipal seat of Juradó: This project is meant to be a complement to housing improvements by the NGO CHF for the returned and repatriated population of Juradó. IOM selected Consorcio AG Ingenieros for the construction of 37 bathrooms, including a shower and toilet, and 57 kitchen counters with slicing table and basic utensils for all beneficiary families. The project includes USAID investment of USD44,722.22, support from the Mayor's Office for USD2,222.22, and the community for USD11,888.88; the per beneficiary cost for USAID is USD156.92 for the 285 personas attended.

Education

CH033 Outfitting 12 school cafeterias for marginalized neighborhoods of Quibdó: This recently approved project by IOM and ICBF should attend a total population of 3,928 persons, including 1,840 IDP children and 2,088 receptor community children in 12 different school cafeterias near their homes, which lack sufficient equipment to offer adequate food services to this vulnerable population. USAID support totals USD34,005.23, ICBF support USD6,152.22, with a per beneficiary cost of USD8,65 for USAID funding.

Income Generation

CH031 Production of animal protein, eggs and meat for 50 families repatriated from Panama and internal returns to Juradó: This project includes the provision of elements for egg production for 50 families through the construction of unifamily chicken pens with a total capacity of 750 egg-laying chickens and pig meat for self-consumption through the raising of one pig per family in order to partly fulfill their food needs and to create surplus production to later favor 1,735 returned and repatriated persons to the municipal seat of Juradó and neighboring areas of Bahía Solano-Nuquí, Buenaventura and the province of Jaqué in Panama. USAID support totals USD13,292.22. with additional co-financing from the Mayor's Office, the Asociación Fuente de Vida, Mujeres Progresistas and SENA, for USD5,841.03. The per beneficiary cost to USAID is USD53.16.



Beneficiaries of the construction of poultry yards.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

CH024 Strengthening training programs for health promotion and prevention for 85 rural health promoters in areas of resistance and displacement in Chocó department: This project began implementation on 5 February 2004 with the first meeting of the technical committee by the implementing partner and the other partner DASALUD, which concluded that meetings should be held with IOM and PAHO-WHO in order to program training cycles in the four selected zones for the project. At the same time, there was a selection made of those elements that would make up each of the kits given to the health promoters for their work.

In accord with the present program, activities will begin 26 April with a workshop in the central zone and technical committees will meet the second Tuesday of every month during the period of implementation.



Visit of the Regional Office Coordinator to the beneficiaries of the project

Social Infrastructure and Housing

CH016 Improvements to basic sanitation and housing conditions for 199 families including IDPs and receptor in Quibdó municipality, received between 2002 and 2003: These 199 families are all located and assisted; 169 families received materials and completed improvements to their homes, the 30 remaining families received materials and are implementing improvements, which should be completed by 8 May.

Education and Social Infrastructure

CH-0018 Construction and outfitting of “Escuela El Reposo II”: The construction of the School was completed, which included: 8 classrooms with furnishing for students and teachers, a school cafeteria with furnishing and cooking equipment to prepare food for the children in the School, a complete library with new books in accordance with the education system (defined by the Ministry of Education), a computer lab with 10 computers with internet access, two bathrooms for children with permanent water service, large recreational spaces for the children, a sports field with equipment for micro-soccer, volleyball and basketball, which offer adequate space to allow for integral and formative development of children enrolled in the School. The inauguration of the School will occur 21 April 2004.

Income Generation

CH027 Reactivation of the commercialization of plantain and natural products on the Baudó river to the port of Buenaventura: Advancing in the process to acquire a boat and other equipment to operate the boat. At the same time, meetings held with the Greater Council of Baudó to negotiate the operations of the project and its administration. For this reason, in April there will be a General Assembly meeting with the Representatives of the 36 Community Councils, as well as the Municipal Administration to establish agreements on the project.

Cauca

Conflict Context

Over the first quarter of 2004, there were constant confrontations between the Army, guerrillas from the Jacobo Arenas mobile column and the Sixth Front of the FARC in the mountainous areas of Cauca. This principally affected Santa Rosa, San Sebastián and Balboa municipalities, as well as the Caldone, Jambaló, Silvia and Toribio municipalities. In the Santa Leticia and Pentará indigenous reservations in Puracé municipality, according to information presented by the Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office, the indigenous population is currently at a high risk for displacement due to constant battles in the zone.

The indigenous organizations of Toribio, Tacueyó, San Francisco and the Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas ACIN Cxab Wala Kiwe denounced indiscriminate aerial bombardment by the Army and the launching of cylinder bombs by the FARC guerrillas in rural areas. According to the denunciation, these actions have failed to respect areas of permanent assembly recognized as areas for the location of the civilian population, have failed to respect residences, and have led to the assassination of several community police and leaders.

In Silvia municipality, there were several assassinations recorded by the FARC in the Usenda region and in Pitayó indigenous reservation. At this time, the common denominator in this region is the blockading of municipal seats.

In addition, due to the arrival of the military in Santa Rosa municipality, guerrilla groups that had formerly controlled the massif zone of Cauca have retreated to rural areas and the interior of the department, often moving to northern Cauca along the corridor in Huila that runs through the Tierradentro region (Páez and Inzá). This is being done in order to reinforce areas of FARC dominance in Puracé municipality (the areas of Pentará and Santa Cecilia), where Front 13 has installed checkpoints along the highway to San José de Isnos and La Plata (Huila department).

As a strategy by the FARC to distract the military, there were seizures of the Pan-American Highway in February and March, which provoked the mobilization of military forces.

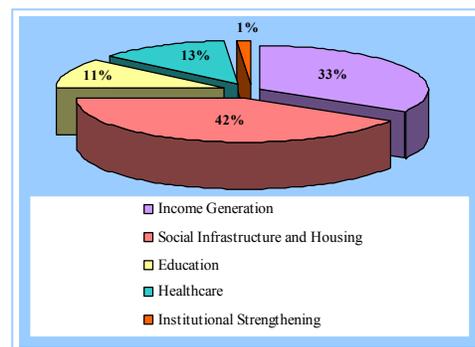
Displacement Context

Although illegal armed groups continue to operate and confront the Army, statistics reported by the Social Solidarity Network show no substantial increase in the number of IDPs. Nonetheless, ICRC in January and February assisted displacements in Toribio municipality, in the Tacueyó indigenous reservation, where there were 305 IDPs requiring assistance. The Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office has warned of individual, undetected displacements of a large number of persons in San Sebastián, Sucre and Santa Rosa municipalities.

The most recent Social Solidarity Network statistics show a total of 22.268 persons from 5.571 families relocated in Cauca. These persons are mostly (81.2%) located in 6 municipalities, Popayán with 65.10% (14.494), Santander de Quilichao with 6% (1.312), El Tambo with 4.72% (1.053), Mercaderes with 4.01% (891), Guapi with 3.7% (820) and Patia with 3.12% (699). For the same date, SSN reported a total of 23.736 persons expelled from their homes, with the principal expulsors Tambo 20.3% (4.810), Cajibío 10.51% (2.497), López de Micay 10.08% (2.392), Buenos Aires 5.44% (1.291), Piamonte 4.63% (1.098), Bolívar with 4.5% (1.069) and Santander de Quilichao 3.82% (907).

Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on social infrastructure and housing projects with 42% of the budget participation, totaling USD540,562.18 The second largest investment, USD431,332,60 has been allocated to income generation projects, which constitutes 33% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Cauca.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Healthcare

CU025 Implementation of a community health information system (SICAPS in Spanish) to make decisions regarding the IDP and vulnerable population in 15 municipalities of Cauca department: This project benefits municipalities such as Santander de Quilichao, Caloto, Buenos Aires, Corinto, Miranda, Toribío, Guapi, López de Micay, Popayán, Piendamó, Cajibío, Timbío, Tambo, El Bordo and Mercaderes, which are, according to SSN statistics, listed as major expulsors and receptors of the IDP population in Cauca. These municipalities will have access to the “Implementation of a Community Health Information System” that will make known the identification and characterization of their IDP populations, as well as the activation and sensitization of municipal groups for IDP assistance to take decisions and define local plans according to the established needs in the area, through processes of participative local planning. The project has a total budget of USD48,681.48, of which IOM finances USD33,194.07, along with USD15,487.40 in support from the counterpart. The goal is to assist 3.981 families, 2.500 IDP and 1.481 receptors, with a total of USD12.22 support per family.

Education

CU024 Support for the Second National Colloquium on Afro-Colombian Studies: The project includes an investment of USD14,657.29, of which IOM provides USD6,098.57 for the logistical support of the event, “Universidad del Cauca” offered USD8,558.71.

On 18, 19 and 20 March, the event was held with highly satisfactory results. From the quantitative point of view, the goal for participants was passed by 300%, the registry of enrollment included 364 participants, including professors and students of representatives from several NGOs and educational institutions. The Colloquium left the door open for institutions to revise their theoretical, social and political vision regarding the Afro-Colombian population, in such a way so as to permit for greater comprehension of the phenomenon that affects them, and thus promote a debate and renewal of intervention in their favor. In the particular case of forced displacement, the need was emphasized to replant institutional policy for the Afro-Colombian IDP population.

Income Generation

CU028 Creation of associative micro-enterprises for production and services with a focus on production chains that integrate the IDP population in Popayán municipality: This project is extremely important, and has led to high expectations regarding national policies for improved income for the IDP population, obtaining considerable funding from national co-financing through Fomipyme, with USD50,036.11 and from the Social Solidarity Network for USD8,333.33, as well as IOM funding for USD48,148.14, and the “Caja de Compensación Familiar del Cauca” - COMFACAUCA USD42,335, for a total of USD148,871.18. This funding will support 150 IDP families in Popayán, with a per family contribution of USD992.47, of which IOM will fund USD320,989 for the implementation of economic initiative through a Rotating Credit fund administered and operated by Comfacauca.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects

Healthcare

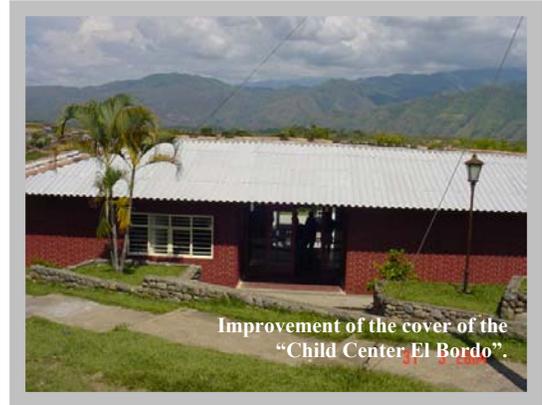
CU006 Implementation of the AIEPI strategy for IDP and vulnerable persons in Popayán municipality: Continuing with the excellent results obtained in the first phase of this project, in which 451 persons were trained (56% IDPs) in the implementation of the AIEPI strategy (Integral Assistance for Sicknesses Prevalent in Infancy – in English), with the role of Community Health Agents (ACS in Spanish) and the recognition of communities for their social work. There are currently efforts underway to strengthen the process with 80 of these Agents in 8 AIEPI Community Committees, a work that is being implemented through reinforcement workshops, for the adaptation of the strategy and the management of teams or AIEPI kits.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

CU002 Implementation of the Unit for Assistance and Orientation of IDPs in Popayán: The operation of the UAO has demonstrated the importance of this operational scheme to assist IDPs that arrive in Popayán. The UAO has attended 3.817 families in 10 months of operation, with the project 80% complete. The UAO was a reference and orientation space for families and served to coordinated institutions responsible for assistance.

