

# Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities

Twelfth  
Quarterly Report  
July / September

2003



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## REPORT SUMMARY CARD

<b>Organization:</b>	International Organization for Migration Mission in Colombia
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	July 1 / September 30, 2003
<b>Projects Approved this Period:</b>	47
<b>Budget Information on New Projects:</b>	New Financial Obligations for USD 1'885,809.01
<b>Expenditure Information</b>	USD (Quarterly) 1'705.143.52 USD (Cumulative Total) 14'909,598.36
<b>Project expenditures October - December 2003:</b>	USD 2'100.000.00
<b>Projected Number Direct Beneficiaries:</b> 818,540	<b>Indirect Beneficiaries:</b> 1'589,092

**Table 1. Project distribution by component per department:**

Department	Income Generation	Health	Education	Infrastructure & Housing	Institutional strengthening	Total
Putumayo	12	10	14	10	8	54
Nariño	10	13	19	11	10	63
Caquetá	9	7	9	9	9	43
Chocó	2	5	3	8	6	24
Valle del Cauca	17	6	12	15	18	68
Cauca	4	3	2	4	1	14
Santander	17	16	9	15	8	65
Norte de Santander	17	10	11	9	7	54
Huila	5	6	2	7	3	23
Inter-Regional	5	12	9	4	30	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>

**Table 2. Total Beneficiary Distribution by Department:**

Department	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
A. Putumayo	155,514	87,341
B. Caquetá	64,762	54,047
C. Cauca	27,907	95,158
D. Nariño	75,120	180,094
E. Huila	35,088	45,674
F. Valle del Cauca	107,231	133,545
G. Chocó	79,683	88,481
H. Santander	91,263	92,725
I. Norte de Santander	106,605	557,251
J. Inter-Regional	75,367	254,776
<b>Total</b>	<b>818,540</b>	<b>1'589,092</b>

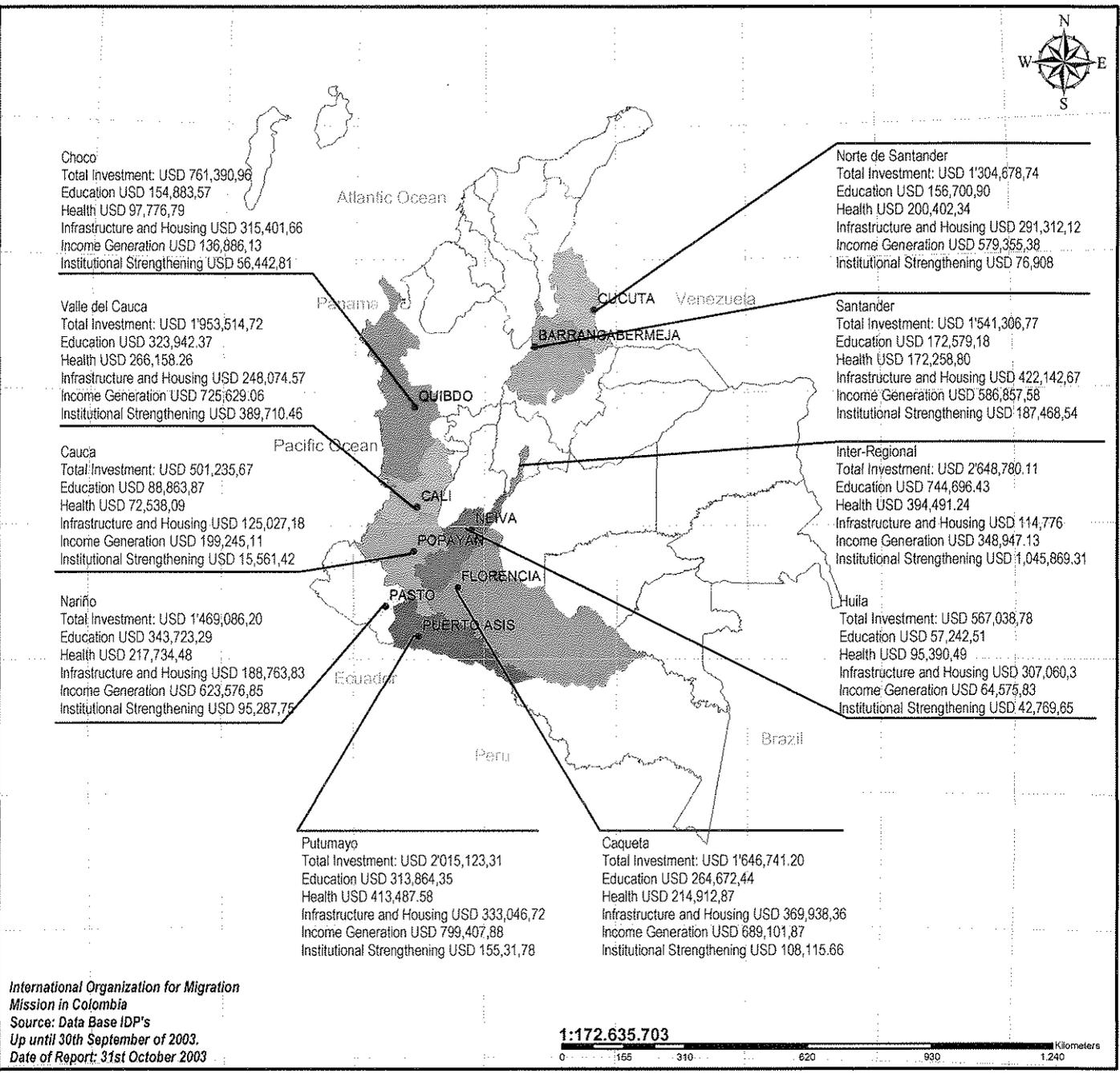
**Table 3. General Summary of Beneficiaries Indicators.<sup>1</sup>**

Category	Ongoing Projects							Finished Projects							
	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Health	129.376	65%	35%	49%	51%	77%	23%	90.651	75%	25%	50%	50%	68%	32%	
Housing Infrastructure	111.134	58%	42%	NA	NA	60%	40%	37.420	75%	25%	0%	0%	58%	42%	
Education	51.880	56%	44%	49%	51%	67%	33%	50.832	56%	44%	48%	52%	94%	6%	
Income Generation	20.226	72%	28%	55%	45%	55%	45%	17.917	85%	15%	64%	36%	81%	19%	
Institutional Strengthening	177.688	86%	14%	47%	53%	NA	NA	194.920	67%	33%	54%	46%	NA	NA	
<b>Total</b>				<b>490.304</b>				<b>391.740</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>882.044</b>			

<sup>1</sup> There is a duplicity of 7.7% in relation with de beneficiaries of the programm (table 2) because of the projects that have more than 2 components for its execution.

# Map 1. Coverage by Department.

## Program Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities.



### LEGEND

- Field Office Location

Table: Investment by Component National

Component	Total Investment National	%
Education	USD 2.621.168,91	18%
Health	USD 2.145.150,94	15%
Housing	USD 2.715.543,41	19%
Income Generation	USD 4.753.582,82	33%
Institutional Strengthening	USD 2.173.450,38	15%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 14.408.896,46</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Map Location



## Executive Summary

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The Program for the Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities (hereafter, Post-Emergency Program) has completed its twelve quarter of implementation at the start of year 2003 after having initiated its operations in September 2000. At the end of this reporting period the program team has identified 468 projects (248 already finished) with significant impact in some 107 municipalities for more than 818,540 direct 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, 47 projects were approved worth 1'885,909.1 USD of program funds.

With regard to budgetary implementation in projects, cumulative expenditures during this period reached USD 8'243,651.30 which were expended on projects directly, generally through sub-grants and contracts. Also, there are still remaining unliquidated obligations USD 5'075,230.10 (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 USD 19'984,828.25 (b) at the end of this reporting period. From these obligations under all budget lines the program has spent USD11,422,818.79 (a-b) as of the end of this reporting period.

The program has increased efforts in producing reliable information regarding program beneficiaries. This ongoing process has produced some preliminary information that will have minor adjustments based on a deputation process currently being implemented. Based on data available we observe that population currently being assisted is located mostly in rural areas (81% on average), which is consistent with the rural character of IDPs phenomena (70% of registered displaced follows this pattern)<sup>2</sup> and the concomitant assistance of reception sites due to the lack of conditions for return and relocation. However, rural assistance has consisted mostly on bringing aid to returnees through housing and food security projects benefiting 2,531 families approximately.

Although the program uses the household as the target unit to provide assistance, its worth noting that results disaggregated by gender shows that on average 47% of assistance has been provided to women. 70% of the income generation projects have benefited IDPs and 30% receptor communities. Regarding social infrastructure, IDPs and receptor communities have benefited similarly, 51% and 49% respectively, whereas in education 40% of the beneficiaries are IDPs. This is explained by the fact that both services constitute public goods were program approximation aims at increasing access to IDPs but without restricting access to vulnerable population with similar needs, as a mean of reducing tensions between both populations for accessing these services. Please consult the general indicator analysis table.

### Contents of this Report

Section two provides a general overview of conflict status nationwide and main politics and economics aspects that could influence 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 by component with national impact (Covering the 9 departments with IOM presence) such as the ones developed with ICBF, RSS<sup>3</sup>, Colombian Red Cross and the National Ombudsman Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*) and the Civil Registry.

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

Section five, shows an analysis developed on project sustainability piloted with 30 ongoing projects which aims at providing guidelines for project implementers to guarantee institutionalization and sustainability of projects in the long run.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.rss.gov.co](http://www.rss.gov.co)

<sup>3</sup> ICBF: Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. RSS: Red de Solidaridad Social

Section six include departmental summaries.

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

## 1. National Context

### NOTES ON POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

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#### Political Background

Without any doubt the referendum continues to be the most relevant subject in the world of Colombian politics. Colombians will vote on the referendum on October 25 of this year. The Constitutional Court approved 15 out of the 19 questions that constitute the referendum and declared the rest unconstitutional. The court did not approve the questions that were considered key for “the government to reach the 6 million votes it needs in order for the referendum to pass”<sup>4</sup>. One of these was related to the extension of the period of the term of mayors, governors, congressmen and town council members term in office, which was “something on which Uribe had insisted on in order to achieve the support of those who had been effected in 2000”<sup>5</sup>. Perhaps what has weakened the government position even further is the fact that the Constitutional court did not allow for the questions of the referendum to be voted in block, arguing that the resolution is “something that makes the campaign more interesting and democratic, and abates the impression that the referendum is a plebiscite in favor of the president”<sup>6</sup>.

At the same time, on August 27, the Liberal Party declared that it will abstain from voting in the referendum because it considers that the measure “does not have the miraculous ability that its supporters claim it has. “ and that it is not “a reform of the state or of the political system –and in fact it would represent a step backwards in this sense-“<sup>7</sup>. The creation of the Independent Democratic Front for abstention followed these declarations. This is a group formed by the Democratic Pole (*Polo Democrático Independiente* in Spanish), unions, and independent congressmen, and, obviously, the Liberal Party<sup>8</sup>, who share the objective of mounting a campaign against the referendum.

Nevertheless, the episode that has provoked the most reactions both nationally and internationally, was the President speech of September 8, during the change of command ceremony of the Colombian Air Force (FAC) commander. During the event the President commented on a report that had recently been released by a group of NGOs<sup>9</sup> and that “analyzes the overall human rights situation during the first year in office of President Alvaro Uribe Velez, with a constructively critical eye on the government policies”<sup>10</sup>.

In his speech Uribe said that while the government and The Armed Forces have a daily commitment to uphold Human Rights for other sectors of society, these are a political flag waved only in certain occasions. He commented that NGOs can be divided into three groups: “theoretically critical, serious Human Rights organizations, and traffickers of Human Rights. He admonished the first for arguing that everybody loses in this conflict<sup>11</sup>, he displayed respect and willingness to work with the second, and chastised the third”<sup>12</sup>.

Strong reactions followed almost immediately. The European delegation in Colombia and international NGOs such as Amnesty International and WOLA defended the work of human rights and social organizations, and displayed some level of concern for the accusations made the president, and especially for the manner and time

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<sup>4</sup> “CUESTA ARRIBA – Even though the goodness of the referendum is evident, the campaign will be more difficult than what it first seemed: Why?” *Semana*, 14 to 20 of July 2003.

<sup>5</sup> “THE STOP LIGHT OF THE REFERENDUM”; *Cambio*, 14 TO 20 of July 2003.

<sup>6</sup> “CUESTA ARRIBA – Even though the goodness of the referendum is evident, the campaign will be more difficult than what it first seemed: Why?” *Semana*, 14 to 20 of July 2003.

<sup>7</sup> “a pitiless revenge”, *El Espectador*, Political section, August 31 2003, pg. 6 A.

<sup>8</sup> “FIRM ALLIANCE OF ABSTENTION”, *El Espectador*, David Caneva Akle, September 2, 2003, pg. 7 A.

<sup>9</sup> The document was written by the “Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo,” which is a network formed by 80 national social and non governmental organizations, that works for the promotion, protection and defense of human rights.

<sup>10</sup> Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo; “THE AUTHORITARIAN WHICHCRAFT: The first year of the Álvaro Uribe Vélez government”; Antropos Editors; September, 2003.

<sup>11</sup> This is a direct and clear allusion to the Human Development Document of the UNDP titled “Conflict: Road to nowhere” in Spanish *Conflicto: Callejón con Salida*, where this assertion is made.

<sup>12</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Uribe’s harsh reply to NGOs” September 9 2003, pgs. 1-1 and 1-5.

in which they were made<sup>13</sup>. The United Nations, the OAS, the European Union,<sup>14</sup> Human Rights Watch and the State Department (of the United States)<sup>15</sup> refused the President's assertions, showed concern for the consequences that these accusations could have in terms of the human rights defenders' safety and solidarity with these organizations.

During the Annual Meeting of the Andean corporation for Development, the Minister of Defense went as far as announcing that the government will review the status of the approximately 1300 NGOs that exist in Colombia today with the intent of analyzing their activities in a constructive and respectful manner.<sup>16</sup> Though the Government of Colombia still feels the heat for the President's assertions, his speech before the United Nations in New York and other declarations during his visit in the United States have calm down national and international critics.

### **Economical Background**

Though the popularity of President Uribe is firm at 64% approval ratings<sup>17</sup>, his economic policies were viewed in a different way according to the polls. In fact, 62% of the population is unhappy with his administration in terms of unemployment and cost of living, making the economic front one of his the biggest future challenges. Furthermore, 37% of the population concurs that two years into his mandate, the country will be worse off financially than it is now.<sup>18</sup>

It seems that the progress achieved this year has not pleased the majority of the population. For example, during the first semester of 2003, the GNP grew by 3.13% relative to the same period in 2002<sup>19</sup>. Unemployment decreased in August to 14.8% compared to August of 2002 when it was 16%, but it increased relative to July (14.3%).<sup>20</sup> The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.22% in September, and the variation since the beginning of the year is 5.42%, which means that it is still possible for the government to achieve its goal of reaching a CPI of 6% for the year<sup>21</sup>.

Other variables give signs of economic improvement. For example, exports have increased by 7.7% between January and August 2003. This increase is largely due to the traditional exports (19.5%), while the non-traditional exports have decreased by 1.1%. The agricultural sector has also shown some improvement and it is possible that it will grow by 5% during this year; that I, double as much as the national economy. According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture 142,000 new hectors were sowed during the first semester of 2003, and 147,000 new jobs were created.<sup>22</sup>

However, the most important news of the last quarter has to do with an increased fiscal debt. At the beginning of July the National Planning Office admitted that while preparing the budget for 2004, it discovered a minus of more than 2.5 billion pesos which had been allocated for defense spending (1 billion pesos) and for pensions (1.5 billion pesos)<sup>23</sup>.

The possibility of a free trade pact with the United States continues to be explored and formal conversations may start as early as the end of 2003.

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<sup>13</sup> El Tiempo, "Uribe's reply causes dust storm" September 10, 2003, pg. 1-1 and 1-2.

<sup>14</sup> El Tiempo, "ONU and UE support defenders", September 11 of 2003, pg. 1-6.

<sup>15</sup> El Tiempo, "The United States disagrees with criticism of NGOs" September 13, 2003, pg. 1-6.

<sup>16</sup> El Tiempo, Sergio Gómez Maseri, "We'll review 1,300 NGOs", September 12, 2003, pg. 1-5.

<sup>17</sup> El Tiempo, "With Uribe all is web, despite the economy", July 10, 2003, pg. 1-2. Invamer-Gallup pool.

<sup>18</sup> El Tiempo, "Uribe, No what?", August 7, 2003, pg. 1-2 and 1-3. Napoleón Franco and Company poll.

<sup>19</sup> National Statistical Department (DANE), Weekly Report, September 29, 2003.

<sup>20</sup> El Tiempo, "Unemployment drops", October 1, 2003, pg. 1-10.

<sup>21</sup> National Statistical Department (DANE), Weekly Report, October 3, 2003.

<sup>22</sup> El Tiempo, Laura Charry, "Reaping recovery", August 1, 2003, pg. 1-11.

<sup>23</sup> El Tiempo, "Looking for 2.5 billion for 2004", July 4 2003, pg. 1-1 and 1-2.

## Conflict Background

### Support for the Uribe Government

This third quarter started with the London Declaration<sup>24</sup> where the heads of state that were present reaffirmed their political support for the Colombian Government and praised its efforts to overcome the current threats to democracy, the growing terrorism, narco-traffic, human rights abuses and the serious humanitarian crisis in the country. Moreover, they encouraged the illegal armed groups to agree to a cease fire and to undertake serious peace negotiations.

They were satisfied with President Uribe's offer to put into practice the recommendations of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations and insisted that these recommendations need to be applied as a matter of habit. The group also insisted in the need to adopt effective measures against impunity and tacit acceptance of the illegal groups, and particularly, the paramilitary.<sup>25</sup>

President Uribe has also received the support of seven South American Countries<sup>26</sup>. In the Asunción Declaration, they ratified their support for the President's national security policies, and reaffirmed their commitment to lead a joint fight against narco-traffic and terrorism.<sup>27</sup> Also, the German parliament seems to have begun a new phase in its relationship with Colombia as it asked for the country's support in supporting President Uribe in his endeavor to recover the monopoly of force. Furthermore, it agreed to push forward the appointment of a Human Rights Commissioner for the country in the European Union.<sup>28</sup>

Finally, in the United States, the Secretary of State took advantage of President Uribe's visit to back his Administration by publicly affirming his conviction that Uribe is committed to uphold "high human rights standards".<sup>29</sup> Moreover, President Bush reinstatement of aerial spraying in Colombia was considered as an additional sign of support for the head of state.

### Preliminary Evaluations of the National Security Strategy

President Uribe implemented a National Security Strategy, which he named Democratic National Security Strategy about one year ago. The foundation "Security and Democracy"<sup>30</sup> presented a first assessment of the results achieved in the Uribe presidency by comparing the first semester of 2002 with the first semester of 2003. One of the main conclusions dawn is that though the number of combats initiated by the Public Force has increased, such increase does not correspond to an increase in battlefield deaths of/in the same proportion. This means that the effectiveness of the attacks has diminished in relation to last year. The authors of the report indicate that there has been a relative retreat of the illegal armed groups in that certain actions such as attacks against the Public Force, illegal roadblocks and explosion of the oil pipeline have increased. Furthermore, in 2002 the proportion between acts of sabotage and attacks against the public force was two-to-one,<sup>31</sup> while in 2003 this relationship is inverted (i.e., for every act of sabotage there are two attacks against the public force)

### Illicit Crops

John Walters, the drug czar of the United States explained that despite the fact that 250,000 hectares of coca were eradicated in the last two years, the price and the quality of drugs sold in that country have not varied. He added that this is due to the fact that the guerrilla has warehoused coca in what was the demilitarized zone, which has allowed to maintain the commerce of the crop strong, but he also clarified that the supply is quickly diminishing, and he foresees that it will be gone in six to twelve months, which is when changes in the market will be start to be seen.<sup>32</sup>

However, he has also expressed concern for the increase in coca cultivations in other countries such as Bolivia, Venezuela and Perú, though these increases are not significant relative to the decrease of the illicit crops in Colombia.

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<sup>24</sup> Signed by the heads of state of : Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, US, The European Commission, UN agencies, the Andean Development Corporation, IBDR, IMF and World Bank.

<sup>25</sup> *El Tiempo*, "The European Union supports Uribe", July 11, 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>26</sup> Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Perú.

<sup>27</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Seven countries support Uribe", August 16, 2003, pg. 1-20.

<sup>28</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Germany, the new player in the peace process", October 3, 2003, pg. 1-1 and 1-2.

<sup>29</sup> *El Tiempo*, "US support", October 1, 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>30</sup> Created and directed by Alfredo Rangel, one of the most important analysts of the Colombian conflict from a military perspective.

<sup>31</sup> "Sabotaje" refers to attacks against the infrastructure and economic targets.

<sup>32</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Coca cultivation move toward the borders", July 30, 2003, pg. 1-7.

The Un Office against crime and drugs (UNODC) has recently assessed the illicit crop eradication during the first seven months of 2003. According to the United Nations, on July 31 there were only 69,000 hectares of coca in the country -- a reduction of 32% relative to December 31, 2002. It follows that if this eradication rhythm is maintained until the end of the year, the number of hectares cultivated will not be higher than 50,000. However, he has also warned that the coca economy is still dynamic in that new cultivations are detected every day, particularly in Norte de Santander and in the southern part of the country.<sup>33</sup>

## Talks With Illegal Groups

### Humanitarian Agreement

The quarter started with a letter that the FARC directed to the General Secretary of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, where they request a meeting with him so as to have a chance of explaining and discussing the internal armed conflict in Colombia.<sup>34</sup> Subsequently, journalistic reports announced that the UN and the FARC were working on defining an agenda and who would be the participants to an eventual meeting that would take place in Manaus (Brazil) at the end of October 2003 would be.<sup>35</sup> Nevertheless, it is not clear yet whether this meeting would take place or not, even though the UN seems to have the support of the Colombian Government to meet.

In August the media got hold of videos of a number of people that had been kidnapped by the FARC and that are considered part of an eventual humanitarian agreement or prisoner exchange between the FARC and the Government. These videos show people who have been held captive for a long time now and of whom very little is known such as Congressmen Gechem Turbay, and the ex-governor of Meta Alan Jara, members of the police and of the army, and of three North American captives.

The most controversial video was that of Ingrid Betancourt, who makes known her reasons for wanting to be rescued by law enforcement but only if the operation is successful and conducted under the control of the President.<sup>36</sup>

Naturally, every time the FARC gives proof the captives life, the discussion of a humanitarian agreement is renewed. The families of the captives "begged the government and the FARC to reach an agreement that would allow them to come home".<sup>37</sup> Moreover, during the "week for peace", the ex-presidents Alfonso López, Julio Cesar Turbay and Ernesto Samper ask the government and the guerrilla to define the terms of a humanitarian agreement.<sup>38</sup>

### Discussions with the ELN

On July 30, Antonio García who is the top military commander of ELN was interviewed by the daily paper El Tiempo. The journalist questioned him on his assessment of the possibility of starting a peace process, and he replied that his organization would not risk undertaking a peace negotiations with the government in that this would turn out in failure, and that: "A few preliminary meetings were held with the present government. The government sees as the political solution of the conflict the demobilization and disarmament of the guerrillas, and that the rest continues as is".<sup>39</sup>

The ELN's position was confirmed in a joint press conference with the FARC where both groups characterize the government as belligerent and an enemy of peace and confirm that "while the illegitimate government of Álvaro Uribe Vélez continues in its fascist and military based politics, we will not further any political process or national dialogue".<sup>40</sup>

Nevertheless, and after the capture of the eight foreigners in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta by ELN, and the formation of a committee headed by the Church to further some sort of agreement to free them, president Uribe

<sup>33</sup> El Tiempo, "33,000 hectares less of coca", September 18, 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>34</sup> El Tiempo, "Kofi Annan considers as positive the letter of the FARC", July 20, 2003, pg. 1-19.

<sup>35</sup> El Tiempo, "UN-FARC meeting fixed for October", September 16 2003, pg. 1-1 and 1-3.

<sup>36</sup> El Tiempo, "Rescue yes, but successful: Ingrid", August 31, 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>37</sup> El Tiempo, "Families of the captives beg for an agreement", August 16, 2003, pg. 1-26.

<sup>38</sup> El Tiempo, "Ex presidents pressure for a humanitarian agreement", September 4, 2003, pg. 1-1 y 1-3.

<sup>39</sup> El Tiempo, "Uribe prioritized the negotiations with the paramilitary: ELN", July 30, 2003, pg. 1-3.

<sup>40</sup> Joint press conference of FARC and ELN, August 26, 2003.

offered to free two spokespersons of ELN who were prisoners in Itagüí<sup>41</sup> if they agree to work for peace.<sup>42</sup> Afterwards, it invited the ELN to consider the option of dialogue and to start a peace process, insisting that he was in favor of a National convention,<sup>43</sup> but reiterating that there would not be an offer for a demilitarized zone.<sup>44</sup>

### **Negotiations With the Self-Defense Groups (AUC)**

An agreement between the government and the AUC was signed on July 15 in Santa Fe de Ralito in the region of Urabá. The agreement symbolized “the end of the exploratory phase of the peace process and the beginning of the negotiations”.<sup>45</sup> The AUC committed to demobilize all of its force in a gradual process which would begin before the end of the current year, and will end on December 31, 2005 at the latest.

Moreover, they invite the general public to be supportive of the demobilization and of the reintegration of the AUC members to civilian life, and instigate the international community to also “support the efforts to strengthen and defend Colombian democracy and to help fight against the factors that stimulate violence in Colombia”.<sup>46</sup>

Without doubt the most controversial subject regarding the negotiation is the “*Ley de Alternatividad Penal*” which grants the suspension of prison sentences for those responsible of having violated human rights that want to become reintegrated to civilian life. This bill was proposed in Congress on August 21.

The bill has produced negative reactions since it was first discussed, even among strong supporters of the President.<sup>47</sup> Moreover, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace of the United Nations has been constantly engaged with the government on this issue, inviting supporters of the bill to reflect on the following: the fact that it lead to a de facto impunity in that though people would be charged for the acts committed there would be no prison time; it establishes as a repair mechanism actions that do not pay back sufficiently the victims and it does not establish a clear obligation of the state to pay back the victims when this is not fulfilled by the perpetrators of human rights violations, among others.<sup>48</sup>

Human Rights Watch also expressed concern on the project : “Allowing that criminals escape real punishment for their crimes does not instigate peace but it also weakens the state and instigates new acts of violence...it is essential that all the agreements include real punishment for those who have violated human rights, particularly keeping in mind the precedent that this can create”.<sup>49</sup>

The US government declared the following: the punishment has to be proportional to the pain inflicted; narco-traffickers should not be able to pass as members of paramilitary groups; extradition should be upheld; and a reconciliation commission that includes members of civil society must be formed to ensure that the process be done with clarity and transparency.<sup>50</sup>

The goodness of this debate has been that the government enlarged the discussion to different sectors of society so that the law that may be passes has the approval of most, and thus more legitimacy.

In the mean time Carlos Castaño revealed that more than 5,000 members will “concentrate” in seven areas of the country by the end of the year<sup>51</sup> and will subsequently be demobilized.<sup>52</sup> This group also proposed that 500 members of the *Bloque Nutibara* “concentrate” in farmhouses near the city of Medellín<sup>53</sup>. The proposal was accepted by the government, which also claimed that the office of the High commissioner for Peace and the major were ready to meet the challenge.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Felipe Torres and Francisco Galán.

<sup>42</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Uribe offers impunity to ‘Elenos’ in the Itagüí prison”, September 27, 2003, pg. 1-1 and 1-2.

<sup>43</sup> The national convention is a ELN proposal for a conference of shorts where all sectors of society would participate, and proposals for the solution of the main problems of the country would be discussed”.

<sup>44</sup> *El Tiempo*, “For the ELN anything, but not a demilitarized zone”, October 4, 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>45</sup> Santa Fe de Ralito Agreement to contribute to the peace of Colombia , July 15, 2003.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>47</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Rafael Pardo: ‘not everything can be pardoned’”, October 5 de 2003, pg. 1-27.

<sup>48</sup> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations “Observations on the bill on the reincorporation of illegal armed groups members.”, press release, Bogotá, August 28, 2003.

<sup>49</sup> Human Rights Watch, “checkbook impunity in Colombia”, Press release , New York September 22 of 2003.

<sup>50</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Observations of the US.” October 10 2003, pg. 1-2.

<sup>51</sup> The concentration areas would be: La Gabarra (Norte de Santander); rural area of Córdoba; Urabá; los Montes de María (Sucre); La Mojana (Sucre and Bolívar); Medellín, and Valle del Cauca.

<sup>52</sup> *El Tiempo*, “The seven concentration areas of the AUC are revealed”, September 13, 2003, pg. 1-7.

<sup>53</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Paramilitary will concentrate in October”, September 21, 2003, pg. 1-13.

<sup>54</sup> *El Tiempo*, “Medellín speeds up concentration for paramilitary”, October 2, 2003, pg. 1-15.

By means of conclusion it is important to mention that the AUC is continuing to attack and otherwise harm the blocks or factions that have refused to participate in the negotiations, such as the *Bloque Metro*<sup>55</sup> and *Las Autodefensas Campesinas del Casanare* (ACC).<sup>56</sup>

### Notes on displacement

According to the Social Solidarity Network (RSS)<sup>57</sup> Registry System (SUR), 129.857 people were forcefully displaced during the first eight months of 2003, which indicates that the downward trend in displacement seems to continue. In fact, compared to the first eight months of 2002, the decrease in displacement has been a considerable 47%. If this trend continues, the number of displaced people will be less than 200,000 people this year –compared to 370,000 in 2002.<sup>58</sup>

One possible explanation of such noteworthy decrease is the National Security Democratic Strategy implemented by President Uribe, since other components of the strategy such as the reduction of coca crops, massacres and selective homicides, have also shown proven to be successful. Another explanation might be the progress in the negotiations between the government and the paramilitary groups in that these have agreed to a cease fire which might have inhibited at least some factions from violating human rights, though this has not been upheld entirely.

A third explanation would be that the guerrilla is adopting a strategy of retreat so as to avoid open confrontation with the military forces. Such retreat combined with the decreased action of the paramilitary groups may in fact be diminishing the pressure on and fight for territorial control, and thus the need to flee previously disputed areas.

Antioquia continues to be the department that receives most of the displaced population, and though the percentage of displacement has been diminishing relative to other departments,<sup>59</sup> between January and May of 2003 it resumed its upward trend, and now receives around 15% of the displaced population in the country.

The department of Cundinamarca and Cesar, and the city of Bogotá D.C., are experiencing an increase in the number of displaced people they receive, which might be a sign that the dynamics of the conflict are changing. In the last few years, Cundinamarca has been receiving a greater number of people than in the past; for example, in the first eight months of the years 2001 to 2003, it has received 1.2, 2.9 y 6% of the total displaced population, respectively. In particular, in the last year it has doubled the number of people it receives, although it still received only 10% of the displaced population nationwide.

In the majority of departments the quantity of displaced people received during the first eight months of 2003, diminished, except in the departments of Cundinamarca, Arauca, Guainía and Amazonas, though the last two continue to be less important receptors.

Moreover, in other departments where the quantity of displaced people received diminished, the percentage of IDP has remained similar to 2002. This is the case of Putumayo where displacement diminished by 6%, Meta by 12,3%, Guaviare by 14%, Guajira by 15.4%, which have percentages that are lower than the national average, now of – 47%. Finally, the departments where displacement has dropped by more than 70% are: Sucre, Norte de Santander, Córdoba, Atlántico, Chocó y Quindío.

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<sup>55</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Bloque Metro is surrounded", September 23, 2003, pg. 1-3.

<sup>56</sup> *El Tiempo*, "Paramilitary innerwar in the plains region", October 6, 2003, pg. 1-4.

<sup>57</sup> Report dated October 23, 2003 which contains information up to August 30, 2003. It is important to mention that minor changes to the information contained in the report were made at a latter date, thus figures may display a slight variation in a more recent report.

<sup>58</sup> The average of displacement in the last eight months has been 16.232 people per month. Assuming that the current trend persists, the number of displaced people by the end of the year will be of 195,000 people.

<sup>59</sup> 22.5% in 2000, 18.1% in 2001, and 11.1% in 2002.

## 2. Descriptive Analytical Report

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### INCOME GENERATION

**Food Security:** The food security projects have the most participants (41.53%) compared with the other subcomponents in the area of income generation. Moreover, in the departments of Chocó and Cauca, the only income generation projects are food security projects since the peasant economy is still predominant in the area.

Apart from giving necessary tools for agricultural production to the populations who are in serious risk of being displaced or that have just returned to their communities (after having been displaced), most of the food security projects require that the community receive unused capital that could be employed in subsequent cycles. This is in fact similar to a rotatory fund that ends up creating and strengthening the social capital in the rural areas.

There are a total of 3,835 families in the program, with an average of 4 persons per family, which correspond to 15,362 beneficiaries (46% women and 55% men).

**Business creation and economic promotion program:** This is perhaps the most complex program in terms of start-up and execution in that it involves creating individual and associative businesses that produce income for all the families assisted. An operator which is generally an NGO, is responsible for helping with and overseeing the formulation of the project, assisting, advising and training the beneficiaries. The same operator is also responsible for administering a financial aid fund for the businesses that are thus created.

Beneficiaries, whether individuals or partnerships receive a capital from the financial aid fund, 45% of which as a grant (start-up capital) and 55% as a loan.

The experience accumulated in years 2001 and 2002 has allowed IOM to develop new strategies for this type of projects in order to minimize the risks of bankruptcy, contribute to rendering the local economy more dynamic, and guarantee the economic sustainability of the projects. It follows that the formulation of the project is the most delicate and important part of the exercise and it must be done with great consideration for the difficult economic environment that has developed in Colombia in the last decade, the local economic environment (market and local knowledge), the access to resources, and the technology available. Achieving this aim requires that the operator stay in touch with private and public local actors, have knowledge of the local economy and opportunities, and refer people to employment possibilities in the local industry.

A workshop with operators took place during this quarter. The experiences and practices of the operators were evaluated. An agreement between IOM and ONUDI (UN Office for Industrial Development) was signed. This has the aim of sharing tools and methodologies (particularly those developed by ONUDI) to promote local development and develop regional productive chains.

To date, there have been 4,573 beneficiaries, and these are all linked to micro-enterprises. The majority of the business are individual (90%) and 10% are associative.

Moreover, 24% of the businesses are in the field of process manufactured, 15% in the service sector, 18% in the agricultural sector, and the majority (43%) in commerce.

**Employment training and promotion of formal employment:** The objective of this subcomponent is to make beneficiaries skilled in tasks that require low technical abilities so as to increase their possibility of entering the workforce. At first, this program focused on the development of technical abilities, but the potential employee-employer connection was a weak part of the program. Since the beginning of 2003, the emphasis has been placed in engaging local entrepreneurs and thus identifying employment opportunities and achieving that the entrepreneur commit to giving beneficiaries internships and the possibility of being contracted thereafter.

Previous experience with the program "*Trabajo a su alcance*" ("Work at your fingertips") which started in 2002 has allowed to refine the model so as to assist more beneficiaries and reach greater levels of effectiveness.

The program has so far benefited 7,278 people who are now ready to enter the labor market. The employment rate for the beneficiaries is not available at this time since follow up for 2000 and 2001 has not been sufficiently rigorous to obtain reliable data. However, data from 2002 shows that the program has enabled 46% of the

beneficiaries to find and retain employment. It is important to underline that the employment rate is not homogeneous, but it varies with the type of training and the region. For example, 70% of those that were trained in dress making in Cúcuta (in the department of Norte de Santander), achieved long term employment.

**Special and pilot projects:** These are the projects (generally associative) that have been funded by IOM because of their strategic value or their capacity for gaining new information or experiences. In most cases, funding was given in the form of a non-reimbursable grant and not of a loan. The projects are mainly in the areas of: production, services, agriculture, and commerce. The project “Improvement of life quality through the strengthening of coffee production processes in Nariño” can serve as an example of pilot projects, which aim at uniting private businesses, receptor communities and IDPs with the common goal of forming productive strategies and employment within the mentioned economic activity.

There have so far been 40 pilot projects which have benefited 9082 individuals. Forty-seven percent of the beneficiaries are men, and 53% are women, and the total investment is over 1,500 million pesos

Also, from the projects derived from the sub-components of the Income generation and the job improvement area, it is keeping registration and counting of the jobs generated by the IOM intervention in the execution of its other components, which means infrastructure, health and education.

Given the duration of these jobs, the criteria used for registering jobs generated within the projects is that a person works 8 hours/day during one month. These jobs are generated by employing IDPs in infrastructure projects included in the other components of the Program.

There have been 14187 day workers, which correspond to 714 months of work. Most day workers work in the areas of: construction of homes and infrastructure, and education. The majority of those subcontracted are men (99%) which is explained by the fact that most jobs are in the construction sector.

## **EDUCATION**

**Advances at the Management Level:** To guarantee the completion of the goals of the Program in the expansion of coverage, improved educational quality and school retention rates, as well as the sustainability of program actions, there have been several direct actions taken in the field, with local, municipal and regional support, as well as nation-wide actions taken to strengthen Macro-educational public policy and to strengthen actions in the field.

To date, a total of 90 projects have been approved, of which 80 are being implemented by the regional offices and 13 at the national level to strengthen regional actions. For example, the agreement with the Ministry of Education to strengthen educational policy for IDPs, or *Plan Padrino* of the Presidency, to direct funding to school infrastructure for IDPs, or with the Universities of the country, to involve them in research and work on the area of displacement. A total of 41 of these projects are currently being implemented, and 52 have been finalized.

*At the level of strategy the “Open Doors” Schools* is a strategy, focused on increasing access, improving retention rates and improving educational quality, has been worked using construction, infrastructure improvements, contributions of educational materials and building school cafeterias, so that based on these concrete and visible actions, the Directors, teachers, families and community will assume a role in opening the school during non-traditional hours for the development of innovative validation and leveling programs, as well as informal education, implemented through recreational activities and organized production activities based in schools and high schools.

**Educational Infrastructure:** As part of the line of action designed to guarantee new education spaces, advances have been made in: i) construction of new classrooms, children’s homes, group spaces (libraries, cafeterias, sport facilities) which used in two sessions and on weekend result in at least 5,550 newly enrolled students in formal, non-formal and informal programs, ii) the construction of 46 group meeting rooms where non-formal and informal programs are being implemented for at least 3,260 new students in these types of educational opportunities. Total of new enrollees due to infrastructure improvements: 8,810 new enrollees.

As part of the line of action, improvements to teaching conditions, different types of work have been implemented: i) classroom improvements, ii) construction or remodeling of bathrooms, iii) improvements to

recreational spaces, libraries and school cafeterias. Within this line of action there have been 20,557 student beneficiaries, who due to improved conditions will be less likely to drop out of school, thus reducing desertion rates.

Within these two lines of action there have been a total of 29,367 children, youths, adults and elderly benefited as students in formal, non-formal and informal educational programs, with the following highlights.<sup>60</sup>

**Donations of school cafeterias and teaching materials to improve the quality of education:** Within this component, there have been three lines of action; i) support with collective contributions that benefit all the children of a school; libraries, desks, A/V equipment, TVs, tape recorders, computers, this line of actions has benefited 51,534 students, ii) contributions of and improvements to school cafeterias, within this line of action 12,867 students benefited and improved their diets, a basic condition for learning, iii) contribution of individual school kits to children with parents who lack the resources to purchase the needed materials to attend school: uniforms, shoes, texts, school utensils – notebooks, pencils, rulers, etc. Total of children benefiting from school kits, 12,304.

**Transfer of innovative educational programs and models<sup>61</sup>** : One of the most critical elements of the program is the effort to increase the availability and quality of teaching tools. The program is advancing in a clearer fashion through the transfer of alternative teaching models for non-formal and informal education models for adults, youths and children.

Within the framework of the program, there have been a total of 5,237 adult beneficiaries in diverse programs ranging from literacy, educational leveling and school validation, through training in domestic and neighbor co-existence and neighbor skills. This sub-component has also benefited 6,313 youths with diverse alternatives ranging from learning acceleration, diploma validation, and teaching tutorials, to high school degrees by cycles, high school strengthening and projects to improve the quality and pertinence of agricultural schools.

Last of all, during the final stage of the project there are advances being made in the incorporation of the New School, Active School model to improve teaching quality for children between 6 and 11 years of age in rural and urban areas. This project has only just begun, but nonetheless, it is estimated that it has improved teaching quality for at least 11,641 children.

**Alliances for the Sustainability of and Improvements to Impact:** Within this line of action of the program, a group of synergies have been established with national entities that will guarantee the sustainability of the projects, and will increase impact coverage. From this perspective, the most important alliance achieved was with the Ministry of Education, to strengthen the national education policy for IDPs, advances in alliances such as: i) strengthening school infrastructure actions; *Plan Padrinos* (Office of the Presidency of the Republic), ii) radio education program (Ministry of Communications), iii) research and agreements with universities regarding displacement (*Colciencias, Asociación Colombiana de Universidades ASCUN, Universidad Nacional*), iv) strengthening and accompaniment for the sustainability of innovative educational models for peace (*Alianza Educación para la Paz* with the World Bank, Ministry of Education, UNDP, OEI, SECAB, Education Secretariat of Antioquia). It should be clear that this group of alliances guarantees the long-lasting quality of this program into the future.

**Advances in Results October 2003:** The most important accomplishment in the area of education has been to contribute to the enrollment and improvement of education quality for 29,637 children, youth, adults and elderly in formal, non-formal and informal educational programs as part of the Open Doors school strategy, with a combination of actions in the areas of infrastructure, use of space during nights and on weekends, improvements to material conditions for teaching and the introduction of appropriate and pertinent teaching models to guarantee school retention and teaching quality. Specific results of the 90 education projects include:

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<sup>60</sup> It is necessary to highlight that in order to guarantee an adequate management of the number of beneficiaries, it is not possible to add the beneficiaries from every line of action. It should be clear that in many of the projects of infrastructure, the same students also receive educational materials, service from school cafeterias, school kits, etc. For this reason, in the report we speak of the number of beneficiaries in each line of action, taking into account this precaution, not to pretend that each beneficiary is a unique person. The analysis controlled for this bias, an estimated 14% error should be considered.

<sup>61</sup> It is important to note that part of the program strategy has been to guarantee that each intervention made as part of the infrastructure line of contributions for school cafeterias or teaching materials, is accompanied with an institutional agreement to improve the teaching method, accompanied by increased coverage. For this reason, it is not possible to sum the beneficiaries from different lines of action.

*Enlargement of the coverage and improvement of the quality in education to the registered students with respect to global enrollment of IDPs and students from the receptor community (source: general indicator analysis table)*

- Newly enrolled students..... 8,810..... 30%
- Already enrolled students attended by the program..... 20,557.....70%

An attention in education that covers not only the IDPs, but the receptor groups. The IOM educational program has created assistance strategies for those already enrolled as a means to prevent and avoid high levels of school desertion, that in the case of marginalized urban and rural populations is very high<sup>62</sup> and according to all indicators, is much more critical among IDPs. To increase enrollment without guaranteeing permanence and learning leads to failure.

*with respect to assisted population*

- Enrolled assisted IDPs .....10,453.....36%
- Enrolled assisted Receptor community.....18,914.....64%

The high percentage of the assisted receptor population is due to the place in which IDP children are located: areas with enormous education demand for the available enrollment slots and when new classrooms are opened they enter in proportion to the population resident in the area. Positive discrimination cannot be practiced since it would create undesirable effects such as rejection by those who felt excluded.

*with respect to school retention rates*

The school retention rate is the relationship between persons enrolled and those who finalize the course for which they enrolled; in this sense, the data on retention should be read with caution, since we have 28 projects currently being implemented with no data available as yet in the school year, which ends in November and December.

Despite the mentioned limitation, the table that we present points out some very important aspects with respect to retention rates: i) students from receptor communities finish the school year more frequently than IDP students, ii) retention is greater in rural areas than in urban areas, iii) among IDPs, females finish more often than males, iv) the most critical desertion rates are among children between 12 and 18 years of age, and the highest retention rates among adults and children 5 and under.

For this program, which is focused on reintegration, the priority has been to locate IDPs and assist them in urban areas, and for this reason there are more persons assisted in urban areas. Nonetheless, according to our policy, it is important to assist those in rural areas as a means of strengthening returns or rural re-location, and also prevent displacement; for this reason IOM is still working in rural areas.

## **HEALTH**

**Advances of the impact of the IOM intervention in the health area:** Compared to the previous quarter, there was an increase of 19,625 beneficiaries in the health projects during the past three months. A total of 220 027 assisted persons have been registered in these projects, but a marginal rate of duplication of beneficiaries of approximately 5% has to be taken into account since some beneficiaries might have been assisted also in other program areas. A total of 10 health projects or projects with a health component were approved during the reporting period, thus representing a total of 117 projects in comparison with the 107 projects detailed in the last quarterly report. The total budget for the health component is 1.158.300 USD of which 753.965 USD, or 65% have been committed in projects until the 30<sup>th</sup> of September.

The number of male or female beneficiaries differs from sub-component to sub-component. For example, the principal beneficiaries per sex benefiting from the sub-component of attention in sexual and reproductive health are women (70 vs. 30%), mainly explained by their reproductive role, or as in the sub-component of psychosocial attention where the gap is narrower as both men and women suffers emotionally and psychologically from the displacement (58 vs. 42%), even though the suffering might be different depending on the sex of the beneficiary.

<sup>62</sup> Data on general desertion rates at the national level are worrisome. On IDPs, there is no available information. At the national level:  
 . Desertion at the Basic Primary Level by grade 1 (17.7%) 2 (6.0%), 3 (6.2%) 4 (5.2%) 5 (6.3%)  
 Desertion at the Basic Secondary Level by grade 6 (14.6%) 7 (7.3%), 8 (8.6%) 9 (12.6%) 10 (9.6%)  
 Source: CASTAÑEDA B, Elsa (2002) "Equidad social y educación en los años 90" UNESCO- IIFE pg. 99

In terms of geographical coverage, there is also a difference from sub-component to sub-component in relation to beneficiaries living in urban or rural areas, but the general tendency is that most beneficiaries live in urban areas or more precise, in receiving communities of IDPs. The only strategic line in which most beneficiaries are located in the rural areas is the one aiming at institutional strengthening of the health sector (78 vs. 22%) as experience has shown that investments in this sub-component are more cost-efficient when done in rural areas. Finally, the majority of the beneficiaries in all sub-components, except from the sub-component of institutional strengthening where it was impossible to divide between IDPs and residents, were IDPs.

Below is a brief analysis of the indicators within each sub-component:

**Family Health:** The indicators to measure the coverage of this sub-component are three: the first one dealing with the number of persons benefiting from the attention in oral health, general medicine, vaccination campaigns, among other health services; the second one dealing with the number of persons attending conversations or workshops on nutrition, childcare, first aid, hygiene, health promotion, etc; and the third one, dealing with the number of groups or networks created to promote health issues with the intention to empower the communities in relation to their health and that of their families. The number of persons benefiting from health attention principally through health brigades and outreach activities are 36.157 of which an equal amount were women and men, 82% were IDPs and 64% lived in the urban areas. It is important to mention that the focus of the attention was on the population under 5 years (48%). In relation to persons benefiting from health promotion activities, an equal amount were women and men, 64% were IDPs and 79% lived in the urban areas, out of a total of 6.293 beneficiaries. Most of them (68%) were above 19 years. Lastly, with regard to the number of groups or networks created to promote health issues through projects supported by IOM, the total number was 6, all of them in poor neighborhoods in the urban areas.

