

JANUARY - MARCH 2003

10<sup>th</sup>

Tenth Quarterly Report  
January -March  
2003

*Post-Emergency Assistance  
to Displaced Groups & Receptor  
Communities*



IOM • OIM

USAID



United States Agency for  
International Development

Misión Colombia

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## REPORT SUMMARY CARD

**Organization:** International Organization for Migration  
Mission to Colombia

**Reporting Period:** January 1- 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003

**Projects Approved this Period:** 49

**Budget Information on New Projects:** New Financial Obligations for USD 1'887,320.<sup>71</sup>  
New Counterpart Funds for USD 854,451.<sup>72</sup>

**Expenditure Information** USD 911.432.<sup>24</sup> (Quarterly)  
USD 11'422,818.<sup>79</sup> (Total)

**Project expenditures April – June 2003:** USD1'600,000.<sup>00</sup>

**Projected Number Direct Beneficiaries:** 458,777<sup>1</sup> (96,201)

**Projected Number Indirect Beneficiaries:** 749,789 (New 267,961)

### Total Beneficiary Distribution by Department:

Department	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Chocó	9.157	72.144
Valle del Cauca	32.093	77.620
Santander	16.064	35.135
Norte de Santander	38.581	46.605
Nariño	101.051	86.059
Putumayo	36.739	75.709
Caquetá	97.044	48.256
Huila	43.565	53.747
Cauca	15.662	4.138
Inter.-Regional	68.821	250.376
<b>Total</b>	<b>458.777</b>	<b>749.789</b>

### Project distribution by component per department:

Department	Income Generation	Health	Education	Infrastructure & Housing	Institutional strengthening	Total
Putumayo	10	8	14	9	8	49
Nariño	9	11	16	8	9	53
Caquetá	7	6	9	5	7	34
Chocó	1	3	2	5	4	15
Valle del Cauca	13	6	12	15	15	61
Cauca	1	2	1	3	1	8
Santander	15	11	8	12	8	54
Norte de Santander	14	7	11	9	7	48
Huila	2	1	1	1	1	6
Inter-Regional	4	9	7	4	21	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>374</b>

<sup>1</sup> IOM is revising criteria regarding direct and indirect beneficiaries of the activities undertaken, thus the decrease in the number of direct beneficiaries as compared with the previous quarter.

## Executive summary

The Program for the Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities (hereafter, Post-Emergency Program) has completed its tenth quarter of implementation at the start of year 2003 after having initiated its operations in September 2000. As the end of this reporting period the program team has identified 374 projects with significant impact in some 107 municipalities for more than 486 thousand beneficiaries, throughout the nine departments in the Programs Area of responsibility: Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Caquetá, Putumayo, Cauca and Huila . For this quarter, 49 projects were approved worth 1'887,320.71 USD of program funds.

With regard to budgetary implementation, cumulative expenditures during this period reached USD 7'030,267.86 which were expended on projects directly, generally through sub-grants and contracts. Also, there are still remaining unliquidated obligations 3'734,438.47 (a) for approved and ongoing projects, and will be disbursed according to the programmatic advance in each. The amount of total financial obligations (disbursed and pending to be disbursed) account for US 15'157,257.25 (b) at the end of this reporting period. From these obligations under all budget lines the program has expended USD11,422,818.79 (a-b)) as of the end of this reporting period.

The program has increase efforts in increasing approval of projects for the newly open offices. As a result Choco, Huila and Cauca obliged 11 projects worth USD 511,056 of IOM investment. This effort has enabled to duplicate the total amount obliged until the former quarter for the same departments, accounting for half of the overall obligations for the 9 departments during this period (excluding interregional projects, which some of them also cover this three departments). It is worth noting the report of Norte de Santander where IDPs situation has deteriorated severely due to the spill over of the conflict into some border towns in Venezuela.

At the central level, significant efforts are being held in order to assist the government on Colombia on strategic planning to aid IDPs. In this regard, IOM is assisting the RSS in drafting the national plan of attention 2003-2006. The Plan will guide and structure the public policy in the matter of strategies, actions, related affairs and resources to face the situation of the communities at risk and/or in situation of displacement. In addition, the Policy will be endowed with a legal instrument and adequate procedures for the cessation on the condition of displaced, and exclusion from the official register system (SUR).

## 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 and governmental attention. Also, there is a brief analysis of national tendencies of displacement, which provides elements to prioritized attention of IDPs.

Section three describes project results and ongoing initiatives with national impact (Covering the 9 departments with IOM presence) such as the ones developed with ICBF, RSS<sup>2</sup>, Colombian Red Cross and the National Ombudsman (Defensoria del Pueblo) and the Civil Registry..

Section four provides a detailed vision of the program advance and an overview the conflict and displacement trends for each of the 9 departments where IOM has presence

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

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<sup>2</sup> ICBF: Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. RSS: Red de Solidaridad Social

## 1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

### NOTES ON POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

The referendum is the most relevant occurrences in the political arena. The referendum has already been approved by Congress but requires the support of the Constitutional Court in order to be authorized. Likely obstacles to the referendum are the “no vote” campaign instigated by certain political and social sectors, and possible legislation that might hinder its implementation. For example, in the last weeks Congress has debated a political reform, which contains some articles opposed to, and some similar to those of the referendum. The Administration attempted to veto it<sup>3</sup>, but to no avail. Finally, the Administration reached an agreement with the main political parties to eliminate those questions that could hinder success of the referendum.<sup>4</sup>

In any case, the referendum has not suscitated much enthusiasm on the part of society. In fact, the polls show that 75% of the population is either little of not interested in the subject, while 55% of the population is unsure about what purpose it serves<sup>5</sup>.

Unemployment has remained at the same levels as in 2002 (approximately 17%), though in the last trimester of 2002 it climbed to higher levels. There actually is a tendency of unemployment to be lower in bigger cities and higher in the countryside. One explanation for the relative increase of unemployment in the rural areas is the success of the crop fumigation<sup>6</sup>, which pushes people away from illegal crops and into unemployment. This also poses a new challenge for the reactivation of agricultural production and husbandry.

The fact that inflation has passed 3% this trimester done, is worrisome. This is a sign that it will be challenging to comply with the agreements reached with the IMF. The Attorney General Office questions the economic goals of the government and does not believe that growth will be above 1.2% this year, and thus it is unlikely that the current economic crisis will be surpassed during this Administration.<sup>7</sup>

The Development Plan is facing serious challenges. Those in Congress that support the initiative added new articles to law makes it a reality. But these would require additional expenditures that cannot be funded at the present time. The government and the proponents of the law are further analyzing the matter; however, if the impasse is not solved in a timely fashion, the government might use its constitutionally given veto power to pass its version of the Development Plan by Presidential decree.

### NOTES ON CONFLICT

#### New Tendencies

The internal conflict and the use of urban terror tactics characterized the first trimester of 2003. Three major attacks were carried out just between the 7th of February and the 6<sup>th</sup> of March. These took place in a fashionable Bogota Club on a Friday night; in a low class neighborhood located near the airport in Neiva; and in a highly frequented mall in Cucuta<sup>8</sup>, respectively. Preliminary investigations determined that the FARC were responsible for the first two, and the ELN for the third. Less damaging explosive devises were used in smaller cities around the country.

These events lead the government to tighten securing by increasing the presence of the army and the police in the city, and by increasing intelligence activities. The government is also appealing to the

<sup>3</sup> El Tiempo, “Fight in the Senate for the political reform”, April 3 2003, 1,6.

<sup>4</sup> El Tiempo, “Emasculation of the political reform”, April 4 2003, 1,9.

<sup>5</sup> Semana Magazine, “The Referendum is suffering”, March 31, 2003

<sup>6</sup> Semana Magazine, “Landless. Unemployment in the cities is lower but it rises in the rural areas: fumigation is part of the explanation ” April 7, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> El Espectador, “The economy will only grow by 1.2%” March 16 2003, 5B.

<sup>8</sup> The attack in Bogota occurred on February 7; the one in Neiva on February 14; and the one in Cucuta on March 6 .

international community to obtain solidarity from other countries and their condemnation of the perpetrators of these acts. This diplomatic offensive of the government has achieved important results such as a number of declarations and resolutions that condemn terrorism and the organizations that have carried out terrorist act in Colombia. Moreover, a number of nations, including a few neighbors of Colombia have promised greater collaboration and cooperation in the fight against terror, and have expressed the need to enforce the existing norms against terrorism.

Among the responses of the international community are: the Panamá declaration,<sup>9</sup> the resolution of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)<sup>10</sup>, that of the Security Council of the United Nations<sup>11</sup>, and a joint declaration of the Ministers of Defense and Exterior Affairs of the Andean Countries.<sup>12</sup> Finally, the Canadian Government announced its decision to include the Colombian illegal groups (FARC, ELN, AUC) in its list of terrorist groups.

At the same time as the attacks were testing the strength of the Colombian people, another piece of news shook life in Colombia. An American aircraft, which apparently was on an intelligence mission, had engine problems and realized an emergency landing in the woods of Caqueta<sup>13</sup>, a FARC stronghold. The guerrillas immediately killed two agents -a member of the Colombian security forces and an American- and are still holding as hostages the other three individuals on board. In a communiqué released about one week after the incident, the guerrillas requested the suspension of the search and rescue operations in the area arguing that these endangered the lives of the prisoners, and announced that their liberation would only occur when and if an exchange of captured guerrillas for Colombian and American prisoner was agreed upon in a demilitarized area<sup>14</sup>.

### The government reply

The government continues to put in place the components of its national security policy, (“policies for a democratic security” in Spanish). During this first trimester of 2003, the army of “peasant soldiers” known as “soldados campesinos”<sup>15</sup> begun to take shape. In March the army trained around 6,000 peasants trained to provide security to their hometowns. This initiative has so far encompassed 142 municipalities, 133 of which had no government presence.<sup>16</sup> The government plans to train another 11,000 peasants in 28 departments by the end of the year.

The outcome of the “Rehabilitation and Consolidation Areas” which were created under the auspices of the state of siege in September of 2002, is still unclear<sup>17</sup>. The Minister of Defense, Marta Lucía Ramírez sustains that the Arauca policy (perhaps the most important Rehabilitation and Consolidation area) is the pilot project for the government war plan against the illegal groups, corruption, and narcotrafficking. She

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<sup>9</sup> The presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panamá, and the Minister of State signed the Panama Declaration on February 11. In this declaration they condemn the Bogota attack and express the need that the international community subscribe to and uphold the norms against terrorism.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 837 of February 12, 2003 “condemns terror acts in Colombia” . It underlines that attack on the civilian population cannot be justified under any circumstances. It repudiates terrorism and supports the international community’s efforts against terrorism in Colombia - including capturing those responsible for these actions. The resolution also supports the war against terror of the Colombian government.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 1465 of February 13, 2003, which was approved by the 4706th session of the Security Advisory Board condemns the events in Bogota and instigates all of the Countries to collaborate with the Colombian authorities. Generally, it expresses a strong interest in fighting against all the forms of terrorism.

<sup>12</sup> The declaration “Compromise for the strengthening and coordination in the fight against terrorism and the coordination of the fight against drugs and the crimes to it connected”, of March 12 2003 (in Bogota), was subscribed by the Ministers of the Exterior of Colombia, Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela; the Defense Ministers of Colombia, Perú y Ecuador, the Viceministers of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador y Panamá, and the Director of the Police of Panamá, along with representatives of the Minister of Defense of Bolivia and Brasil, and the delegations of the United Nations and the European Union.

<sup>13</sup> On the 13 of February in the region of Para, 60 Kilometers from Florencia, department of Caquetá.

<sup>14</sup> In a communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC-EP of February 24 of 2003. In another communiqué, dated March 3 this guerrilla organization made clear that they are not interested in negotiating the release of the “prisoners of war” with the United States, but that they will negotiate their release as part of a prisoner exchange with the Colombian government.

<sup>15</sup> This program is for young peasants, who, after a period of training, patrol the area surrounding their hometowns. The objective of the program is to recover territorial control through a greater presence of security forces that are loyal to the government, and the collaboration of the local community.

<sup>16</sup> “The ABC of the peasant soldiers”. Web page of the Colombian Ministry of Defense.

<sup>17</sup> These are areas where the presence of the state has increased considerably (e.g., institution, security force), and where the state of siege allows to limit certain democratic rights.

also stated that a balance sheet of the Rehabilitation Areas cannot be produced right away, and that it needs to be written over time as many of the initiatives put in place are long term. "We are not losing the war there-she says- rather, we are recuperating the territory through a multi-faceted plan: increase security, cut the financial supply of the illegal groups, destroy their ties with the political leaders and with locals, and capture the leaders of these groups."<sup>18</sup>

There is mixed evidence over the net effect of the "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Areas". This is partly due to the lack of reliable and unbiased information about what is happening there. A number of journalists have had to abandon these areas for security reasons while others have been intimidated into not talking about the situation. According to some, the intensity of the conflict, including selective murders<sup>19</sup> and attacks on the infrastructure<sup>20</sup>, has increased<sup>21</sup>, and the population complains of government abuse.<sup>22</sup>

The Human Rights Office of the United Nations traveled to Arauca in January. They observed a complex security situation: forced disappearances and selective homicides have increased, car-bombs are used to carry out attacks, death threats are being made to public officials, human rights advocates, and journalists. They recommend the adoption of an integral plan for Arauca that includes the participation of all of the social sectors, and the consideration of regional talks between the Government, the Church, civil society, and the illegal groups.<sup>23</sup> However, the government does not think that regional dialogues are a viable conflict resolution option.

Although the situation in the "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Areas" is murky at this time, fight against all types of crime has produced positive results at the national level. According to government information, the level of violence has decreased: homicides have dropped by 18% and massacres by 83%, while kidnappings and extortions have dropped by 83% and 50% respectively<sup>24</sup>, which is a big hit for the illegal groups. The Ministry of defense also reported a decrease in attacks against the energy infrastructure, which dropped by 53% and to populations, which dropped by 82%.<sup>25</sup> Moreover, the number of deserters has increased by 40% during this trimester, according to the same source.<sup>26</sup>

## Illegal crops

According to both the United Nations and the Drug Czar Office, the number of hectares with illicit crops diminished in 2002 for the first time in 10 years. However, according to the first source, drug cultivations dropped by 30%<sup>27</sup>, while according to the second, by 15%.<sup>28</sup>

The two sources coincide on the estimation that the most significant reduction took place in the Departments of Putumayo and Caquetá, and on a minor scale in the Departments of Bolívar, Cauca y Vichada. However, the cultivation in Guaviare and Narino, has increased, doubling in Narino. The biggest producers today are (in descending order): Guaviare, Nariño, Putumayo, Meta, Caquetá and Norte de Santander. These produce around 80% of Colombian coca.

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<sup>18</sup> El Tiempo, "Arauca, war lab", February 2 2003, 1-12.

<sup>19</sup> The ELN also kidnapped two North American journalists of the Los Angeles Times for 11 days.

<sup>20</sup> El Tiempo, "Arauca, is dark and under a state of siege", February 2003, 1-5.

<sup>21</sup> El Tiempo, March 9, 10 y 11 de 2003. The newspaper offered reports of the three rehabilitation and consolidation areas, Arauca, Sucre y Bolívar.

<sup>22</sup> The decree 2002 of 2002, which establishes the Rehabilitation and Consolidation areas and the rules for the re-establishment of public order, gives law enforcement the authority to arrest without judge authorization, intercept telephone conversations, searches without warrants, and control the movement of the population.

<sup>23</sup> Office of the Commissioner of the United Nations for population control.

<sup>24</sup> Colombia Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights. Observatory mission to Arauca, February 2, 2003..

<sup>25</sup> Ministry of Defense (web page), 31 March 2003.

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Defense (web page), 1 April 2003

<sup>27</sup> Ministry of Defense (web page), 13 April 2003.

<sup>28</sup> United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, "Colombia, Coca Survey for 2002: Preliminary Report" March, 2003.

<sup>29</sup> El Tiempo, "Cultivations dropped by 15%", Febrero 28, 2003, 1,18.

## Talks and Negotiations

Progress on talks and negotiations with different armed groups is unequal. There have been no concrete steps forward in the talks with the ELN despite the mediation of “friendly nations” and Civil Society’s Mediating Commission. The ELN complained that the Administration refused to give political stance to the guerrillas while it is willing to pardon the paramilitary forces, and is receptive to the possibility that they be legalized as a political force.<sup>29</sup>

The FARC are more interested in making progress on the negotiation of an exchange of captured guerrillas for prisoners of war, than in a peace process. In fact, in a communiqué emitted in February<sup>30</sup>, they state that they do not recognize the government commission that was created to advance in the negotiations, and in later communiqués<sup>31</sup> they reiterate the same position requesting that an official negotiating team be nominated and be given the capacity to negotiate. The FARC also requests that negotiations occur in a demilitarized zone inside of Colombia.

Differently from the process with the FARC and the ELN, where there have been no breakthroughs and none are in sight, the talks with the paramilitary are making some headway. Though important sectors of the paramilitary have chosen not to participate<sup>32</sup>, leaders of 34 groups have signed a press release (as did the government) stating their interest in the advancement of the negotiations<sup>33</sup>. The fact that such a high number of paramilitary groups have shown interests in negotiating contradicts allegations that Carlos Castaño, the leader of the AUC is alone in the peace process.<sup>34</sup>

However, the process is not without obstacles and challenges. First, there is the fact that the paramilitary forces are formed of largely independent groups that are dispersed in different areas of the vast Colombian territory, posing logistical challenges for demobilization. Second, these groups have different interests and priorities. Third, it is unclear at this point whether the groups are cohesive and thus whether the leaders have the authority to represent the will of important and/or numerous members of their groups. Fourth, the challenges for the government to control and secure potential demobilization sites cannot be underestimated. Fifth, it is necessary for the paramilitaries to cease the hostilities, which they have not been able to do consistently so far<sup>35</sup>, in order for the negotiations to produce any results.

## NOTES ON DISPLACEMENT

According to SUR, the government Social Solidarity Network (RSS) data base<sup>36</sup>, forced displacement has diminished by 15% in the first trimester of 2003 relative to the last months of 2002. If such tendency continues, the number of displaced people this year might be between 200,000 – 300,000, a significant decrease relative to the approximately 370,000 people displaced in 2002.<sup>37</sup> As observe in Map 1 30% of the displaced are located in the 9 departments covered by IOM.

There have been noticeable changes in terms of the character of displacement recently. While in 2002 only 17% population displaced in large groups, a considerable increase of massive displacement seems to have occurred in the first months of 2003<sup>38</sup> (25.6% compared to 13%). This tendency many indicate that a new war strategy involving civilians is in the makings.

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<sup>29</sup> El Espectador, “Uribe means war”, March 16 2003., 6 A.

<sup>30</sup> Communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC. February 8, 2003.

<sup>31</sup> Communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC . April 13, 2003.

<sup>32</sup> The Metro faction did not participate since the beginning and in January the Élmér Cárdenas faction announced its abstention. Together, these factions make up 1/3 of the paramilitary forces

<sup>33</sup> AUC communiqué dated 21 March 2003.

<sup>34</sup> El Espectador, “Castaño’s loneliness: there is no consensus for negotiations in the AUC” March 9 2003, 10 A.

<sup>35</sup> El Tiempo, “The paramilitary do not give up”, February 25, 2003, 1,3.

<sup>36</sup> Report dated 4 April 2003. It is important to underline that due to changes in the structure of the database, the information may vary in the future.

<sup>37</sup> According to the data collected in the last four months, the number of displaced people is around 15,000 people.

<sup>38</sup> The Social Solidarity Network considers as massive displacements those that involve more than 50 people at one time.

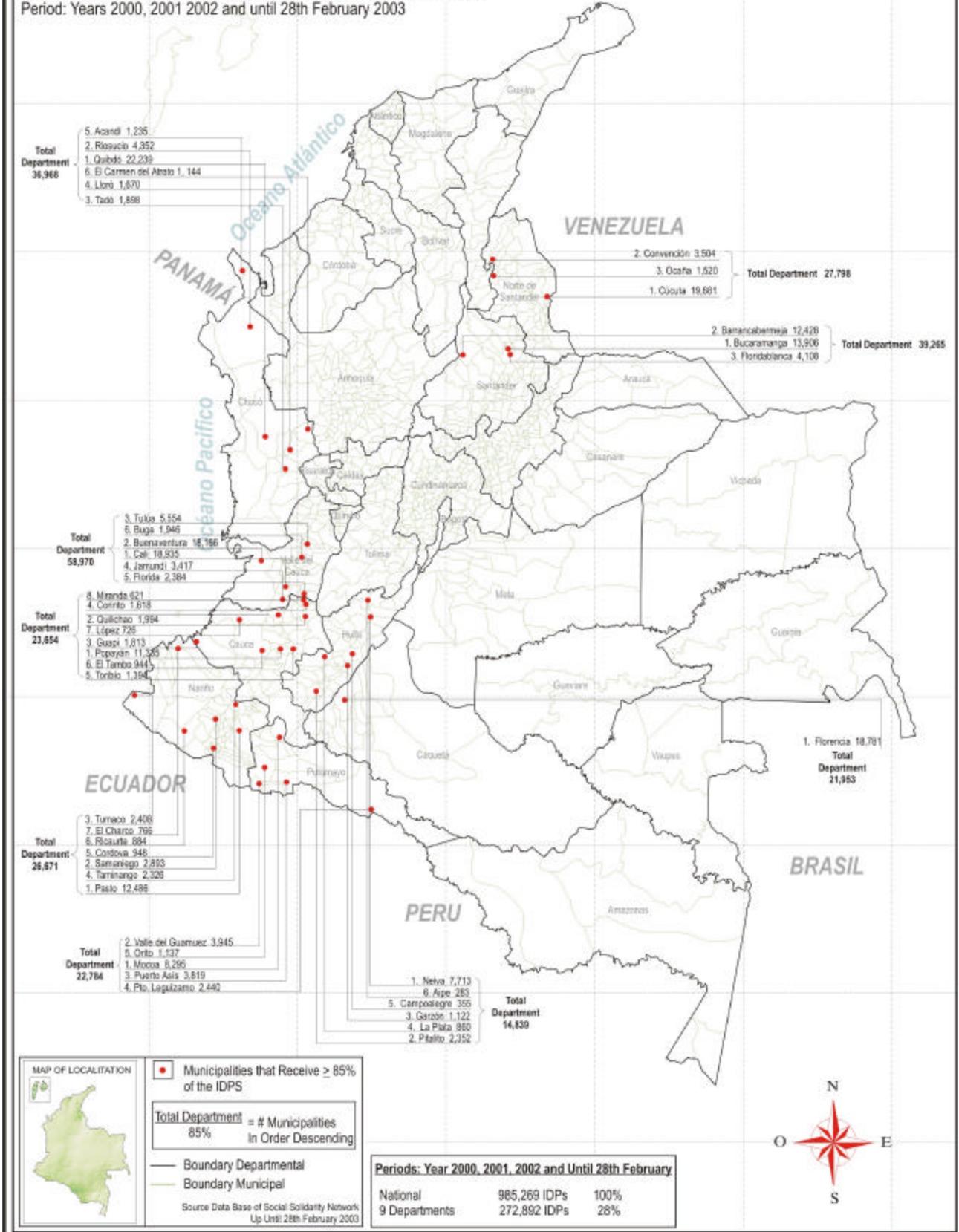
Antioquia continues to be the highest receiving department. In the last two months of 2002 this department received about 10% of the displaced people, but this tendency has increased in 2003, as it is now receiving about 15%. The increased intensity of the violence in the eastern part of the department and the surrounding areas might explain the rise in displacement.

The Department of Bolivar has displayed a similar increase. Bogotá D.C. continues to be an important receiving site for displaced people receiving 2% more IDPs than in 2002.

The departments of Cauca, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, La Guajira and Nariño are also receiving more IDPs than last year. During 2002 these did not receive more than 3-4% of the population, while they are now receiving 5-8%.

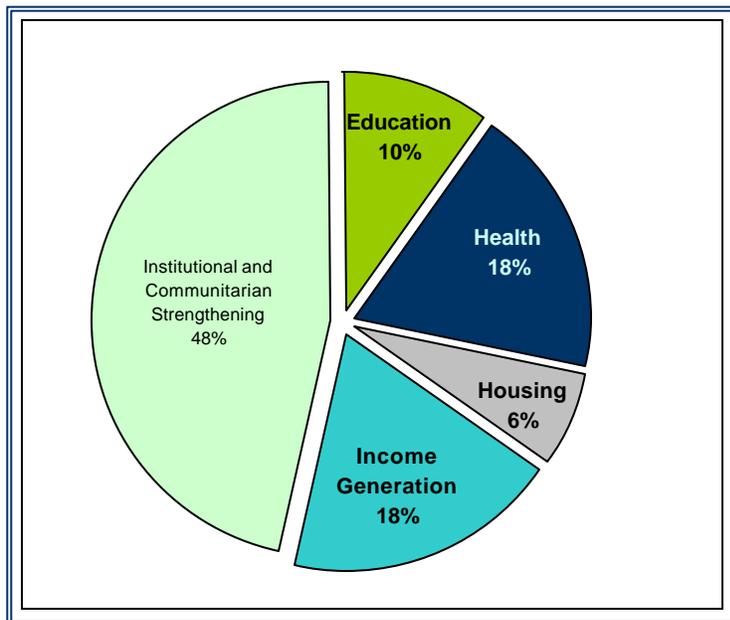
Antioquia remains the leading expelling department. It is currently expelling about 18% of the total number of displaced people in the country, a considerable increase relative to the 13% it expelled in 2002. Again, the same is occurring in the department of Bolivar, which in 2002 expelled 14% of the total number of displaced while in 2001 it had expelled 8%. Putumayo and Cauca, which were expelling 6 and 4% respectively in 2002, are now expelling around 9% of the displaced population nationwide.

Map 1: Main Receptor Municipalities in Departments with IOM Presence  
 Period: Years 2000, 2001 2002 and until 28th February 2003



## 2. PROGRAM INITIATIVES AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL

### Program Status and Quarterly Advance



During the reported quarter, 17 projects were approved worth USD 773,055.36. This interregional projects will benefit some or all of the 9 departments were IOM is influence. Within the approved, 9 are directed towards strengthening institutions of the SNAIPD, while 5 are health projects mostly in the preventive field targeted with children and women. The last three of them are education projects aiming at increasing enrollment and retention rates within the IDPs population. Up to date, funds allocated to interregional projects account for USD 1.8 million.

### Income Generation

During this period terms of reference for an RFA were created and released for the presentation of new proposals by operating NGOs in the area of income generation. New thematic and operational emphases were made in the Capitalization Program (micro credits), including the following: the institutionalisation and sustainability of the Program, all inscribed in the context of local and regional economic development. The RFA allowed to receive 16 proposals by 7 of the IOM regional offices.

This exercise allowed for the identification of NGO strengths and weaknesses on their ability to implement income-generating projects. Once the proposals were revised, a departmental strategy was designed to establish bilateral negotiation, oriented towards the adjustment and redirection of received proposals, making an emphasis on areas of interest and reformulating the proposals.

In the future project perspective, IOM has established a relationship with the Cali regional office of CHF (Cooperative housing foundation) as part of the Strategic Alliances project that the RSS has stimulated with financial support of the World Bank.

IOM has agreed to finance four garment making workshops jointly with other entities. The other partners are CHF (which finances non financial services) and CDP, Garments Center (which coordinates the project together with the Mac foundation). 80 women will participate in the training (20 per workshop). This project is quite interesting in that it brings together different institutions, and the training is in a growing economic field in the region. Furthermore, the involvement of the CDP, which is specialized in garment making, assures that the production will be placed on the market and commercialized adequately.

IOM will contribute the starting capital and credits for a total amount of 240 million pesos (USD 80,000). Moreover, 50% of the investment could be recovered so as to create a fund for small businesses of displaced people. In addition, IOM is considering the possibility of financing a training program in the department of Valle. The objective of the project would be to place 200 families into the regional labor market. IOM would contribute 120 million pesos, which corresponds to 50% of the project value, and CHF would contribute the other 50%.

This would basically be a new edition of last year's "Work at your reach" initiative developed in conjunction with the RSS. The project includes training, analysis of the labor demand, and assessment of the private sector commitment to hiring trained displaced people.

### **Institutional strengthening**

The agreement celebrated between the Colombia Ombudsman and the IOM, is an initiative to coordinate efforts for the sake of working jointly to develop and to implement projects on domestic violence, forced displacement and the accomplishment and respect of the Rights of the Colombian citizens victims of the armed conflict. It provides a legal and formal framework for the subsequent development of specific cooperation projects described above:

Pursuit and Strengthening of the Colombian Displaced Population Rights in the Country's Border Zones (ID-032-2): The project aims at generating the strengthening of the presence and monitoring of the People's Defender Office in the border zones with Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador, through developing of activities such as documentation, and follow up on the local and national authorities recommendations, qualification and spreading information about the rights of the displaced population.

The project will be develop in two phases: One first stage of local research work on human rights situation of the displaced population and one second phase of strengthening of authorities performance and compromise in relation to the protection of the displaced population rights, and of the promotion and strengthening of citizens watch-over mechanisms to the assistance of the displaced population in those zones.

*Awareness raising, communication and formation on the attention of population victim of forced displacement and to facilitate its return and/or temporary incorporation or definitive location in the receiving zones (ID-0032-3):* The project consists of two components: a component aimed at Strengthening the local capability of assistance to the forced displacement through the formation and training of institutional agents, and a component that includes an strategy to promote a Sensitization, Information and Pedagogical Campaign on the Attention to the forced displacement.

Component 1 looks to strength the local capacity of attention to the displaced population, and therefore of the National System of Integral Assistance to Displaced Population (SNAIPD), by means of the design and accomplishment of the training course "Forced Displacement: Rights and Public Policies" directed to civil employees and other institutional agents at the regional level.

On the other hand, component 2 looks to promote, by means of a communication campaign, the rights, solidarity and social integration of the displaced population by the violence, through an integrated strategy of formation and popular information that facilitates the temporary or definitive incorporation of this population in the reception places.