Due to the change of administrations in 2004, and of the persons offering assistance as part of the municipal administration, the coordination and activities and services have slowed. The process requires learning on the part of the new persons in charge of the operation of the UAO and of established legal procedures to assist IDPs. For this reason, the Mayor's Office has requested an extension of the agreement for 6 more months, in order to continue assistance while the new administration gains experience in the management and operation of the UAO in order to provide adequate service.

CU015 Reconstruction of the roofing and walls of “Hogar Infantil El Bordo”: 150 IDP and vulnerable children 0-7 years old now have a safe and structurally comfortable Childcare home, thanks to this project. It should be noted that the Patia Mayor's Office provided technical assistance. This component is 100% complete, and thanks to good implementation and resource management, it was possible to complement construction with better lighting. The personnel of the Childcare home, the parents and the community in general have expressed great satisfaction with the changes in the infrastructure, and there are great expectations to and interest in continuing work on the project, as well as maintenance of the installations. The inauguration of the construction is planned for Thursday 15 April 2004.



Education / Income Generation

CU013 Strengthening of a Rural Education Network for Training and Development of Production and Food Security Projects in Timbio and El Tambo municipalities as part of a strategy for displacement prevention and assistance: The goal to integrate the education and income generation component in the search to consolidate the Rural Education Network process must integrate basic, secondary, technical and university education. For this reason, it has generated high expectations for positive results with the re-establishment of IDP and vulnerable communities in El Tambo and Timbio municipalities. In three months of implementation it is clear that there exists high levels of organization and coordination in the project through planning and the creation of work groups to lead each component. There have been major advances in implementing activities such as gardens the 11 schools through the accompaniment of agricultural engineer interns, including in ground preparation and teacher and student training for “Fundación José María Obando”. Grades 10 and 11 of that school are offering permanent accompaniment and technical assistance.

Huila

Conflict Context

Over the past quarter, the conflict between paramilitaries and the FARC guerrillas intensified in a battle over the control of amapola cultivation land, especially in the mountainous areas of Algeciras, Guadalupe, Suaza, Acevedo, Neiva and Tello municipalities.

The advance of paramilitary groups has allowed for effective positioning, for the moment, of the disputed areas of the FARC and ELN guerrillas, forming a gigantic theater of operations in the principal regional centers for the development of Huila (Neiva, Garzón, La Plata, Pitalito). The principal disputed corridors are around the Betania dam, controlled by the Huila block of the paramilitaries. This control is being challenged by Fronts 13 and 61 of the FARC. The Colombian Massif (shared with Cauca), dominated by the FARC guerrillas southern block, Fronts 8 and 60, has had its control being challenged by the Southern Liberator block of the paramilitaries. A third conflict area is along the Magdalena river, where aside from a battle for territorial control with the FARC, there are the urban centers of the ELN in Gaitana and Líbano (Tolima) municipalities.

In the rural area of Neiva municipality there is the presence of the Teófilo Forero mobile column of the FARC, which has significant territorial and social control of the area. The civilian population has had its security and personal integrity seriously affected through recent mass kidnappings in residential areas of the city in March.

The application of the democratic security policy should be highlighted in several mass arrests that have led to fear in peasant communities that refuse to leave their rural areas to visit local towns or cities due to worries that they will be captured during one of these operations. Mass arrests were carried out in Neiva, Algeciras, Pitalito and Gigante.

Displacement Context

Over the past quarter, there were 449 families registered, an increase of 16.7% (75 families) with respect to the same quarter in 2003, when 374 families were registered. A cumulative total of 5,446 families were displaced, principally from Algeciras (15%), Colombia (13%), Neiva (11%), Pitalito (6%) and Acevedo (5%). At the same time, the principal receptor municipalities were Neiva (55.5%), Pitalito (14.2%), Garzón (6.3%), La Plata (4.3%), and Campoalegre (2%).

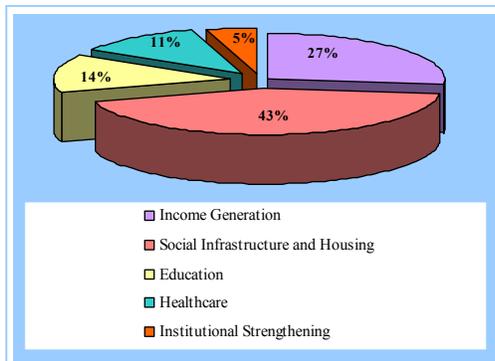
Displacement was more common in January, 55% more so than during the same month in 2003, primarily due to the intensification of fumigations on amapola crops along the eastern cordillera, especially in Algeciras, Hobo, Campoalegre and Neiva municipalities in November and December.

IDPs continue to arrive in Neiva, mostly due to threats and/or general fear of selective killings in the interior of Huila department, and due to military operations in Caquetá, specifically in Montañitas, San Vicente, Peñas Colaradas and Belén de los Andaquíes municipalities.

According to analysis by several civilian authorities, an intensification of displacement is considered likely due to confrontations for territorial control in Algeciras, Hobo, Campoalegre and Neiva municipalities. Other factors include Army operations in disputed corridors and the intensification of recruitment efforts for urban militias in the FARC and paramilitaries, particularly in Pitalito, La Plata, Garzón, Gigante, Campoalegre and Neiva municipalities.

Descriptive Analytical Report

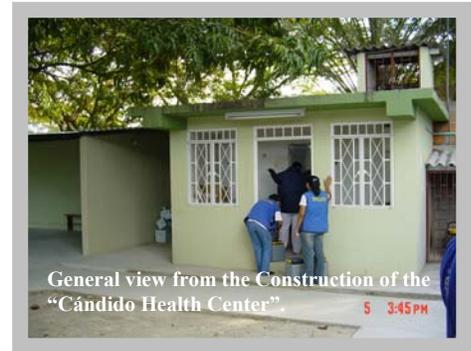
The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on social infrastructure and housing projects with 43% of the budget participation, totaling USD384,47.67. The second largest investment, USD236,72.53 has been allocated to income generation projects, which constitutes 27% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Huila.



Relevant aspects of new projects

Education

HU030 Increased coverage and improvements to educational quality through the construction of 4 school classrooms, a bathroom and kitchen in Centro Docente El Porvenir of Pitalito municipality: With the support of new infrastructure it is hoped to offer optimal space conditions for the attending children, improved education quality, increased coverage (there were 547 children in 2003, with 647 in attendance, of whom 132 are IDP children) and access to other populations, for which reason the school has implemented informal education processes such as cultural, recreational and sporting activities, and the parents school project, where the parent, student and teacher are involved in cultural and economic activities. There are also social volunteer entities that offer support through the “Forming Minors Cultivating Values”.



Funding for this Project totals USD22,227.59, of which USD11,111.11 is funding from USAID through IOM and USD2,595.59 is funding from Huila department, USD79,613.83 is financing from the Japanese government through the Godfather Plan for the municipality, USD2,962.96 is financed by Pastoral Social of Garzón, the implementing partner for the project, along with USD1,851.85 offered by the educational community.

HU032 Program to assist children and their families in community family welfare homes in rural areas of Colombia, Algeciras, Neiva, Baraya, Tello, Acevedo, Isnos and Gigante municipalities: The primary objective of the project is to improve quality of life and prevent displacement of families and children from remote rural areas of the above municipalities via improved ICBF assistance to beneficiary children in family welfare homes. In addition, the project seeks to improve sanitary conditions for the homes in order to prevent sicknesses. Aside from outfitting and improving the homes, there are also food, nutritional assistance, psychosocial support and community and organizational strengthening components.

At present, the project seeks to cover 1.750 beneficiary children in welfare homes in rural and urban areas, as well as 125 community mothers in charge of the homes.

Funding for this project totals USD196,074.07, of which USD45,089.93 is from USAID through IOM, and USD1,611.11 are community resources, USD149,373.02 is from ICBF.

Income Generation

HU031 Program for the creation and strengthening of production projects for the IDP population of Neiva municipality. This Project seeks to create social and economic development in marginalized neighborhoods of Neiva municipality, which is the largest receptor of IDPs in the department. This was implemented with the support of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism “FOMIPYME”, the Social Solidarity Network, including the elaboration of a diagnostic study of the socio-economic characteristics of the IDP population and of the study and identification of the productive areas with an increased possibility for economic development in the region, the development of action plans, training and accompaniment in the psychosocial and business areas, technical training and support in the commercialization of products.

In the stage of creation and strengthening of production projects, the goal is to work with 200 heads of households. In addition, there is an additional goal to work 80% with the IDP population in the urban area of Neiva municipality, and the remaining 20% on production projects in rural areas such as: the areas of Fortacillas, El Caguan, Guacirco and the rural area of Mata, Venado and San Jorge.

Project funding totals USD139,960.29, of which USD22,803.90 are funds from USAID through IOM USD86,497.77 are FOMIPYME funds, USD27,992.05 are Social Solidarity Network funds and USD2,666.55 is from “Fundación del Alto Magdalena”. At present, funding has not been disbursed by the financing entities.

Relevant aspects of ongoing projects



Healthcare

HU008. Extension of assistance coverage and quality for displaced and receptor communities affected by infectious diseases such as: TBC, Leprosy, Leishmaniasis, malaria and STD-HIV-AIDS In Neiva municipality (Health Center): With the implementation of the health promoter program, it has become possible to improve coverage to persons at-risk of contracting public interest sicknesses, both IDPs as well as receptors. The project covers 685 at-risk IDPs and 3,017 receptors. 100% of positive cases detected have been admitted, attended to and treated by the Centro de Salud Cándido. It should be noted that once an at-risk case is detected by the health promoters and professionals from the health center, there is an epidemiological study done on all those persons and family members that may have some risk of contagion.

The physical infrastructure installed by IOM is already operational, which has resulted in increased coverage and service quality for beneficiaries, improving the diagnoses of personnel at the health center and the quality of workshops offered to beneficiaries.

Social Infrastructure and Housing

HU017. Prevention of displacement through the strengthening of rural community actors in the maintenance of inter-area roads in the rural areas of Rivera municipality: This project is designed for displacement and forced recruitment prevention, and to strengthen local ties to the land. It is being implemented in 12 of the rural area and 2 near the urban area, which were selected by the Mayor's Office to offer support to several IDP families living in urban areas who cannot move to rural areas to work on road maintenance. The project is currently benefiting 24 persons, of whom 15% are female heads of household, all are IDPs registered with SSN. In the remaining 12 there are 84 direct beneficiaries. It should be noted that these activities have significantly improved travel times and have led to 100% passable roads, a situation that was not the case before project implementation. In addition, Asocomunal, as project implementer, and the municipality, are training pre-cooperatives in road maintenance to contract these services in the future.