**Sexual and reproductive health:** Also this subcomponent is divided into three main indicators: one dealing with the number of persons benefiting from medical attention in sexual and reproductive health; the other one dealing with the number of persons attending conversations or workshops on the promotion of a healthy sexual behavior and the prevention of STDs/HIV/Aids; and the third one dealing with the number of groups or networks created to empower the target population in sexual and reproductive health. The superior number of female beneficiaries receiving medical attention in sexual and reproductive health (70% or 2.942 out of a total of 4.208 persons) is mainly explained by her higher medical requirements in relation to maternity. The number of persons attending conversations or workshops on the promotion of a healthy sexual behavior and the prevention of STDs/HIV/Aids reached a total of 27.857, out of which 57% were women, 57% were IDPs and 100% lived in urban areas. One strategy used in order to increase the coverage of the activities in sexual and reproductive health, as well as to empower the communities in this specific subject and to promote the sustainability of the activities was the one of peer-education, especially among youth and young adults. 338 groups were created as a result of this strategy.

**Psychosocial attention:** An accumulated number of 14.722 persons, out of which 58% were women, 66% were IDPs and 98% lived in urban areas, benefited from individual, family or group psychological assistance within the program. In addition, 48.363 persons, out of which 60% were women, 42% were IDPs and 90% lived in urban areas, benefited from lectures and conversations on domestic violence, self-esteem, conflict resolution, among others. Also within this subcomponent, an intervention strategy was to create groups or networks in order to empower the community in the way that they could implement self-supporting activities. A total of 133 groups or networks were created with this purpose.

**Institutional strengthening:** The investments made in this area have mainly been focused on increasing the quality and access to health by increasing the coverage of the services offered, training health providers and by investing in technology and equipment, such as e.g. equipment for ambulances, monitors, deontological equipment and wheel chairs. As a result, a total of eight hospitals and health-centers benefited from the endowment of a total of 1.234 equipments and two ambulances; and 881 health personnel were trained out of which 47% later were hired in the health sector. An immediate result has been the increase in the coverage of the health services, but the impact on the life-quality of the target populations is hard to calculate in the way that the institutional capacity installed has long-term implications.

**Comments:** Most of the indicators accounted for above are measuring the coverage of the activities supported by the program, but it is worth mentioning that an effort has been made within several projects to measure the

real impact of the activities implemented, for example in terms of the increase in the vaccination rates, the decrease in the morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years, and so forth.

## **SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING**

**Social Infrastructure and Housing :** Among the projects included in this component, there are beneficiaries not only of housing, basic sanitation and improvements to or expansion of school and health infrastructure, but also beneficiaries of community infrastructure and institutional strengthening, such as the remodeling of the Unit for Assistance and Orientation for the Displaced Population (UAO), the construction or remodeling of infrastructure for civic organizations such as the Home for the Elderly, Indigenous Cultural Centers, Houses for Migrants, Energy Systems, etc., and the construction or improvement of needed infrastructure to support production projects in locales and the works of agricultural high schools.

Within this component, there have been projects implemented to directly benefit 145,025 persons in the nine departments where IOM intervenes. Otherwise, in the table below it's included the detail of coverage distributed by groups and geographic zone; also, something to take into account is that the total of beneficiaries consider the beneficiaries duplicity in the projects that have more than one component.

**Housing and Basic Sanitation:** In the housing component, to date there have been 17,830 direct beneficiaries, assisted through the creation of technical studies and the creation of methodologies to receive subsidies from the State for social interest housing, and with the construction of basic housing units or housing improvements. It should be noted that the basic housing unit always includes a sanitation unit and, if they are located in areas with access to sewage lines, a system of wastewater treatment. Improvements also prioritize sanitation units and connections to sewage systems or the adequate treatment of wastewater and solid wastes.

A total of 1,394 housing units were constructed, of which 784 are located in receptor cities, for families that have decided against returning to their place of origin and who have already begun to stabilize their lives in the city. There were also 610 built in rural areas, in support of returns, re-locations, and in 25% of cases, in support of resisting populations.

Improvements were made to 403 houses, principally in flooring, structure, walls or roofing, of which 137 were located in cities and 266 in rural areas. Improvements in rural areas support returning families in 75% of cases and 25% for families that live in conflict-prone areas.

In the basic sanitation component, a total of 43,079m of water pipelines were built to benefit 8,216 persons, 78% IDPs, as well as 14,355m of sewage pipeline, to benefit 7,679 persons, 48% IDPs. This construction reduces the pressure these populations create on the public service infrastructure, which is often insufficient or in poor conditions, and permits integration between the IDP and receptor communities.

Of the 1,300 sanitary installations built, 403 were built during housing improvements and 987 benefit a total of 4,935 persons who solely received this benefit. This is prioritized over housing improvements, since they are frequently in areas with critical conditions of basic sanitation.

Over the past quarter, there was an increase in basic sanitation assistance in urban areas, which rose from 64.4% to 82.82% of all basic sanitation assistance provided.

**Social Infrastructure:** The construction of social infrastructure is connected to strategies within the IOM Education and Health components. A total of 58 new classrooms are being built, for a total of 2,842m<sup>2</sup>, with improvements made to 51 school classrooms, 2,499m<sup>2</sup>. At the same time, a total of 267 bathrooms were built with wash basins, for schools, which has improved the coverage and quality of education in these institutions.

At the same time, there have been a total of 46 group meeting rooms that also serve as school cafeterias, childcare centers, computer labs and libraries.

In the area of community strengthening, over the past quarter IOM has increased coverage for rural areas from 7.3% to 29%.

Over the past quarter the subcomponent improvements to rural *vereda* roads began with a total of 35kms paved in 4 municipalities with IDP returns, benefiting 6,141 persons. These actions facilitate the commercialization of agricultural products and gave day jobs to 1,370 persons, which provided an income until harvest time.

### **INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY STRENGTHENING**

**Institutional strengthening:** This subcomponent is aimed at the improvement of processes considered strategic for the acknowledgement of the citizenship of displaced population. Its objectives are the identification of low response capacities inside the institutional functioning and the proposal, design and implementation of more agile procedures. So far, 27 projects have been implemented benefiting an estimated amount of 195,913 persons. The following figures present the improved results thanks to IOM's intervention in a comparative way, showing the number of received IDPs declarations before and after the implementation of such projects. An example of IOM intervention consists in building up capacity to assist IDPs by the SSN. As part of this strategy quality and quantity of assistance increased in more than 73% after IOM intervention. It is important to emphasize the support to the Orientation and Attention units (UAO Spanish acronym), in seven departments of the program. For example, in the department of Cauca, in three months of implementation of the project, the attention to IDPs has increased among other aspects, in the taking of declaration: of registering 23 declarations a week, it has passed to take 299 by the Social Solidarity Network, with an improvement of 90% of the register.

**Strengthening focused at territorial governmental levels -** As established by 387 Law, the institutional functioning of the assistance to IDPs is carried out through the institutions appointed to the Integrated National System of Assistance to Displaced Population (INSADP). At the territorial level, the Departmental and Municipal Committees play this specific role of inter-institutional supply coordination in order to assist IDPs demand for institutional services. The territorial Committees performance plays a role in the definition of action plans for the assistance of IDPs, projects and specific activities. The IOM Program has supported the strengthening of the local Committees for the Assistance of IDPs.

### 3. General Indicator Analysis

This general analysis takes into account information that has been raised within the projects in the nine different departments. The focus of the analysis is the change over time, comparing ongoing projects in each area of a department with finished projects. In the comparison changes in the following components are considered: 1) percentage of the total beneficiaries who are IDPs or belong to receptor communities; 2) the gender balance; and 3) urban or rural focus of the projects. All percentages that are included in the analysis refer to the beneficiaries in each component of a department. It should be taken into account that this analysis also includes projects that have begun their implementation during this quarter. In that case, the gender balance, the proportion of IDPs and receptor communities as well as the percentage of urban – rural beneficiaries is determined by the estimation included in the project goals. The projects that have begun their execution during this quarter are included in ongoing projects and the percentages of ongoing projects are then compared with the percentage of already finished projects. Here it is important to keep in mind that the beneficiaries in already finished projects are reported based on achievements and the final results when 100% of the population has been assisted, while ongoing projects do as already mentioned include some projects that only have estimated figures regarding the proportion and number of beneficiaries.

#### Department of Putumayo

**Health:** A noteworthy change in the focus on IDPs can be observed in the health projects in this department. Among the finished projects, 62% of the beneficiaries were IDPs while the remainders were receptor communities (38%). Now this relationship has been twisted since 29% of the beneficiaries in ongoing projects are IDPs and 71% belong to receptor communities. A change has taken place when comparing the earlier urban focus of the project activities. Out of the completed projects, 57% of the beneficiaries lived in urban and 43% in rural areas, while the ongoing projects have a clearly rural focus considering that 86% of the beneficiaries are rural inhabitants. When dividing beneficiaries by gender, the gap between the percentage of male and female beneficiaries has decreased somewhat and the relation is now 47% males and 53% female, compared to the finished projects presenting a percentage of 43% male and 57% female beneficiaries. Since the largest share of projects in this area is included in the subcomponent institutional strengthening that provide the municipalities with deontology medical units, ambulances, endowment of hospitals and health centers, the share of receptor communities that benefit from the projects is quite high. These kinds of project activities tend to benefit the community as a whole.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** The amount of IDPs and rural areas profiting from social and housing infrastructure projects have increased somewhat, when comparing ongoing with finished projects. Today 34% of the beneficiaries are IDPs compared to 27% IDP beneficiaries in finished projects. The projects are still more present in urban than rural areas, but the percentage of rural project beneficiaries has clearly increased from 18% to 33% when comparing ongoing with finished projects. This means that two thirds of the beneficiaries of infrastructure projects are located in urban areas. In the social infrastructure subcomponent, one of the main needs in the schools of the department, is to enlarge and build new school restaurants. A low percentage of IDPs in infrastructure projects hence do not signify that the IDPs in the department are not benefiting from the projects, but instead that project activities are targeting all the students in the school. There is for instance a need to improve the access for the especially vulnerable population to education and alimentation and these are activities that have a direct impact on 100% of the pupils in the school.

**Education:** The relation between beneficiaries by gender has changed and now 55% of beneficiaries are male and 45% female compared to 34% male and 66% female beneficiaries in already completed projects. The clear majority of the project activities are carried out in urban areas, representing 80% of the project beneficiaries. This share shows a small decline in relation to finished projects, where 90% of the beneficiaries were urban. Education projects in Putumayo continue to target receptor communities, constituting 83% of the beneficiaries in the ongoing and 96% in already completed projects. Just as the department of Nariño, the difference among IDPs and receptor communities who benefit from the projects, can be explained by the kind of project activities and by the fact that projects are mainly implemented in important receptor communities. The IOM intervention, with regards to the pedagogical strategies aims to improve the quality of education and obviously this strategy has a positive impact on the group of students as a whole.

**Income generation:** A majority of the beneficiaries are still men, but the gap between the percentages of male and female beneficiaries has diminished and in ongoing projects only 54% are men, while the share in finished

projects reached a majority of 70%. A tendency of ongoing projects in this area is that they reach mainly receptor communities (80%), which marks a notable shift compared to the 5% of the total beneficiaries that were composed by receptor communities in finished projects. These projects have changed from being clearly urban (98%) to a rural focus of 80% in ongoing projects. In order to improve the economical opportunities for IDPs in the department of Putumayo, one of the strategies is to unite IDPs and receptor communities and turn already existing business initiatives into sustainable projects.

**Institutional Strengthening:** In this area the division by gender continue to have a relation of 45% male and 55% female beneficiaries. The projects still have a clear focus on IDP beneficiaries, who make up 83% of the beneficiaries compared to 98% IDPs in completed projects.

**Table 4: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	36.472	29%	71%	47%	53%	14%	86%
Housing Infrastructure	10.736	34%	66%	NA	NA	67%	33%
Education	15.759	17%	83%	55%	45%	80%	20%
Income Generation	2.889	20%	80%	54%	46%	20%	80%
Institutional Strengthening	19.798	83%	17%	45%	55%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.654</b>						

**Table 5: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	40.016	62%	38%	43%	57%	57%	43%
Housing Infrastructure	4.642	27%	73%	NA	NA	82%	18%
Education	11.380	4%	96%	34%	66%	90%	10%
Income Generation	548	95%	5%	70%	30%	98%	2%
Institutional Strengthening	22.359	98%	2%	45%	55%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.945</b>						

### Department of Caquetá

**Health:** The gender balance continues to be as even as in the finished projects, where 50% women and 50% men benefit from project activities. Projects in this field continue to target exclusively urban population and IDPs benefit from 62% of the projects, which is a small change compared to finished projects where IDPs represent 60% of the beneficiaries.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** Projects concerning the improvement of infrastructure tend to only benefit urban population (99%), which was also the case in the projects that have already been finished. There is, however, a trend of including receptor communities to a greater degree in the social and housing infrastructure projects. The beneficiaries of the ongoing projects are composed by 32% IDPs and 68% receptor communities, marking a considerable decrease in IDPs directly benefiting from the projects. Out of the already completed projects the beneficiaries were 58% IDPs and 42% receptor communities. One of the reasons for this decrease is projects that benefit and have a high impact on the community as a whole. Two of the projects that are implemented within this component include the construction of a health center and a sewage system in Palmeras, Florencia. Since the receptor community make up a larger share of the population than the IDPs in the area and the projects benefit the whole community, these projects register a decreasing share of IDPs who benefit from the projects.

**Education:** The distribution of beneficiaries by gender is still equal, 50% males and 50% females thus continue to benefit from the projects. Also the projects that include an educational component are carried out almost only in urban areas (96%). As being the case for social and housing infrastructure projects, the education projects are also mainly targeting the receptor communities in the department; 36% IDPs compared to 64% receptor communities benefit from these projects. Compared to the finished projects, where 78% of the beneficiaries were IDPs, a significant change can be observed. This change can be explained by the kind of project activities that

are carried out in this field. For instance in Florencia, IOM donation of school kits has resulted in a greater share of IDPs who have access to education. Now, however, the project activities also include the donation of school texts and libraries, which benefits receptor communities to a greater extent and thus the population as a whole. Therefore the IDP beneficiaries, as a percentage, appear to have decreased relative to the receptor communities, since the receptor communities increasingly benefit from the project activities.

**Income generation:** An increasingly large share of the beneficiaries of the projects in this area are male IDPs in urban areas. Hundred percent of the projects are implemented in urban areas, in contrast with 78% urban beneficiaries in finished projects. Compared to the finished projects (76% IDPs), the ongoing projects have a larger share of IDPs (81%) and also considering the distribution by gender, as already mentioned, 100% of the beneficiaries in the ongoing projects are men, in comparison with only 47% in the already completed projects. Also receptor communities benefit less from these projects than before, a decline from 24% to 19% was presented.

**Institutional strengthening:** Within this area, the trend is that the receptor communities have also begun to benefit from the projects. From previously targeting exclusively IDPs, receptor communities now benefit from 36% of these projects. When considering the gender focus of these projects, males constitute 66% of the beneficiaries, while only 34% of the beneficiaries are women. In finished projects, the gender balance is 50% - 50%.

**Table 6: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	20.145	62%	38%	50%	50%	100%	0%
Housing Infrastructure	20.176	32%	68%	NA	NA	99%	1%
Education	8.245	36%	64%	47%	53%	96%	4%
Income Generation	434	81%	19%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Institutional Strengthening	11.093	64%	36%	66%	33%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.093</b>						

**Table 7: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	2.200	60%	40%	50%	50%	100%	0%
Housing Infrastructure	11.628	58%	42%	NA	NA	100%	0,0%
Education	2.924	78%	22%	48%	52%	100%	0%
Income Generation	1.362	76%	24%	47%	53%	78%	22%
Institutional Strengthening	2.347	100%	0%	50%	50%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.461</b>						

**Department of Cauca**

**Health:** Some major changes have taken place in this area. From only focusing on IDPs, the project activities are now also benefiting receptor communities to a greater extent. The balance between IDPs and receptor communities who benefit from ongoing projects is 63% IDPs and 37% receptor communities. A remarkable observation is the distribution by gender, since the projects tend to target the female population, who makes up 89% of the project beneficiaries. This marks a recognizable increase from 65% female beneficiaries in the completed projects. The projects have also changed significantly with regard to the urban-rural division. The finished health projects in the department were exclusively rural, but there has been a change and now an urban dimension of the projects can be clearly identified since 76% of the beneficiaries are urban.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** In the area of social and housing infrastructure, a noteworthy change has taken place when comparing the overall focus of the projects. Previously the projects targeted 100% IDPs in rural areas. A diversification of the projects, enabling also receptor communities and urban population to benefit from them, has lead to a situation where 15% are IDPs and 85% are receptor communities, 78% urban and 22% rural population are able to benefit from project activities in this area. This relation between IDPs and receptor communities can be explained by considering the kind of project activities that are carried out. Projects that

include the construction of water supply and sewage systems as well as infrastructure in projects that aim to improve the quality of education, always have a large direct impact on IDPs as well as receptor communities. An example of these kinds of projects is a project in Popayán where support is given for the construction of a water supply system, which benefits all families in the zone of Rio Negro, also including a large share of population who belong to the receptor community. Part of the strategy is also to improve infrastructure in nine educational institutions that receive a large amount of IDPs and the infrastructure obviously benefit 100% of the students.

**Education:** The projects in this field are concentrated in urban areas (66%). When separating the beneficiaries by gender, the region presents the following relation between male (53%) and female (47%) beneficiaries. IDPs represent 32% of the beneficiaries, while 68% belong to receptor communities.

**Income generation:** The project activities within this area, compared to previous projects, significantly improved the results with regards to gender aspects, considering that income generation projects only had male beneficiaries in the finished projects; today, 66% of the project beneficiaries are women. The distribution between IDPs and receptor communities has become more even over time. In ongoing projects, 57% are IDPs, compared to the finished projects where all beneficiaries were IDPs. This change enables also receptor communities to benefit from the projects (43%). These projects continue to be 100% rural.

**Institutional strengthening:** In this field, the share of women benefiting from the projects is 64 %, compared to only 36% male beneficiaries. The vast majority of the project beneficiaries are IDPs (90%), while only 10% of the beneficiaries belong to receptor communities.

**Table 8: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	2.835	63%	37%	11%	89%	76%	24%
Housing Infrastructure	9.536	15%	85%	NA	NA	78%	22%
Education	3.704	32%	68%	53%	47%	66%	34%
Income Generation	3.919	57%	43%	34%	66%	0%	100%
Institutional Strengthening	13.617	90%	10%	36%	64%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.611</b>						

**Table 9: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	23	100%		35%	65%		100%
Housing Infrastructure	120	100%					100%
Income Generation	3	100%		100%		100%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>						

**Department of Nariño**

**Health:** The beneficiaries of the health projects in Nariño mainly live in the urban areas (75%) of the department and the projects tend to focus on male beneficiaries. Compared to the finished projects, the distribution by gender has become more even; 57% males and 43% females benefit from ongoing projects compared to 36% male and 64% female beneficiaries in the completed projects.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** The receptor communities have increased their share as beneficiaries of infrastructure projects. Out of the finished projects, 66% of the beneficiaries were IDPs and 34% belonged to receptor communities. A change has occurred and the relation between beneficiaries in ongoing infrastructure projects in the department of Nariño is currently 29% IDPs and 71% receptor communities. A larger percentage of the project beneficiaries live in urban areas (59%), compared to 41% rural population. The already completed projects had 53% urban and 47% rural beneficiaries. It is however, important to note that the intervention in the subcomponents, such as project activities carried out in the areas of education, roads and sanitation generate a high impact on IDPs. An example of these projects that benefit IDPs but that also directly benefit the receptor community is the improvement of roads that generated employment opportunities for 600 IDPs, but also directly benefited 5063 citizens in the area.

**Education:** The share of male beneficiaries in the education projects has increased somewhat; 59% males and 41% females compared to 54% male and 46% female beneficiaries in already completed projects. Also the education projects are targeting mainly urban areas with 68% urban and 32% rural beneficiaries, which is a change that decrease the gap between the two, compared to finished projects out of which 98% of the beneficiaries were urban. Fifty-three percent IDPs benefit from project activities, while 47% of receptor communities benefit from these projects, compared to a more uneven balance in finished projects; only 23% IDPs and 77% receptor communities. The difference between IDPs and receptor communities benefiting from the project activities can be explained by the support to educational institutions in areas with the highest IDP reception rates in the department. IOM intervention through pedagogical strategies, seeks to improve the service quality and this has a positive impact on the institution as a whole and can thus in some cases benefit 36% IDPs and 64% students from the receptor community.

**Income generation:** Projects in this area do exclusively benefit male population. The distribution in already completed projects was 63% males and 37% females. IDPs make up a greater share (94%) of the beneficiaries in comparison with receptor communities; the responding figure of IDPs in completed projects is 71%. The division urban – rural has become more equal and currently 61% of the beneficiaries live in urban areas compared to 72% urban beneficiaries in completed projects.

**Institutional strengthening:** In this area, the distribution by gender is however more even. The beneficiaries are composed by 55% men and 45% women. This change to a more even distribution has taken place over time and compared to finished projects that benefited 78% men and 22% women, the gender distribution is more balanced. Already finished projects benefited 98% IDPs, but this figure is now decreasing and 74% of the beneficiaries in the department are IDPs.

**Table 10: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	12.193	75%	25%	57%	43%	75%	25%
Housing Infrastructure	35.393	29%	71%	NA	NA	59%	41%
Education	9.252	53%	47%	59%	41%	68%	32%
Income Generation	1.778	94%	6%	100%	0%	61%	39%
Institutional Strengthening	2.612	74%	26%	55%	45%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.228</b>						

**Table 11: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	14.067	92%	8%	36%	64%	63%	37%
Housing Infrastructure	2.706	66%	34%	NA	NA	53%	47%
Education	4.152	23%	77%	54%	46%	98%	2%
Income Generation	2.310	71%	29%	63%	37%	72%	28%
Institutional Strengthening	2.583	98%	2%	78%	22%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.818</b>						

## Department of Huila

The analysis of projects in Huila is somewhat different due to lack of finished projects in the department. Therefore, this is only a presentation of the results in the ongoing projects.

**Health:** Health projects in Huila are mainly implemented in urban areas (96%) and the desaggregation by gender is quite even, 48% of the beneficiaries are male while 52% are female. A clear majority of the project beneficiaries are IDPs (60%), while 40% belong to receptor communities.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** The urban – rural division is more even than in the health field. Forty-nine percent of the project beneficiaries are located in urban, while 51% in rural areas. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 81% are IDPs and 19% belong to receptor communities.

**Education:** In the department of Huila, women make up 60% of the beneficiaries and the projects that aim to improve education in the department are, to a larger extent, focused on urban areas (87%). Projects that aim to improve the quality of education, tend to target receptor communities to a large extent. Seventy percent of the beneficiaries belong to receptor communities compared to 30% IDPs. This percentage is explained by the pedagogical strategy in the areas that receive a large amount of IDPs in the department of Huila. When methodologies that aim to improve the quality of and the access to education for IDPs are applied, 100% of the students benefit from the project activities. Therefore, students who belong to receptor communities represent a larger share of the project beneficiaries and this percentage hence also influence the project coverage. Attending all students, however has an impact of integrating students belonging to displaced and receptor communities.

**Income generation:** These projects focus mainly on female IDPs in urban areas. The gender balance shows a beneficiary composition of 38% men and (62%) women. Eighty-seven percent of the beneficiaries are IDPs, while receptor communities only make up 13% of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries in this field are mainly located in urban areas (91%).

**Institutional strengthening:** In Huila, 46% of the beneficiaries are male and 54% are female. The majority of the beneficiaries are IDPs (75%) and only 25% of the total number of beneficiaries belongs to receptor communities.

**Table 12: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	18.299	60%	30%	48%	52%	96%	4%
Housing Infrastructure	7.769	81%	19%	NA	NA	49%	51%
Education	3.935	30%	70%	40%	60%	87%	13%
Income Generation	914	87%	13%	38%	62%	91%	9%
Institutional Strengthening	1.916	75%	35%	46%	54%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.833</b>						

**Department of Valle del Cauca**

**Health:** The health projects have an increasing share of male beneficiaries compared to the earlier more equal balance between men and women benefiting from the projects. The already completed projects had a gender composition of 54% male and 46% female beneficiaries, while in ongoing projects 70% are men and only 30% women. Ninety-six percent of the beneficiaries are IDPs, compared to 73% IDPs in finished projects. Previously, both population located in rural (39%) and urban (61%) areas benefited from these projects, while ongoing projects beneficiaries are only located in urban areas.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** In comparison with completed projects, the relationship between urban and rural projects has changed. Currently, 17% of the project beneficiaries are located in urban and 83% in rural areas, compared to previously 100% rural project beneficiaries. Out of the finished projects, 76% of the beneficiaries were IDPs and 24% receptor communities. Currently the projects are focused exclusively on IDPs (100%). Thus, the social and housing infrastructure projects currently tend to benefit IDPs mainly in rural areas.

**Education:** In the educational field, a change towards favoring, to a greater extent, the rural population is observed. The beneficiaries of the completed projects are 96% urban and only 4% rural, while the current percentages have changed significantly; only 33% urban compared to 67% rural. Projects in this field also move in the direction to on an average benefit women to a higher degree. An increase from 57% female beneficiaries in finished projects to 63% in the current ones, can be observed. Eighty percent IDPs and 20% receptor communities form the beneficiaries of the ongoing projects, while the equivalent in finished projects is 89% IDPs and 11% receptor communities. Receptor communities thus increasingly benefit from these projects.

**Income generation:** An interesting fact in this area and department is the large increase in the beneficiaries that represent receptor communities (81%) in relation to the already completed projects, where IDPs made up 93% of the target population and receptor communities hence only 7%. The division by gender continues to be even; 50% male and 50% female beneficiaries in ongoing as well as completed projects. Project beneficiaries in this field are increasingly situated in rural areas (60%), compared to 54% urban beneficiaries and 46% rural beneficiaries in completed projects.

**Institutional strengthening:** Project activities in this field continue to be slightly more focused on female beneficiaries (54%), compared to 55% in finished projects. Eighty percent of the beneficiaries are IDPs, which is an increase from 68% IDPs and 32% receptor communities in already completed projects.

**Table 14: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	633	96%	4%	70%	30%	100%	0%
Housing Infrastructure	4.735	100%	0%	NA	NA	17%	83%
Education	593	80%	20%	37%	63%	33%	67%
Income Generation	2.142	19%	81%	50%	50%	40%	60%
Institutional Strengthening	52.447	80%	20%	46%	54%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.550</b>						

**Table 15: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	8.971	73%	26%	54%	45%	61%	39%
Housing Infrastructure	2.415	76%	24%	NA	NA	0%	100%
Education	2.634	89%	11%	43%	57%	96%	4%
Income Generation	3.872	93%	7%	50%	50%	54%	46%
Institutional Strengthening	37.463	68%	32%	45%	55%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.355</b>						

### Department of Chocó

**Health:** To a greater extent, compared to finished projects, ongoing projects in this area tend to target female IDPs. A significant change has taken place when taking into account the division by gender in ongoing and finished projects. In already completed projects, the focus of project activities was clearly on men, who represented 64% of total beneficiaries, while only 36% were women. The ongoing projects however show an opposite figure of 62% female and only 38% male beneficiaries. The finished projects have an even distribution between urban (48%) and rural (52%) beneficiaries, compared to ongoing projects that are composed by 38% beneficiaries located in urban and 62% in rural areas. In ongoing projects, 62% of the beneficiaries are IDPs and 38% belong to receptor communities. The relation between IDPs and receptor communities was more even in finished projects, IDPs (52%) and receptor communities (48%).

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** The project activities in this field are strongly focused on IDPs, representing 75% of the beneficiaries, compared to 100% IDPs in finished projects. Out of the project beneficiaries, 87% are urban and 13% rural. When comparing finished and ongoing projects, it is notable that the share of rural beneficiaries has increased from 0% to 13%, however, the projects in Chocó have an urban focus.

**Education:** Projects that improve the quality of education are mainly targeting the IDP population (88%) located in urban areas (63%). Regarding gender, the composition is even, where 53%, females and 47% males benefit from the projects.

**Income generation:** All the beneficiaries of the income generation projects are IDPs. Furthermore, the projects are more focused on women, who make up 79% of the beneficiaries. The division between rural and urban areas is equal, 50% rural and 50% urban project beneficiaries.

**Institutional strengthening:** The desaggregation by gender has some small variations in this field, but continues to be quite even, where women are increasingly benefiting from project activities. In ongoing projects the distribution is 47% male and 53% female beneficiaries, compared to finished projects that have the relation 51% males – 49% females. These projects still target only IDPs (99%), compared to 100% in finished projects.

**Table 16: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	776	62%	38%	38%	62%	38%	62%
Housing Infrastructure	6.538	75%	25%			87%	13%
Education	3.903	88%	12%	47%	53%	63%	37%
Income Generation	438	100%	0%	21%	79%	50%	50%
Institutional Strengthening	19.113	99%	1%	47%	53%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.768</b>						

**Table 17: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	4.971	52%	48%	64%	36%	48%	52%
Housing Infrastructure	282	100%	0%	NA	NA	100%	0%
Institutional Strengthening	45.150	100%	0%	51%	49%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.403</b>						

### Department of Norte de Santander

**Health:** IDPs benefiting from health projects in Norte de Santander continue to represent 80% of the total beneficiaries. The gender balance has become more even over time when comparing ongoing projects with already finished ones. According to available data, 55% of beneficiaries are males and 45% females, while the responding figure for completed projects is 36% male and 64% female beneficiaries, marking a significant change in the gender focus of the projects. In the department of Norte de Santander a shift from a more diversified distribution to a greater focus on urban areas can be observed. Today all project activities in this field are carried out in urban areas, while the 80% of the beneficiaries in already completed projects were urban and 20% rural.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** The project beneficiaries are now located in both urban (72%) and rural (28%) areas. When comparing the ongoing projects with the finished ones, an important change can be noted. Finished projects in this area were exclusively implemented in urban areas (99%) and 63% IDPs and 37% receptor communities benefited from the projects. The trend to mainly target IDPs thus continue since 64% IDPs and 36% receptor communities benefit from the ongoing projects.

**Education:** The division by gender in the department of Norte de Santander is 46% males and 54% females and the equivalent for finished projects is 49% male and 51% female beneficiaries, which shows a trend of focusing on females in education projects. All ongoing projects are implemented in urban areas and this is a change from the completed projects, which were more diversified, 77% urban and 23% rural beneficiaries. Both IDPs and receptor communities are evenly 53% - 47% represented among the beneficiaries.

**Income generation:** A change in this field is the balance between IDPs and receptor communities. In finished projects, 52% were IDPs and 48% belonged to receptor communities. The ongoing projects, focus more on IDPs, forming 75% of the beneficiary population. When observing the gender balance, ongoing projects are significantly more focused on women (64%) than men. In the finished projects 58% of the beneficiaries are women. A noteworthy change compared to finished projects is the increasing share of rural projects, now representing 75% of the beneficiaries compared to the previous percentage of only 21%.

**Institutional strengthening:** From having been evenly distributed between males (49%) and females (51%), the relationship between the two is now 38% male and 62% female beneficiaries. The projects have also moved from earlier benefiting 58% IDPs and 42% receptor communities to now focusing only on IDPs (99%).

**Table 18: Ongoing Projects.**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	4.482	80%	20%	55%	45%	100%	0%
Housing Infrastructure	3.211	64%	36%	NA	NA	72%	28%
Education	1.734	53%	47%	46%	54%	100%	0%
Income Generation	5.116	75%	25%	36%	64%	25%	75%
Institutional Strengthening	20.565	99%	1%	38%	62%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.108</b>						

**Table 19: Finished Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	13.035	80%	20%	36%	64%	80%	20%
Housing Infrastructure	6.560	63%	37%	NA	NA	99%	1%
Education	10.431	54%	46%	49%	51%	77%	23%
Income Generation	8.408	52%	48%	42%	58%	79%	21%
Institutional Strengthening	8.504	58%	42%	49%	51%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.938</b>						

### Department of Santander

**Health:** The share of female beneficiaries has decreased from previously completed projects. Now only 40% are female compared to 60% in finished projects. The main focus is still on IDPs, who constitute 78% of the beneficiaries in ongoing projects, compared to 67% IDPs in the completed ones. In ongoing projects, the rural population is, to a larger extent than before, benefiting from the project activities. In the finished projects, 100% of the project beneficiaries lived in urban areas and now this percentage is 76%, allowing also rural communities to benefit from the projects.

**Social and Housing Infrastructure:** In this area a large part of the beneficiaries are IDPs in urban areas. The difference between IDPs and receptor communities who benefit from the projects has however diminished over time. Out of the beneficiaries in the ongoing projects, 80% are IDPs and 20% receptor communities and the comparable data for finished projects shows that IDPs previously represented 83% and receptor communities only 17% of the beneficiaries. Also the division of projects in urban and rural areas has changed, allowing a larger part of the rural population to benefit from the projects. Sixty-three percent of the beneficiaries in ongoing projects are located in urban areas, while 84% of the beneficiaries in finished projects were urban.

**Education:** The most notable change in this area is that the projects have changed focus from earlier only benefiting the urban population to the present composition 75% urban and 25% rural beneficiaries. More males than females benefit from the projects and in both ongoing and finished projects 57% are male and 43% female beneficiaries. Projects in the educational field have changed target population to mainly focusing on IDPs (79%), compared to finished projects, where 46% IDPs were benefited.

**Income generation:** Income generation projects in Santander tend to benefit male IDPs in urban areas. The finished projects, however, presented a greater share of women (61%) benefiting from the projects, but now 62% of the beneficiaries are men. From previously almost only having targeted IDPs, 17% of the beneficiaries in ongoing projects belong to receptor communities, thus leaving the IDPs with a share of 83%. Urban areas continue to benefit from a majority of the projects (60%), a small decrease from finished projects that benefited 65% urban communities.

**Institutional strengthening:** The gender division has changed significantly over time in this area. Female beneficiaries only made up 42% of the beneficiaries in the finished projects, while the percentage of female beneficiaries is 60% in ongoing projects. A sharp turn has also led to a situation where all projects in the field benefit IDPs, from previously mainly benefiting receptor communities (90%). The finished projects register a higher percentage of beneficiaries who belong to receptor communities due to the direct impact that the projects

has had on the population of the Magdalena Medio region, through among other strategies, the strengthening of municipal committees, as well as the formulation and application of contingency plans.

**Table 20: Ongoing Projects**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	8.256	78%	22%	60%	40%	76%	24%
Housing Infrastructure	5.040	80%	20%	NA	NA	63%	37%
Education	3.939	79%	21%	57%	43%	75%	25%
Income Generation	1.888	83%	17%	62%	38%	60%	40%
Institutional Strengthening	16.055	100%	0%	40%	60%	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.178</b>						

**Table 21: Finished Project**

Category	Total Beneficiary	IDPs	REC	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Health	6.601	67%	33%	40%	60%	100%	0%
Housing Infrastructure	5.462	83%	17%	NA	NA	84%	16%
Education	7.153	46%	54%	57%	43%	100%	0%
Income Generation	1.114	96%	4%	39%	61%	65%	35%
Institutional Strengthening	58.097	10%	90%	58%	42%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.427</b>						

## 4. Program Initiatives at the Central Level

### Infrastructure

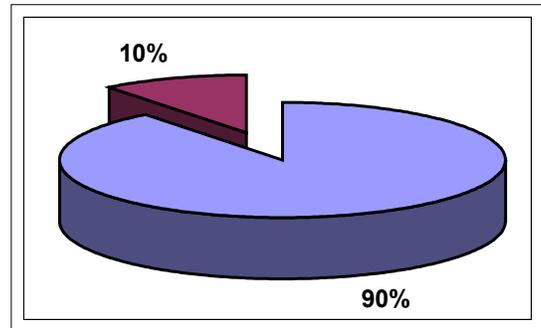
*Technical Assistance to Municipalities for the Application to Housing Subsidies:* Over the past quarter, 57 projects were supported to benefit 2,893 families in rural areas who sought to acquire social interest housing subsidies (VIS in Spanish) granted by the Colombian Government through the Banco Agrario. These projects were delivered to the Bank in the bidding process that closed on June 27<sup>th</sup>. Some 70% of projects benefited returned IDPs, 10% relocated IDPs and 20% persons at-risk of displacement due to blockades by illegal armed actors in their areas of residence.

In the assignment of subsidies, 13 projects that benefit 751 families qualified. It is hoped that in November, the Colombian Government will approve a budget increase to attend to the demand for rural housing subsidies, and some of these would be assigned to the remaining 44 projects that were not approved for subsidies in the last cycle, since it is unlikely that the Government will accept new project proposals during the present year. It is more likely that the government will focus on projects that did not receive funding due to a lack of available resources.

IOM invested a total of 38,434.16 for the implementation of the technical studies and the formulation of these projects in the methodology of Banco Agrario,

The value of the subsidy obtained by the 13 projects totals USD 954,760.27. It is important to highlight that the IOM support to co-finance the construction of these construction projects totals USD 99,728.89, a total that represents 10.44% of funding at the national level that received subsidies using this strategy.

Graph 1: Relation between counterpart resources and IOM investment



The total budget of the Colombian Government for rural housing subsidies was 10,489.51. Taking into account the value of the subsidy received for the 13 projects formulated and supported by IOM, we can see that we cover a total of 9.10% of the national total in the 7 departments selected. With an IOM investment per family of USD \$178,00.

Table 22: Approved rural housing projects

Department	Municipality	Families	Subsidy Granted	IOM support
Choco	Riosucio	25	34,825.17	3,059.33
Antioquia	Vigia del Fuerte	67	101,109.09	8,199.30
Cauca	Timbiqui	65	61,190.23	6,412.76
Huila	Colombia	97	90,162.05	9,665.08
Huila	Garzon	4	6,965.03	629.37
Nariño	Sotomayor	63	104,635.19	8,968.73
Nariño	San Lorenzo	46	68,257.34	7,591.32
Nariño	Linares	46	80,105.59	6,893.10
Norte de Santander	Teorama	95	128,388.43	14,947.38
Norte de Santander	Tibu	57	74,996.95	10,039.91
Santander	Hato	60	66,080.76	8,199.34
Santander	Surata	82	87,954.19	11,168.78
Valle del Cauca	Tulua	44	50,090.19	3,954.43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>751</b>	<b>954,760.21</b>	<b>99,728.834</b>

October 2003

## Health

Advances have been made in all national projects and partnerships. First of all, during the monthly meetings, as established within the cooperation agreement with the *Ministry of Social Protection*, it has been possible to move forward in terms of co-investment on a departmental level in the way that the Ministry invited IOM to contact the Departmental Health Secretariats in the regions with IOM presence, in order to assess them on how to invest two additional disbursements in the areas of nutrition and psychosocial assistance to IDPs, based on IOM's experience in these areas. In addition, the Ministry expresses its satisfaction with the information shared on the projects developed within the cooperation agreement with IOM and sees the coordination with IOM as a way to get information on the investments made in the health sector on a regional level as they seem to have difficulties to get this information from their departmental and municipal health secretariats. The projects developed within the cooperation agreement between the Ministry and IOM are as follows:

COD	Project Title	Investment IOM USD	Investment Ministry of Social Protection	Total USD
CU006	AIEPI	14,888.26	17,430.60	32,318.86
CH020	Vaccination in Alto Baudó	11,359.65	30,798.88	42,158.53
CH024	Training and following of 90 health promoters.	24,735.29	135,983.08	160,718.37
CA038	Sexual and reproductive health with Profamilia.	17,028.02	9,837.61	26,865.63
HU002	Family health project and support and strengthening to a health center. Neiva	35,080.05	18,350.71	53,430.76
HU008	Strengthening in the implementation of special program's (VIH, TBC, etc)	16,235.51	29,362.85	45,598.36
PA066	Agreement with the Municipal health secretary in Pasto for the development of a health project with three components: 1) Psychosocial attention; y 2) endowment of the 1/may health center	37,079.51	50,542.04	87,621.55
NS053	Endowment and improvement of 5 health centers in the return zone (Convención y Tebrama)	25,866.09	20,407.80	46,273.89
NS054	Construction, adaptation and endowment of the neonatal intensive care unit in the Erasmo Meoz Hospitals of Cúcuta	66,324.87	340,438.72	406,763.59
PU044	Endowment of health centres El Tigre y El Placer	4,654.33	12,238.77	16,893.10
PU051	Strengthening of the mental unit of the Pio XII hospital	17,779.15	48,255.38	66,034.53
SA048	Mother and child vaccination	9,440.30	18,097.01	27,537.31
SA053	AIEPI Floridablanca	8,770.85	21,013.90	29,784.75
SA057	Training of health professionals in lepra and TB	1,213.35		1,213.35
SA058	AIEPI Bucaramanga	10,353.89	16,334.68	26,688.57
SA061	Environmental health in Puerto Parra	8,475.18	7,063.83	15,539.01
ID048	Development of a tool box for the improvement and planning of psychosocial attention.	11,387.90		11,387.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>320,672.20</b>	<b>776,155.86</b>	<b>1,096,828.06</b>

Also, IOM supported the Ministry of Social Protection in the diffusion of information on the new decrees on health attention to IDPs (Decrees 2284 and 2131) on a departmental level.

The first disbursement on approximately USD25,978.64, out of a total of USD104,839.86, to the *Colombian Red Cross* was made in the end of September. With this disbursement it was possible to initiate the activities both on a national and on regional levels. As mentioned in earlier reports, the project is estimated to benefit a total of 50,000 children under five years of age and their mothers in Cauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Huila and Putumayo, through the implementation of the Primary in Health Attention strategy (APS, Spanish acronym).

A first disbursement was also made to the *"Dos Mundos" foundation* enabling also them to initiate the activities on both a national and regional level. "Dos Mundos" and IOM met both regionally and nationally in order to, as a first step, decide on a more detailed plan of action to be developed in Chocó, Cauca and Santander to the direct

benefit of 250 persons. It is important to mention the change of municipality in the department of Chocó based on a comparative rapid assessment performed by IOM sub-office. Instead of in Quibdó, the project will be implemented in the municipality of Carmen del Atrato as both organizations agreed upon that the situation was more urgent in terms of psychosocial assistance in this municipality.

## **Institutional Strengthening**

### **National Civil Register**

During the month of October the election of new governmental authorities at the local and regional level is taking place, as well as the development of the “referendum”, or national democratic consultation. Due to this situation, the National Civil Register officers have decided to leave the planning of new agendas related to IDPs registration campaigns for the period subsequent to the election process. In the registration process, several projects have been formulated in the nine regional offices. In the national projects, the aim has been to improve the access to registration in the most difficult attention municipalities like El Tarra (Norte de Santander), San Miguel (Putumayo), Tumaco (Nariño), Medio Atrato (Choco), among others. Likewise, projects at a regional level have been developed, where the departments of Valle del Cauca and Choco have made important advances, with registering campaigns that aim to cover the whole municipalities with the highest rates of IDPs reception, like Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca) and Juradó (Choco). A registration and ID card has been given to 63000 persons.

### **Social Solidarity Network (SSN)**

In relation to the support for the Joint Technical Unit/ SSN, the project oriented at the design of the CONPES document (National Council on Economical and Social Policy) and the National Action Plan 2003 – 2006 for the assistance of IDPs and provided an adjusted document as result of the discussion among SSN staff. In the next weeks, a series of consultation workshops will take place with the participation of different ministries and decentralized institutions.

The SSN submitted to IOM program a project aimed at supporting the Departmental Committees for the Assistance of IDPs, held through a day long workshops and the presentation of the National Government objectives with regard to IDPs policy orientation.

During the quarterly the SSN also requested to IOM program technical and financial collaboration in order to strengthen its territorial units with the participation of qualified students. Through agreements with regional universities, a group of last term students will collaborate with predetermined activities in relation to the assistance of IDPs carried out by the SSN.

### **National Pastoral Secretariat information system**

Through the quarterly this project has advanced in various issues, synthesized as follows:

- Visits to the parishes where no collection of information related to IDPs is taken place in order to sensitize the clergy in relation to this topic; training in the registration of information related to IDPs. These activities are being carried out in among other places, the municipalities of: Buga (Valle del Cauca), Garzón and Pitalito (Huila), San Vicente del Caguan (Caquetá), Bucaramanga and Barrancabermeja (Santander).
- Activities related with the RUT System; technical assistance to improve the RUT system and accompaniment to the Catholic Church activities promoting commitment to the displaced population. This project activities have provided a valuable improvement of the National Pastoral Secretariat information system.

### **National Ombudsman Office**

The IOM has been supporting the National Ombudsman Office through three main projects, aimed at sensitizing and developing society's consciousness related to human rights of the people under displacement conditions in the country. The first one of them has developed agreements with four regional universities in order to offer academic training to local civil servants, non governmental organizations and community members on human rights and public policies for the assistance of IDPs. This academic programme will be started in November. A second project sponsors the building up of an information unit specialized on bibliography related to IDPs situation, as part of the Human Rights library of the National Ombudsman Office. This Unit is already offering service and assistance to the public, contributing to the diffusion of information related to displaced population human rights and promoting academic work advancement. A third project develops field work and analysis of

the situation of displaced population in the Colombian border zones. A National Ombudsman Office workshop was carried out during the past month to evaluate the advances of the research team.

#### **CODHES (Consultancy for Human Rights and Displacement).**

An agreement between IOM's Pos Emergency Programme and CODHES is being carried out in order to support the information system developed by CODHES, which provides data on displacement and human rights in the country.

#### **DANE (National Statistics Administrative Department )**

DANE recently carried out a census in the municipality of Soacha, a populous site nearby Bogotá. The information analysis is currently taking place and the IOM's programme is sponsoring the specific research related to the characterization of displaced people located in Soacha, migration patterns, living conditions, and infrastructure, among other variables.

#### **Education**

*ID010 Support for the Ministry of Education in the development and systematization of projects for the increased coverage and improvement of educational service for IDP children, youth and adults:* This is a coverage project: national because the implementer is the Ministry of Education. The direct beneficiaries will be determined once they are consolidated in three future projects included in the agreement. At present, there are advances in the following projects: i) up to date reproduction of educational materials (New School model) for children between 6 and 12 years of age of Afro Colombian descent on the Pacific Coast, with support totaling 69,930.06. ii) Production of a catalog of educational supplies for high school education, so that different areas of the country can have viable alternatives to assist vulnerable youths 3,496.50. iii) Coordination for the development of accelerated learning and literacy programs with IDPs in the 9 departments where IOM has a presence, 5,244.75. Still awaiting the development of a request from the Ministry of Education for support on a guide of psychosocial assistance models for the classroom, 3,496.50. The global sum for the agreement totals 97,902.09.

*ID018 Institutional strengthening of ICBF assistance capacity for IDPs:* The future IOM investment for this project sums to a total of USD 384,615.38, to be implemented by ICBF, with three lines of action: i) increased coverage, improvements to and donation of infrastructure for group childcare homes. ii) Promotion of domestic co-existence with the *Haz Paz* program. iii) Improved assistance for IDP children assisted in homes, including health, nutrition and basic sanitation, as well as educational training for community mothers. The agreement has defined support for the construction of group homes in Buenaventura, Bucaramanga, Pitalito and Paují. Designing the *Haz Paz* program, and finally, defining mechanisms through which regional offices will be able to present specific projects. Information on beneficiaries will only be available when the project profiles be completed.

*ID043 Support for the filming of the movie "La Sombra del Caminante" (The Shadow of the Walker):* This is an extended impact project. Through the filming of the movie and presentation in cinemas with IDPs and the receptor communities, the aim is to contribute to raise the awareness of the situation of these persons. The support of IOM totals USD 27,091.52, the total budget is USD 69,966.10

The advances in the film were presented in the San Sebastián Festival, where the film received first prize, which will be used to help finish filming. This means that the agreement will have to be adjusted with the film director.

*ID050 Adaptation of the New School model for the school integration of IDP children – Phase I, in Soacha Municipality:* This project was initiated on May 27th and it is being implemented by *Fundación Volvamos a la Gente*. It is an innovative pilot project that will benefit 780 IDP and receptor children who, thanks to the project, will be integrated into the school system using a flexible educational model. The project will create new educational materials and will train new teachers in satellite classroom techniques used to enroll IDP children in hours suited to their needs.