*Design of the National Plan for the Assistance of Displaced Population 2003 – 2006 (ID-0037):* Through a process of agreement and through an exercise of strategic planning, that integrates the organizations, organisms and institutions which conform the SNAIPD in the national and regional scope, in a period of six months will be elaborated a proposal of a National Plan of Prevention and Assistance to the Forced Displacement. The Plan will guide and structure the public policy in the matter of strategies, actions, related affairs and resources to face the situation of the communities at risk and/or in situation of displacement. In addition, the Policy will be endowed with a legal instrument and adequate procedures for the cessation on the condition of displaced, and exclusion from the official register system (SUR).

Main expected results from the project will be: A document (CONPES- National Council for Social and Economic Policy or decree) that formalizes responsibilities and allocation of resources, including a set of indicators to guide the monitoring and evaluation of the policy; a system to develop a follow-up, evaluate and measure the advances in the development of the policy, based on the indicators of the Plan, with instruments designed and decided with the organizations responsible for the attention at the national

level; validated procedures to advance the exclusion of the SUR and cessation of the condition of displaced. IOM is supporting this project with an investment of USD 25,444.

*Church and Displaced Population: A Solidarity Meeting (ID-034):* This project will work with three of the nine regional offices of the National Secretary of Social Pastoral: Tolima Grande, Valle del Cauca, Nororiente. This project aims at the analysis of the dynamics of the forced displacement and its trends. With an IOM investment of USD 72,000 the project expects to benefit USD 76,000 IDPs reaching the following objectives:

1. To provide support from the Secretary's Section of Human Mobility, through the implementation and/or strengthening of the "Information System on displaced population by the violence in Colombia" – RUT- in 22 Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions in the qualification of the opportune, direct and integral assistance to the displaced population, during a period of 1 year.
2. To improve and/or to strengthen the technological resource of the three regional offices of social pastoral.
3. Widen the knowledge available about displacement problematic (causes, effects, complexities) from the Church, through the Information System named RUT and of the analysis generated from it, with the purpose of improving policy of governmental organisms to benefit the population in displacement situation.

*Registry and Identification of the Displaced and Vulnerable (ID-039):* The deficiency of a civil registry and a document of identification is disadvantageous for anyone, but when it is a displaced person this default magnifies his/her precarious condition since it denies him/her the access to the prerogatives of the State in aid and attention in health, education, subsidies, relocation; also it denies the exercise of his/her constitutional rights, to demand the fulfilment of the obligations that correspond to the State.

The access to this inalienable right constitutes the demonstration of the legal existence of the person and constitutes a principal document for the development of its legal personality, for the exercise of its rights and for his/her capacity to contract obligations. It is also the first step to access to the credit market and subsidy programs from the state. With an investing of USD 38434 the project expect to benefit approximately 1600 persons through the following activities:

- ✓ Accomplishment of civil registry campaigns.
- ✓ Support to the update of the national system of registry, through qualification of people in charge of civil registry in the country.
- ✓ Elaboration of educative materials.
- ✓ Technological update to improve the benefit of the registry service.

*Protection of the Patrimony Properties of displaced rural Population (ID-0040):* Through an alliance between the IOM, the World Bank and the Network of Social Solidarity, this project looks for the protection of the land of displaced rural population or in risk of displacement, through the legal and institutional securing of the real state and the strengthen of the communitarian social weave (or social capital), with the purpose of mitigating the effects of the displacement, diminish the vulnerability of the affected population and to facilitate its social and economic stabilization.

It has been demonstrated that in addition to the legal and institutional protection of the land, it is required to promote the strengthen of the social communitarian weave under a support frame for the preservation of the population properties, especially of the real estate. The project aims to contribute to the reconstruction of the necessary spaces of social interaction in order to surpass the impacts produced at the level of the social communitarian capital, generated by the process of displacement and/or the pressure that the communities have faced under high risk of displacement, and that also allows to generate in the population feelings of identity and belonging towards its territory.

Within this context, the IOM participates in this project co-financing the component of social weave (social capital) strengthening, and giving technical and administrative support. For this project, the World Bank will provide USD 809,000, the RSS USD 589,524 and IOM USD 123,001.

*Improvement of Technical Regional Assistance Mechanism in areas of High Presence of IDPs (ID-044):* In association with ARD (Associates for Rural Development) and the International Institute for Agricultural Development, the project will develop four regional pilot projects that look for the improvement of UMATA's (Municipal Unit for Agricultural Technical Assistance) institutional strengthening in areas with high IDPs presence and communities at high risk of displacement. Through the design of four pilot experiences, the several components of the project will be developed: Design and support of public and private regional networks for technical assistance to small scale farmers, creation of competitive funds for financial backing, promote services such as training, information and technical transfer, strengthening of producers associations in order to reduce or overcome barriers to entry into the regional markets.

*Formulation of rural housing projects (ID-043):* The Colombian government distributes subsidies for construction or rural housing improvements for low income families classified as levels 1 and 2 in Sisben. One of the greatest difficulties for the population to gain access to these subsidies is due to a lack of economic and technical resources from local Mayor's offices to formulate and co-finance these projects and present them to the Banco Agrario. Based on lessons learned from the first two years of implementation, IOM will support this successful initiative by proposing of 42 project to benefit 2,417 families to be assisted with housing alternatives. Immediately, when the Banco Agrario opens a public bidding process for the presentation of projects, work will begin on the formulation of these projects with the support of engineers and architects with experience in these types of projects, selected by region. In this first stage, IOM will provide USD 20,650 to benefit 2417 families through project design. On a second stage, support will be given through counterpart funding required to meet Banco Agrario selection criteria.

## **Education**

*Communitary Radio Network (ID-0042):* The goal of the IOM – Ministry of Communications agreement is to increase and improve communication information, attention and information education for displaced persons with the support of: i) community radios, ii) public interest stations, and iii) radio materials already produced and catalogued for easy access.

The construction of a radio production catalog undertaken in several locations throughout the country by both private and public production centers, is an opportunity to systematize and optimize existent resources in potential support areas and to guarantee increased information and communication in order to attend to displaced persons in the principal areas of IOM intervention, such as: Domestic violence, radio education programs, child-raising guidelines, health lifestyles and children's health, agricultural techniques, cooperativism, rights of the displaced, centers of attention for specific needs, etc.

The project will be undertaken with wide participation with regional actors, who will be in charge of establishing contacts with entities and local production centers. At the same time, the project will precede the creation and/or consolidation of thematic networks with great benefits for both the radio sector and the displaced population due to the support of these station in areas of social problem attention.

The direct beneficiaries of the project include: 48 community radios, 85 public interest stations and local institutions in 1,067 municipalities. IOM contribution totals USD 28,894.

*Research on Forced Displacement Request for Thesis Proposals Contests (ID-0033):* Based on experience with the First Thesis Competition on forced displacement held in 2002 and promoted by IOM, came the idea of a second competition that supports not the product of final works, but rather research proposals in areas and themes of special interest for national, regional and local policy that work in the field with displaced persons.

The competition on undergraduate and post-graduate work **projects** on displacement will be a means to promote regional research on this topic. The prize will be the logistical financing of the research. On March 21st, the 2nd Competition at Universidad Nacional de Colombia was launched, approximately 100 persons attended who worked in areas related to forced displacement. At present, the publicity strategy for the Competition advances with different publicity processes in different regions of the country. IOM is contributing to this project with USD 13,078 having as main counterparts Colciencias and Universidad Nacional.

In order to guarantee the quality of projects and that the regional universities will support their students during the project and thesis project design process during the competition, there will be established the following conditions: i) to develop induction workshops to the competition in certain strategic regions, ii) to establish as a requisite for those that desire to participate, their enrollment in a "niche" of research in the area such as a departmental university, an NGO or a special displaced person research group, and iii) there will exist a design support system for projects based on the regional induction workshops.

### **Godparents Plan" program of the First Lady's Office**

The "**Godparent's Plan**" is a counseling program that is part of the Presidency of the Republic that began during the last administration, managed from the office of the First Lady (wife of the president), in order to reconstruct schools destroyed by the earthquake in the coffee-growing area, with the cooperation of national and international contributors. The program has showed results in the areas of educational infrastructure construction, a reason for which the current administration has maintained and strengthened the program.

With the "**Godparent's Plan**", IOM has developed agreements to identify school infrastructure projects that can be worked on jointly in the 9 departments where IOM is currently working with displaced persons. At the moment, there are agreements being negotiated, and there exist several projects in the planning stages that will begin in the coming month. As soon as the negotiation process ends, IOM will allocate counterpart funds for its implementation.

### **Health**

As mentioned in the last quarterly report, the attention in health to IDPs has practically been suspended due to the governmental decrees 042 and 045, the reason why the Ministry of Health, today called the Ministry of Social Protection after the union of the Ministry of Work and the Ministry of Health, has been working during the first three months of 2003 in the formulation of a new decree that will replace the former decrees on attention to IDPs. IOM has been accompanying the formulation process through an interinstitutional committee with the participation of the Ministry, the RSS, the ICBF, FISCALUD, the PAHO/ WHO, the ICRC, the CRC and "Médicos sin Fronteras" from Spain. At the moment, the corresponding departments at the Ministry are studying the new decree.

*Assistance in preventive health for Children:* It was possible to sustain the monthly meetings between IOM and the Ministry as established within the cooperation agreement, even though the Ministry was highly affected by its internal reorganization. During these meetings it was also possible to define the thematic areas to be prioritized within the cooperation between IOM and the Ministry, as well as the project procedures. These guidelines were shared with the departmental and municipal health secretariats in the departments with IOM presence, as well as with IOM's regional office. The projects approved during the reporting period within the cooperation agreement are as follows: the implementation of the AIEPI strategy in Floridablanca in Santander (approx. USD 8,000); and in Popayán in Cauca (approx. USD 15,000); and a vaccination campaign in Santander (8,000).

*Assistance on preventive health through the Colombian Red Cross (ID 035):* The national project with the Colombian Red Cross was finally approved in January to the benefit of five municipalities in the same number of departments (Huila, Cauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Putumayo). IOM contribution to the project totals USD 104,000. The project aim at improving health figures by training and providing preventive health assistance.

*Extramural Health Air Campaigns (ID-036):* IOM approved a project on a national level to support the PAC (Patrulla Aerea de Colombia) with the aim to provide health assistance to IDPs and vulnerable populations with low access to health services, both in terms of quality and coverage. In this sense, IOM is purchasing medical equipment to be donated to the PAC that has committed itself to organize five health brigades<sup>39</sup> within the cooperation agreement with IOM. In addition, IOM will accompany these health brigades and use the opportunity to evaluate the possibility to support the local health authorities with projects in infrastructure.

The first health brigade within the cooperation agreement was carried out on the 28<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of March in Bahía Solano in Chocó. IOM's Health Coordinator and Coordinator of Infrastructure and Housing accompanied the health brigade that consisted of approximately 40 pilots and doctors. The general impression was more than satisfactory, both in terms of organization as in terms of development of the brigade and the commitment on behalf the PAC members. Coincidentally, the health brigade coincided with the visit of the Minister of Social Protection who came to know the work of the PAC and to meet with several community leaders, local authorities and IOM. The program investment in this activity is USD 28,825.

**Psychosocial assistance to IDPs:** "Dos Mundos" Foundation has submitted a proposal for project implementation in four departments with IOM presence. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the regional capacity in psychosocial attention through training and the creation or strengthening of regional networks; as well as the creation of smaller self-supporting groups; to the benefit of 1110 persons.

### 3. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- ✓ During the next quarter, IOM should assist the GOC in consolidating its new policy of assistance to IDPs. As their policy priorities they aim at improving their registration and referral systems, increase the assistance through subsidy and credit mechanisms of second floor institutions and regular channels of assistance. Additional program priorities are described as follows:
- ✓ Set up the new USAID indicators system for program evaluation. This will be done through field work to collect the present base line of the project and its status in terms of the indicators requested.
- ✓ Increase strategic alliances with other USAID sub-grantees in some of the areas of common interest identified on the USAID sponsored workshop.
- ✓ Assist the RSS in implementing the "National Assistance for IDPs Policy 2003-2006" before July in order to present it officially at the end of that month.
- ✓ Support the government on the design and implementation of its return policy for cases where conditions in the area of return are secure and the returnees are such voluntarily. IOM regional offices will assist technically to the
- ✓ Prioritize identification and implementation of income generation projects for rural areas, based on food security schemes. Under this scheme, special emphasis will be placed in the departments of Chocó and Cauca.
- ✓ Undertake a rapid start up of the pilot project "Protection of Patrimonial Assets of Colombia's Internally Displaced Population", which will be implemented in four prioritized zones with high risk of displacement.
- ✓ Provide technical assistance to IDPs in project formulation to apply for credits for production to Banco Agrario and IFI-Bancoldes. Also, IOM will continue to support technically and financially presentation of project proposals to be formulated in coordination with the major's office for housing subsidy.
- ✓ Increase activities on preventive health, specially with children and women, which has proven to have high impact at a much lower cost than the attention post-illness.

<sup>39</sup> Bahía Solano, Lloró y Capurganá en Chocó; Guapí en Cauca y Timana en Huila

## 4. Departmental Summaries<sup>40</sup>

### Investment by Region per Category (Obligated USD)

DEPARTMENT	Education	Health	Housing	Income Generation	Institutional & Communitarian Strengthening	TOTAL
A. Caquetá	264,672.44	197,884.85	173,844.40	484,737.16	104,076.98	1,225,215.83
B. Cauca	19,347.35	46,839.86	80,645.81	70,846.26	13,395.27	231,074.55
C. Choco	43,750.75	79,122.42	198,842.46	89,566.45	26,275.03	437,557.11
D. Huila	17,313.44	35,080.05	75,141.58	34,104.48	21,111.94	182,751.49
E. Nariño	294,634.68	156,005.91	163,793.48	416,375.63	82,364.67	1,113,174.37
F. Norte de Santander	153,055.52	88,487.09	291,312.12	495,717.55	76,908.00	1,105,480.28
G. Inter.-Regional	180,104.54	333,904.76	114,799.04	332,946.99	845,914.61	1,807,669.94
H. Putumayo	267,308.96	376,153.59	258,430.71	594,254.24	150,158.44	1,646,305.94
I. Santander	153,232.41	136,041.72	328,829.20	461,607.68	187,468.54	1,267,179.55
J. Valle del Cauca	322,574.85	262,055.70	248,074.57	632,704.27	289,997.51	1,755,406.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,715,994.94</b>	<b>1,711,575.95</b>	<b>1,933,713.37</b>	<b>3,612,860.71</b>	<b>1,797,670.99</b>	<b>10,771,815.96</b>

<sup>40</sup> Kindly note that the figures for total obligations in each department include expenditures and unliquidated obligations, representing the gross projected investment in each department.

**A. DEPARTMENT PUTUMAYO**

**Context on Armed Conflict**

Open and public armed conflict, seen and heard in the media in Putumayo, has diminished substantially due to new strategies on the part of the armed actors that make their actions less evident: the AUC execute their victims in a more clandestine manner (in Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán, Puerto Leguízamo, Valle del Guamuéz, San Miguel and Orito, principally); the FARC have undertaken acts of reconciliation with the population through friendly negotiations with unions and communities.

**Quarterly Displacement Data**

<b>Year 2002 January - February</b>	<b>Year 2003 January - February</b>
1,356	1,752

The AUC military strategy is to concentrate its men in the locale of La Dorada, municipality of San Miguel, due to attacks by the guerrillas.

The FARC military strategy is to take the AUC by surprise, taking advantage of their dispersion and over-confidence, and to work on convincing and legitimizing themselves with the communities of Valle del Guamuéz, San Miguel and Orito, principally.

Within this conflict framework, there are surprise attacks by the FARC against the AUC and attempts to destroy Telecom towers (in March one attempt left all of Putumayo without service for 8 days); and two attacks on electricity generators (both in Alto Putumayo, one in February and another in March), that left all of Putumayo without electricity for 5 days on both occasions. Also, there are rumors that attacks against generators and telecom will be made by the guerrillas every three months. In this way, the tendency of the conflict will be one of strong surprise attacks by armed actors, principally in Bajo Putumayo and attempts against telecom and generators by the FARC.

For its part, the National Government (although not explicit in its intervention policy in Putumayo), sent 50 rural soldiers to San Miguel (the Mayor's Office feeds and houses them), and will send another 50 to Valle del Guamuéz and Villa Garzón.

**Context on Displacement**

Although there have been apparently been fewer selective killings and massacres in the department, causing the perception that the conflict has diminished, this does not mean that the conflict has actually diminished. This can be sustained with the entrance of new families into SUR, managed by the SSN (on average 120 new families enter and approximately 600 are displaced each month).

Due to a concentration of the AUC in La Dorada, it is expected that there will be an increase in displacement From San Miguel and Valle del Guamuéz. Reception will increase in the municipalities of Alto Putumayo, Mocoa and Orito.

There will also occur increases in the number of persons who located in the municipalities of Villa Garzón and Puerto Asís. In the first municipality, persons arrive from within the municipality, while in the second persons displace both from the same municipality and from Puerto Caicedo (where the AUC and FARC have both caused displacement of indigenous communities).

According to a report From the National Indigenous Organization (ONIC), with the stamp of the Area Indigenous Organization of Putumayo (OZIP), armed actors have killed 50 indigenous persons and caused the disappearance of another 27; they have forcefully displaced 1,300 persons; and the FARC has threatened countless numbers of families that have joined the early coca eradication program Root by Root.

One of the municipalities where displaced persons have increased dramatically is Leguízamo, due to battles in the department of Caquetá, principally in San José del Fragua, Curillo, Solano and San Vicente del Caguán.

Despite the concentration of 67% of IDP's in Mocoa and Putumayo, in these two municipalities, as well as in others, there is no clear reestablishment policy in place (through relocation or returns), nor are there important activities being undertaken by institutions, with the exception of emergency aid offered through system entities as prescribed by Law 387 of 1997 and ICRC; as well as post-emergency aid realized by UNHCR and IOM (important distributors of resources).

Nonetheless, it should be taken into account that there are efforts being undertaken on the part of the Departmental government to create an attention policy for displaced persons, in association with Mayor's offices in the 13 municipalities in such a way that the policy obeys a structural strategy and is not reactive or situational as is the case currently.

Current attention to the phenomena of displacement offered and executed has been constructed within a scenario of families located in 'invasion' neighborhoods in poor housing and environmentally unsound conditions, with low income levels, difficulty reinserting into the economy, without regular medical attention, weak formal and informal education coverage, weak reconstruction of the social fabric and a lack of urbanization strategies for the population that will have a difficult time returning in the short and medium term to rural areas or to rural production in their newly relocated sites. This scenario is made graver taking into account that there is a low budget assignment for displaced persons. Such is the case in Mocoa, with a population of 19,600 persons, where the displaced population has increased by 9,000 (that is to say the conflict has increased the population by 46%), the budget assigned for new inhabitants is \$4,000,000 pesos for 2003. This is a paltry budget if you take into account that 270 newly displaced persons arrive in Mocoa each month.

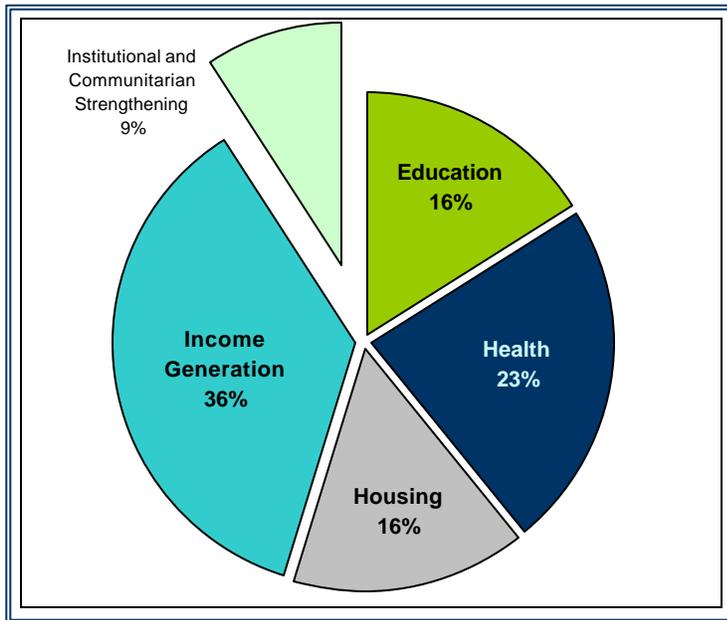
On average each month there are 124 families registered (670 persons) in a situation of displacement located in the Department. If this tendency continues through December of the current year, it will mean 5,400 families will be displaced, for a total of 27,000 persons, in the Department.

That is to say that 8% of the population of Putumayo is in a situation of displacement living in the municipalities of Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Orito and Villagarzón. This is a worrying situation if it is taken into account that the carrying capacity of the urban zones of these municipalities has already been exceeded.

Based on RSS figures, the municipalities that have expelled the greatest number of families are Valle del Guamuéz (20% of the total expelled), Puerto Asís (17%) and Orito (13%). That is to say, these three municipalities in Bajo Putumayo expel 50% of the total population expelled in the department. They are followed by San Miguel (12%), Puerto Guzmán (11%) and Puerto Caicedo (10%). This second group expels 33% of all displaced persons in Putumayo. Based on this data, it is possible to conclude that half of the municipalities of the Department, principally those in the lower Putumayo, expel 83% of all displaced persons.

For this reason, if you wanted to design a displacement prevention strategy the first three municipalities to be made priority would be attended to in this area. Of these three, the best conditions are present for returns to Orito, although it remains difficult and can only be accomplished in the rural areas.

## Program status and quarterly advance



During this quarter three projects worth USD 166,486.49 were approved for implementation. Two of the them are housing projects to be worked in conjunctions with ARD and the remaining is an education project for Puerto Asis. The overall amount obliged for the department accounts for USD 1'646,305.94, where the majority of the investment,-36%- is allocated towards income generation.

## NEW PROJECTS

### Institutional Strengthening

*Technical Strengthening of RSS-UTC (PU-045):* This project will improve technical and permanent attention weaknesses for displaced persons by the institutions by the institution in areas such as registration and strengthening efforts to increase effectiveness of the IDPs safety net . A fundamental accomplishment is that the team will be made up of three professionals contracted for the RSS-UTC by IOM and three professionals contracted for the Departmental government by UNHCR, which will improve support, project development and organization for IDP's. The contract for the person in charge of the registry is complete, another contracting process for a professional in Alto Putumayo is underway, and we are still waiting to contract a professional for Bajo Putumayo depending upon a negotiation with the RSS. With an investment of USD15,584, IOM expects to improve the assistance to 15,600 IDPs.

### Education

*Donation of book 'banks' in seven educational centres in Puerto Asís (PU-047):* This is a pilot project that can be replicated throughout the department if the results are satisfactory in the implementation of a new active school methodology as a powerful teaching tool for formal education. The implementation agreement is pending to be signed by the Mayor's Office (implementer). This Regional Office requested that the 'Fundación Volvemos' a la Gente price a Workshop through which teachers at all six educational schools at the primary level will have the method explained to them, along with beneficiaries, so that the Active School methodology can be applied after the required texts have been acquired and donated. IOM will invest 26, 690 expecting to benefit 581 IDPs and 4677 vulnerable persons.

### Housing and Infrastructure

*Construction of 56 houses in the Vereda Planadas in Mocoa (PU-049):* The agreement is being worked out between IOM, the Commons Action Committee of Planadas and FEDEDP to begin construction on the 56 houses. A similar process is ongoing between ARD and the Committee. For its part, the Departmental Government and the Mayor's Office have already signed agreements. The Departmental Government is waiting to begin work on roads. The Mayor's Office will soon send a topographer to begin work on April 21st. Agreements made with the Mayor's Office and Departmental Government were made in separate meetings with IOM. The project will benefit 280 IDPs with an IOM contribution of 58,548.

*Construction of 100 houses in the neighborhood Martha Lucia Lotero de Leguizamo PU-048:* An agreement is being worked out between IOM and the Commons Action Committee of the neighborhood Martha Lucia Lotero to construct 100 houses. A similar process is going on between ARD and the Committee. There is adequate municipal administration participation in this project. IOM is investing USD 81,249 to benefit 150 IDP's and 350 vulnerable persons.

## **ONGOING PROJECTS**

### **Income Generation**

*'Microprojects (PU-012-1):* This agreement is in addition to the original (PU-012), also implemented by Comfamiliar. The beneficiaries of this agreement are 100 displaced families located in Puerto Asís. Although it was initially determined to attend to 90 families, this number increased due to additional resources provided by SSN.

The financial capital received in Puerto Asís is USD\$ 54,545 (\$144 million pesos ) of which USD 28,409 (\$75 million pesos) was disbursed as credit. USD 4,424 (\$13 million pesos) must be added as seed capital from the RSS). This capital should be recovered month by month through June, 2004 through Comfamiliar. The remaining amount, USD21,712 will be used to cover non financial services

It is hoped to improve debt collection rates with the support of the beneficiary IDP population.

Insofar as the success of businesses that have been launched, it has been proven that 60% of these are successful, that is to say the families live from the enterprise and have funds to pay back on their loans or at least live from the business although it is difficult to pay back the loans.



*Planning program execution – Meeting with the members of the “Esperanza” association in the municipality of Orito*

*Establishment of a meat processing plant in Orito (PU-042):* This project benefits 45 women from stratum 1 and 2, who organized and with the support of the Mayor's Office hope to move forward a business to produce meat products for the local markets in Valle del Guamuéz and Orito. This project has funding from the Mayor's Office, ECOPETROL, the beneficiaries, the Departmental Government and IOM.

Level of Advances. With the first disbursement, the installations for the meat plant are being modernized and at the same time two activities are on-going: 1. training in technical and organizational skills; and, 2. the purchase (by IOM, the Mayor's Office with ECOPETROL funding, the Departmental government and the beneficiaries) of the needed machinery and equipment required for the plant to function.

The business advisory, an agricultural engineer, has begun work with the women's group who are currently accompanying the plant's modernization and attending to the smallest details for the proper functioning of the business.

### **Education – Social Infrastructure**

*Construction of a classroom for Fray Plácido de Mocoa High School (PU-036):* The construction of the classroom was completed in the last trimester, at the start of classes on January 27th it was made use of to solve part of the space problem present in the High School, since in this year the school population rose by 31%, going from 652 students to 857, of which 134 are displaced children from Bajo Putumayo.

During this trimester, there were advances mostly in the part of pedagogical work and psychosocial attention through extracurricular and recreational activities. The psychosocial component was made through a counseling office for school orientation and a school health program run by DASALUD, this organization also undertook health prevention programs with all students, including health campaigns, one for eyesight checkups and another with workshops for adolescent girls. The teachers agreed to undertake 40 hours a year of extracurricular activities.



With respect to acceleration programs, during the first two weeks of class there was a diagnostic exam made to identify the academic situation of all students as well as their psychosocial situation, with the goal of modifying study plans. Based on this diagnostic, extracurricular planning was made for the year.

To present, there has only been one disbursement to the institution for ten million pesos with which the classroom was built. Due to good administration of the funds, the school has a precedent to reinvest the ten million pesos. The school principal presented a request to use these monies to build another schoolroom, with help from the Departmental government, and has already presented an investment plan with price analyses which is being reviewed by the Regional Office to present the final proposal to the Program Officer; this classroom would be positive because the school has had a major increase in its student population.

*Modernization of installations in Ciudad Mocoa High School (PU-038):* The Ciudad Mocoa High School has completed 70% of planned modernizations, two classrooms are being used as well as the bathrooms, the preschool bathrooms are awaiting the construction of sanitary installations, which have been difficult to find in the municipality, the modernization of the outside of the girls bathroom has not been completed and is planned to be completed with the third disbursement.

Academic activities began on January 27th, 2003, 912 children were enrolled of which 316 were from isplaced families from the area of Los Guadales and places distant from the High School. At the beginning of classes, professors held a meeting where they decided on academic and psychosocial attention goals for the displaced children, agreeing to increased flexibility in each area and to attempt acceleration for children in the classrooms and an extra set of sessions for children with difficulties, following which they undertook a session to define the guidelines to follow for acceleration and recuperation with the children with greatest difficulties. Psychosocial attention was completed with the school psychologist, who attended to both the student and the family, undertaking integral therapy, at the moment 30 students are being attended.

In addition, there are extracurricular activities being held such as dance, theater, sports and the Band for Peace, with these activities there is integration with IDPs that participate actively, thus achieving group solidarity between the receptor and IDP population. In addition, a school for parents was created, taking into consideration the need to solve conflict caused by displacement, in addition there are community educational workshops on self-esteem and domestic violence.

The high school diploma validation program continues supported by the Ministry of the Interior, literacy programs are not being held due to weak demand at the moment.

## Education

*Construction of a school cafeteria in San José de Orito High School (PU-037):* Infrastructure conditions will now allow the school cafeteria to present a more dignified environment for the beneficiary student population.

The construction is progressing with the first disbursement. The project is approximately 20% complete, began in March, and to date terrain excavation is 100% complete, Foundations at 100% and structure (columns and flooring) at 40% completion, the high school has already delivered pricing estimates for all materials that will be hended, these were evaluated and approved by the Regional Office but the supply of materials has had some setbacks since some are from



Construction of a school cafeteria in Jorge Eliécer Gaitán High School in Orito (PU-0039): Infrastructure conditions will now allow the school cafeteria to present a more dignified environment for the beneficiary student population.

The construction of the classroom began in April and is about 5% complete, to date the location is 100% determined and excavations are 10% complete; the high school presented price estimates for materials to purchase, these were revised and approved by the Regional Office. Pedagogical activities include acceleration programs directed at displaced children and have begun, it is hoped that in April the acceleration strategy will be included, although it is already being applied. In addition, there are several extracurricular activities being undertaken, and cultural activities such as dance and the music band; it is important to highlight that the displaced population has participated actively. Also, a school for parents was created, this school undertakes monthly sensitization, self-esteem, domestic violence and other workshops and in the future has planned to begin a literacy program for parents without education.