Education

HU018 Plan for Education Development for Commons 10, Media Luna sector, with "centros docentes Olaya Herrera, San Bernardo, Las Camelias and las Palmitas" in Neiva municipality: To date, the pedagogical program has covered 4,074 children, of whom 580 are IDPs. It should be noted that the project has allowed for a new open doors strategy, with the initiation of 3 learning acceleration groups with 84 student, 2 literacy program groups with 87 adult students and the program for the integral development of youth, which has assisted 280 students. It should be noted that these processes are implemented in off-hours, such as weekends and evenings. In addition, school cafeterias are assisting 740 students, of whom 40% are IDPs.

Income Generation

HU014. Coffee drying instruments as an economic tool in the rural community of Rivera: To date, 68 coffee dryers have been built, benefiting 68 small-scale coffee producers. This project has not only allowed for improved income through value added to the product, but has also made possible its use for other farm activities, including the drying of products such as beans, corn and plantains, basic elements of the rural diet. In addition, the dryer has improved quality by 65%, which makes it possible to access other markets over the short-term, such as that of special coffee, for which the beneficiaries are receiving technical training and an association of special coffee producers is being formed, to initially include the 125 producers of the project.

Institutional Strengthening

HU001 UAO Registry Project: The project's physical structure is 95% complete, this project has allowed for improved administrative processes for inscription and legal responses to 80% of characterization and humanitarian assistance 100%. It should be noted that once the administrative delays and characterization are overcome, the SSN will be able to improve its institutional response capacity in accord with the needs of the community. In addition, the UAO is 75% institutionally operational, awaiting only Judges. The most important recent event is the permanent participation of Banco Agrario in the UAO, which will allow for the operationalization of 67 projects approved and disbursements for 53, or 79% credit support, with an average of USD1,828.35 per project. This was possible due to an agricultural technician contracted by the UAO with USAID funding through IOM. The initial goal of 540 families was passed by 294%, with assistance provided to 1.590 families in the UAO.

7. Sustainability in the IDP Projects

1. Introduction

This is the second sustainability measurement of the projects developed by IOM, based on the *Conceptual and Methodological framework* designed last year by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (UME, for its Spanish acronym). Based on the results obtained for each project, IOM officers and implementing partners can identify aspects that need to be improved, in order to guarantee sustainability conditions. This report presents the results of the sustainability measurement process for 203 projects, covering IOM's 9 field offices and the central offices.

Based on the particularities of IOM's IDPs Program, the following definition was formulated to be used for the measurement and evaluation process:

Sustainability is understood as the capacity to integrate processes developed by a project or program into institutional, social, family or individual dynamics, such that their benefits remain over time.

The objective of a sustainability analysis is to verify to which extent sustainability conditions are created for a project and to identify areas that need to be improved.

IOM focused its analysis on three strategic areas: Context, Stakeholders and Capacities:

- 1. Context:** is related to external factors that may affect project implementation and consequently its sustainability, in a positive or negative way.
- 2. Stakeholders:** Analysis of players interested in the project and involved in its formulation, implementation and evaluation. This area is also related to the coordination among actors.
- 3. Capacities:** for capacity it is understood the group of abilities, knowledge, processes and resources needed for the development of project activities.

During the project implementation phase, the sustainability analysis is based on twelve criteria, understanding criteria as the different perspectives by which a process or result can be assessed:

Context

1. The project can continue, because there are no serious security issues that prevent its implementation.

Stakeholders

2. Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.
3. Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (other than the implementing partner).
4. Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
5. Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (other than the implementing partner).
6. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.
7. Integration between displaced people and receptor community

Capacities

8. Capacity building of community organizations.
9. Administrative capacity building.
10. Technical capacity building.
11. Capacity building of infrastructure and furnishings.
12. Financial viability to continue developing of activities and processes.

Based upon the designed methodology (See Annex), each project obtains a sustainability index (in a scale from 1.00 to 5.00), which allows IOM to identify if the project has a low, medium or high sustainability level:

Sustainability Index	Sustainability Level
1.00 – 2.99	Low
3.00 – 3.99	Medium
4.00 – 5.00	High

IOM considers three phases for each project based on its total length, as shown in the table below. Sustainability conditions vary through these phases and the methodology designed reflects those conditions in the indicators.

Project phases of implementation	Implementing status (% of the total length of the project)
First phase	0.00% - 30%
Second phase	30.1% – 70%
Third phase	70.1% - 100%

Projects that were completed during January – March 2004 were also evaluated. To that extent, the sustainability analysis of this quarter is comprised by the projects that are in any of the three phases of implementation and those that were completed during the quarter.

The results obtained for each project are the foundation to formulate sustainability strategies that lead to the implementation of activities and processes, focused on strengthening the project sustainability. These strategies will be developed by IOM, counterparts, and stakeholders, depending on the status of implementation of the project.

Note: The methodology has some restrictions that are important to take into account during the analysis of the results obtained:

- The methodology analyzes general aspects of the projects, due to the use of standardized indicators.
- Sustainability indicators don't measure quantitative project results because they are particular to each project.
- The methodology works like a warning system that allows IOM to analyze general data. More specific variables have to be analyzed for each project to go in-depth over the results obtained.

The result of this sustainability measurement will serve as a warning system to identify those issues that are important to take into account for each project to improve its sustainability conditions. Results obtained will also help to identify projects already finished that show a high or a low sustainability level, in order to identify best practices and lessons learned that will be disseminate throughout the field offices. Because there is no possible to go in depth in the analysis of each project and regional results, the report will point out aspects that will be important to receive a further analysis by the UME, field offices and IDP managers.

2. Quarterly Measurement

This measurement establish the sustainability index of IDP's projects under implementation during the January – March 2004 quarter, and identify strengths and weaknesses of sustainability criteria for each project. Based upon the analysis of the results obtained, the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit (UME), jointly with the field offices and Program managers will formulate strategies that will contribute to improve projects sustainability.

IOM officers assessed the sustainability of projects under implementation during the period of January – March 2004. Projects during their first weeks of implementation, that didn't have an initiation agreement, were not evaluated; projects that finished activities during the quarter were evaluated and considered completed⁵². The analysis of the projects is broken down by phases of implementation: First phase (0% - 30% of the total length of the project), second phase (30.1% - 70%) and third phase (70.1% - 100%).

A total of 203 projects were evaluated. The table below is divided into regional offices and components. It is worth mentioning that one project can have various components. However, the categorization was based on the main component of the project.

⁵² The number of projects evaluated this quarter may be different from the number of projects that appeared in the Report Summary Card, because slightly different criteria were used for project selection.

Total of projects by component and field office

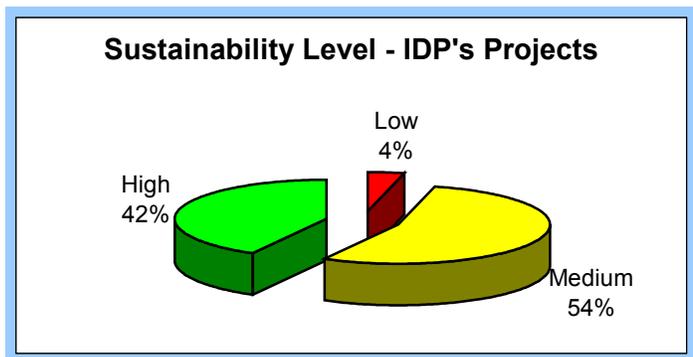
Filed Office	Education	Health	Infrastructure	Income Generation	Instit. Strength	Total # Projects	% Projects
Caquetá	2	2	5	3	2	14	7%
Cauca	5	3	4	4	1	17	8%
Chocó	1	2	9	2	2	16	8%
Huila	2	6	7	8	3	26	13%
Nariño	15	5	12	2	3	37	18%
Norte de Santander	3	4	6	3	1	17	8%
Putumayo	4	4	8	3	1	20	10%
Santander	3	5	10	8	0	26	13%
Valle del Cauca	2	4	3	5	2	16	8%
Central level	3	2	0	0	9	14	7%
Total	40	37	64	38	24	203	100%

General Results

The distribution of projects according to their implementation status and the sustainability level obtained is:

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index ⁵³
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	41	20%	0	24	17	3.87
30,1% - 70%	60	29%	1	34	25	3.93
70,1% - 100%	62	31%	3	31	28	3.89
Completed projects	40	20%	4	21	15	3.70
Total	203	100%	8	110	85	3.86

The table shows that 8 projects (4%) have a low sustainability level (LSL), 110 projects (54%) have a medium sustainability level (MSL) and 85 projects (42%) have a high sustainability level (HSL). The Average Sustainability Index is 3.86, which means a Medium Sustainability Level for the overall Program.



Only 4% of the projects under implementation have a low sustainability level, of which three projects are worrisome because they are in their final phase of implementation. Hence, we should take immediate actions to improve their sustainability. Four projects, that were completed during the period under analysis, also obtained a low sustainability index.

It is very important to identify lessons learned about sustainability issues regarding these projects, in order to disseminate them among field offices and implementing partners/NGOs. IOM expects new projects to apply the knowledge acquired to strengthen the sustainability conditions.

Regarding the phases of implementation, the average sustainability index is similar: 3.87 for the first phase (0%-30%), 3.93 for the second phase (30.1% - 70%) and 3.89 for the third phase (70.1% - 100%). The fourth group of projects, those that were completed during the quarter under analysis, have an average sustainability index of 3.70⁵⁴.

The following table compares the average sustainability index obtained by each field office in the first and second sustainability measurements.

⁵³ The average sustainability grade is calculated from the sum of Projects Sustainability Grade divided by the total number of projects.

⁵⁴ Projects in their third phase are different from those that were completed during the period. Those in third phase of implementation still are developing some activities and will be completed after March, so there is still time to develop strategies to reinforce their sustainability, if it is necessary. For projects completed we can only identify lessons learned and best practices regarding sustainability issues.

Field Office	Average Sustainability Index	
	13 th Quarterly Report	14 th Quarterly Report
Caquetá	3.66	3.35
Cauca	3.60	3.88
Chocó	4.07	4.36
Huila	4.30	3.95
Nariño	3.69	3.57
Norte de Santander	3.85	4.03
Putumayo	3.87	4.05
Santander	3.97	4.19
Valle del Cauca	3.57	3.42
Bogotá Headquarters	3.50	3.83
Total Average	3.87	3.86

3. Summarized Analysis By Regional Offices

Detailed information by field office is shown in the following pages. We also include a comparison between the previous and current quarter, were some changes have occurred in the sustainability index. The rationale of these changes will be of further analysis by the IDP program, supported by the UME. However, some of the most common causes for the increase of projects indexes from one quarter to the other were:

- Better security conditions that allow the development of project activities as were planned (context).
- Changes in government officials could support project development (context).
- Modification of project length, which also modifies its implementation phase: a project that was in its third phase last quarter, could go back to the second phase due to the time extension of the grant agreement. Hence, its sustainability index could improve.
- Implementation of sustainability strategies based upon the analysis of last quarter results (capacities, stakeholders).