The project has advanced in its adoption by the Mayor's Office in Soacha, has sensitized and trained 35 area teachers, and it is in the process of developing educational materials. The programmed service fee of the cooperation is USD 254,826.79, which is for the total budget of the project.

*ID059 Increased coverage and quality of educational opportunities, through the development of infrastructure projects, donations and transferal of innovative educational models for urban areas with high levels of displacement:* This is a project coordinated by *Plan Padrino* and Presidency of the Republic. It has a direct

impact on new enrollment and retention indices for IDP and receptor children, because of its positive quantitative and qualitative impact on education for the IDP population. The number of beneficiaries will be established after the 8 projects in the pipe-line are approved. The total support for IOM will be USD 283,687.94, while *Plan Padrino* will finance 1,134,751.77.

At present, 3 projects have been approved: one in Quibdó, one in Cúcuta and another in Florencia. An additional 8 projects will be presented to the Japanese cooperation agency for approval.

### **Income Generation**

*ID058: Identification and development of regional clusters:* Over the past quarter, an international cooperation agreement was signed between IOM and UNIDO (the United Nations Industrial Development Organization), the goal of which is to “Articulate programs focused on optimizing income generation and employment improvement strategies, aimed at vulnerable populations in areas where IOM intervenes, through the exchange and socialization of the experiences both of IOM and UNIDO in the identification and development of regional micro-chains of production in order to create and implement joint production projects.”

Given the character of the agreement framework, there is no total budget for it, nonetheless, it is assumed that future funding will be oriented by both institutions in order to accomplish the stated goal. The agreement will have a **directing committee** made up of legal representatives from IOM and UNIDO or their delegates. It will have as its function to monitor the required completion of the agreements, to propose and analyze joint projects or programs, to supervise the implementation of the agreement, and to orient or re-direct actions and activities. It will also have a **technical committee** made up of the head of income generation and employment improvement areas in IOM and by the assigned individual from UNIDO. Other consultants, public authorities, specialists, representatives from other implementing organizations and other persons deemed necessary can be invited to participate in this committee.

This project will benefit families involved in the establishment of production projects taking advantage of capitalization strategies (start-up capital and credits) will be beneficiaries. For 2003-2004, the beneficiaries are estimated to 3,000 families.

## 5. Priorities for Next Quarter

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### Program Priorities

#### **Income Generation**

- Define terms and conditions for the implementation of the “ IDPs Labor Insertion Agreement” to be signed between *Ministerio de Protección Social* and IOM to insert into the labor market approximately 800 IDPs.

#### **Social Housing and Infrastructure**

- Initiate construction of the “Acueducto de Rio Negro” in Cauca
- Initiate works on the eleven IDPs housing projects that received subsidies from Banco Agrario, IOM and local municipalities in Choco, Antioquia, Santander, Norte de Santander, Valle del Cauca, Huila and Nariño
- Start implementation of ICBF’s “Hogar Multiple” de Santa Rosa, Sur de Bolivar in order to meet the commitment done to the President of inaugurating it on March 2004.

#### **Education**

- Increase the percentage of IDPs assisted by the program through this component, specially in Huila, Caquetá and Valle del Cauca.
- Concrete the alliance to be establish with PER-BM (Programa de Educación Rural del Banco Mundial) aiming at increasing coverage and school retention on rural areas with high incidence of displacement.
- Initiate the building of the schools being co-implemented with “Plan Padrinos”
- Inaugurate in December “Reposo II” school in Chocó which will allow the school system to accept 200 IDPs children currently out of the System.

#### **Health**

- Renew the agreement of understanding with the Ministry of Social Protection aiming at co-implementing projects on health prevention and assistance, so far joint investment totals USD1.1 million, this second phase expects to invest a similar quantity.
- Provides equipment and material necessary for a rapid start up intensive children care unit of Hospital *Erasmo Meoz* in Cucuta, to assist IDPs and vulnerable population from Arauca, Santander and Norte de Santander, due to its exclusive character in the region.

#### **Institutional & Community Strengthening:**

- Start a raising awareness campaign with all the elected majors and governors in the 9 departments covered by USAID in order to reinforce in their agenda the need of assistance to IDPs.
- Initiate the construction of the UAO in Buenaventura.
- Initiate the Diplomado *Ruta del Reencuentro II* with an inaugural session in Bucaramanga, Santander.

#### **Financial and Administrative Priorities**

- Commit an obligated available project funding before February 28<sup>th</sup>, which totals USD4’607,853.54 (See financial status report).
- Increase the average size amount of projects identified from current USD40,000 to USD60,000. This will allow the program to increase economies of scale and reduce transaction costs on supervision and administration issues. However, flexibility will be applied where less costly interventions are required.
- Increase project cycle efficiency through a time reduction of each step in order to boost financial fund allocation.
- Initiate a process of selective auditing to counterparts that have received over USD200,000 on the same fiscal year.

## 6. Departmental Summaries

### Expenditures by Component per Department (Obligated USD14'408,896.46):

Field Office	Education	Health	Housing	Income Generation	Institutional Strengthening	Total
A. Caquetá	USD 264.672,44	USD 214.912,87	USD 369.938,36	USD 689.101,87	USD 108.115,66	USD 1.646.741,20
B. Cauca	USD 88.863,87	USD 72.538,09	USD 125.027,18	USD 199.245,11	USD 15.561,42	USD 501.235,67
C. Chocó	USD 154.883,57	USD 97.776,79	USD 315.401,66	USD 136.886,13	USD 56.442,81	USD 761.390,96
D. Huila	USD 57.242,51	USD 95.390,49	USD 307.060,30	USD 64.575,83	USD 42.769,65	USD 567.038,78
E. Nariño	USD 343.723,29	USD 217.734,48	USD 188.763,83	USD 623.576,85	USD 95.287,75	USD 1.469.086,20
F. Norte de Santander	USD 156.700,90	USD 200.402,34	USD 291.312,12	USD 579.355,38	USD 76.908,00	USD 1.304.678,74
G. Putumayo	USD 313.864,35	USD 413.487,58	USD 333.046,72	USD 799.407,88	USD 155.316,78	USD 2.015.123,31
H. Santander	USD 172.579,18	USD 172.258,80	USD 422.142,67	USD 586.857,58	USD 187.468,54	USD 1.541.306,77
I. Valle del Cauca	USD 323.942,37	USD 266.158,26	USD 248.074,57	USD 725.629,06	USD 389.710,46	USD 1.953.514,72
J. Inter - Regional	USD 744.696,43	USD 394.491,24	USD 114.776,00	USD 348.947,13	USD 1.045.869,31	USD 2.648.780,11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 2.621.168,91</b>	<b>USD 2.145.150,94</b>	<b>USD 2.715.543,41</b>	<b>USD 4.753.582,82</b>	<b>USD 2.173.450,38</b>	<b>USD 14.408.896,46</b>

### Expenditures by Component and Year (Obligated USD):

Component	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Total Investment	%
Education	USD 0,00	USD 985.415,06	USD 485.944,60	USD 1.149.809,25	USD 2.621.168,91	18%
Health	USD 5.174,04	USD 1.189.924,58	USD 297.254,93	USD 652.797,39	USD 2.145.150,94	15%
Social and Housing Infrastructure	USD 0,00	USD 282.798,85	USD 1.095.380,61	USD 1.337.363,95	USD 2.715.543,41	19%
Income Generation	USD 0,00	USD 3.061.921,18	USD 413.402,23	USD 1.278.259,41	USD 4.753.582,82	33%
Institutional Strengthening	USD 0,00	USD 869.486,03	USD 392.288,71	USD 911.675,64	USD 2.173.450,38	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 5.174,04</b>	<b>USD 6.389.545,70</b>	<b>USD 2.684.271,08</b>	<b>USD 5.335.072,25</b>	<b>USD 14.408.896,46</b>	<b>100%</b>

## **A. DEPARTMENT OF PUTUMAYO**

### **Notes on Conflict**

In the July-September quarter, the conflict situation maintained a tense calm that is as worrisome as when there are military or terrorist actions throughout the population. Regardless of the calm, many officials from different state entities in Putumayo have reported a number of events throughout the zone, according to reports from the Department Police. During the past quarter there were 31 events, including guerrilla attacks, terrorist actions (mostly against the Trans-Andean oil pipeline), illegal checkpoints and the training of children in illegal armed forces, taking place in eight of the thirteen municipalities of Putumayo.

Over the past month in Puerto Asís, there has been an increase in intelligence and counterintelligence efforts by the guerrillas and the AUC. As a result, there have been an average of two violent deaths each day. The killings are mostly by knife, with the goal of making the killings appear to be common crimes. The head committee of the local displaced persons association had to be evacuated due to FARC attempts to kill its members. IDPs in the community have been extremely concerned regarding their safety as a result.

Mayors no longer face direct threats against their lives or prohibitions on staying in their municipalities. Nonetheless, the Mayor of Orito continues to work in part from Bogotá and in part from his municipality, where he stays for only short periods of time. The other Mayor who worked outside of his municipality was from Puerto Guzmán, since June he has returned to work in that municipality.

Nonetheless, there is still a prohibition on municipal officials doing any field work in the rural *veredas* of their municipalities, where there still exists guerrilla control. Defiance of this prohibition converts them into a military objective. Mayors are still prohibited by the authorities from traveling by land within the department, for this reason only air travel is permitted.

### **Notes on Displacement**

According to the Social Solidarity Network (RSS) Registry System (SUR), the department of Putumayo displayed an increasing tendency in terms of population received. Though the number of displaced people diminished in the first eight months of 2003 it did not diminish as much as in other departments, which means that the quantity of displaced people received is more or less constant. Apparently the population received into the department tends to increase, and between June and August it increased by about 20% compared to the period between March and May.

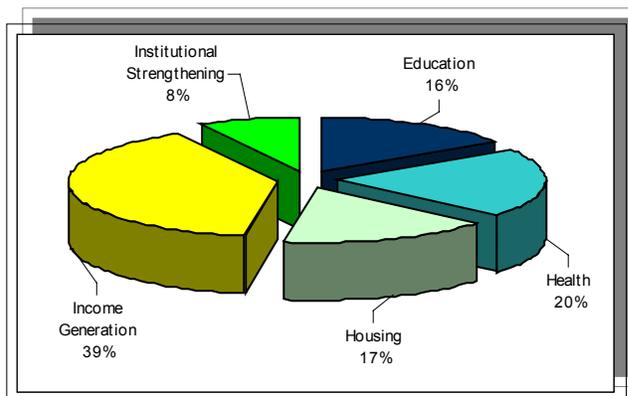
During the first eight months of 2003, the municipalities of Puerto Asís (25%), Mocoa (22%), Valle del Guamuez (22%) and Villagarzón, received 80% of the displaced people in the department (12%). In as far as expulsion is concerned, the municipality of Valle del Guamuez is the most significant with 28%, then Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán and Villagarzón, which together expulse 70% of the departmental total.

Over the past quarter, one of the principal causes of displacement is the refusal to sell coca to the guerrillas or to sell coca outside of the vereda. There has also been an increase in displacement due to an increase in extortion both in quantity and types (now not only to sell coca, but also for any other commercial transaction).

According to the Social Solidarity Network, the principal causes of forced displacement in Putumayo were: 48% forced recruitment, extortion or general fears, 19% general violence, 14% assassinations, 8% actions of unidentified armed groups, 7% battles between the Army and illegal armed groups and 6% battles between illegal armed groups.

## **Descriptive Analytical Report**

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 39% of the budget participation, totaling USD348,947,13. The second largest investment, USD333,046.72 has been allocated to infrastructure projects, which constitutes 28% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Putumayo.



In Putumayo, a total of 54 projects have been implemented, of which 26 have been finalized. It is important to take into account that the beneficiaries of an area could have received benefits in one or two areas or more due to the integral nature of the projects. The assistance level by number of projects has been distributed proportionally in each area of the program, with a slight emphasis on the area of education (14 projects) and income generation (12 projects), followed by health and social infrastructure with 10 projects in each area, and institutional strengthening with 8 projects. It is important to highlight that in all areas there exists some development of social infrastructure, beyond the assistance already established in the projects.

### **Housing and Social Infrastructure**

In housing, basic sanitation and social infrastructure a total of 1,912m<sup>2</sup> has been built. A total of 1,253m<sup>2</sup> of housing is under construction to benefit 100 families (500 persons) in urban areas, of these families, 31 (31%) are IDPs.

A total of 120m<sup>2</sup> in bathrooms is being built to benefit 600 persons (120 families), 85% IDPs. In total, 1,373m<sup>2</sup> of bathrooms and housing is being built to benefit 1,100 persons (220 families), 58% IDPs. The finalized projects are those that were already implemented and are awaiting an act of finalization or are being legalized.

Insofar as finalized projects in the housing area, 475 persons benefited in the construction of and improvements to 96 houses with an area of 570m<sup>2</sup>, 37% of beneficiaries were IDPs, in San Miguel municipality.

### **Social Infrastructure**

In educational infrastructure, construction of and improvements to 11 classrooms (539m<sup>2</sup>), 3 group meeting rooms and 4 bathrooms benefited 3,563 students (26% IDPs). In the projects already concluded, construction of 669m sewage lines, one treatment plant and 2 bathrooms, were completed to assist 2,645 persons, of whom 19% are IDPs.

In community strengthening to improve basic sanitation, a total of 1,922 persons (384 families) benefited, 60% IDPs.

In summary, in social infrastructure 5,042 persons benefited of which 39% were IDPs.

### **Education**

Support is being provided to 5,391 students with school texts in Puerto Asís municipality to improve the teaching-learning component (12% IDPs).

885 students benefit from two school cafeterias in Orito, 30% IDP children. Through this IOM support, school retention has increased by 34% in the internal data, and that surpass the national average in the desertion rate.<sup>63</sup>

In total, benefits are currently being provided to 6,276 students, 23% IDP children. A total of 109 teachers were trained to attend to 5,391 students receiving textbook donations to improve teaching methodologies using the Active School methodology for pre-school and basic primary teaching.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid 41.

This is not to mention benefits created through the agricultural high schools through the network that is being constructed, which will include a beneficiary goal of 1,858 students.

Through four projects already finalized, 10,252 persons received benefits through contributions and improvements to educational institutions, with educational strengthening of up to 86%. The number of students assisted can be repeated in the statistics. For this reason, it should be calculated that at least 800 students received at least one benefit.

### **Income Generation**

In the area of Food Security, 2,010 persons are being supported in *veredas* affected by fumigation and where illegal armed groups are conducting blockades.

With Microprojects, 571 heads of households are receiving benefits, 411 IDPs (72%). In the future, 530 more will receive benefits, 62% of those IDPs. In total, Microprojects is assisting 1,101 persons of which 67% are IDPs.

To date, 114 jobs have been created, which has benefited 2,274 persons in construction work through the IDP program, 100% of beneficiaries are IDPs.

With pilot projects, 42 women received benefits (19% IDPs).

In total, in the income generation and food security area 5,427 persons received benefits, 49% IDPs.

In the income component, 532 persons received benefits in projects already finalized: Microprojects, 12 persons, work training 458 persons, job training 50 persons and pilot projects 12 persons. Some 60% of those trained received a job related to their training afterwards.

### **Health**

At present, 3,359 persons are receiving benefits in the area of sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial assistance, first aid training and first level healthcare. Of these beneficiaries, 80% are IDPs, 34.5% are women.

It is important to note that currently, with projects being permanently implemented in San Miguel, Puerto Asís and Colón municipalities through an ambulance, an odontological-medical unit and a mental health unit, departmental coverage is achieved despite the project's municipal location.

In the six finalized projects, a total of 22,952 persons were assisted, 35% IDPs, through strengthening health entities such as Dasalud and ICBF and through contributions to health posts. In total, 40,876 assistance events occurred in the areas of psychosocial and medical assistance in Putumayo, with a high percentage of assistance to IDPs.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

Through nine projects currently being implemented, 19,680 IDPs are receiving assistance through the Social Solidarity Network and the Federación de Desplazados del Putumayo, organizations which have been strengthened with personnel for their support and improvements in assistance.

Through five finalized projects, community government institutional capacity was strengthened to benefit 22,365 persons, 95% IDPs.

Income Generation

### **Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects**

*PU042 Installation of a meat processing and packing plant in Orito municipality:* The plant, which benefit 40 IDPs women, is currently processing a half ton of beef and pork each month,. Products include sausage, ground beef and smoked ribs. It is hoped that within 15 days, there will be 2.5 tons of meat processed each month, and two new products will be produced, including hamburgers and fresh chicken. In order to meet this goal, agreements are being reached with the Army, Police, Ecopetrol,

Project Beneficiaries



supermarkets and fast food restaurants, all from the municipalities of Orito, San Miguel and Valle del Guamuéz.

Given the frequency of power outages in Orito, the government of Putumayo has decided to provide a power generator, with a minimum capacity to provide power for meat storage facilities (with two tons of capacity), working full time. The Department's government will deliver two machines in the upcoming week that are still pending: an electric saw and a ham cutter.

The Mayor's Office has been late on its agreements to hold eight workshop and to provide the needed funds to purchase raw materials (meat). This problem should be resolved at the end of the month, when the Mayor's Office has verbally agreed to include USD7.017.54 in its budget for the business.

Ecopetrol has assigned a part time student in his last semester of agro-industrial engineering and a social worker student to support in the start-up of the business. The project has received IOM support for USD24,042, for a total project budget of USD58,541, including funds from the Mayor's Office, Ecopetrol and Asociación La Esperanza. The average IOM cost per beneficiary is USD534.26.



Beneficiaries: Last workshop implemented

### **Education and Citizen Co-Existence**

*PU047 Establishment of small libraries in 7 educational institutions for the use of IDPs and the vulnerable receptor community in Puerto Asís:* This project has the fundamental objective to strengthen the teaching-learning component in preschool and basic primary with a coverage of 5,258 children (581 IDP children), with the support of 109 teachers working in six beneficiary schools. Enthusiasm has been high among teachers, directors, student's parents and the students themselves. Two workshops were held focused on the teachers, in order to transfer the teaching-learning component strategy.

The two workshops, through which the strategy was transferred, were received very well. During the workshops, the Active School methodology was explained, along with mechanisms for its application, monitoring and long-term adjustment. Teachers not only accepted the methodology to teach the teaching-learning component, but also stated that it was a fundamental tool to reach the standards defined by the Ministry of Education. For their part, the students not only apply the methodology taught by their teachers, but are also conscious that the new methodology is implemented in a group-work environment that prioritizes interpersonal relations, and leads to peaceful conflict resolution.

The teachers apply the Active School Methodology with a high level of appropriation, that is to say without the needed texts, which they have not received. They have stated that they already have the needed level of knowledge to begin to apply the methodology. Nonetheless the texts would be a great support, which the parents have not purchased, although the texts would be useful for five years. The cost per beneficiary is USD19.62, with IOM support for USD28,113.87, and support from the Mayor's Office of Puerto Asís, for a total project budget of USD55,159.43.

### **Health**

**PU040 Donation of a Mobile Odontological Unit for the Outpatient Group of the 'Empresa Social de Estado Hospital Local Municipal de Puerto Asís':** The Mobile Odontological Unit is currently working in the marginalized neighborhoods of the urban areas and not in the rural areas, due to the poor state of roads leading to rural *veredas*. To date, preventive health brigades have been implemented, along with curative and health promotion brigades. During July, during two brigades, 339 persons were assisted in the neighborhoods that at that time had the largest number of IDPs. In August, 297 persons were assisted in the urban area. In September, 480 youths between 13 and 24 years of age were assisted in an effort for early

Mobile unit in Putumayo



detection of visual damage, and STD and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Also in September, 60 women received gynecological examinations, and 145 persons affected by flooding were assisted.

Health brigades in the rural areas are being programmed starting in October with the support of ICRC.

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

*PU050 Construction of 85 sanitary units in the urban area of Orito Municipality:* This project's fundamental objective is to create dignified living and healthy environmental conditions for IDPs, and consists of the construction of 85 sanitary units (including a bathroom, shower, wash basin and water storage tank) for 80 IDPs and 5 persons from the receptor community, located in the urban area of Orito municipality.

The infrastructure was constructed in a record time of 3 months with the constant and enthusiastic participation of the beneficiaries, who aside from providing unqualified labor, also provided construction materials. The Mayor's Office maintained constant participation in the construction project, taking inventory and holding environmental workshops on household water management and of management of the sanitary units installed. This is beyond the funding the administration provided. It is important to note that the sanitary units are connected to the sewage system. The total cost of the project was USD67,566.05, with IOM support for USD35,931.18, from the local Parish for USD5,128.20, and from the Mayor's Office for USD26,506.67. The per beneficiary IOM support was for USD794.89.

### **Relevant Information On New Projects**

**Promotion and strengthening of Business Development in Putumayo** through a rotating fund system for business support for new productive projects for IDPs, within the framework of associative business proposals which allow for individual and personalized management for each beneficiary; and, moreover, so each beneficiary project is identified as viable, in accord with its potentials, comparative advantages and production chains and niches in existent markets, in Mocoa and Puerto Asís municipalities. In accord with the aforementioned criteria, a market study will clarify current demand and supply gaps, in order to identify businesses that can fill these needs. This market study will be implemented with two last semester Business Administration students as part of their thesis work. The work will be directed by a university professor expert in market studies, and will be supported by the Projects Department of Comfamiliar.

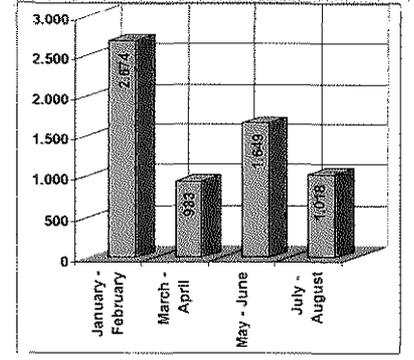
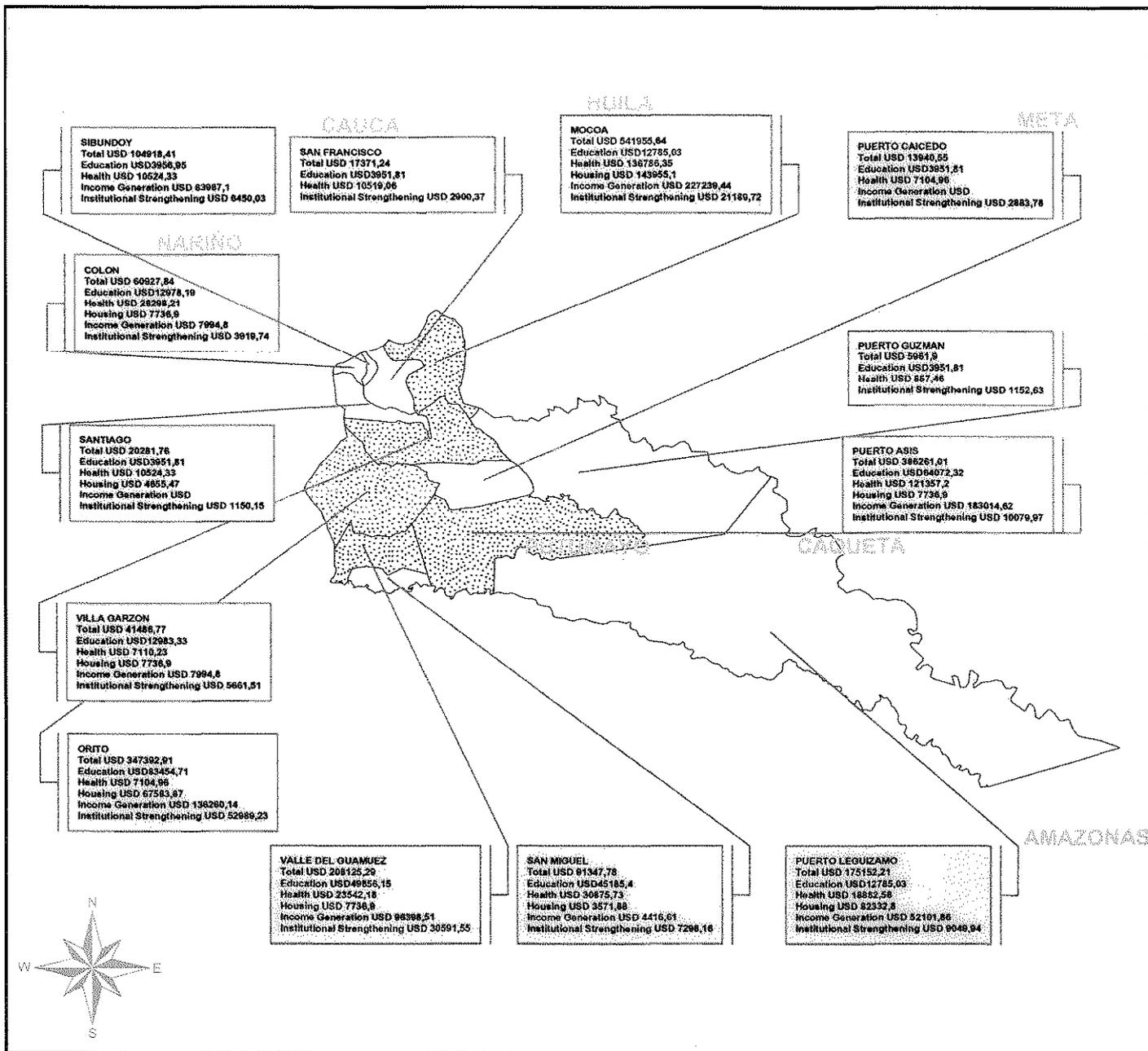
The project is valued at USD303,777.55, with IOM support for USD168,576.95 (to this support, there should be added funds from the past cycle, for USD99,739). The project also includes support from the Mayor's Office of Puerto Asís and the government of Putumayo, for USD33,460.99 each. A total of 288 persons will be assisted, for a per capita cost of USD585.

PU054 Sexual and Reproductive Health and First Aid for IDPs in Mocoa and Valle de Sibundoy municipalities. This project will be implemented in Mocoa, Sibundoy, San Francisco, Colón and Santiago municipalities.

At present, an agreement is being drafted to begin field work to identify those persons that will adopt family planning methods, on the one hand, and populations that will receive first aid training, in order to give IDPs the capacity to attend to emergency cases before taking patients to nearby medical centers.

The project's total value is USD30,274.34, IOM will provide support for USD17,070.50, the Colombian Red Cross, for USD12,889.70 and DASALUD for USD314.13, for a per beneficiary cost of USD4.34.

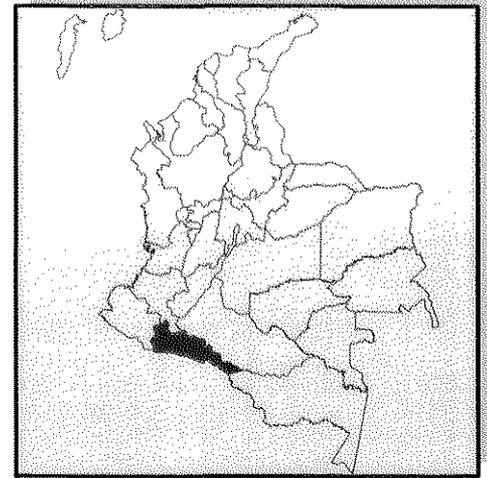
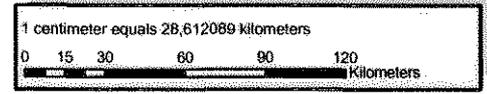
**Map 1. Department of Putumayo -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated USD2'015.123.31).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



Source: Data Base of Social Solidarity Network-RSS  
Date: 1st January 2003 - 30th August 2003

**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia) Up until: 30th September 2003 Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## B. DEPARTMENT OF CAQUETA

### Context of the Conflict

The FARC are increasing their control over rural populations in the department, prohibiting the payment of property taxes to the municipalities, restricting all trips from the *veredas* and urban centers, increasing illegal checkpoints for kidnappings and raising taxes on local merchants. The Armed Forces are conducting mass arrests in Puerto Rico and Cartagena del Chairá.

The Church, Social Solidarity Network (SSN) and ICRC estimate that in the next quarter displacement will increase considerably; in southern municipalities an armed strike was announced due to the October elections. In 14 municipalities, requests have been made to relocate rural voting locations, according to the Committee for Electoral Guarantees.

### Notes on Displacement

In spite of the fact that Caquetá is one of the departments that most significantly increased the amount of displaced population received during the year 2002 (twice as much), the amount received during the first eight months of the present year has also declined by 65% compared to the same period of previous years. Based on the figures for the past two quarters, this trend seems to continue. Between June and August, the reception decreased by more than 45% compared to the period March – May.

Florencia, however, continues to be the larger receptor community of the department, receiving close to 90% of the total population, followed by the municipalities of Belén de los Andaquíes (4.4%), Curillo (2.6%) and Valparaíso (2.1%).

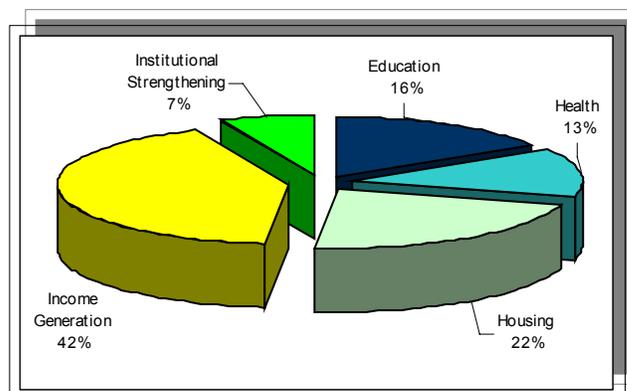
According to reports from the SSN for this past quarter, the principal zone of expulsion includes the southern municipalities of Curillo, Milán, Solano, Montañita and Valparaíso; in the north, the main points of expulsion are Cartagena del Chairá, Puerto Rico and San Vicente del Caguán.

IDP families from Puerto Rico have left the municipal seat due to death threats and assassinations carried out in the presence of the paramilitaries; in other municipalities,. The conflicts in the south are primarily in Playa Rica, Valparaíso, Río Micaya near Putumayo, Puerto Guzmán in Putumayo and Las Brisas in Cartagena del Chairá. Information from ICRC made note that those affected by displacement are often from non-Catholic denominations, and leave due to FARC threats.

Rural Florencia over this past quarter appears to be a major expulsor of IDPs; non-official reports affirm that the FARC is in control of the commercialization of goods and agricultural inputs in the rural areas, and is restricting movement.

### Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on the department has been put on income generation projects with 42% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD689,101.87. The second largest investment USD 369,938.36 has been allocated to housing and infrastructure projects which constitutes 22% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Caquetá.



In total, the Regional office reports 83,762 beneficiaries of 43 projects, 21 of which are still being implemented: 10 in social infrastructure and housing, the principal component of this regional office with a total of 37,806 beneficiaries of which 8,000 are IDPs. Within this component, important projects include the construction of school bathrooms in 10 schools, group meeting rooms and a school cafeteria in the largest school with a large IDP population, Ciudadela Siglo XXI.

The second most important component for the regional office is Income Generation, with a total of 8 approved projects, of which 3 are currently being implemented. With microcredits and/or seed capital, a total of 822 small businesses were assisted, 56% focused on traditional areas such as foods, wood, clothing, etc. With the re-establishment of voluntary returns in Paujil, Doncello and Valparaíso municipalities approved over the last quarter, there will be a total of 1,288 families that receive assistance, including 885 IDP families.

Following in importance are the health, institutional and community strengthening and education and co-existence components: 22,345, 13,440 and 11,169 beneficiaries respectively. The services or benefits in the case of Health and Institutional Strengthening refer to training and improvements to installed logistical capacity for assistance to IDPs and the vulnerable population, for example an ambulance donated to a second level hospital, Hospital Comunal Malvinas, and support with SSN equipment and for the Public Ministry, as well as training for registry personnel.

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

With the approval of 4 projects in the social infrastructure and housing component, the regional office will assist a total of 16,632 new beneficiaries, of whom 3,165 are IDPs and 13,467 are from vulnerable families from the Northeastern Commons of Florencia. Three of the new projects make up government plans: Health Center in Florencia, sewage system for Barrios Palmeras I, Palmeras II and Kennedy. and housing improvements for the Banco Inmobiliario of the Mayor's Office in Florencia. With these construction projects, it is hoped that there will be an additional 400 temporary jobs created for IDPs and the vulnerable population.

### **Income Generation**

The income generation component added to the program a total of 171 new beneficiary families in the food security component in Valparaíso, Doncello and Paujil municipalities, affected by mass displacements in 2002. The project hopes to create rotating vereda funds with municipal support to finance agroindustrial value added. Currently there are 47 rural production groups with 47 projects (sugar cane, plantains, gardens, cacao, etc.) where a total of 359 IDP men and 469 IDP women will participate. It is important to strengthen rural action committees because all participants have been members in these organizations, on average for six years.

### **Education**

The projects for infrastructure improvements and construction have benefited a total of 8,152 students in 37 schools in Florencia and in one school in Milán municipality. Support has been focused on improving the quality of educational services and contributing teaching and didactic materials for collective use, since schools in Florencia do not use personal teaching materials, this includes books and other work materials; both in libraries as well as sports materials, which oblige them to revise and adjust rules and in some case use the participation of representatives from the educational community.

### **Health**

Implementation is underway for a youth network for a healthy sexuality, pregnancy prevention and the prevention of the spread of STDs, supported by a network of parents and teachers. The work in the network will benefit 6,933 persons, including students, parents, children and youth in the neighborhoods in the area of influence of the youth networks. A total of 3,703 women and 3,430 men, 1,413 IDPs and 5,720 persons from the receptor community, will benefit.

The construction of and contributions to a Health Center in the Northeastern Commons, with support from the Mayor's Office, Hospital Comunal Malvinas and IOM, will open assistance for nearly 2,000 IDPs and 10,000 vulnerable persons with outpatient, odontological and laboratory services.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

Currently one of eight projects is being implemented through this component. The project being implemented is the creation and implementation of the Unit for Assistance and Orientation (UAO) for the displaced population. The construction efforts, financed by IOM, are completely finished. Awaiting SSN and municipal committee with ICRC prepare the proposal for the implementation of UAO by late October or early November, 2003.

This project hopes to benefit 3,588 IDP men and 3,712 IDP women; the UAO will receive an average of 200 declarations each month. The UAO will improve assistance to the displaced, especially those 60% who need follow-up, because the UAO will be able to resolve cases more quickly.

## **Relevant Aspects in Ongoing Projects.**

### **Income Generation**

*CA035 Social services for the social and economic re-establishment of IDP families:* The implementing NGO is Fundación Ambiental Los Picachos, the project has a total budget of USD72.406.78 of which IOM provides USD USD 63,457.63 (including USD 33,898.30 from the rotating credit fund). To date, of a goal of 400 families, 283 IDP families have received assistance with food services through the community kitchen, as well as orientation for registering with SSN, accompaniment in order to receive documentation for adults and minors, and micro-credits for 154 families through the Rotating Credit Fund. Recipients are organized in 10 support committees from the communal committees of IDPs.

### **Social Housing and Infrastructure**

*CA033 Support in basic sanitation and organization for IDP and highly vulnerable families from the Buenos Aires neighborhood of San José del Fragua municipality:* The implementing entity is the Vicariate of the South, of the Catholic Church. The projects has a total budget of USD 28,948.47, of which IOM provides funds for USD36,279.43. There were 60 sanitary installations constructed with a total area of 285.6m<sup>2</sup>, to benefit 38 unregistered IDP families, 1 registered IDP family and 21 vulnerable families. A total of 11 persons, 5 as assistants and 6 as officials, were trained in construction.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

*CA034 Institutional Strengthening for the Assistance of IDPs in Caquetá:* Implemented by the Mayor's Office of Florencia as a member of the Committee for Assistance to the Displaced Population. The Mayor's Office provided the needed offices and expenses for operations for the creation of the UAO. With IOM funding of USD11,974.81, upgrades and donations were made for the UAO, as well as the pay for one person to work on the SSN Registry (SUR). The project is still awaiting the design layout for information flows from the UAO, which will be completed with technical support from ICRC and with training in the new Registry system from the staff of SSN. The total cost of the agreement is USD21,601.93. The inauguration of the UAO is planned for the end of October or the beginning of November, 2003. From January through September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003, the office of SSN assisted a total of 2,055 families that declared themselves displaced.

## **Relevant Information On New Projects**

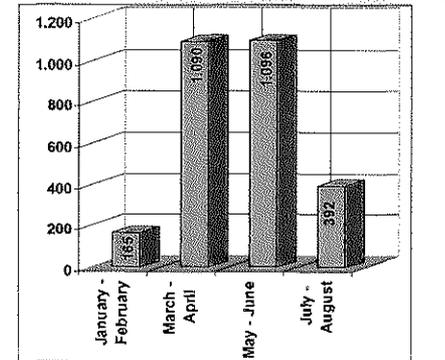
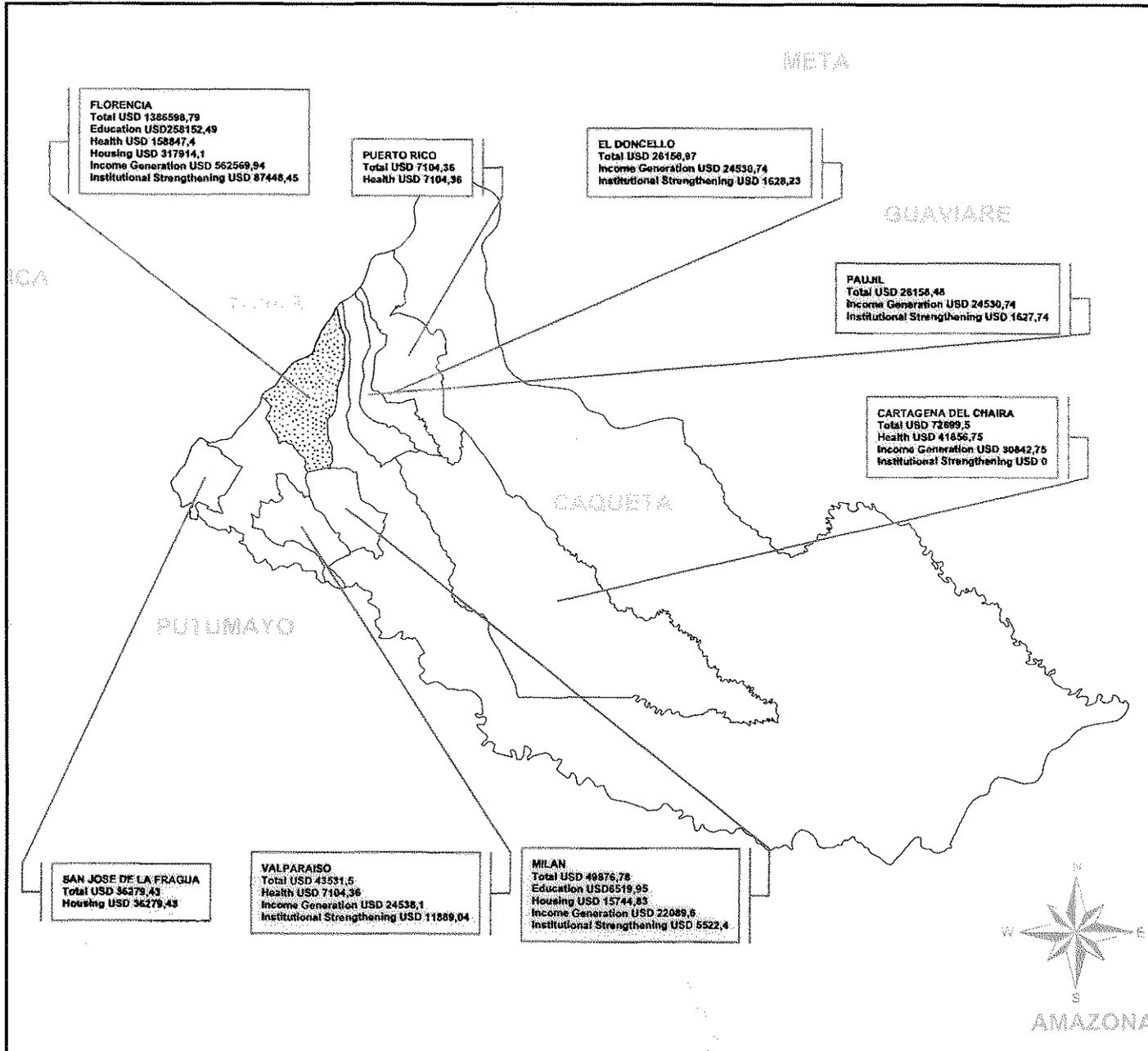
### **Health**

*CA038 Education for healthy sexuality in the school-age population.* The Mayor's Office of Florencia, through the Health secretariat, will form youth networks in high schools in Florencia. Teaching multipliers trained in sexual rights, the prevention of STDs, communication, pregnancy prevention, HIV and other topics will sensitize primary school students in high IDP concentration areas. Parents and teachers will accompany the work of the teaching multipliers. IOM will finance USD 17,415, which includes medical services such as HIV and pregnancy tests, etc., that the youth request as a result of the project.

### **Social Housing and Infrastructure**

*CA041 Housing improvements for impoverished communities of Florencia municipality.* The total cost of this project is USD89,528 ;IOM support totaled USD69,284.47. The project will strengthen the management of the Real-estate Bank of Florencia, as a dependency of the Mayor's Office, designed to attend to social interest housing and housing improvements for the most poor. With the project, 218 families will benefit, including 118 IDP families and 100 vulnerable families. In order to assure the continuity of services for housing improvements, the Mayor's Office approved a housing improvement item for the 2004 budget for IDP and vulnerable persons. . The value of housing improvements is USD 320, of which 70% is given as a grant and 30% as credit.

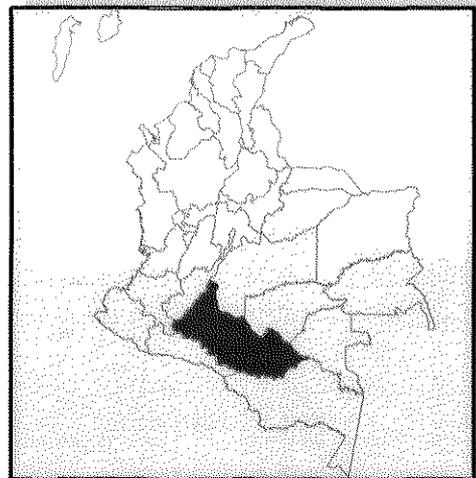
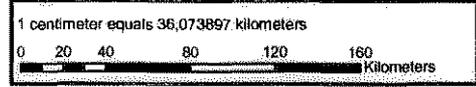
**Map 1. Department of Caqueta -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated USD:1'646,741.21).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



Source: Data Base of Social Solidarity Network-RSS  
Date: 1st January 2003 - 30th August 2003

**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's  
Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality  
(Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia)  
Up until: 30th September 2003  
Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## C. DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA

### Context of the Conflict

Over the past quarter, there was a major renewal of FARC guerrilla interventions in different areas of the department, particularly in the upper mountainous areas of Patia, Silvia, Morales, Puracé, Caldono, Corinto, Argelia, Cajibío, Toribío and Jambaló municipalities. There were also illegal checkpoints placed in Balboa, Piendamó, Santander (the rural *corregimiento* of Pescador) and Caldono (the rural *corregimiento* of Siberia) municipalities. There was also a kidnapping of 11 peasants from a rural area of Cajibío municipality.

The intervention of the armed forces led to confrontations with different guerrilla fronts in Puracé, Santander de Quilichao, Jambaló and Tambo municipalities, and the dismantling of the urban FARC militias in Corinto and Miranda municipalities. With the return of the Police in September to La Vega and Sucre municipalities, and the creation of three new Police stations in Piamonte, San Sebastián and Santa Rosa municipalities, as well as the opening of the Upper Mountain Battalion in the rural *corregimiento* of Valencia in San Sebastián municipality, it is likely that there will be a renewal of conflict in the Caucan 'Boot' and the central Colombian piedmont. An example of this renewal is the complex security situation faced by local authorities in Argelia, Sucre, Santa Rosa, Balboa, Piamonte, Puracé and Tambo municipalities, which has forced the Mayors to administer these areas from the city of Popayán.

Over the past month, the governability crisis has worsened, with the assassination of several political leaders; the Mayor of Almaguer was assassinated by order of the FARC secretariat; in Santander de Quilichao, the director of the Hospital Francisco de Paula Santander was also assassinated, along with two others, and only 15 days after the murder of the Mayor of Almaguer, two council members were assassinated in the same municipality.

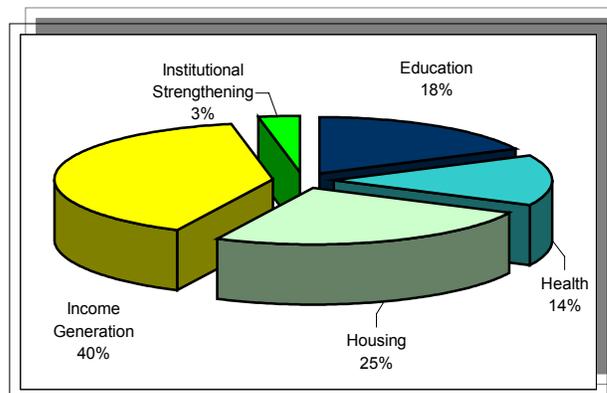
### Notes on Displacement

The department of Cauca also displayed an increasing trend with regard to the reception of displaced population and during the year 2002 the amount of received population increased by 24%. But as in much of the country, the amount of received population decreased by more than 60% during the first eight months of 2003. Based on the figures for the past two quarters, this trend seems to continue. Between the months of June and August, the reception decreased by more than 35% compared to the period March – May. The official statistics for IDPs in Cauca, through September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003, report a total of 21,567 IDPs received and 23,386 expelled.

Five of the municipalities receive more than 80% of the total population that the department receives. Out of these Popayán receives 56% of the total population, followed by López (13%), Mercaderes (5%), Timbío (3.3%) and Toribío (3.1%). As for as expulsor communities are concerned, the following municipalities expell a total of 45% of the fleeing population; the municipality of López expells 14%, followed by El Tambo (11%), Piamonte (7%), Bolívar (6%) and Popayán (5.5%).

### Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on the department has been put on income generation projects with 40% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD 199,245.11. The second largest investment, USD 125,027.18 has been allocated to housing and infrastructure projects which constitutes 25% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Cauca .



In the past quarter, there were nine projects being implemented and one was finalized. Advances have been considerable, infrastructure construction in Liceo Nacional Alejandro de Humboldt was completed and the enrollment of students reached 90%, meeting most of the goals of the project. The increase in health assistance, referrals and education for IDPs in Popayán in the UAO has been a positive aspects of ongoing projects. In addition, there were high levels of satisfaction expressed by IDP families that trained in the first stage of the Prevalent Infant Sickesses (AIEPI in Spanish) project and significant accomplishment by the Aldea Verde Paz project, making all of these successful projects for the Regional office.

### **Income Generation**

This area has invested 39% of the total investment for IDPs this quarter, a 203.7% increase compared to the second quarter, with increased coverage in areas such as Timbío and Guapi municipalities. At present, project beneficiaries total 3,922 persons. Financed projects in this area are mostly agricultural, due to the rural location of beneficiaries and a focus on food security.

In Food Security the projects are focused on the agricultural (5) livestock raising (3) and fishery (1) components, benefiting 3,497 persons (1,149 families) and representing 89% of beneficiaries in the income generation component. The microproject subcomponent represented 4% of investments in income generation, and funded the establishment of 172 individual businesses for the same number of families. In work training, 250 persons were trained in commercialized, and 63 dayjobs were created as a result of work in infrastructure construction projects.

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

This component includes 5 projects being implemented and one finalized, projects where the construction and/or improvement of physical infrastructure is key to accomplish the proposed goals. The investment in this area is 27% of investment in Cauca, with 8,385 beneficiaries, of which 1,188 are IDPs and 7,197 from the receptor community.