*Exploitation of a Pig Pen and Educational Planning in Ranching in the Agricultural High School Valle del Guamuéz (PU-015):* The high school has been advancing activities related to pork production, the pigs have been fed with concentrate bought with funds generated by the school, there are also advances in the modernization of pens with the students and parents, including the planting of grass and cane that will be used to feed the pigs and cattle.

The high school is holding meetings with the educational community to detect potential leaders and beneficiaries that will make up the two precooperatives, one for cattle exploitation and another for pig raising, that will function as profitable and sustainable businesses for the direct beneficiaries that make them up as well as the High School. It is hoped that these precooperatives will be made up of students, professors and parents.

Establishment and Management of Agricultural Activities in the Francisco José de Caldas Highschool, Municipality of Orito PU-0016\*: This high school was supported with infrastructure and the acquisition of animals for pig, cattle, bird and rabbit raising.

To date, work has been done on establishing groups in charge of the management of the business aspect of the project, for this purpose there have been meetings held with associated groups interested in one of the four productive activities planned. The meetings have established guidelines for managing the high school's responsibilities and interests with business members. At present, there is work being done with two associated groups, a cattle group and one group working with pigs and birds.

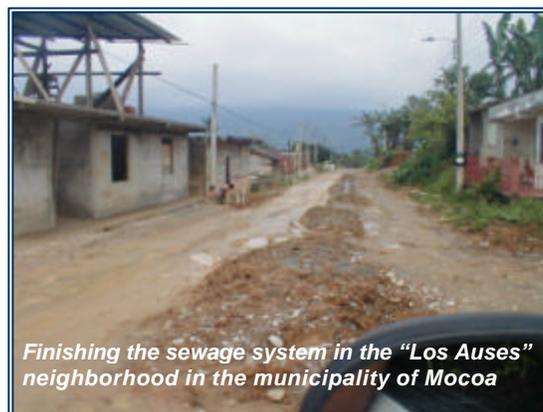
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\* This project corresponds to the areas of education and income generation.

The livestock raising group is made up of 6 persons heads of households, who received the agreement, at first 10 females and one stud for each group, this group works two days a week in the maintenance of fields for a semi-stabling strategy of production. The group encharged with pig and bird exploitation is made up of 5 persons heads of households, who began their work on February 24th, 2003. At present, the school has 27 pigs of which 13 will support the pork enterprise in veredas near the high school with help from the education community. For bird exploitation, 750 chicks were delivered with their required food and are currently growing. Once the sale of these chickens is accomplished, the money will be reinvested to increase production volume.

### **Social Infrastructure**

*Construction of Sewage System (PU-021):* The construction of the sewage system is 100% complete. In this trimester, construction of 248 ml of sewage pipeline was completed, increasing family coverage by 56%. That is to say that the benefit initially calculated for 85 families has now covered 157, of which 27 are displaced. These families are now connected to the sewage network. The construction is of good quality and with optimum functionality, allowing a quick reduction in contamination levels in the area, and a reduction in accompanying sicknesses endemic among children.



*Finishing the sewage system in the "Los Auses" neighborhood in the municipality of Mocoa*

The water and sewage company responsible for the construction is preparing a chronogram for workshops to demonstrate proper management of residual waste during the month of April. This project is awaiting a final disbursement for its liquidation.

*Expansion of the Group Home La Dorada, San Miguel (PU-043):* This project has managed to receive funds from ECOPETROL, ICBF, the Mayor's Office and IOM. It will benefit 117 children that will receive direct attention, in games, recreation and social activities in a group home, which will shelter children under 5. The children received will be those who are working or at home, many of them heads of households. An important aspect of the program is that the center will also shelter and offer minimum adequate conditions for children between 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, serving as a dedicated space, outside of these hours it will be used to develop workshops, seminars, talks, conferences, training and child protection programs designed to prevent child abuse, domestic violence and sexual abuse, as well as providing sexual and reproductive education and organizational strengthening as well as prevention of early pregnancies.

Level of Advance. The Mayor's Office has not yet legalized the respective policies, which is the reason IOM has not yet undertaken its first disbursement. These are delays that will be resolved in the upcoming few days.

### **Health**

*Donation of Outpatient Unit to the Local Hospital of Puerto Asís (PU-040):* The most relevant part of this project will be realized in the area of rural medical attention (outpatient) in this municipality, one of the most conflicted in the department, thus becoming an important part of a prevention and attention strategy for communities blockaded by the FARC. Medical attention includes preventive and curative medical and dentist visits, medical exams, vaccinations for children under 5 (as part of the requirements of the Health Ministry that established the requirement of 95% immunization coverage by 2003). The visited population will receive educational talks for sickness prevention, health promotion and for regular visits to health centers for general check-ups (this due to the rural inhabitants that only go to see a Doctor or health post in late stages of their sickness).

Those veredas that will be visited are those with a public order situation that allows it. Those in a more serious conflict situation will receive attention with the accompaniment of the ICRC. Each vereda will be

visited three times a month with the goal of establishing permanent monitoring for patients that become accustomed to regular medical attention.

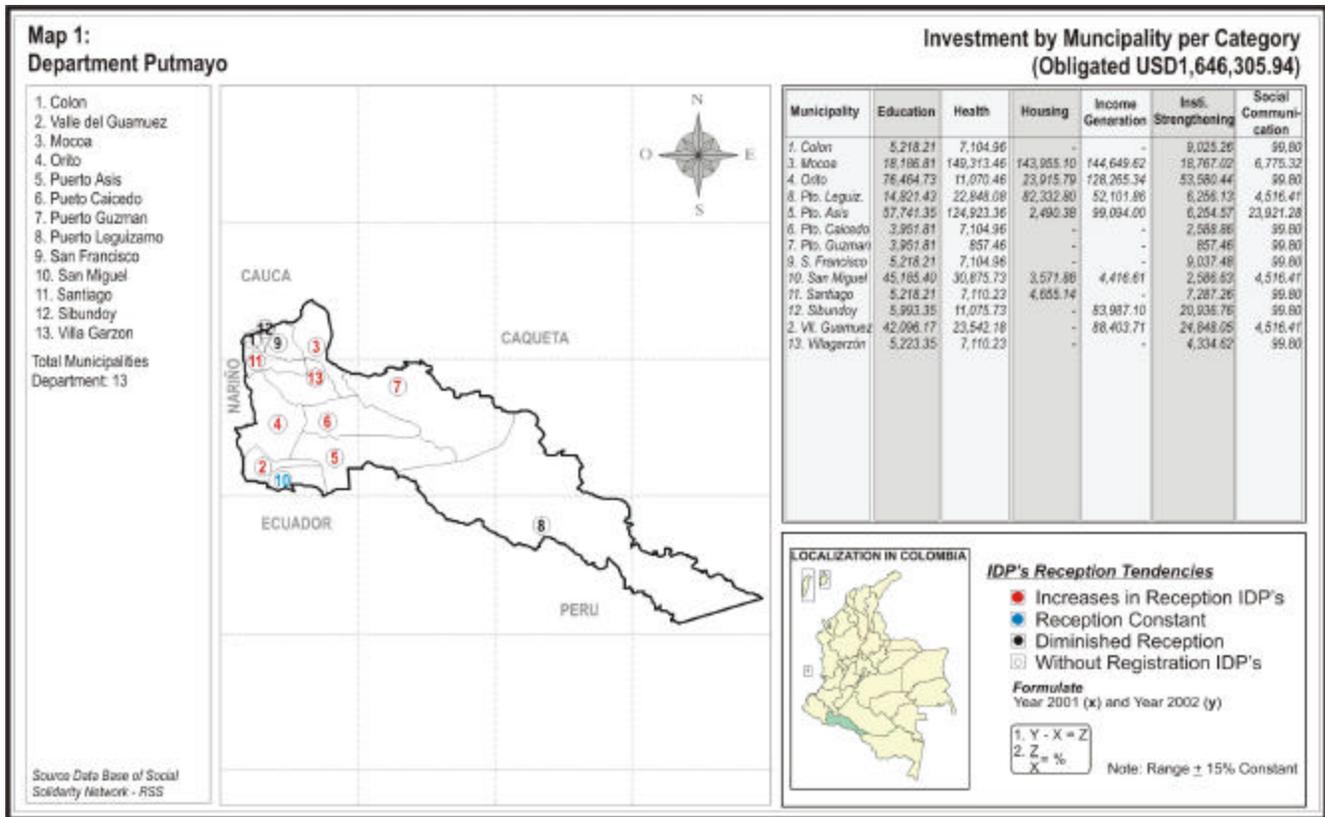
Level of Advances. Recently, the partner legalized policies that allow for the sole disbursement with the Hospital to buy hended equipment for the modernization of the Outpatient Unit.

*Donation of health posts in El Tigre and El Placer, Valle del Guamuéz (PU-044):* El Tigre and El Placer are two inspection posts in the municipality of Valle del Guamuéz, that have been strongly impacted by the actions of illegal armed actors who have caused displacement for most of the areas inhabitants. Among those who have remained, on various occasions the population has been blockaded and unable to move, but recently the populations were forced to displace en masse. They are currently in a process of returning to the area.

The population of the two inspections have repeatedly had difficulties in achieving health care access in the Hospital in La Hormiga, which is the motive for building two health posts in El Tigre and El Placer. At present, IOM, Bogotá, has purchased equipment to deliver to the two health posts.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

*First meeting of displaced person associations (PU-046):* The First Forum of Displaced Organizations of the Department of Putumayo had as its goal to unite Displaced person Organizations from different municipalities and locales in the Department, with the goal of making an analysis of accomplishments and obstacles, and to elaborate a joint proposal. In second place, it has as its purpose to sensitize and create agreements with State institutions encharged with Integral Attention for Displaced Persons, principally on socioeconomic reestablishment, as related to Law 387 of 1997. Finally, the meeting was meant to share experiences, this process went forward as the Social Goal of the Federation. The Federation's Strategic Plan, the projects and strengthening of the process being moved forward by the Federation and different organizations of displaced persons, was worked on with the participation of 18 associations, the departmental federation of displaced persons and 19 institutions, along with 43 others invited. As part of the event, a document was completed with 21 points that contain proposals made by the Workgroups, this document was then presented to governmental organizations and NGOs supporting displaced persons to establish guidelines for socioeconomic reestablishment for displaced persons in the Department. The federation delivered the first draft of the memoirs of the event to the IOM regional office.



**B. DEPARTMENT CAQUETA**

**Notes on conflict**

The municipalities of the pie de monte of Caquetá, Doncello, Paujil and Puerto Rico are important in the production of foodstuffs such as coffee, vegetables, fruits, plantain, sugar, etc. in the department due to their wide climate variety; this area is in the process of being occupied by groups of the AUC, with the center of their operations in Puerto Rico. The municipalities, which up to the eight years ago were the most prosperous in the department due to their licit production, have now been taken over by coca cultivations, and have a large FARC presence, which explains the increase in conflict in the zone.

**Quarterly Displacement Data**

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
1,096	95

In the south of the department, Albania has become a central base for paramilitary operations. In the last week of March, 15 bodies were found in a mass grave; the municipalities of Milán, Montañita, San José del Fragua (municipalities with landmines) and Valparaíso, have become bases for FARC operations, and have been subject to battles, threats, kidnappings and cattle theft, causing families to choose between collaboration with the guerrillas or having to leave and abandon their property. The last incident reported by the press occurred in a farm of the Fondo Ganadero de Valle, in the municipality of Milán, where 150 cattle were stolen and 8 farm workers were kidnapped.

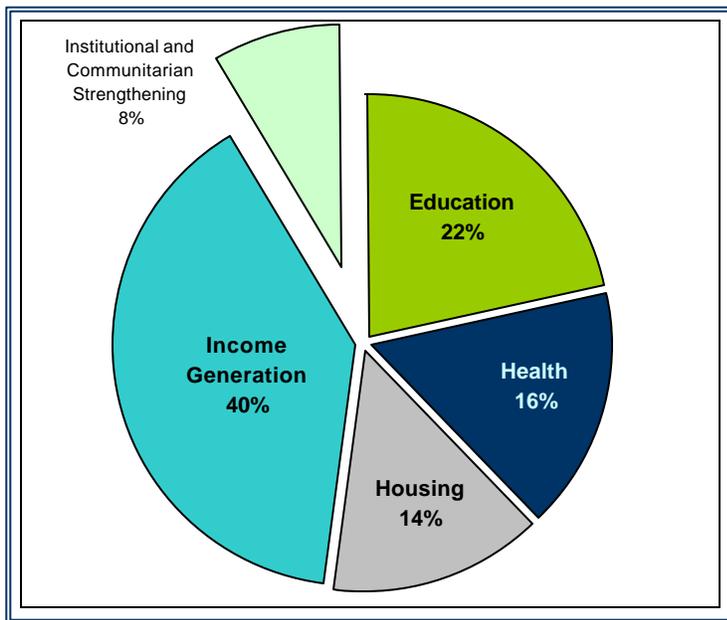
According to reports from the Catholic Church in San Vicente del Caguán, the enrollment of children in primary school has fallen substantially compared to the prior year in both urban and rural areas. It appears to be the case that in all municipalities, school enrollment has fallen, particularly in rural areas, as a consequence of forced, voluntary displacement caused by an economic recession in the region.

During the months of January and December, there was an increase in threats by the FARC to municipal officials. In the 15 municipalities of Caquetá (with the exception of Florencia), there are no mayors present, these mayors work from Florencia. In 2 municipalities, San Vicente del Caguán and Puerto Rico, there are no officials at all. In San Vicente, the Mayor's Office has been sealed and in Puerto Rico, it was destroyed by the FARC in an attack in August last year.

**Notes on displacement**

In the first three months of 2003, displacement decreased as compared to the same period in 2002 approximately 90 percent; with respect from persons expelled from the municipalities of Solita, Valparaíso and Curillo.

The ICRC reports that in March, there was a considerable increase in February, confirming a growing tendency for displacement in the department; particularly true from the southern border municipalities near Putumayo: Solano, Solita, Curillo and Valparaíso, due to increased fumigation in Putumayo during 2002. Apart from fumigations, as was mentioned, there is a lack of foodstuffs in Putumayo due to fumigations and mass population movements to Caquetá.



**Program status and quarterly advance**

During this quarter, five projects worth USD 158,053 were approved to be implemented. The most expensive is an income generation initiative which seeks to provide small quantity loans significantly lower to the loan shark rate to extremely poor families. This initiative has been undertaken in the past with excellent results. Up to date investment in the department accounts for 1'225,215.83, with a 40% investment to support income generation activities.

## NEW PROJECTS

### Infrastructure and Housing

*Technical studies for the construction of a Health Center for attending the inhabitants of the Northwestern Commons of Florencia CA-032:* The Mayor's Office of Florencia and the Health Secretariat have agreed with IOM to provide geo-technical, topographical and environmental studies, while IOM will contract architects, designers for the structure and water, electrical and mechanical systems needed for the construction of the first level health center in the northwestern commons, located on a parcel given by the neighborhood Villa Salem; the project is currently in a stage of selection of professionals who will implement the process. In a second stage, the construction will be implemented with co financing from the Mayor's Office and Doctors without borders. IOM will contribute to this initial stage with USD 42,34 from an overall project cost of USD 6,024.



*Overview of the construction site for a new health center in the "Villa Salem" neighborhood in Florencia*



*Meeting with the project beneficiaries in the municipality of San José*

*Support in basic hygiene and organization for displaced and highly vulnerable families in the neighborhood Buenos Aires, San José de Fraguá, Caquetá CA-033:* The project aim at improving sanitary conditions of 60 IDPs families. For this purpose, the Vicaria del Sur will build a sanitary unit, shower, washbasin and water tank as well as a housing network in an area of 4.75 square meters, with improved kitchen flooring in a 2x2.5 meter area; material pricing will be done directly in San José del Fragua with terms of reference for contracting material purchase and construction coordination sent afterwards. IOM contribution totals 34, 562 from an overall project budget of 37,231.

### Education

*Support school enrollment for displaced children in Florencia, Caquetá CA-030:* The goal of this project is to complement public education policy to encourage school enrollment and retention. The project develops three basic components: individual school kits and shoes for IDPs; group kits with pedagogical material and sports goods in 37 educational centers with large number of displaced children in basic primary education, in order to encourage group living and solidarity among students. Desertion monitoring: seeks to determine the causes of desertion, especially among IDPs, and the reasons why displaced minors present a lack of school attendance. The project includes the close collaboration of the Mayor's Office and the Secretariat of Municipal Education and will benefit 1000 children from IDPs and receptor communities. IOM will invest USD 28,345.

*Construction of facilities for a community center and library provision in the indigenous training center Mama Bwe Reojache (new house) of the Korebaju people, Florencia, Caquetá CA-031:* The Foundation for Local Community Development – FundaComunidad, will undertake the construction of a community center and the donation of a library for the Center for Indigenous Training Mama Bwe in the municipality of Milán. The initial funding for construction has been given, implementers are determining appropriate pedagogical materials and school texts to donate to the library, both the sports center and the library will be open use spaces for the 4 indigenous and mestizo communities close to the high school, this should result in increased institutional presence in the region through both sports and culture. The project will benefit 400 children between indigenous and mestizo students of the Rio Negro Reservation. IOM contribution to this initiative totals USD 16,299.

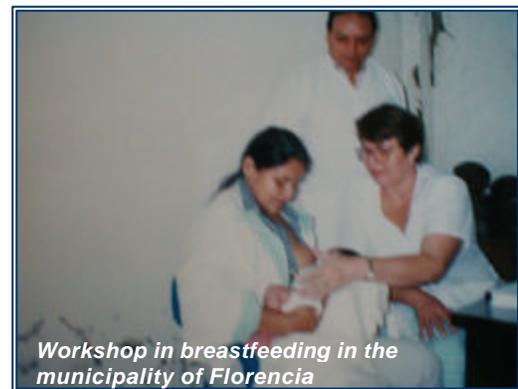
## **Institutional Strengthening**

*Institutional strengthening for attention for the displaced population of Caquetá CA-034:* Includes the creation of a Unit of Attendance and Orientation (UAO) for the displaced population and the strengthening of registering staff from the Red. The goal of the project is to achieve speed in the registry processes and attention for basic needs such as education, health and humanitarian aid. The Project contributes to coordinated actions between the Public Ministry and the Red during a time of great demand in which a significant number of families endure difficulties such as waits outside of a building for several hours a day over several days, including transportation costs, poor service, etc. The UAO facilitates evaluation and monitoring of the actions of the Municipal Committee for Attendance of IDP's and the National Attendance System in general. The Mayor's Office in Florencia has offered a building for the work of the UAO and organizations of the Public Ministry, the SSN and system entities that will have in-house presence, and will support operating expenses and office donation. IOM will support this initiative with USD 11,153 improve service delivery to approximately 5,500. At present, the house is being improved and the Municipal Committee for Attendance of IDPs is preparing a technical proposal for UAO functioning.

## **ONGOING PROJECTS**

### **Health**

*Integral Attention for Prevalent Childhood Diseases (AIEPI) CA-012:* The Hospital Comunal Malvinas, which runs this project, has completed 90% of the agreed upon results in AIEPI training; the balance is of 81 trained professionals, 152 trained community health workers, 50 health workers for displaced persons, 6,727 children visited by community health workers and 582 children attended to with health services and in the program 'growth and development'.



Impact indicators for the project demonstrate a reduction in the hospitalization rates for children under 5, which fell from 36 to 26 children per month; a fall in medication rates and in the number of children treated for preventable diseases. The project executor is changing a proposal to continue the project by increasing project coverage to include the entire department.

### **Infrastructure and Housing**

*Social and productive establishment of the community relocated to the "San Rafael" farm in the municipality of Milán CA-010-1:* A total of 9 housing units were built and occupied by the beneficiaries; the housing includes a living room, cleaning area, kitchen, bathroom and 2 bedrooms, the beneficiaries provided labor, the Banco Agrario gave a rural housing subsidy and the Mayor's office provided materials and civil construction supplies; information on the farm will be provided in the final report. IOM funding total USD 4,371.

*Construction of sewage systems for three neighborhoods of Cartagena del Chairá CA-019:* With the support of the Mayor's office in Cartagena del Chairá and the Fondo de Inversiones para la Paz, construction of the works are in their final phase and will soon be connected to housing. The project will be completed in April, 2003. IOM funding accounts for USD 34,753.



*Storage center for construction material in the municipality of Cartagena del Chaira*

*Provision of a water system for the Northwestern Commons of the city of Florencia (CA-025):* To present, the project has accomplished the following: 15 neighborhoods served using community sensitization workshops on water usage and water works maintenance, 14 neighborhoods provided with networked water systems and 1 being installed in homes, equivalent to 80% installed for a total of 1,124 houses. IOM funding accounts for USD 35,796.

### **Education**

*Educational Community Siglo XXI, Florencia, Caquetá (CA-026):* The project will donate a computer lab, cafeteria and kitchen, the official opening of the new construction will be on April 12th with the presence of the technical committee of the project, school directors, student representatives and the IOM; the programs and workshops will be reorganized to adjust them to needs within three areas: pedagogical development, group living culture and institutional strengthening. The High School combines with 4 other school centers in the city and will be the administrative center. IOM funding accounts for USD87,771.

### **Institutional and communitarian strengthening**

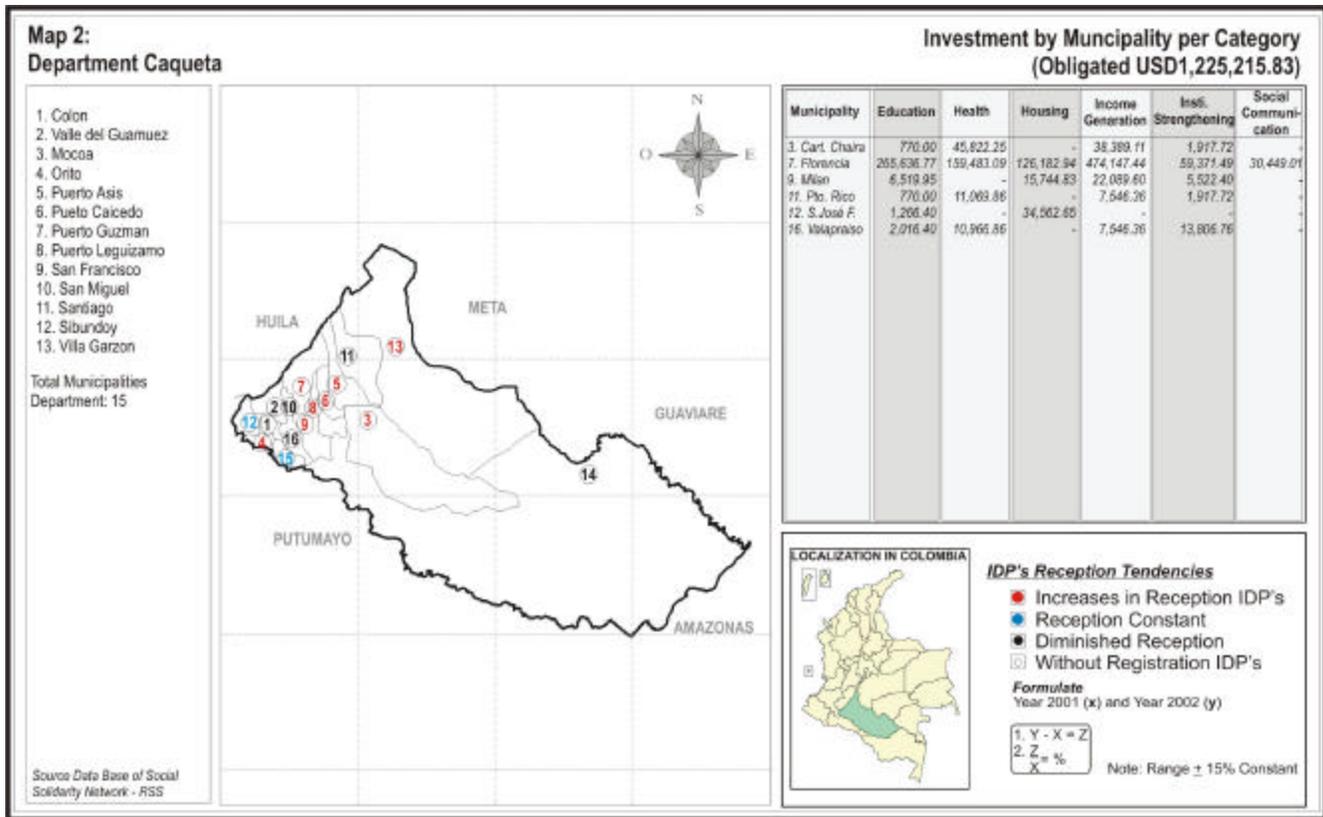
*Alternative Strategies for Social Communication CA-028:* The project implements formation, training and Research processes in corporate communications with the goal of proposing adjustments for the communication of implementers with beneficiaries in order that they benefit more, and greater understanding leads to more effective results, including proposals by participants in both actions and IDP support projects.



*Team working at the radio station supported by IOM in the municipality of Florencia*

At the moment, Fundarca (project implementer) has finished its research on corporate communications that demand time and additional efforts because the theme is of great interest to the implementers, because communications are the key to institutional and organizational success. Wit the results of the corporative investigation, a workshop will be completed on communications in order to incorporate practical elements that improve and modify current processes that impede good communication with beneficiaries and participants in programs. IOM funding accounts for USD13,520.

Training for radio use for social and displaced community leaders is currently underway, as well as technical and logistical training through hardware and software.



**C. DEPARTMENT CAUCA**

**Conflict and Displacement**

Year to date, the armed conflict has resurged, impacting mostly the indigenous territories in the north, center and south of the department, due to constant threats by the guerrilla to these populations, the actions of the AUC against guerrilla groups, and intimidation of the communities with great frequency in the municipalities of , Caloto, Miranda, Caldono, Puracé, Silvia, Jambaló, El Tambo; Cajibío, Totoró, Inza, Bolívar, San Sebastián, Santa Rosa, Florencia and Piamonte.

**Quarterly Displacement Data**

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
2,930	1,504

Due to the aforementioned facts, and taking into account the arrival of rural soldiers, the Mayors, Public Attorneys and Indigenous Governors of the Caucan "boot" have launched an early alert for a possible displacement of 6,000 persons in the municipalities of Bolívar, San Sebastián, Santa Rosa and Piamonte.

At the end of last year, the governance crisis created by threats by the FARC, the most to mayors, council members and local officials, had stopped, meaning that many of these persons returned to their municipalities to continue working from there. At the end of February, 2003, the guerrillas again made threats to 20 leaders in the most distant areas of Cauca, such as the Caucan "boot", the foothills and the south and east of the department.

To present, the mayors of Argelia, Balboa, El Tambo, Piamonte, Sucre and Santa Rosa are working from Popayán; others work from Popayán and make sporadic visits to their municipalities, as is the case in San Sebastián, Almaguer, Bolívar, La Vega, La Sierra, Rosas, Sotaró and Suárez; other mayors work from their municipalities but with some security restrictions.

As this situation continues, it is likely that the operation of IOM projects in the department will become delayed or slowed, due to potential difficulties in entering into certain zones by implementers, particularly in those situations where the mayor's duties are many (such is the case in the municipality of El Tambo, where UMATA has assigned the mayor the responsibility of technical assessment of the communities of at least 15 municipal veredas. This could also occur in the implementation of rural housing projects managed with Banco Agrario in the municipalities of Tambo, Rosas and Sotar).

### **Notes on Displacement**

Cauca, as of March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003, in the national registry represented 2% of the displaced population in the country, or 19,465 persons/3,893 families. The major portion of the displaced population is concentrated among children between 0 and 4 years old (31%), minors between 10 and 14 are 25% and between 14 and 17 are 14%, persons between 18 and 50 make up 83% and the elderly are 17%. These persons are mostly located in Popayn, 64% (12,453 persons), Santander de Quilichao, 7% (1,400 persons), El Tambo, 5% (943), Guapi, 4% (745) and Mercaderes and Timbiqu, 3%, in total 86% of the registered population in the department (see table).

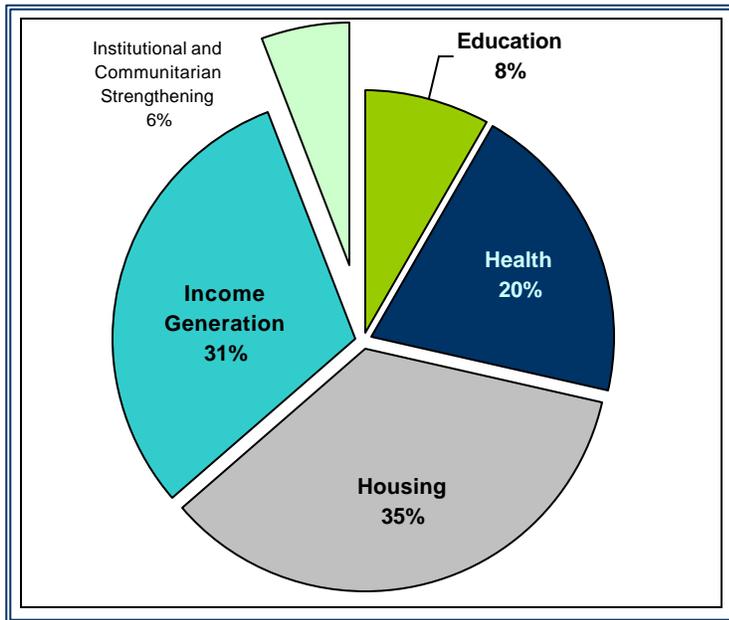
During the first trimester of this year, there have been 4 mass displacements of indigenous communities, January 5<sup>th</sup> due to guerrilla threats 365 persons (59 families) left the Corregimiento La Rotura to La Quebrada La Iguana in the municipality of Lpez de Micay. In the municipality of Toribio due to battles between the Army, guerrillas and the AUC, February 14<sup>th</sup> 129 persons (26 families) were displaced from the vereda La Primicia to the school of the municipal seat; the 27<sup>th</sup> of the same month there were two similar displacements in the municipality of 105 persons (21 families) from the vereda Quinamay to a school in the town and of 129 persons (26 families) from the vereda El Mayo to the school.