Rationale for a drop in the index could be:

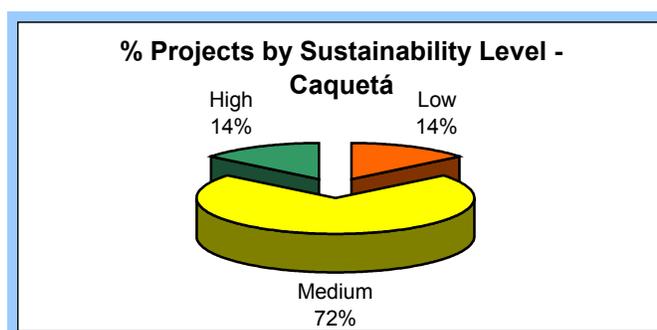
- Worsen security conditions that limit implementation of project activities (context).
- Changes in government officials delayed the timely performance of activities (context).
- Community disintegration or internal conflict may affect project implementation (stakeholders).
- Technical problems or delays in counterparts disbursements made that project activities didn't developed as was expected (capacities).

Caquetá

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index ⁵⁵
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	2	14%	0	2	0	3.33
30,1% - 70%	3	22%	0	2	1	3.84
70,1% - 100%	7	50%	2	4	1	3.24
Completed projects	2	14%	0	2	0	3.00
Total	14	100%	2	10	2	3.35

The average sustainability index for Caquetá is 3.35. This is a medium sustainability level that indicates the need to consolidate the sustainability of the projects.

14% of the projects under way (2 projects) have a LSL⁵⁶. Considering they are in their third phase of implementation (70,1%-100%), it is important to take immediate action to improve sustainability conditions.



⁵⁵ The average sustainability grade is calculated from the sum of Projects Sustainability Grade divided by the total number of projects.

⁵⁶ LSL = Low Sustainability level

72% of Caquetá's projects have a MSL⁵⁷, so it is necessary to reinforce their sustainability as soon as possible to guarantee that benefits will be ongoing. Two projects, 14%, present a HSL.

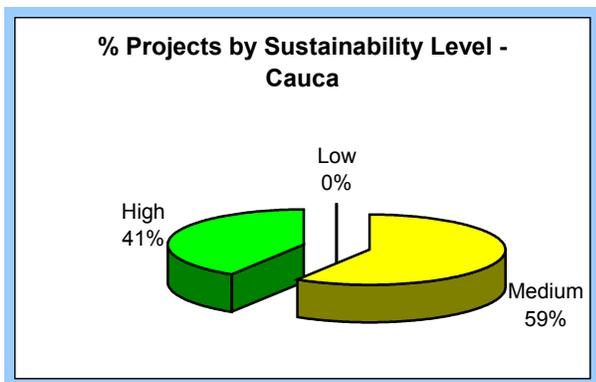
**Caquetá's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

Implementation Phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	5	36%	3.44	2	14%	3.33
30,1% - 70%	5	36%	3.67	3	22%	3.84
70,1% - 100%	4	29%	3.81	7	50%	3.24
Completed projects	-			2	14%	3.00
Total	14		3.66	14		3.35

Comparing the sustainability results for the October - December 2003 quarter and the January – March 2004 quarter, we observe that the average sustainability index decreased for projects in the first and third phase of implementation. On the contrary, average sustainability index increased for projects in the second phase of implementation. In the annex we see that most of the projects that were measured last quarter (77% of 13 projects⁵⁸) decreased their sustainability index for this quarter.

Cauca

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	3	18%	0	2	1	3.60
30,1% - 70%	10	59%	0	7	3	3.91
70,1% - 100%	4	23%	0	1	3	4.04
Completed projects	-		-	-	-	-
Total	17		0	10	7	3.88



The average sustainability index for Cauca is 3.88; this means a medium sustainability level. 59% of Cauca's projects are in the second phase of their implementation with an average sustainability index of 3.91, 7 projects with a MSL and 3 in a HSL. The program will work on each project to reinforce the weak criteria.

41% of the projects (7 projects) have a HSL. Three of them are in their third phase of implementation, so it is expected that benefits will remain over time. It is important that the other 4 projects maintain and improve sustainability conditions, so once they move to the third phase the sustainability criteria are fulfilled.

In general, projects developed in Cauca improved their sustainability conditions. 83% of 12 projects measured last quarter increased their sustainability index.

⁵⁷ MSL = Medium Sustainability Level / HSL = High Sustainability Level

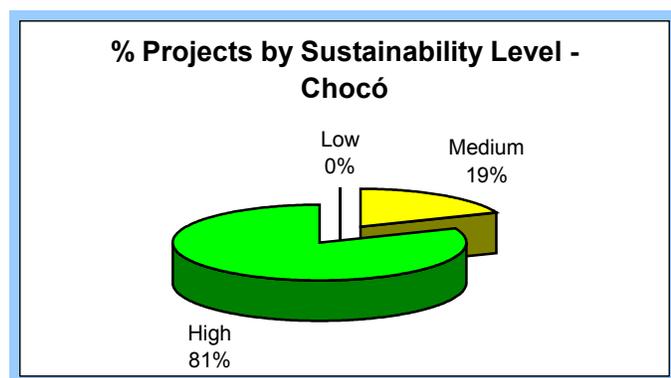
⁵⁸ The projects measured last quarter may vary from projects measured this quarter: there are new projects, and others were completed before December 2003, so they were not included in the measurement. Here we present the rate of projects that decrease or increase their sustainability index from one quarter to the other; this means that we only analyze projects measured in both quarters. In the case of Caquetá, one project measured last quarter was completed in 2003, and a new project starts its implementation in 2004, so only 13 projects were measured in both quarters.

**Cauca's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	4	34%	3.36	3	18%	3.60
30,1% - 70%	7	58%	3.80	10	59%	3.91
70,1% - 100%	1	8%	3.19	4	23%	4.04
Completed projects	-			-		
Total	12		3.60	17		3.88

Chocó

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	4	25%	0	1	3	4.36
30,1% - 70%	6	38%	0	1	5	4.50
70,1% - 100%	5	31%	0	1	4	4.20
Completed projects	1	6%	0	0	1	4.40
Total	16	100%	0	3	13	4.36



Chocó obtained a high sustainability level, reflected in an average sustainability index of 4.36. It is the highest among field offices and headquarters. 81% of the projects have a HSL and 19% obtained a MSL. Projects that are in their initial phase have good sustainability conditions, which the program expects to maintain through the following phases of implementation.

57% of the projects developed in Chocó belong to the social infrastructure component, which is characterized by the ownership of the project processes by the implementing partner/NGOs, beneficiaries and communities, and also by a high level of integration between displaced people and host communities. These factors were key to obtain a high sustainability level.

Projects developed in Chocó improved sustainability conditions during this quarter. 73% of 15 projects measured last quarter increased their sustainability index.

**Choco's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

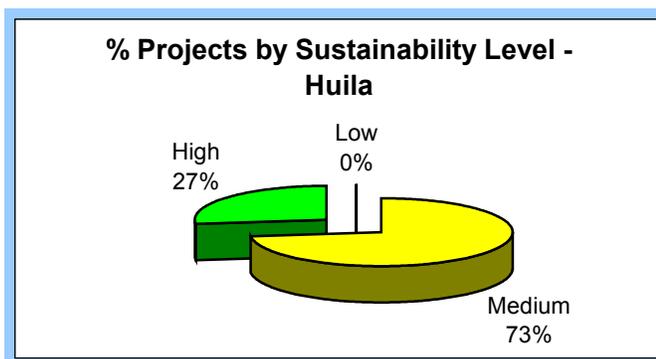
Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	3	20%	4.45	4	25%	4.36
30,1% - 70%	3	20%	3.94	6	38%	4.50
70,1% - 100%	9	60%	3.99	5	31%	4.20
Completed projects	-			1	6%	4.40
Total	16		4.07	16		4.36

Huila

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	6	23%	0	6	0	3.74
30,1% - 70%	11	42%	0	7	4	4.00
70,1% - 100%	8	31%	0	5	3	4.04
Completed projects	1	4%	0	1	0	3.84
Total	26		0	19	7	3.95

Huila obtained an average sustainability index of 3.95. All projects have a index above 3.00, 73% with a medium sustainability level and 27% with a high sustainability level.

23% of the projects are in their first phase of implementation, all of them with a MSL. The program will work on each project to reinforce the weak criteria. Out of the 8 projects that are in the third phase of implementation, 5 have a MSL. It is important to focus on these projects and formulate strategies to reinforce their sustainability conditions.



Huila's sustainability results 13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report

Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	12	44%	4.38	6	23%	3.74
30,1% - 70%	9	33%	4.21	11	42%	4.00
70,1% - 100%	6	23%	4.26	8	31%	4.04
Completed projects	-			1	4%	3.84
Total	27		4.30	26		3.95

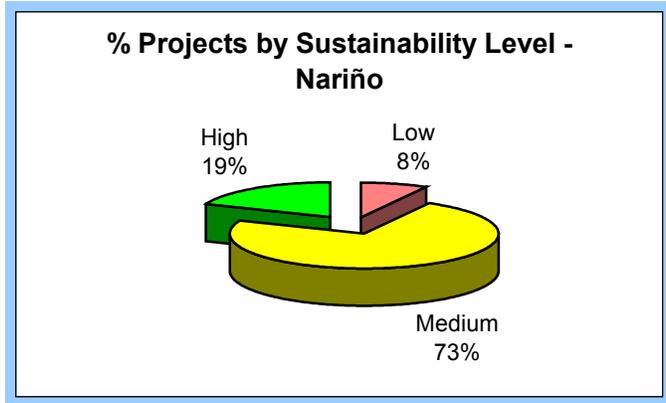
In general, projects developed in Huila decreased their sustainability index. 92% of 26 projects obtained lower indexes, and most of them went from a HSL to a MSL (71%). Projects that were in their first phase during Oct-Dec quarter and this quarter are in their second phase, maintained the sustainability conditions. This implies a decrease of the sustainability index because those conditions need to be reinforced, not only maintained, through project implementation, in order to guarantee that benefits remain over time. However, in general, projects show good sustainability conditions.

Nariño

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	5	14%	0	5	0	3.25
30,1% - 70%	9	24%	0	8	1	3.63
70,1% - 100%	9	24%	0	6	3	3.68
Completed projects	14	38%	3	8	3	3.59
Total	37		3	27	7	3.57

The average sustainability Index for Nariño is 3.57. This indicates the need to strengthen projects sustainability. 73% of Nariño's projects have a Medium sustainability level, so it is important to focus on those projects and formulate strategies to reinforce their sustainability conditions.

19% (7 projects) of the projects obtained a HSL. Three of them are in the third phase of implementation and three are completed. This is a good sign and shows a high likelihood that benefits will remain over time. However, other three projects that were also completed during January–march 2004 ended with a LSL.



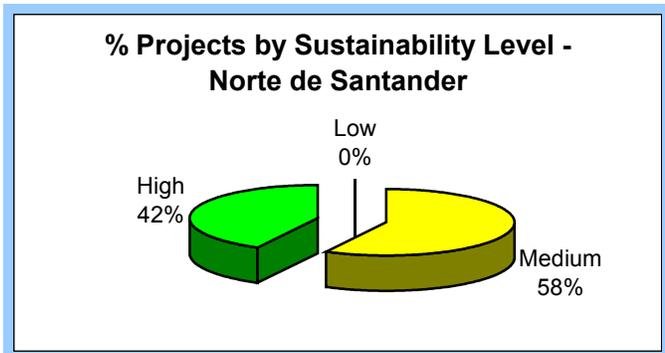
**Nariño's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	4	19%	3.78	5	14%	3.25
30,1% - 70%	10	48%	3.65	9	24%	3.63
70,1% - 100%	7	33%	3.70	9	24%	3.68
Completed projects	-			14	38%	3.59
Total	21		3.69	37		3.57

The average index for each phase is basically the same when comparing the two quarters that have been measured. This could mean that project sustainability conditions have improved good enough to maintain the same sustainability level in an advanced phase of implementation. 63% of the 19 projects measured last quarter decreased their sustainability index, although they remain in the same sustainability level, with two exceptions. These two projects dropped from a MSL to a LSL.