In the housing and basic sanitation subcomponent, 1,150 persons benefited due to improvements to water pipelines and 120 from the construction of sanitary installations, of which 28% were IDPs. Ten high schools and primary schools were aided as a subcomponent of social and community infrastructure, classrooms, meeting rooms, school cafeterias and bathrooms were built.

### **Education**

Participation in this component included 5 projects with a participation of 20% of investment in Cauca, with a 237.43% increase as compared to the second quarter. Support to 14 educational centers has benefited 3,704 children and youth, of which 48% were IDPs. Of the beneficiaries, 1,109 have returned to the educational system, 99% in urban areas and 47% IDPs; 1,064 received school materials and kits, of which 48% were IDPs and 1,328 received school cafeteria service, of which 18.5% were under 5, 50.5% between 6 and 11 and 31% 12 or older.

In addition, in support of teaching activities, 22 teachers were hired and 71 trained.

### **Health**

During the past quarter, 3 projects were implemented in this component. Investment reached the 11% of investment in Cauca, benefits reached 2,858 persons (41.2%) in Family Health and 59% in sexual and reproductive health, of those 1,814 (63%) were IDPs and 1,044 (37%) from the receptor community. Coverage for IDPs in the department is 8%.

In primary healthcare assistance, 704 persons have received assistance (61% women and 39% men), of which 76% were IDPs. With talks on nutrition, hygiene, first aid and the environment, 474 were beneficiaries, 58% IDPs and mostly women.

One planned project is for the contribution of 4 medical teams in sexual and reproductive health, in order to improve the operational and institutional capacity of the key institution that focuses on these topics in Cauca.

## Relevant Aspects in Ongoing Projects.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

*CU002 Implementation of the Unit for Assistance and Orientation for the Displaced Population (UAO) in the city of Popayán:* After three months in operation, the UAO in Popayán has been consolidated as a space for the joint work of the system to assist the displaced population (SNAIPD in Spanish) for the capital city of Cauca. The UAO offers services and effective response for the receipt of declarations and to refer IDPs to service providing institutions, such as entities offering emergency humanitarian assistance, or health and education services. To present, the UAO has assisted 1,741 persons. IOM has completed its co-financing agreements for the creation and implementation of the UAO, with USD10,930, and continues to pay the stipends of university interns through the end of the year for the project.



Training to local public servants in the U.A.O. Popayán

### **Education/Social Infrastructure**

*CU003 Aldea Verde Paz:* Five months after its initiation, the “Aldea Verde Paz” project has become an education alternative to meet the needs and potentials of IDP children and youth, integrated with children and youth from the receptor community. IOM support and co-financing has totaled USD11,616.81, with funding applied to improvements and remodeling for the school workshops (stamping, ceramics workshop, etc), physics and chemistry lab, library and sanitary installations. Also with IOM financing, school furnishings were provided to the Farming School (including tables, chairs and desks), along with AV equipment, tools and musical instruments for the development of learning activities. Aldea Verde Paz has been strengthened as a teaching strategy within the reach of all institutions, for which reason it has been visited by students and teachers from local schools, high schools and universities from throughout Cauca and from other departments. The project will be finalized in October, to present it has benefited 112 beneficiaries of the 130 planned. In order to meet the final goal an extension is proposed through the end of the academic year, making more practical the accomplishment of all goals. To this end, an extension is being proposed for USD8,068.81. The per beneficiary cost to IOM is USD150.



Boys and girls beneficiaries of the project, using the mobiliary in the making of their pedagogic activities.

### **Health**

*CU006 Implementation of the Assistance for Prevalent Childhood Diseases Strategy (AIEPI in Spanish) for the IDP and Vulnerable Population of Popayán Municipality.* This project is designed to assist 440 IDPs and vulnerable persons, training them and giving them needed tools to work as Community Health Agents (ACS in Spanish), in order to improve the health of children under 5 years of age. To date, two groups have been trained, the first included 200 women (community mothers, families and community leaders) and the second 251 IDPs, of which 235 were women, passing the goal of the project by 11 persons, who at this moment are working as replicators in their communities.



Practicas de valoración a menores de 5 años en el desarrollo de los Talleres AIEPI para población desplazada

### **Income Generation**

*CU010 Implementation of strategic production systems for income generation, food security and environmental preservation.* After only one month of implementation, a total of 50 credits have been delivered to mothers heads of households in 12 *veredas* in Buenos Aires municipality for the re-establishment of their agricultural activities and food security improvement in their families through the delivery of seeds for crops such as beans and corn. This process has strengthened friendships between beneficiaries and the community organization, led by the Women's Association of Buenos Aires (ASOM in Spanish), which provides support and technical assistance to the women and coordinates the processes for the consolidation of the rotating or return fund. This process will be systematized in order to publicize experiences in fund management in Afro-Colombian communities.

### **Relevant Information On New Projects**

#### **Income Generation**

*CU012 Income Generation and Food Security for the stability of the population of the territory of lower Guapi and Guagui, Guapi municipality, and Saija, Bubuey and Timbiquí in Timbiquí municipality, the allows for them to remain, stabilize or return facing a worsening displacement situation:* The Pacific Coast of Cauca has experienced armed conflict and displacement as a strategic corridor between Valle del Cauca and Nariño departments, leading to reception of IDPs from the area and from the neighboring departments. Guapi and Timbiquí municipalities have not received an adequate institutional response to resolve the needs of IDPs, for which reason the "Income Generation and Food Security" project in these municipalities is an important alternative for families to re-establish themselves in their traditional agricultural practices, implement production initiatives and integrate IDP and receptor communities. The project has a total budget of USD109,597, IOM support is for USD66,150, for 200 beneficiaries (100 IDPs and 100 persons from the receptor community); per beneficiary support is USD330.75. Project implementation is over 12 months, and will be implemented by Fundación Espave, which is experienced in implementing projects with Afro-Colombian communities.



Acercamiento con las comunidades desplazadas de los municipios de Guapi y Timbiquí en visita preliminar a la formulación y aprobación del proyecto

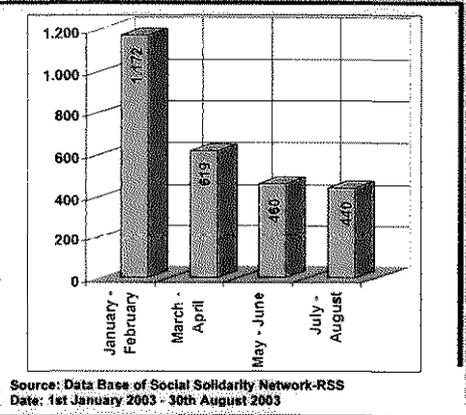
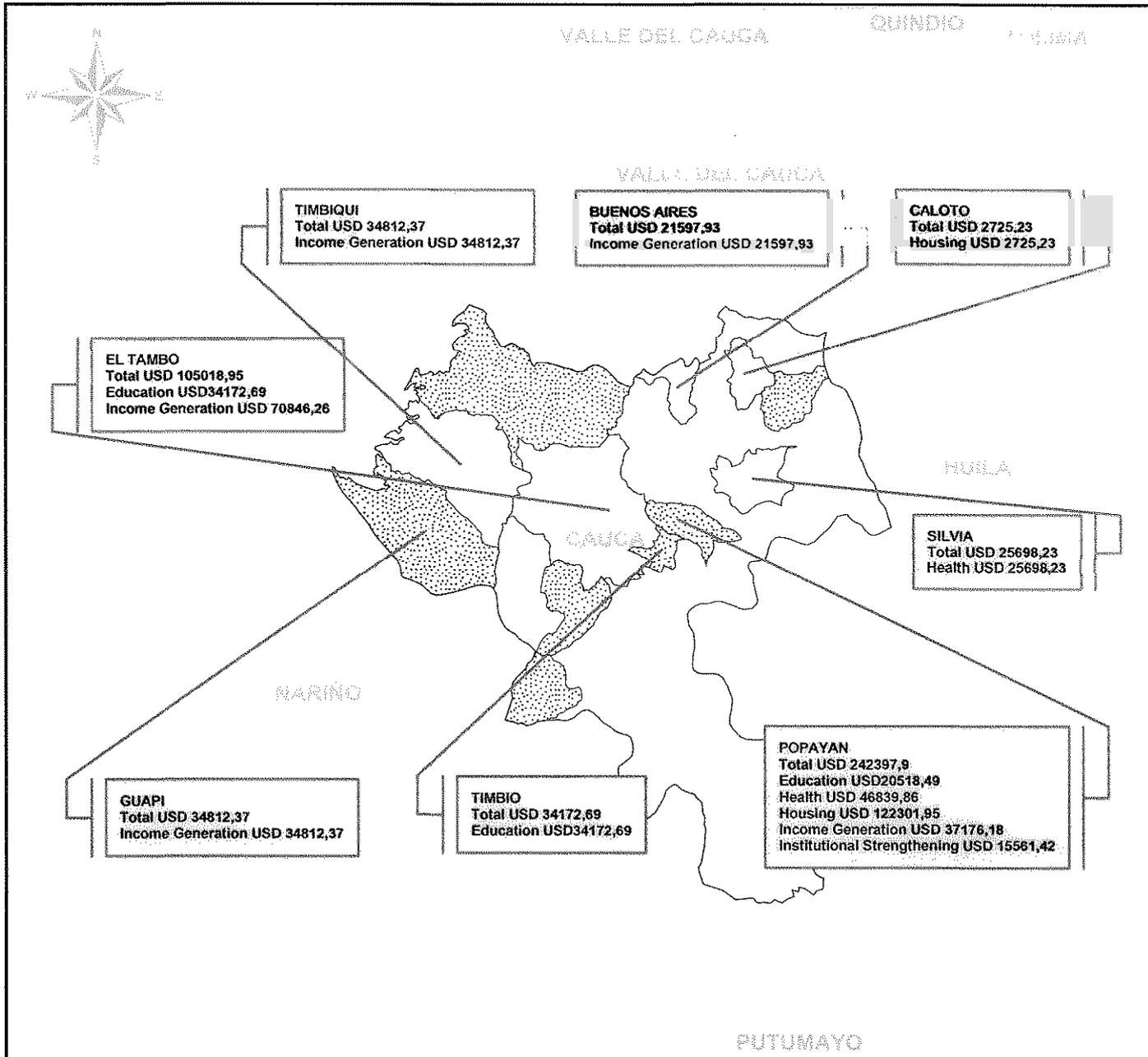
#### **Education/Income Generation**

*CU013 Strengthening a Network of Rural Education for the Training, the Development of Production Projects and Food Security in Timbío and El Tambo municipalities, as a Prevention and Assistance strategy for displacement:* This project will contribute to an integral rural development in several *veredas* in El Tambo and Timbío municipalities, which have been impacted by the conflict due to the presence and actions of illegal armed groups in the zone. At present, both municipalities are experiencing displacement and returns for families who were displaced. The project will provide options to children, youth and parents of families, through educational processes and the integration of family and community work associated with production processes, in the framework of the design and operation of a tutorial system for training and assessment, which includes training in writing, logic, mathematics, agriculture and environmental work, with improvements for the food security of participating families. The project offers participants profitable production, agroindustrial processes and commercialization options, as well as the creation and operation of a rotating credit fund, and the recovery, improvement and propagation of adapted vegetable and animal species in the zone. The project has a total budget of USD112,875.95, IOM support totals USD68,345.37, and reaches 3,069 beneficiaries, including alumni of the Fundación José María Obando and of 11 rural schools as well as parents of families. The implementation of the project will be realized over 12 months and will be supervised by Universidad del Cauca's Faculty of Agricultural Science and the 'Fundación José María Obando'.

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing – Basic Sanitation**

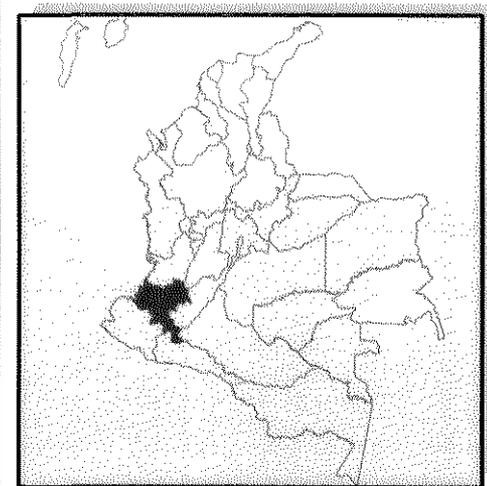
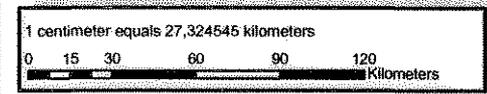
***CU014 Improvements to the Rural Water Pipeline of Rionegro, Popayán Municipality.*** According to studies done by the Popayán water services company, new families that have arrived in this area have increased the demands on this pipeline by 329%, creating a serious lack of potable water supplies and reducing the volume of waterflow for users. For this reason, the Mayor's Office of Popayán, the Departmental Committee of Coffee Growers, the community and IOM united to improve the water pipeline and water distribution system by 75%, thus guaranteeing potable water supplies with equity, both for the IDP and receptor communities in the area. The pipeline will benefit an estimated 1,150 families, of which 230 are IDP families. The total budget of the project is USD70,690.65, or USD61 per beneficiary, of which IOM provides USD43.63 per beneficiary. In order to guarantee the proper administration of the water system, as well as its maintenance and proper usage of water resources and payment of user fees, the municipality will undertake a permanent sensitization campaign among users.

**Map 1. Department of Cauca -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD501,235.67).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia) Up until: 30th September 2003 Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## **D. DEPARTMENT OF NARIÑO**

### **Context of the Conflict**

The presence of extensive coca fields and the territorial dispute between guerrilla and paramilitary groups to control them explain the increased number of violent actions and of victims of violence in the department of Nariño.

The most relevant events characterizing the conflict have been the following: 3 combats in the Mallamas and Ricaurte sector which left 67 guerrillas dead, and in Cumbal, which left a dead soldier and 5 wounded ( August 23); guerrilla presence and violent actions in the municipality of Samaniego, which left 1 agent dead and 2 civilians wounded (4 and 11 of July respectively) and in the sector of Palmar, municipality of Ricaurte (July 6); two explosions in residential neighborhoods in Pasto which left two dead and a number of wounded people (6 of September).

The local government has increased law enforcement presence in the entire department by creating 11 new police stations-- this should help secure the electoral process. This year the transfer of voting booths will be permitted only in Santa Lucia, a sector located in the low part of the locality of Encano, at the border with the department of Putumayo.

Twenty five candidates to various public offices have pulled out of the race already due to menaces and pressures from the armed groups. Among these are: 1 candidate to the departmental assembly, 22 town council members from Barbacoas, Funes, Pasto, Tuquerres, Imués, Puerres, Yacuanquer, Roberto Payan, 2 mayoral candidates from Guitarrilla and Mallama. Additionally, a town council member from Tangua renounced to this position and the Mayor of the municipality of Mugüi Payan died.

### **Notes on Displacement**

In 2002, this department increased its reception of displaced population by 34%, but like the majority of the Colombian departments during this year<sup>64</sup>, Nariño does also show a decreasing tendency (20%). Based on the figures for the past two quarters<sup>65</sup>, this trend seems to continue. Between June and August, reception decreased by more than 20% compared to the period March – May.

Five municipalities in Nariño receive 70% of the total population that the department has received during this year. Out of these municipalities, Pasto received 35% of the total population, followed by Tumaco (12.5%), El Tablón (8.7%), Samaniego (8.5%) and Barbacoas (5.7%). Among the expulsor communities, Tumaco, El Tablón and Barbacoas expulse a total of 50% of the population.

According to the local ombudsman and the “Pastoral Social (Rut)” there is a 30% of displaced population which have been expelled, or displaced by the fumigation to ilegal crops– a total of 2.500 families. Also, we calculate that about 20% of the displaced population has not entered the system, yet.

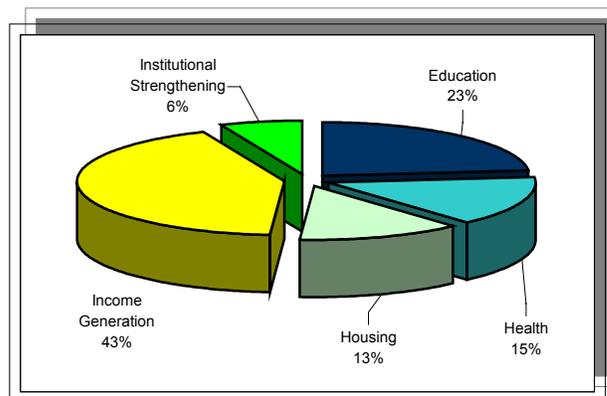
The most important municipalities continue to be Pasto with 45.93% (14859 people), Samaniego with 10.24% and Tumaco with 11.61% (See Graph No.1). Children under 4 make up the a large percentage of displaced population (14.86%), followed by children between 5-9 years of age (14.50%), then children between 10 and 14 years old (11.14%). Young adults between and 15 -24 constitute 17.98% of the displaced, and the elderly 1.9%. Men and women constitute 48% and 52% of the population, respectively. Household with a female head of the family make up 52% and with a male head of the family 48%.

<sup>64</sup> Until 30 August, 2003.

<sup>65</sup> March – May and June – August, 2003.

## **Descriptive Analytical Report**

The major emphasis on the department has been put on income generation projects with 43% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD 623,576,00. The second largest investment, USD 343,723.49 has been allocated to education projects, which constitutes 23% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Nariño.



### **Health**

During the 2001-2003 period, within the context of the **first level family health model**, a total of 4 projects have been implemented in Pasto, Taminango, Ipiales, Córdoba, Contadero, Potosí and Pupiales municipalities. Assistance was provided to 5,232 persons, 59% women and 80% IDPs. Through visits to homes and persons assisted through the family health model, training, **health education** and environmental education was given to 540 men and 722 women, implemented in Pasto, Tumaco and Samaniego municipalities through an agreement with ICBF, which should assist a total of 800 persons in this manner. In **sexual and reproductive healthcare** 1,200 women and 215 men, 82% IDPs have received assistance in health centers and second level hospitals in the Public Service Network.

Psychosocial assistance has been granted with the construction of a participatory methodology as part of a general welfare strategy focused on psychoaffective intervention, mental health recovery, organization and community development. As a result, to date a total of 74 men and 126 women have received individual therapy sessions. There are 4 projects in Pasto, Tumaco and Samaniego municipalities, with a goal to assist 1,909 IDP women, 552 women from the receptor community, 3,113 IDP men and 541 men from the receptor community.

Insofar as training for the recomposition of the family structure and conflict resolution, a total of 5,530 persons benefited, of whom 70.37% are women and 94.5% are IDPs. In addition, projects are being implemented to benefit 1,985 men and 1,192 women, 67.62% of whom are IDPs.

Last of all, and through the dynamic of the family health and psychosocial assistance projects, it has been possible to contribute physical infrastructure and equipment to 2 hospitals, 4 health centers and the Local Health Directorate of Pasto as well as the Nariño Section of the Colombian Red Cross. As a result, coverage was expanded for 4,121 persons assisted. At present, a strengthening project is being planned in Pasto municipality to benefit 3,728 IDPs with assistance, and health prevention and promotion at the first level, with remission to the Hospital Civil de Pasto, a 2<sup>nd</sup> level healthcare institution. In psychosocial assistance, the goal is to assist 200 families, 205 adults, 80 youths and 235 children. Benefits are also planned for 6,000 families from the receptor community.

### **Education and Co-Existence**

The education strategy of IOM at the regional level has developed several “practices” to grow closer to and work together with educational counterparts, in some cases implementing innovative educational models, including a co-financing matrix which began with a dialogue regarding knowledge, the organization of focus on quality and methodologies. Insofar as participation in the different educational components:

Of a total of 13 projects in the area of contributions, 5 have been finalized and 8 are being implemented. Of these, 5 are related to formal education and 8 to informal education, 11 are in urban areas and 2 in rural areas. Through this component, teaching models have been strengthened through the contribution of needed furnishing and equipment, thus benefiting 2,193 children and adults, 46% women and 37% IDPs.

In the context of support, impulse and creation of alternative teaching models in formal and informal education:

#### **Finalized Projects**

Within the age group 5 and under, there were 530 beneficiaries, 41% IDPs, 45% girls. The retention rate in this area was 61%. At this intervention level, teaching innovations were introduced to and practiced in ICBF at Group Homes (traditionally Community Homes) in Pasto, Ipiales, Córdoba and Potosí municipalities.

In the 6 to 11 year old age group, there were 1,378 beneficiaries, 15.3% IDPs, 48.1% girls. Within this component, basic primary projects of Escuela Nueva El Manzano, Manuela Beltrán and Remolino should be highlighted.

For the 12 to 18 year old age group, a total of 906 persons benefited, 8.3% IDPs and 44.1% women, the retention rate was 86.2%. For this age group, the most important teaching model was implemented in Colegio Viajero de la Montaña, using a mobile schooling methodology which allows students to also become involved in production through agricultural practices.

Among adults, there were 295 beneficiaries, 26.1% IDPs and 65.8% women. Among adults, literacy programs were the most important projects.

For finalized projects, the retention rate was 73%.

#### Projects being Implemented

In children 5 and under, there was a total of 440 beneficiaries, 22.04% IDPs and 49.55% girls. The retention rate was 101.8%. The active participation of the Mayor's Office of Samaniego for the strengthening of educational quality in the educational centre of Tanamá, El Decio, Bolívar and Motilón should particularly be highlighted.

The 6 to 11 year old age group included 2,207 beneficiaries, 31.98% IDPs and 49.9% girls. The retention rate was 99.5%. In this age group, El Colegio Don Bosco's formal and informal education programs should be highlighted.

Among the 12 to 18 year old age group, there were 830 beneficiaries, 26% IDPs and 50.25% women. The retention rate is 103% to date. The incorporation of informal education techniques in Instituto Técnico Superior Nacional ITSIM should be highlighted.

For projects being implemented, the retention rate has been 95.2%.

For projects only just now beginning, there are 510 beneficiaries. For the 5 and under age group, 294 beneficiaries, 80.61% IDPs and 19.05% girls. Among the 6 to 11 year old age group, there is a goal of 131 beneficiaries, 90.07% IDPs and 48.1% girls. For the 12 to 18 year old age group, there are 72 beneficiaries, 50.7% women. A total of 12 adults will be assisted, 41.6% IDPs, all women.

#### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

As part of this strategy, 3 projects were finalized in Chachagui, Taminango and Samaniego municipalities. In Chachagui, support was given to the construction of 14 houses and in Samaniego and Taminango, studies were implemented to gain access to rural housing subsidies through Banco Agrario, with several approved projects. In addition, studies and designs should be highlighted for micro water pipelines in the rural *corregimientos* of El Manzano and El Divisio in Taminango municipality.

Among finalized projects, through studies and rural housing project formulation with Banco Agrario in its first stage, 225 families benefited, including 1,125 persons. Of these studies, 750 IDPs received subsidies in Samaniego and Taminango. With respect to water pipeline technical studies, 419 persons benefited, 33.4% IDPs. Among all beneficiaries, 81.93% were IDPs.

In the Housing and Sanitation component, benefits were granted to 8,349 persons through the construction of minimum housing units, the construction of latrines in rural areas, housing subsidies for the beneficiaries of Inurbe and Banco Agrario, basic sanitation and housing improvements, the construction of potable water solutions and collective bathrooms in urban areas, along with technical studies to form rural vereda water pipeline plans.

In terms of social infrastructure, there are 15 projects, of which 4 were already finalized and 11 are being implemented. In general terms, construction was completed on 15 classrooms with a total area of 735m<sup>2</sup>, 7 classrooms were improved, 343m<sup>2</sup>, 8 group meeting rooms, 50 bathrooms and 125km of roads.

For finalized projects, there was a total of 1,242 beneficiaries, 40.35% IDPs. Insofar as community strengthening, there were 15 units that benefited, including 6 classrooms, 5 improved classrooms and 3 bathrooms.

### **Income Generation**

As a part of this strategy there are 20 projects, of which 9 have been finalized, 3 are in advanced stages of implementation and 8 were recently begun. There are a total of 3,570 beneficiaries, 60% IDPs and 27.51% women.

In food security, one project is benefiting 75 IDP and 25 receptor families in the creation and strengthening of farms in Samaniego municipality.

The Microproject program has had a relative impact on the Basic Unsatisfied Needs of IDPs, which has allowed for the mitigation of the impact of displacement on informal employment and unemployment. This program is being implemented in Pasto, Taminango, Ipiales, Córdoba and Potosí municipalities between 2001 and 2003, with IOM funding totalling USD224,126,31, of which USD77,543.85 is seed capital, USD63,824.56 is credit and USD83,073.68 non-financial capital.

In its first phase, 143 projects were approved, of which 40 are group projects and 103 are individual projects. The initial beneficiary goal was to attend to 290 families, but after 24 months in operation, there has been job training, psychosocial assistance, technical assistance and social assistance granted to 379 families that include 1,472 persons (increasing coverage). Of these, 92% were IDPs and 47% women. The outstanding portfolio is USD43,655.64 with 50% not in arrears. The rate of business success is 89.3%, a significant rate considering only 16 projects have failed. For a second phase, and with the goal of continuing the Microcredit program, one project is being implemented to benefit 100 families in Pasto and 80 in Tumaco through the implementing NGO CONTACTAR.

Insofar as job training, in finalized projects, there were a total of 288 beneficiaries of which 65.63% were women. Of these, 30 were trained in agricultural activities, 112 in services and 176 in commerce (of these 30 were also trained in agricultural activities).

For projects being implemented, there are a total of 1,113 beneficiaries, 45.11% women and 38.72% IDPs. All of these beneficiaries are in agricultural training.

In job training, there were two finalized projects with 84 jobs and 1,680 day jobs in housing construction. In addition, Potosí municipality was strengthened with a job database. The project developed with the *Asociación de Familias Emprendedores de Nariño* AFEN should be highlighted, because it provided jobs through a construction scheme with a major rate of community participation. At present, there are 4 projects being implemented, which are generating 324 jobs each month. The goal is to provide 1,325 education and 2,100 housing day jobs.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

As part of projects for institutional strengthening, there have been a total of 1,503 benefited through assistance processes for repatriations, the case of Atucol (*Asociación de Trabajadores Unidos por Colombia*), research on displacement, refugees and repatriated persons, training in health and strengthening the *Federación Departamental de Desplazados Revivir*. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 100% are IDPs and 4.73% are women.

As part of this same component, there are 2 projects being implemented by the Social Solidarity Network (SSN) and Universidad de Nariño. With SSN, a project is being implemented in Tumaco, Mosquera and El Charco municipalities focused on the characterization of the IDP population, the creation of a Unified Plan for Re-establishment and Monitoring and analysis of the situation and evolution of displacement. This project will benefit approximately 600 families (3,600 persons).

Insofar as institutional capacity strengthening, several training and technical assistance activities were carried out to strengthen both associations of IDPs as well as institutions that offer assistance to IDPs (SNAIPD in Spanish). SNAIPD received assistance through 2 finalized projects and 4 projects being implemented. Through the finalized projects, benefits were conferred to 10 State institutions and 409 individuals, 82.15% IDPs and 57.46% women. As part of this component, it has been possible to design and implement 2 Contingency Plans

for Pasto and Ipiales and an Integral Re-establishment Plan for Taminango municipality. At present, there are 3 projects being implemented that benefit 16 institutions, 767 IDP women and 1,116 IDP women, as well as 14 public officials.

In community and organizational strengthening, through institutional support, 6 projects have been implemented in Pasto, Ipiales, Potosí, Córdoba, Taminango and Samaniego municipalities with a total of 656 IDP leaders throughout Nariño, 46.96% women. These leaders were trained in community organization processes, the identification and formulation of projects, and the legal aspects of creating associations and work groups. In addition, 41 institutions and community organizations were trained on human rights and the rights of IDPs.

### **Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects**

#### **Income Generation – Pilot Project**

**PA0051:** Feasibility studies for the implementation of a pilot project on improving the life quality through the strengthening of productive process in coffee activity in Nariño. The project seeks to support sustainable coffee production and to build basic sanitary infrastructure in the municipalities of la Unión, San Lorenzo and Taminango. In particular, it seeks to support coffee production during its various stages of the productive chain. Coffee production will positively affect the local and regional economies. It seeks to strengthen the coffee crops activity, affecting in a positive way the regional economy, integrating the infrastructure attention in sanitation units, sewage systems and non organic waste handling; as well as boost the income of small coffee producers in the region, the preservation of the environment, and generally, the living conditions of the displaced population.

#### **Education and Co-Existence**

*PA055 Educative alternative offer in the Santa Barbara school, in the municipality of Pasto, to improve the educative quality service:* This is an alternative educational offer for the Santa Bárbara School, located in the municipality of Pasto, which has the objective of improving the quality of the educational services in the area. The project seeks to improve the quality of education by providing more flexible educational opportunities, fast track educational opportunities and an adult learning program. Moreover, infrastructure improvements have permitted to enlarge classroom and cafeteria spaces as well as to build a small community center and adequate bathrooms.



Socialization of the community project: "Improvement of quality of the Santa Bárbara school". Education secretary– IOM agreement.

This project stimulates the commitment of the school administration toward the displaced community, permits to extend coverage, and modify PEI in all the educational facilities where IOM projects have been developed. The school services 320 children and 60 IDP adults, as well as 1388 children and 45 receptor adults. The cost per beneficiary is USD42. IOM investment is USD22,811.45 and the Education Unit of the municipality participates with USD52,800.30 which give a total project value of USD75,611.76.

#### **Institutional Strengthening**

*PA053: Support in the reestablishment process of IDPs in the pacific coast of Nariño:* This project supports the re-establishment of the displaced population along the Pacific Coast. One of the activities contemplated in this project is a socio-economic study of the population, which will serve as an important tool in the design of the Integral Re-settlement plan (in Spanish Plan Integral Único de Restablecimiento) in the municipalities of Tumaco, Mosquera and El Charco. Having a good working knowledge of the population, its specific culture, the opportunities available in the area, and of the relationship between them and the receptor community provides appropriate and necessary inputs to design a reintegration program that reflects the population's expectations and the local environment. The PIUR<sup>66</sup> is a series of strategies, activities and alliances that are formulated and focus on supporting the displaced people in a given region through municipal, departmental and district committees.

<sup>66</sup> Plan Integral Único de Restablecimiento

This project allows for interinstitutional coordination and displacement prevention. It also seeks to improve the current system of support for the displaced people through monitoring the Pacific Coast and frontier area. We will service 600 displaced families which are registered with RSS. The project will cost USD 8,932.20, of which IOM will contribute USD 6,898.30 and RSS USD 2,203.38. The cost per beneficiary will be USD 15

### **Relevant Information On New Projects**

#### **Social Infrastructure and Co-Existence**

*PA062 Improvement of the educational quality in Guayabillos, in the municipality of Chachagui.* This project aims at improving the quality of education in the sector of Guayabillos in the municipality of Chachagui. The objective is reached by: establishing a flexible school schedule, fast track school programs and evening and weekend education opportunities for adults. The project serves 63 displaced children and 43 displaced adults as well as 59 children and 30 adults from the receptor community. The project costs USD 8,787.71 of which IOM contributes USD 4,933.42, the municipality USD 9,629.109, and the community USD 355. The cost per beneficiary is of USD 43. This educational project has so far had several advantages: 1) it has improved the physical and technical conditions of the infrastructure, 2) it has stimulated the local government and the school administration to commit to the project by subsidizing part of the cost for displaced people, addressed to attention for displaced groups, enlarging the coverage, and 3) it has modernized formal education and consequently improved PEI<sup>67</sup>. Furthermore, it allows for long distance education, which offers a more practical alternative vis-à-vis formal education, people who live in the rural areas.

Finally, by offering space for social and psychological work, it has stimulated family strengthening activities both for the displaced as well as for receptor community .

#### **Health**

*PA065: strengthening of the 1 de mayo health center, and psychosocial assistance* This project seeks to improve health care for the displaced population in Pasto. There are two components to this program

- a. Improving the endowment of a healthcare center in the northeastern section of Pasto. This project will better and increase the ability of the center to assist the displaced and receptor population in Pasto. The objective sought is to improve the general healthcare of the population and the epidemiological situation in the municipality of Pasto.
- b. The project *Continuación Construyendo Caminos* (“Building pathways for the future”) is already in its forth stage of execution. The objective of the project is to provide psycho-social assistance to the displaced population during the post-emergency phase, so as to prevent domestic violence, stimulate peaceful co-existence, strengthen of the social fiber of the community, provide therapy for special cases, and prevent the use of psycho-active substances. These initiatives are thought of as the basis for participatory prevention-promotion planning and strive to form a support network which will ensure sustainability of progress.

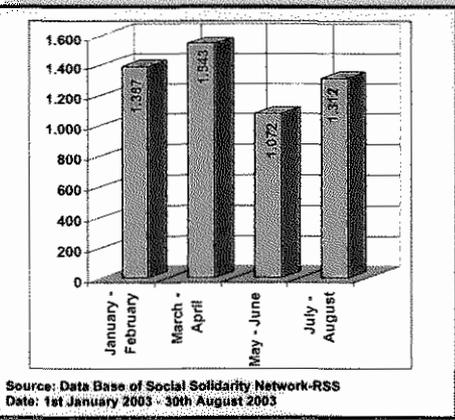
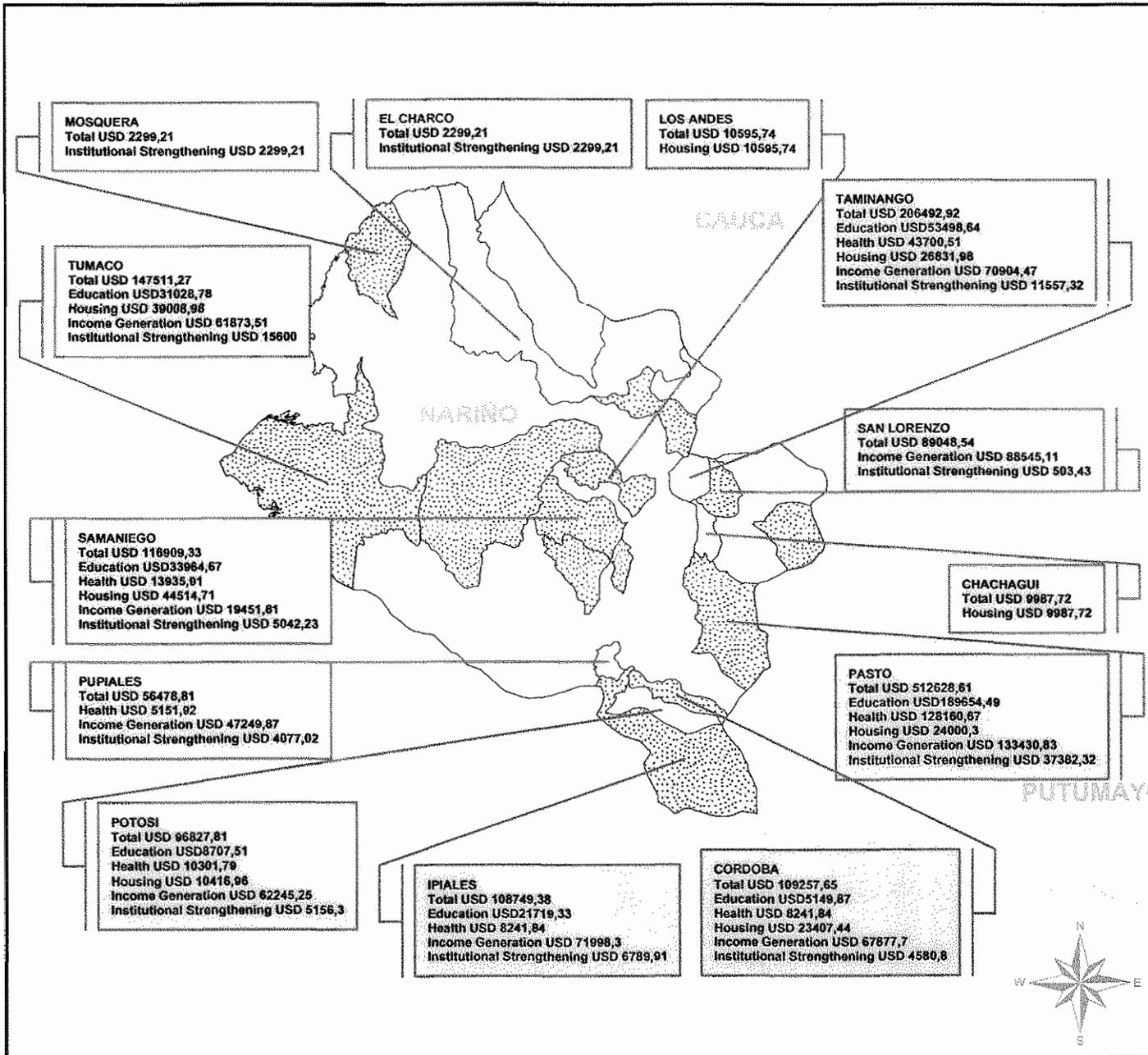
These two components aim at widening the coverage and providing an integral assistance to healthcare by promoting a positive attitude, family integration, and active participation in the community. Finally, the project stimulates the formation of channels of communication and inter-institutional coordination, and seeks to find ways to offer services to the target population and at the same time to form a local support network.

We expect to assist 1.200 displaced families, 6.040 receptor families, with a total investment of USD87,225.76, where IOM will contribute USD36,912, and there will be a cost of USD12 per beneficiary family. The Municipality's Heath Unit will contribute USD50,313.74.

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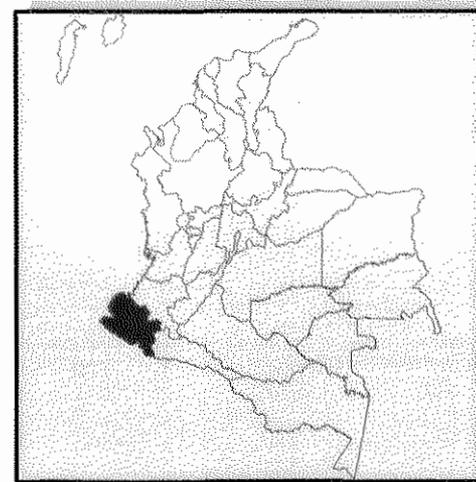
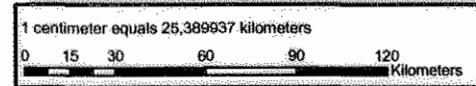
<sup>67</sup> Plan Educativo Institucional

**Map 1. Department of Nariño -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD1'469,086.20).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia) Up until: 30th September 2003 Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## E. DEPARTMENT OF HUILA

### Context of the Conflict

The Conflict in the region has worsened due to an advance from the south by the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC in Spanish), particularly by the Calima block, advancing from Cauca and Valle del Cauca in the Cordillera Central area of Huila. Paramilitary forces are also entering from the north of the department via this same Cordillera. To this paramilitary movement, operations by the Armed Forces against the FARC and the AUC should also be added.

The Teofilo Forero mobile column of the FARC has been repulsed into the most mountainous and forested areas of Caquetá; this has brought about 23 selected assassinations, by alleged paramilitaries during their retreat during the past quarter; particularly in the municipalities of Acevedo, Suaza, Garzón, Gigante, Tello, Baraya and Colombia; and 45 assassinations in Isnos, Pitalito, La Plata, Iquira, Palermo and Villavieja municipalities.

During the past quarter, there have been three direct threats made to the Mayors of Acevedo, Algeciras and Campoalegre by the FARC (Teofilo Forero mobile column). At the same time, there was a surge in threats to local candidates, preventing their access to the rural areas of the department.

A number of teachers in Garzón municipality were threatened by paramilitaries, obliging the authorities to relocate 3 teachers to other parts of the country.

The municipal councils are still not meeting, and in Algeciras municipality the government authorized a new inscription of candidates since during the first inscription no one inscribed as a candidate to the Council.

For the application of our program, the situation of the Mayors and Council members has not made impossible the implementation of projects but it has made it more difficult.

### Notes on Displacement

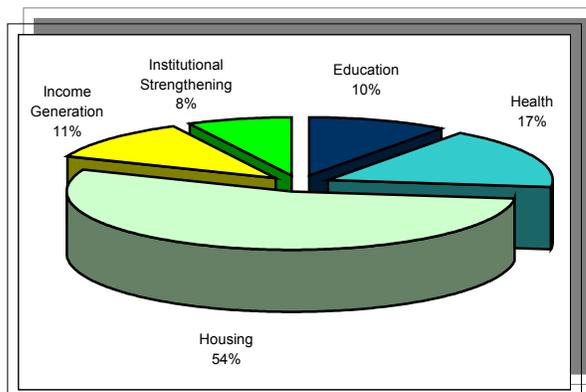
This department had increased the reception of displaced people in the last few years having doubled the quantity of people received. However, the trend has diminished by 50%. Judging from the trend in the last two quarters this tendency will continue, but slightly. In fact, between June and August it only diminished by 8% compared to the period March- May.

Through September 30<sup>th</sup>, there were 2,221 families registered expelled from Huila, and 4,726 received, according to SSN. Five municipalities received 80% of the population in the department, particularly Neiva with 45%, then Colombia (12%), Pitalito (9%), Baraya (8%) and Garzón (7%). In terms of expulsion, the most important municipalities the municipality of Colombia (17%), Baraya (13%) and Algeciras (18%), which expel 505 of the department total.

The major causes for displacement are threats and the fear of recruitment of youths by different armed groups. This includes peasant soldiers, who although they are voluntarily recruited, their families are nonetheless threatened. There are 6 reported families that displaced due to the enlistment of their children in peasant soldier forces. Although the Armed Forces guarantee the security of these families, they have not been able to fulfil this guarantee.

### Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on the department has been put on infrastructure projects with 54% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD 307,060.30. The second largest investment, USD 95,390.49 has been allocated to health projects, which constitutes 17% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Huila. Currently, a labor insertion project worth USD70,000 will boost investment on income generation putting the component on second place percentage wise.



## **Health**

Were obtained in Neiva municipality, give its particular role as a receptor municipality. There are 5 projects being implemented in the areas of family health, prevention and assistance for public health sicknesses, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial assistance and nutrition. There was not only assistance provided to IDPs, but also access to first level healthcare assistance, with the entire family involved, not just the individual that became sick. Data from this component is reflected in coverage for 1,146 families in different components (with a bulk of beneficiaries in the promotion and prevention, as well as first level family healthcare components), which adds up to 4,981 beneficiaries, 9% under 5 and 8% 6-18 years of age, who are priority groups. By gender, 50% were women.

## **Education**

As in the Health component, there is an emphasis on increased access to services, both in urban and rural areas for both IDPs and the receptor community. The results obtained in this area are particularly linked to work on social infrastructure, with its associated impact on coverage. There were a total of 811 IDP beneficiaries, 73% urban and 2,547 beneficiaries from the receptor community, 88% urban. The “Open Door” strategy is being recognized as a valid and pertinent strategy for assistance directed towards IDPs.

## **Institutional Strengthening**

Priority has been placed on the processes of the Social Solidarity Network, both in strengthening its capacity at the regional level and on community and organizational strengthening. For the Social Solidarity Network, support has been provided for 9 computer systems, as well as the hiring of 5 officials, which has speeded up registration processes with an average 78% improvement in weekly response capacity and through the involvement of new institutional actors including committees to assist IDPs. Insofar as community strengthening, to date there are 75 beneficiaries. This is one of the component of least development in Huila by the State, and which has slowly become a priority area for IOM's Regional Office.

## **Infrastructure**

The largest developments are in the area of social infrastructure, which includes 9 new classrooms, 441m<sup>2</sup> built and 147m<sup>2</sup> improved, which has been partially developed in the area of education due to its close relationship to that component. In the area of roads improvement, 44km of improved roads have permitted the return of 45 families as part of the ‘drop by drop’ return strategy, and in health infrastructure, 48m<sup>2</sup> have been built and 44m<sup>2</sup> improved, which has improved service access.

Insofar as new housing, projects have been created for 128 families, 56 with direct IOM support.

## **Income Generation**

There are two pilot projects that should be highlighted, with a coverage of 767 beneficiaries, of which 61% are women. It should be noted that in the two projects, a qualification and requalification process and technical assistance process following the receipt of credits or seed capital, on average of COP\$1,500,000, are all included to ensure greater sustainability. It should be mentioned that while this component is the least developed in the Huila office, there are plans to establish agreements with the new municipal administrations to create larger initiatives.

## **Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects**

### **Social Infrastructure**

***HU007 Housing of New Urbanization Falla Bernal:*** This project finances 48 housing units through IOM, for a total of 72 new units, with additional financing from Neiva municipality, the government of Huila and Inurbe.

The management capacity of community leaders and the community in general should be highlighted. This project was successful due to a lawsuit in which the community won the right to housing.

The Housing Committee has played an important role in the construction of the housing and the implementation of the project.

At present, IOM construction is 80% complete, the housing is complete and families are living inside. IOM support totals USD9,490.

## Income Generation

HU003 Production School CASD: It should be highlighted that 156 persons have completed technical training, of which 98 are IDPs and 58 from the receptor community. This total includes 102 women and 54 men, who have worked in an association (on 9 projects) using financing, with the participation of 53 persons who are on average improving their income by 43% as compared to their income prior to entering the program. Three of the approved projects are individual, these have improved income by an average of 54%. The total IOM support for this project will be USD11,716.42, for a total project budget of USD61,716.42.

Meat, milk vegetables  
and conserves laboratory



## Institutional Strengthening

HU012 *Strengthening the Regional Coordinator of Community Associations for Displaced Persons in Huila "Coraserh"*: This project has created high expectations for local development since leaders are receiving the benefit of becoming involved in the Local Councils on Planning for Neiva municipality (CLP in Spanish). This action has led to a recognition of IDP and receptor community leaders by different leaders of local development planning.

At present, the project has covered 43 IDP community leaders, including 26 men and 17 women representing 18 civic organizations from 5 municipalities (Neiva, Pitalito, La Plata, Garzón and Campoalegre), and 32 receptor community leaders of which 12 are men and 20 are women, representing 13 Communal Action Committees, 5 local administration committees and 4 civic organizations from 3 municipalities (Neiva, Pitalito and La Plata).



First training workshop.

The key accomplishment of the project has been a change in the attitudes of participating leaders, as they now take into account community interests and are more satisfied with the local development planning framework and less interested in sectoral population work, as well as because of their increased level of recognition in the local planning process. Total IOM investment will be USD13,144.83, with a total project budget of USD21,890.

## Relevant Information On New Projects

### Education

HU018 *Educational development plan for Commons 10 in Neiva municipality*: The Educational development plan for Commons 10 benefits the educational centers of Las Camelias, San Bernardo, Olaya Herrera, Misael Pastrana and Las Palmitas, with additional support for *Fundación Guaguas* of La Pacha Mama. This project will not only improve infrastructure at the schools, but also permit for the involvement of directors and teachers at the educational centers in the development of an 'open doors' school. Such is the case with the Olaya Herrera Educational Institution, together with the teaching center *Las Camelias*, which have been implementing adult education programs for 80 persons. Through the teaching center Misael Pastrana, cooperation agreements have been signed to develop informal training programs with *Comfamiliar* Huila.

With respect to the dynamic juvenile culture component, the *Fundación Guaguas* has been providing its own funding for some activities in the Commons, such as paper recycling, youth sports leagues and a recreational radio station with *Asociación JURACOS*, which is currently benefiting 90 children from Commons 10.

It is important to state that the implementing NGO is *Fundación Hocol*, which will also provide support with an official to coordinate the process. With a total investment of, USD272.506.36, IOM support totals,

USD113.839.28 the Mayor's Office USD60.298.55 and the educational community USD98.368.51. The project has a per beneficiary investment of USD29.56 by IOM and USD69 total. IDP beneficiaries include 440 children between 5 and 18 years of age, 184 IDP adults, 696 children participating in learning activities, 298 adults in literacy programs and 270 youths in learning acceleration programs. In the receptor community, 2,220 children between 5 and 18 years of age and 600 adults will be assisted.