Returns registered by the Social Solidarity Network during this trimester have been to 4 locations, all of families living in Popayn, to municipalities in El Tambo (11 families), Cajibo (8 families), the department of Caquet (3 families) and Nario (2 families). The SSN also estimates that it will support the return of 1,000 families from the Department during this year to their places of origin, in accord with decision taken by the central government.

The Governor of Cauca has permanently made clear to the National Government the need of changing the fumigation policy, and has protested aerial dispersion due to its impact on people and the environment, nonetheless these protests have been ignored and the national policy of fumigations continues.

The National Drug Directorate reported that over the trimester there were 683 hectares fumigated, and estimates that there are at least 2,200 hectares of coca under cultivation, although it lacks estimates on amapola cultivation.

## Program Status and Quarterly Advance



Throughout the last quarter, 6 projects worth USD 214,954 has been approved for implementation. The highest allocation, USD 80,000 has been directed towards assisting women and children with preventive health activities. Up to date, funds to be invested in the department total USD 231,074.55.

## NEW PROJECTS

### Education and Social Infrastructure

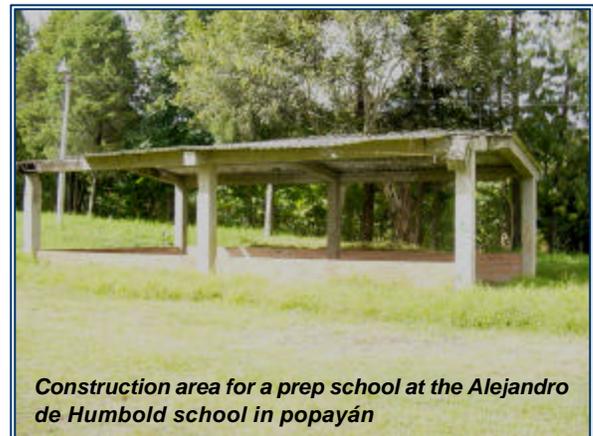
*Aldea Verde Paz CU-003:* IOM support of USD 13,000 in this project will not only be reflected in the structure's physical design and in the donation of didactic materials, but also in the construction of a building for 130 displaced youth and children, in a natural environment with the possibility of developing all their artistic and human potential, which makes this project yet more interesting, as it also has as its goal to increase coverage and the use of the concept of open doors, used to integrate the community and especially the family in art and vocational training, in which parents become trainers according to their capabilities. To present, the project has begun its work in the process of modernization of the educational infrastructure, pedagogical exercises will begin in accord with the Popayán school calendar.



*Training facilities in need of adjustments: class room for arts; pottery, laboratories and a library in the municipality of Popayán*

### Education / Social Infrastructure / Income Generation

*Opening School Session in Liceo Alejandro de Humboldt for the Vulnerable School-Age Population CU-004:* The high enrollment demand for basic education by vulnerable and displaced persons in Popayán, as well as the physical infrastructure of Liceo Alejandro de Humboldt, are currently underutilized. IOM funding accounts for USD 50,542.



*Construction area for a prep school at the Alejandro de Humboldt school in Popayán*

This situation has meant that the Secretary of Education proposed the opening of a new, additional school session for 1,000 more students (displaced and vulnerable), without cost to families, at the preschool, primary and secondary levels; this will contribute to improved infrastructure for the school, will permit the acquisition of didactic material and lab equipment, the donation of school furniture and the training of teaching personnel in conflict resolution, domestic violence and school integration with youths and their families; an improved curriculum, made in accordance with the needs of students and the development of a productive subproject that guarantees food security for 100 families and the sustenance of the school cafeteria. The new sessions opened for 1,000 new students on March 10<sup>th</sup>.

### Health

*Proposal for joint work between PROFAMILIA-I.O.M. with displaced persons in Cauca CU-005:* The lack of protection suffered by displaced persons due to adjustments in the health system, which only allow displaced persons with certain diseases to receive attention, means IOM support through Profamilia is particularly important, where 3,114 displaced persons receive attention in sexual and reproductive healthcare in the municipalities of Guapi, Timbiquí, Patía, Caloto, Timbio and Cajibío. IOM support of USD 31,951 will be used to purchase medical equipment, the project agreement is currently under negotiation

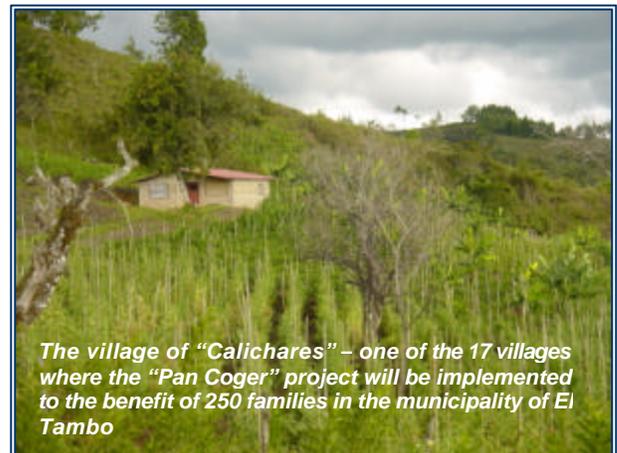


*Beneficiaries at the Pacific Coast in the department of Cauca in a project in coordination with Profamilia*

*AIEPI Implementation Strategy for Displaced and Vulnerable Persons in the Municipality of Popayán CU-006:* The implementation of the AIEPI community strategy will lead to a reduction in the causes of deaths from sicknesses among children under 5 due to respiratory diseases, malnutrition, anemia, and other common illnesses, particularly among the displaced population in Popayán, thus achieving increased application of the strategy and improved coverage, as well as trained beneficiaries among the said population, such as: mothers heads of households, pregnant women, community leaders, youth, and others, thus increasing impact on the high percentage of displaced persons present in the city. IOM support will be made for the 240 displaced persons as health community agents, who will have the task of implementing the community strategy; and monitoring and diffusing the strategy through written and radio announcements. The project agreement is currently being negotiated. IOM will invest USD 14,888.

### Income Generation

*Production of vital cultivations and small livestock with 250 families in 17 veredas in the Municipality El Tambo, in Prevention of Displacement due to the Armed Conflict CU-007:* At present, the Municipality of El Tambo expels 23% of the Department's displaced population, many of these families have returned to their places of origin, but have encountered their parcels destroyed, and have difficulty restarting production and thus establishing food security and sustainability for their families. For this reason, IOM will co-finance the installation of agricultural systems with 250 returned displaced families in 17 veredas in the municipality. The project agreement is being negotiated. IOM will invest USD 70, 846

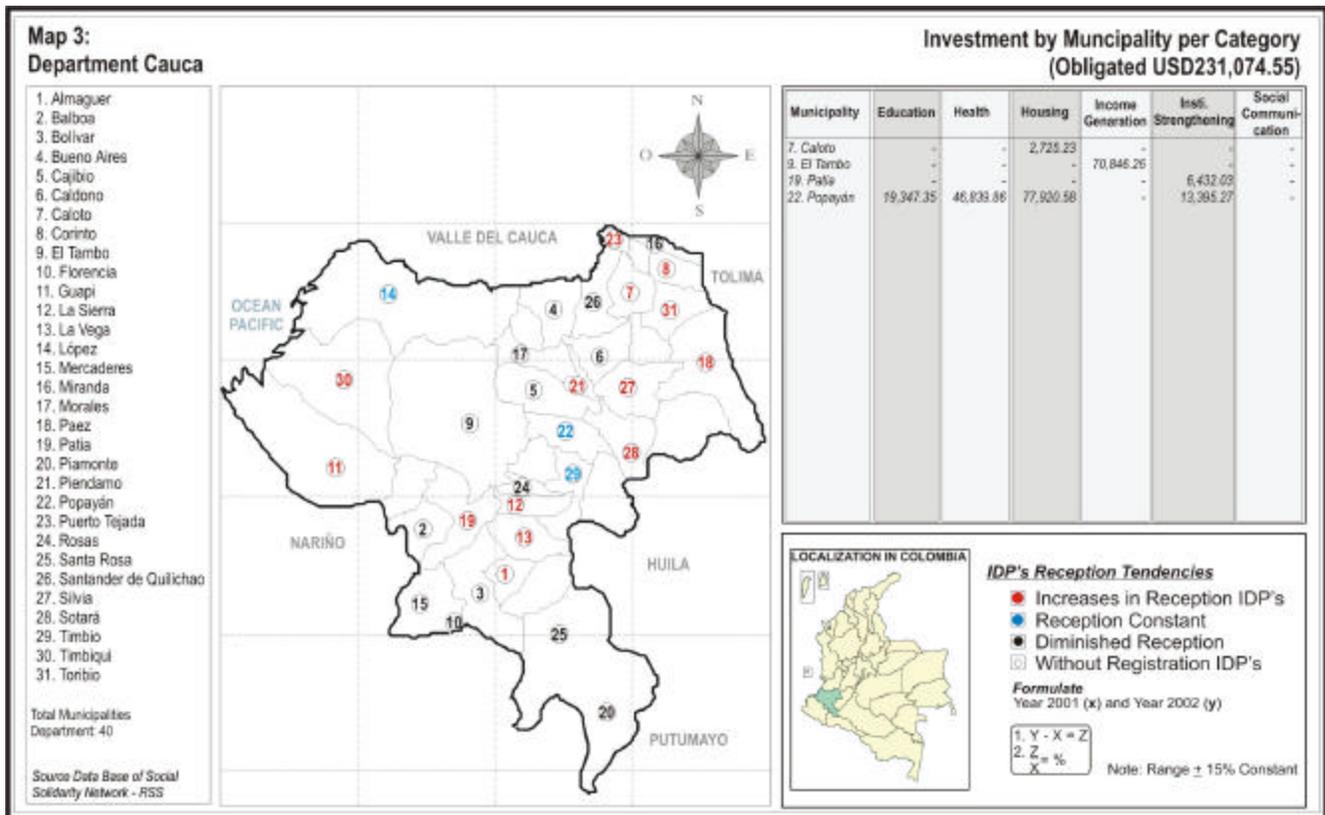


*The village of "Calichares" – one of the 17 villages where the "Pan Coger" project will be implemented to the benefit of 250 families in the municipality of El Tambo*

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Institutional strengthening

*Implementation of the Unit of Attention and Orientation for Displaced Persons U.A.O. in the city of Popayán, Cauca CU-002:* The integration and co-financing process that make up a part of the SNAIPD in the city of Popayán in an interesting indicator to improve conditions for Attendance and Orientation and the diverse processes seeking to improve the quality of life of the displaced. It is for this reason that IOM support in this task is fundamental to move forward and lead to the proper function of the U.A.O., taking into account the increasing numbers of Displaced that arrive to the capital of Cauca each day, and who currently make up 65% of the Displaced in the Department. The project will be launched with the purchase of equipment and improvements to the UAO worth USD 13,395.



## D. DEPARTMENT NARIÑO

### Notes on Conflict

Over the past quarter, there has been a gradual consolidation of the conflict, expressed in: a) territorial disputes between illegal armed actors; b) the fight against narcotraffickers and c) the Development of fumigations along the Nariño coast and in the Andean zone. It can be confirmed that 95% of displacements have been caused by the guerillas or paramilitaries, while 5% are due to the fumigations. The most impacted municipalities are Tumaco, Barbacoas, Los Andes Sotomayor, San Lorenzo, Ricaurte, Pasto, Samaniego and Taminango. There are approximately 400 families that have been displaced in this trimestre, according to declarations made to Public Attorney's offices(Personerias). In Nariño during this trimestre there were 7 kidnappings, 12 terrorist acts and 8 other illegal acts connected to illegal armed actors, with a total of 107 murders according to reports made by the Police Commander. All social crimes together added up to a total of 1,495; 285 less than the first trimestre of 2002.

### Quarterly Displacement Data

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - ebruary
1,174	1,321

Of the 64 Mayors of the Municipalities of the Department of Nariño, 40 are authorized to work from outside of their jurisdiction, from the city of Pasto. During the first trimestre of 2003, the Mayors are more frequently working from their localities at least 3 days each web, with the exception of Mayors in El Peñol, Leiva, Maguí, Payan, Policarpa, San Lorenzo, San Bernardo, Cumbitara, El Tablón de Gómez, La Llanada and Ricaurte, where there are still insufficient guarantees for the Mayor's returns. IOM has been intervening in the 11 Municipalities most impacted by displacement: Pasto, Taminango, Tumaco, Samaniego, Sotomayor, San Lorenzo, Linares, Ipiales, Córdoba and Potosí, where in the past trimestre there have been no public order problems that have interrupted humanitarian efforts for displaced persons.

### Notes on Displacement

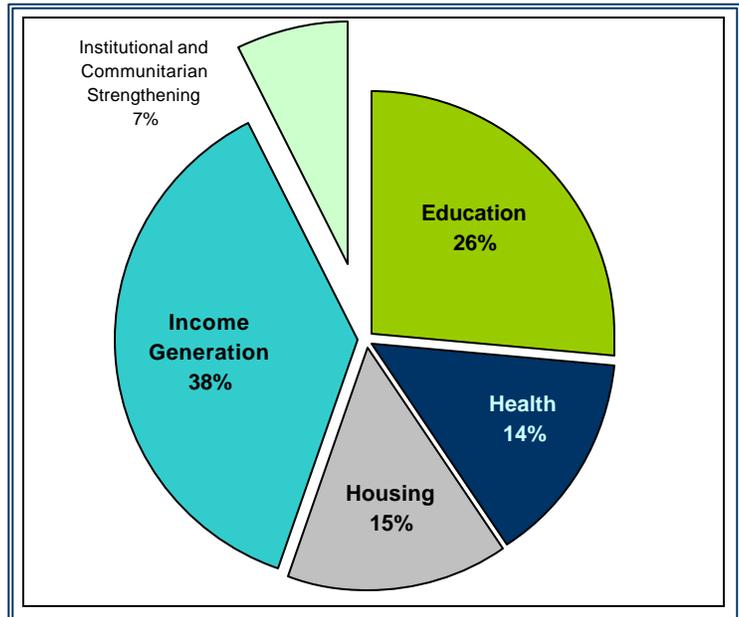
To March 31, 2003, the department registered a total population of 7,083 displaced families according to the Government. These said families came from Putumayo (70%), 27% from within the department and 3% from other departments. The families from Putumayo were mostly located in areas with relatives. The greatest concentration of persons has occurred in the municipality of Pasto, which receives 47.18% of families; followed by Samaniego with 11.4%; Tumaco receives 10.09%; Tamninango 9.6%; Córdoba 3.68% and 48 other municipalities 18%. The routes used by the displaced population have been consolidated along the internal boundary with Putumayo (Sibundoy, Encano, Córdoba, Potosí and Ipiales); the Ecuadorian border through Lago Agrio, Tulcán and San Lorenzo, Ecuador. Internally, the migratory routes are defined fom rural to urban, as is the case in Tumaco and Pasto, and from 51 municipalities to the capital of the department. The deepening of the conflict in Putumayo and Nariño has had a strong impact on migratory displacement tendencies during this trimestre if it is taken into account that between January and March, compared with the past trimestre, the number of displaced families rose by 69% and expulsión within the department by 36%. If we take into account the families still not registered by the Social Solidarity Network, there could be as many as 12,000 displaced families. This worsens the humanitarian crisis to the point that the Departmental Government has very few resources to mitigate this phenomena and the greatest receptor municipalities do not have enough funds to provide solutions to the problem. In addition, there is a weak institutional capacity to face the problem, weak organization among displaced persons, and, most importantly, a lack of recognition of the real impacts that this phenomena is having at a local and regional level.

According to data on the population included in the official Registry, if we compare accumulated data to December 31, 2002, with the population during the past trimestre, we have a 13.3% increase in the number of families compare to the last trimestre and a 12.8% increase in the total of families figure. Insofar as expelled families during the trimestre compared with data to December 31, 2002, there is a

25% increase in families and a 19.6% increase in persons. The principal expulsor municipalities continue to be Pasto, Tumaco and Barbacoas.

**Program status and quarterly advance**

During the last trimester, three projects worth USD 35,956.95 were approved for implementation. Among the three the highest investment is allocated towards improving the schooling techniques for IDPs in order to increase retention and enrollment rates. Overall investment for the department accounts for 1'113,174.37 with a 38% allocation on income generation activities.



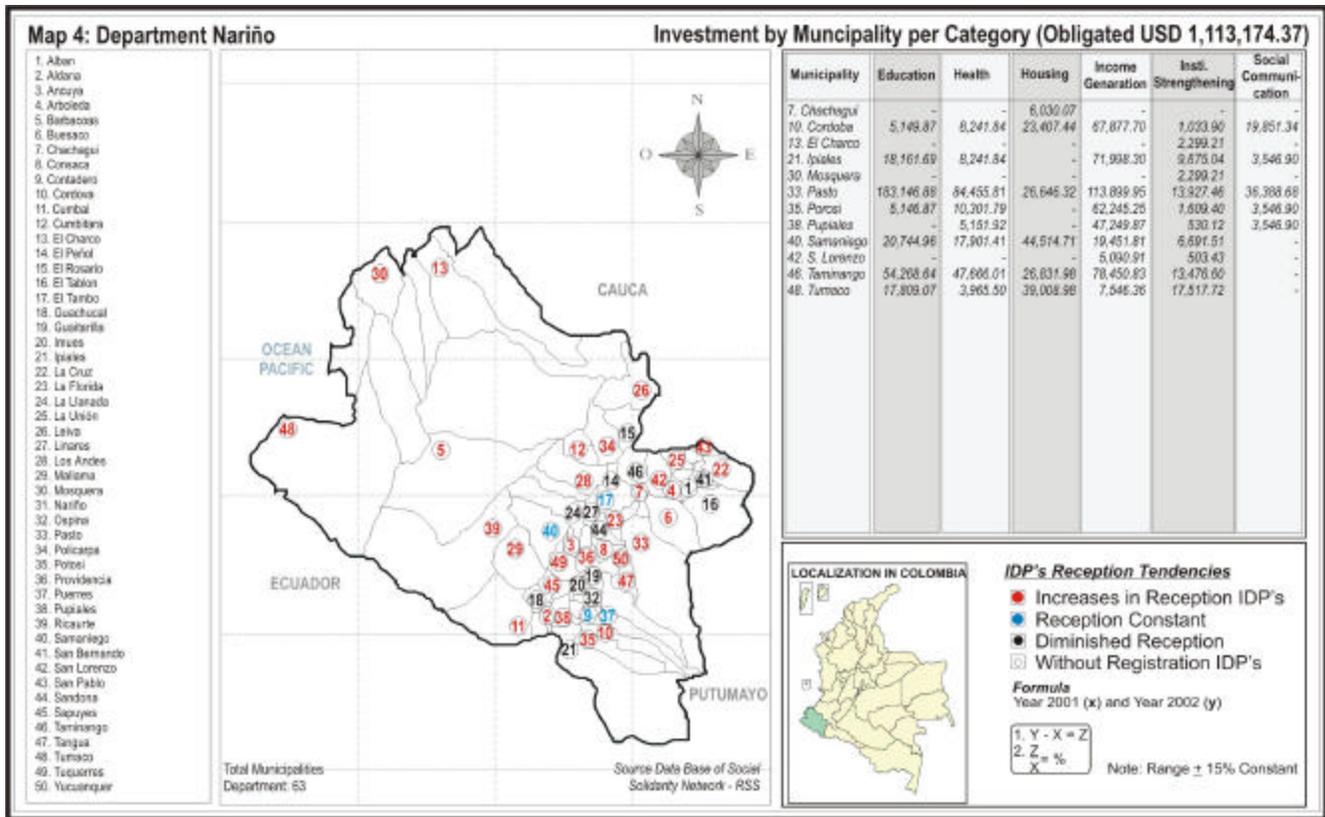
**Social Infrastructure and Education**

*Alternative Educational Project in the Santa Bárbara School in the Municipality of Pasto to improve the quality of Educational Services PA-055:* This project plans to: Construct two school classrooms, a school cafeteria, construct an sanitary facilities. Also, it will apply a pedagogical model related to Opening Open Doors, school acceleration and literacy. With an IOM support of USD 22,811 the project will benefit approximately 320 IDPs and 1,388 children from the receptor community

*Support for the process of reestablishment of the displaced population from the Municipalities of Tumaco, Mosquera and El Charco PA-053:* The project will: engage in socioeconomic characterization of the displaced population; monitor the Pacific coast and the border, develop prevention activities and form the Integral Plan for Reestablishment. The project will benefit 600 displaced families 60% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas. IOM will invest approximately USD 2,680.

**Institutional Strengthening**

*Technical training, strengthening of the internal information system and of project monitoring: Investigation PA-054:* For IOM and other regional and international organizations it is vital to involve the University as an academic space, which should be projected not only in institutions responsible for the integral attention of displaced persons, but also for territorial entities impacted by the displacement phenomenon with the goal of encouraging local development processes, in order to propose solutions to the conflict and support problem resolution for the displaced population. The IOM Nariño Regional Office has proposed to incorporate 5 interns (2 sociology students, 2 zoology students and 1 agroindustrial student), with the goal of supporting and strengthening some of its actions with the displaced population, develop monitoring processes and undertake related work. The project will benefit 200 families with n investment of USD3,525.



**E. DEPARTMENT HUILA**

**Notes on Conflict**

Neighborhoods 8 “Southeast”, 9 “North” and 10 “East” are the locations of the greatest concentrations of poverty, unemployment, a lack of public services and recreational spaces, difficult access and poor road conditions, where there are depressed communities lacking land titles and at risk due to their location along river banks and streams with poor facilities, inhabited by displaced persons who have arrived over the past 5 years to the city.

**Quarterly Displacement Data**

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
1,990	125

The situation of civilian population is one of high-risk due to their poverty, marginalization, unemployment, unhealthy living conditions and housing, lack of school attendance, coexistence with common criminals, lack of organization and relationships with the authorities, as well as due to processes of manipulation and clientelism in their relationship with others and with the municipal administration.

Together with this panorama, there is a process of consolidation by FARC militia groups, including the recruitment of paramilitary groups to gain control of the commons Ten “Las Palmas” and Nine, “Norte”, where there are plans and actions taken against the public authorities (01/17/03), (01/27/03), (12/20/02) and (10/12/02). There have also occurred cases of explosives trafficking (01/24/03), selective killings of common criminals and neighborhood thieves, takeover of drug distribution chains and patrolling of major areas by armed militias that attempt attacks on civilians and houses with grenades and arms (02/02/03).

Overall the conflict situation in Huila is becoming tenser by the day. Communities are largely isolated and town councils paralyzed, while 70% of the mayors have been forcibly displaced and work off-site.

Government programs have been suspended because there is no one to execute them, and there is tension and anxiety in the area.

Interim governments and ingovernability continue in most of the 24 municipalities where mayors have renounced to their position but the national government has not accepted their renunciation. The murders of mayors and town council members have deepened the governance crisis in Huila.

The absence of the Mayor, who had to leave the municipality for security reasons, delayed the project definition schedule. However, the meetings resumed and implementation agreements were reached thanks to the intermediary role that the Governor Office and the Regional Office of IOM played. Projects that are already in the implementation phase have largely been unaffected by the absence of the Mayor in that the executing agencies for these, such as education and health and UMATA, continue to be active at the municipal level.

### **Notes on Displacement**

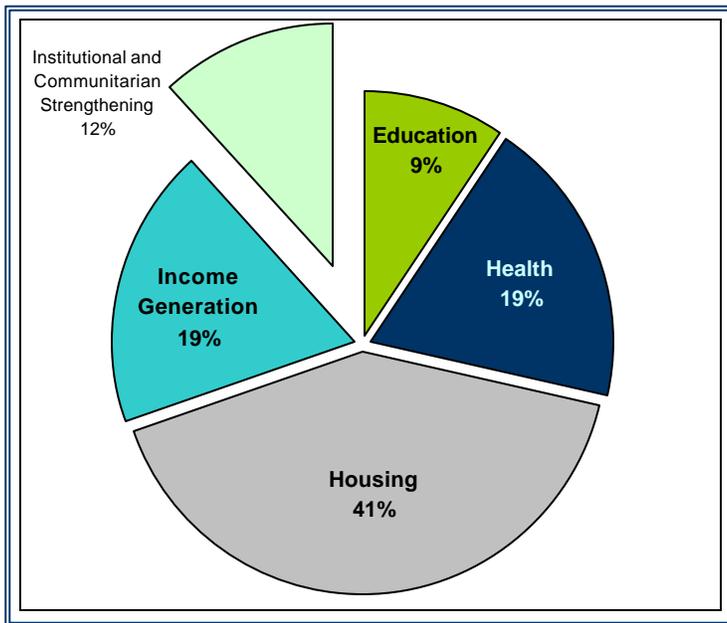
The Department of Huila receives displaced population from the Departments of Caquetá, Putumayo and Cauca as well as a small percentage of people that seek refuge within the department. In the last trimester there has been an increased tendency of people that arrive to the southern and Center part of the Department, particularly to the municipalities of Pitalito, La Playa, and Neiva. Overall, intradepartmental displacement is on the rise due to direct and generalized threats to its inhabitants by the armed actors and the assaults to towns mostly conducted by the guerrillas. Moreover, poppy field fumigations are expected to increase the rate of displacement from Huila.

Recently, paramilitary and guerrilla actions have caused people to exit the municipality of Isnos, in the southern part of the Department, and take refuge into the municipalities of Pitalito and San Agustín. The location of the armed actions indicate that the paramilitary are extending their territorial control northward along the Central cordillera, from Pitalito to Salado Blanco, La Plata, Nataga, Iquira and Santa Maria. This expansion has caused selective deaths, extortion particularly in the commerce and transportation sectors, as well as augmented the rate of recruitment. Displacement has been individual as urban area families tended to exit the area. Also, there have been massive displacements from the municipalities Baraya and Colombia into Neiva.

The relationship between displacement and conflict is clear in the case of Huila as threats and fighting for local territorial control in the Departments of Caquetá, Putumayo and Tolima are causing 79% of the registered cases of displacement. Besides the causes illustrated above (which are contained in the declaration survey of the RSS) other causes of displacement are:

1. Families that refuse to indirectly aid the FARC such as by providing intelligence, community work, deliveries and other compromising “favors”.
2. Families who refuse to give in to forced recruitment of their children by the FARC.
3. Families who are related to members of the Government Armed Forces as this is a liability (FARC takes action against individuals related to members of the Government Armed Forces even without through confirmation of the facts).
4. Generalized fear for the rippling effects that the government military actions in the old DMZ could have, and, tied to that, of the possible entry of paramilitary forces.
5. Fighting between paramilitary and guerrillas forces, particularly along the rivers Orteguzza and Caquetá, as well as in the higher and middle parts of Putumayo

## Program status and quarterly advance



During this reporting period, one project worth USD 75,141.09 was approved. This infrastructure project aims at providing IDPs a housing solution in coordination with RSS and Governors office. Up to date the amount obliged for projects is USD 182,751.49, where the highest allocation has been directed towards infrastructure projects.

## NEW PROJECTS

### Social Infrastructure and Housing

*Construction of minimum habitational unit and basic sanitary unit for 120 displaced families in the Falla Bernal neighborhood of the municipality of Neiva HU-006:* The program makes possible the re-establishment of 120 displaced families in the component of housing (621 beneficiary family members) living in the Falla Bernal neighborhood, who are in the stage of reestablishment after several years living in the municipality of Neiva, many living in huts in poor and unsanitary conditions.

The actions undertaken over the development of the project have led to several aspects worth taking note of:

- ✓ IOM contributed to make the project technically viable for 120 families initially proposed by INURBE.
- ✓ The recognition made of IOM support by the displaced community and by state institutions as the principal actor developing the program, despite the fact that IOM contributions are inferior to those of many other institutions involved.
- ✓ It was possible to create an institutional synergy to support the project between SSN, Unit of Municipal Housing, the Mayor's Office, the Departmental Governor's Office, the Ministry of Health and IOM.
- ✓ The program from its outset has allowed for the development of community processes that had been damaged due to a lack of institutional response.



*Construction of minimum habitational unit for 8 displaced families in the municipality of Tello, Huila HU-007:*

This is a re-establishment project with the support of basic habitational units for IDPs living in the Municipality. The project began following a macro project that had been developed by the Mayor's Office of Tello, which was supported by Inurbe, for 62 vulnerable families, who were located on a lot with services supplied by the Municipality, this lot offers the possibility of housing more persons. Due to the willingness of the municipality 8 lots with services were given to 7 displaced families registered with SSN and 1 IDP un-registered family.

The actions undertaken over the development of the project have led to several aspects worth taking note of:

- ✓ Through developments undertaken by the beneficiary Community and by IOM, the support of the Municipality was achieved for the donation of lots with services.
- ✓ In the mechanisms of the project, it has been achieved that the municipal administration of Tello has enrolled these displaced families in different employment generation programs related to Plan Colombia.

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Health

*Health strengthening in the municipality of Neiva HU-002:* This is a high impact and socially positive alternative, that will initially cover 500 IDP families (aprox. 2,000 persons), 120 receptor families (aprox. 560 persons). Its intervention area is 70% urban (commons 8, 9 and 10 in the urban seat of Neiva) and 30% rural (corregimiento of San Luis).

The implementation of the program seeks to integrate service networks that include basic attention in health, health promotion and protection, and sickness prevention, in order to achieve the principal goal that is to improve health levels among displaced persons as well as throughout the municipality. Taking into account the difficult situation of IDPs and health system access, due to new government rules (Circular 0042 and 0033 from the departmental health secretariat), the ESE Carmen Emilia Ospina with the implementation of the program, has attempted to guarantee continued attention and health service provision to displaced persons in need, and who later are sent to the Family Health Outpatient team. Another important aspect to take note of is that, with the implementation of the program in the corregimiento of San Luis (donation of a health center), there have been notable improvements in the level of health attention and State presence, which makes it possible to provide the local population with levels of prevention and resistance to displacement in this area that suffers from public order problems.

The development of the project is supported by the directorate of Health in the Municipality, as well as Smile Always, Health Schools and the Basic Attendance Plan, which define oral health actions and health festivals, vaccination campaigns, environmental programs, encouragement of breast-feeding, among other efforts, respectively.