Norte de Santander

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	8	31%	0	1	7	4.27
30,1% - 70%	9	35%	0	8	1	3.63
70,1% - 100%	3	11%	0	2	1	4.01
Completed projects	6	23%	0	4	2	3.73
Total	26		0	15	11	4.03



The average sustainability Index for the projects in Norte de Santander is 4.03. 42% of the projects have a high sustainability level, and most of them are in their first phase of implementation. The program expects to maintain and improve sustainability conditions through the following phases of implementation.

58% (15 projects) of the projects have a MSL. Two of them are in the third phase of implementation, so it is important to focus on these projects and formulate strategies to reinforce their sustainability conditions.

There are slight differences among average sustainability index from quarter to quarter. 78% of the 9 projects measured last quarter increased their sustainability index.

**Norte de Santander's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

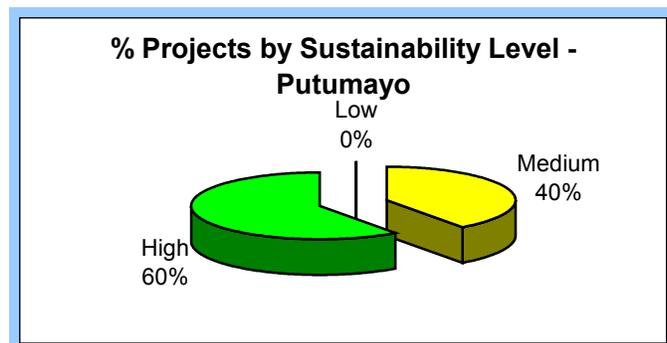
Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	2	14%	4.00	8	31%	4.27
30,1% - 70%	3	22%	3.94	9	35%	3.63
70,1% - 100%	9	64%	3.79	3	11%	4.01
Completed projects	-			6	23%	3.73
Total	14		3.85	26		4.03

Putumayo

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	1	5%	0	0	1	4.50
30,1% - 70%	5	25%	0	4	1	3.57
70,1% - 100%	10	50%	0	3	7	4.22
Completed projects	4	20%	0	1	3	4.13
Total	20		0	8	12	4.05

Putumayo obtained an average Sustainability Index of 4.05, which is a High Sustainability Level. 60% of the projects are at this level, 7 projects in the third phase of implementation and 3 more are already completed. This means a good likelihood that project benefits will remain over time.

40% of the projects have a MSL, and are in the second and third phase of implementation, thus it is important to focus all our efforts to strengthen their sustainability conditions.



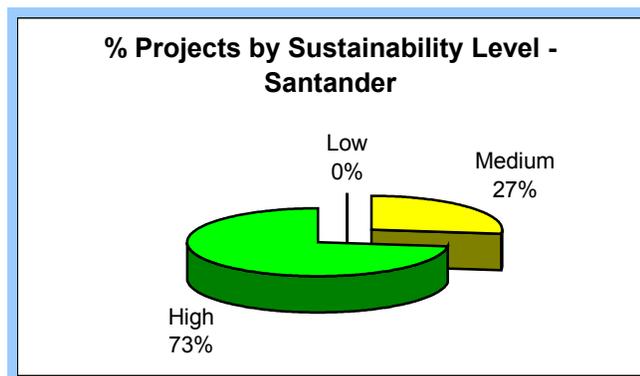
Last quarter two projects implemented in Putumayo, that were in its first phase, obtained a LSL. This quarter those projects improved their sustainability conditions, being in their second phase, and obtained a MSL. It is important to continue working on these projects to improve sustainability conditions for the third phase. Comparing phases, the average sustainability index for second and third phase remain similar. For the first phase, the difference is explained by the 2 projects above mentioned.

**Putumayo's sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report**

Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	6	27%	3.10	1	5%	4.50
30,1% - 70%	3	14%	3.73	5	25%	3.57
70,1% - 100%	13	59%	4.26	10	50%	4.22
Completed projects	-			4	20%	4.13
Total	22		3.87	20		4.05

Santander

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	6	23%	0	1	5	4.24
30,1% - 70%	7	27%	0	0	7	4.51
70,1% - 100%	6	23%	0	3	3	3.97
Completed projects	7	27%	0	3	4	4.01
Total	26		0	7	19	4.19



The average sustainability index for Santander is 4.19. This means a high sustainability level. 73% of the projects have a high sustainability level and 27% have a medium level. Three of the projects that are in their final phase of implementation have a MSL, so the program will develop sustainability strategies for these projects to guarantee good sustainability conditions.

There are 6 projects in the first phase of implementation, and 5 of them have a HSL. The program expects to maintain and improve sustainability conditions through the following phases of implementation.

Regarding completed projects, four have a HSL, so it would be very insightful to analyze them and identify best practices about sustainability criteria that could be applied in other projects.

Santander's sustainability results 13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report

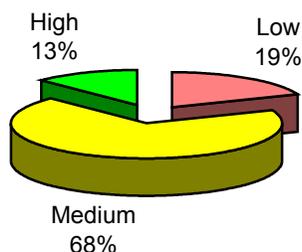
Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	2	9%	3.98	6	23%	4.24
30,1% - 70%	8	36%	4.13	7	27%	4.51
70,1% - 100%	12	55%	3.86	6	23%	3.97
Completed projects				7	27%	4.01
Total	22		3.97	26		4.19

The average sustainability index in all phases was improved from one quarter to the other. From 20 projects measured in both quarters, 65% increased their sustainability index for this quarter.

Valle del Cauca

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	4	25%	0	4	0	3.46
30,1% - 70%	4	25%	1	3	0	3.22
70,1% - 100%	4	25%	1	2	1	3.55
Completed projects	4	25%	1	2	1	3.45
Total	16		3	11	2	3.42

% Projects by Sustainability Level - Valle



The average sustainability index for Valle is 3.42. This is a medium sustainability level that indicates the need to strengthen project sustainability.

Three projects (13%) have a LSL. One of them is already completed, so the likelihood that benefits remain over time is low. The other two projects are in the second and third phase, so it is still possible to develop strategies to reinforce their sustainability conditions, but they have to be implemented as soon as possible.

68% of the projects have a MSL. For them, the program will develop sustainability strategies to guarantee good sustainability conditions.

Valle del Cauca's sustainability results 13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report

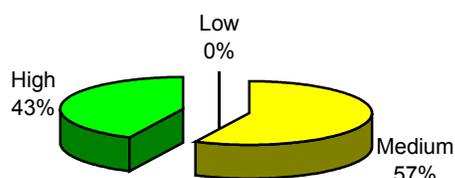
Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	5	46%	3.32	4	25%	3.46
30,1% - 70%	4	36%	3.47	4	25%	3.22
70,1% - 100%	2	18%	4.36	4	25%	3.55
Completed projects				4	25%	3.45
Total	11		3.57	16		3.42

Last quarter two projects obtained a LSL. One of them improved its sustainability index moved up to a MSL in the third phase of implementation. The other project, although increased its sustainability index, still has LSL, in the second phase. Half of the projects measured last quarter increased their sustainability index.

IOM Headquarters in Bogotá

Implementation phase	# projects	% Projects	# Projects by Sustainability Level			Average Sustainability Index
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	2	14%	0	2	0	3.68
30,1% - 70%	5	36%	0	2	3	3.88
70,1% - 100%	6	43%	0	4	2	3.81
Completed projects	1	7%	0	0	1	4.00
Total	14		0	8	6	3.83

% Projects by Sustainability Level - Central Level



At the Central offices in Bogotá, 14 projects were assessed. They obtained an average sustainability index of 3.83.

57% of the projects have a MSL and 43% a HSL. The program will assess those projects with a medium sustainability level and will formulate strategies to reinforce sustainability conditions.

Last quarter two projects obtained a LSL, but this measurement shows that those projects increased their sustainability conditions and went up to a MSL. 73% of 11 projects measured last quarter increased their sustainability index.

Headquarters sustainability results
13th Quarterly Report vs. 14th Quarterly Report

Implementation phase	13 th Quarterly Report			14 th Quarterly Report		
	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index	# projects	% Projects	Average Sustainability Index
0% - 30%	0	0%	-	2	14%	3.68
30,1% - 70%	10	91%	3.42	5	36%	3.88
70,1% - 100%	1	9%	4.20	6	43%	3.81
Completed projects	-			1	7%	4.00
Total	11		3.50	14		3.83

5. Final Remarks

- The results obtained by the measurement process provides a general overview of the IDP projects sustainability. We can say the results are satisfactory, in the sense that only few projects obtained a Low Sustainability Level (4%) and 47% obtained a High Sustainability Level. It is also important to analyze projects that have a Medium Sustainability Level, (54%), in order to identify weak criteria and reinforce sustainability conditions. The average sustainability index this quarter (3.86) remains almost the same as the last quarter (3.87).
- This quarter, we also measured projects that were completed between January and March 2004. Forty projects belong to this category and were expected to end with a High Sustainability Level. 10% obtained a Low Sustainability Level, 52% a Medium Sustainability Level, and 37.5% finished with a High Sustainability Level. IOM will analyze these completed projects to identify lessons learned regarding sustainability, seeking to apply that knowledge to new projects. Projects with a High Sustainability Level will be also assessed to identify activities or processes that contribute to strengthen sustainability conditions, that could be applied in other projects.
- Despite the lack of financial resources and weak governance in departments like Chocó and Putumayo, it is interesting to see that they obtained a High Average Sustainability Index. On the contrary, departments like Valle del Cauca and Nariño, that have better economic and institutional conditions, obtained a Medium Sustainability Level. Regarding Chocó, it is important to highlight that community integration, supported by strong cultural and social identity ties, reinforced projects sustainability conditions. All these aspects are going to be analyzed thoroughly. Component managers proposed as a hypothesis, that projects implemented in less-developed departments tend to have more ownership by those communities and public institutions involved in the activities, than projects implemented in more developed departments.
- Differences among regional results may be also caused by the composition of the projects evaluated. For instance, infrastructure projects tend to be more sustainable than income generation projects. Most of the projects implemented by Chocó belong to the infrastructure component, so this could be the rationale for the high sustainability index obtained by this office.
- Rationale for the increase or decrease of projects sustainability index may vary from project to project, and from one department to another. For example, an education project that last quarter obtained a LSL (2.91), this quarter obtained an index of 3.77. The rationale for this change was that the community became more involved in project activities and are using the services developed by the project. There are also more financial resources to continue with the processes, so the sustainability conditions were improved.
- The results have to be analyzed and discussed jointly with the regional coordinators and component managers in order to identify the rationale for the indexes obtained. An initial process was developed with component managers, who analyzed grades for a sample of projects and agreed on most of them, and also they identified actions that have to be taken in order to support projects' implementation to improve sustainability conditions. These processes bring together two perspectives: strategic (Component Managers) and managerial (Regional Coordinators).
- Regarding the methodology, this measurement process points out a few aspects that need to be improved, such as the grading process. In this case, it is necessary to establish specific criteria for the assignment of weights to the sub-components. This will help regional coordinators and component managers to carry out a more accurate and objective measurement process.
- The program, supported by the UME, will analyze each project independently, and will focus on those with a Low Sustainability Level. A sample of this analysis is presented in the Annex, where we included 20 sustainability project cards (2 by regional office and 2 from the national level), that are used to formulate sustainability strategies.