### **Income Generation**

*HU020 Neiva 'Forested City'*: FENALCO will administer the funds and implementation of this project. FENALCO has brought the private sector into the project, coordinating the active participation of businessmen as observers of the development of the activities among IDPs and the institutions in charge of implementation (Mayor's Office and FENALCO). In the future, it is hoped that the private sector will become involved in supporting green zones in the city.

The Mayor's Office has already defined contracts for the purchase of supplies, materials and plants needed to implement the project. Through the Mayor's Office, an agreement was reached for the Municipal budget through 2004, for a total investment of, USD209.424 with a focus on the maintenance of parks and green zones, and the payment of unskilled labor and raw materials to maintain the project in the next fiscal year. The project has a total current budget of USD153.546 IOM support totals USD51.063.83 the Mayor's Office USD80.957.44 the *Corporación Autónoma y Regional de Alto Magdalena* USD20.567.37 and other members USD1.063.82. The project will assist 100 IDP heads of households, with a per beneficiary cost for IOM of USD510.63.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

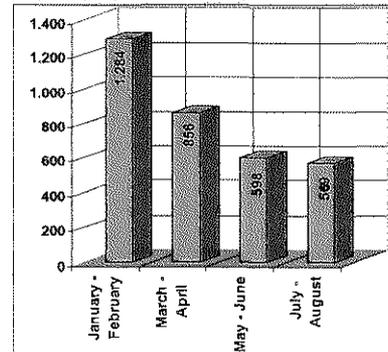
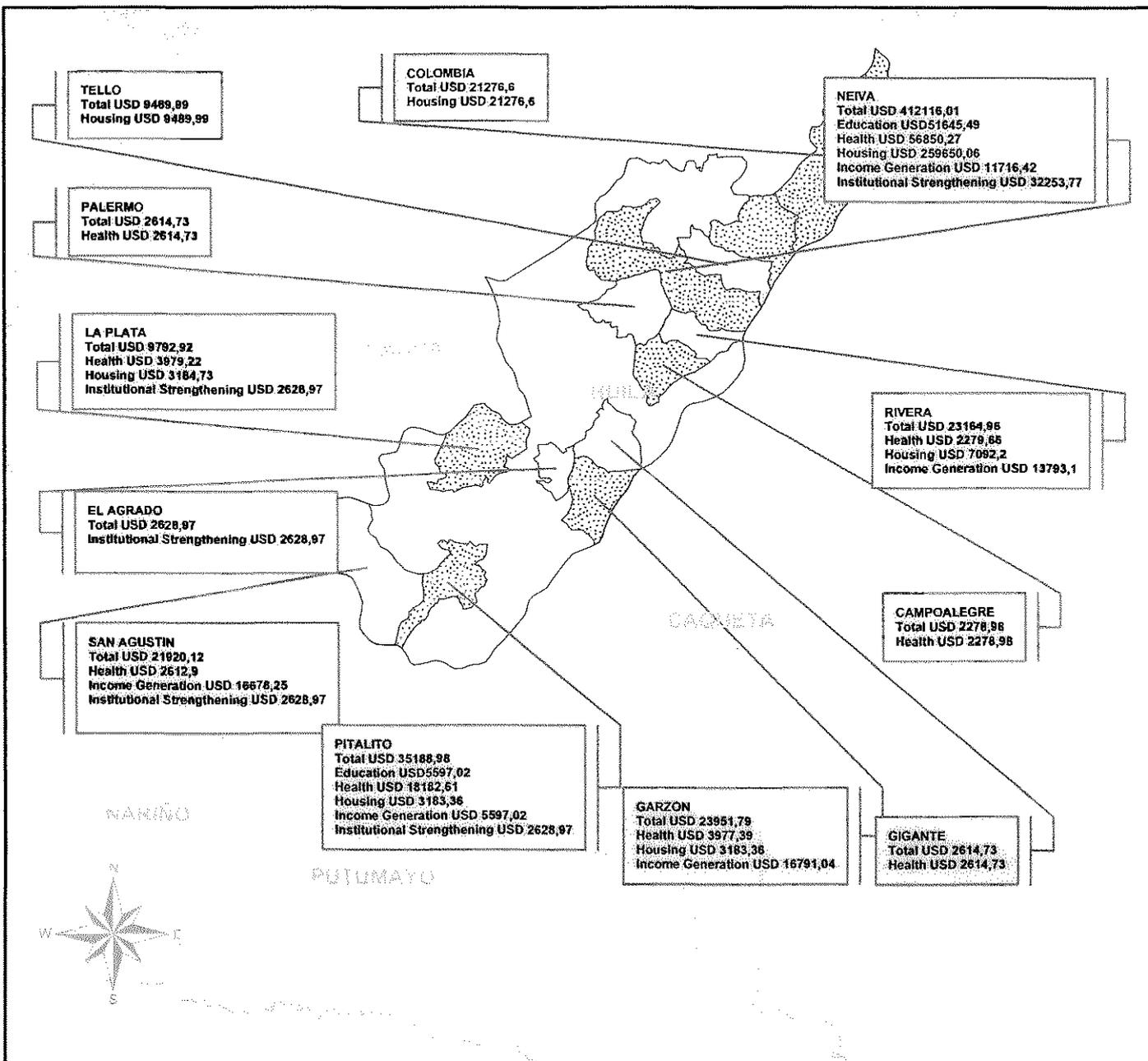
*HU021 Formulation of a Local Public Policy to assist the displaced population*: It should be noted that this project was born as part of the commitment and political will of the municipal administration, which through an agreement with the municipal council, requested that the municipality in a period not greater than six months create a public policy to assist the displaced population.

At present, with the consultant contracted by IOM for the support of the program, there have been several activities carried out which correspond to the participatory diagnosis of the population at-risk of displacement and the displaced population living in Neiva, with a review of current laws regarding the prevention of and assistance for cases of displacement. This has allowed for the implementation of a local committee to assist the displaced population, and to advance in the creation of thematic workgroups which have the purpose of creating action plans for the committee. The cost of the project is USD, with IOM support totaling USD8.512.86 and the Mayor's Office providing USD2.466.99. A total of 4,300 families will be assisted, including IDPs and the receptor community, with a total per capita benefit of USD1.97.

### **Social Infrastructure**

*HU019 Improvement of education quality through the completion of three classrooms and the construction of another three in the Pablo VI high school in Colombia municipality*: Pablo VI high school is the sole institution in the municipality that offers secondary education, which means that it not only must improve coverage, but it must also expand its educational space in order to implement the activities of an open door school. This educational center has been working on a series of established activities related to the healthy school program, with students and parents, as well as coordinating a post-primary program with some teaching centers in the rural area. The project has a cost of, USD48.972.16 with IOM support totaling USD21.276.60 and the Mayor's Office providing USD27.836.87 for assistance for 816 beneficiaries, including new and presently enrolled students. The average per capita benefit is USD23.93 with the support of IOM.

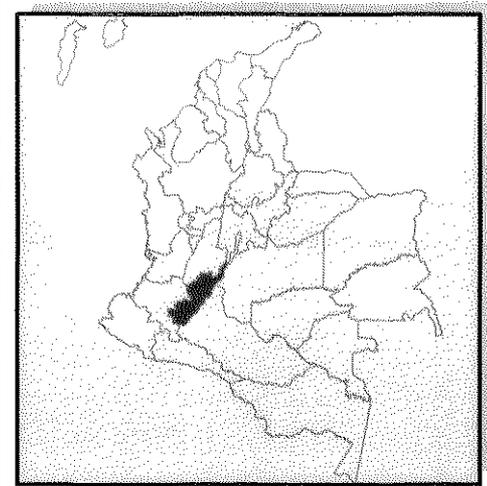
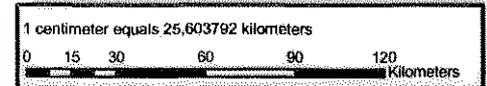
**Map 1. Department of Huila -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD567,038.78).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



Source: Data Base of Social Solidarity Network-RSS  
Date: 1st January 2003 - 30th August 2003

**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 65% of the IDP's
- Total Department (65%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia)
- Up until: 30th September 2003
- Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## **F. DEPARTMENT OF VALLE DEL CAUCA**

### **Context of the Conflict**

During this quarter, the regional context has been framed within the following events: On the Pacific Coast there was an increase in the number of confrontations between the Navy and the FARC guerrillas, particularly in the area of the Yurumanguí, Cajambre and Naya rivers. In September, inhabitants of this region made clear their fear of these actions and requested the accompaniment of Public Ministry institutions. In the region of Bajo Calima, there were isolated deaths attributed to members of the Calima Block of the paramilitaries.

In central Valle, particularly in the mountainous areas of Buga, Tuluá, San Pedro, Bugalagrande and El Cerrito municipalities, there has been a notable increase in FARC guerrilla presence in the upper, middle and lower parts of the Cordillera. This has created general fear in the population. The apparent explanation is that the guerrillas are pressuring these territories during the campaign season, and in some cases threatening the population not to vote or to abstain during the vote on the Referendum.

In southern Valle, particularly in Pradera and Florida municipalities, there have been confrontations between the FARC and the Army.

In Valle, there have been no registered cases of Mayors leaving their municipalities. There are direct death threats against Mayors, such as in the case of the Mayor of Buenaventura, but nonetheless they continue to work from their municipalities.

### **Notes on Displacement**

Valle has had an inconstant displacement trend, however in the last two years it has displayed an upward tendency until the last eight months of the current year when the population received has diminished by 47% relative to the same period in 2002. The last two quarters indicate that the numbers concerning the reception of the population will follow the same trend. In fact, between June and August diminished by 30% compared to the period March-May.

So far, only two municipalities receive 87% of the displaced of the department, Buenaventura with 63% and Cali with 24%. In terms of expulsion, the municipality of Buenaventura leads with 64%, Calima (13%) and Pradera (6%) follow.

In the case of Buenaventura, the increase is related to mass displacements in the past quarter by inhabitants living along the Yurumanguí, Cajambre and Raposo rivers. These IDPs were registered in the last week of August and in mid-September, a period in which 364 families displaced in two mass displacements.

In Cali, the principal point of reception in southwestern Colombia, there were primarily individual or 'drop by drop' displacements.

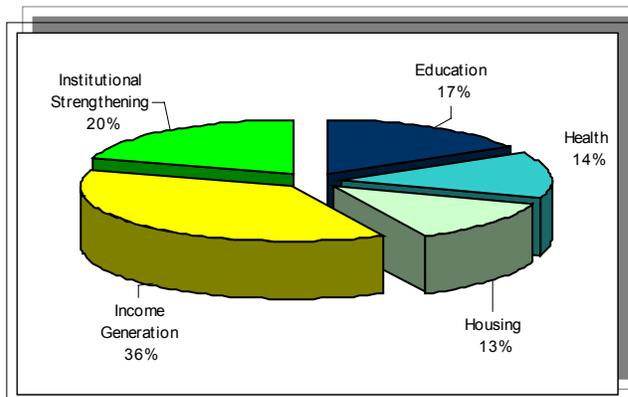
In central Valle, which has experienced no increase in displacement throughout the year, in the past quarter there was an increase of 290 persons, or an increase of 8%, this year.

In southern Valle, there was a new increase in displacements, particularly in Jamundí, with 130 registered IDPs (5.75% increase compared with the second quarter), which is linked to a series of assassinations in the rural area of this municipality.

## Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 36% of the budget participation, totaling USD 725,629.06. The second largest investment, USD 389,710.46 has been allocated to infrastructure projects, which constitutes 20% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Valle del Cauca.

The regional office has implemented a total of 68 projects, with 118,079 beneficiaries. Most projects are in the area income generation. In the past quarter, most projects being implemented are in the area of infrastructure, followed by income generation.



### **Health**

The regional office has developed 12 projects in the health area, 10 are finalized and 2 being implemented, covering 9,604 persons. The area where most projects have been implemented is **psychosocial assistance**, covering 5,174 persons. Of these, 4,612 were beneficiaries in finalized projects, and 633 received additional assistance with two projects currently being implemented with the French Red Cross in Buga, Sevilla, San Pedro and Tulúa (rural area) municipalities, together with Fundación Haceres and Sueños in Sevilla. The two projects are a continuation or strengthening of earlier projects from the second quarter.

### **Social Infrastructure**

There have been 17 projects implemented in social infrastructure and housing, benefiting 7,650 persons, 8 projects finalized benefiting 2,915 persons, with a total of 25 new houses, 20 housing improvements, 109 bathrooms and 3 schools improved. At present, there are 9 projects being implemented benefiting 4,735 persons, all IDPs.

### **Education and Co-Existence**

There have been 10 projects benefiting 3,227 persons, and 7 finalized that benefited 2,634 persons, including 2,298 enrolled in educational programs, 295 with the donation of teaching materials and kits, and 41 educational assistants trained.

The three projects being implemented, in basic primary and secondary validation and training teaching assistants, beneficiaries total 593 directly benefiting, of which 77% are IDPs. The bulk of participation is by women, 65%. By age, 324 are adults and 31 are youths between 12 and 18 in accelerated secondary education programs.

Two projects are being implemented in Buenaventura, one in the urban and one in the rural area. The project is focused on community strengthening, including informal training for 38 community mothers as teaching assistants as part of the construction and donation of a childcare and community development center, where Universidad Javeriana will be involved in training. The validation program for basic primary and secondary education in rural Buenaventura includes a component for the cultural adaptation of textbooks with characteristics of the Pacific coast, a process which includes 200 adults that are enrolled, 80% returnees and 20% resisting persons, 57% women.

The Cali project for validating basic primary, secondary and vocational education benefits 117 enrolled persons at the moment, 77% IDPs, 74% women.

### **Income Generation**

The Regional Office has implemented 19 projects in this area that benefit 6,014 persons. 12 finalized projects include 3,872 beneficiaries. Financing is within the micro-project framework, 609 initiatives were funded with investment of US\$ 201,627.13

Present implementation includes 7 projects with a total of 2,142 beneficiaries. Four projects are being implemented in urban areas, two in rural areas, and one in both areas. In pilot projects, 580 were assisted, including 287 IDPs, with a total of 262 individual production projects and one associative project, 58% in the area

of industry, 18% in commerce. The average capital seed per beneficiary is US\$169.12. The silk farming project should be highlighted, which is being implemented as part of a production chain, includes training in silk weaving , and has benefited 100 IDPs in Palmira and Buga municipalities, and 200 artisans. Advances have been made in the selection of IDP beneficiaries. Two of the three micro projects this quarter include one urban and one rural, are beginning, with a goal of 129 beneficiaries, and investments of US\$39,719.29

### **Institutional Strengthening**

In the area of Institutional Strengthening 16 projects were implemented benefiting 89,910 persons. Of these, 14 were implemented with 37,463 beneficiaries during this past quarter.

At present, there are two projects being implemented with a total beneficiary goal of 52,447 persons, 46% men. The two projects focused on strengthening entities that make part of the state assistance system for IDPs focus on support for the Office of Peace in Valle. One gives continuity to a process that began in 2001 with the observatory and displacement, as well as the strengthening of 12 municipal committees and publicity on community strengthening. In the past quarter, advances were made to re-activate 6 municipal committees with the participation of 164 state institutions and cooperating NGOs and agencies. The first forum was held on displacement which included a document in which 11 system institutions participated along with 5 community organizations.

### **Returns**

Three projects have been implemented within the return framework, one finalized and two currently being implemented, with a total of 1,674 beneficiaries. The project that was finalized assisted 300 returnees with production infrastructure to re-start their work in the countryside.

Within the two present projects, one is being implemented with 70 persons who returned to Puerto Frazadas, a rural area of Tulúa, following one and a half years living in the municipal seat. Housing improvements are being implemented for 14 families with support from the Mayor's Office.

During the past quarter, as part of the strengthening of the Office for Peace in Valle, accompaniment was provided for two mass returns, one in Buenaventura from the municipal seat to a rural area, and included 1,248 persons, the other was in Pradera, and included 56 persons.

### **Relevant Aspects in Ongoing Projects**

#### **Housing and Social Infrastructure**

*Construction of 75 basic housing units in Tuluá municipality (VA055) :* Technically, the project is 95% complete. This project will house 75 IDP families that have lived in a peasant shelter in Tuluá municipality in substandard conditions. The construction process, as well as the technical component, has involved the group in several ways; through a social worker that has achieved insertion of the IDPs as citizens in the municipality and has helped them remove their stigmatization.

It should be highlighted that this project has an urban garden component, where each beneficiary has a 33m<sup>2</sup> garden that should help them achieve food security.

The process has also integrated the IDP community with other vulnerable receptor individuals who will also benefit with funds from the Tuluá Mayor's Office, creating important social ties in the neighborhood. IOM support totals USD62,500, with a total project budget of USD418,257.



Last phase of the building of 75 living units  
SAN FRANCISCO URBANIZATION

## Institutional Strengthening

*VA063 Strengthening the Peace Office of the Government of Valle:* Over the past quarter, this project has had as a result the re-activation of 2 Committees to Assist the Displaced Population in Palmira and Buenaventura municipalities, high reception areas, where the project has been positively received by institutions working with IDPs. As a result of this institutional coordination effort and within the framework of the project, the Office promoted and accompanied a mass return of 1,248 persons to rural Buenaventura municipality, and of 56 persons to rural Pradera municipality. In addition, there are several ongoing processes with Cauca and Chocó to promote returns to these departments.

Reunion with Municipality Authorities regarding aspects related to Return



## Health

*VA061 Anudando Redes, Phase Two:* This project has allowed for 81 IDP elderly located in Sevilla municipality, to strengthen and consolidate their social organization through the recovery of their ancestral knowledge in artisan workshops, which in this second phase have focused on improving work with specialized instructors in each area.

One point to highlight over the past quarter is the new involvement of local institutions such as the Chamber of Commerce, with its project *Hallazgos*, which groups together artisans in the municipality and assists them in the commercialization of their products. Fundación Cultivemos has also become involved in a planting workshop, at this moment the grandmothers have a wide variety of medicinal plants planted.

A determining factor in this project over the past quarter was the participation of grandparents in the Festival Bandola de Sevilla (an annual cultural celebration in the municipality), through the display of their artisanry. As a result of this activity, some 65% of artisanry was sold and became a major stimulus for the improvement of products.



Bandola festival. Exposition of the grandfathers weaves from the HACERES Y SUEÑOS FOUNDATION– We are living memory

It should be highlighted that this project is a form of Occupational Therapy, not necessarily with a goal of creating incomes, although the commercialization of the products creates the added value of making the grandparents into a new social and family actor in their situation as IDPs. IOM investment is USD19,084, the total project budget is USD25,117.

## Education

*VA060 Project to overcome displacement with literacy programs and basic primary and high school programs for adults in Cali municipality:* Over the past quarter, the project increased coverage from 100 to 121 beneficiaries.

It is important to note the perceived change among beneficiaries who have completed the program with respect to their situation as IDPs. It is clear that their attitude changes from one of victimhood, to one in which they have a pro-active attitude for the resolution of problems and conflicts that involve their stay in the city.

The program has developed an essential aspect for beneficiary women and offers a nursery for the children of beneficiaries near the place of study, thus reducing the drop out rate. The project has a total cost of USD26,390, with IOM support totaling USD21,339.

### **Income Generation**

*VA062 Strengthening Silk Farming in Valle del Cauca:* This project was created within the framework of the strengthening of a chain of silk farming in Valle through the donation of needed equipment for the creation of silk clothing.

'Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó' has joined the project via the accompaniment of IDP families in Buga and Palmira municipalities in order to bring them into the silk production chain.

It should be highlighted that in Buga municipality, IDPs were enrolled in the project who were also beneficiaries in the housing project, also supported by IOM, as part of a complementary assistance strategy for income generation, thus resolving the principal difficulties of these families. IOM support totals USD33,744.52, the total project budget is USD188,378.83.

### **Relevant Information On New Projects**

#### **Income Generation**

*VA065 Fund for youth initiatives in the district of Aguablanca in Cali municipality:* This project is built within the framework of the "Co-existence and Citizen Security" program implemented by the Mayor's Office of Cali together with the Inter-American Development Bank. The project includes a production initiative fund for the youth of Cali. The Mayor's Office has involved a number of qualified entities, in accord with their experience, in order to carry out each training and organizational strengthening component among the youth. The IOM project offers support with funds that guarantee the viability of the production initiatives of 50 IDP youth from Commons 13, 14 and 15. There have been advances in the selection process of youth organizations and of IDP youths among them, or IDP youth who will join the organizations. The project seeks to support the youth with seed capital and social and business accompaniment. The per person benefit is, USD347.46 with an IOM investment of USD19,838.78, and a total project value of USD176,197.36.

#### **Institutional Strengthening**

*VA067 Consolidation of Projects to Assist IDPs in Valle del Cauca:* This project seeks to strengthen local institutions, for an effective, integrated and coordinated regional effort to assist IDPs in Valle del Cauca, particularly in the areas of prevention, returns and socio-economic stabilization, including both expulsor and receptor municipalities. The components of the project include: the confirmation of a regional strategic alliance to assist IDPs that includes national, regional and local authorities, civil society, the private sector and international cooperation agencies. In second place, the project proposes to consolidate and dynamize a regional cooperation council to increase Valle and local management capacity in IDP related issues and projects. In third place, the project seeks to identify, formulate and solicit technical and financial assistance for projects, in order to guarantee sustainable development for the IDP and vulnerable populations. IOM support totals USD6,306.28, the total project cost is USD11,834.90.

**Map 1. Department of Valle del Cauca -  
Investment by Municipality (Obligated USD1'953.514.72).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**

**BUGALAGRADE**  
Total USD 15042,96  
Housing USD 9756,78  
Income Generation USD 4818,72  
Institutional Strengthening USD 467,46

**TRUJILLO**  
Total USD 16010,81  
Housing USD 6508,54  
Income Generation USD 9035,26  
Institutional Strengthening USD 467,01

**RIOFRIO**  
Total USD 14324,36  
Income Generation USD 13857,35  
Institutional Strengthening USD 467,01

**YOTOCO**  
Total USD 5288,73  
Income Generation USD 4822,09  
Institutional Strengthening USD 466,64

**JAMUNDI**  
Total USD 50286,47  
Education USD 20535,97  
Health USD 13167,43  
Income Generation USD 9040,69  
Institutional Strengthening USD 7542,38

**BUGA**  
Total USD 117496,44  
Education USD 18621,86  
Health USD 27731,02  
Housing USD 18939,39  
Income Generation USD 20776,91  
Institutional Strengthening USD 32027,16

**BUENAVENTURA**  
Total USD 417992,83  
Education USD 48135,85  
Health USD 31889,29  
Housing USD 93979,67  
Income Generation USD 188104,88  
Institutional Strengthening USD 55883,14

**SAN PEDRO**  
Total USD 118467,43  
Education USD 4854,53  
Health USD 14563,59  
Housing USD 22740,87  
Income Generation USD 44484,65  
Institutional Strengthening USD 31823,79

**YUMBO**  
Total USD 22133  
Income Generation USD 14591,44  
Institutional Strengthening USD 7541,56

**TORO**  
Total USD 678,13

**EL CAIRO**  
Total USD 467,46

**EL AGUILA**  
Total USD 467,46

**CARTAGO**  
Total USD 466,46

**ALCALA**  
Total USD 467,46

**LA UNION**  
Total USD 467,46

**VERSALLES**  
Total USD 466,01

**ARGELIA**  
Total USD 467,46

**ANSERMANUEVO**  
Total USD 467,46

**ULLOA**  
Total USD 466,01

**OBANDO**  
Total USD 467,01

**LA VICTORIA**  
Total USD 467,46

**CALIMA**  
Total USD 679,58

**VINES**  
Total USD 466,64

**ROLDANILLO**  
Total USD 467,01

**ZARZAL**  
Total USD 466,64

**LA CUMBRE**  
Total USD 467,46

**BOLIVAR**  
Total USD 467,46

**GINEBRA**  
Total USD 9508,15  
Income Generation USD 9040,69  
Institutional Strengthening USD 467,46

**CAICEDONIA**  
Total USD 91148,38  
Education USD 12364,81  
Health USD 32600,22  
Housing USD 2202  
Income Generation USD 36429,77  
Institutional Strengthening USD 7551,58

**SEVILLA**  
Total USD 126739,61  
Education USD 41619,27  
Health USD 33647,66  
Income Generation USD 19445,97  
Institutional Strengthening USD 32026,71

**TULUA**  
Total USD 259414  
Education USD 41452,18  
Health USD 32771,95  
Housing USD 85579,12  
Income Generation USD 67576,84  
Institutional Strengthening USD 32033,91

**PALMIRA**  
Total USD 12364,02  
Income Generation USD 4822,09  
Institutional Strengthening USD 7541,93

**FLORIDA**  
Total USD 7542,38  
Institutional Strengthening USD 7542,38

**CALI**  
Total USD 581512,99  
Education USD 132079,19  
Health USD 74908,49  
Income Generation USD 235382,47  
Institutional Strengthening USD 139142,54

**DAGUA**  
Total USD 49460,26  
Education USD 8368,2  
Income Generation USD 33761,8  
Inst. Strengthening USD 7330,26

**RESTREPO**  
Total USD 5285,73  
Income Generation USD 4818,72  
Inst. Strengthening USD 467,01

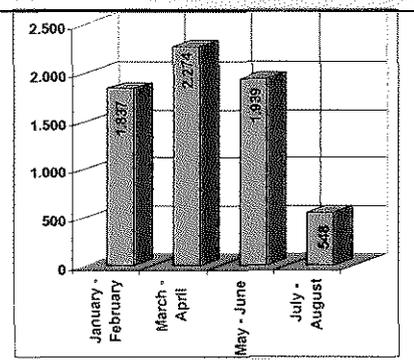
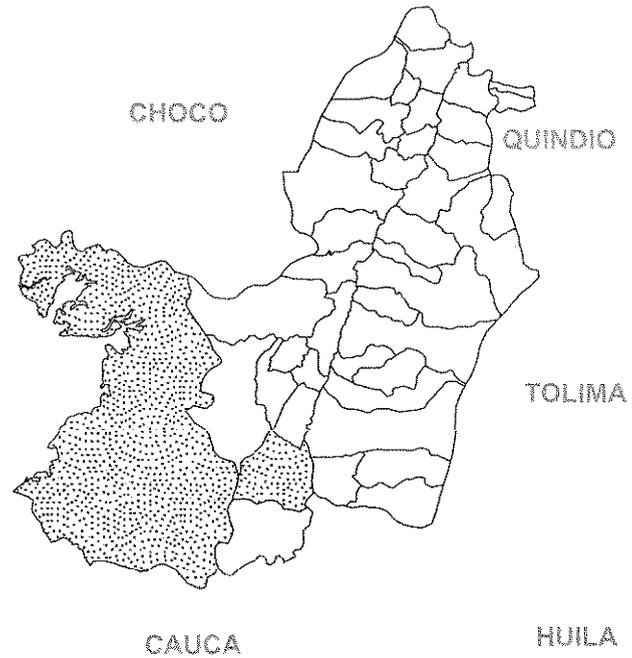
**EL DOVIO**  
Total USD 679,58

**PRADERA**  
Total USD 7540,93

**ANDALUCIA**  
Total USD 467,01

**CANDELARIA**  
Total USD 467,46

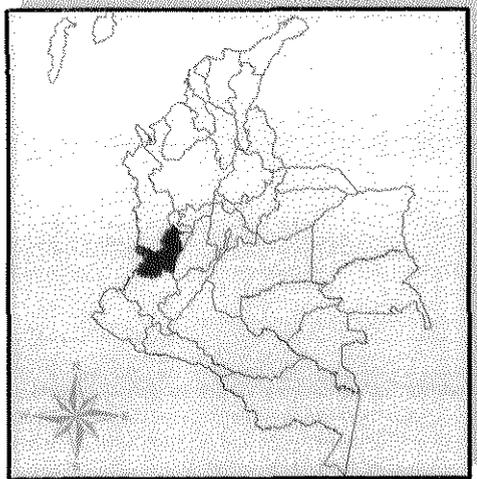
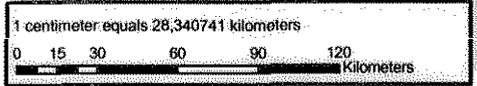
**EL CERRITO**  
Total USD 10224,68  
Education USD 4878,61  
Health USD 4878,61  
Institutional Strengthening USD 467,46



Source: Data Base of Social Solidarity Network-RSS  
Date: 1st January 2003 - 30th August 2003

**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia) Up until: 30th September 2003 Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



## **G. DEPARTMENT OF CHOCO**

### **Context of the Conflict**

Early in the past quarter the conflict spread in the Atrato region and intensified in the Baudó region, increasing the humanitarian crisis in this zone due to ELN pressure in some areas that stop the passage of foods in blockaded communities such as Chachajo, Curundó, Puerto Melú and Puerto Echeverri. These last three municipalities were pressured by the AUC. The Ombudsman's Office appointed a community ombudsman to live with the communities of Baudó on a full-time basis, with the goal of monitoring the human rights conditions of blockaded communities. The Mayor of Alto Baudó, with a return of the Armed Forces and Police and due to dialogue and agreements with illegal armed groups, returned to work in his municipality after having administered the municipality for the past two years from Quibdó.

In September, Front 47 of the FARC arrived once again to Medio Atrato, and is sharing territory already won by Fronts 57 and 34 (the captors and assassins of the ex-Governor of Antioquia Dr. Guillermo Gaviria), also of the FARC. This has again placed Medio and Alto Atrato in an alert status and has caused some displacements.

At the same time, the Army is conducting joint operations with the Police to surround the FARC and eradicate them from the border areas and the north of Chocó (where most Armed Forces are located). There have also been mass arrivals of AUC paramilitaries in the north, sharing territory with Urabá in Antioquia, an area where there will most likely occur a mass demobilization of paramilitaries in December, 2003 if paramilitary-government negotiations continue. This has reduced the presence of Front 57 of the FARC in the area, due to battles against both the Army and AUC.

It would appear that these events will lead to conflict in two principal geographic areas: first Alto Atrato and second in the northeast, near Carmen de Atrato municipality in Chocó, and Bolívar and Turbo municipalities in Antioquia.

### **Notes on Displacement**

The department has had a more or less constant trend and in the last three years displacement has decreased slightly, increasingly so during the last eight months of 2003 (almost 80% compared with the period January-August). According to the Social Solidarity Network (RSS) Registry system, the trend in the last two quarters has continued, and in June-August it has diminished by 90% compared to the period March-May.

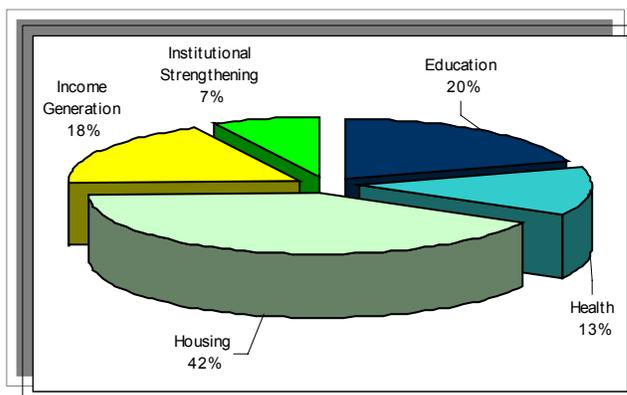
Two municipalities have received more than 92% of the displaced in the department, particularly Quibdó with 69% and Tadó with 24%. In as far as expulsion is concerned, the most important municipalities are: Quibdó, Tadó, Alto Baudó, Riosucio and San José del Palmar, which together expel almost 80% of the department totals.

It is likely that there will be repatriations of Colombians temporarily located in Panama and returns of IDPs who will return to Juradó from cities such as Quibdó, Buenaventura and Bahía Solano during October and November, 2003. The Ministry of Foreign Relations is in charge of providing details on the repatriation of Colombians, and should work in harmony with all the Ministries and entities responsible for providing dignified living conditions for families who voluntarily choose to return.

## **Descriptive Analytical Report**

The major emphasis on the department has been put on infrastructure projects with 42% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD 315,401.66. The second largest investment, USD 15,883.57 has been allocated to education projects, which constitutes 20% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Chocó. These are closely followed by income generation totaling 18% of investment.

During the implementation of activities in the past quarter, there were 4 new regional projects in the areas of health, income improvement, institutional strengthening, education and one national project that includes actions in the area of mental health in Chocó. These projects have a total of 16,985 direct beneficiaries.



The following data gives aggregate information on all the projects by component:

### **Infrastructure**

1,179 IDPs supported through the housing and basic sanitation strategy with a majority of men and with a majority of work in rural areas due to displacements in areas where families can easily return to their places of origin.

In social infrastructure, 1,425 constructions have been completed which include projects ranging from indigenous housing, community space, and schools to group meeting rooms and space for production projects. This infrastructure benefits at least 3,802 IDPs.

### **Education**

In contributions, a total of 5,197 persons were assisted, including 4,523 IDPs, 385 received assistance in school cafeterias that improve their health. A total of 573 children have newly entered the school system in areas such as Quibdó, Munguidó and Bojayá. A total of 133 teachers were retained, for improved stability in projects, thanks to support from the Chocó's Education Secretariat and municipal authorities.

### **Health**

The increase in health projects in the Regional Office seeks to create sustainability through the implementation of a network of cold chains for regular vaccination sessions in areas with a high intensity of conflict. This is, without a doubt, one of the principal accomplishments over the past quarter.

Vaccination has thus far reached 2,794 persons, and 560 persons are being trained in healthy living habits for co-existence in the home, work and school. Women are the largest participants in these activities, as caretakers for the family and the home. Through these activities, 4 intersectorial committees for health assistance and at least 12 healthcare professionals have had their actions strengthened.

In the area of mental health in the Regional office, a total of 2,521 persons were benefited in group and individual psychotherapy sessions, and through workshops, while a total of 16 rural vereda support networks were implemented in Vigía del Fuerte, Murindó and Bojayá municipalities.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

A total of two projects are being implemented in this component, 50.86% are women. Strengthening is being focused on a State entity and three civic organizations. Chocó's regional office is focused on organizational strengthening given the recent history of Colombia and because history has proven that these organizations work as promoters for Law 70 of 1993, with all the political implications entailed.

### **Income Generation**

Without taking into account micro-credit projects that allow to finance the re-establishment of families in the principal city of Chocó, Quibdó, and considering the difficult conditions for starting businesses that produce goods or services in Chocó due to the poor state of roads and communications, it has not been possible to

establish micro-credits in Chocó. Moreover, payment of credits is not a part of Afro-Colombian or Indigenous culture. For this reason, there has been a focus on food security and job training by IOM in order to improve income for IDPs.

In the area of food security, a total of 365 families have benefited through the cultivation of rice, corn and small livestock raising throughout the return area of Medio Atrato.

Related to job training, there has been excellent collaboration and technical support provided by SENA to improve the technical capacities of 593 beneficiaries, of whom 90% are Afro-Colombians and 5% Indigenous persons.

### **Returns**

Due to the collective ownership of land managed by a Local Community Council in the case of Afro-Colombians and a reserve in the case of indigenous persons, and the people's desire to maintain their roots, many families decide to resist displacement in crisis situations. Many of the results obtained in the 5 components are linked to support for returns in particular. The total of persons returned to municipal seats is 18,417, and to rural *veredas* and *corregimientos*, 13,715. All of this is also linked to a desire by the Government of Colombia to return security conditions, teachers, healthcare professionals, registrars and Mayors to these areas, as well, not to mention programs for children, youth, adults and the elderly.

### **Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects.**

#### **Institutional Strengthening**

*CH007 Strengthening the peaceful resistance and return of families from Medio Atrato through the creation of organized regional strategies with 120 local community councilmen:* Implemented the surveying of cartographic information in each of the 9 zones that make up the area of influence of the Greater Council of ACIA, thus establishing areas of territorial conflict, natural resource usage, corrections on IGAC cartography, etc.

The project includes the participation of the Italian NGO CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli), which became a partner in the project with the contribution of computer equipment (CPUs, software and a plotter) for the implementation of a GIS (Geographic Information System) whereby periodic updates to the information will be possible. By the end of October, a new system in the HQ of COCOMACIA in Quibdó will be completed, and training will begin, led by a computer scientist from *Ingeniero Geodesta*, which compiled the geographic information. This GIS will have an inventory completed by a geographer for the final validation and liquidation of the project.

The project was finalized on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2003, but through a written request by COCOMACIA, the time was extended through October 30<sup>th</sup>. The project includes IOM funding totaling USD16,783, with a total value of USD22,826.

#### **Social Infrastructure**

*CH011 Housing Improvements for 81 houses and basic sanitation for indigenous IDPs that are returned or resisting displacement on the Bojayá and Opagadó rivers:* implementing housing improvements through two of the three carpenters contracted by CAMAIBO for improvements in the indigenous communities of Puerto Antioquia, with structures built for nine houses, two of which have roofing. In the community of Nambua, with wood provided by the indigenous tribes, flooring was installed in seven houses of the community, which have not been completed and which are awaiting further wood supplies for the construction of walls. Within these activities, walls for a school will also be constructed with wood that the community has committed to providing. In Mojaudó, a lack of wood has halted the start of construction. In Egoróquera on the Opogadó river, there are currently ongoing activities for housing improvements, but due to the increase of FARC and AUC presence in the area, and following the seizure of 20 indigenous persons on September 24<sup>th</sup> from the Unión Baquiaza community (a different community 30 minutes from Egoróquera) by the AUC for use as human shields against the FARC, the carpenter left the area. IOM support for the project totals USD71,053.17, with a total program budget of USD117,167.

#### **Income Generation**

*CH014 Improvements in rice production and support for poultry production in resisting and returned communities in the community council of Puerto Conto:* The project was initially impacted by two factors, first that the cycle of

the rice harvest had just ended (the harvest is between January and April), and because the rainy period flooded the rice cultivation area which made it impossible to encounter sufficient seeds for planting.

Insofar as poultry raising, the materials for the construction of the chicken coops in the Puerto Contó and Veracruz communities was completed at the same time that a group of women received three-day old chicks. These chicks are being raised while a harvesting center is being constructed, with initial designs changed by the construction supervisor from the regional office, thus improving the quality of designs and reducing the costs of materials. Training sessions are ongoing for the beneficiary communities in processes of administrative strengthening in the Local Community Councils. IOM support totals USD66,118, with a total project budget of USD82,258.89.



Field visit where the productive project center will be built.

### **Education and Social Infrastructure**

*CH018 construction and contributions to the escuela el Reposo II:* Over the past quarter, construction work was contracted for the first part of Escuela El Reposo II with the construction firm ROYALCO S.A. through IOM. The infrastructure will include 2 classrooms, a group meeting room which also serves as a school cafeteria, 2 bathrooms for boys and girls, and the construction of raised water tanks and a septic tank for the bathrooms. Negotiating the issue of perimeter fencing with the Mayor's Office, which is in the acquisition phase for construction materials, as well as for the construction of sports facilities. The Plan Padrino program of the Presidency made official a contribution, with funds from the Japanese Embassy, to build a second phase of construction for the school, which will include 3 classrooms, administrative offices, a library and a computer lab. This will begin by the end of October. IOM support totals USD66,997, the total project value is USD249,103.

### **Relevant Information On New Projects**

#### **Health**

*CH020 Increased vaccination coverage in the municipal seat of alto Baudó (pie de pató) and the corregimientos of Catru, Puerto Echeverri and Cugucho:* The Mayor's Office assigned a person to coordinate directly with the project, and a request was made for the donation of a cold storage unit, with pricing done by the Mayor's Office. The project is currently awaiting the arrival of the unit in Buenaventura for later delivery to the Baudó river, the Mayor's Office has already programmed a training session for the personnel involved in the project as technical support and implementers. The project has a cost of USD42.158.53 with IOM support of, USD11.359.65 the Mayor's Office of Alto Baudó is providing, USD13.978.72 and DASALUD. USD16.820.15 The project has a per beneficiary cost of USD2.36 for IOM, with 4,800 direct beneficiaries.

#### **Income Generation**

*CH021 Rotating fund of agricultural inputs for the agricultural reactivation project of 'El Carmen de Atrato' Choco:* The rotating fund will be assisting 147 beneficiaries through a food security strategy implemented on the property of beneficiaries and with loans from the Peasant and Coffee Growers Organization of El Carmen del Atrato (OCCA), the project implementer. This permits the generation of agricultural surplus that can be distributed from the harvest center in the city of Quibdó, which is already functioning. Support is being provided for a sugar mill, which has already begun production and is awaiting to invest IOM funding in a workroom for the creation and packing of the sugar. At present, all beneficiaries are currently filling out income surveys for the project in order to inventory the parcels already available for cultivation. The per beneficiary cost for IOM is, US\$ 321.89 with IOM funding totaling, US\$ 47.319.67 and a total value of, US\$ 86.621.96 with additional funding provided by OCCA and the Mayor's Office of Carmen de Atrato.



TRAPICHE OCCA –ZONA RURAL -

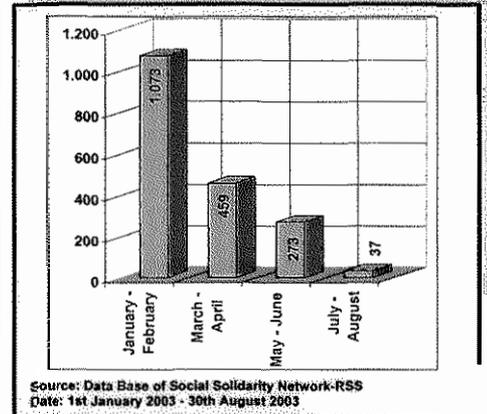
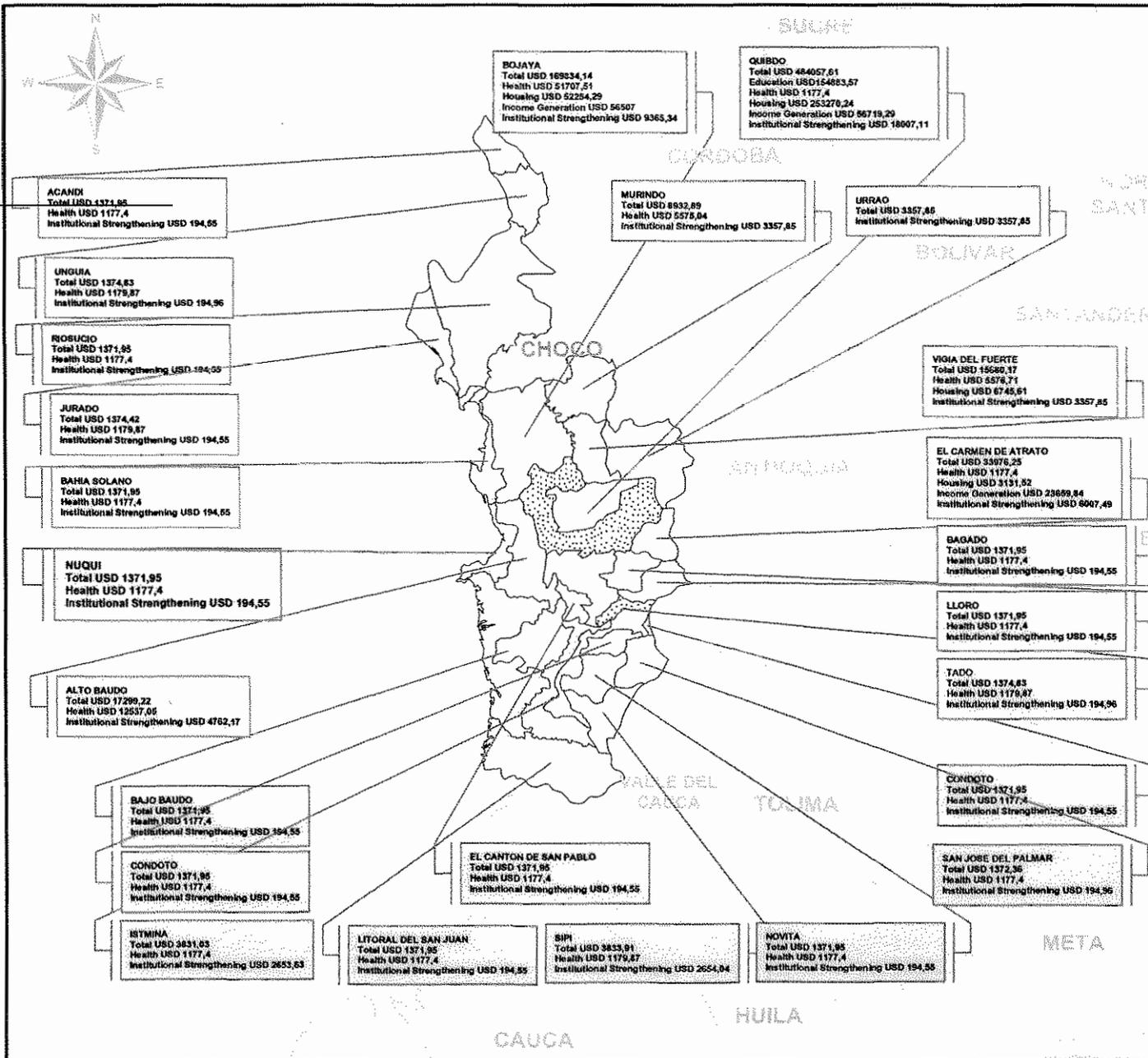
## **Education**

*CH022 Together building a future – educational enrollment for children and youth 11 to 18 years old currently outside of the school system:* The project is designed to rapidly and efficiently enroll 320 IDP and receptor community youth in the formal education system, and lead to a youth mobilization in the city that promotes good citizenship, healthy sexual and reproductive behavior and group co-existence, as well as a return to school for drop outs. We are still awaiting the arrival of another 240 additional beneficiaries in a process that will initially be coordinated by the Scouts, with university interns supporting the project from Universidad del Chocó. The process will be within the auspices of the local and Department Education Secretariats. The key focus of the project will be on the Escuela El Reposo II, which was built by IOM and Plan Padrinós. Towards this end, the project will develop three (3) components:

1. Access, Permanence and Quality of Learning
2. Youth Mobilization
3. Information and Management System

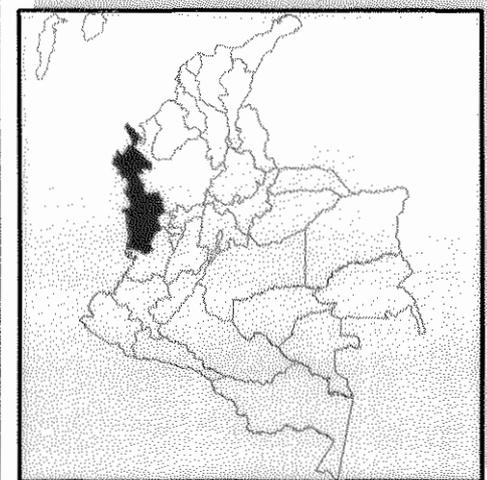
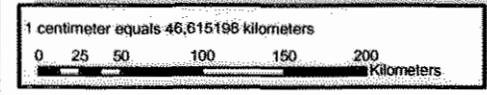
At present, a diagnostic is being implemented among the beneficiary population in the northern neighborhoods of the city as well as in the selection process with university interns that work with the youth and the teachers that implement the program. Activities are planned with the Local Ombudsman, Mayor's Office, University, school directors and professors of 6 schools of northern Quibdó where the project will be implemented. The project has a total cost of USD138.787 IOM support totals, USD115.219.94 the Asociación Scouts de Colombia, USD5.455.17 the Education and Health Secretariats USD15.879 and ICBF USD2.232.80. The per beneficiary cost to IOM is USD218.40.

**Map 1. Department of Choco - Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD761,390.96).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
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- Departmental Boundary
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## H. DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER

### Context of the Conflict

**Magdalena Medio:** An increase in assassinations, forced disappearances and intimidation of the civilian population by the armed actors; An influence of the armed actors on the electoral through the authorization of persons to be candidates to municipal councils and mayor's offices; and, the governability crisis in Barrancabermeja, all worsened by the installation of two Mayors in less than a month.