*Beneficiaries in the family health project in the municipality of "Neiva*

### Education and Income Generation

*To construct a community around a school – auxiliary teacher center of the municipality of Neiva (HU-003):* The direct beneficiaries supported include 300 persons, of which 100 are IDP adult heads of households and 150 IDP youths as well as 20 receptor adult heads of households and 30 youth receptors. IOM funding accounts for USD 23,432. The project is being developed in two stages, the first has been developing through production training processes as part of a strategy that goes beyond the training; improve the productivity, which has allowed for increased learning about work, at the social business level and has allowed for the development of skills in the elaboration of meat and milk

products, vegetable conservation and computer maintenance. The second stage in the implementation process corresponds to the development of projects through FAMIEMPRESAS or production units, with the support of the rotating or microcredit fund, which will allow for the creation of 90 productive units. This is administered by the parents and teachers association.

The development of the program has allowed for several actions to take place:

- ✓ The school installations and equipment are used by the beneficiaries for the development of business production activities, becoming a business incubators, which is coordinated and implemented by CASD.
- ✓ With the competition of the promoting entity (CASD), FAMIEMPRESAS making up the consortium, there is support and sensitization being provided for the creation of a precooperative, which will have technical, administrative and financial assistance, as well as attending to the training of its members to encourage develop and assure its evolution.
- ✓ Consolidation of strategic alliances with the Departmental Government for the implementation of the proposal, through the provision of resources for the rotating and training fund.
- ✓ Taking into account the study undertaken by CASD, there are 32 educational institutions associated with CASD that will strengthen local marketing channels for meat and milk products, as well as vegetable preserves.

### Income Generation

*Multi-part workshop for technical job training for displaced women heads of households and the receptor population in the municipality of Pitalito HU-005:* The project provides an alternative that responds to training processes designed to improve the quality of life of displaced and vulnerable communities with the implementation of small and family businesses. With the development of this project, there has been a strengthening of the response to the demand for workshops, increased training coverage and increased financial support through seed capital and in-kind credit. Program beneficiaries include 280 IDPs, of which 200 are adult heads of households, 80 are IDP youths and 120 are vulnerable persons of which 100 are adult heads of households and 20 are youths. The workshop infrastructure is being supplied by the Divino Niño parish, and is being used as a business incubator, where the beneficiary population has been implementing learning projects and later with the support of microcredit, needed production processes, that are being used as defined by the beneficiary with the pay of a minimum initial rent, which will be used to improve equipment and tools and to improve the sustainability of the credit fund.

The development of the program has allowed for the consolidation of a number of important actions:



- ✓ The project has allowed for the IDP and vulnerable population to develop values and attitudes that allow them to generate strategies and group-living options that have benefited the majority of the population.
- ✓ The school installations and equipment are used by the beneficiaries for the development of activities where the beneficiary population has implemented their learning projects and then business production projects, becoming a business incubator.
- ✓ Consolidation of strategic alliances with SENA for the provision of equipment for the implementation of agroindustrial processes, with the Departmental Government for the implementation of proposals, through the provision of funds for training, technical assistance and monitoring.

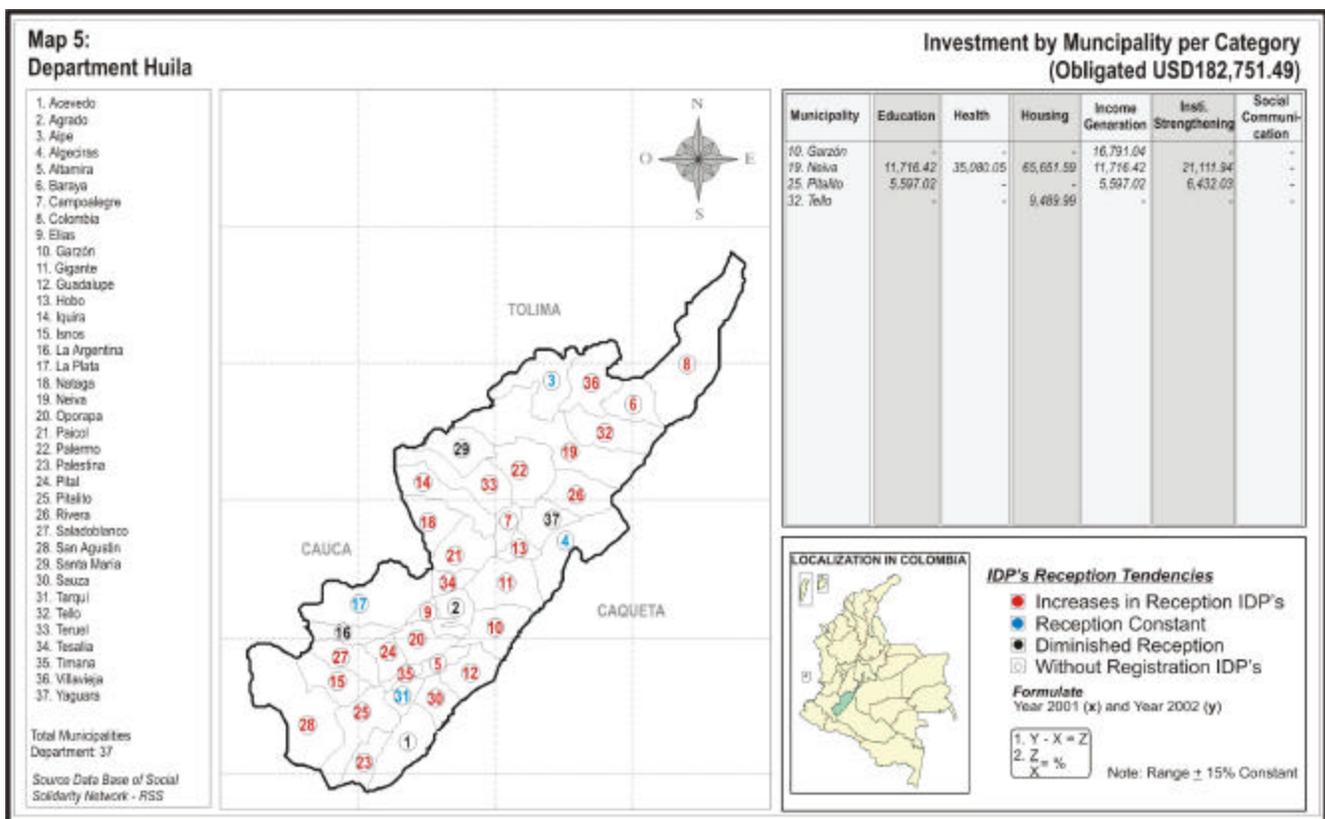
## Institutional Strengthening

*Institutional strengthening for the reception and inscription of displaced persons in Huila (HU-001):* The proposed project hopes to attend to 540 families each month with registry and coordination for the opportune attendance of 200 families each month in programs defined under Law 387/97. Also, the project coordinates training processes for 120 persons in judicial dispatches, 34 Judges and 148 officials trained in conflict analysis. IOM funding accounts for USD 21,111.

The Units for Attendance and Orientation present as a proposal that combines commitments from the system to work with displaced persons. This interinstitutional workspace has allowed for the initiation of action planning processes and the articulation of governmental response to demands regarding displacement. Also, it has allowed through the committee for attendance to displaced persons to identify the places of residence of and routes of access to displaced persons.

The development of the program has allowed for several important developments:

- ✓ It has allowed for the initial consolidation of planning work for activities and institutional UAO commitments.
- ✓ Through the departmental committee for attendance for displaced persons, a new space has been created that allows for the orientation of IDP leaders and community representatives and of institutions making up the system that work with displaced persons, and for commitments in the UAO.



## F. DEPARTMENT VALLE DEL CAUCA

### Context of the Conflict

**Center and North:** During this trimester, there has been a substantial change in the map of conflict in the central area of the department, particularly in the middle and middle to high area of the Cordillera Central: This area through the month of December was controlled by the AUC – Mobile Talibán Groups and the Calima Block – and has again fallen under the control of the Sixth block of the FARC guerrillas, a group that has mobilized some 500 men in this zone over the past two months. In corregimientos such as Puerto Frazadas in Tuluá, El Crucero in Buga and La Esmeralda in San Pedro, both FARC and militia members are often present. There are also frequent recruitments in the zone.

At the same time, there have been isolated deaths among rural inhabitants of the zone, which have been interpreted as retribution for aid to paramilitaries that controlled the zone through past December.

**South:** In the rural area of the municipalities of Pradera and Florida, there have been major combats between AUC and FARC guerrilla groups. In this area, there has been a concentration of most AUC members that left from the central area of the department. At the same time, the FARC guerrillas have strengthened their troops in the zone.

**Buenaventura:** Through the present year, there have been 146 selective killing in Buenaventura, five times more than last year over the same time. At this moment in the commons and marginalized neighborhoods of the municipality there have been battles between AUC militias and FARC and ELN guerrillas. The fight over territory is the principal cause of these deaths.

In the rural area of the municipality of Buenaventura: through the area of the rivers Mallorquín, Cajambre and Yurumanguí, the AUC have maintained a presence through Bocanas (the mouth of several rivers to the sea) while the guerrillas have maintained presence in the middle and high areas of the rivers. In March, there have been major battles between the FARC guerrillas and the AUC in the zone of Bajo Calima. Finally, there is a worrisome situation in the Municipality of Dague, where the FARC guerrillas have attacked public forces. The interest of the FARC in this area is principally the highway leading to Buenaventura, because it is a major route for economic activity in the country. In February and March, the guerrillas obstructed the highway twice, 25 trucks were burned on these occasions.

### Displacement Context

The displacement dynamic during the present quarterly continues to be characterized on the Pacific coast by migratory flows from Nariño and Cauca to the Municipality of Buenaventura. Buenaventura has been a major receptor for displacements from its own veredas to the urban seat where, due to extended family relationships, most displaced persons arrive in overcrowded houses with other relatives.

There has emerged a “transit” phenomena in which families arrive in Buenaventura, do not register, and over a period of a week continue to Cali. This is principally due to the relative possibilities for attention in the capital city and guarantees for living, due to previous death threats that caused the persons displacement.

On the other hand, in the central and southern areas of the cordillera central, the displacement dynamics have been framed by rural to urban movements within each municipality.

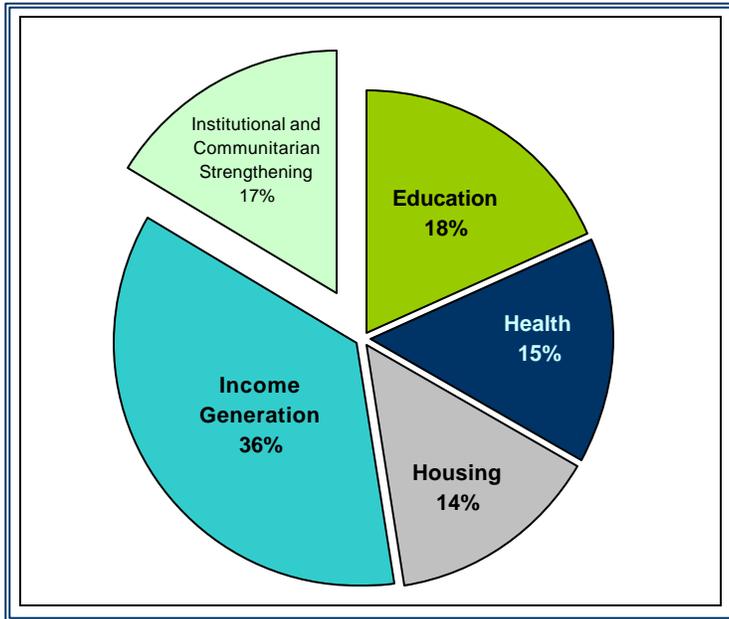
- ✓ In the rural area of **Pradera**, due to battles between the AUC and the FARC guerrillas' 6th Mobile Front, 25 indigenous families, 83 persons, were displaced from the corregimiento of **La Carbonera y Potrerito** to the urban seat of the municipality. With the accompaniment of the Office of Peace Development of the Department and the Ombudsman's Office, all families were later returned.

### Quarterly Displacement Data

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
3,251	1,458

- ✓ In March, around 640 persons were involved in a mass displacement from the corregimiento **Bajo Colima** to the urban seat of the Municipality of **Buenaventura**. There have been verification visits by the Office of Peace Development of the Department with the goal of guaranteeing public order conditions in the zone in order to return the families.
- ✓ Ten displaced families returned in the first week of April to the rural area of the Municipality of **Dagua**. Members of the Office of Peace Development of the Department accompanied the return.

### Program status and quarterly advance

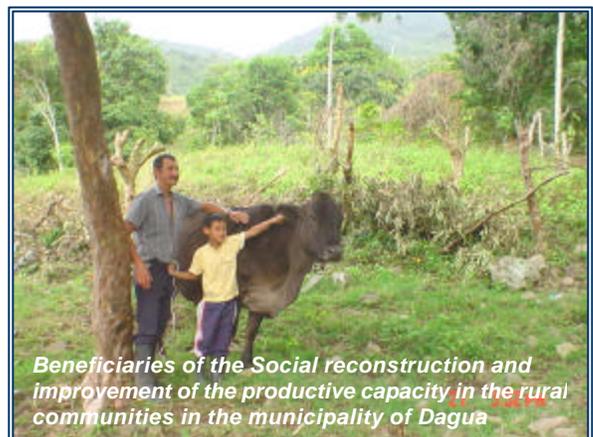


During this reporting period, a set of three projects has been approved worth USD 132,157.03 comprising income generation, education and health activities. Up to date, funds obliged for reestablishment projects accounts for USD 1'755,406.9 with the majority of the investment, 36%, to be allocated towards income generation activities.

### NEW PROJECTS

#### Income Generation

*Social Reconstruction and Improvement of Productive Capacity in the rural communities of La Zelandia, La Victoria and La Guinea VA-059:* This rural project involves components such as food security and the creation of small productive agricultural units. A strength of the project is the promotion of clean agricultural practices and the use of organic agriculture, which will have a positive environmental impact and will make optimal use of resources. Process sustainability, with the strengthening of three local production organizations, in the administration of rotating funds and the seed bank through the transferal of technological and administrative know-how. The project will benefit 79 families that has return to their homeland with an IOM investment of USD 97,799.



*Beneficiaries of the Social reconstruction and improvement of the productive capacity in the rural communities in the municipality of Dagua*

## Education

*Overcoming Displacement for IDPs in a context of literacy, basic primary and adult high school education programs VA-060:* Through this program, the adult beneficiary population will have an opportunity to receive basic education, reading and writing aid, and to achieve a High School diploma. As aggregated value, the educational program involves a component of labor training for work in the area of Clothing Production and Plastic Arts. IOM funding accounts for USD21,338.98.

## Health

*Occupational therapy for Sevilla Elder VA-061:* This project will continue Occupational Therapy activities, as a strategy for psychosocial recuperation that has been advanced by displaced elderly persons through workshops in Arts and Vocational Education, at the same time it attempts to consolidate the group. With an investment of USD 25,117 the project expects to benefit approximately 70 elderly persons

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Income Generation

*Production Development in the rural areas of the Municipality of Caicedonia impacted by the violence, in search of a return for the displaced population and retention of those persons at risk of displacement VA-018:* The project has allowed to insert IDPs in the creation of local production chains, primarily of fruits such as blackberries and lulo. Also, the project has increased numbers of beneficiaries, covering 30 new families in 7 veredas. The project has made significant savings in its financial operations that has allowed for the creation of complementary initiatives, such as the promotion of artisan work with plaintain plants through training in this artwork in the region. This has generated additional income for beneficiaries.



*Proposal for Integral Intervention with the Displaced Population and in a High Degree of Vulnerability in the Municipalities of Tulúa, Sevilla, Buga and San Pedro VA-028:* The implementation of the third stage of the project has allowed for increased technical and psychosocial accompaniment with beneficiary families, as well as consolidation and accompaniment transference to local government institutions such as UMATAS and SENA. IOM funding accounts for USD180,506.05.

Enrollment of beneficiaries in training undertaken by SENA in techniques for product transformation, in the area of agricultural goods, thanks to beneficiaries who are making more efficient use of their produce and are increasing their surpluses.

During this quarter, there have been three integration campaigns with the beneficiaries. These activities have become spaces to improve commercial and social relationships.

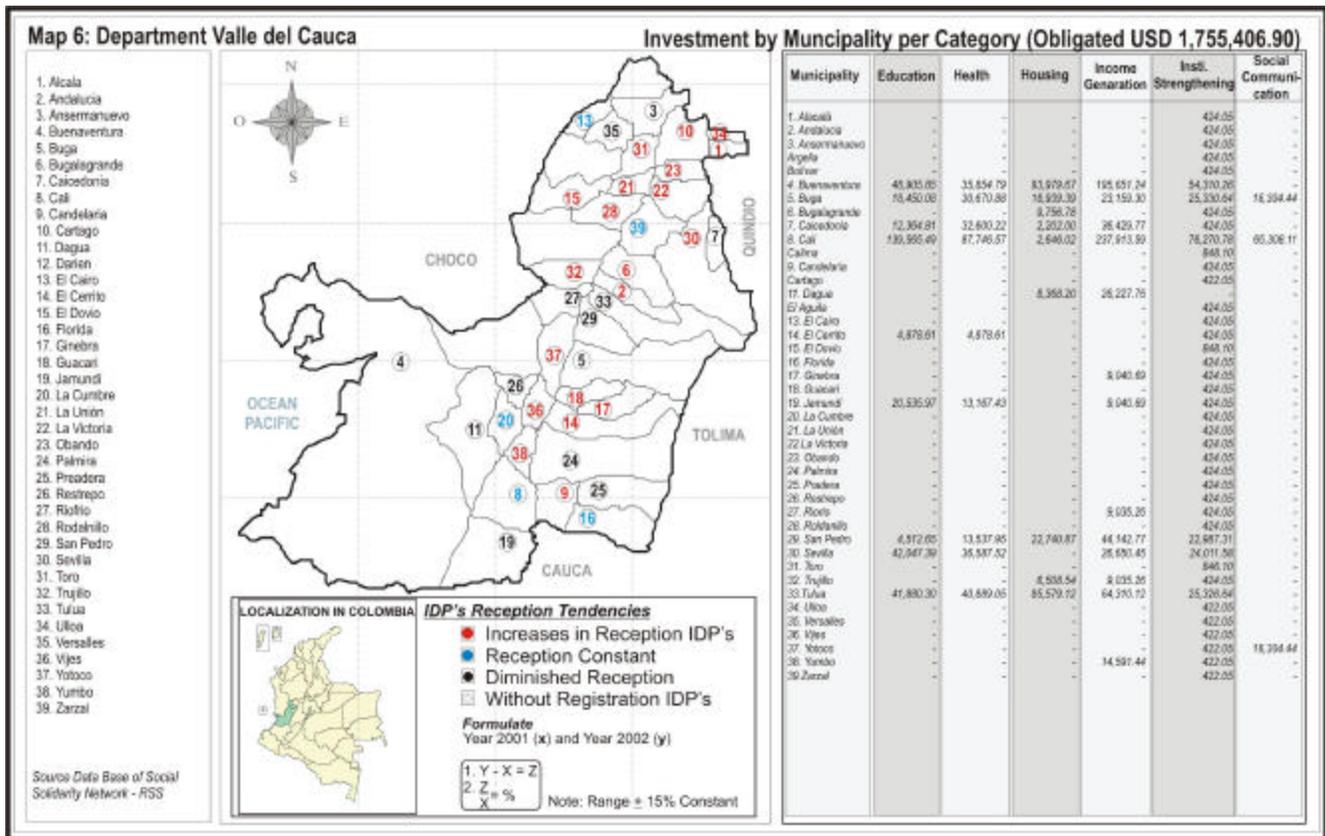
### Institutional Strengthening

*Institutional Strengthening and Development of SUR operations in the Territorial Unit of Valle del Cauca VA-044:* The RSS office in Buenaventura attended persons during the trimester and took 256 declarations from displaced persons. IOM funding accounts for USD 8,033.33.

*Second Massive Civil Registry Campaign in Valle del Cauca VA-056:* Relevant Elements 3,146 civil registries made during the campaign. It is important to highlight that 1,149 registries were made in Buenaventura, a place with large numbers of displaced persons. The campaign covered 42 municipalities in the department. IOM funding accounts for USD 19,908.24.



Second massive registration campaign in the



## G. DEPARTMENT CHOCO

### Notes on Conflict

The first trimester of 2003 was dreadful in the Department of Chocó as this reached first place on the list for most murders, political assassinations, and displacement.<sup>41</sup> In 2001 Chocó occupied the fourth place in the country in terms of massacres, after Santander, Antioquia and Cauca, and the third in terms of forced disappearances and political homicides. Moreover, according to data provided by **CICR and CODHES**, by the end of 2000, the department had already become the third department from which displacement originates, while in 2001 it occupied the fifth place.<sup>42</sup>

#### Quarterly Displacement Data

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
2,303	501

Displacement seems to have affected severely afro-colombian communities who make up the majority of the population of this department and tend to inhabit lands that are collectively owned by their community<sup>43</sup>. The intensity of the conflict in this Department has increased in this semester, continuing the tendency reported in the past trimester<sup>44</sup>.

**Northern area:** This area includes the following municipalities: Riosucio, the Jiguamiandó basin, Truandó and Domingodó. Despite their proclaimed neutrality, these municipalities have been the sites of some of the harshest fights for territorial control since 1996, producing high displacement. In addition to their strategic location at the border with Panama, these areas also offer desirable resources such as uranium mines, and large extensions of lands that are ideal for the cultivation of coca and the establishment of secluded coca labs.

Approximately 800 people have been displaced from this and bordering areas (Montaño, Opogodó and the urban area of Río Sucio) since the beginning of the year. Much of the current violence in the area is caused by coca. Specifically, indigenous communities who inhabit the area of the high segment of the River Atrato and oppose the cultivation of the leaf, are under constant threat from (all) the armed actors. A number of Tulué and Embera leaders have already been murdered while other populations have been attacked. Thus the violence suggests that the armed actors are more interested in building their war chest than in respecting the rights of communities.

<sup>41</sup> Source: CODHES 2003.

<sup>42</sup> Between 1996 and the end of 2002, Choco occupied the fifth place in terms number of displaced people exiting (58295 people) and entering (38123 people) to seek refuge. Source: Red de Solidaridad Social, informe estadístico 01.03.2003.

<sup>43</sup> Source: INCORA, 1999.

<sup>44</sup> Jairo Miguel Guerra, a consultant reveals about the tendencies of displacement:

The armed actions of the illegal groups have been clustered around corridors that permit access to the Pacific:

- Riosucio – Juradó, in the lower segment of the River Atrato and the Panamá border;
- Quibdó – Medellín, along the highway;
- Quibdó – Mistrató in the higher parts of Alto San Juan and the border area with Risaralda;
- Quibdó – Pizarro, in the Southern coast of Chocó and the region of Baudo

Source: The People Advocate Office, August 2002

The following populations are at high risk:

Lower Segment of the Rivers Atrato and Juradó: Peace Communities of the Rivers Cacarica, Salaquí, Truandó, Quiparadó, Domingodó y Jiguamiandó, Juradó, Cupica and indigenous communities. Reception sites are populated areas in Urabá Antioqueño, metropolitan areas of Riosucio, Jaqué in Panamá, and Bahía Solano.

Middle Segment of the River Atrato: Vigía del Fuerte (Antioquia), Bellavista, Napipí, Puerto Conto, Padua, Tagachí, Bebará, Bebaramá and populations located along minor rivers toward Las Mercedes. Quibdó is the reception site.

Highway toward Antioquia: Carmen de Atrato y and the indigenous communities in the area. The reception sites are the populations that make up the southwest of Antioquia, Medellín y Quibdó.

High San Juan Area: Tapón, Angostura, Playa de Oro, El Carmelo, Bagadó, Gingarabá, Guarato, and other populations settled in the area. The reception sites Santa Cecilia, Pereira y surrounding areas; Tadó, Istmina y Quibdó.

Basin of the River Baudó: Pie de Pató, Catrú, La Pepé, Puerto Pervel, Amía and the populated areas of the area where indigenous and afro-colombian communities live. The reception sites are: Istmina, Quibdó, Pie de Pató, Pizarro, Buenaventura (Valle).

**Southern Area – higher San Juan:** This area encompasses the municipalities of: Istmina, Certegui, part of Baudó y Tadó. These municipalities have recently felt an increased presence of the FARC, and the consequent intensification of the conflict as the AUC had established a solid territorial control three years ago. Human rights violations are serious and range from: recruitment of child soldiers and child labor to work in the coca fields to displacement of communities.

As in other parts of the country, there is a strong relationship between the presence of the local authorities (mayors, professors, doctors, health promoters, etc...), the armed forces and the intensity of the conflict. The lower the government presence is the higher the intensity of the conflict. The government expects to reduce conflict and secure populations by establishing 11 police stations in the department. These will be located primarily in the most remote areas of the department and/ or where previous bases used to exist but were destroyed in combat, such as Juradó, Bagado, Vigía del Fuerte, Bella Vista, Riosucio, Istmina and San Juan .

Local communities argue that the presence of law and order will allow for a prompt return of displaced people, mayors and municipal employees. The communities also want to hear a deeper commitment from the Governor and other local and national offices that in fact municipal employees will return to work “in situ”.

### Notes on Displacement

**MUNGUIDÓ:** The conflict intensified since the ELN moved into this area causing the displacement of 817 people who lived in the rural area of the basin of the River Munguidó. The displacement in the area had begun in October of 2002 when heavy fighting between the ELN and the AUC caused 1661 people to leave the area and move to Quibdó. These individuals were scheduled to return on the 15th of February of the current year; but the fighting and two selective murders in the communities to which they were heading, caused the return process to halt. Some finally returned in the middle of March while the remaining 817 continue to live in Quibdó.

**Riosucio:** Approximately 320 indigenous people (not registered with the RSS) who had taken refuge in the metropolitan area of the municipality continue to remain in a condition of displacement, while another 290<sup>45</sup> people remain in Montaña with no intention of returning home.

**High segment of Baudó:** 126<sup>46</sup> people from Chachajo took refuge in Quibdó in February 2003. This displacement was instigated by threats to the population and the death of a communitarian leader. The displaced families are currently staying at an IPC hostel but are receiving little care from the state.

**San Juan:** Much of the displacement toward Quibdó has been registered as individual (“gota a gota” in Spanish) while that toward Condoto and Istmina has been massive, albeit in small scale. Staff shortage at the local office of RSS has impeded the proper collection and consolidation of information.

Displacement is expected to rise in the southwestern areas of the country. Here afro-colombian and indigenous populations fear that they will be forced to participate in the conflict through the recruitment of their youth in one or the other of the armed groups or in the cultivation of coca. The second is a particularly likely scenario since it would also present a good economic option relative to the offers of the legal labor market. While a peasant earns a little more than 3 dollars per day, a coca picker can easily earn three times as much. Because youth work in the coca fields helps to improve the economic situation of the whole family, parents, less so among the indigenous groups<sup>47</sup>, are faced with an increasing temptation to choose the path of least resistance.

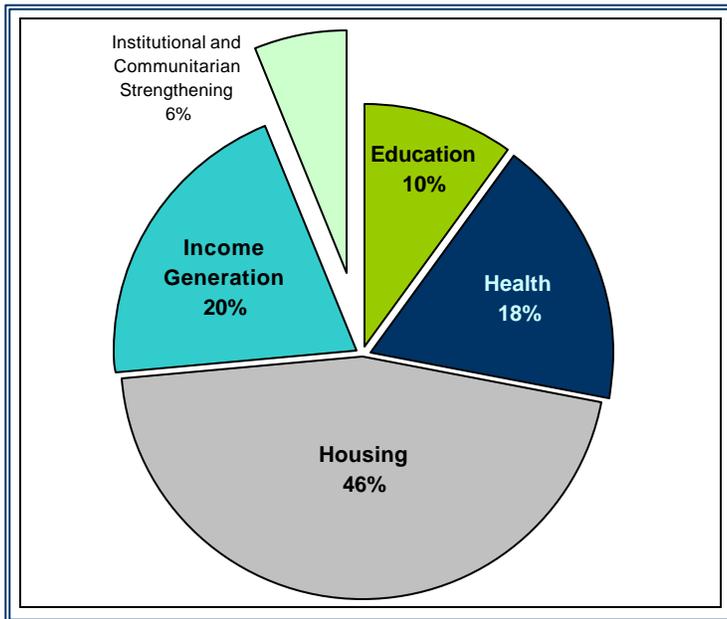
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<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> The exception are the indigenous groups of Valle del Cauca

## Program status and quarterly advance



During the reported quarter, 4 projects worth USD 220,961.00 were approved to be implemented. Two of them aim at improving schooling infrastructure in Quibdó. The productive project will benefit Puerto Conto returnees who were displaced after the massacres occurred in Bellavista a year ago. Up to date, allocated funds for the department total USD 437,557.11, with the highest of the investment on infrastructure (46%).

## NEW PROJECTS

### Income Generation

*Improve the rice and chicken production of the resistant and returned communities of Puerto Condo and the surroundings of Bojayá – Chocó CH-014:* The aim of the project is to improve the agro-industrial and animal production through the following: cultivation of 195 hectares of rice, 110 hectares of corn in the community of Puerto Conto, and in the municipalites of Veracruz, San José de la Calle, Alfonso López, la Boba and El Tigre. Moreover, the project aims at helping 60 women in Puerto Conto y Veracruz to raise chickens. The beneficiaries are the communities that returned to their land of origin after a long stay in Quibdó. These communities had taken refuge in Quibo for approximately 4 months after the violence that took place in Bellavista on May 2, 2002. IOM will invest USD 65,000 expecting to benefit directly 365 families. IOM funding accounts for USD 66,118.89.



*Beneficiaries of the soup kitchen in Puerto Condo*

The project will require building a shack to store the rice. This would improve the current storage capacity of the facility by 200%. It will also be necessary to purchase a rice drying machine, a grain selector and a semi-automatic sealing machine. Complementarily, Chicken raising will be used by the community as food, to improve the quality of their nutrition (these communities do not consume enough proteins); and as a commercial activity. Approximately 40% of the chickens will be sold (dead and alive) to surrounding communities and to the soup kitchen in Puerto Conto.