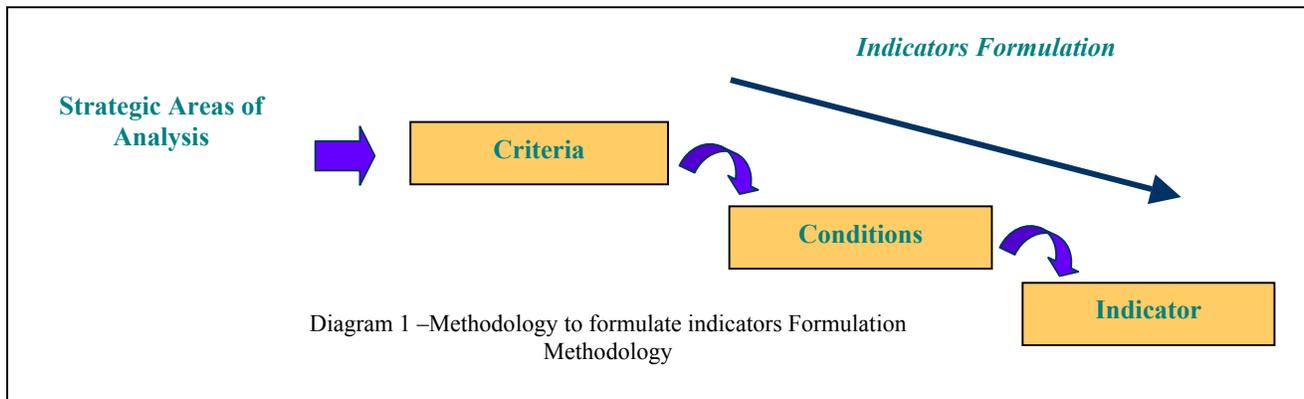
Annex 1.
Financial Status Report

Annex 2.
Sustainability Methodology

For project sustainability measurement OIM developed a methodology that provides information about the sustainability level of each project under implementation. Following is presented the methodology used to formulate indicators and the measurement methodology.

I. Indicators Formulation Methodology

The methodology for indicators formulation was developed in three steps: i) definition of sustainability criteria, ii) identification of conditions that should be present to comply with sustainability criteria and iii) indicators formulation.



First step: Definition of sustainability criteria

We understand for criteria the different perspectives by which a process or result can be assessed. Twelve sustainability criteria were selected:

1. CONTEXT

The project can continue, because there are no serious security issues that prevent the implementation of the project, or the project can continue because security issues allow project implementation.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

1. Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community: Beneficiaries and community have ownership over project processes and activities, because they know them, take part of them and transform them based on their needs.
2. Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner): Diverse public sector institutions take part in project activities and are systematically incorporating project processes into their official programs.
Project processes ownership by the implementing partner: The implementing partner (being it social civil organization, public sector or community organization) institutionalize project processes and activities, in other words, the processes are systematically incorporated into their official programs.
3. Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner): Diverse social civil organizations participate in project activities and are systematically incorporating project processes into their official programs.
4. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders: There are coordination and consensus mechanisms working, and there were established alliances among stakeholders
5. Integration between displaced people and receptor community: Displaced groups and receptor communities work together, make joint actions and improved coexistence, through project activities

3. CAPACITIES

1. Capacity building of community organizations: It refers to the level of community organization, reflected in the existence of networks, committees, grass-roots organizations, associations or federations, which allow them to work together, solve common problems, mobilize resources and achieve common goals.
2. Administrative capacity building: The organization that will continue developing project processes has an appropriate knowledge and abilities for resources administration, project administration and reports elaboration.
3. Technical capacity building: Organizations and beneficiaries have appropriate and specific knowledge regarding the subjects of the project.
4. Capacity building of infrastructure and furnishings: There are appropriate physical infrastructure, material and furnishings to develop processes and activities related to the project, after its completion.
5. Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes: There are financial resources to continue with project processes for at least one year after project completion.

Second step: Identification of Conditions

In this context, a *condition* is understood as the situation that must be present during project implementation, and that shows compliance with the criterion. If it occurs, it can be said that sustainability has been strengthened.

Considering differences among projects (for instance, sustainability for a health project is different from sustainability for an education project) some criteria are more relevant than others, consequently, the conditions used to verify those criteria are also different. To reflect projects diversity and to make a more accurate sustainability analysis, the components of the IDPs program were categorized in sub-components.

COMPONENTS – SUBCOMPONENTS IDPs PROGRAM

Component	Sub-component
Education	A. Educational and pedagogical material
	B. Transfer of educational models
	C. Coexistence programs development
Health	D. Family health
	E. Sexual and reproductive health
	F. Psychosocial attention
	G. Health technology and equipment furnishing
	H. Training to local health providers
Social Infrastructure & Housing	I. Housing
	J. Basic Sanitation
	K. Community Infrastructure
	L. Educational Infrastructure
	M. Health Infrastructure
	N. Neighborhood roads improvement
	Ñ. Technical studies for housing projects
O. Technical studies for social infrastructure projects	
Income Generation	P. Food Security
	Q. Micro and small business projects
	R. Pilot Projects
	S. Vocational training
	T. Formal employment promotion
Institutional and community strengthening	U. Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance
	V. Community organizations strengthening
	W. Public policies, plans and programs formulation
	X. Human Rights Promotion

Based on this categorization one sustainability matrix was formulated for each sub-component. The matrixes contain the more relevant *criteria* for the sub-component and the *conditions* that have to be present during project implementation.

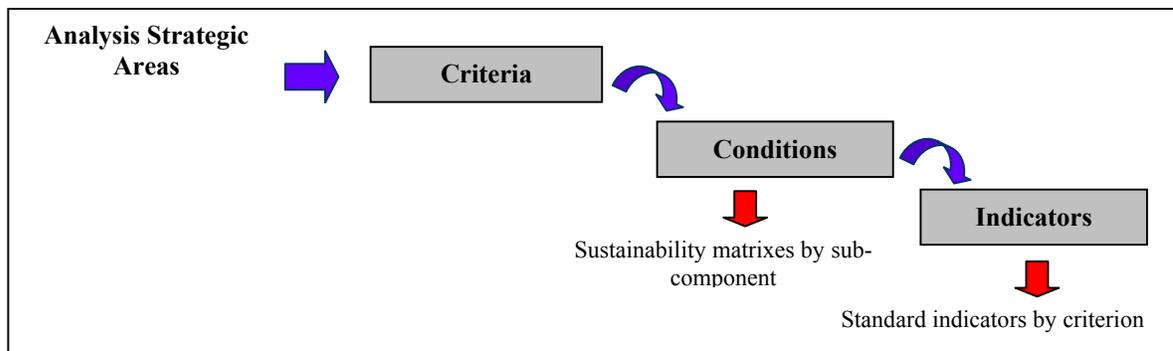
Third step: Sustainability indicators formulation

Sustainability indicators were formulated from the sustainability matrixes conditions. For each sub-component, between five to eight indicators were established. These indicators are standardized in a way that one indicator can be used for the analysis of various sub-components. Sustainability indicators have as a fundamental rule that sustainability is a process that occurs during project cycle. For this reason, indicators are measured in a scale from 1 to 5, where each level in the scale describes a particular situation. *Level 1* is the lowest, indicating that sustainability conditions are not being created. On the other hand, the level 5 describes the situation that is expected to occur before project completion in order to have sustainability conditions.

For the formulation of these levels IOM took into account the various moments of a project, considering three phases for each project (See table below). Sustainability conditions vary through these phases so the methodology reflect them in the indicators designed.

Project phases	Implementing status (% of the total length of the project)
First phase	0.00% - 30%
Second phase	30.1% – 70%
Third phase	70.1% - 100%

II. MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY



The sustainability matrixes are the foundation for the measurement process. They contain the more relevant criteria for each sub-component and the conditions that have to be present during project implementation. Each condition is related with one indicator. It is important to take into account that the relevance of each criterion for project sustainability varies depending on the sub-component under analysis. For this reason, each indicator has been assigned a particular weight (%) depending on the matrix where it is used. The indicators’ weights in each matrix have to reach 100%. For the measurement developed for this report, the indicators used in each matrix received the same weight.

The measurement process start with the identification of project implementation status, and base on that, one set of indicators is selected. Then, the Regional Coordinator or Component Manager identify the sub-components developed by the project. Based on the sustainability matrix related with the sub-component under analysis, the regional coordinator or component manager grades each indicator, in a scale from 1 to 5, using data provided in project reports elaborated by the implementing partners, stakeholders interviews, field visits and other official documents from the project.

The formula used to obtain the Subcomponent Sustainability Grade is:

Sub-component Sustainability Grade
Weighted Grade = Indicator’s Grade * Indicator’s weight for the sub-component
Subcomponent Sustainability Grade = \sum Indicator’s Weighted Grade (Scale from 1 to 5)

The following example shows the application of the formula:

Example: Sub-component: Educational Infrastructure – Project code: CH099

Indicators for the Sub-component	Indicator's Grade	Indicator's Weight	Weighted Grade
Community participation level	4	20%	0.8
Process institutionalization level (for public sector institutions)	3	20%	0.6
Process institutionalization level (for Implementing partner)	3	30%	0.9
Process institutionalization level (for civil society organizations)	5	15%	0.75
Financial resources availability	2	15%	0.3
Sub-component Sustainability Grade			3.35

In case a project has more than one sub-component, the procedure showed above is applied to each of them. In addition, a weight for each project's sub-component must be assigned, based on their relevance to obtain the objective of the project. For each sub-component, its weight is multiplied by the Sub-component Sustainability Grade, and all the results have to be added to obtain the Project Sustainability Grade.