Assassinations and forced disappearances and intimidations in the region are not visible due to an absence of case documentation and due to the pressure of armed groups on the civilian population, even in municipal seats and urban areas. Only in Barrancabermeja does there exist reliable information, 87 murders thus far this year and 44 persons forcibly disappeared, of which number 8 disappeared in the third week of August. These two types of occurrences work under the same *modus operandi* of those responsible. Some murders are of persons who dared to denounce paramilitary threats to the public authorities. The assassination attempt against the President of the union Central Única de Trabajadores in Barrancabermeja should be highlighted.

**Situation in the Andean Region of Santander:** In the Andean region of Santander there are three situations that should be highlighted:

- The constant offensive by the Armed Forces against the ELN guerrillas, particularly in Soto Norte Province, including Galán municipality and the metropolitan areas of Bucaramanga. The Army has gained control over urban centers in the municipalities of García Rovira province and of their principal transportation corridors.
- An increased presence of paramilitaries in the 27 marginalized neighborhoods of the metropolitan area of Bucaramanga and the principal urban centers of Santander; which has led to intraurban displacement. An increase in murders in the Bucaramanga metropolitan area, where the authorities have principally blamed the paramilitaries, particularly in the municipalities of the Río Suarez river valley, where there have been several murder and forced displacement cases in Suita, Guadalupe, San Benito, Guacamayo, Contratación and Guepsa municipalities.

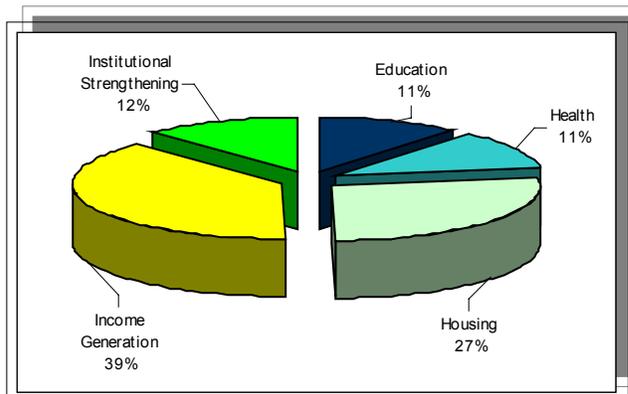
### Notes on Displacement

This department has shown a constant trend during this period as it has received around 16,000 people per year, but in 2003 the number of people received has decreased by 55%. In the last two quarters, the trend continues along the same lines as between June and August it diminished by 40% compared to the period March- May.

During the first eight months of 2003, four municipalities have received more than 70% of the displaced population, mostly Bucaramanga with 40%, and then Aguachica (Cesar), Barrancabermeja and Floridablanca with 10% each. In terms of expulsion, the department has had a number of expelling municipalities, most notably Barrancabermeja, Morales and San Pablo in Bolívar, which together expel 30% of the departmental totals.

### Descriptive Analytical Report

The major emphasis on department's investment has been put on income generation projects with 39% of the budget participation, totaling USD 348,947,13. The second largest investment, USD 744,696.43 has been allocated to infrastructure projects, which constitutes 28% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Santander.



In the Santander regional office, a total of 59 projects have been implemented, through which 114,245 persons benefited in 37 municipalities. The program in the area of health has benefited 14,857 persons with the support of local authorities implementing healthcare education, vaccination campaigns and oral healthcare assistance, among other actions. A total of 10,992 persons benefited from the Education component, which was implemented with the construction of, and improvements and contributions to school classrooms, school kits for children, coverage expansion programs and improvements to education quality. In the area of infrastructure, 10,502 persons received benefits through the construction of and improvements to housing and improvements to basic sanitation conditions. In the economic area, 3,002 persons improved their incomes through access to micro-credits and seed capital for pilot projects. In the Institutional Strengthening component, support was granted to local authorities to create Local Assistance Committees for IDPs. In addition, the return of 497 persons was supported with housing and food security assistance.

### **Health.**

As part of the health component, a total of 14,857 persons were assisted through 11 projects, which have been focused on strengthening local capacity in health systems to improve healthcare services at the primary and self-care levels. Six projects have been finalized, with a total of 6,601 beneficiaries, of which 1,000 (510 IDP girls and 490 IDP boys) between 6 and 12 years of age benefited from family health projects. A total of 23 doctors and paramedics were trained, and 2,314 persons (40% IDPs) received talks and workshops on sexual and reproductive health. A total of 10 groups were created to improve sexual and reproductive health. Psychotherapy sessions were granted to 544 persons, 73% women and 82% IDPs, for the prevention of domestic violence and sexual abuse, conflict resolution and loss management.

Of those projects currently being implemented, a total of 8,256 persons were assisted: 69% in family health services (5,700 persons, 2,000 men). In sexual and reproductive health, 2,140 persons were trained (1,096 women and 1,048 men). Psychotherapy sessions have been offered to 124 women and 30 men, and the same number received training in the prevention of domestic violence, sexual abuse, loss management and conflict resolution. A total of 216 healthcare workers were trained.

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

A total of 17 projects have been implemented, benefiting 10,502 persons, including 9 projects which have been finalized, permitting improved housing for 5,462 persons (52% of all beneficiaries). The creation of technical studies was implemented for 3,625 persons of whom 3,195 were IDPs. Housing subsidies were received for the construction of new housing for 1,850 persons living in 798 houses. Construction support was provided for 226 houses, of which 74 were for returned families. Improvements were made to 49 houses. In social infrastructure, 2 school classrooms and 2 bathrooms were built.

Over the past quarter there were 8 projects implemented, which benefited 5,040 persons. Construction support was provided for 338 houses and 61 houses were improved, for 1,688 and 305 beneficiaries, respectively. Sewage pipelines are being constructed for 706 persons, for a total of 1,690m in pipelines, and 366 sanitary installations are being built for 2,466 persons, along with 160 septic tanks and 100 treatment plants. In the social infrastructure sub-component, 16 new classrooms were built, 5 were improved, and 10 group meeting rooms and 37 school bathrooms were built.

### **Education and co-existence**

A total of 10 educational projects have been implemented to benefit 10,992 persons, of which 4 were finalized. These finalized projects permitted increased access or improved conditions for 7,153 children. A total of 3,132 IDP children received school kits (1,620 boys and 1,530 girls). A total of 75 computers were contributed to schools, benefiting 4,685 children, as well as 50 desks. School cafeterias were improved to benefit 513 children in urban areas between 0 and 12 years of age. Training was provided to 24 teachers.

Projects that are currently being implemented total six, and are improving schooling conditions for 3,839 persons. Training was provided to 135 teachers, and 70 desks, 887 school kits, 5 libraries and 4 computers were donated to benefit 1,467 students. Support was provided to facilitate access to education for 1,757 students, of whom 1,620 are IDPs (855 boys and 765 girls), as well as 127 children from the receptor community.

## Income Generation

A total of 23 projects were implemented, improving the incomes of 3,002 persons. The finalized projects total 13, with a total of 1,114 beneficiaries. In this group there were 116 beneficiaries (45 IDP men and 78 IDP women, and 22 receptor community men and 22 receptor community women) in pilot projects – production units– that benefit from seed capital. There were 342 persons in food security projects in rural areas, 597 received work training in different technical areas (206 IDP men and 391 IDP women, and 23 receptor community men and 20 receptor community women).

There are 10 projects currently being implemented, with a total of 1,888 beneficiaries. A total of 86 are beneficiaries of food security projects, 887 (46.9%) of micro-credit funds, 579 (30.9%) of work training and 336 (17.9%) in pilot projects. With micro-credit support funds, 816 businesses were created, benefiting 228 IDP men and 347 IDP women, and 80 receptor community men and 232 receptor community women. A total of 728 credits were granted to 225 men and 503 women.

## Institutional Strengthening

A total of three institutional strengthening projects were implemented, with a total of 74,395 direct or indirect beneficiaries. Two of these were finalized, with 58,097 beneficiaries, one for the creation of a Rural Development Plan for Ríoviejo municipality, and the other to strengthen 7 IDP associations in the metropolitan area of Bucaramanga. The project to strengthen the Social Solidarity Network is still ongoing, benefiting 27,399 inhabitants in Magdalena Medio.

## Returns

A total of four return projects were supported in four localities, with a total of 497 persons returns. Support was provided for economic re-establishment and housing. Of the four projects, one was finalized, a food security project for 46 persons. Three projects are still ongoing, two for food security and one for housing, benefiting a total of 451 persons.

## Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects

### Education

*SA052 Proposal for strengthening of the Tutorial Assistance System (S.A.T by its name in spanish): The S.A.T is a pedagogical strategy for the teaching of the secondary school system in rural areas through the implementation of tutors.* From the start of this project, the program has extended to different places throughout the García Rovira province, increasing coverage to include 300 new students. In addition, 70 teachers were newly employed. The project has had still further coverage through the SAT-BADO radio program, which focuses on a variety of topics related to the SAT, and is broadcasted two hours every Saturday, and is heard throughout García Rovira province.

The student groups are made up of persons of all ages, leading to an inter-generational and family integration. It is common to find grandparents, parents and children in the same SAT group. The total IOM budget for the program is USD12,791, with a total budget of USD29,269.



Beneficiary children in the SAT room, Baraya- Guaca.

### Health

*SA036 Support for Assistance to those disabled in the armed conflict:* Over the past two years, a total of 304 persons have been assisted in the Jesús de Nazareth home for victims of anti-personnel landmines and their families. The agreement has been a means by which the directors of the home solicit funding from government and non-government entities. One of the results of these funding requests was the receipt in concordat of the main house of the project for five years from the government of Santander. In addition, the home has been strengthened via the involvement of universities and local institutions that offer additional assistance to the victims. As an additional support, clothes washers were donated from project SA015, thus assisting in patient care. The IOM budget is USD20,562.98, the total budget is USD23,983.

### Income Generation

*SA051 Artisan Center for Natural Fibers Luz y Vida:* The 50 women who are members of the artisan center have been trained in design for the later management of color compositions, which will then be applied in vertical and horizontal textile production training. The primary discipline for which the women have thus far received training is the creation of recycled paper and articles made from this paper. A commercial pilot project was held with a stand at a fair in Bucaramanga, with good results in sales. Its worth noting that this initiative was awarded by PROCUMUN as one of the five best projects initiated by IDPs in the country



Beneficiary weaving.

To date, the artisan center has an excellent base of operations for working with cloth and accessories, including good ventilation, open space and comfortable working conditions. The project has a total budget of USD9,736.94, IOM provides USD9,046.64.

### Infrastructure

*SA046 Construction of 26 houses for IDPs located in the shelters of Barrancabermeja municipality:* After living for two years in the shelter La Normal Barrancabermeja and in marginalized neighborhoods, 26 IDP families have their own homes. To date, the housing includes sidewalks, and will soon also have lighting. It was initially impossible to build walls around the patios of each house, but after looking at extra raw material after all housing was completed, and with the assistance of SSN for additional raw materials, it was possible to complete the construction of walls with the unskilled labor of the community.

This project also has a component for the legalization of all properties, so that each family has a title to their property and all public services legalized. IOM investment is USD17,430, with a total project budget of USD32,874.

### Institutional Strengthening

*SA011 Strengthening the Social Solidarity Network in the Magdalena Medio Unit:* This project implements a Unit for the Assistance and Orientation of the Displaced Population (UAO) in Barrancabermeja. Officials for the UAO were trained from the 7 Municipal Committees for displaced persons, through the realization of workshops with officials, associations of displaced persons, NGOs and international cooperation agencies. During the workshops, several projects were formulated that were later sent to government and non-government entities. Contingency plans were drafted for seven municipalities. The project has a total cost of USD51,760, with IOM support for USD31,988.45.

### Relevant Information On New Projects

#### Education

*SA064 Basic and Intermediate Education Program with a focus on Peaceful Co-existence:* This is a secondary education project for 240 men and women, of whom 144 are IDPs and 96 are from the receptor community. This program allows for the completion of secondary studies through grade 11 over a period of 18 months. It is a nationally standardized methodology, which presents an educational alternative for adult IDPs and socially vulnerable individuals. The implementing institution is Corporación Arco Iris, which has implemented two cycles, graduating more than 400 persons in Barrancabermeja. The project has a total budget of USD27.658.10 of which USD19.346.77 was contributed by IOM, and USD8.311.33 by Corporación Arco Iris. The per beneficiary cost is USD115.24, for IOM it is USD74.82.



Secondary validation beneficiary.

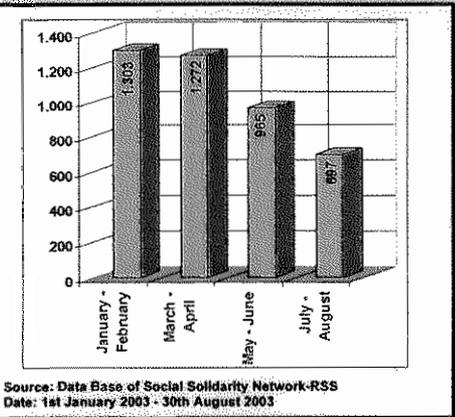
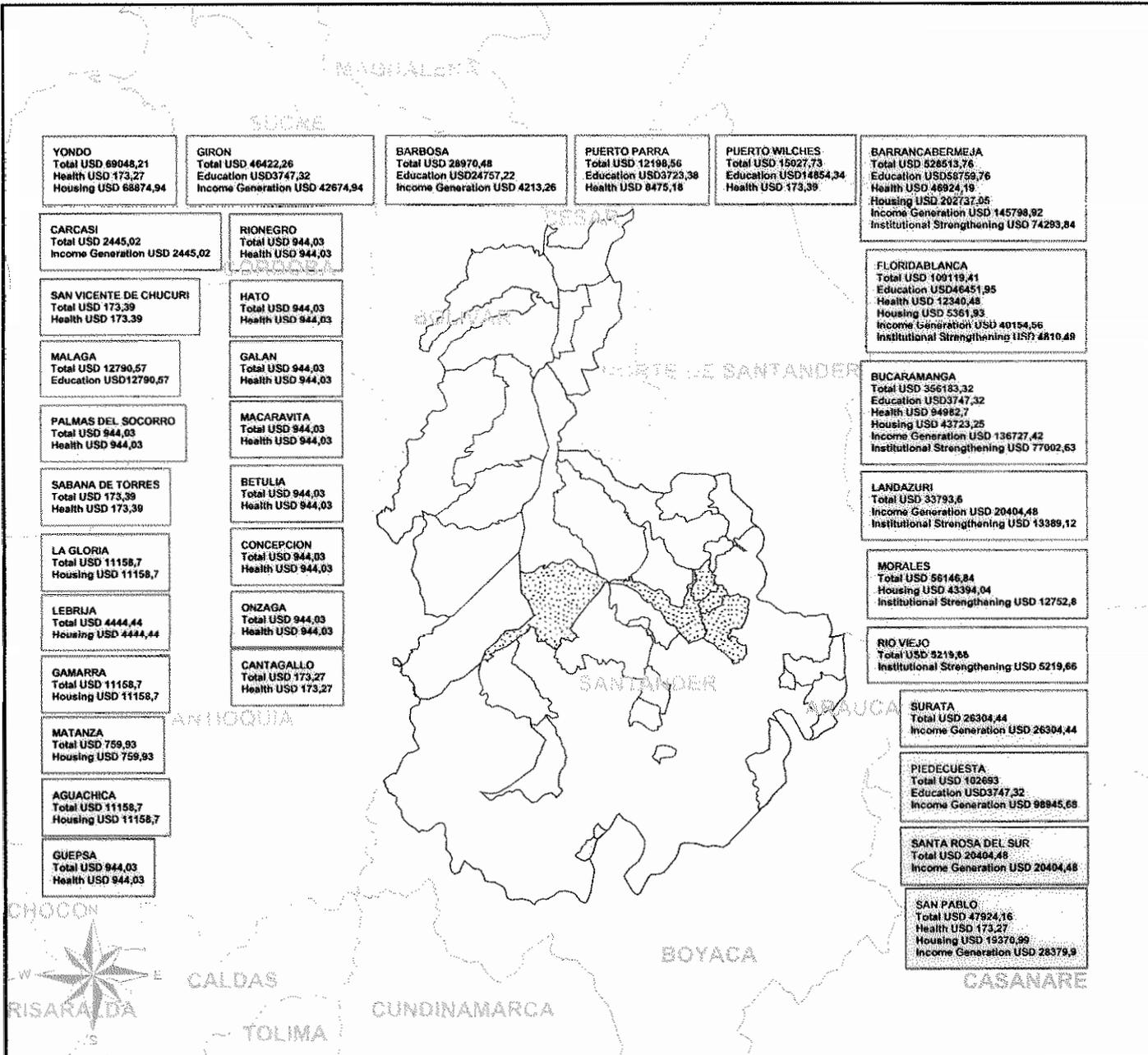
**Income Generation**

*SA063 Strengthening the Merquememos Juntos association:* This project continues strengthening and assisting the microcredit fund of the Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitario Merquememos Juntos. This association has had great success in distributing microcredits, with a low percentage of defaults and persons with back payments, high quality projects and general efficiency in the administrative and financial management of the fund. To date, 700 residents of the northeastern neighborhoods of Bucaramanga with no credit access from traditional financial institutions have benefited, 560 are IDPs. The final goal is to benefit 1,000 persons, including 400 IDPs and 600 from the receptor community. The total budget for the project is, USD33.449.61 of which USD3.915.21 is from IOM, USD5.906.87 from the counterpart ADC Merquememos Juntos and USD23.627.51 corresponds to project SA024.

**Infrastructure**

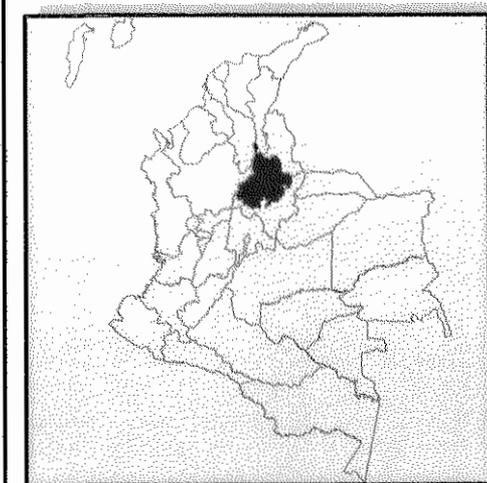
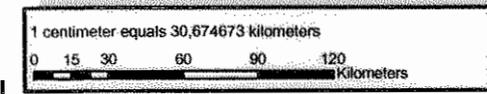
*SA065 Improvements for 130 houses in Barrancabermeja, Cantagallo, San Pablo and Yondó municipalities.* The goal of this project is to improve the quality of life for the populations of four of the population centers most afflicted by forced displacement through improvements made to 130 houses, to benefit approximately 650 persons, of which 260 are IDPs and the rest are from the receptor community. The project will be implemented through the promotion of community work, thus strengthening solidarity and co-existence networks. It should be highlighted that women are responsible in the different committees for the implementation of construction work. The total value of the project is, USD145.448.5 IOM support is, US\$45.188.48 including raw materials and skilled labor. The project is co-financed by PCS (Project Counselling Services), with financing for, USD74.082 the community will offer unskilled labor valued at USD22.687.60 and OFP as implementer will offer services valued at USD3.490.40

**Map 1. Department of Santander - Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD1'541,306.77).  
Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



**KEY**

- Municipalities that Receive >= 85% of the IDP's Total Department (85%) = # Municipalities in order descending
- Investment by Municipality (Data Base: IOM Mission in Colombia) Up until: 30th September 2003 Date of Report: 31st October 2003
- Departmental Boundary
- Municipality Boundary



**I. DEPARTMENT OF NORTE DE SANTANDER**

**Context of the Conflict**

On July 2nd, there occurred a confrontation between paramilitaries and the guerrillas (FARC-ELN alliance) over a period of 8 hours in the vereda Caño Martillo, La Gabarra, Tibú municipality. It appears that, according to the testimony of several dayworkers who managed to arrive to Cúcuta in search of protection, that the number of deaths among coca workers or “raspachines” and AUC members was around 200 persons, mostly youths. According to official Police sources, there are an unconfirmed number of deaths, and only two bodies were recovered<sup>68</sup>. Similar events occurred in other *veredas* of La Gabarra such as Las Lajas and El Cerro de la Virgen, at 6 hours by canoe from La Gabarra on the Rio Catatumbo, which blocks new displacements to Ocaña, “since the route to Cúcuta is blocked by a destroyed bridge over the rio Nuevo Presidente”.

In addition to the armed conflict, over the past quarter a yellow fever epidemic led to 13 deaths, according to information from the health authorities. The region of Catatumbo was one of those most impacted due to restrictions placed by the guerrillas to avoid that those carrying vaccines arrive in some remote areas. Only the Red Cross has been able to enter the area of Alto Bobalí, between El Carmen, Convención and Teorama municipalities (La Opinión, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003, p.1 and 3b).

**Notes on Displacement**

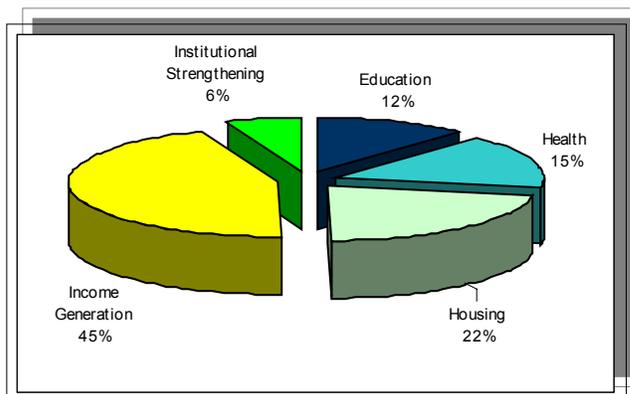
According to the Social Solidarity Network (RSS) Registry System (SUR), until the end of the year 2002 this department showed a growing tendency in reception of displaced people, but the amount of people it receives has decreased by about 70% compared to 2002. In the last two quarters this tendency has continued and between June and August it diminished by about 80% relative to the period March-May.

Despite these relatively low numbers, there is worry regarding the large number of persons that demand services each day, and the presence of new settlements in marginalized neighborhoods, which are presumably of displaced persons who fear to register. Another hypothesis is that there is a fear to register due to the high level of criminal activity in Cúcuta, however it has been difficult to demonstrate that there is a relationship between homicides.

Five municipalities received more than 80% of the population received by the department, and Cúcuta in particular receives more than 47% of this population. Tibú (17%) follows, then Ocaña (9%), Lourdes and Hacarí with 5% each. Five municipalities also display a significant expulsion (more than 70%). These are: Tibú (34%), Cúcuta (13%), El Tarra (11%), San Calixto (8%) and Sardinata (4%).

**Descriptive Analytical Report**

The major emphasis on the department has been put on income generation projects with 45% of the budget allocated to this activities, totaling USD 579,355,38. The second largest investment, USD 291,312,12 has been allocated to infrastructure projects, which constitutes 22% of USAID/IOM funds being invested in the department of Norte de Santander.



<sup>68</sup> (El Tiempo, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003, p.2 and La Opinión, p.1a-3b; Diario La Opinión, July 8<sup>th</sup>, p. 1-1a)

The IDP program in the Norte de Santander regional office has co-financed 61 community development projects in 10 municipalities in the department. Of the total number of projects with IOM support, 54 are local (identified and formulated by the same community with support from the regional office, and others are of implementing partners), and 7 are regional impact projects. This indicates that IOM support totals 30.4% of all investment, and 43.6% with respect to implementing partners.

### **Health**

The number of beneficiaries from health projects, both finalized and being implemented, totals 17,517 IDPs and persons from the receptor community to date, without accounting for 1,243 persons who will benefit from project NS-054, the intensive neonatal care unit of Hospital Erasmo Meoz in Cúcuta, which is being implemented, which if added would bring the number of beneficiaries to a grand total of 18,760 persons, or 7.22% of the national total (including the goal for the third quarter). The regional total is distributed in the following manner: family health (3,592 beneficiaries), sexual and reproductive health (7,468), psychosocial assistance (5,737) and institutional strengthening (720).

Over the past quarter, three health projects were approved to benefit 6,148 persons, or 17.2% of the national goal for the quarter, which was 35,725 persons.

### **Income Generation**

Is considered to be one of the most important strategic components, due to high unemployment rates passing 18% (much above the national average), the devaluation of the Bolívar (the Venezuelan currency), which has brought instability to the border areas (especially Cúcuta – the center for the reception of IDPs in the area) and the high vulnerability of the agricultural sector due to the increasing presence of coca crops. Due to this situation, 2,784 persons heads of households have been trained through SENA, Trabajo a su Alcance and other NGOs such as COOPEJUBASCA (run by the Scalabrinian order of priests); 24 temporary jobs through the construction of social infrastructure projects, and 6,104 persons were beneficiaries in pilot projects launched in Cúcuta, Ocaña, El Tarra, Villa del Rosario, El Carmen, Sardinata and El Zulia. This amounts to a total of 13,102 beneficiaries.

### **Education**

To date, 3,944 children at the basic and secondary levels have received kits of school utensils, as well as equipment, desks and libraries in Cúcuta, Ocaña, Convención, Teorama and El Tarra municipalities. A total of 5,545 children and 46 elderly benefited from an improved diet in hygienic and comfortable conditions due to the construction of improvements to and donations to school cafeterias in urban and rural areas of Cúcuta, Tibú, El Tarra, Convención and Ocaña municipalities. In addition, coverage has been expanded to include 380 children formerly outside of the educational system in Ocaña (155 children) and Cúcuta (225 children). This component has invested the 17.2% of IOM investment in the department, which has also left installed capacity in schools, high schools and community development centers to improve education quality and improve access for the poorest members of the community.

### **Social infrastructure and housing**

IOM's regional office has been implementing a series of housing and basic sanitation projects to satisfy the needs of 4,773 IDPs and receptor families through the construction of and/or improvements to housing (215 total with an area of 2,554 m<sup>2</sup> built thus far), construction of 2,606m of sewage lines, the implementation of a novel latrine system for 205 families, and the extension of 462m to water lines. In addition, other projects were supported with the strengthening of 2 community centers, 8 school classrooms (392m<sup>2</sup> built) a group meeting room and two bathrooms.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

Has been accomplished with the strengthening of 2 public institutions specialized in offering assistance to IDPs, and has thus far benefited 6,898 IDPs and improved assistance capacity for IDPs with contributions and technical assistance to 7 entities and 2 community organizations which have offered services to 22,170 IDPs and receptor families for a total of 29,068 beneficiaries.

## **Relevant Aspect in Ongoing Projects**

### **Social Infrastructure and Housing**

*NS043: "Reduction of the levels of environmental contamination and of contagious diseases through the construction of a rural latrine system for 150 IDP and receptor families of Tarra municipality."* Relevant aspects on September 19<sup>th</sup>, there was a meeting with the construction supervisor, the Mayor and the community of the vereda Motilandia (which received 24 basic sanitation kits) in order to clarify the status of the project. Areas of work were distributed. Of the 5 *veredas* initially planned (Las Torres, Bellavista, Tarra Sur, Km. 77 and El Salado), El Salado was removed and 4 additional *veredas* were added (Manzanares, Motilandia, Palmas de Vino and Los Valsos), the work materials are being delivered and installed in the 9 *veredas* and the municipal seat (4 disabled beneficiaries and/or elderly persons had their sanitation systems in terrible conditions). The Social Worker implemented 3 training workshops on reforestation, the recollection of solid biodegradable wastes and the environment; there were 3 oversight committees formed in each vereda, the beneficiaries were selected and a socio-economic diagnostic was implemented. The 150 beneficiary families will pay USD 10.4 each to connect the water and sewage system to the outhouses, a cost not budgeted by IOM and the Mayor's Office. Still awaiting the transport and delivery of sinks to the area. This action is being implemented by ECOPETROL, which is also supplying paint for the kits that will be used in construction. An unfortunate incident occurred when a beneficiary was killed by illegal armed actors. The total cost of the project is, USD82.065.70 IOM support totals USD67.914.95 and the Mayor's Office and community support totals USD14.150.75

Building material delivering El Tarra



### **Income Generation**

*NS051 Formation of production exes for the implementation of production projects in the rural and urban areas of Tibú, El Tarra and Sardinata municipalities:* to date, there have been 9 associative nuclei created (73 beneficiary families) among the rural communities of Tibú and Sardinata municipalities. The requested credits were invested in the purchase of cattle, corn crops, and the establishment and upgrading of grazing lands. The beneficiaries are families that live on subsistence agriculture in areas of conflict and with a major presence of armed actors in the daily lives of the communities. The goal is to cover 420 families through 50 production nuclei. The per beneficiary cost of the project is USD101.70 total, or USD166.46 for IOM, which is the equivalent of USD69.914.53

### **Health**

*NS028 Integral Assistance in the prevention of psychosocial risk factors in the IDP population in Cúcuta, Norte de Santander:* The estimated goal was passed by 464.4% due to a change in assistance strategy, which also required a two month extension for the program, and a budget adjustment reduced to US\$ 6.992.66. The project went from having a clinical perspective to a community perspective, involving leaders, community mothers, youths and children in the construction of networks for community health, which have permitted the multiplication, expansion and modification of concepts and knowledge for people with a great predisposition to change.

A total of 25 hospital workers were trained at the Mental Hospital due to the need to implement coordinated work with other entities that work on cases of mental imbalance with the goal of learning about the mechanisms and entities that provide support to the IDP population.

The project through May, 2003, covered 1,304 persons (303 from the receptor community and 1,001 IDPs), who visited the Unit for Assistance and Orientation (UAO) or were directly assisted in neighborhoods in the city of Cúcuta characterized by precarious socio-economic conditions and difficult access due to the constant presence of armed actors. Nonetheless, the costs of the project were reduced.

Pending the presentation of the final financial report by the implementing partner, the required financial clearance by IOM Bogotá.

## Relevant Information On New Projects

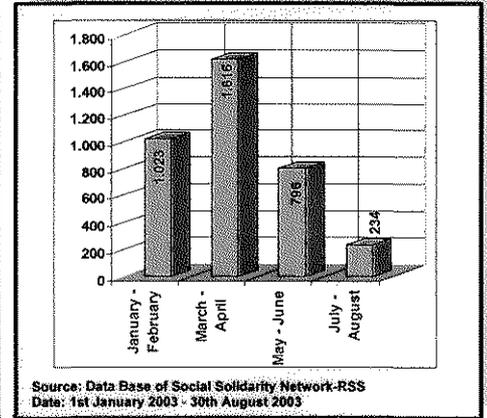
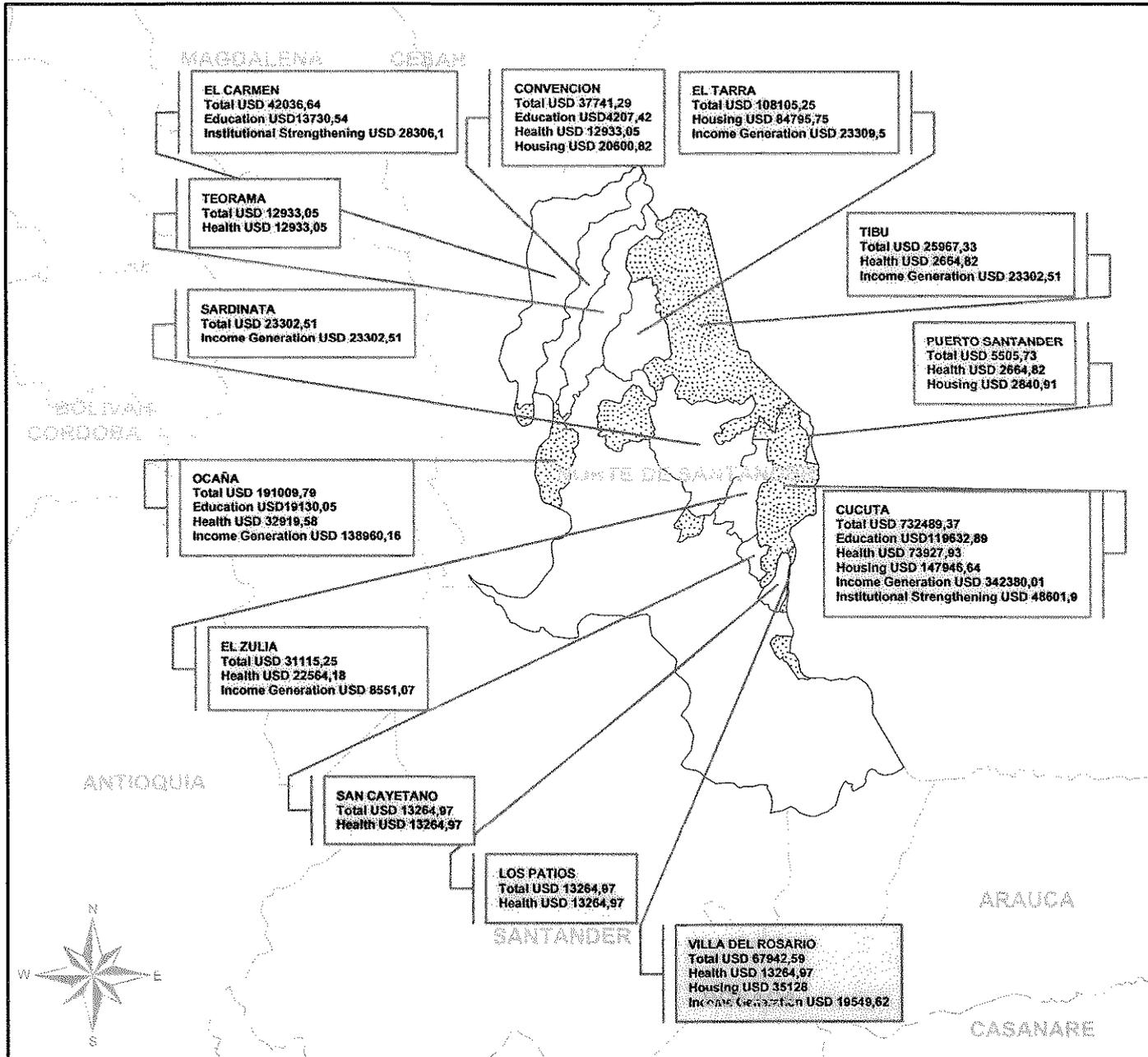
### **Health**

NS053 *“Increased access to health services for the displaced, relocated, returned and receptor populations in Convención and Teorama municipalities:* This project consists in the donation of medical equipment by IOM for the health posts of La Trinidad, Cartagenita, San Juancito, El Aserrio and San Pablo by the Institute of Departmental Health of Norte de Santander. Doctors and health promoters are involved with the goal of increasing access to health services for the displaced, relocated, returned and receptor communities in the previously mentioned areas. A policy agreement is being worked on by the implementing partner. The per beneficiary cost of the project for IOM is USD14.80 based on an investment of USD25.866. The Institute of Departmental Health of Norte de Santander made and Hospital Benito Ovalle of Convención municipality funded the project with USD38.568.33.



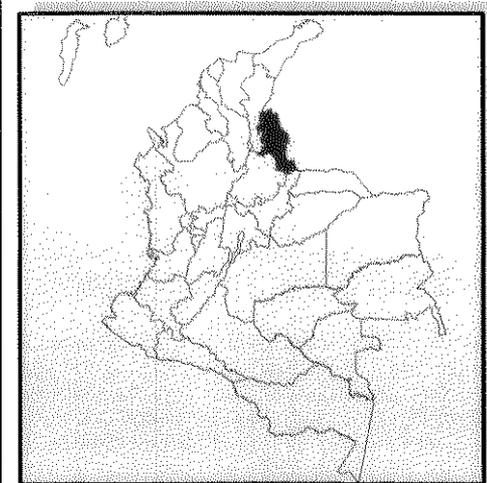
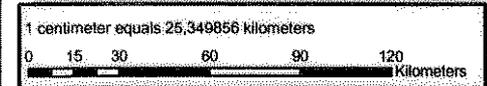
Adaptation and endowment of the San Jacinto health center Teorama.

**Map 1. Department of Norte de Santander - Investment by Municipality (Obligated: USD1'304,678.74). Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities**



**KEY**

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**Annex 1:**  
***Financial Status Report***

# **Annex 2:** ***Sustainability***

### A. SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA

#### Context

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

#### Stakeholders

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

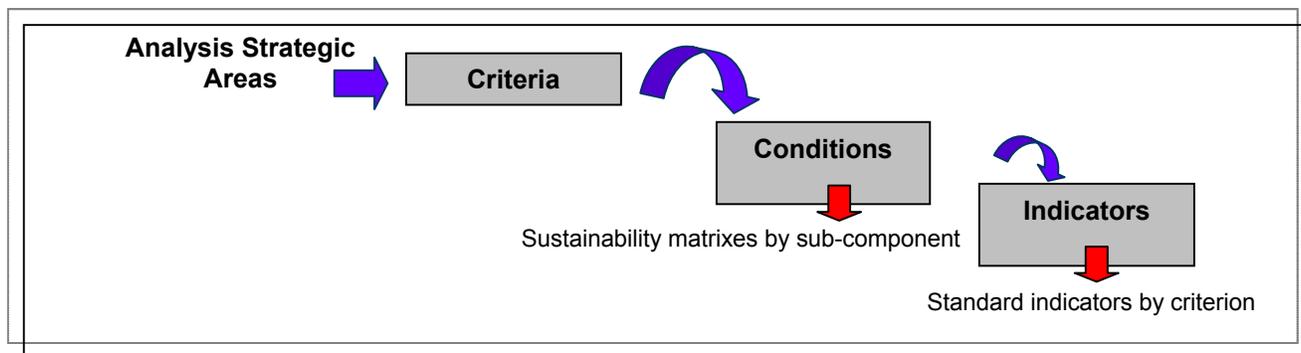
#### Capacities

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

**B. COMPONENTS – SUBCOMPONENTS IDPs PROGRAM**

Component	Sub-component
Education	Educational and pedagogical material
	Transfer of educational models
	Coexistence programs development
Health	Family health
	Sexual and reproductive health
	Psychosocial attention
	Health technology and equipment furnishing
	Training to local health providers
Social Infrastructure & Housing	Housing
	Basic Sanitation
	Community Infrastructure
	Educational Infrastructure
	Health Infrastructure
	Neighborhood roads improvement
	Technical studies for housing projects
	Technical studies for social infrastructure projects
Income Generation	Food Security
	Micro and small business projects
	Pilot Projects
	Vocational training
	Formal employment promotion
Institutional and community strengthening	Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance
	Community organizations strengthening
	Public policies, plans and programs formulation
	Human Rights Promotion

### C. MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY



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

The measurement process starts with project sub-components identification. After that, the regional office, based on the sustainability matrix related with the sub-component under analysis, gives a grade to each indicator, in a scale from 1 to 5, based upon project reports elaborated by the implementing partners, stakeholders' interviews, field visits and other official documents from the project.

The formula used to obtain the Subcomponent Sustainability Grade is:

$$\text{Sub-component Sustainability Grade} = \sum (\text{Indicator's Grade} * \text{Indicator's weight for the sub-component})$$

(Scale from 1 to 5)

The following example shows the application of the formula:

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

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

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

Project Sustainability Grade

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

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

Example: Code Project CH099

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

## D – QUARTERLY SAMPLE RESULTS

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CA030	Support to school registry and stability of displaced children in Florencia	3.60	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Caquetá	Education	70%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Educational and pedagogical material		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	3.60
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>                      Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria. The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CA034	Institutional Strengthening for Assistance to Displaced Persons	3.83	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Caquetá	Institutional and community strengthening	50%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	3.83
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>                      Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria. The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CA038	Education for a healthy sexuality within school age population	2.50	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Caquetá	Health	29%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Sexual and reproductive health		100%	2.50
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through the implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CU004	Opening of a school journey at 'Liceo Alejandro de Humboldt' to assist vulnerable school-age population.	3.54	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Cauca	Education	33%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Educational and pedagogical material		30%	4.00
Transfer of educational models		25%	3.43
Educational Infrastructure		25%	3.86
Food Security		20%	2.60
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community (Based on the level of use of the services).</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> </ul> <p>In most of the sub-components the sustainability indicators have a grade of 3. This implies that we have to work on them simultaneously.</p>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CU006	Implementation of AIEPI strategy for Displaced and Vulnerable Persons in the Municipality of Popayán	4.00	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Cauca	Health	83%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Family health		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	4.00
Analysis			
<p><b>High sustainability level:</b>  This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CU010	Income Generation Projects, food security, and environmental preservation	3.75	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Cauca	Income Generation	17%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Food Security		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	3.75
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> </ul> <p>Although the project has few months under implementation, it presents good sustainability conditions mostly due to a solid implementing partner, and to the fact that the objective of the project is to strengthen a process that started two years ago, broadening the coverage of that process, which use a food security scheme that already has been proved as successful.</p>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CH007	Regional strategies based on an ethnic development plan	3.88	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Chocó	Infrastructure, Income Generation and Health	86%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Community organizations strengthening		50%	4.60
Public policies, plans and programs formulation		50%	3.17
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:  Sub-component: Public policies, plans and programs formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CH009	Villa española women's laundry project	3.38	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Chocó	Income Generation	67%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Basic sanitation		15%	3.83
Community infrastructure		15%	3.13
Micro and small business projects		20%	4.00
Vocational training		20%	3.50
Community organizations strengthening		30%	2.80
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <p>Basic sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Community infrastructure:

- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.
- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).

Micro and small business projects

- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders
- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes

Vocational training:

- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community

Community organizations strengthening:

- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.
- Technical capacity building.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
CH011	Housing improvement for displaced indigenous population	3.73	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Chocó	Income Generation	50%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Family health		15%	2.50
Housing		25%	4.20
Basic Sanitation		25%	4.20
Vocational training		10%	4.00
Community organizations strengthening		25%	3.40

Analysis

**Medium sustainability level:**

Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

Family Health:

- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.
- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.

Community organizations strengthening

- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
HU011	Improvement of sexual and reproductive health education, and care for vulnerable and displaced youth and adults in the communities	3.46
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Huila	Health	17%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Sexual and reproductive health	75%	3.38
Psychosocial attention	5%	3.63
Training to local health providers	5%	3.80
Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance	5%	4.00
Community organizations strengthening	5%	3.40
Human Rights Promotion	5%	3.83
Analysis		
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b> Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation.</p> <p>The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level, in almost all sub-components were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> </ul> <p>The sustainability level will improve when the training activities developed as they were programmed. Although the project has few months under implementation, it presents good sustainability conditions due to a solid implementing partner and a good coordination level among stakeholders.</p>		

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
HU016	Prevention on displacement through the strengthening of rural community actors in the maintenance of rural roads in the municipality of Neiva	2.97
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Huila	Social Infrastructure & Housing	0%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Coexistence programs development	5%	3.13
Neighborhood roads improvement	70%	3.00
Community organizations strengthening	15%	3.20
Human Rights Promotion	10%	2.33

### Analysis

**Low sustainability level:**

Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through the implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

Neighborhood roads improvement:

- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community
- Capacity building of community organizations.

This project, which is about to start, presents good sustainability conditions due to a solid implementing partner.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
HU022	Implementation of agricultural, handicrafts and bakery projects with receptor and displaced peasant women	3.15
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Huila	Income Generation	0%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Coexistence programs development	5%	2.88
Micro and small business projects	72%	3.18
Vocational training	15%	3.00
Community organizations strengthening	5%	3.60
Human Rights Promotion	3%	2.83

### Analysis

**Medium sustainability level:**

Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation.

The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level, before the beginning of project activities, were:

- Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.
- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

- Technical capacity building.
- Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).
- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes

Fulfillment of these criteria will improve when project activities developed as they were programmed.

This project, which is about to start, presents good sustainability conditions due to a solid implementing partner.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
ID032-3	Strengthening local capacity for the attention of persons affected by forced displacement in order to facilitate their temporary or permanent incorporation in host communities, through a sensitization, information and training program on internal displacement	2.33	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Central	Institutional strengthening	33%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Human Rights Promotion		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	2.33
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
ID054	Strengthening workshops to regional comites	2.67	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Central	Institutional strengthening	33%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Grade
Public policies, plans and programs formulation		100%	2.67
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
ID059	Big Brother /Big Sister Program( Plan Padrinos)	2.35	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Central	Education	25%	
Sub-components		Sub-component weight (%)	Sub-component Sustainability Grade
Educational and pedagogical material		10%	3.00
Transfer of educational models		20%	2.14
Coexistence programs development		10%	1.63
Educational Infrastructure		60%	2.43
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through the implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:  Educational Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>Transfer of educational models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>Fulfillment of these criteria will improve when tproject activities developed as they were programmed.</p>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
NS042	Building a sewage system in the "Barrio Buenos Aires" neighborhood	2.83	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Norte de Santander	Social Infrastructure & Housing	0%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Basic Sanitation		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	2.83
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through the implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building of community organizations.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
NS044	Increase in the coverage and the quality of the primary education in the "San Isidro" school in the "Nuevo Horizonte" neighborhood	3.77	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Norte de Santander	Social Infrastructure & Housing	83%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Educational and pedagogical material		10%	3.00
Educational Infrastructure		90%	3.86
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:  Educational Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> </ul> <p>Educational and pedagogical material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
NS051	Conformation of Associative Nucleus for the execution of Income Generation projects in the urban and rural areas.	3.64	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Norte de Santander	Income Generation	17%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Micro and small business projects		100%	3.64
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation.  The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Administrative capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> </ul>			

The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:

- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).
- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
PA042	Strengthening the Pedagogical Model of the Colegio Viajero de la Montaña.	4.44
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Pasto	Education	92%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Transfer of educational models	70%	4.57
Educational Infrastructure	30%	4.14

#### Analysis

#### High sustainability level:

This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:

- Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.
- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community
- Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
PA046	Progressive housing project	4.83
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Pasto	Social Infrastructure & Housing	87%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Basic Sanitation	100%	4.83

#### Analysis

#### High sustainability level:

This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:

- Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community
- Capacity building of community organizations.
- Administrative capacity building.
- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade
PA051	Coffee Growing Support Project- Sustainable Coffe Growing Plan	4.48
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)
Pasto	Income Generation	29%
Sub-components	Sub-component	
	Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Basic Sanitation	25%	4.50
Community Infrastructure	25%	4.63
Pilot Projects	40%	4.30
Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance	5%	4.67
Community organizations strengthening	5%	5.00

**Analysis**

**High sustainability level:**

The project exceeded projected sustainability level for this phase of implementation.

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

Basic Sanitation:

- Integration between displaced people and receptor community
- Capacity building of community organizations.
- Administrative capacity building.
- Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.

Community Infrastructure

- Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.
- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
- Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).
- Administrative capacity building.
- Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.

Pilot Projects

- Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).
- Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.
- Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).
- Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.
- Integration between displaced people and receptor community
- Administrative capacity building.

This project, which has few months under implementation, presents good sustainability conditions due to a solid implementing partner and an appropriate coordination among stakeholders. Also, it is based on a feasibility study that was developed previous its formulation phase.