*Improvement of the puerto conto school- Bojayá CH015:* The aim of the project is to improve the existing school in the community of Puerto Conto. This will be accomplished by improving the infrastructure of the 325 SQM building and by refurbishing it. The Mayor's office will refurbish the school, which will be used

by the 300 children that are enrolled in it. The infrastructure improvement will follow legal requirements. The 7 class rooms will have independent access and bathroom facilities will be built. As per the community wish, the school will also be used for extracurricular activities, including the meetings of the town council of Conto. The project will benefit 300 children where IOM is investing USD 23,000.

*Improve, enlarge and refurbish the Santa Ana day school CH-012:* The aim of the project is to improve the infrastructure of the Santa Ana Day school, which is part of the government welfare network, Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar – ICBF. It will be necessary to finish a near by structure that was never completed. This will allow to build 3 rooms, an auditory, 10 bathrooms and a kiosk, which will have two purposes: it will serve as a pre-school facility for 104 students and as a mess hall. Currently the day school serves 82 students who receive care and food. Such improvement will allow to care for a total of 186 children as well as to improve the quality of the care they receive. Furthermore, the 47 teenagers associated with the day school will have more room to engage in productive activities during their free-time. Finally, the facility will be used to host the FAMI program, through which 50 displaced and pregnant mothers will learn how to care for their new born. IOM will invest USD 46,000 to benefit directly 566 children.

The infrastructure improvement and enlargement of the day school is already under way. Currently, displaced people of Villa España (Quibdó), Santa Ana and surrounding neighborhoods are working on the project day and night.

*Improved basic sanitary and housing conditions for 199 displaced and receptor families in the municipality of quibdó, received in 2002 and 2003 (CH-016):* This project is aimed at benefiting 199 receptor and displaced families directly in Quibdó, through improved housing conditions and sewage, housing capacity for newly displaced families that are received; which is currently housing that does not meet the minimum habitational conditions for their owners where many displaced families have been living temporarily.

In addition through the creation of a social work team, conflicts in supporting these families were identified, including principal needs, the management of social relations within displaced families and the relationship between receptor families taking into account traumas that occurred during displacement.

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Social Infrastructure and Housing

*Lighting in the municipality Vigía del Fuerte CH-005:* 2 fields are back in use for night recreation (multiple sports); a theatre is being used for cultural activities, high schools evening classes for adults have been resumed. IOM funding accounts for USD 6,745.61.

*Economically productive activities for 200 women of the community of Villa España – Quibdo CH-009:* This project integrates the areas of infrastructure development, institutional strengthening, and income generation. At the present time, the beneficiaries are elaborating the norms for the usage of washing areas, and the enterprise regulations and agreements with the community. IOM funding accounts for USD 31,412.96.



*Detail of the public light system in the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte*

*Improvement of 81 homes and basic health infrastructure for the indigenous population returned to and resident along the rivers Bojayá and Opogadó CH-011:* The objective of the project is to improve the habitat of 81 indigenous families of the communities of Mojaudó, Nambua y Puerto Antioquia who live along the river Bojayá, and the community of Egoróquera along the river Opogadó. Another objective of the project is to improve the basic health infrastructure for the same communities. Activities aimed at strengthening the autonomy and preserving the culture of the indigenous communities will also be

carried out. These will focus on promoting peaceful resistance, improving the social infrastructure, stimulating the community to remain in their territory and re-establish the rights of women. Some of the activities to be carried out are the promotion of health, community development projects geared at women such as income generation skill classes. The projects will be implemented in accordance with the need of the specific communities. The beneficiaries of the project will be distributed as follows: infrastructure development, 450; income generation: 130; health 280; community development, 258. The implementation of these projects is already giving signs of its success in preventing displacement. IOM funding accounts for USD 71,053.17

### **Institutional Strengthening**

*Pacific resistance and return projects in the Middle Atrato. Ethnically based regional strategies for community development CH-007:* The elaboration of an information system regarding the location of the different ethnic communities in the area with the purpose of creating a development plan that is sensitive to ethnic differences. The project has already been discussed and agreed upon by 120 community councils

*Documentation campaign for the indigenous and the afro-colombian communities in the municipalities of jurado, bahía solano y nuquí and the villages that form the municipalities of Jurado, Bahía Solano y Nuquí in the pacific coast ID-027:* 3980 people are now identifiable: 674 received ID cards and 409 were registered in the municipality of Juradó; 1454 received ID cards and 466 were registered in the municipality of Bahía Solano; finally, 837 received ID cards and 140 were registered in the municipality of Nuquí



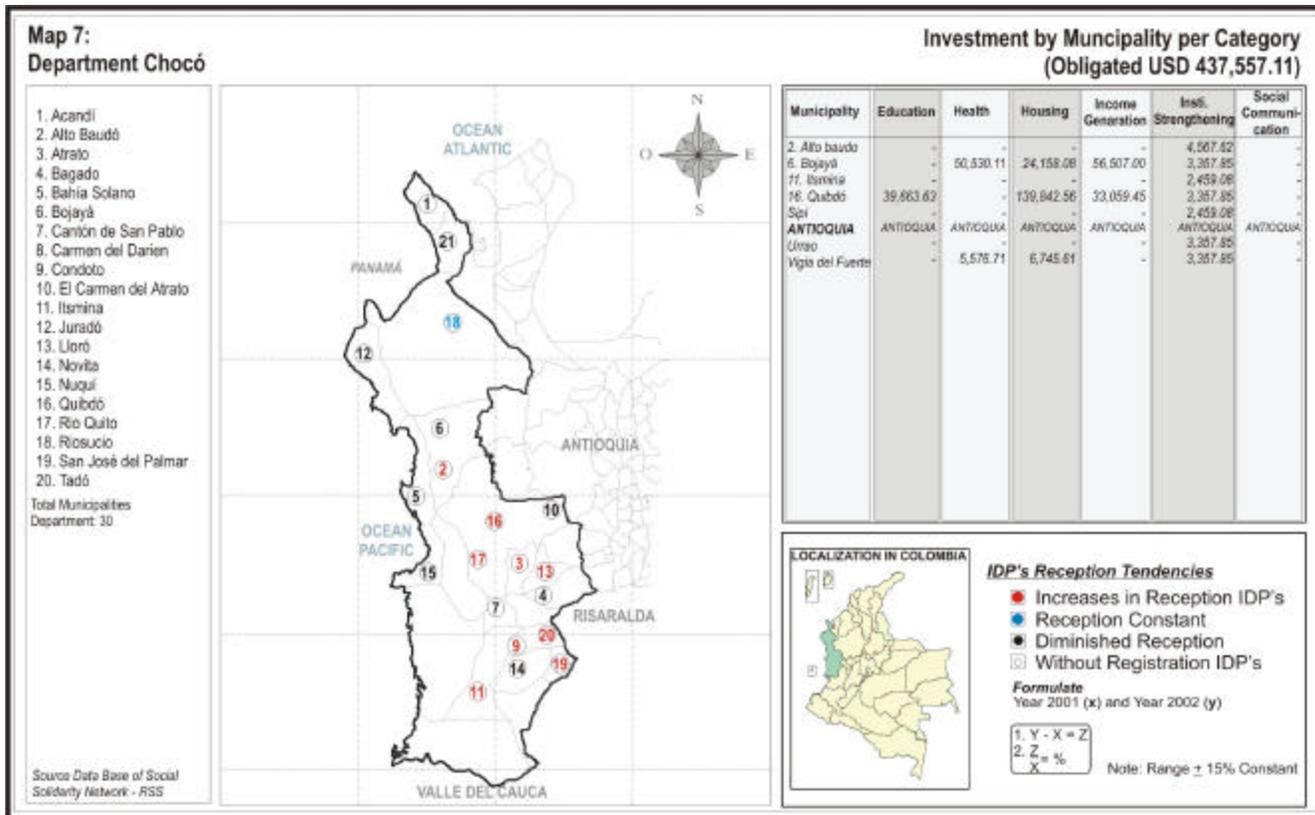
*Registration campaign in the municipality of Juradó*

### **Education**

*Classes for people displaced by violence along the river Munguidó, and temporarily located in the municipality of Quibdó CH010:* Beneficiaries learned about new techniques for the improvement of their productive activities. They also learned income generation skills, and received “work kits” that would allow them to continue to practice the learned skills upon their return on March 15, 2003.



*Return to Munguidó*



## H. DEPARTMENT SANTANDER

### Notes on Conflict

**Middle Magdalena:** During the first trimester of 2003, the armed conflict in the Middle Magdalena region presented the following characteristics: 1) FARC and ELN forces conducted military operations in the northern areas of the region, while the AUC moved into the Rio Cimitarra basin area and toward the south –municipality of Landazuri; 2) government military forces inflicted fire on small insurgent units; 3) the community of Micoahumado have taken a neutral stance relative to the conflict so as to better protect themselves; 4) the AUC consolidated their hegemony in the urban areas along the river using social control tactics, sharing administrative duties with local governments, and taxing the inhabitants. Selective assassinations, threats and disappearances continue.

### Quarterly Displacement Data

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
3,054	988

The presence of insurgent groups is particularly worrisome in the following three areas: 1) the strategic area between the municipalities of Santa Rosa del Sur, Arenal y Río Viejo; 2) the high part of the Municipality of San Pablo; the high and low segment of the River Opón. There have been incursions in the basin of the River Cimitarra (in the Municipality of San Francisco), in the basin of the River Carare (in the municipality of La Pedregosa and Río Ahortá) Government forces have stationed new and permanent units in the area. Moreover, a number of municipalities in southern Bolívar are part of the peasant-soldier program. The army conducted sustained operations against small insurgent and paramilitary units in the Cimitarra delta, in the middle and high segments of the Opón, and in southern Bolívar<sup>48</sup>. Antipersonal land mines continue to cause deaths and injuries, particularly in the Municipalities of San Pablo and Santa Rosa in southern Bolívar, in the Municipality of Landazuri, and in the areas of San Vicente y Betulia<sup>49</sup>.

Sustained pressure on the population continues as the guerrillas are present in the foothills of the San Luca Mountains, the basin of the middle segment of the River Cimitarra, the basin of the high segment of the Rivers Carare and Opón<sup>50</sup>; while the AUC are present along the Magdalena River coast and in the urban areas of the municipalities in the region. Selective assassinations and forced disappearances continue<sup>51</sup>. For example, the AUC invaded the River Cimitarra Valley at the beginning of January and the population is kept under high surveillance<sup>52</sup>. The Peasant Association of the Valley of the River Cimitarra continues to receive threats despite the protection norms established following recommendation of the international community. The already precarious situation of the Association is further worsened by the penal investigations of a number of its board members<sup>53</sup>. The Dioceses of Magangue has supported the inhabitants of Micoahumado, a community in the Municipality of Morales, in the creation of a politically neutral space that might enhance their physical protection. The initiative has come as a consequence of years of siege by paramilitary forces followed by a 300 FARC and ELN guerrilla incursion during the month of December, which was eventually expelled by the government forces a few days later<sup>54</sup>.

**Events in the Andean Region of the Santander Department:** Three main events have taken place in the Andean Region of Santander: 1) the Colombian Army severely weakened factions of the ELN, FARC, and EPL which operated in a number of municipalities in the region, and disarticulated the guerrillas urban networks in Bucaramanga; 2) kidnappings increased in different areas of the department; 3) the AUC strengthened its presence in the metropolitan areas of the department, while selective homicides have also increased in the same areas.

### Notes on Displacement

The displacement phenomenon has diminished significantly in the region of Middle Magdalena in the first trimester of 2003. In fact, there have been 112 families (672 individuals) who fled during the period under consideration. No reliable information is available yet as to where these families have sought refuge. This scenario allows us to deduct that today displacement is much more selective and anonymous than in the past. Also, displaced people tend to travel to bigger cities than before, though displacement from rural to urban areas of municipalities and from small villages to the countryside continues. In the Andean region The urban municipalities in the Department of Santander continue to be the most important receiving center for the displaced of the Northeastern region of the Country. In the last five years, the department has received around 10,942 families 95% of whom have settled in the metropolitan area of Bucaramanga. The urban tendency seems to continue in the near future, at least. According to available data, in the first trimester of 2003, approximately 550 families (2750 individuals) have arrived to the department, 480 of whom settled in the metropolitan area.

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<sup>48</sup> Vanguardia, February 23, 2003

<sup>49</sup> Idem

<sup>50</sup> Vanguardia, 11 January 2003.

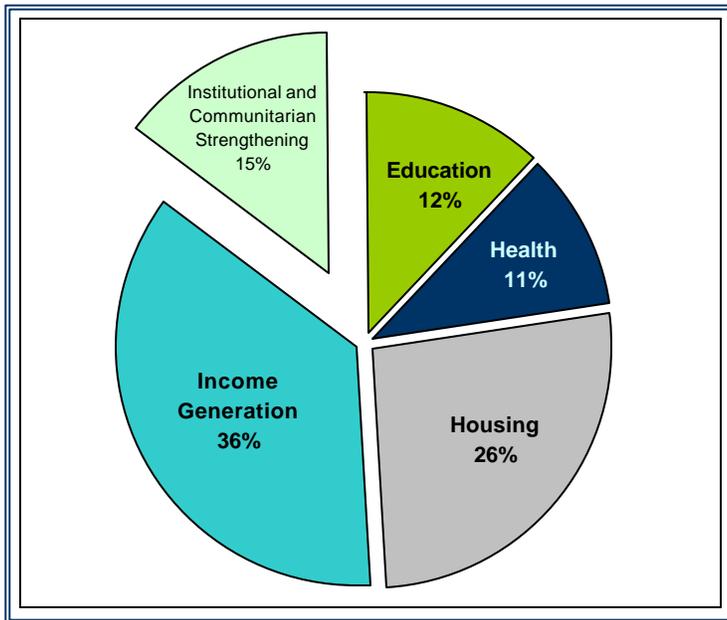
<sup>51</sup> Vanguardia 4 February, 2003

<sup>52</sup> Vanguardia 8 January 2003.

<sup>53</sup> Vanguardia, March 24, 2003

<sup>54</sup> Vanguardia, 9 January, 2003.

## Program status and Quarterly advance



During the reported trimester, three projects worth USD 64,266 were approved to be implemented in the areas of health and two on education. Up to date, IOM has obliged USD 1'267,179.55 to assist IDPs in the department, where the majority of the allocated funding 36% aim at proving income generation alternatives for IDPs.

### Health

Expand vaccination coverage in ten municipalities in Santander: The objective of the project is to provide local authorities with the necessary technical and logistical support to expand vaccination campaign in 10 municipalities with particularly low coverage. Another objective is to strengthen the tracking system so as to better target needy population and canalize demand. Vaccination will be provided to infants and to women between 10 and 49 years of age. The vaccination will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations and requirements outlined by the Ministry of Health. One of the main results expected from the project is that the 10 targeted municipalities will have an improved their vaccination tracking system. The project will assist 2500 children and 2000 women with an IOM investment of USD 9,440.30

*Comprehensive care for infants –AIEPI (SA- 053):* The AIEPI project has two main objectives: 1) health promotion and disease prevention in the community; 2) training doctors and paramedics in new techniques of care that promote an inter-institutional and organic attention to the infant and contribute to lowering infant mortality rates. The following activities (in chronological order) ensure that these objectives will be met: 1) create awareness in and work jointly with healthcare agencies such as EPS, IPS, ARS, health authorities, community organizations, and universities. These entities should eventually form an intersectoral committee; 2) conduct a yearly assessment of the health condition of children less than five years of age. Such assessment, which should be carried out at the community and institutional level, will determine the overall impact of the AIEPI strategy. This project expects to reach 1300 children with an IOM investment of USD 12,790.57.

### Income Generation

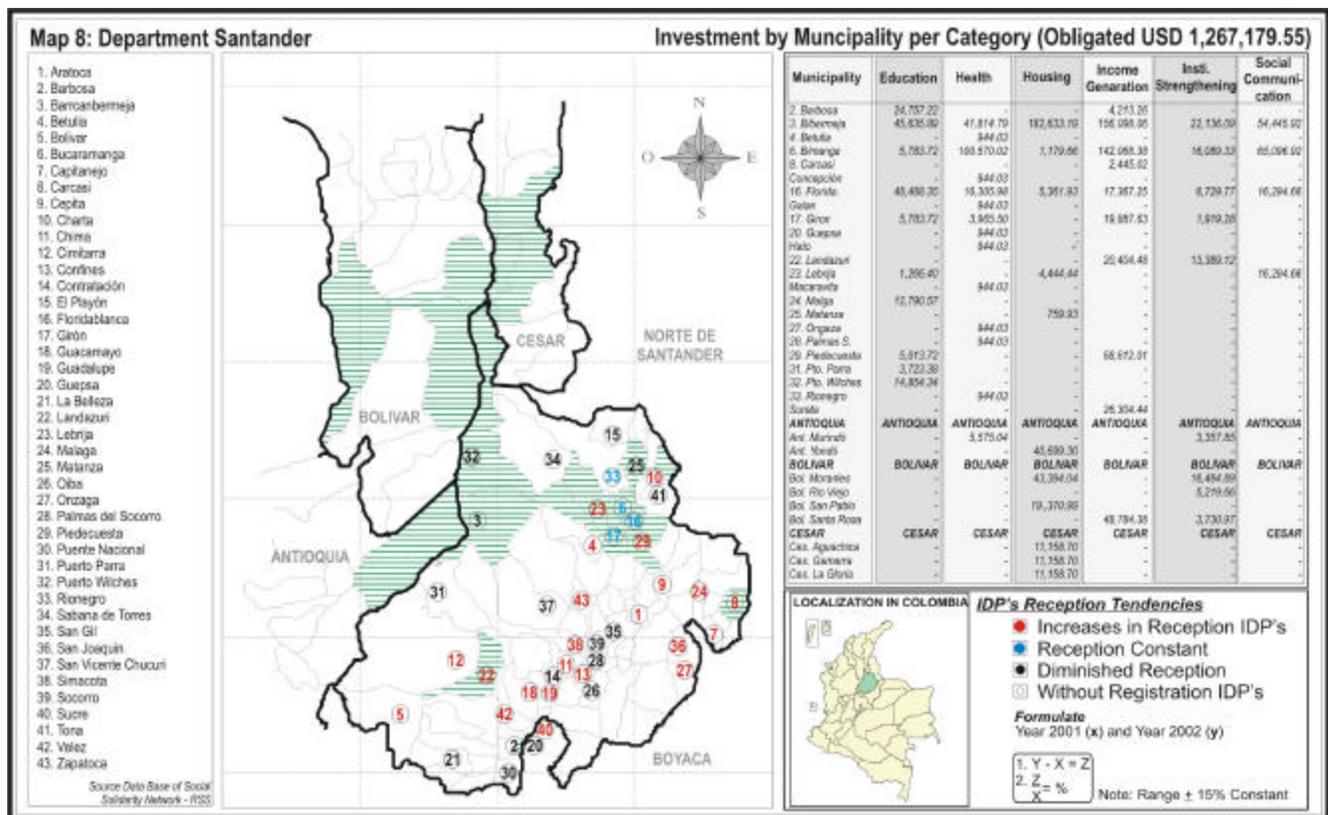
*Natural Fiber Artisan Showroom “Luz y Vida” (SA-51):* The project consists of two main components: 1) funding for the improvement of the basic equipment used to produce natural fiber, a primary material for the manufacturing sector; 2) technical training on the use of the machinery. The project improves the production and income generation capacity of the Women Artisan Association of Bucaramanga. The machinery that will be purchased will create fabrics from natural fibers such as Iraca, banana leaf, Ramio, Platanillo y and cotton. The products obtained will later be commercialized to maximize income generation. With an IOM investment of USD 9,046.64, the project will benefit 40 women, members of the “Luz y Vida” Foundation, which was founded in 1998. These are single and displaced mothers who live in the neighborhood of “Café Madrid” in Bucaramanga.

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Education

**Adult Literacy Program SA-049:** The objective of the project is to teach a group of 100 adults how to read and write. The project is based on the CAFAM model and the “Cristo Rey” School experience with adult learning. Only poor and highly vulnerable adults classify for enrollment. The pre-selection of students for the course has been executed by the school and the neighborhood associations of Jerusalén, Caminos de San Silvestre y la Paz. The pre-selection consists of a basic test which allows to evaluate the abilities and educational level of the individuals that might be interested in participating. The CAFAM model has been widely used in the country, as it has proven appropriate for vulnerable population with high levels of basic unsatisfied needs. The teachers will be selected from among the best students of the school. The main activities covered in the project are: 1) selection of the teachers and students; 2) training for teachers on the CAFAM model; 3) motor-skill training for students (who often do not have experience with holding and manipulating small objects due to the activities they usually perform); 4) two ice breakers to integrate and put students at ease; 5) permanent evaluation and monitoring of the project.

**Remedial Courses in Middle Magdalena (SA-050):** The objective of the project is to bring up to speed 100 children who are not enrolled in school or perform at a lower educational level than theirs. The methodology selected for the program is currently used by the Education Ministry and it is known as “Fast learning”, or “ACELERACION DEL APRENDIZAJE” in Spanish. It is a process of progressive stimulation aimed at capturing the attention of children and developing their interest in academic matters so as to ensure their permanence in and progress within the school system. The project is designed to last one year and it includes a review of the first five years of school. The beneficiaries have been pre-selected by the “Cristo Rey” school and the local board of education. The project covers the purchase and distribution of uniforms and school kits including notebooks, pencils, and colors for one year. The intention is to overcome the inability of parents to provide even basic school supplies, which often keeps children out of schools --and in the streets. IOM will invest USD 9,976 to benefit 100 children.



## I. DEPARTMENT NORTE DE SANTANDER

### Notes on conflict

In Tibú (La Gabarra, Caño Rayo and Las Indias), El Tarra (Filo Gringo and Orú), Sardinata (Las Mercedes), Teorama, San Calixto, Hacarí, and El Carmen (Alto Bobalí), there have been increasing numbers of battles between paramilitaries and guerrillas made up of allied groups of ELN, FARC-EP and EPL members as part of a strategy to regain principal roads in the Department as well as transport routes for the production and processing of coca.

Quarterly Displacement Data

Year 2002 January - February	Year 2003 January - February
5,816	817

Terrorism has been widespread. Car-bombs, located along principal roads in the department, have been placed in municipalities such as Tibú, El Tarra, Convención and the lower part of Teorama in the Catatumbo region. Similar events have been recorded in the municipalities of Gramalote, Salazar and Villa Caro.

The area of Ocaña was isolated from the rest of the Department over 5 days due to an armed strike and roadblock placed by the FARC at the high point of the Corregimiento La Curva in the municipality of Bucarasica.

Infrastructure, as in the rest of the country, has been impacted by a wave of terrorism. Energy towers and communications have been destroyed, leaving nearly 12 municipalities in the Ocaña area isolated. The rural area of Teorama has been cut off since August, 2002, due to difficulties in the system to repair towers in the Gurapales area, the area of which has become a minefield. The Municipality of El Tarra has been impacted since December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2002, when towers were destroyed in the area of Buena Vista (near a military base).

Facing these problems, local authorities have requested National and Departmental aid on several occasions, including the organization of security councils and the resignation of several local military commanders (see La Opinión newspaper, published March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003).

**BORDER SITUATION** In mid-March, 2003, new battles occurred in the area of La Gabarra in Tibú, El Tarra, San Calixto and Sardinata. A report by the Association for the Promotion of a Social Alternative – MINGA, Border Program, published on April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2003, an account of recent actions by armed actors in the border area with Venezuela in Catatumbo due to battles between paramilitaries and the guerrillas, that have again impacted rural Colombian refugees in Venezuelan territory since 1999, in the areas of La Isla and El Cruce, as well as Venezuelans.

Testimony by members of the community makes clear that on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2003, nearly 500 paramilitaries entered near Río de Oro, on Km 15 in Tibú into Venezuelan territory after crossing the Río de Oro and entering the communities of La Escuelita, La Cooperativa Nueva, La Vaquera and La Frontalia and part of the indigenous Motilón Barí Boscí community. As a result of these operations, inhabitants denounced a blockade and loss of foodstuffs, as well as the seizure of some Venezuelan citizens who were let free some days later.

On March 19<sup>th</sup>, at approximately 9 a.m., a canoe that was carrying civilians in the Río de Oro was indiscriminately attacked, causing the death of three Venezuelan civilians. During the day and into the night, it appears that there were bombardments from La Pista, in Colombian territory, in the town of La Escuelita, in Venezuelan territory. This caused the flight of the population (an undetermined number of persons or families). The following day, 5 Venezuelan citizens were killed, three elderly Colombian citizens were kidnapped and tortured and two children of 12 and 14 years of age were kidnapped and are currently missing. At the same time, another group of armed actors attacked other towns known as La Isla, Filo Don Julio and La Vaquera, also in Venezuelan territory, where cattle were destroyed and stolen.

Similar occurrences were reported in the communities of Frontalia, La Cooperativa and part of the indigenous Bocsí territory, as a result members of that indigenous group fled into the jungle. These actions were apparently repelled by the Venezuelan air force, and as a result paramilitaries returned on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2003, destroying everything in their wake, including the educational social infrastructure of Simon Bolívar, the Cooperativa Nueva, Antonio José de Sucre and Ana María Campos, where 500 children were sheltered.

On March 28th, 2003, a Venezuelan military base in the Catatumbo region was assaulted, again obliging the air force to intervene by bombing paramilitaries and forcing their retreat into Colombian territory.

In addition, the number of Venezuelans fleeing to Cúcuta has diminished markedly due to a fear of the current war, a fear confirmed by events on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2003 in the Alejandría Commercial Center in Cúcuta and the attempt to destroy the international bridge between Arauca department and Venezuela, a situation that has worsened the economic crisis of the city, due to the importance of trade with Venezuela to the local economy and jobs.

According to the Administrative Department of Security – DAS, Cúcuta Section, there were only 7 deportations of Colombians from Venezuela (on February 3<sup>rd</sup> and March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2003).

### **Displacement Context**

Battles between paramilitaries, the guerrillas and the Venezuelan army have caused mass displacements to different areas in both Colombian and Venezuelan territory. It is believed that some 1,000 persons have taken refuge in the mountains, 430 displaced to La Gabarra, and 100 to El Cruce. In addition, there have been missions by the Church, UNHCR, human rights NGOs from Venezuela and Colombian NGOs such as MINGA.

In coordination with IOM – Caracas (Venezuela), the Colombian Consulate in Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela, IOM – Bogotá and the local regional office have supported the repatriation of 62 persons to Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, César and Magdalena.

Ocaña and the municipalities that make up that zone, continue to be the major focus of the conflict and, as a consequence, of displacement. During the period between February 10<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, 2003, there were battles between the guerrillas and paramilitaries in the area of Teorama, with a total of 3 victims (apparently of the AUC) and in Convención there were battles between the Army and the guerrillas on January 21<sup>st</sup> during the morning, with an unconfirmed number of killed and wounded (source: Maria Patricia Echeverri – Ocaña Public Attorney)

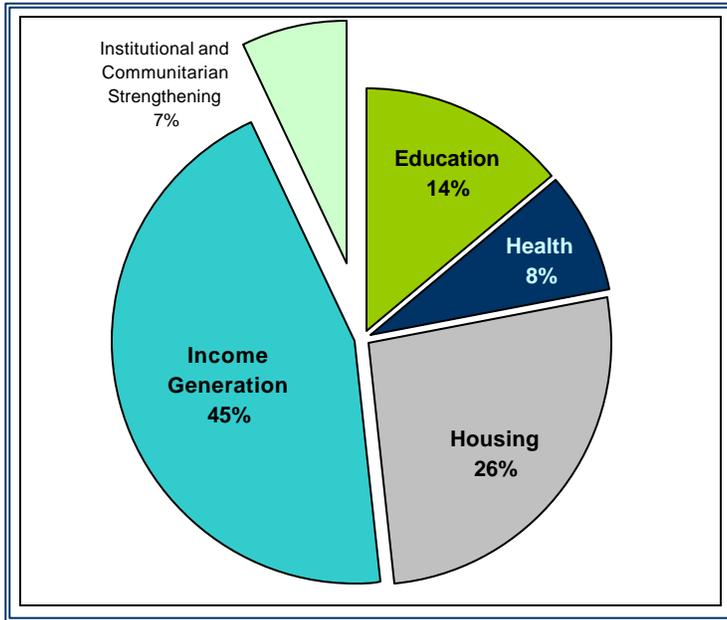
According to the Ocaña Public Attorney, the future of the region remains uncertain. Displacements continue and there are new invasions (area of El Carmen, considered a high-risk zone) and there are increases in areas that have two or more years of conflict. Travelling salespersons and shoe polishers (in particular children), invade the city due to a lack of other alternatives. There are 630 families (more than 4,500 persons) reported as displaced by this entity, not counting those that do not place a denunciation.

Through the analysis of official data registered by the Social Solidarity Network on forced displacement, the number of displaced persons has fallen in comparison with last year. According to data for this period in 2002, there were registered an average of 400 displaced persons each month, while in 2003, there is an average of 200 persons displaced per month. This phenomena could have an explanation, if the new blockade strategies of armed actors is taken into consideration, creating greater risks for persons wishing to displace to another area.

The RSS data does not include cases of massive displacement, of which IOM has acquired knowledge through other sources. Though the conflict impedes the achievement of truly accurate data, IOM has information that massive displacements have taken place in the area of la Gabarra (430 people in Tibu),

Las Mercedes (200 people in Sardinata), Hacarí (150 people from San Calixto). In a communiqué dated April 7, 2003 MINGA declared that displaced people took refuge in the mountains at the border with Venezuela and in the wooded areas around San Calixto, El Tarra y Sardinata.

### Program Status and Quarterly Advance



During this reporting period, 4 projects worth USD 46,288.83 were approved to be implemented. Three of them aim at improving quality of education to IDPs while the fourth is directed towards improving sanitary infrastructure. So far, funds obliged in the region accounts for USD 1'105,480.28 with 45% invested towards income generation activities.