Project Sustainability Grade

$$\text{Weighted Grade} = \text{Subcomponent Sustainability Grade} * \text{Subcomponent's Weight}$$

$$\text{Project Sustainability Grade} = \sum \text{Subcomponent's weighted grade (Scale from 1 to 5)}$$

Example: Code Project CH099

Project's Sub-components	Sustainability Grade	Sub-component's Weight	Weighted Grade
Educational Infrastructure	3.35	30%	1.00
Transfer of educational models	3.50	50%	1.75
Food Security	4.10	20%	0.82
Project Sustainability Grade			3.57

Annex 3.
Sustainability Project Cards

(Sample of 20 projects)

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CA027	Social Development of Barrio Nueva Colombia	3.17	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CAQUETÁ	Social Infrastructure & Housing	92%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		100%	3.17
Analysis			
<p>Medium sustainability level: Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CA038	Education for a healthy sexuality among school age population	4.25	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CAQUETÁ	Health	58%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		100%	4.25
Analysis			
<p>High sustainability level: The project presents an excellent level of sustainability.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. <p>The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CU-004	Opening of a school journey at 'Liceo Alejandro de Humboldt' to assist vulnerable school-age population.	3.99	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CAUCA	Education	88%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
EDUCATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL MATERIAL		30%	4.25
TRANSFER OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS		25%	4.29
EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE		25%	4.17
FOOD SECURITY		20%	3.00
Analysis			
<p>Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. <p>TRANSFER OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CU-018	Ampliacion de cobertura para 100 Niñ@s hijos de familias en condicion de desplazamiento	4.39	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CAUCA	Education	20%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
EDUCATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL MATERIAL		20%	3.75
TRANSFER OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS		50%	4.71
EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE		20%	4.50
FOOD SECURITY		10%	3.80
Analysis			

High sustainability level: The project presents good sustainability conditions.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER).
- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.
- FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CH017	Construction and improvement of school infrastructure for 5 returned communities in the basin of the river 'Munguidó' and refurbishing of the school 'Villa España' in a marginal	4.67	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CHOCÓ	Social Infrastructure & Housing	73%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
EDUCATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL MATERIAL		20%	4.00
EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE		80%	4.83
Analysis			
High sustainability level: The project presents an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.			
The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. • INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY • FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
CH023	Strengthening of the capacity of attention Analysis and orientation unit of the integral attention policy to violence displaced community in Quibdó	3.67	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
CHOCÓ	Institutional and community strengthening	33%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
STRENGTHEN OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR IDPS ASSISTANCE		50%	4.33
PUBLIC POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS FORMULATION		50%	3.00

Analysis

Medium sustainability level: Project sustainability is being established. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER).
- COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS
- FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
HU-0004	Agricultural initiative	3.72	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
HUILA	Income Generation	58%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS PROJECTS		70%	3.70
VOCATIONAL TRAINING		25%	3.71
HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION		5%	4.00

Analysis

Medium sustainability level: Project sustainability is being established. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority

- COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS
- INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY
- FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES.

The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:

- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
HU-0012	Strengthen the Regional Coordination of displaced community associations in Huila "CORASDEH	4.22	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
HUILA	Institutional and community strengthening	70%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING		60%	4.25

PUBLIC POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS FORMULATION	20%	4.50
HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION	20%	3.83
Analysis		
<p>High sustainability level: The project presents an excellent level of sustainability.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. <p>The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS 		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
PA020	Formation and technical training in nursing assistance, oral hygiene and laboratory assistance for displaced adolescents	3.86	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
NARIÑO	Education	100%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
VOCATIONAL TRAINING		100%	3.86
Analysis			
<p>Medium sustainability level: Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
PA059	Formation of an assistance and orientation unit to the displaced population- UAO	3.90	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
NARIÑO	Social Infrastructure & Housing	60%	

Sub-components	Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	60%	4.17
STRENGTHEN OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR IDPS ASSISTANCE	40%	3.50
Analysis		
<p>Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is being established. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. • INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY • TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. • CAPACITY BUILDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND FURNISHINGS. 		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index
NS-040	Housing in the neighborhood "The Rodeo"	4.52
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
NORTE DE SANTANDER	Social Infrastructure & Housing	96%
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)
HOUSING		60%
BASIC SANITATION		30%
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		5%
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING		5%
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING		4.00
Analysis		
<p>High sustainability level:The project presents an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.</p> <p>The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). • INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY • CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. • ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY BUILDING. • TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. 		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
NS-052	Creating spaces for the youth of the municipality of Ocaña for the experience of a healthy sexuality	3.24	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
NORTE DE SANTANDER	Health	8%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
FAMILY HEALTH		10%	3.63
SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		80%	3.13
TRAINING TO LOCAL HEALTH PROVIDERS		10%	3.80
Analysis			
Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is being established			
The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. CAPACITY BUILDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND FURNISHINGS. FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
PU-0015	Exploitation of a pig pen and educational planning in livestock raising in Colegio Agropecuario Valle del Guamuez	4.38	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
PUTUMAYO	Education	95%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
EDUCATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL MATERIAL		80%	4.50
MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS PROJECTS		20%	3.90
Analysis			
High sustainability level:The project presents an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.			
The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY BUILDING. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
PU-0041	Donation of ambulance for the Health Center of La Dorada, municipality of San Miguel	4.50	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
PUTUMAYO	Health	17%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
HEALTH TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT FURNISHING		100%	4.50
Analysis			
High sustainability level: The project presents good sustainability conditions.			
The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. CAPACITY BUILDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND FURNISHINGS. FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
SA0026	Return of Families and Reestablishment of their Economic and Agriculture- industrialized Activities	4.40	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
SANTANDER	Income Generation	100%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
FOOD SECURITY		100%	4.40
Analysis			
High sustainability level: The project presents an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.			
The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
SA0055	Creation and Strengthening of Entrepreneurial Units for 200 Displaced Persons in Process of Social/Economical Reinstatement.	3.80	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
SANTANDER	Income Generation	75%	

Sub-components	Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS PROJECTS	100%	3.80
Analysis		
<p>Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index
VA-0057	Program of integration to community development of the DPV.	4.67
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
VALLE	Social Infrastructure & Housing	100%
Sub-components	Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	80%	4.67
Analysis		
<p>Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER). PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index
VA-0062	Strengthening a Productive Mini-Chain of Sericulture	3.80
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
VALLE	Income Generation	25%
Sub-components	Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
PILOT PROJECTS	100%	3.80
Analysis		

Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is being established

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY.
- PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (OTHER THAN THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER).
- INTEGRATION BETWEEN DISPLACED PEOPLE AND RECEPTOR COMMUNITY
- FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
ID-034	Church and Displaced Population: A solidarity Meeetingg	4.40	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Central Level	Institutional and community strengthening	83%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
STRENGTHEN OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR IDPS ASSISTANCE		100%	4.40
Analysis			
High sustainability level:The project presents an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.			
The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES / COMMUNITY. • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. • TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING. 			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Index	
ID033	2nd Contest of Graduation Proposals about Forced Displacement in Colombia	3.67	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Central Level	Institutional and community strengthening	81%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Index
PUBLIC POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS FORMULATION		100%	3.67
Analysis			
Medium sustainability level:Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.			
The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROJECT PROCESSES OWNERSHIP BY THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER. • FINANCIAL VIABILITY TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES. 			

Annex 4.
Finished Projects by Department

Annex 4 Finished Projects by Department

Caquetá

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
CA030	Support for the enrollment and permanence of IDP children in the school system of Florencia, Caquetá.	Florencia	28345.2	28345.2	6234 minors, basic primary students	37 educational centers that attend 17,000 students
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
OIM – Consultoría Angélica Celis		A total of 6,234 individual kits were presented to the IDP population (3,035 beneficiaries) and vulnerable population (3,199 beneficiaries). A total of 37 educational centers were endowed with pedagogical (libraries, multiuse texts and coloring utensils) and athletic equipment. In order to create an incentive to enter the school system, enrollment and fees were waived, in coordination with the Caquetá Governor's Office.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	As a value-added of this project, desertion patterns were systematized in beneficiary schools. A survey was conducted as to the possible causes for desertion. The systematization was made public through a workshop that resulted in concrete institutional agreements (educational centers, Secretaries of Health and Education at the municipal level, ICBF, SSN, among others) with the goal of improving assistance to the beneficiary population. To this end, an institutional agreement act was signed among the entities.				
Febrero de 2003	Enero de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Current.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
CA0036	Consulting Project on Returned IDPs in Caquetá	municipios de Valparaíso, Paujil y Doncello	4883.72	4883.72	171 familias (855 personas)	Communities that reside in the rural veredas of the municipalities destined for intervention
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Consultoría Alfonso Rocha		Establishment of a diagnostic study on the socio-economic situation of 171 returned familias in Valparaíso, Paujil and Doncello municipalities. This project served as a foundation for project CA 0043 ("Production re-establishment of families affected by temporary displacement in El Doncello, El Paujil and Valparaíso municipalities in Caquetá").				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Abril de 2003	Enero de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Current.						

Nariño

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA019 Sub 3	Basic Sanitation for 50 IDP families in rural areas of Córdoba municipality.	Córdoba	59854.64	16032.49	50 IDP families	263 Persons
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Cooperativa de Municipios del Sur-COOMSUR LTDA.		50 sanitation units entirely completed. 263 persons trained in the management of septic tanks. The project will benefit 50 IDP families including 51 women between 18 and 64, 2 women over 65, 43 men between 18 and 64, 32 children 0-4, 43 children 13-17, 55 children 5-12. 70% of the population is indigenous and 30% peasants. There were 50 basic sanitation units built. For the development of the project, there was the permanent presence of a community oversight committee and representatives from the IDP population.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Septiembre del 2002	Diciembre del 2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance by IOM.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA039	Improvements to health services in the Veredas El Decio and Bolívar, Samaniego municipality, to improve the facilities of respective health centers.	SAMANIEGO	59346.17	13935.91 Especie	73 familias IDPs y 1482 familias receptoras ubicadas en la zona de influencia.	2.246 habitantes del sector.
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
La Secretaria de Salud Municipal de Samaniego.		The Bolívar and El Decio health centers were completely outfitted and working from Monday to Friday. There was a reduction in morbidity factors affecting the IDP and vulnerable populations, improving their quality of life. A total of 605 IDPs assisted, 1,523 receptor population assisted with medical consultations, and odontological and nursing services, talks given on: respiratory sicknesses, personal hygiene, family planning, preventable diseases, self-esteem, etc. The project has a comparative advantage, as it allows for the epidemiological profiling of the IDP population and the creation of intervention strategies for the municipality.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Junio del 2002	Diciembre del 2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting donation of funds.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA044 Sub 1.	Improvements to the phytosanitary conditions in Liceo Nacional Máx. Seidel and Instituto Técnico Integrado Nacional de Tumaco, through improvements made on existing bathrooms.	Municipio de Tumaco	18461.56	13758.7	170 Estudiantes IDPs 190 Estudiantes receptores	170 familias IDPs 190 Familias receptoras
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fondo de Servicios Docentes del Liceo Máx. Seidel.		A total of 2,000 students benefited from Liceo Máx Seidel and 1910 students from ITIN, of whom 111 were IDPs. The project allows for the adult IDP and receptor population to become involved in literacy programs in off-hours such as weekends. To				
Starting Date	Ending Date					

Febrero del 2003	Enero del 2004	date, there are 30 IDPs and 270 receptors receiving classes in English, Spanish, math and physical education. In addition, the project allowed for improved quality in the educational system and services for children, youth and adults that study in the installations. The construction is 100% complete. The construction includes: a 50m ³ water storage tank, with its corresponding infrastructure for elevated tanks, remodeling, and construction of boys and girls bathrooms, construction of a septic tank. A donation was made by the Departmental government in materials valued at 3084.6, which allowed for remodelling to be done to the teacher's bathrooms. There was no co-financing provided by the municipality.
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance from IOM Bogotá.		