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
PU050	Construction of 85 bathrooms in the urban area	4.33	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Putumayo	Social Infrastructure & Housing	88%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Basic Sanitation		100%	4.33
Analysis			
<p><b>High sustainability level:</b>  This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> <li>▪ Administrative capacity building.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
PU052	Establishment of a network among the agricultural schools in Putumayo	2.83	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Putumayo	Education	0%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Transfer of educational models		50%	3.14
Educational Infrastructure		10%	2.86
Micro and small business projects		30%	2.45
Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance		10%	2.33
Analysis			
<p><b>Low sustainability level:</b>  Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through the implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria. The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <p>Transfer of educational models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>Micro and small business projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
PU053	Promotion and strengthening of entrepreneurial development in Putumayo	3.09	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Putumayo	Income Generation	8%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Micro and small business projects		100%	3.09
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation.  The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> <li>▪ Administrative capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
SA046	Housing Project for 26 Persons	4.00	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Santander	Social Infrastructure & Housing	91%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Housing		100%	4.00
Analysis			
<p><b>High sustainability level:</b>  This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high.  The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
SA052	Proposal for strengthening SAT	4.71	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Santander	Education	83%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Transfer of educational models		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	4.71
Analysis			
<p><b>High sustainability level:</b>  This project has an excellent sustainability level. The likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a high sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
SA055	Creation and Strengthening of Entrepreneurial Units for 200 Displaced Persons in Process of Social/Economical Reinstatement.	3.82	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Santander	Income Generation	33%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
Micro and small business projects		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
		100%	3.82
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria. The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
VA053	Construction of a child care center at Urbanization San Francisco in Tuluá.	3.57	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Valle	Social Infrastructure & Housing	80%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Educational Infrastructure		100%	3.57
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is weak. It is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by beneficiaries / community.</li> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by civil society organizations (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Integration between displaced people and receptor community</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
VA061	Anudando Redes, second phase	3.29	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Valle	Health	50%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Psychosocial attention		100%	3.29
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is still in process of consolidation. Project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria.  The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by public sector institutions (different from the implementing partner).</li> <li>▪ Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

Code	Title	Project Sustainability Grade	
VA063	Strengthening of the Peace Counselor Office in Valle del Cauca	3.67	
Department	Components	Project Implementation Status (%)	
Valle	Institutional strengthening	8%	
Sub-components		Sub-component	
		Weight (%)	Sustainability Grade
Strengthen of governmental bodies in the National System for IDPs Assistance		100%	3.67
Analysis			
<p><b>Medium sustainability level:</b>  Project sustainability is in a process of consolidation.  The fulfillment of the following criteria led to a medium sustainability level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project processes ownership by the implementing partner.</li> <li>▪ Technical capacity building.</li> <li>▪ Infrastructure and furnishings capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>The following criteria have to be reinforced as a priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial viability to continue development of activities and processes.</li> </ul>			

## SUSTAINABILITY IN THE IDPs PROJECTS

From July to September 2003, the IOM Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (UME, for its Spanish acronym) developed a *Conceptual and Methodological Sustainability* framework for the IDPs Program. This framework is complemented by three tools designed for the measurement of projects sustainability: sustainability matrixes, sustainability Indicators and Excel sheets to register project grades. This report includes a sustainability measurement of thirty projects in different phases of implementation.

### SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Sustainability is a concept that has acquired more relevance in the development field, and its conceptualization is still in process of analysis and elaboration. Based on the particularities of IOM's IDPs Program, the following definition was formulated to be used for the measurement and evaluation process:

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

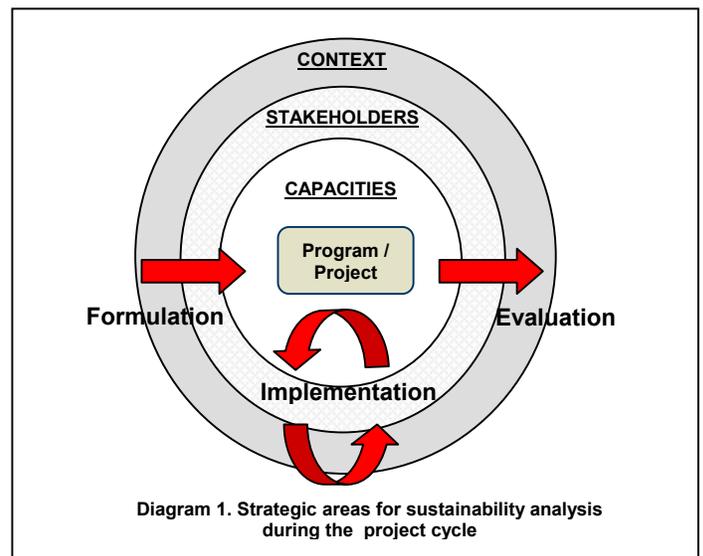
This implies capacity building of institutions and beneficiaries, at the community, family or individual level, in a way that apprenticeship can be applied continuously, generating benefits after project completion. Sustainability can be understood as a process that is constructed throughout the project cycle, from formulation to the implementation and monitoring stages.

The objective of a sustainability analysis is to verify to which extent sustainability conditions are created for a project and to identify issues that need improvement. This leads to the implementation of adjustments in project activities and processes, in order to guarantee project sustainability.

Based on the project cycle (Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation), IOM focused its analysis on three strategic areas: Context, Stakeholders and Capacities,.

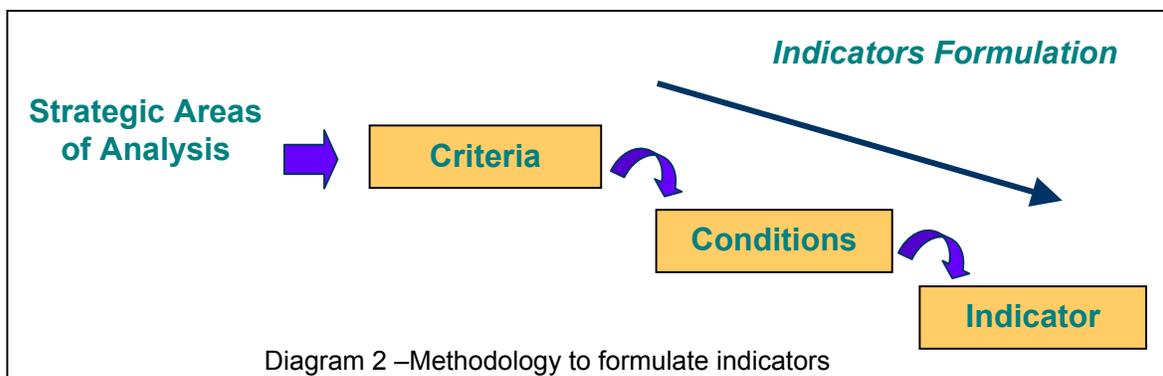
are capacities related with beneficiaries, community, implementing partners, civil society organizations and public sector institutions.

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



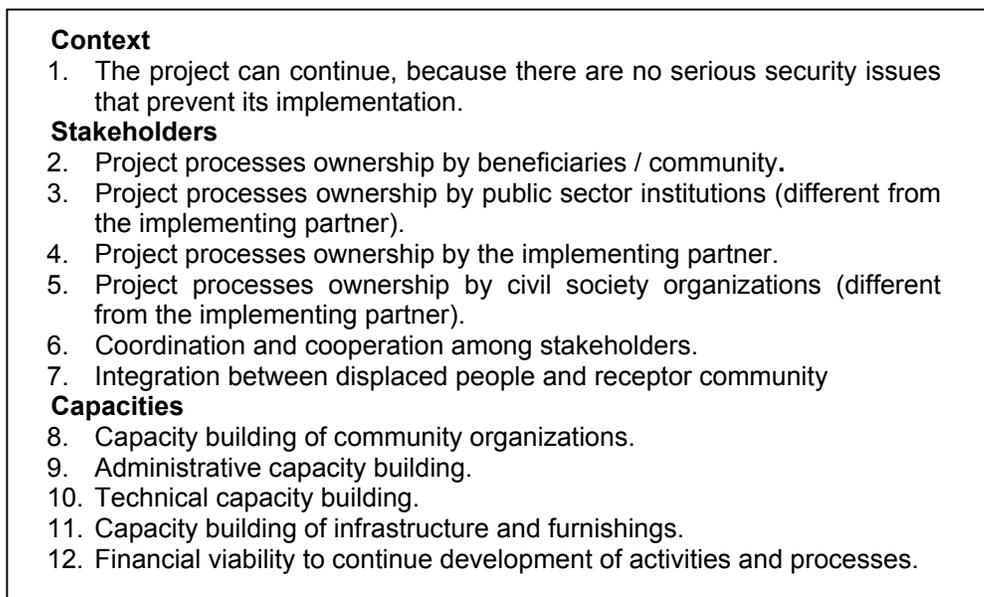
## INDICATORS FORMULATION METHODOLOGY

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



### First step: Definition of sustainability criteria

We understand for criteria the different perspectives by which a process or result can be assessed. Twelve sustainability criteria were selected, as shown in the chart below (see Annex A for the criteria details)



### Second step: Identification of Conditions

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

Considering differences among projects (for instance, sustainability for a health project is different from sustainability for an education project) some criteria are more relevant than others, consequently, the conditions used to verify those criteria are also different. To reflect projects diversity and to make a

more accurate sustainability analysis, the components of the IDPs program were categorized in sub-components<sup>1</sup>.

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

#### Third step: Sustainability indicators formulation

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

### **SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS**

Based upon the designed methodology, each project obtained a sustainability grade (in a scale from 1.00 to 5.00), which allows us to identified if the project has a low, medium or high sustainability level:

<b>Sustainability Grade</b>	<b>Sustainability Level</b>
1.00 – 2.99	Low
3.00 – 3.99	Medium
4.00 – 5.00	High

The results obtained for each project are the foundation to formulate sustainable strategies that have to be developed by IOM, counterparts, and stakeholders in general, depending on project implementation status. Evaluating indicator grades for each sub-component shows which criterion is weak and which is in a good level.

For this report, the results and analysis are presented only at the project level. However, IOM is analyzing to which extent sustainability results can be aggregated in a reliable way, in which there is no doubt that the information is accurate. We are assessing the possibility to aggregate data by regional office, sub-component or component, to have a broader idea of the Program sustainability. The methodology used presents some restrictions that are being assessed and adjusted to get a more accurate measurement, and to include more quality and quantitative indicators.

### **QUARTERLY SAMPLE**

30 projects being implemented, which represent 12% percent of the total projects under implementation, were evaluated. 3 projects were selected from each regional office and 3 from the central level, including most sub-components and projects with different implementation status. The chart below presents project distribution by regional office and component:

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<sup>1</sup> Example: Component: Education. Sub-components: Educational and pedagogical material, transfer of educational models and development of coexistence programs. See Annex B.

Regional Office	Education	Health	Infrastructure	Income Generation	Instit. Strength	Total
Caquetá	1	1			1	3
Cauca	1	1		1		3
Chocó			1	1	1	3
Huila		1	1	1		3
Nariño	1		1	1		3
Norte de Santander			2	1		3
Putumayo	1		1	1		3
Santander	1		1	1		3
Valle		1	1		1	3
Central level	1				2	3
Total	6	4	8	7	5	30

The distribution of projects according to their implementation status is:

Project Implementation Status (%)	# of Projects	Percentage (%)
0% - 30%	12	40%
31% -70%	9	30%
71% - 100%	9	30%
Total	30	100%

The table below shows consolidated results for the quarterly sample, organized by their percentage of implementation progress:

#### Project Implementation Status (%): 0% - 30%

Project Code	Regional Office	Project Title	Component	Project Implementation Status (%)	Project Sustainability Grade
HU016	Huila	Prevention on displacement through the strengthening of rural community actors in the maintenance of rural roads in the municipality of Neiva	Social Infrastructure & Housing	0%	2.97
HU022	Huila	Implementation of agricultural, handicrafts and bakery projects with receptor and displaced peasant women	Income Generation	0%	3.15
NS042	Norte Santander	Building a sewage system in the <i>Barrio Buenos Aires</i> neighborhood	Social Infrastructure & Housing	0%	2.83
PU052	Putumayo	Establishment of a network among the agricultural schools in Putumayo	Education	0%	2.83
PU053	Putumayo	Promotion and strengthening of entrepreneurial development in Putumayo	Income Generation	8%	3.09
VA063	Valle	Strengthening of the Peace Counselor Office in Valle del Cauca	Institutional strengthening	8%	3.67
PA051	Nariño	Coffee Growing Support Project- Sustainable Coffee Growing Plan	Income Generation	14%	4.48
CU010	Cauca	Income Generation Projects, food security, and environmental preservation	Income Generation	17%	3.75
HU011	Huila	Improvement of sexual and reproductive health education, and care for vulnerable and displaced youth and adults in the communities	Health	17%	3.46
NS051	Norte Santander	Conformation of Associative Nucleus for the execution of Income Generation projects in the urban and rural areas.	Income Generation	17%	3.64
ID059	Nivel Central	Big Brother/Big Sister Program ( <i>Plan Padrinos</i> )	Education	25%	2.35
CA038	Caquetá	Education for a healthy sexuality within school age population	Health	29%	2.50

The table below shows a summary of the number of projects by sustainability level:

0% - 30% Project Implementation Status	Sustainability Level			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
# projects	5	6	1	12
# projects / Total of projects	42%	50%	8%	100%

- When projects are between 0% and 30% of their implementation, a low or medium sustainability level shows that their sustainability is in a process of consolidation, and based upon the system designed it is possible to identify which criteria have to be reinforced, as a priority. In some cases the sustainability level will improve when project activities developed as they were programmed. If a project obtain a high grade in this phase of implementation it is usually because it has a solid implementing partner and project activities are part of a process that has months under way.

#### Project Implementation Status (%): 31% - 70%

Project Code	Regional Office	Project Title	Component	Project Implementation Status (%)	Project Sustainability Grade
CU004	Cauca	Opening of a school journey at <i>Liceo Alejandro Humboldt</i> to assist vulnerable school-age population.	Education	33%	3.54
ID032-3	Nivel Central	Strengthening local capacity for the attention of persons affected by forced displacement in order to facilitate their temporary or permanent incorporation in host communities, through a sensitization, information and training program on internal displacement	Institutional strengthening	33%	2.33
ID054	Nivel Central	Strengthening workshops to regional committees	Institutional strengthening	33%	2.67
SA055	Santander	Creation and Strengthening of Entrepreneurial Units for 200 Displaced Persons in Process of Social/Economical Reinstatement.	Income Generation	33%	3.82
CA034	Caquetá	Institutional Strengthening for Assistance to Displaced Persons	Institutional and community strengthening	50%	3.83
CH011	Chocó	Housing improvement for displaced indigenous population	Social Infrastructure	50%	3.73
VA061	Valle	<i>Anudando Redes</i> , second phase	Health	50%	3.29
CH009	Chocó	<i>Villa España</i> women's laundry project	Income Generation	67%	3.38
CA030	Caquetá	Support to school registry and stability of displaced children in Florencia	Education	70%	3.60

The table below shows a summary of the number of projects by sustainability level:

31% - 70% Project Implementation Status	Sustainability Level			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
# projects	2	7	0	9
# projects / Total of projects	22%	78%	0%	100%

- Projects between 31% and 70% of their implementation should be, at least, in a medium sustainability level. In this case, project sustainability is still in process of consolidation and

project's stakeholders need to reinforce sustainability through implementation of actions that contribute to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria. If the project has low sustainability level, the conditions are weak and it is necessary that project's stakeholders commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's criteria; based upon the system designed it is possible to identify which criteria have to be reinforced, as a priority.

**Project Implementation Status (%): 71% - 100%**

Project Code	Regional Office	Project Title	Component	Project Implementation Status (%)	Project Sustainability Grade
VA053	Valle	Construction of a child care center at <i>Urbanización San Francisco</i> in Tuluá.	Social Infrastructure & Housing	80%	3.57
CU006	Cauca	Implementation of AIEPI strategy for Displaced and Vulnerable Persons in the Municipality of Popayán	Health	83%	4.00
NS044	Norte Santander	Increase in the coverage and the quality of the primary education in the <i>Colegio San Isidro</i> in the <i>Nuevo Horizonte</i> neighborhood	Social Infrastructure & Housing	83%	3.77
SA052	Santander	Proposal for strengthening SAT	Education	83%	4.71
CH007	Chocó	Regional strategies based on an ethnic development plan	Institutional strengthening	86%	3.88
PA046	Nariño	Progressive housing project	Social Infrastructure & Housing	87%	4.83
PU050	Putumayo	Construction of 85 bathrooms in the urban area	Social Infrastructure & Housing	88%	4.33
SA046	Santander	Housing Project for 26 Persons	Social Infrastructure & Housing	91%	4.00
PA042	Nariño	Strengthening the Pedagogical Model of the <b>Colegio Viajero de la Montaña</b> .	Education	92%	4.44

The table below shows a summary of the number of projects by sustainability level:

31% - 70% Project Implementation Status	Sustainability Level			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
# projects	0	3	6	9
# projects / Total of projects	0%	33%	67%	100%

- Projects between 71% and 100% of their implementation are expected to have a high sustainability level, in other words, should be graded above 4.00. This means, that the likelihood of the project to be sustainable is high. If a project presents a medium sustainability level, its sustainability is weak and stakeholders must commit to implement immediate actions to achieve IOM's sustainability criteria; based upon the system designed it is possible to identify which criteria have to be reinforced, as a priority. When the level is low it is very unlikely that the project will be sustainable.

**In general, the results show that IOM's sample projects have a sustainability level according to their percentage implementation progress.** The Annex includes specific results and analysis for each project, identifying which criteria have to be reinforced or which contributed to obtain a high sustainability level. It is important to notice that in those projects with a solid implementing partner, being it from public sector, civil society or grass-roots organizations, the sustainability grade was high.

**Annex 3:**  
***Pipeline Projects***

## CAQUETA

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de Ejecución	Contraparte	Aporte O.I.M.	Valor Total	Beneficiarios Directos
Support for construction in Colegio San Juan de Belén de los Andaquíes	Education	Belén de los Andaquíes	PER – Mayor's Office of Belén de los Andaquíes	\$169.200.000	\$263.200.000	174
Construction of sewage pipelines for Barrio Primer de Mayo and wastewater treatment facility for Barrios Primero de Mayo, Divino Niño and Villa Santana	Health – Infrastructure	Paujil	Fundación para el desarrollo local comunitario - Fundacomunidad	\$171.147.684	\$370.995.285	1750
Community kitchen for IDP and vulnerable families in Florencia	Institutional and community strengthening – Social infrastructure	Florencia	Community Activo Committee of Asentamiento Humano de Nueva Colombia - ICBF – Social Solidarity Network – Mayor's Office	\$22.664.700	\$25.424.700	1561
Childcare home – Paujil						Awaiting documentation from Bogotá
Support for the construction of a wastewater treatment plan in Ciudadela Habitacional Siglo XXI	Health – infrastructure	Florencia	Asohabitad, Mayor's Office, Caquetá government	\$123.603.066	\$347.121.322	2100

## CAUCA

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de Ejecución	Contraparte	Aporte O.I.M.	Valor Total	Beneficiarios Directos
Preparing El Retorno	Income generation	Popayán municipality (Corregimiento Calibío)	Fundación FEDAR	291,940,000	398,340,000	330 personas
Community Education for the Respect of Human Rights and IHL	Education – Health – Income generation	El Tambo	Corporación Maestra Vida	101,671,000	257,697,000	218 Familias
Establishment of 400 certified coffee parcels, associated with food security, for families affected by the conflict	Income generation . Food safety	Patía, Morales, Cajibío, Santander de Quilichao, Buenos Aires and Suarez municipalities.	Comité Departamental de Cafeteros del Cauca.	525,400,000	1,229,347,600	400 Familias
Recovery of traditional agricultural land to strengthen food security for IDPs in the Corregimientos of San Antonio de Gurumendi, Joli and Correnton. López de Micay municipality	Income generation – Food safety	López de Micay	Mayor's Office, UMATA	157'877.000	387'515.000	250 Familias
Reconstruction of the roofing and walls of the	Education – Social	Patía	Hogar Infantil El Bordo	43,912,000	89,110,964	150 Niñas y niños

Children's Home El Bordo	infrastructure					
Implementation of Permanent Workgroups with IDPs in Cauca as a strategy to plan returns.	Institutional strengthening	Popayán, Santander de Quilichao, Patia, Cajibío, Mercaderes, El Tambo y Guapi.	Government of Cauca, Social Solidarity Network	45,077,880	197,817,880	6033 personas
Installation of Production Systems in the vereda El Toro that permit food security guarantees for IDPs from Alto Naya sheltered in Santander de Quilichao municipality, Cauca.	Income generation – Food safety	Santander de Quilichao	Mayor's Office of Santander de Quilichao	74,700,000	108,600,000	40 familias
Support for Productive Educational Project of the SAT Program in Cauca	Education	Mercaderes, Miranda, Caloto, Suárez	PER Cauca	60,000,000	160,000,000	250 personas
Increased coverage for 100 IDP children	Education/ Social infrastructure	Popayán	Hogar Infantil Pequeñines	28'915.000	58'890.678	400 Niñas y niños
Implementation of 15 sustainable agroindustrial production units in technical agricultural education institutions in Cauca	Education	Caloto, El Tambo, Patía, Bolívar, San Sebastián, Sotará, Timbío, Mercaderes, Silvia, Piendamó, Totoró, Puracé, Toribio, Corinto, Buenos Aires	Education and Culture Secretariat, Government of Cauca	225,000,000	346'500.000	800 Estudiantes
Strengthening the production process to guarantee food security to 180 women heads of households and IDP women and improve the living conditions of the women and their families.	Income generation – food safety	Villa Rica, Santander de Quilichao, caloto y Buenos Aires	Red de Mujeres del Norte del Departamento del Cauca REDMUNORCA	99,800,000	209,900,000	180 Mujeres
Improving the sanitary conditions of IDP families in the municipal seat of El Tambo.	Social Infrastructure – Basic sanitation	El Tambo	Mayor's Office of El Tambo, ARD	95,000,000	285,000,000	120 familias

CHOCO

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de Ejecución	Contraparte	Aporte O.I.M.	Valor Total	Beneficiarios Directos
Program for basic sanitation and primary healthcare for 21 indigenous families in Quibdó, Casimiro Sector	Health- social infrastructure	Quibdó	OREWA	20,942.40	45,375.22	109 persons from 21 indigenous families.
Network of Organic Marble for 36 IDP and resistant families	Income generation	Quibdó	Fundacion ESPAVE	34,536	45984.29	Direct 36 artisans and 10 families providing tagua seed. Indirect 300 personas
Application of the Prevalent Sickness among Infants (AIEPI in Spanish) strategy in 4 neighborhoods of Quibdó	Health	Quibdó, neighborhoods of Cascorba, Casimiro, Obrero and Samper	Departamental Hospital	34904.01	13961.61	180 children in advance desnutrition
Nutritional recovery for 300 IDP and resident children in Quibdó	Health	Quibdó	Mayor's Office, Hospital Ismael Roldán and Hospital Departamental	31,414	55,846	300 children
Vocational support for indigenous high school on the border with Panama	Income generation	Juradó	Orewa	29,668	43,630	400 teens
Support for the construction of Colegio Diocesano de Grau y Arola	Social infrastructure	Quibdó- zona norte del Municipio	Diocesese of Quibdó and construction contractor	62,827	76,789	107 teens
Economic feasibility study for the recovery of a rice mill for the corregimiento of Bella Luz, Munguidó river valley, complemented by a sugar mill in Altagracia and a production proposal for a pillow factory in Calahorra. Social and economic re-establishment for families of the Munguidó river valley.	Income generation	Altagracia, Munguidó river valley	Mayor's Office, direct pay by IOM	4,538	6,283	120 farmers
Re-establishment projects for 78 returned families in Tribugá: Fishing Cooperative (income) and agricultural (food security)	Income generation	Corregimiento de Tribugá	Mayor's Office, NGO CIDEAL and SSN	45,375	66,318	78 families

Project for sugar milling for 30 families of the Local Community Council of Amé, municipal administration of Medio Atrato and Grupo Atrato and Grupo Asociativo del Trapiche de Amé	Income generation	Corregimiento de Amé, municipio del Medio Atrato	Mayor's Office, EAT Delicias del Atrato	24,433	36,300	88
Completion and contribution of two physical therapy classrooms for the elderly in Quibdó	Social Infrastructure – Health	Ancianato Medrano Municipio de Quibdó	Home for the elderly	12216.40	18150.09	90
Implementation of an integral farm for families being re-established in Atrato municipality	Income generation	Municipio de Atrato	EAT desplazados de San Marino-Bagadó	12,216	19,197	102
Construction of a drainage system for rainwater in the Villa España neighborhood	Social infrastructure	Barrio Villa España, Quibdó	Red Cross	En estudio de diseños y presupuesto	En estudio de diseños y presupuesto	720
Complementing construction work for Escuela Villa España: electricity, walls and implementing water provision for bathrooms, sports facilities	Social Infrastructure	Barrio Villa España, Quibdó	Por definir	En estudio de diseños y presupuesto	En estudio de diseños y presupuesto	198 children
Creating an integral production project with communities impacted by the conflict in Chocó	Income generation	River valleys of Ichó and Neguá	ACIA and OREWA	3179.76	3232.11	200
Support for the production chain for timber harvesting	Income generation	Quibdó and metropolitan area	SENA, CODECHOCO, INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES AMBIENTALES DEL CHOCO, MAYOR'S OFFICES OF QUIBDÓ, TADO, ISTMINA			
Construction of 4 community kitchens for returned families from Alto Baudó, Bagadó, Tadó and Puerto Conto	Social infrastructure	Alto Baudó, Bagadó, Tadó y Puerto Conto.	SSN, WFP, ICBF, Mayor's Offices of Bojayá, Bagadó, Alto Baudó and Tadó	27923.21	55846.42	1100
Complementing HIV/AIDS work in Quibdó	Health	Municipio de Quibdó		6980.80	9773.12	1500
Support for the recuperation of a hospital in Juradó, increased regular vaccination coverage and physical infrastructure improvements for a service network	Health – Social infrastructure	Municipio de Juradó	DASALUD and Juradó municipality	24432.81	41884.82	20000

Family program - mental health - for 500 IDP couples, reduction of domestic violence, self-evaluation, respect and improved practices among IDP families in Quibdó	Health	Quibdó	ICBF	10471.20	15706.81	1000
Traditional Housing	Social infrastructure	Quibdó	CORPIDENCU	por definir	25263.52531	300 children and teens
Return of 25 families in the vereda of San Martín, Vigía del Fuerte municipality, through the construction of new housing	Social infrastructure	Vigía del Fuerte	Vigía del Fuerte Mayor's Office, PTM, Diocese of Quibdó, Community	6980.80	39652.71	150

#### NARIÑO

Project	Category	Site	Counterpart	OIM	Total	Direct Beneficiaries
Healthy homes in Tumaco	Social Infrastructure and housing	Tumaco	Health Department	96273.65	249416.40	200 Idps families and 600 Receptor families
Increasing health in the municipality of Tumaco	Health and Social Infrastructure	Tumaco	Municipality	56384.88	129630.18	600 families receiving family healthcare, 3000 people assisted in Healthcare centres and 300 receptor families.
Highschool for Agricultural Studies "la Planada", Training and technical assistance for displaced people through a loan system.	Education and Income Generation	Los Andes Sotomayor	Municipality of los Andes Sotomayor	17350.31	32963.88	20 head of household, 50 children between 0 and 11 th grade
Equip the Healthcare facility of San Francisco so as to increase the quality of care for displaced people of the rural area of the municipality of Los Andes.	Health and community	Los Andes Sotomayor	Municipality of los Andes Sotomayor	17452.01	31413.61	199 displaced families and 82 non registered families.
Upkeeping of roads in the municipality of San Lorenzo	Social Infrastructure	San Lorenzo	Municipality of San Lorenzo.	6980.80	20942.41	161 RSS registered families
Training and Internships in Agriculture for the displaced population	Education/Income generation	Ipiales	Pastoral Social	20942.41	48865.62	25 Hombres y 25 Mujeres Idps Cabeza de familia
Productive School and development of alternative pedagogical strategies for the San Juan bautista Highschool	Educación/Social Infrastructure and income improvement -	Los Andes Sotomayor	San Juan Bautista Highschool	26178.01	45375.22	100 children and youth UDPs, 20 adults Idps y 1.000 receptor children and youth
Improvement of the health conditions of the displaced and receptor population in the area of	Salud - Infraestructura Social	Los Andes Sotomayor	Alcaldia	17452.01	31413.61	200 familias IDPs y 1.000 Personas receptoras

San Francisco, El Guayabal y Pangud						
Sexual and reproductive health	Health	Pasto	Nariño University- local health department	27923.21	41884.82	1.000 adolescents between 10 and 19 years old and 30 Government workers

NORTE DE SANTANDER

Project	Category	Site	Conterpart	O.I.M.	Total Value	Direct Beneficiaries
Building of a watersupply system for the area of la Gabarra-Tibú	Social infrastructure and housing	La Gabarra-Tibú	Department Government, Municipality , Community	200,000	435,000	5800
Construction and equipment of the integral assistance center for the displaced and receptor minor in the sector nuevo horizonte of Cúcuta	Social Infrastructure and housing	CUCUTA	Municipality (METROVIVIENDA), ICBF and community	120,000	280,000	170
Suplí for school cafeteria in Cristales neighborhood and the highschool la Salle de Ocaña for receptor and displaced children	Educacion	Ocaña	PCS, Municipality CORAMBIENTE	15,000	50,000	200
Extend and remodel the Healthcenter Toledo Plata – Municipality of Cúcuta	Health	Toledo	ICBF.	29,000	100,000	2,500
Remodel and equip the hospital inTibú	Health	Tibu	Health office of the department	10,000	12,000	3,982
Build 150 tanks for safekeeping of drinking water in the sector of Scalabrini	Health	Cúcuta	Coopejubasca	10,869	12,000	150 families
Build urban housing for displaced population	Housing	El Tarra	Municipality	14,000	27,554	25 families
Build drinking water tanks, sector of Crispin Durán	Water supplysystem	Cúcuta	COOPEJUBASCA	7,000	10,000	100
Housing Improvement for families of the displaced people association in the province of Ocaña – ASODEPO	Social infrastructure and housing	Ocaña	Cencooser, Oxfam, Community	105,000	94,500	70 families
Elementary education for children and elementary and junior high education programs for youth and adults either displaced or vulnerable in comunas 6, 7 y 8 in				94,455	27,900	800

Cúcuta.						
Construct and remodel the school "Maporita Berlín" - Sardinata	Educación	Sardinata	Municipality of Sardinata, community	60,000	8,000	100

PUTUMAYO

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de Ejecución	Contraparte	Aporte O.I.M.	Valor Total	Beneficiarios Directos
Supplies for two health posts	Health	Pto. Guzmán	Mayor's Office	6,980	11,169.28	15.000
Supplies for two health posts	Health	Mocoa	JAC Planadas	8,726	12,914.00	4.300
Supplies for one health post	Health	Pto. Asís	Mayor's Office	3,490.40	5,584.64	5.000
Organization and supplied for an upholstery workshop for the production and commercialization of furniture.	Income generation	Mocoa	Asociación de Desplazados	11,518.32	14,659.68	50
Establishment of an office supplies store and photocopy service	Income generation	Mocoa	FEDEDP	13,961.60	17,452.00	10.000
Holding an Indigenous Forum in Putumayo.	Institutional strengthening	Dpto.	OZIP	13,961.60	27,923.21	36.000
Establishment, management and improvements to observatory on social mobilization	Institutional strengthening	Dpto.	FEDEDP	13,961.60	41,884.81	19.000
Strengthening the Psychosocial Assistance Network	Health	Dpto.	DOS MUNDOS	\$ 0	\$ 0	19.000
Establishing moving corral cattle raising	Income generation	Orito	Asociación Alta Floresta	20,942.40	5,235.60	100
Production of garden for commercial production	Income generation	Villagarzón	Mayor's Office	13,961.60	18,150	58
Establishing a production farm	Income generation	Mocoa	Asociación de PDI	13,961.60	17,452	16
Establishing an integral farm for small farm animals	Income generation	Valle del Guamuez	Asociación de mujeres	12,216.40	14,659.68	200
Establishing a self-sufficient integral farm	Income generation	Orito	Mayor's Office	13,961.60	28,970.33	200

## SANTANDER

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de ejecución	Contraparte	Valor Total	Aporte OIM En Miles	Beneficiarios
Regional Vaccinator for southern Bolívar.	Health	San Pablo, Cantagallo, Santa Rosa	Ministry of Health and Government of Bolívar	52356.02	24432.81	50,000 children
Sexual and Reproductive Health Bucaramanga .	Health	Bucaramanga	SS Mayor's Office Bucaramanga.	20942.41	10471.20	8000
Learning acceleration - Barrancabermeja	Education	Barrancabermeja	Normal Cristo Rey – Ministry of Education – Mayor's Office .	Sin Definir	8726.00	125 children
Learning Acceleration - Bucaramanga	Education	Bucaramanga	Secretariat of Education Bucaramanga – Ministry of Education	Sin Definir	8726.00	125 groups
Work Training	Income generation	Bucaramanga	Instituto Municipal de Empleo	165794.07	52356.02	375
Rotating Fund for Rural Education Strengthening	Income generation	Málaga	Diocese of Málaga	69808.03	34904.01	2500
Contribution of and improvements to school cafeterias	Education	Bucaramanga	ICBF	Por definir	31413.61	1250
Progressive Development of Housing in Café Madrid	Social infrastructure	Bucaramanga	IMVISBU Instituto Municipal de Vivienda	503315.88	34904.01	137 families
Improving Rural Housing in El Hato			Municipality – Banco Agrario		10471.20	64 families
Construction of Water-sanitation works in Altos del Paraíso in Lebrija	Social infrastructure	Lebrija	Mayor's Office, Ministry of Development, Housing and Environment	226876.09	52356.02	140 families
Construction of Group Home in Santa Rosa del Sur	Social infrastructure	Santa Rosa del Sur	Mayor's Office – ARD	174520.07	52356.02	450 children
Internship Project for Regional Office	Institutional strengthening	Barrancabermeja	Universidad Industrial de Santander		6980.80	
Strengthening regional SSN	Institutional strengthening	Bucaramanga	SSN		27923.21	
Food Security Project in Santander	Income generation	Santander	SSN	113438.05	26178.01	500 families

VALLE DEL CAUCA

Proyecto	Categoría	Lugar de Ejecución	Contraparte	Aporte O.I.M.	Valor Total	Beneficiarios Directos
Reduction of vulnerability facing undesired pregnancies and STD/HIV/AIDS among IDP women between 13 and 30 years of age	Health	Cali	Fundacion Paz y Bien	29,836	41,365	240
Integral support for childcare through a vaccination strategy, Buenaventura municipality	Health	Buenaventura	Red Cross	6,806	11,579	7100
Local development for families and healthy neighborhoods in the mountainous area of Commons 18	Health	Cali	CECCUCOL	36,649	47,120	360
Training for midwives	Health	Cali	Fundación Jera			
Improvements and contributions to health posts in areas of returns	Health	Buenaventura	Secretariat of Municipal Health of Buenaventura			
Increased coverage for 1,500 IDP children Ampliacion cobertura para 1.500 niños desplazados	Education	Cali	Secretariat of Education of Valle	213,878		1,500
Economic re-activation project for 80 returned and at-risk families in the mountainous area of Buga municipality	Income generation	Buga	Instituto Mayor Campesino			80 families
Training Center for IDP women heads of households	Income generation	Cali	Fundacion Paz y Bien	34,932	37,934	100
Project for the integral formation of 240 IDPs for income generation working in clothes tailoring and other enterprises, with 4 production workshops in Cali	Income generation	Cali	Fundación MAC, SSN Alliance and CHF	102,783		240
Rural economic re-activation and strengthening the social organization of six conflicts affected by the conflict in Tuluá municipality Reactivacion de la economia Campesina y Fortalecimiento de la organización social en seis comunidades afectadas por el conflicto armado en el Municipio de Tuluá	Income generation	Tuluá	Mayor's Office, SSN Alliance	62,827	181,456	450 families
Integral management of solid wastes in three	Income generation	Cali	SSN Alliance, CHF	27,923	194,528	7 recycling associations

commons in Cali Manejo Integral de Residuos Solidos en tres comunas en Cali						
Construction of a water pipeline in Bajo Calima (San Isidro), Llano Bajo, Auca and El Tigre on the Raposo river	Infrastructure – Health	Buenaventura	CVC	58,288	143,106	1052
Strengthen the UAO with a Call Center Fortalecer la UAO a traves del Call Center	Institutional strengthening	Cali	DESEPAZ	8,056	15,715	22,595
Inclusion of the gender perspective for IDPs to improve the quality of assistance by the system for the displaced (SNAIPD in Spanish) in Valle	Institutional strengthening	Departamental	Open Workshop	22,799	29,347	420

**Annex 4:**  
***Press Releases***

# SIGLO

DATA

*O. I. M.*

*DIARIO: VANGUARDIA LIBERAL (B/MANGA)*

*FECHA: 3 DE JULIO DEL 2003*

*PAGINA: 4A*

*UBICACIÓN: I*

*SECCION: BUCARAMANGA*

## **Noble 'Compromiso'**

La Corporación 'Compromiso' y Corfas adelantan un proyecto para ayudar a las personas desplazadas en su proceso de restablecimiento socioeconómico en el Área Metropolitana. Los recursos para hacer realidad esta iniciativa han sido otorgados por la *Organización Internacional para las Migraciones* y por el *Fondo Colombiano para la Modernización y el Desarrollo Tecnológico de la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa*, adscrito al Ministerio de Desarrollo. Cualquier información al respecto, pueden solicitarla en la carrera 18 N° 36-24, o en los teléfonos 6334771 / 6334772.

# SIGLO DATA

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*O.I.M.*

*DIARIO: EL LIBERAL (POPAYÁN)*

*FECHA: 5 de Julio de 2003*

*PAGINA: 84*

*EDICIÓN: 1*

*SECCION: POLITICA*

## **Nueva etapa con OIM**

POPAYÁN

Una nueva etapa del convenio de atención a población joven vulnerable que adelantan la Gobernación del Cauca y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, con jóvenes campesinos, indígenas y afrocolombianos, de los municipios de Paispamba, Caloto y Caldono, con el propósito de evitar que sean desplazados de sus lugares de origen o reclutados por los grupos armados al margen de la ley, se iniciará a mediados del mes de julio.

El anuncio fue hecho por Enrique Hurtado, Secretario Privado del Gobernador del Cauca, quien manifestó igualmente que en el momento la Gobernación y la OIM trabajan en la identificación de los municipios que podrían implementar el proyecto que permite brindar apoyo a iniciativas productivas y de fortalecimiento de sus raíces culturales.

# SIGLO

## DATA

*O.L.M.*

*DIARIO: VANGUARDIA LIBERAL (BAMANGA)*

*FECHA: 06 DE JULIO DEL 2003*

*PAGINA: 44*

*UBICACIÓN: 5*

*SECCION: BUCARLIMANGA*

### **Ayuda a desplazados**

'Compromiso' y Corfas adelantan un proyecto para ayudar a las personas desplazadas. Los recursos para hacer realidad esta iniciativa han sido otorgados por la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones y por el Fondo Colombiano para la Modernización y el Desarrollo Tecnológico de la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa. Cualquier información pueden solicitarla en los teléfonos 6334771 / 6334772.

# Siguen abiertas inscripciones para Premio Procomún

El Premio Procomún Eternit Luis Carlos Galán 2003 está listo para recibir las propuestas de las comunidades desplazadas, verdadera razón de ser de esta convocatoria.

El premio Procomún, que este año tiene como objeto "Comunidades Desplazadas que estén Realizando Proyectos Productivos" y que ya alcanza su décima segunda versión, invita a participar a las comunidades desplazadas que desarrollen proyectos productivos.

Los principales requisitos para participar de esta convocatoria son:

- Participantes que hayan sido víctimas del desplazamiento por causa del conflicto armado
- Demostrar su condición de desplazados por parte de la Red de Solidaridad Social o la Cruz Roja.
- Organización comunitaria constituida jurídicamente
- Demostrar cierto grado de avance o resultados exitosos

El premio, iniciativa de Procomún con el apoyo de la empresa Eternit, recibirá los proyectos hasta el próximo 31 de julio.

Las tres experiencias galardonadas recibirán en su

orden 25, 15 y 10 millones de pesos.

El jurado calificador lo conforma la señora Lina María Moreno de Uribe; el viceministro de Vivienda, Josué Gastelbondo; el director de la Red de Solidaridad Social, Luis Alfonso Hoyos; el director de la Pastoral Social, Monseñor Héctor Fabio Henao y el director en Colombia de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, Diego Beltrand.

La decisión final y los trabajos galardonados se darán a conocer en octubre del presente año.

"Lo que buscamos es reconocer y sacar del anonimato los esfuerzos que realiza la población desarraigada. Definitivamente, los colombianos debemos cambiar la visión hacia estos grupos de personas que han sufrido un trauma tan grande pero que demuestran que no se quedaron en lamentaciones y que invierten sus energías en construir un futuro mejor", aseguró María Lucía Roa, coordinadora de este Premio.

Para mayores informes los interesados pueden comunicarse a Procomún Cra. 4 No. 10-84; teléfono 3474965 y 341 0387 o escribir al correo electrónico [procomun@hotmail.com](mailto:procomun@hotmail.com).

# 70.000 vallecaucanos están indocumentados

el número |  
**700**  
personas

se ceden diariamente en Cali, entre documentos expedidos por primera vez y duplicados.

## el dato clave

■ El principal problema que presentan las registradurías locales es la demora en el envío de las cédulas de ciudadanía por parte de Bogotá, trámite que demora quince días.

Falta de recursos para desplazarse a las cabeceras, una de las razones por las que los campesinos no tramitan sus papeles.

La de Tuluá es una de las registradurías locales con mayor número de cédulas y tarjetas de identidad por reclamar.

Cerca de 70.000 personas, entre adultos y niños, permanecen indocumentados en el Valle del Cauca.

Así lo informó la registradora Adhuc Constanza Herrera, quien indicó que los municipios más afectados por la ausencia de identificación por parte de sus habitantes son Buenaventura y Cali.

En el caso del Puerto, los indocumentados suman 75.000, mientras que en el resto del departamento esto asciende a 30.000.

"El Dvoto es otra de las poblaciones afectadas por este fenómeno, aunque no hay consolidación", señaló. También se realizarán trabajos en conjunto con el Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados, la OIM durante este mes", explicó la funcionaria.

Como se recordará, el pasado 25 de junio en Buenaventura se lanzó una campaña de registro y cédulación que pretende dotar de documentos de identificación a 30.000 habitantes de la zona urbana y 6.000 del sector rural.

"El alto número de personas sin registrar obedece a una actitud cultural que le ha restado importancia a dicho documento. Igualmente a trabas de la Registraduría que lamentablemente estamos superando, pero que han dejado un síndrome de demora que afecta a los interesados", anotó la registradora local, Clara Fori.



En la Registraduría de Tuluá hay 1.800 cédulas de ciudadanía sin reclamar.

JAIME GONZÁLEZ / EL PAÍS

Herrera, por su parte, también manifestó que la Registraduría desarrollará acciones tendientes a acercarse a las comunidades indígenas de la región, "pues la mayoría no cuenta con documentos de identificación y eso les afecta los derechos y beneficios que les podría brindar el Estado".

La situación es disunta en El Cerrito. "No hay indocumentados porque hacemos campañas para la entrega de cédulas por

primera vez y duplicados", indicó el registrador local, Rodrigo Caldas, quien precisó que diariamente se diligencian entre 20 y 25 documentos.

Igual es el panorama que se presenta al respecto en la Ciudad Señora, donde a comienzos de año se adelantó una jornada de identificación en la zona montañosa, por parte de la Registraduría Especial de Buga.

"En esa oportunidad se expedieron 36 registros de nacimiento

en menores de edad y uno para un adulto. Asimismo se tramitaron 27 cédulas para jóvenes que acababan de cumplir su mayoría de edad, trece duplicados y una rectificación", señaló el titular de ese despacho, Oscar Bejarano.

Asimismo, durante este año en Ginebra se han registrado 75 personas, en su mayoría niños, y San Pedro, 20.

En Tuluá, en cambio, según el registrador especial, Olegario Gómez, "es imposible determi-

nar cuántas personas están sin identificar en el municipio".

Sin embargo, afirmó que mediante jornadas que se están realizando mensualmente, en unión con el Municipio, muchas personas, especialmente desplazados o habitantes de sectores subnormales, están obteniendo de manera gratuita su cédula o el registro civil en el caso de los niños.

En el norte del Valle y sobre todo en los sectores rurales tampoco se ha establecido el número de indocumentados.

"Pese a no tener cifras precisas, es evidente que en aquellas veredas y corregimientos distantes vive gente que aun no tiene cédula o registro civil", dijo Eida García, registradora de Argelia.

En su opinión, dicha problemática se presenta porque los campesinos carecen de recursos para trasladarse hasta el casco urbano de sus municipios a efectuar las diligencias pertinentes.

Similar afirmación hizo Delio Loaiza, su homólogo en Alcañá, quien argumentó que otra de las causas de la indocumentación campesina es la demora en la entrega de las cédulas.

Cédulas y tarjetas represas

En la Registraduría de Cali permanecen 60.000 cédulas que no han sido entregadas sus propietarios. Sin embargo, la titular de ese despacho, Carmenza Lores, dijo que tales documentos no están represados, sino que la gente no ha acercado a reclamarlos.

"Esta dependencia abrió sus puertas los dos puentes festivos para facilitar la entrega de cédulas y tarjetas de identidad, asumiendo altos costos de funcionamiento, pero, a promedio, entregamos solo 7 cada fin de semana", explicó.

En la Registraduría de Buenaventura, a su vez, 2.241 cédulas masculinas y 1.460 femeninas permanecen arretradas a la espera de sus dueños las recojan.

En la Villa de las Palmas, el número de documentos acumulados asciende a cinco mil. No obstante, la registradora Clara Molano, indicó que no se trata de cédulas, "sino de los documentos que recién llegaron a Palmira".

En Buga, para evitar que los "papeles" se queden guardados en los anaqueles, los funcionarios contactan por teléfono a sus dueños. "Tenemos unas 150 cédulas expedidas entre enero de 2002 y enero de 2003", dijo el registrador especial Óscar Bejarano.

En cambio, en Tuluá existen 1.800 cédulas y 500 tarjetas de identidad que no han sido recogidas por sus propietarios desde hace cuatro años, "porque muchas personas ya no viven en la ciudad, no las necesitan o, en el caso de las tarjetas de identidad sus titulares ya son mayor de edad".

EL PAÍS (Cali)  
7 de julio de 2003

**Lea mañana:** El municipio de Buga y la CVC fueron demandados por obras de mitigación en la laguna El Chircaí.

Envíenos sus opiniones y sugerencias a [valledelcauca@elpais.com.co](mailto:valledelcauca@elpais.com.co)

**ISTRO.** Buenaventura y Cali, municipios más afectados por la falta de identificación de sus habitantes

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Los recursos para desplazarse a las oficinas, una de las razones por las que campesinos no tramitan sus papeles.

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En el caso del Puerto, los indocumentados suman 36.000, tras que en la capital del departamento ascienden a 10.000.

Dio a conocer otra de las poblaciones afectadas por este fenómeno, aunque no hay consolidados. Por ello, allí también desarrollaremos un trabajo en conjunto con el Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, Acnur y la OIM durante este mes", explicó la funcionaria.

Como se recordará, el pasado mes de junio en Buenaventura se inició una campaña de registro de identificación que pretendía dotar a los habitantes de identificación de 100 habitantes de la zona urbana y 6.000 del sector rural. Un alto número de personas que no registran obedece a una actitud cultural que le ha restado importancia a dicho documento. Con respecto a las trabas de la Registraduría que afortunadamente se están superando, pero que han dado origen a un síndrome de demora que afecta a los interesados", anotó la registradora local, Clara Fori.



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JAIME GONZALEZ | EL PAÍS

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identidad al fusionarse al José Eustasio Rivera y por consiguiente su misión y objetivos, algunos de los argumentos.

■ Secretaría de Educación Departamental afirma que la institución no se verá afectada.

Una acción de nulidad contra el Decreto 030 que integra el Centro Auxiliar de Servicios Docentes (Casd) a la institución educativa José Eustasio Rivera fue interpuesta ante el Tribunal Administrativo.

Según el rector del Casd, José Uriel Arias Moreno, la decisión de fusionarlos con otro centro educativo que no tiene la misma especialidad académica y no ser sede principal del mismo es totalmente arbitraria.