### NEW PROJECTS

#### Social Infrastructure

*Reduction in levels of environmental contamination and infectious diseases through the construction of a rural latrine system for 150 displaced and receptor families in the municipality of El Tarra NS-043:* The beneficiaries are located in the veredas El Salado, Km. 77, Las Torres, Bella Vista and Tarra Sur, characterized by their locations in zones impacted by the armed conflict, from where approximately 300 families left to the municipal seat, obligated to return 3 months later due to reasons related to institutional coordination benefiting this population. The project is currently at the stage of legalizing policies, material pricing, and the receipt of documentation for the contracting of professionals in the area of social work. It is estimated that it will begin in the third week of April.

#### Education

*Improved quality of life for 250 displaced and receptor persons (children, youth and adults) from the neighborhood of Belén in Ocaña, through the construction and donation of a school cafeteria, and the training and organization of the community NS-045:* At present awaiting agreement, at the same time materials for donations are being priced and documents are being received for the social work area. Project highlights include the co-financing of the PCS in the cafeteria construction, ICBF in food sustenance, the Community Mother's Association for cafeteria administration and IOM for the provision of social workers and the donation of the cafeteria, with the goal of improving the quality of life for residents in the area. With an IOM investment of USD 3,993 approximately 250 persons will benefit from this project.

*Improved quality of life for 250 displaced and receptor persons (children, youth and adults) from the neighborhood of 19 de Febrero/02 in Convención, through the construction and donation of a school cafeteria, and the training and organization of the community NS-046:* At present, the agreement is being worked on, at the same time donations and the receipt of documents in the social work area has begun. Project highlights include the co-financing of the PCS in the cafeteria construction, ICBF in food

sustenance, the Community Mother's Association for cafeteria administration and IOM for the provision of social workers and the donation of the cafeteria, with the goal of improving the quality of life for residents in the area. IOM funding accounts for USD 3,993.59.

*Development and Social Participation of the Displaced and Receptor Population NS-047:* Beneficiaries includes children, adults and particularly youth as an alternative to prevent their recruitment of armed actors operating in the area. At present, the project agreement is being elaborated and legalized. The area of El Carmen is interested in receiving the support of IOM to use the Center for Community Development destroyed by armed actors and recovered and reconstructed with funds from the Social Solidarity Network.

## PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

### Income Generation

*Bakery training project and the launching of a modern bakery and pastel shop (NS-033):* At present, 20% complete. Although the project began on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2003, the agreement signature and machinery purchases were made during 2002. Today SENA has an adequate workshop with modern equipment for bakery and the production of pastels, and has trained 82 persons (men and women) who graduated and have went on to practice what they've learned, the goal of the program is to meet the huge demand for this project, and select beneficiaries through the Social Solidarity Network, Corporación Minuto de Dios and Coopejebasca, entities that work with displaced and vulnerable persons from levels 0, 1 and 2 in the metropolitan area of Cúcuta. One entity - SENA- has installed capacity including donated and modern equipment for use in the department of Norte de Santander. Currently, SENA is discussing with the private sector about alternatives to give jobs to persons who are trained.



**Meeting with beneficiaries for the start-up of the project in the municipality of Cúcuta**

*Design, formulation and implementation of a credit system for displaced persons (NS-025):* The project is 100% complete and there are currently negotiations on-going to continue or liquidate the agreement. Relevant aspects include the fact that 117 families developed individual projects along with 1 collective project, 118 families were trained in accounting methods and human formation to optimize the use of credit and offer good service to clients.

A value-added by this project is the creation of a pre-cooperative system for recovered portfolio funds that then rotate and consolidate benefits among the vulnerable and displaced population in the area of Ocaña.

### Institutional Strengthening

*Strengthening information systems on the displaced population (NS-005):* Currently declarations and registry with SUR for health services through IPS and the Erasmo Meoz Hospital is on-going in the department of Norte de Santander, where Cucutá continues to be the primary receptor with a total of 20,973 persons received to March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2003 and Tibú with a total of 12,530 persons, some being trained in SENA (334 persons to make pyjamas, paint furniture, make children's clothing, woodworking and baking) through the project FONADE. IOM funding accounts for USD 7,551.74.



*Monitoring and evaluating IOM results in the metropolitan area of Cúcuta NS-036:* The project is 74% complete, the support of interns has allowed for the monitoring of NS-016 microcredits from Corporación Minuto de Dios, accompaniment of beneficiary families, support by the office for technical and administrative tasks, field visits to projects located in the metropolitan area of Cúcuta. Also, the support of the office has improved relations with universities and created new alliances in the area of income generation and to prepare quality professionals.

### Health

*Integral Attention for the prevention of high risk psychosocial factors that coincide with the displaced population in Cúcuta (NS-028):* The number of beneficiaries originally planned for were 282 persons, the project was adjusted at the request of OTRO SÍ, which is being negotiated by the regional office and IOM – Bogotá. The project is more than 100% complete. To date, the project has attended to 1,184 persons, including children, youth and adults both male and female, leaders, community mothers and officials through workshops on psychosocial attention in neighborhoods with precarious situations and difficult access, as well as the constant presence of armed actors, such as: Motilones, Boconó, La Unión, Panamericano, Virgilio Barco, Scalabrini, María Paz, Las Americas, Toledo Plata, Santa Ana, Palmeras parte Alta, Villa del Rosario, Barrio Nuevo, Pizarro, Sta. Teresita, Ospina Pérez, Camilo Daza and the Unit for Attendance and Orientation – UAO, the entity in charge of supporting the displaced community; in the Mental Hospital 25 persons due to a need to coordinate work with other entities that attend mental illness in order to understand available mechanisms and entities that support displaced persons, and to send them from the UAO or other entities when these persons require specialized psychological attention and hospitalization.



### Social Infrastructure and Housing:

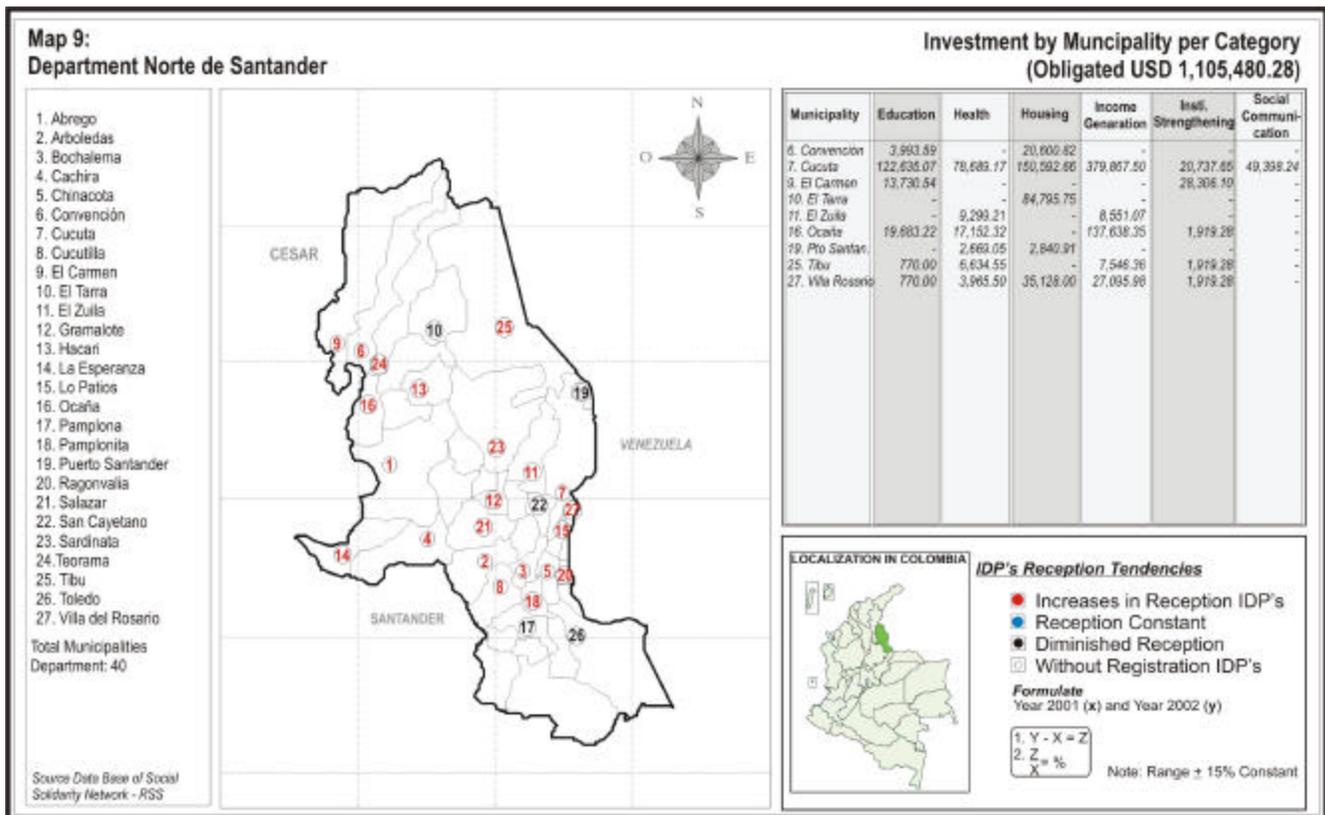
*Construction of sewage networks in the neighborhood Buenos Aires NS-042:* The beneficiaries correspond to the displaced populations of the veredas in the same municipality impacted by the armed conflict. The project is currently in the process of legalizing policies, pricing materials, and receiving documentation for the contracting of a social work professional. The local authorities are very motivated due to interinstitutional cooperation and the support that this is offering their community.

*Construction of urban housing in Valles del Rodeo, for vulnerable and displaced persons in Cúcuta NS-040:* The beneficiary population includes 50% displaced persons registered by the Social Solidarity Network and another 50% vulnerable persons from stratum 0, 1 and 2 located in depressed neighborhoods in Cúcuta, at present the project is legalizing policies, receiving documents for the contracting of a social work professional, and documentation for the delivery of housing kits, along with holding meetings between the SSN, Metro housing and IOM to decide on work procedures.

## Education

*Increased coverage and improved quality in the delivery of educational services for displaced children and youth in the ciudadela Norte de Ocaña NS-041:* At present this project is 40% complete. The programmed activities that are being advanced include: construction of three classrooms, selection and enrollment of 135 displaced students for the subsidy of their educational costs, development of social work activities through student reading teachers focusing on which neighborhoods will be selected, and the delivery of donations and reading materials for the institution. Motivated by IOM support, funds were raised by state entities and other international agencies such as PCS, which built the computer lab and the presidential program Computers for Peace donated 15 computers. IOM funding accounts for USD 8,962.96.

*Increased coverage and improved quality of pre-school and basic education in San Isidro Nuevo Horizonte School - Cúcuta NS-044:* The beneficiaries are students of the morning and afternoon school sessions. At present, the project is in the stage of material pricing for classroom construction and the donation of school kits for displaced children from the Center of Migrations. A relevant aspect of this project is the involvement of the Mayor's Office, the private business Cerámica Italia and Cemex de Colombia, S.A. in the construction of the classrooms or in the supply of cement below cost. Also, a group of teachers is receiving training through entities such as PCS and Funprocep in the pilot project "Education and Displacement in Cúcuta". IOM funding accounts for USD15,674.97.



## Annex 1. Pipeline Projects

### A. Putumayo

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Donation of two health posts	Health	Pto. Guzmán	Mayor's Office	6,779	10,847	15,000
Donation of two health posts	Health	Mocoa	DASALUD - Mayor's Office	8,474	12,542	4,300
Donation of one health post	Health	Pto. Asís	Mayor's Office	3,390	5,423	5,000
Launching of stationary store and photocopy service	Income Generation	Mocoa	FEDEDP	13,559	16,949	10,000
Realization of a Forum for Indigenous Persons	Institutional Strengthening	Dpt.	OZIP	13,559	27,118	36,000
Launching of a self-sufficient integral farm	Institutional Strengthening	Dpt.	FEDEDP	13,559	40,678	19,000
Strengthening of the Unit of Mental Health Attention	Health	Dpt.	DOS MUNDOS	15,254	22,033	19,000
Strengthening of the Unit of Mental Health Attention	Health	Colón	HOSPITAL PIO XXI	20,339	286,508	90
Launching of a self-sufficient integral farm	Income Generation	Orito	Mayor's Office	13,559	28,135	200
Donation of Bathrooms for 85 IDP families	Infrastructure	Orito	Parish	35,593	63,728	425
Formulation of urban housing project	Infrastructure	Puerto Asís	Mayor's Office	2,033	2,033	800
Formulation of rural housing project	Infrastructure	Villa Garzón	Mayor's Office	2,033	2,033	290
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>148,131</b>	<b>501,094.95</b>	<b>110,105</b>

### B. Caquetá

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Integral attention for out of school IDP and receptor youths for school infrastructure in schools with a vocational emphasis	Education	Florencia	Departmental Secretariat of Education, Municipal schools	4,067	159,322	100
Rural Education Program. Caquetá Agricultural Schools	Education	Department	PER Agreement, includes 16 municipalities in Caquetá	27,118	162,711	3,800
Economic and social reestablishment of rural production groups	Income Generation	Doncello, Paujil, Valparaíso	Municipal UMATAS	50,000	66,949	680
Business incubation and strengthening with IDPs through the Regional Fund for Business Finance	Income Generation	Florencia	Florencia Chamber of <input type="checkbox"/> nivers, <input type="checkbox"/> niversidad de la Amazonia	162,711	183,050	200
Increased AIEPI coverage	Health	Florencia	Departmental Health Institute, Florencia Health Secretariat	27,118	37,288	10,300
Sexual and reproductive health for in-school children and youth	Health	Florencia	Health Secretariat, Profamilia, Malvinas Commons, 7 school centers	15,254	20,338	5,562

Improved housing in Northeastern commons	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Florencia	Florencia Mayor's Office, IMOC	71,864	95,254	150
Improved school infrastructure in Florencia	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Florencia	Municipal Education Secretariat, Educational centers	20,338	47,457	1,550
Strengthening of community infrastructure	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Florencia	Commons Action Committees	6,779	7,457	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>385,249</b>	<b>779,826</b>	<b>32,342</b>

### C. Cauca

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Displaced and vulnerable peasants engage in agricultural production and commercialize organic and natural foods	Income Generation	Popayán, Municipalities: La Sierra, Rosas, Timbio, Sotará, El Tambo, Silvia	FUNCOP-CAUCA (Foundation for popular communication)	74,576	123,153	715
Preparing for return	Income Generation	Popayán (village: Calibio)	FEDAR (Foundation)	98,963	135,031	330
Training for the development of income generation projects and for the safe handling of foodstuff	Education	El Tambo y Timbio	Cauca University	TBA	TBA	1,300
Child displacement prevention, social, and healthcare in the indigenous area of Pitayó	Health/ Education	Indigenous village of Pitayó, Municipality of Silvia, Cauca	Fundación Juan Tama (foundation)	26,355	38,065	388 children between 5 and 17 years of age
Classes and Workshops on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.	Health/ Education/ Income Generation	El Tambo	Corporación Maestra Vida (corporation)	34,465	87,355	981
Socio-psychological care for displaced people; healthcare and education training for employees	Health/ Education	Municipalities: Tambo, Guapi y Timbiquí	Fundación Dos Mundos (foundation)	26,664	34,766	320
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>261,023</b>	<b>418,370</b>	<b>4,034</b>

## D. Nariño

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Promotion and Formation of Women Heads of households from the displaced population and children pilot education program	Education/ Income Generation	Tumaco	Franciscan Community	8.474	13.559	50 displaced women
Training of 50 women heads of households in basic courses to improve the living standards of their families, contributing to resolving problem of employment	Education/ Income Generation	Pasto	Casa de la Divina Providencia	16.949	33.898	50 women heads of household
Maintenance of vereda roads in the Municipality Los Andes Sotormayor	Infrastructure	Los Andes Sotomayor	Mayor's Office	11.864	15.254	985
Agricultural High School La Planada, Training and Technical Assistance for the displaced population with a system of credit	Education/ Income Generation	Los Andes Sotomayor	Municipality	16.949	23.728	20 persons heads of household, 50 children between preschool and 11th grade
To donate a Health Post for San Francisco in order to improve attention for the displaced population in the rural areas	Health	Los Andes Sotomayor	Mayor's Office	4.237	4.237	895 and 369 unregistered displaced
Maintenance of vereda roads	Infrastructure	San Lorenzo	Mayor's Office	6.779	10.169	729
Agricultural High School Santa Cecilia, training and technical assistance for the displaced population with a credit system	Education/ Income Generation	San Lorenzo.	Mayor's Office	10.169	13.559	20 heads of households, 50 children between preschool and 11th grade
Road maintenance and improvement	Infrastructure	Potosí	Mayor's Office	18.022	45.969	345 IDPs in the veredas impacted by the project
An experience of participation and individual, family and group autonomy in decision-making regarding health	Health	Pasto and Ipiales	Profamilia	40.000	83.050	1,800
Improvement of Education Conditions and School Development in the School Unión Victoria	Education/ Infrastructure	Tumaco	Global Humanitaria	8.474	20.338	60 children and 40 adults
Basic hygiene and improvements in the production chain for coffee	Basic Hygiene/ Income Generation	San Lorenzo-Taminango La Unión	Comité de Caficultores	67.796	101.694	675
Improved Education Quality	Education/ Infrastructure	Chachagui	Mayor's Office	3.390	5.762	90 children and 40 adults in literacy programs
Two Group Homes and Fami Homes	Education	Pasto	Urdimbre	13.559	18.305	80 children and 10 IDP women
Two Group Homes and Fami Homes	Education	Ipiales and Potosí	Mayor's Office and Rotary Club	7.796	11.864	70 children and 10 IDP women
Creation of the Unit of Attendance and Orientation for Displaced Persons for the Municipality of Pasto - UAO	Institutional Strengthening	Pasto	Pasto Mayor's Office	10.169	47.623	4,500
Alternative Health Program in Traditional Health	Health	Tumaco		15.254	23.728	900 - 20 Leaders - 1,000 Persons
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>259.881</b>	<b>472.737</b>	<b>12,948</b>

## E. Huila

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Strengthening educational and pedagogical innovation for IDP communities connected to the Barrios Unidos learning center	Education and Social Infrastructure	Garzón	Fondo de servicios educativos and Barrios Unidos High School	18,644	40,109	200
Improved educational quality with processes of pedagogical innovation with displaced persons connected to the Gaitana-Comuneros learning center.	Education and Social Infrastructure	Garzón	Fondo de servicios educativos and Gaitana Comuneros High School	17,627	37,278	166
Creation of new educational spaces for Commons 10 through the San Bernardo High School	Education and Social Infrastructure	Neiva	Fondo de Servicios Docentes. Asoc. De Padres de Familia. Municipality of Neiva	11,525	25,964	50
Opening of recreational and creative learning spaces for IDP communities and vulnerable populations through the Las Palmitas learning center in Commons 10	Education and Social Infrastructure	Neiva	Fondo de Servicios Docentes. Asoc. De Padres de Familia. Municipality of Neiva	13,559	459,613	60
Educational strengthening for IDP communities connected to the Las Camelias learning center in Commons 10	Education and Social Infrastructure	Neiva	Fondo de Servicios Docentes. Asoc. De Padres de Familia. Municipality of Neiva	11,864	33,910	78'
Recuperation and strengthening of agricultural and agorindustrial training among the IDP community based in the municipality of La Plata through the Agricultural Technical Institute.	Education and Social Infrastructure	La Plata	Fondo de Servicios Docentes. Asoc. De Padres de Familia. Municipality of La Plata	27,938	72,980	130
Strengthening of the development of special programs (HIV, AIDS, STD, Hamnsen, ETC, TB) Vaccination for public health in the Candido Health Center.	Family Health	Neiva	Cándido Health Center, Municipal Health Secretariat, ESE Carmen Emilia Ospina	10,556	44,320	2,250
Center for Community Interaction for the Strengthening of Education in the Displaced and Vulnerable Community linked to the Enrique Olaya Herrera teaching center in Commons 10	Education and Social Infrastructure	Neiva	Fondo de Servicios Docentes. Asoc. De Padres de Familia. Municipality of Neiva	18,489	67,254	230
Strengthening of Public Attorney Offices		Plata, Pitalito, Garzón, San Agustín, Campo Alegre, Palermo, Acevedo and Isno	Municipal Public Attorney Offices in La Plata, Pitalito, Garzón, San Agustín, Campo Alegre, Palermo, Acevedo and Isnos and the Ombudsman's Office	8,474	11,864	6,363

Construction of a Hanging Bridge over Río Tune, Vereda El Nilo, San Antonio farm in the municipality of Palermo, Huila for a community of 33 IDP families in the process of reestablishment.		Palermo	Mayor's Office of Palermo	10,031	35,794	33
Proposal of microlocal development based on the Normal Superior School of Pitalito and through 5 satellite schools located in IDP communities.	Education	Pitalito	Fondo de servicios educativos of La Normal	31,796	55,881	494
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>180,503</b>	<b>884,967</b>	<b>10,119</b>

## F. Valle del Cauca

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Attention for displaced persons with a gender perspective in the district of Aguablanca, Commons 13, 14, 15 and 21	Health	Cali	Fundación Paz y Bien	49,577	71,733	550
Donation of Maternal Infant Care room, Independencia Healthcare Center	Health	Buenaventura	Municipal Health Secretariat	8,474	8,474	1,500 persons a year (pregnant women, newborns)
Attention for displaced, returned and resistant population in the rural and urban areas of Buga through strengthening of the Municipal Unit of the Colombian Red Cross	Health	Urban and rural areas of Buga	Colombian Red Cross	32,033	62,277	666
Contribution of equipment and needed items for a clinic for integral healthcare for displaced persons resident in the Corregimiento of Puerto Merizalde and the banks of the Yurumanguí and Naya Rivers, rural area of the municipality of Buenavantura	Health	Corregimiento of Puerto Merizalde, Municipality of Buenaventura	San Agustín Hospital, State Social Enterprise ESE in the Corregimiento Puerto Merizalde, of the Municipal Health Secretariat of Buenaventura	5,370	5,709	950
Formation for the improvement of bamboo and plantain plant artisanwork in the Municipality of Caicedonia	Education	Caicedonia	Municipality of Caicedonia, INCIVA, Departmental Secretariat of Culture and Tourism	4,915	7,403	50
Training of agricultural producers and the organization of ecologically responsible markets	Education and Income Generation	Jamundí	Cooperativa Agrícola de Janundí	40,169	42,677	200

Implementation and Agricultural Production Support in the Indigenous Communities of Florida and Pradera	Income Generation / Food Security	Municipality of Florida: Veredas Párraga, Villa Pinzón, San Jacinto, Loma Gorda, Granales, Las Guacas and Las Brisas. Municipality of Pradera: Vereda El Nogal.	Organización Regional Indígena del Valle del Cauca.	27,718	32,542	213
Improvement of the Facilities of Patricio Olave Angulo High School	Infrastructure / Education	Puerto Merizalde, rural area of Buenaventura	Patricio Olave Angulo High School	15,862	17,728	1,250
Rural Housing Projects	Infrastructure	Buenaventura, Baga, Tuluá, El Cerrito, Pradera, Florida	Banco Agrario / Mayor's Offices	to be decided	to be decided	1,485
Strengthening the focus on displaced persons in the Office of Peace Development and Group Living of Valle del Cauca	Institutional Strengthening	Department of Valle del Cauca	Government of Valle del Cauca	86,874	159,556	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>270,992</b>	<b>408,099</b>	<b>6,854</b>

## G. Chocó

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Creation of an analytical section for advise on displacement policy in Quibdo	Institutional strengthening	Quibdó	RSS/SOLIVID A	17,975	26,440	9,000
Building future together	Education	Quibdó	Scotuh in Colombia	98,305	153,220	1,090 youth
Nutrition for 300 displaced children in children Quibdó	Health	Quibdó	Municipality of Quibdó/ Roldán Hospital	30,508	54,237	300 children
Vocational Training for students of an indigenous highschool on the Panamenian border	Income Generation / Health/ Education/ Infrastructure/ Institutional strengthening	Juradó	Orewa	28,813	42,372	400
Technical cooperation of firemen from Choco and the Civil defense to prepare for rescue activities, disaster relief, and emergency.	Institutional strengthening	Department	Firemen and Civil Defense/ Red Cross	13,559	23,728	400
Productive project to promote the stability of the indigenous communities of Baquiaza and la Playita	Income generation	River Opogodó	OREWA CAMAIBO	11,864	22,063	450
Support for the construction of the Dioceses highschool "Grau and Arola"	Education	Quibdó (north)	Dioceses of Quibdó and subcontractors	61,016	74,576	107 youth
Project for the socio-psychological recovery of older adults in Quibdó and Bellavista	Health	Quibdó and Bellavista – Bojayá	Foundation "Haceres y sueños"	27,118	35,593	110 older adults

Improvement of the rice windmill in the village of Altagracia-basin of the river Munguidó. Social integration for rice-producing families	Income Generation	Altagracia, basin of the Munguidó	Municipality of Quibdó. Direct payments from OIM	4,406	6,101	120 peasants
Straw mattress producing micro-entreprise for the communities of Calahorra and Gitradó in the basin of the River Munguidó.	Income Generation	Calahorra y Gitradó basin of the river Munguidó	COCOMACIA	5,084	7,457	202
Enlargement of the Montaña school- which has received 200 new displaced children of the basin of the Jiguamiandó	education	Village of Montaña in the municipality of Carmen del Darien	Municipality of Carmen del Darien	7,457	16,949	350 children
Improvement of the rice windmill in the village of Altagracia-basin of the river Munguidó. Social integration for rice-producing families	Income Generation / education	Village of "la loma de Bojayá" in the municipality of Bojayá	Colegio técnico integrado	23,728	47,457	350 youth
Community radio station for adult education. Social support for return projects, particularly of Tribugá, and for resistance for the families in the rural area of Nuquí. A meeting place for the town council of Nuquí	education	Metropolitan area of Nuquí	Istmina Diocesis- CCI	20,338	30,508	listeners: 1,200 people; construction: 1200 people
Settling project for 78 families returned to Tribugá: Fish cooperative (commercial) and agricultural projects (subsistence).	Income Generation	Village of Tribugá	Municipality and RSS	44,067	64,406	351
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>394,238</b>	<b>605,107</b>	<b>14,430</b>

## H. Santander

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Formulation of Project of Floridablanca Housing	Infrastructure	Floridablanca	I.O.M.	3,389.33		45
Stabilization Project in Critical Zones - Santander	Institutional and Community Strengthening	Micoamado, Landazuri, Parte alta del Opón, San Pablo	PCS / I.O.M.	67,796	135,593	1,800
Basic hygiene projects for the Municipality of Puerto Parra	Infrastructure	Puerto Parra	Mayor's Office	4,068	8,136	200
Basic hygiene for 120 displaced families in Altos del Paraíso	Infrastructure	Lebrija	Mayor's Office of Lebrija	48,814		540
Housing improvements in Baranca and Puerto Wilches	Infrastructure	Barrancabermeja and Puerto Wilches	PCS / I.O.M.	40,678	67,796	585
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>164,745.33</b>	<b>211,525</b>	<b>3,170</b>

## I. Norte de Santander

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Fish Farm; Home for Youth in San Pablo, Teorama	Education and Infrastructure	Corregimiento San Pablo - Teorama	Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander	46,893	96,643	2,500
Construction of an aqueduct in the sector of El Dorado; water tank distribution in Ocaña	Health and Infrastructure	Ocaña	Alcaldía - Cencooser - P.M.A.	4,949	10,847	360
Completion of the aqueduct in the village of La Gabarra - Tibú	Health and Infrastructure	Tibú	Alcaldía, Ecopetrol, F.I.P	84,745	169,491	5,000
Preliminary study for a water purification plant in Ciudadela	Social Infrastructure	Ocaña	ADAMIUAIN	3,870	5,016	15,000
Refurbish elementary school classrooms in Comuna 7	Education and infrastructure	Cúcuta	Coopejubasca y Alcaldía	22,711	40,677	560
Upgrade and Refurbish Home for youth in Tibú	Education and infrastructure	Tibú	Diócesis de Tibú	20,338	30,508	120
Ceramic Workshop in the sector of Caño Limón -	Education	Cúcuta	Coopejubasca, Cerámica Italia	16,949	25,423	150
Expansion of the vegetable garden program in schools in	Education	Tibú & El Tarra	Municipio, ICBF y Ecopetrol	12,983	15,254	2,934
Support for farms of displaced people returning	Income Generation	San Pablo Teorama	Parroquia San Pablo	12,542	19,661	350
Support for farms of displaced people	Income Generation	Ocaña	UFPS, Municipio	43,384	97,006	2,750
Credit and creation of a fund for the displaced and vulnerable population	Income Generation	Tibú, El Tarra y Convención	Fundescat	152,542	196,610	1,500
Formación de Agentes Promotores de Paz	Education	Ocaña	Pastoral Juvenil,	4,579	8,019	531
Urban land titles for displaced people in the sector of El Dorado and Cristales	Institutional Strengthening	Ocaña	Municipio, Cencooser	5,084	10,847	495
Titles for rural lands assigned by INCORA to displaced and vulnerable peasants	Institutional Strengthening	Ocaña	Municipio, Cencooser	7,796	12,881	250
Workshops on urban and rural services for displaced people associations	Institutional Strengthening	Cúcuta y Ocaña	Funprocep	10,169	15,254	60