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA044 sub. 2	Improvements to phytosanitary conditions of Escuela LA LIBERTAD in Tumaco municipality through improvements to existing bathrooms.	Municipio de Tumaco	19719.73	17101.33	40 estudiantes IDPs 198 receptores	40 familias IDPs 198 familias receptoras
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fondo de Servicios Docentes de la Escuela Libertad.		The school attended 257 receptor and 75 IDP children. The implementation of training workshops for leveling and acceleration for adults was held on Saturdays with a total of 175 students, of whom 35 were IDPs and 140 receptors. The project has improved quality of life and the educational services of the Center; the population receives cost-free education and continues with a commitment to improve coverage to IDP and receptor children through formal educational services. The children participate in the benefits of the healthy school program.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Diciembre del 2002	Marzo de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance from IOM Bogotá.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA047	Social Education Project Peace Forgers	Pasto	25944.19	13040.1	Grado jardín 8, transición 12, primero 15, segundo 19, tercero 12, cuarto 16, quinto 23 y 160 cupos más en dos sedes	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Secretaria de Educación del Municipio de San Juan de Pasto		The program attends to 78 IDP, 21 unregistered IDP and 138 receptor children in the Institución Educativa Santa Bárbara and in Artemio Mendoza, achieving a successful socio-cultural and educational adaptation.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Mayo del 2003	Febrero del 2004	Equipment was distributed in the two educational centers; in the Centro Educativo Santa Bárbara and Escuela Artemio Mendoza, which assists in the learning and motivation of children in the Project. At present, they are installed and working for the program. The project receives the support of technicians from the Secretary of Education on new pedagogical strategies to contribute to the strengthening of the program.				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting donation of goods.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA056	Assistance for IDP and receptor children through strengthening in two group and family homes of ICBF.	Pasto	32965.29	11860.41	50 niños y niñas desplazados y sus familias en 2 Hogares FAMI 80 niños y niñas desplazados y sus familias en 2 Centros Múltiples.	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar.		In the two group homes there were 77 children (30 in Villa Flor and 46 in Aranda), 6 pregnant mothers, 12 nursing mothers and 11 IDP children under 2, 29 families working on learning, art and recreational activities in formative processes with orientation in work with children under 2. Food assistance was offered to children, along with growth, development and psychosocial activities. The support of professionals was offered in the areas of pre-school education and psychology from Universidad CESMAG. The children continue to participate in pedagogical activities in environments that favor their expression, freedom and creativity. They formed groups in order to strengthen work on related themes: 1. health and nutrition with infant-care providers on topics such as nutrition, food guides, hygiene norms and the preparation of food, 2. multiplication of work experiences with parents, 3. qualitative evaluation of childhood development, 4. socialization of program technical guidelines with professionals from the university. The foreseen activities were held in accord with the annual program, allowing for constant assistance to be provided to children in each center, and to advance in family work in order that they value the services provided at the Centers. The IOM project is 100% complete. The assistance in the group homes continues.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Febrero del 2003	Enero de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance from IOM Bogotá.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PA 0063	Group homes and family units in Ipiales and Potosí municipalities.	IPIALES AND POTOSÍ	19553.37	7115.28	144 niños IDPs 60 familias Receptoras	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar.		The Potosí Center assists 14 women between 18 and 64 and 24 children under 7. Supervision, assessments and orientation is provided at the group home and family unit by the coordinator from ICBF. The children at the center are fed, and they receive food packets from the Fami Group Home, with all nutritional components. Vaccination programs were implemented with DLS from Ipiales, to complete the scheme for some children and to implement several activities designed to prevent sicknesses. Fami Group Homes began the project in February 2003, but the agreement with IOM was signed in September.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Noviembre del 2003	Febrero del 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance from IOM Bogotá.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
ID0008 Convenio SENA	Creation of mini agricultural production units for food self-sufficiency and income generation for 24 IDP family heads of households in Samaniego municipality.	Samaniego	10487.27	5174.64	24 cabezas de familia IDPs	136 personas IDPs
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
El servicio de Pastoral Social Vicaria Social San Juan Bautista SEPASVI		A total of 24 IDP family units benefited from the project, located in rural Samaniego municipality. These persons now have mini agricultural production units completely installed and functioning. The heads of households received technical training on raising small animals by 2 students from the faculty of Zootechnical Studies of Universidad de Nariño, and monitoring is constantly provided by the counterpart, SEPASVI. The rotating fund is in operation under the norms of a manual developed for the project.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
Septiembre del 2002	Marzo de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance from IOM Bogotá.						

Norte de Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Direct	Indirect
NS044	Increased coverage and educational service quality at the pre-school and basic primary levels in Colegio San Isidro - Nuevo Horizonte de Cúcuta.	Cúcuta	51166.49	16421.24	133	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Corporación Social y Educativa Paz y Futuro		The physical infrastructure of the school was increased to 7 classrooms, 3 of which were built by IOM, in which there were 90 university-style chairs, 16				

Starting Date	Ending Date	
29 de julio de 2003	Febrero 17 de 2004	
Closure Mechanism: Financial clearance provided by IOM – Bogotá, awaiting receipt of act of donation at the central level to request signatures and create finalization act.		

Putumayo

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-0037	Construction of School Cafeteria for Colegio San José de Orito	Orito	19116.95	8009.56	504	535
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Colegio San José de Orito		Project was successfully completed, which is reflected in the high levels of satisfaction among the beneficiary community. This is translated in:				
Starting Date	Ending Date	<p>Leveling activities, psychological support and other extracurricular activities in the Project designed to support the school, which were also completed successfully; as an example, the literacy programs goal was 60 adults, but the final enrollment total was 476 adults.</p> <p>Increased coverage for children who receive food assistance, this projects goal was to attend to 200 students in the school cafeteria, to date 504 receive this benefit; as a result, the teachers have created a ‘Godfather Program’ to support beneficiaries with personal donations.</p> <p>Formulation of projects to strengthen the school cafeteria through the construction of school gardens and projects to create harmony in daily co-existence.</p> <p>The school achieved a 21% coverage increase between 2002 and 2003.</p> <p>Due to the good administration of finances, complementary construction was completed, such as the improvement of flooring and the construction of a water storage tank.</p>				
Enero 2003	Marzo 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting accounting financial clearance to realize act of project finalization.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-0039	Construction of School Cafeteria for Colegio Jorge Eliécer Gaitán	Orito	17275.23	5240.99	400	366
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Colegio Jorge Eliécer Gaitán		School cafeteria built in the educational center of greatest reception of IDP and vulnerable persons.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	<p>Important leadership of directors for the correct development of the school and to formulate projects that lead to improved educational quality, such as the school store.</p> <p>Agricultural practices developed to create school gardens to supply the cafeteria.</p> <p>A school retention index of 90%, with a 6% coverage increase.</p> <p>The school cafeteria infrastructure allows for additional uses such as a group meeting room.</p>				
Enero 2003	Febrero 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting accounting financial clearance to realize act of project finalization.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-0046	First departmental meeting of IDP organizations in Putumayo	MOCOA	5557.46	2679.1	115	18.000
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				

Federación de Asociaciones de Desplazados del Departamento del Putumayo (FEDEDP)		<p>Recognition before public and private entities at the local, departmental and national levels of the existence of FEDEDP, thus achieving increased capacity to offer services and funding to assist the IDP population. For example, the increased coverage and service quality in the health sector, support offered to professionals in the formulation and accompaniment in implementation of production projects and infrastructure, among others.</p> <p>Consolidation of the 7 associations to which FEDEDP currently belongs, through the appropriation of basic knowledge for leadership and community management. In addition, the legal constitution of each of the 7 associations, allowing them to solicit additional public and private funding.</p> <p>In the process of project implementation, training, assessments and accompaniment was provided to improve the relations between the 7 associations that make up the Federation, thus strengthening them. There was a high degree of mobility among the members, both inside and outside of Putumayo, which sometimes hurt these processes. It is thus important to continue strengthening FEDEDP in components that permit for the identification and qualification of leaders and empowerment over the long-term of management and self-regulation organizational processes.</p>
Starting Date	Ending Date	
14/Abril/2003	Febrero 2004	
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting accounting financial clearance to realize act of project finalization.		

Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
SA-032	Production and commercialization of rice for the re-establishing population in the corregimiento Carmen del Cucu, San Pablo municipality, Bolívar	Corregimiento Carmen del Cucu, Municipio de San Pablo	7975.42	7975.42	86	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Asociación Carmen del Cucu		Despite difficulties occurring during the harvest, the community planted again with the goal of consuming the production in the community.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	The Association received a warehouse prepared to house future harvest and realize other activities as a result of the project.				
Mayo 17 de 2002	Enero 30 de 2004	A lesson learned was the need to propose, together with the communities, food security projects before commercial projects.				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Project financial clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
SA-033	Improvements to 6 schools in Barrancabermeja municipality.	Barrancabermeja	43285.47	35981.74	949	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Secretaría de Educación de Barrancabermeja		The beneficiary educational institutions totaled five, of which two were in rural areas. A total of three classrooms built in three schools, which improved precarious study conditions for the children, who suffered from overcrowding and the risk of an accident.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	Made structural reinforcements to one of the schools, since there existed a high risk that one of the classrooms and walls might collapse, putting the students at high risk. A total of three bathrooms built in one of the schools where there was formerly only one poor bathroom for a large number of students. One of the schools in a rural area was improved with the installation of a water supply system and a system to manage wastewater, in addition there were improvements made to the roofing, and the entire building was painted, thus improving study conditions for the children, mostly IDPs.				
Octubre 25 de 2002.	Febrero 9 de 2004.					
Closure Mechanism: Signed finalization act with contractor, awaiting Project financial clearance.						

Valle del Cauca

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
VA0010	Socio-economic stabilization of 24 IDP families Tuluá municipality.	Tuluá	35582.68	26902.12	120	96
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundación Carvajal		The Project offered an opportunity to 24 IDP families sheltered in the rural Tuluá shelter to create production units that would permit them to improve their income. Training and assessment were fundamental tools for the urban insertion process of beneficiaries.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	Important work held with a group of 22 children, children of the beneficiaries, where “Masks and Stained Glass” workshops were held, through which the condition of IDP children was improved.				
Julio 31 2002	30 Enero 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance, act of finalization.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Bens	
					Directs	Indirect
VA0061	Renewing Networks II	Sevilla	25117.97	19582.25	70	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundación Haceres y Sueños		This Project allowed 70 elderly adults to have a space to work through art and vocational workshops in the areas of carpentry, cloth-weaving, medicinal plants, doll-making and bordering.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	Thanks to the accompaniment of expert instructors in each workshop area, at the end of the project there was a production development initiative launched, in order to offer quality and cultural values (handmade by elderly persons). To date the group has made some sales in important stores in cities such as Sevilla and Armenia, and presently is preparing a production proposal. The grandparents’ group was legally formed as an association, which will allow them greater autonomy.				
20 Junio 2003	Abril 2 de 2004					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting financial clearance, act of finalization.						

*Annex 5.
Pipeline Projects*

Annex 6.
Newspaper Articles