Massive documentation campaign for the displaced and vulnerable population	Institutional Strengthening	Villa de Rosario, Cúcuta, Tibú y Ocaña	Registraduría	15,254	20,338	1,200
Update and refurbish the health center in La Gabarra	Health	Tibú	Secretaría de salud departamental	27,718	33,898	2,500
Healthy sexuality program	Health	Ocaña	Profamilia	12,881	24,406	600
Massive reading and writing campaign for the displaced population	Education	Cúcuta	Secretaría de educación del departamento	16,949	27,118	200
Construction and refurbishing of a childcare center in the sector Nuevo Horizonte	Education	Cúcuta	ICBF	21,016	25,423	40
Organic farm for displaced children and youth with aspirations of becoming farmers	Education	Tibú	Diócesis	11,864	27,796	400
Home improvement for single displaced mothers.	Home improvement	El Tarra	Municipio	20,338	25,423	135
Drinking water tanks in the sector of Escalabrini	Health	Cúcuta	Cooperejusbasca	6,779	8,474	675
El Diamante Puerto Santander	Income Generation	Puerto Santander	Asociación de desplazados	6,779	14,576	50
Food safety project	Income Generation	El Carmen	Municipio	15,593	27,457	250
Music appreciation workshops for displaced children	Education	Cúcuta	Cinfonorte	8,474	18,644	80
Drinking water tanks in the sector of Crispin Duran	Health	Cúcuta	Cooperejusbasca	9,152	12,203	450
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>622,331</b>	<b>1,019,893</b>	<b>39,140</b>

## J. Inter-Regional

Project	Category	Place of Implementation	Partner	IOM Support	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Programs for capital strengthening of Microcredit Projects in five regions.	Income Generation	Nacional: Chocó, Putumayo, Norte de Santander, Huila	Fomipyme, Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (As partners. The implementors will be established later)	508,474	1,016,949	1,000
Labour Upgrading Program "Trabajo a su Alcance"	Income Generation	Nacional	Red de Solidaridad Social (as partner)	457,627	45,627	2,700
Research applied to reduce the existent gap among health services and the community	Health	To be defined	Health National Institute (Instituto Nacional de Salud (INS)	13,559	67,796	
Strengthening the psychosocial regional capacity action in towns with displacement conditions	Health	To be defined	Fundación Dos Mundos	27,718	33,898	1,110
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,007,378</b>	<b>1,164,270</b>	<b>4,810</b>

## Annex 2. Finished Projects by Region

### A. Putumayo

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-009	Improvement of Indigenous House	Orito	6,010	6,007	31 Families	10,000 persons
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Cabildo AWA-SEVILLA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The indigenous house has adequate infrastructure to shelter families arrive in search of temporary refuge.</li> <li>❖ The indigenous community has space to undertake its activities.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
July 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2001		January 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: undertook act of finalization, although the IOM investment had no problems, the funds given by the Mayor's Office were poorly invested, and some payments to providers remain to be made.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-011	Rural Community Diversified Production	Puerto Asís	17,728	17,735	130 families	128 families
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
ACADISP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The warehouse is working for the distribution of agricultural goods.</li> <li>❖ Strengthened the association through community workshops in rural areas.</li> <li>❖ Training of members strengthened their knowledge on warehouse management.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
May 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2001		March 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting signature of act of finalization, authorization of ACADISP does not reintegrate awaiting values to report that correspond to financial transactions.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-014	Health Services for the Public Network in Putumayo	Department of Putumayo	75,000	55,533	6,783 persons	18,000 persons
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
DASALUD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthened health attention in curative aid in health posts in rural areas of municipalities with large expulsions or receptions of displaced persons.</li> <li>❖ Improved maternity services in the hospital José Maria Hernández of Mocoa.</li> <li>❖ Increase in promotion and prevention activities for the displaced population in the department.</li> <li>❖ Increase in vaccination coverage for children and women.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
May 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2001		March 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting signature of finalization act by implementer.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-009	Modernization and local coverage increase for the transformation of organic coffee	Mocoa	13,650	10,918	13 business members	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
ASCATE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improved technical processes in coffee production.</li> <li>❖ Improved technical processes in coffee transformation.</li> <li>❖ Improved market coverage at the departmental level.</li> <li>❖ Improved physical infrastructure for the production, storage and marketing of coffee.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
September 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2001		February 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting signature of finalization act by partner.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
PU-030	Microbusiness training conducted by SENA	Orito, Mocoa, Puerto Asís, Leguízamo, Valle del Guamuez, Santiago, Colón, Sibundoy	9,636	9,534	441	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
SENA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 80% of the benefited population developed technical and administrative skills to improve the functioning of their small business. The beneficiaries took the following classes: Basic Accounting, Soil improvement, Project Management, Catering, Animal Management.</li> <li>❖ 20% of the beneficiaries took skill improvement classes to increase the likelihood of obtaining better paying jobs or becoming small business owners. The following classes were offered: electrical welding, mechanics basics, baking, electricity basics.</li> <li>❖ Kits and basic classroom supplies were donated</li> <li>❖ Additional support were given to those taking classes on Animal Management and Soil improvement</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
February 28 <sup>th</sup> - 2002		January 5 <sup>th</sup> 2003				
Closure Mechanism: waiting for loan repayment						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PU-032	Construction of residual water treatment plant for the Simón Bolívar neighborhood	Puerto Asís	6,382	5,817	1,054 families	500 persons
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Mayor's Office of Puerto Asís		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improved final disposition of residual waters of the Simón Bolívar neighborhood.</li> <li>❖ Environmental improvement (reduction in bad odors, improved view).</li> <li>❖ Sewage waters arrive treated to the point of reinsertion into the river.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
August 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2002		Febrero 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: awaiting act of finalization, the Mayor's Office has not delivered supporting accounts of payment to the contractor.						

## B. Caquetá

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CA-016	Sustainable business strategies for job and income generation for IDP's and receptors in Florencia	Florencia	260,417	262,321	232 families	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Consortio Amazonía para el Desarrollo ( partners: Universidad de la Amazonía, Fundamaz and Picachos)		232 families attended with non-financial services for the launching of microenterprises: training and administrative and technical advice 232 families attended with seed capital and microcredit for purchases and work capital: 160 families benefited with seed capital from the Social Solidarity Network (this support of \$1,500,000 pesos is not included in the attached budget). An economic indicator methodology to monitor the operation of the businesses and principal causes for business behavior. Rotating microcredit fund, with portfolio recovery rate of 85% to January, 2003.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
August, 2001		March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Processing Financial Clearance to proceed to the signature of the Final Act. The Finance Fund will be transferred to the Florencia Chamber of Commerce, new microcredit project manager for business development in Florencia. The budget management and the operational goals will be completed as was planned.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CA-022	Precooperativa Multiactiva Popular	Florencia	\$ 82.150.000	\$ 82.150.000	499 families	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundación Ambiental Los Picachos		A social network of displaced community promoters improving information and orientation for the registered and unregistered displaced population. (Information on available housing, location for schools and procedures for school enrollment, etc.).				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
April, 2002		January, 2003				
A rotating microcredit fund for free investment for displaced persons, with a portfolio recovery rate of 85% and average loans of \$300,000 pesos; the fund has \$50,000,000 pesos in seed capital.  278 displaced families attended to with microcredit, located in 26 neighborhoods, including 19 depressed neighborhoods in the city of Florencia. Another attended group includes 87 families.  Among recipients of microcredits: 40% improve income generation activities, 20% purchase household goods such as kitchenware, clothing and mattresses; 40% purchase food and health needs.						
Closure Mechanism: the services provided to beneficiaries as microcredit, leadership training, orientation and information, passed expectations. There was no formalization of the Precooperativa because in the zone there was no available legal counsel or administrative aid for its constitution, and in particular because the creation of a Precooperativa requires a larger portfolio of social services that would put the solidity of the Fund at risk during a period when it is still undertaking procedural and operative adjustment based on other experiences in the country. Awaiting a financial clearance and the signature of the final act.						

### C. Cauca

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CU-001	Construction of sanitary installation for the displaced population of the area of Toez – Caloto	Vereda of Toez, Municipality of Caloto, Department of Cauca	2,725	2,478	101	20
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Departmental Health Directorate of Cauca		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improved phytosanitary conditions for the population.</li> <li>✓ More dignified living standards for the community.</li> <li>✓ Improved environment for housing.</li> <li>✓ A trained and sensitized community in terms of adequate management of the sanitary units.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
December 23rd, 2002		March 23rd, 2003				
<p>Closure Mechanism: Taking into account the accomplishment of objectives and commitments within the framework of the Project, the Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement consented to between IOM and the Departmental Health Directorate of Cauca was finalized, through Act of Finalization CU-001, dated March 23rd, 2003, in accord with established dates.</p>						

### D. Nariño

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PA-012	Family Health Attention of the first level, phase 2	Pasto	34,521	33,229	350 Families	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Colombian Red Cross		<p>328 IDP families attended to and 22 receptor families attended in family healthcare, 254 adult women attended and 114 adult men attended, 242 boys and 291 girls attended.</p>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
April 15th, 2001		March 20th, 2003				
<p>The project had a comparative advantage in that the medical work that was developed allowed workers to define an epidemiological profile of the displaced population and possible intervention strategies to be followed, these strengths were taken into account in the committees. In the same way, it is important to highlight that the Red Cross began offering first level healthcare services to the displaced population and billed FISALUD, that allowed for the recuperation of \$15,000,000 pesos, which will be reinvested in the project as part of an agreement for Sustainability by the Red Cross with the project.</p>						
<p>Closure Mechanism: Awaiting: a) legalization of agreement and b) Financial Clearance.</p>						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PA-023	Program of Microprojects for income generation among displaced families	Pasto Exprovincia of Obando and Taminango	283,613	286,568	290	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Unión Temporal Sedecom - Corfas		As part of an agreement with the SSN, the program received a total of \$1,103,160 pesos, of which \$750,000,000 was for seed capital and credit (the SSN participated with seed capital valued at \$348,000) and \$263,160 for technical assistance.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	Over 14 months in operation, 379 families were attended, including 98% displaced families and 2% vulnerable families. Of this total, 53% were men and 47% women. Also, families were attended to with 75 associative projects and 208 individual projects, passing the original goal.				
August 30, 2002	March 30, 2003					
Closure Mechanism: The agreement with Sedecom Corfas ended on February 28th, the final program report was received, awaiting the signature of the act of finalization. Execution has been 100%. Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PA-033	Multiworkshop project to generate skills and abilities among the focus population that allows for the creation of small productive units that contribute to job creation	Potosi	4,667	4,663	47	150
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Institución ejecutora		The process and the conformation of small businesses. For this specific case, agricultural businesses that make up a rotating fund that allows for increased coverage. Awaiting the receipt of the final financial report.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
September 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2001	March 16 th, 2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting final closure, approval of final financial report and Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PA-052	Project for formation in prevention and treatment of domestic violence. Make Peace.	Tumaco, Ipiales and Pasto	1,557	1,557	120 community agents	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
I.C.B.F.		Developed the Seminary workshop Make Peace in Pasto, Ipiales and Tumaco, the theme was: Policy Guidelines of Make Peace, Violence between couples and gender relations, child abuse and childraising techniques, masculinity and domestic violence; human rights, reconciliation and domestic violence, Public Health oversight of domestic violence				
Star ting Date	Ending Date					

February 14,2003	March 30, 2003	<p>Some 36 persons from 10 municipalities participated in the Workshop of Pasto and 33 persons from 14 municipalities in Ipiales. From 9 Pacific coast municipalities invited to the workshop 6 participated, with 28 participants. Participants received 2 folders per Municipality with an evaluation by attendees of 55.83% as excellent and 44.16% as good.</p> <p>There were agreements reached on three levels: 1. personal, 2. institutional and 3. community. Highlighting the response of Municipal community agents. The obtained results in the development of the workshops are satisfactory, participants recognized the importance of the workshop and the ease of applying learned knowledge on a daily level, generating agreements that are within possibilities to achieve, and which can have a multiplier effect within the communities and which serve to sensitize institutions that intervene in the area in order that they improve the development of their strategies.</p>
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Closure Mechanism: Awaiting the approval of the financial report for the Financial Clearance to be issued.

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
PA-035	Program for post-emergency aid to displaced and receptor communities	Pasto	20,647	20,135		
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Social Solidarity Network Adriana Rodríguez V		Development of Work Groups with Attention Committees for the displaced population in the following municipalities: Ipiales, Los Andes, Consacá. Strengthening of social organizations for displaced persons in 3 municipalities. Participation in the Departmental Committee of Nariño.				
Starting Date	Ending Date	Accompaniment of the project of radio Communication for displaced persons financed by IOM. Monitoring of production projects of the Income Generation Program in Pasto, Taminango and Obando. Support in the Development of the Work Group on Health. Monitoring of the New Paradise Project in the socioeconomic reestablishment program of SSN.				
September 16, 2002	March 16, 2003	<p>200 IDPs trained in human rights through SNAIPD, Organization and Community Participation and project creation</p> <p>To generate institutional agreements on the theme of reestablishment in Health, Income Generation, Housing and Land.</p> <p>Strengthening of associated groups and individual projects in the capacity for management and business initiatives</p> <p>To train IDPs on aspects of production, legal and economic tasks, following a feasibility study.</p> <p>To internally strengthen the Associations</p> <p>To develop a strengthening strategy for municipal Committees in their operative capacity and as a space for análisis of the impacts caused by displacement at the economic, social and cultural levels.</p> <p>7 institutions involved that integrate the attention system for displaced persons in the area of reestablishment. Interinstitutional Coordination with 4 NGOs involved in reestablishment themes.</p>				

Closure Mechanism: Awaiting approval of the final report and final disbursement for consulting fees.

## F. Valle del Cauca

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-008	Program for Integral Attention for 80 displaced families by the armed conflict in the Municipality of Cali.	Cali	109,036.40	109,031.66	80	400
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Consortio Foro Nacional por Colombia – Redes - Funof		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project allows for the creation of 2 work cooperatives Asociado Coomercampo, with 19 members focused on the commercial sector through Mobile Markets and recycling principally, and Servifuturo, with 35 members, dedicated to providing trash and security guard services for residences, as well as a rotating fund to support production initiatives of members.</li> <li>Publication of the document, "Issuance of dreams, stories that build the City", as a systematization of the experience, of great use to institutions working in the area of reestablishment for displaced persons in the City of Cali, which was distributed in a Forum specifically for this project.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
May 18 2003	January 2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-011	Study and Making Viable Productive Projects for IDP's in the City of Cali	Cali	151,584.79	146,293.16	190	1000
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundación Carvajal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start-up and elaboration of 190 business production alternatives.</li> <li>As a result of the 190 initiatives, 43 jobs were created.</li> <li>The project allowed beneficiaries, beyond improving their economic situation, to be a part of a process of personal development and to leave behind their attitude of fear, prevention and violence in order to become optimistic and proactive persons.</li> <li>Realization of the "First Artisan Fair of Microenterprise", which contributed to the commercialization of products of the beneficiaries, as well as to sensitize civil society regarding the problem of forced displacement in Cali.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
August 31 - 2001	January - 2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-015	Living conditions improvement, a strategy to prevent displacement and to promote returns to the rural areas impacted by violence	Caicedonia	24,729.62	20,086.41	245	980
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Municipality of Caicedonia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project was converted into a strategy for Retention for the beneficiary population at-risk of displacement, at the same time strengthening the Municipal Administration at the rural level.</li> <li>Atended 160 families with general care and odontological services and 85 received continued integral medical attention.</li> <li>Through the formation of 5 rural health promoters the project left installed human capacity for health prevention and promotion in beneficiary rural communities.</li> <li>Through the experience with the project, the first Family Health Guide for Attention for the Displaced was published. This guide creates a reference framework for municipal and regional health teams serving displaced populations. The guide has been distributed to a variety of institutions that work with the displaced.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
November 14 - 2001	March 27-2003					
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-017	Strengthening of fruit chains of moderate to cold climate fruits in the Impacted Municipalities of Valle del Cauca	Jamundí, Ginebra, Buga, Tuluá, Riofrío, Trujillo.	54,233.28	50,759.03	385	1.540
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Central de Cooperativas Agrarias – CENCOA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Rural Production Organizations in 36 veredas within 6 municipalities were strengthened in the generation of local development initiatives. In the technical area, training was undertaken for crop management, harvesting, post-harvesting and commercialization. It should be highlighted that the formation of the farmers had an agro-ecological focus, guaranteeing that the agricultural processes were sustainable.</li> <li>Creation of 8 rotating funds, with a total of \$4,550,000 pesos per productor organization, which also administered the fund.</li> <li>The project includes a Gender focus, increasing women's participation in the organizational proceses, and in this way women went beyond working in domestic chores and also participated in harvest tasks and constituting an active presence in each organization in administrative and leadership roles as web as having constant participation in the productive processes on their parcels. The relation in zones such as Jamundí has become 50-50 relative to men, in other areas it is less.</li> <li>It was also important to enlist youth in some municipalities to administer model parcels, this serving as part of an incentive strategy to encourage youths to live in the zone and maintain local production activities.</li> <li>Promotion and consolidation of regional productive alliances for blackberry production in which institutions such as Fundación Carvajal, Federación de Cafeteros, Secretariat of Agriculture, and Organizaciones Familias Moreras del Valle del Cauca ASOFAMORA all participated.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
February 1 – 2002	February 10- 2003					
Closure Mechanism: . Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-022	Program of Post Emergency Aid for Children, Youth and IDP Families and Receptors	Cali, Baga, Jamundí, Buenaventura	105,339.40	91909.57	1,154	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
..Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved ICBF coverage for 120 children between 2 and 7 years of age in childcare homes. As a result attendance has improved, aggression has improved, along with nutrition, concentration, self-confidence and learning.</li> <li>Vinculation of 90 youth on average each month into youth clubs. The impact of this process is fundamental in terms of prevention, due to their age and socioeconomic conditions, these youths are vulnerable and could become involved in illegal activities. The club programs provide alternatives and different life options.</li> <li>Strengthening social and community work with displaced families through the program of Family Educators.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
September 28 - 2001		January - 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting the legalization of in-kind donations and an agreement on computers.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-026	Integral Attention for IDP's in Buenaventura	Buenaventura	176,267.90	174,647.21	262	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Corporación Cívica Daniel Guillard - CECAN		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through this project, 279 microeconomic subsistence initiatives were financed as part of seed and credit capital for displaced persons in the urban seat of the Municipality of Buenaventura, second receptor city in the department. The most important relevant economic activity was commerce, which made up 95.7% of all projects financed.</li> <li>The project promoted a program of Social referencing, which allowed persons, before stigmatized as displaced, to find jobs in several local businesses.</li> <li>The project attempts school leveling, including math, reading and writing, benefiting 53 persons.</li> <li>The projects attempts training and personal development, with the participation of 120 persons.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
September 14 - 2001		February 14 - 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Finalization Act. Awaiting the definition of additional budget appropriations (15.000.000)..						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-030	Technical proposal to identify Alternatives and Business Formation for Displaced Families	Yumbo and Sevilla	29,182.88	28,205	40	200
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Fundempresa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launching of 40 family productive initiatives in the urban areas of Sevilla and Yumbo. The initiatives were all urban and principally commercial: markets, restaurants and clothing stores.</li> <li>The project included a constant monitoring process that strengthened the Development process for productive initiatives.</li> <li>Alliances made with local Municipality entities: Umata and Secretariat of Health.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
December 22 - 2001		January - 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

'Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-034	Improvement of installations and bathrooms in the Mercedes Abrego, Manuela Beltrán Schools and Jorge Isaacs High School	Veredas El Carrizal, Tenerife and Regaderos. Municipality of El Cerrito.	9,757.21	8,301.22	205	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Mayor's Office of El Cerrito		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education spaces in better conditions to attend to children.</li> <li>Improved Education Coverage and Quality in three rural schools.</li> <li>Basic higiene has become a strategy for childhood disease prevention (between 5 and 11 years of age).</li> <li>Included in infrastructure improvements were organizational process that had not been consolidated in the schools, such as parent-teacher groups, which collaborated in the project's Development.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
October 11 - 2002		February 13 - 03				
Closure Mechanism: . Act of Project Termination/Act of Agreement Finalization.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-039	Construction of 62 sanitary units and improvement of housing in the rural area of the Municipality of San Pedro.	Veredas La Esmeralda, Buenos Aires, La Siria and Platanares. Municipality of San Pedro	20,538.87	19,073.43	62	248
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Empresa Asociativa de Trabajo Nuevos Horizontes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With this project, the problem of housing for 62 displaced families was returned, allowing for their return to their parcels, where they had encountered their houses destroyed.</li> <li>Together with civil projects, the beneficiaries received training on the good usage and management of residual solids and wastes, which will reduce health problems.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
May 31-2003		March 31-2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-039	Construction of 62 sanitary units and improvement of housing in the rural area	San Pedro	20,538.87	19,073.43	62	248
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Empresa Asociativa de Trabajo Nuevos Horizontes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With this project, the problem of housing for 62 displaced families was returned, allowing for their return to their parcels, where they had encountered their houses destroyed.</li> <li>Together with civil projects, the beneficiaries received training on the good usage and management of residual solids and wastes, which will reduce health problems.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
May 31-2003		March 31-2003				
Closure Mechanism: Awaiting Financial Clearance.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
VA-041	Basic contributions for Integral Healthcare Among the Displaced in the Municipality of Buenaventura.	Corregimiento of Puerto Merizalde, Municipality of Buenaventura	13,395.23	10,718.61	5,659 (Vulnerable population in the rural area of Buenaventura )	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Secretariat of Municipal Health of Buenaventura / Hospital San Agustín , Corregimiento Puerto Merizalde.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has allowed for improved health services in urgency attention in rural areas.</li> <li>The donation of motor vehicles has allowed health prevention and promotion brigades to arrive in the most remote zones (involving between 12 and 15 hours of travel) in the rural areas of Buenaventura. In each journey approximately 1,560 persons are attended, with visual and auditory care for 1,500 children and 2,150 patients. These campaigns principally benefit children, women and the elderly.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
October 24 - 2002		March - 2003				
Closure Mechanism: The Motor vehicles are being loaned in an agreement, awaiting definition of the donation.						

## G. Chocó

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CH-002	PROGRAM FOR CLEANING OF 18 RIVERS AND BROOKS IN AFROCOLOMBIAN TERRITORIES	18 rivers and brooks in Afrocolombian communities along the Atrato river in Chocó department.	17,440.56	18,473.77	504	42.487
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
CONSEJO COMUNITARIO MAYOR DE LA ASOCIACIÓN CAMPESINA INTEGRAL DEL ATRATO - COCOMACIA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertook cleaning along 18 rivers in 9 areas of the river valley of Medio Atrato which were planned with community leaders, permitting water transit from farms to population centers.</li> <li>The activities were not realized in the originally allotted timeframe due to a rainy season that delayed cleaning due to high water levels.</li> <li>Delivered 900 packages with five food rations each for a total of 4,500 rations for work and training, as agreed upon with the WFP at the outset of the project.</li> <li>Undertook a general diagnostic of the 9 areas of influence of the Greater Community Council regarding the needs and current situations of beneficiaries.</li> <li>Preparation of 18 communities for the establishment of organizational processes that strengthen the peaceful defense of territory as a means of subsistence.</li> <li>100% of beneficiary communities have public order problems due to a permanent presence of armed actors, reason for which it was impossible to take photos of all places as a complement to the project.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
July 2 de 2002		February 28th - 2003				
Closure Mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project was completed January 30th, 2002.</li> <li>The closure of the project was accomplished between COCOMACIA and the International Organization for Migration - IOM.</li> <li>Awaiting act of finalization, due to donation of elements that were included in the project and which the Regional Office did not request, including the digital camera due to the poor use to which it was subjected, and which was reflected in the narrative reports, which lacked photos.</li> </ul>						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CH-004	PSYCHOSOCIAL ATTENTION FOR CHILDREN IN MEDIO ATRATO "THE RETURN OF JOY"	Municipalities of Bojayá, Vigía Del Fuerte and Murindo in the departments of Chocó and Antioquia.	16,726.78	13,703.21	721	3462
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
PASTORAL SOCIAL – DIOCESE OF QUIBDÓ		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed 44 accompaniment workshops for children from 23 communities in the municipalities of Bojayá, Medio Atrato, Vigía del Fuerte and Murindó, allowing for improved conditions for children in sectors impacted by warfare.</li> <li>- 2,450 children and youth from 23 beneficiary communities participating in the program Return of Joy.</li> <li>- Delivery of donations and materials to each one of the 22 veredas for psychosocial attention of children through teams of youth volunteers and missionary teams from the Diocese.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
July 11, 2002	January 24, 2003					
<p>Closure Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The closure of the program was met to the satisfaction of Pastoral Social of the Diocese of Quibdó and the International Organization for Migrations - IOM.</li> <li>- Awaiting act of finalization of the agreement.</li> <li>- There is a request for donations of used equipment still awaiting action.</li> <li>- Awaiting Financial Clearance by the administrative unit of the IOM central office.</li> </ul>						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CH-006	DIAGNOSTIC OF THE CONFLICT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCÓ BETWEEN 1970 AND 2002	Department of Chocó.	4,087.12	3,964.92	6.646	6.646
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Jairo Miguel Guerra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of an analytical document on the internal conflicts of the Department of Chocó in the economic, political, environmental and sociocultural context.</li> <li>- Cartographic location of the intensity of the conflict, routes of access and centers of displacement and ecological conflict in 3 1:500,000 scale maps.</li> </ul>				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
August 12, 2002	January 20, 2003					
<p>Closure Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The closure of the project was accomplished between the Consultant Jairo Miguel Guerra and the International Organization for Migrations - IOM.</li> <li>- Awaiting liquidation of the agreement.</li> <li>- No donation request is awaiting.</li> </ul>						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Directs	Indirect
CH-008	AREA ENCOUNTER AMONG THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES	Indigenous community of Unión Chocó in Medio San Juan	4,918.15	4,918.15	589	1,855
<b>Execution Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
CABILDO MAYOR DE AUTORIDADES NONAM DEL MEDIO SAN JUAN - ANOMES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number of beneficiaries to 640 persons, or 8% more than was originally planned, 589 persons.</li> <li>- Undertook the elaboration of a diagnostic, taking account of the current situation of 6 communities making up the council.</li> <li>- Reactivated the functions of local authorities in social and territorial control through youth and women's communities with representatives from each of the communities.</li> <li>- Presentation of a portfolio of projects establishing 8 action areas designed to improve the quality of life and strengthen the processes for peaceful resistance facing the conflict in their territory. .</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting Date</b>		<b>Ending Date</b>				
November 20 - 2002		January 29 - 2003				
<p>Closure Mechanism:  Successful closure between the Cabildo Mayor de Autoridades Nonam del Medio San Juan - ANOMES and the International Organization for Migrations - IOM.  Signed act of finalization of the agreement.  There are no requested donations awaiting action.</p>						

#### H. Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
SA-035	Comprehensive care for older people displaced by violence.	Floridablanca	4,810.49	4.347.84	30 individuals	
<b>Execution Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
"Canitas Felices" Foundation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supplies for the old people's home were delivered in June 2002. These consisted in kitchenware, bedroom furniture, and office equipment. Training was also paid for.</li> <li>• The supplies satisfied the needs of 30 old people, 21 of whom were borders and 9 of whom were day members.</li> <li>• The Foundation received financial support from the Red de Solidariedad Social as well as private entities.</li> <li>• The termination of funding on the part of the Red de Solidariedad Social caused the home to temporarily shut down at the end of December 2002 since the foundation was unable to continue to sustain itself. The members were mostly resettled in similar homes, though some had to return to their original homes.</li> <li>• The foundation is currently seeking funding from the departmental government and Bucaramanga's Mayor's office.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting Date</b>		<b>Ending Date</b>				
July 5 - 2002		September 5 - 2002				
<p>Last Action taken: The last report has been sent. Still, the missing information is where to place and to whom give the supplies since the home has been closed.</p>						

## I. Inter-Regional

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-007 BIS	Community market	Villa del rosario	4,577.86	4,699.2	200 families	290 families
Execution Agency		Main Achievements				
ASOCOMUNAL		-Donation of Equipment and materials -Training. -Donation of Foodstuff and staples - 490 affiliated families (poor and displaced) of Villa del Rosario were benefited. -ASOCOMUNAI signed an agreement with the Mayor Office and the RSS for the execution of the old folks program . - letter requesting donations was sent to Bogota on January 23, 2002				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
5 August 2002		6 March 2003				
Exit strategy: Loan Payment						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-011	Productive skill Training for single mothers affiliated to ASOMUFA	Cúcuta	20,765.95	20,708.04	168 people	336 people
Execution Agency		Main Achievements				
ASOMUFA		The project was extremely successful. The initial objective was to train 120 people, but 168 people were trained instead.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
June 1 2001		30 January, 2003				
(18) women completed three stages of training in sawing (27) women completed three stages of machinery handling, (19) women completed three levels of training in undergarment making; (15) women completed three levels of garment making, (5) women completed three levels of training as manicurists; (7) women completed three levels of training in linen making; (11) women completed three levels of training as hairdressers; (8) women received first aid classes (3) women received mechanic classes, (2) cooking classes, (4) in entrepreneurial skills; and (48) women received classes in sawing, linen and undergarments.						
Exit Strategy: End of the program letter sent to Bogota on March 6, 2003, loan repayment paperwork in process.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-016	Microcredit	Cúcuta	228,962.21	214,168.69	205 individuals	410 individuals
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Corporación Minuto de Dios		205 credits were given passing by 5 the original objective of 200. 203 of these are individual credits and 2 are group credits. 213 people benefited from the credits. These also received training in human resources and financial planning so as to ensure a good management of the loan and assure that they offer a good service to their clients.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
18 July 2001		27 March 2003				
Exit Strategy: Loan repayment paperwork is being processed, agreement has terminated						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-027	Improvement of the garment making classes at the "Hijas de los sagrados corazones de Jesús y de María" Institute	Villa del Rosario	19,549.62	17,389.28	155	310
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Instituto de los Sagrados Corazones de Jesús y de María		(11) sawing machines. 155 people received classes in garment-making: jeans, suits, undergarments, infant, and children. 5 more people than expected received training.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
15 January 2002		20 January 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Equipment donation						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-034	Housing for displaced people in the village of El Suspiro Nuevo Sol	Puerto Santander	1,420.45	1,363.64	5 families	
Execution Partner		Main Achievements				
Alcaldía de Puerto Santander		5 families (25 people) now have a greatly improved lifestyle The homes were built with resources from several entities: the community itself, the municipality through METROVIVIENDA, RSS and IOM.				
Starting Date		Ending Date				
16 October 2002		7 February 2003				
Closure Mechanism: Loan repayment paperwork and closing ceremony.						