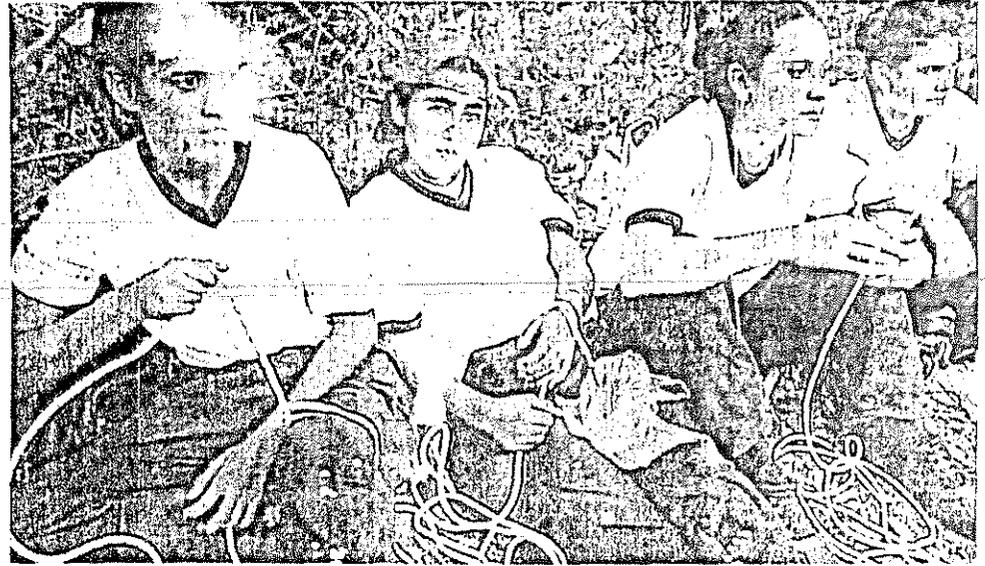
'Primero porque se pierde la misión, los objetivos y la prestación del servicio académico tal como se venía prestando, además porque el Casd ya había sido nombrado institución educativa mediante Decreto 1401 del 26 de noviembre de 2002', dijo.

'La misión social que presta el Casd es la que está a la deriva y nuestra obligación es denunciarla, esto demuestra que el proceso de fusión que hay en Neiva no obedece a un



José Uriel Arias Moreno

# ELEVAN ACCIÓN DE NULIDAD CONTRA FUSIÓN DEL CASD



ALEJANDRO SAavedra

La secretaria de Educación Departamental afirmó que los estudiantes del Casd seguirán recibiendo el mismo servicio educativo.

estudio técnico, sino numérico', afirmó Arias Moreno.

Para el rector es claro que de esta manera el Centro Auxiliar de Servicios Docentes perderá su dirección y su función social aunque se asegure que los centros educativos que se integren a otras instituciones educativas seguirán prestando el mismo servicio; 'de buenas intenciones está empedrado el camino al infierno', dijo al asegurar que las cosas no funcionarán de igual manera.

'Hay que considerar que el Casd se mantiene prácticamente solo con diferentes convenios con instituciones oficiales y privadas para prestación de nuestros servicios, entre estos está la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones Oim con quien tenemos un convenio para capacitar 300 familias desplazadas en formación productiva, línea de lácteos, cárnicos y conservas vegetales, al igual que con la Secretaría de Gobierno Departamental, sin contar los 22 convenios que tenemos con diferentes colegios de la ciudad, y además que con recursos propios pagamos 12 profesionales universitarios, para que nos apoyen en nuestra labor de capacitar a los estudiantes en áreas específicas, entre ellos hay in-

genieros electrónicos, civiles y de sistemas', afirmó el rector del Casd.

'Antes de tomar decisiones se deben conocer primero las instituciones porque la misión del Casd es muy definida para prestar el servicio educativo, y con esta fusión nos están liquidando y se acaba definitivamente el colegio.

Por último, el rector y algunos padres de familia que acuden al colegio a pedir infor-

mación luego de conocer la noticia, piden a la secretaria de Educación Departamental, Cecilia Lozada de Fierro, que los respeten como institución y que si quieren adicionarle otros colegios que lo hagan, pero que los peces pequeños no son los que absorben los grandes, sino al contrario y que tengan en cuenta la magnitud de los dos colegios, tanto del Casd como el José Eustasio Rivera para tomar la decisión.

Diario del Huila (Neiva)  
8 de Julio de 2003

Con el respaldo de la OIM

# Inicia proyecto de apoyo a la caficultura

El objeto es promover el desarrollo integral de aquellas personas en situación de desplazamiento forzado y de campesinos de la zona cafetera del departamento.

Los días 12 y 13 del presente mes la Organización Internacional para la Migraciones (OIM), Carcafé, Empresas de Nariño y la Cooperativa de Caficultores del Norte de Nariño, en Taminango, San Lorenzo y La Unión, darán inicio al proyecto denominado "Proyecto de apoyo a la caficultura-plan de caficultura sostenible".

Esta iniciativa tiene como objetivo contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de la población desplazada y de pequeños caficultores; además de fortalecer las actividades e infraestructura utilizada en el beneficio del café y la sostenibilidad económica, social y ambiental de la población dedicada a esta actividad, previniendo así su desplazamiento y participación en actividades productivas ilícitas (cultivo de coca y amapola).

El proyecto integra una alianza estratégica entre el sector público, privado y



El proyecto de "apoyo a la caficultura-plan de caficultura sostenible", tiene como objetivo contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de la población desplazada y de pequeños caficultores de la zona donde se desarrollará la iniciativa.

agencias de cooperación internacional, con el objeto de promover el desarrollo integral de aquellas personas en situación de desplazamiento forzado y de campesinos de la zona cafetera del departamento.

La inversión total es de \$532'742.000, de los cuales Carcafé a través de Empresas de Nariño contribuye con \$229'499.060, la OIM con \$229'499.660 y la cooperativa de caficultores y la

Alcaldía de Taminango con \$73'743.880, recursos que beneficiarán a 120 familias y proporcionará desde las fincas cafeteras más de 15.000 jornales en épocas de cosecha.

O. T. M.

DIARIO: LA OPINION (CUCUTA)

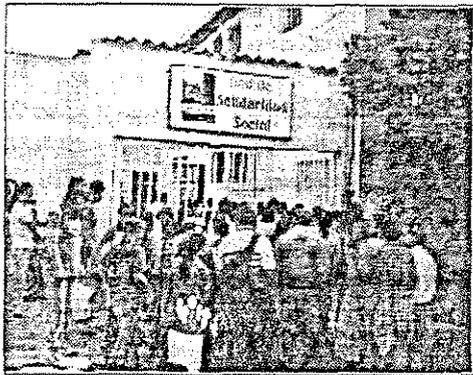
FECHA: 11 de Julio de 2003

PAGINA: 5C

UBICACIÓN: 8

SECCION: COMUNIDAD

## Asignadas viviendas



*Foto de Carlos Patiño-La Opinión*

En el Valle del Rodeo, donde también Metrovivienda desarrolla un programa de vivienda de interés social, la Red de Solidaridad y la OIM asignaron 200 viviendas.

Los beneficiarios son 100 familias vulnerables y 100 desplazadas, escogidas con el único medidor de ser las más necesitadas, tener el mayor número de hijos y más tiempo de gestión en la solicitud de la ayuda ante los organismos del Estado.

Para las 100 viviendas destinadas a desplazados, la Red entregará la dotación sanitaria básica, y la OIM donará las 200 casas prefabricadas en madera inmunizada.

El programa se adelanta desde hace varios meses y se complementa con las acciones que en el mismo sentido ejecuta la Alcaldía, por intermedio de Metrovivienda, con programas independientes.

Los beneficiarios acudieron a una reunión en la Red y se les informó sobre los mecanismos de entrega de las casas.



Después de ocho días de haber salido atemorizados de sus parcelas, por la muerte violenta de dos campesinos, las 139 familias regresaron ayer, en el municipio de Colombia.

## DE REGRESO A LAS VEREDAS

■ Con el acompañamiento de la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones (OIM) y la Red de Solidaridad, las familias del municipio de Colombia que abandonaron sus veredas regresaron ayer a ellas.

■ El Gobierno Departamental se comprometió con inversión social y la fuerza pública con presencia en la región.

En 'Chivas' y con la misma ropa que abandonaron la semana pasada sus veredas, después que presuntos integrantes de las autodefensas descuartizaran con motosierra a dos labriegos, las 139 familias campesinas del municipio Colombia regresaron ayer a sus parcelas.

Entre tanto el Gobierno Departamental y los organismos de seguridad se comprometieron en garantizar la presencia de la fuerza pública en la región y desarrollar programas de mejoramiento de vida.

Para tal fin, ayer a las 11:00 de la mañana se firmó un acta de compromiso entre el Gobierno Departamental, el Comandante del Batallón Tenerife, el DAS, el Comando de Policía en el Huila, la Red de Solidaridad y los nueve representantes de las JAC de las veredas afectadas.

A las 2:00 de la tarde, y después de tres horas de firmar el acta de compromiso con las autoridades, las 89 familias que quedaban en el parque principal de la población de Colombia retornaron a sus parcelas. "El jueves anterior un grupo de 50 familias regresó a sus veredas, luego que soldados del Batallón Tenerife realizaran operativos de registro y control en el área".

Jorge Luis Ochoa, director operativo del DAS, afirmó que las familias desplazadas de las veredas El Playón, Diamante, Alcaparrosal, Las Lajas, El Dorado y Armenia volvieron a sus parcelas con el acompañamiento de delegados de la Red de Solidaridad y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM. "Soldados del Batallón Tenerife, efectivos de la Policía e investigadores del DAS desarrollaron operaciones

conjuntas para garantizar el regreso de las familias desplazadas a sus veredas".

### 'Buscaremos a los responsables'

Los organismos de seguridad se comprometieron con las familias colombianas a comenzar una investigación rigurosa en procura de identificar, judicializar y capturar a los responsables del asesinato de Julio Becerra y de su hijo Libardo.

Los dos hombres fueron descuartizados con motosierra en la vereda El Playón el pasado 4 de julio, al parecer por presuntos integrantes de las autodefensas.

La muerte violenta de los Becerra y los rumores de que las AUC cometerían crímenes de esta naturaleza, hicieron que los campesinos de las veredas atemorizados abandonaran sus parcelas y se establecieron temporalmente en el casco urbano de la localidad.

Diario del Huila (Neiva)

13 de julio de 2003

## ACUERDO / LES PROMETEN SEGURIDAD

# 400 labriegos de Huila volvieron a sus veredas

Las 139 familias desplazadas que desde el miércoles pasado ocupaban el parque central del municipio de Colombia (Huila) regresaron a sus veredas, después de que los organismos de seguridad les prometieron patrullar constantemente y buscar a los responsables de las muertes que los hicieron huir.

El retorno se produjo el fin de semana, luego de las conversaciones entre las autoridades locales y departamentales con los campesinos. Estos dejaron abandonadas sus tierras luego de la tortura y el homicidio de dos labriegos, cuyos cuerpos fueron descuartizados con motosierra. Semanas antes, otros dos habían sido asesinados.

El diálogo contó con el acompañamiento de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) y la Red de Solidaridad Social. Al final se firmó un acta de compromiso entre el Batallón Tenerife, el DAS y la Policía, y los 9 representantes de las juntas de acción co-

NEIVA munal de las zonas afectadas.

Así, con la misma ropa con que llegaron, casi 400 personas regresaron en chiva a las veredas El Playón, Diamante, Alcaparrosal, Las Lajas, El Dorado y Armenia.

### Los compromisos

Los compromisos de las autoridades incluyen la realización de operativos de registro y control, la puesta en marcha de programas de desarrollo social para mejorar sus condiciones de vida, y la apertura de una investigación para dar con los responsables de la muerte violenta de los campesinos Julio Becerra, su hijo Libardo, Carlos Espinosa y Teodoro Uribe. Estos dos últimos fueron degollados.

A esos cuatro asesinatos, al parecer cometidos por miembros de las Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia se suma la presencia de hombres encapuchados y con prendas militares, que saquean las viviendas de la región, que limita con el municipio de La Uribe (Meta).

■ La situación fue puesta al descubierto en el Concejo durante un debate en el que además participó la Dirección de Vivienda Municipal.

«Mientras el déficit de vivienda aumenta en la ciudad, la solución cada día es más remota y las políticas que en ese sentido implementa el Gobierno no llenan las expectativas».

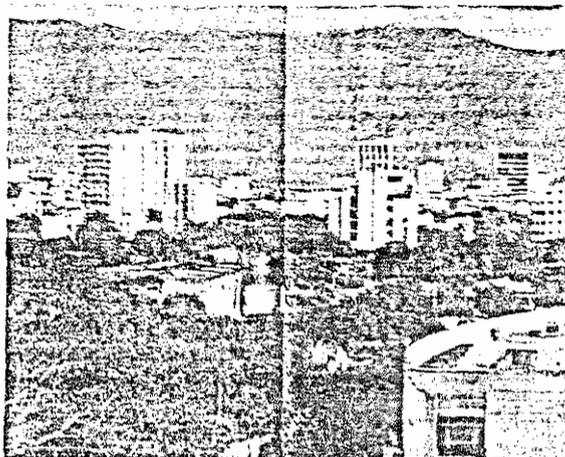
La afirmación la hizo el concejal José Joaquín Cuervo Polanía, al revelar que que a Neiva llegan todos los días aproximadamente 10 familias desplazadas e ilusionadas con una mejor vida.

Parodiando una valla publicitaria de una entidad crediticia instalada a la entrada de la ciudad: 'Bienvenidos a Neiva: Aquí hay casita para todos', el concejal Cuervo Polanía señaló que en la capital del Huila anualmente el déficit de vivienda aumenta en por lo menos tres mil familias entre receptoras y desplazadas.

En tal sentido, el concejal agregó que mientras el problema habitacional avanza a pasos agigantados, la solución por parte del Gobierno Nacional, Regional y Local se está tardando más de lo esperado.

Y es que, según el Dane,

# ALERTA POR DÉFICIT DE VIVIENDA EN NEIVA



Hay preocupación por la falta de oferta de vivienda para personas de escasos recursos. La Administración Municipal sostiene que se está trabajando.

Neiva tiene un déficit total habitacional de por lo menos 30 mil hogares pobres, lo que convierte a la capital opita en una "ciudad de casas de cartón".

## Alerta

La alerta roja fue lanzada

por las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales y varias familias desplazadas y receptoras del programa de vivienda de Tránsito.

Entretanto, el concejal Roberto Escobar Beltrán sa-

para que las obras de acueducto, alcantarillado, electricidad

y familias residentes de las cuales 100 han sido identificadas como receptoras y 56

O

O. I. M.

DIARIO: EL LIBERAL (POPAYÁN)

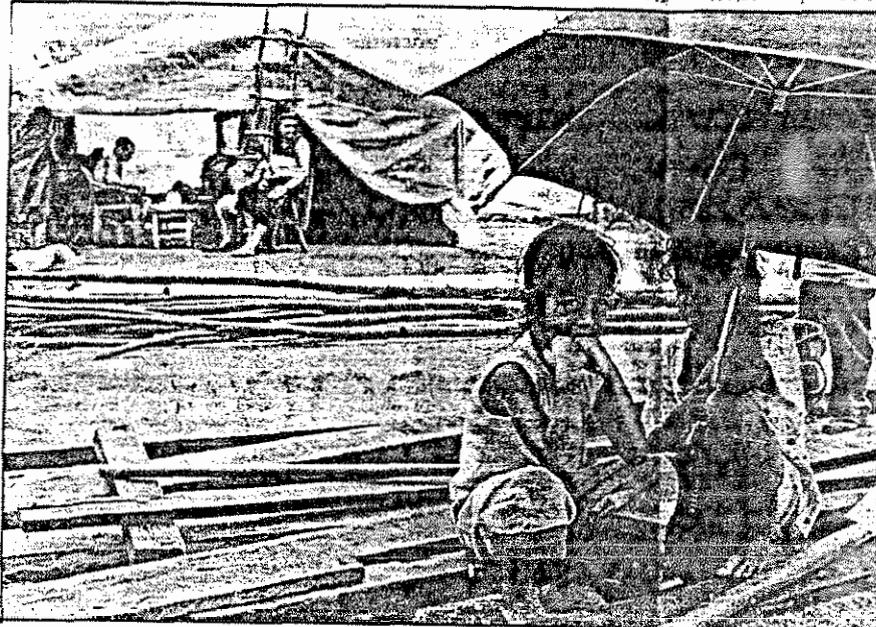
FECHA: 22 de Julio de 2003

PAGINA: 24

UBICACIÓN: 7-8

SECCION: LOCAL

## Proyecto para niños y niñas desplazados



Jorge Orozco / EL LIBERAL

**UN PROYECTO** para ampliar la cobertura en materia de educación a los niños y niñas desplazados por el conflicto armado interno está siendo estructurado por la Alcaldía Municipal de Popayán en convenio con la Organización Mundial para las Migraciones, O.I.M.

La propuesta contempla la apertura de una jornada educativa especial en las instalaciones del Liceo Nacional Alejandro Humboldt en la que se atendería cerca de 400 pequeños desplazados.

La Administración Municipal aportaría en el marco del proyecto la asignación del personal docente, mientras que la O.I.M. financiaría la adecuación de los medios de transporte para los pequeños, reparando busetas, buses y bicicletas.

Así mismo el organismo internacional destinará recursos económicos para la dotación de algunas aulas escolares y la consecución de tecnología.

Entre tanto, la Unidad Territorial del Cauca Red de Solidaridad Social, se encargará en el proyecto de certificar si los niños y niñas a vincular al Liceo tienen la calidad de desplazados, corroborándolo en el registro único nacional de población desplazada.

Con el propósito de ayudar a la población desplazada, la OIM ejecutará 361.961 millones de pesos.

Con la asistencia de 220 familias desplazadas, que vinieron a Pasto en busca de una nueva oportunidad de vida tras haber huido de la violencia armada, se cumplió la exposición de lo que será el desarrollo del programa que en este año realizará la ONG internacional OIM, en conjunto con el operador regional seleccionado, la Corporación Nariño Empresa y Futuro. Contactar.

La reunión se cumplió en las instalaciones de la Biblioteca Pública 'Carlos César Puyana', a donde acudieron hombres y mujeres esperanzados en una ayuda que mitigue su crítica realidad.

¿Cuál es el presupuesto que se destinará?

La cita fue presidida por Hernán Quintero Cardona, coordinador de la OIM a nivel regional, quien informó a DIARIO DEL SUR que en esta oportunidad se ejecutarán 361.961 millones de pesos, de los cuales 2,0 millones son financieros y estarán dedicados a apoyar actividades productivas de los desplazados.

Así mismo, informó que se aportarán 80 millones más, cifra en que han sido calculadas las recuperaciones basadas en los pagos que harán los beneficiarios de los créditos que se otorgarán.

También la OIM invertirá cerca de 200 millones para fi-

Con programa

## Presentan propuesta para los desplazados



La OIM invertirá cerca de 200 millones de pesos para financiar la parte operativa del proyecto.

"Lamentablemente, expresó, solamente podremos ayudar a 180 familias a las que les entregaremos sumas que en su mayoría oscilarán entre los 500 y los 2 millones de pesos, de los cuales el 45% serán capital semilla no retornable y el restante 55% será por concepto de crédito".

### Selección

El proceso de selección tendrá preferencialmente en cuenta a las madres cabeza de familia, a quienes tengan bajo su cuidado familiares con discapacidades, a los que demuestren habilidades y aptitudes empresariales frente al negocio que quieren establecer y, por supuesto, a aquellos núcleos familiares que atraviesan situaciones críticas.

Con la reunión cumplida en Pasto, la misma que se realizará en Tumaco con más de 700 familias desplazadas, se inició la primera etapa del programa para identificar las cadenas productivas, ideas de negocio de tipo colectivo e individual y la realización de estudios de factibilidad.

Luego vendrá la selección de beneficiarios, la organización de su capacitación socioempresarial y técnica y finalmente la ejecución de los proyectos.

Como operadora del programa, Contactar se encargará de la colocación de la cartera, el recaudo, la preparación de los proyectos para presentarlos al comité de crédito, la conformación del equipo interdisciplinario que va a actuar con él, el seguimiento pre y post y dispondrá toda la logística necesaria.

De acuerdo con Alfredo Cortés, coordinador del proyecto, la ventaja que ofrece esta corporación es su conocimiento del medio, la experiencia acumulada durante más de 11 años, su pertenencia a la región y el reconocimiento que tiene a nivel presidencial, el cual le valió ser escogida para ser la operadora del Fomipyme en Nariño.

# SIGLO

DATA

*O. I. M.*

*DIARIO: DIARIO DEL HUILA*

*FECHA: 24 de Julio de 2003*

*PAGINA: 6A*

*UBICACIÓN: 7*

*SECCION: REGIONAL*

## **APOYO A COLEGIOS AGROPECUARIOS**

Con el ánimo de prevenir el desplazamiento en los diferentes municipios del Huila, la Administración Departamental, en coordinación con la Organización Internacional de Migraciones, implementará un proyecto de "Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Colegios Agropecuarios del Huila". La iniciativa que se implementará en 33 colegios y concentraciones de tipo agropecuario de igual número de municipios, busca fortalecer y arraigar los lazos de las comunidades campesinas con su terruño, de forma que no abandonen sus parcelas, según lo expresó Antonio Alzate, coordinador regional de la OIM.

**O. I. M.**

**DIARIO: EL PAIS (CALI)**

**FECHA: 24 de Julio de 2003**

**PAGINA: B5**

**UBICACIÓN: 7/8**

**SECCION: VALLE DEL CAUCA**

**COMUNIDAD.** En las casas se invirtieron más de cien millones de pesos

# Desplazados estrenan viviendas

Buga. El Municipio inició la entrega de las viviendas de interés social en la urbanización Balcones del Norte III, para 25 de las familias desplazadas.

Ayer, quince casas fueron ocupadas por los desarraigados, mientras que las diez restantes son acondicionadas por el

Gobierno local.

Los recursos para la construcción de las unidades familiares fueron gestionados por la Red de Solidaridad Social, la Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos, la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones y el Instituto de Reforma Urbana y

Vivienda de Interés Social de Buga, que aportaron un total de \$104 millones y los lotes para la edificación de las casas.

Asimismo, los desplazados colaboraron en el proyecto aportando la mano de obra y la vigilancia de los materiales.

Por su parte, Fonvivienda

otorgó un subsidio de \$7.150.000 para 20 beneficiarios de esta urbanización, con el fin de ampliar el área construida. "Las cinco familias restantes entrarán a concursar para los próximos subsidios del Ministerio de Desarrollo", dijo Jorge Eliécer Rivero Méndez, gerente de la entidad.

**COMUNIDAD.** En las casas se invirtieron más de cien millones de pesos

# Desplazados estrenan viviendas

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Jueves, 24 de julio -03

O. T. M.

DEPARTAMENTO VANGUARDIA LIBERAL (BAMANGA)

FECHA: 30 de Julio de 2003

TEMA: NA

UBICACIÓN: -

SECCION: BUCARAMANGA

# Unidades Empresariales para Desplazados

Por EUCLIDES ARDILA RUEDA  
VANGUARDIA LIBERAL

BUCARAMANGA

La Corporación 'Compromiso' y 'Corjas' ejecutan una estrategia para crear 'Unidades Empresariales para Desplazados', en su proceso de restablecimiento socioeconómico.

Los recursos para hacer realidad este ambicioso programa han sido otorgados por la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM, y por el Fondo Colombiano para la Modernización y el Desarrollo Tecnológico de la Micro, Pe-

queña y Mediana Empresa, Fomipyme, adscrito al Ministerio de Desarrollo.

El proyecto busca, en su segunda fase, facilitar soluciones duraderas de trabajo e ingresos mediante la creación y puesta en marcha de 40 nuevas unidades productivas.

Por medio de estas fuentes laborales, diferentes hombres y mujeres, luego de haber realizado un proceso de capacitación en el área empresarial, ponen en marcha sus habilidades a través de la apertura de su propio proyecto.

Además de la fase de capacitación, se lleva a cabo la asesoría a los nuevos empresarios, buscando a su vez generar una cultura asertiva en estas unidades productivas, así como la debida utilización de los recursos financieros de crédito y 'capital semilla', los cuales son facilitados a los beneficiarios por parte del fondo creado para el efecto.

Cualquier información sobre el tema, pueden solicitarla en la sede de Compromiso, situada en la carrera 18 N° 36-24, o en los teléfonos: 6334771 / 6334772.

# SIGLO

DATA

*O. I. M.*

*DIARIO: LA NACION (NEIVA)*

*FECHA: 30 de Julio de 2003*

*PAGINA: 11*

*UBICACION: 5*

*SECCION: CAQUETA*

## **Reunión**

En el auditorio de la Cámara de Comercio de Florencia se cumplió una reunión con los desplazados, que tenía como finalidad orientar a las personas que están inscritas para el proyecto de Generación de Empleo que adelanta la Cámara de Comercio y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).

# SIGLO

DATA

*O. I. M.*

*DIARIO: LA OPINION (CUCUTA)*

*FECHA: 7 DE AGOSTO DE 2003*

*PAGINA: 5B*

*UBICACIÓN: 6*

*SECCION: OCAÑA-PAMPLONA*

## Taller

Con el propósito de conocer la cruda realidad que se vive en la zona de El Catatumbo se adelanta en Convención un seminario taller sobre el fortalecimiento de la atención a la población desplazada.

El ejercicio estará a cargo de Jorge Niño, asesor para la defensoría del pueblo y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, y se efectúa con el fin de fortalecer el seguimiento a la población desplazada de los municipios de Convención, El Carmen, Teorama y áreas de influencia.

"Es un taller que vamos a desarrollar con las autoridades locales para mejorar y unificar alrededor del marco legal de atención a la población desplazada que es la ley 387 y el decreto 2569, para fortalecer la atención a las comunidades", precisó.

Indicó que primero se debe conocer la norma para que permita la atención a esta población vulnerable para mejorar sus condiciones de vida. "Se establece que el Estado debe dar atención a la población desplazada por razón del conflicto armado", señaló el expositor.

# SIGLO

## DATA

*O. J. M.*

*DIARIO: DIARIO DEL HUILA (NEIVA)*

*FECHA: 7 de Agosto de 2003*

*PAGINA: 4B*

*UBICACIÓN: 7*

*SECCION: REGIONAL*

### **UNIDAD PARA DESPLAZADOS**

Una segunda unidad para atención de la población desplazada será creada en Pitalito. El organismo será similar al que funciona en la capital huilense. La iniciativa fue anunciada por el gobernador Juan de Jesús Cárdenas considerando el alto índice de migraciones que se han venido registrando especialmente del Putumayo, Cauca y Caquetá. El mandatario seccional señaló que se montará conjuntamente con la Red de Solidaridad, la Alcaldía y la OIM.

## Acciones en El Tambo

# Proyectos de saneamiento básico

## EL TAMBO

Un proyecto de ampliación de redes de alcantarillado por valor de 294 millones de pesos se empezará a ejecutar la próxima semana en el municipio de El Tambo.

El proyecto, con el que se complementa el plan maestro de alcantarillado del municipio caucano se adelantará en cofinanciación con la ONG norteamericana ARD, Asociados Para el Desarrollo Rural, la Alcaldía Municipal de El Tambo y la comunidad de la cabecera municipal.

Es así como la ARD aporta al proyecto 234 millones de pesos, mientras que la Administración Municipal contribuye con 60 millones de pesos. La comunidad entre tanto se vincula aportando la mano de obra no calificada.

Asimismo con el fin de lograr una cobertura del 100 por ciento en materia de saneamiento básico en la cabecera municipal de El Tambo, la Administración Municipal trabaja con la ARD y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM, en la formulación de un proyecto que contempla la construcción de baterías sanitarias.

De implementarse la propuesta serían construidas 130 baterías sanitarias nuevas- baños, duchas y lavamanos- con las que se mejoraría la calidad de vida de igual número de familias de escasos recursos.

En el proyecto serían invertidos 370 millones de pesos, de los cuales 150 millones de pesos serían aportados por la ARD, 150 millones de pesos por la OIM y 70 millones de pesos por la Alcaldía Municipal de El Tambo.

Uno de los elementos a resaltar del proyecto, que tiene programado un periodo de ejecución de tres meses, según lo señaló el mandatario local Carlos Fernando Medina, es la participación de la comunidad en el manejo de los recursos, pues éstos serían administrados por la Junta de Acción Comunal del barrio El Centro de El Tambo.

O. I. M.

DIARIO: LA OPINION (CUCUTA)

FECHA: 12 de Agosto de 2003

PAGINA: 3B

UBICACIÓN: 8

SECCION: REGIONAL

## Alcaldesa de Tibú gobernó tres días desde La Gabarra

REINALDO CAÑIZARES ARDILA  
CORRESPONSAL DE LA OPINIÓN

Tibú.- Con 22 personas de su administración, la alcaldesa de Tibú, Taíz del Pilar Ortega Torres, se trasladó al corregimiento de La Gabarra para entregar unas dotaciones y hablar con las comunidades sobre programas de inversión social y de las más apremiantes necesidades de esa zona del municipio.

A manera de balance, Ortega Torres le informó a La Opinión que la visita y el trabajo fueron satisfactorios porque le demostraron a la comunidad que no los ha abandonado.

A la Concentración Rural le entregaron dotación de 224 sillas, una nevera y colchonetas. Al puesto de salud le entregó una dotación de la cual no amplió los detalles.

Según la alcaldesa, a sus gobernados les habló de la inversión que harán en el acueducto con recursos que consiguió con la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones por \$200 millones y los \$250 millones aportados por la administración.

Con la Gobernación adelanta gestiones con el fin de conseguir más recursos para esta obra que tiene un costo de \$2.000 millones.

“Me preocupa la falta de alcantarillado en los sectores como La Cañaguatera y Minuto de Dios. En estos barrios, por donde quiera corren aguas negras que atentan contra la salud de las personas. En el menor tiempo posible vamos a ver qué se puede hacer para darle solución a este problema”, expresó.

La Alcaldesa dijo que, entre otras necesidades que encontró, está la falta de otro médico para atender a los pacientes en esa población. Sólo hay uno que atiende las 24 horas todos los días.

Los educadores que trabajan por Orden de Prestación de Servicios a cargo de la Gobernación del Departamento, le solicitaron que gestionara el pago de los meses que han trabajado en lo que va corrido del año.

Al alumbrado público le hicieron un diagnóstico y el presupuesto con el fin de mejorar las deficiencias.

# SIGLO

## DATA

O. J. M.

DIARIO: DIARIO DEL HUILA

FECHA: 23 de Agosto de 2003

PAGINA: 4B

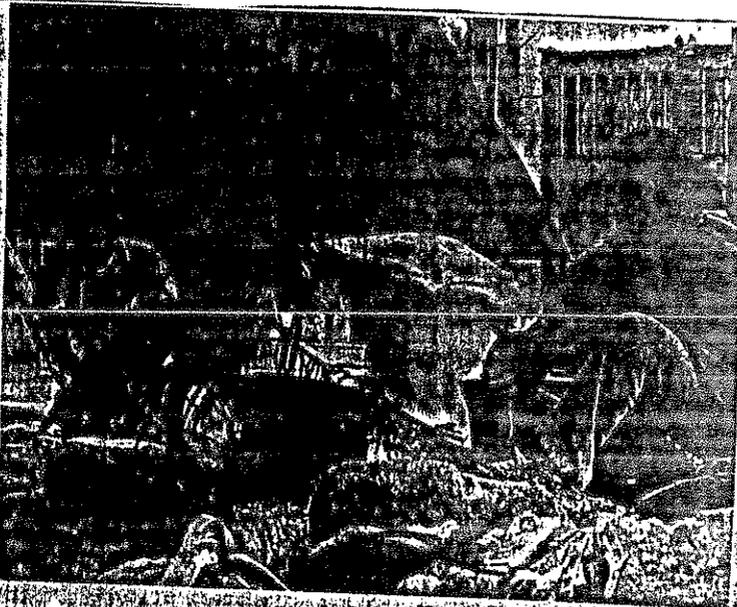
UBICACIÓN: 5

SECCION: LOCAL

### **FESTIVAL DE SALUD**

La ESE Carmen Emilia Ospina, en convenio con la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones Oim, y en marco del programa de Salud Familiar, dirigido a la población en situación de desplazamiento y vulnerable de Neiva, realizará este domingo su I Festival de la Salud, para estimular a las 100 primeras familias atendidas en este programa.

La OIM busca que la empresa privada contribuya al mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los desplazados, brindándoles una oportunidad laboral.



Programa nacional será presentado en Cali

## Premio para las empresas con responsabilidad social

La responsabilidad social, como una ventaja competitiva, será presentada en Cali la próxima semana por la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, que busca aumentar la ayuda del sector privado hacia los desplazados, los desvinculados y las víctimas de la trata de personas.

Con la finalidad de identificar alternativas de cooperación institucional entre los sectores internacional, público y privado que permitan mejorar el impacto de las acciones que se adelantan para mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población desplazada; la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones creará un premio para reconocer a las empresas que realizan inversión social.

La iniciativa, que será lanzada a nivel nacional desde Cali, el próximo 3 de septiembre, espera reunir mínimo a 250 representantes de importantes organizaciones, a quienes se les explicarán las ventajas que, a nivel de competitividad, puede traer la

inversión social a sus empresas.

La idea del premio es hacer un reconocimiento a quienes vienen trabajando, invirtiendo en la gente", dijo Antonio José Londoño, gerente de Generación de Ingresos para la Niñez y el Conflicto Armado de la OIM.

"Estamos buscando que la inversión social sea un tema generalizado, queremos hacer del sello social un 'gana gana', que se transforme en réditos", agregó el funcionario de la OIM.

### Ventaja competitiva

que busca la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones es explicar que, por ejemplo, una empresa que elabora sus productos en el trabajo infantil, no podrá venderlos en un mercado como el europeo, donde ya se ha generalizado la cultura de rechazo a la explotación de menores.

"No queremos que las empresas creen que la solución es una carga, sino que van a invertir, que les den la oportunidad de trabajar a desplazados, desvinculados de las agrupaciones armadas y a víctimas de la trata de personas, que

nosotros se los formamos como fuerza laboral, como una opción de trabajo competente; de esta forma estarán ganando, porque contratarán personal especializado en atender las necesidades de su organización", dijo Antonio José Londoño.

Mediante este programa, la OIM ha logrado que 25 jóvenes excombatientes se capaciten para laborar y se ubiquen en el mercado. En la misma ciudad, otras 125 están siendo capacitadas.

En Nariño, 60 familias desplazadas por la violencia, fueron vinculadas a un proyecto de caficultura sostenible, a través de la Cooperativa de Caficultura de ese departamento.

Londoño aseguró que los empresarios pueden estar seguros de que les darán la oportunidad a personas que cumplirán con sus expectativas.

"No estamos bajando gente del monte a las empresas, sino que han pasado por un proceso de resocialización", resaltó el gerente de Generación de Ingresos para la Niñez y el Conflicto Armado de la OIM.

O. J. M.

DIARIO: EL PAIS (CALI)

FECHA: 4 de Septiembre de 2003

PAGINA: A1/B3

UBICACIÓN: 5.7

SECCION: VALLE DEL CAUCA

CONFLICTO

Las víctimas  
tienen ángeles

La Organización Internacional de Migraciones premió a tres empresas vallecaucanas por apoyar a desplazados. B3

**COMUNIDAD.** Asocaña, CDP del Cuero y Cartón de Colombia, galardonados

## OIM premió a empresas

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM, premió ayer a ocho empresas colombianas por su apoyo en la generación de empleo y capacitación a personas desplazadas por causa de la violencia.

Entre las compañías galardonadas con el premio Responsabilidad Social OIM, se encuentran las firmas vallecaucanas CDP del Cuero, Asocaña y Smurfit Cartón de Colombia.

"El propósito es destacar a estas empresas que son parte activa del desarrollo de su comunidad y que se vinculan con las necesidades sociales", indicó Marcelo Pisani, jefe (e) de la Misión OIM.

De acuerdo con la entidad, el Centro de Desarrollo Productivo del Cuero, que tiene más de 300 asociados en Cali, se destacó por su labor de formación a 40 jóvenes.

A su turno, Smurfit Cartón de Colombia fue premiado gracias a su trabajo en el mejoramiento de tecnología y condiciones de producción para comunidades de Risaralda, Caldas, Quindío, Cauca y Valle del Cauca.

Uno de los objetivos del programa social de esta industria está enfocado en la generación de ingresos, área en la cual se impulsaron proyectos como la Asociación Panalera de Cajibío, Cauca y Manos Creativas (artesanías) con mujeres cabeza de hogar en Yumbo.

Igualmente, se promovió la actividad de los moreros en Riosucio, Caldas y Guática y Quinchía, Risaralda.

Entretanto, Asocaña fue distinguida por el desarrollo de programas de recuperación de cuencas hidrográficas y la reconstrucción del tejido social a través de proyectos sostenibles.

"Nuestro deber, como uno de los gremios más importantes, es no olvidar que tenemos un compromiso con la sociedad", dijo Ricardo Villaveces, presidente de la Asociación.

De la misma manera, la OIM premió a la empresa Marketing de Ideas, de Medellín.

También estuvo entre los homenajeados el grupo Carcafé y Empresas de Nariño, que desarrolla programas de mejoramiento de vivienda rural y suministra equipo básico para la producción del grano, iniciativas con las que se han beneficiado 461 familias.

A su turno, Textiles Valanex fue reconocida como la primera empresa que se sumó a la campaña Nacional contra la Trata de Personas.

De la misma manera, recibieron la distinción Warner Lambert y Arturo Calle.

# SIGLO

## DATA

O. I. M.

DIARIO: DIARIO DEL SUR (PASTO)

FECHA: 22 de Septiembre de 2005

PAGINA: 1/11A

UBICACIÓN: 2.A

SECCION: AL CIERRE

## Hurtan equipos de la Registraduría

MOCOA

El pasado sábado delincuentes comunes violentaron las cerraduras de las puertas de la Delegación Departamental de la Registraduría del Estado Civil con sede en Mocoa y se sustrajeron varios equipos de computo avaluados en casi 20 millones de pesos.

Más para leer en la 11a

## Hurtan equipos de la Registraduría

VIENE DE LA PRIMERA

Hugo Nañez, funcionario de la entidad, señaló que los equipos hurtados son dos computadores portátiles marca Compaq, un servidor y dos CPU todos de marca, los cuales tienen información de registro de cédulas y registro civil.

Los computadores portátiles son propiedad de lo OIM y estaban en comodato a la registraduría para hacer inscripción de registros civiles en zonas rurales, mientras que los demás elementos son de propiedad de la registraduría.

Las autoridades se encuentran tras la pista de los delincuentes para darle captura en las próximas horas y recuperar los equipos hurtados, se conoció.

# IGLO

DATA

**O. I. M.**

**DIARIO: PORTAFOLIO (NAL)**

**FECHA: 29 de Agosto de 2003**

**PAGINA: 3**

**UBICACIÓN: 8**

**SECCION: DOS MINUTOS**

■ La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM, programó para el próximo miércoles 3 de septiembre una jornada de trabajo en Cali que tendrá como tema 'Responsabilidad social, una ventaja competitiva' para intercambiar iniciativas de desarrollo social y económico.

# SIGLO DATA

O. I. M.

DIARIO: EL MERIDIANO (CORDOBA)

FECHA: 3 de Septiembre de 2003

PAGINA: 1B

UBICACIÓN: 5.7

SECCION: BARRIOS

## Icbf prepara a jóvenes para el futuro

Montería. Cincuenta jóvenes escogidos de los diferentes programas de los centros zonales están siendo capacitados sobre educación sexual y prevención de las enfermedades por funcionarios del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (Icbf), la Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).

Según trabajadores del Icbf, Montería fue escogida por la OIM como prueba piloto debido a que se ha detectado un aumento en este flagelo y el fin último es enseñarle a los jóvenes a protegerse y conocer a fondo a qué enfermedades de transmisión sexual están expuestos, cómo se pueden prevenir y en un caso dado tratarse.

Posterior al taller los multiplicadores capacitarán sobre lo aprendido a 10 jóvenes de sus respectivos sectores con el fin de lograr que los adolescentes de la capital tengan un estilo de vida saludable.



FIORELLA GARCIA

Las capacitaciones que se realizarán a lo largo de este mes, están a cargo de funcionarios del Centro Zonal N° 1 del Icbf y de la Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó.



FIORELLA GARCIA

Durante el taller los jóvenes realizaron diversas actividades que los ayudó a relacionarse entre sí y crear más confianza en el otro.

## Más apoyo a desplazados

Un llamado al sector privado hizo el gobernador del Valle, Germán Villegas, para que siga rodeando procesos de atención a la población vulnerable que integran los desplazados, las víctimas por la violencia y quienes han enfrentado el fenómeno de la trata de blancas.

Villegas, quien participó en el seminario "Responsabilidad social, una ventaja competitiva" que programaron la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, la Gobernación del Valle del Cauca, la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (Usaid) y la Red de Solidaridad, resaltó el bloque integrado por los sectores oficial y privado, que uniendo voluntades a las de la comunidad, sientan las bases para el progreso y convierten la región en territorio en el cual doce mil personas han retornado a sus lugares de origen en desarrollo de 23 procesos.

El director de la OIM para Colombia, Marcelo Pisani, resaltó a su turno el esfuerzo vallecaucano por atender a quienes salen de sus propiedades huyendo de la violencia.

Destacó que la OIM ha brindado su apoyo a más de 450 mil personas, con trabajos productivos, de salud, educación, vivienda, en los departamentos de Putumayo, Cauca, Nariño, Valle Caquetá, Huila y los Santanderes.

# Pitalito

## "QUEREMOS UNA MICROEMPRESA"

Este es uno de los sueños más grandes que poseen un grupo de madres cabeza de hogar del 'Divino Niño' en Pitalito

ALBERTO RENZA LIZCANO  
Diario del Huila, Pitalito

Con un grupo de 48 mujeres, madres cabeza de hogar, se inició un ciclo de capacitación en modistería básica y avanzada para la formación de microempresarias de la confección, a instancias de la parroquia El Divino Niño, en convenio con la OIM y la Gobernación del Huila.

La capacitación se lleva a cabo de lunes a viernes en los talleres de la parroquia, donde existen varias máquinas industriales y elementos apropiados para esta actividad.

La orientadora de la capacitación es la modista profesional Zoraida Durán, quien señala que "trabajar con este grupo de amas de casa ha sido una experiencia bonita, por cuanto ellas tienen el inmenso deseo de aprender y poner en práctica los conocimientos, que las induce a buscar la creación de una microempresa".

Esta capacitación se da por ciclos de tres meses cada uno, y actualmente están en los niveles básico y avanzado con grupos numerosos que diariamente asisten en el horario de 2:00 p.m. a 6:00 p.m., en el cual reciben clases de modistería, Psicología, rela-



Con el objetivo de ayudarle a las mujeres cabeza de hogar a crear una microempresa, el Párroco del sector del Divino Niño en Pitalito ha puesto en marcha un taller de confecciones.

ciones humanas, organización empresarial y mercadeo.

Entre tanto, el sacerdote Juan de Dios Pérez, párroco del Divino Niño, dijo que para estos cursos que se vienen dictando se ha tenido en cuenta que el 70 por ciento sean madres desplazadas por la violencia y, el 30 por ciento restante, madres de estratos vulnerables, lo que se viene cumpliendo conforme a los requerimientos de la OIM y Fundesarrollo, una organización que coordina estas actividades.

Según el sacerdote, "La meta es capacitar a las mujeres de la zona para que puedan ofrecer mejores oportunidades a sus hijos. La meta es capacitar unas 400 personas, en el presente año en artes como ornamentación, vidrio y artesanías".

Mientras tanto, las alum-

nas, en su mayoría mujeres de edad madura, provenientes de diversos lugares del país, quienes han llegado a Pitalito en busca de alivio a los problemas ocasionados por la violencia, sostienen que aquí han encontrado la oportunidad de capacitarse, con miras a la creación de fuentes de empleo.

Además, de modistería, en el taller del Divino Niño han sido dictados cursos de confitería, moldes, troquelado y estampado de prendas y peluquería. En la actualidad se está proyectando la realización de otros cursos como cuninaría, panadería y repostería.

A su turno, el gobernador del Huila, Juan de Jesús Cárdenas, quien el fin de semana pasado visitó este taller, anunció nuevos aportes para continuar los programas que se vienen ofreciendo a esta franja de la población en el municipio de Pitalito.



Zoraida Durán, profesora

Desde que tomé el grupo hace cuatro meses, hemos venido trabajando en forma coordinada en diferentes áreas, pues es nuestro interés que conozcan también cómo manejar la empresa y les damos temas de negocios".

**SIGLO**

**DATA**

**O. J. M.**

**DIARIO: DIARIO DEL SUR (PASTO)**

**FECHA: 4 de Septiembre de 2003**

**PAGINA: 3B**

**UBICACIÓN: 6**

**SECCION: NACIONALES**

### **Empresas premiadas por ayudar a jóvenes reinsertados**

CALI.

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones concede el premio Responsabilidad Social Internacional OIM' a empresas de la región que han contribuido a la generación de empleo a 40 jóvenes desvinculados del conflicto armado. Este esfuerzo de la Organización es respaldado por la Alcaldía de Cali, la Agencia para el Desarrollo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, el Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, la Red de Solidaridad Social y la Gobernación del Valle.

**COMUNIDAD.** Asocaña, CDP del Cuero y Cartón de Colombia, galardonados

# OIM premió a empresas

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, OIM, premió ayer a ocho empresas colombianas por su apoyo en la generación de empleo y capacitación a personas desplazadas por causa de la violencia.

Entre las compañías galardonadas con el premio Responsabilidad Social OIM, se encuentran las firmas vallecaucanas CDP del Cuero, Asocaña y Smurfit Cartón de Colombia.

"El propósito es destacar a estas empresas que son parte activa del desarrollo de su comunidad y que se vinculan con las necesidades sociales", indicó Marcelo Pisani, jefe (e) de la Misión OIM.

De acuerdo con la entidad, el Centro de Desarrollo Productivo del Cuero, que tiene más de 300 asociados en Cali, se destacó por su labor de formación a 40 jóvenes.

A su turno, Smurfit Cartón de Colombia fue premiado gracias a su trabajo en el mejoramiento de tecnología y condiciones de producción para comunidades de Risaralda, Caldas, Quindío, Cauca y Valle del Cauca.

Uno de los objetivos del programa social de esta industria está enfocado en la generación de ingresos, área en la cual se impulsaron proyectos como la Asociación Panalera de Cajibío, Cauca y Manos Creativas (artesanías) con mujeres cabeza de hogar en Yumbo.

Igualmente, se promovió la actividad de los moreros en Riosucio, Caldas y Guática y Quinchía, Risaralda.

Entretanto, Asocaña fue distinguida por el desarrollo de programas de recuperación de cuencas hidrográficas y la reconstrucción del tejido social a través de proyectos sostenibles.

"Nuestro deber, como uno de los gremios más importantes, es no olvidar que tenemos un compromiso con la sociedad", dijo Ricardo Villaveces, presidente de la Asociación.

De la misma manera, la OIM premió a la empresa Marketing de Ideas, de Medellín.

También estuvo entre los homenajeados el grupo Carcafé y Empresas de Nariño, que desarrolla programas de mejoramiento de vivienda rural y suministra equipo básico para la producción del grano, iniciativas con las que se han beneficiado 461 familias.

A su turno, Textiles Valanex fue reconocida como la primera empresa que se adhirió a la campaña Nacional contra la Trata de Personas.

De la misma manera, recibieron la distinción Warner Lambert y Arturo Calle.

Sep 4-03 EL PAIS

O. I. M.

DIARIO: EL PAIS (CALI)  
FECHA: 5 de Septiembre de 2003  
PAGINA: A8  
UBICACION: 2  
SECCION: OPINION

## Por el Valle y por Colombia

Lograr que las comunidades más vulnerables social y económicamente salgan adelante, tengan las oportunidades que necesitan para permanecer en su territorio o reciban apoyo cuando son obligadas a desplazarse, no es labor exclusiva del Estado.

Si bien en cabeza de este recae la mayor responsabilidad, la ayuda que le preste el sector privado es fundamental.

Precisamente en ese sentido trabajan varias empresas colombianas, ocho de las cuales recibieron el Premio Responsabilidad Social, otorgado por la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones

junto con el Gobierno Nacional, la Gobernación del Valle y el Municipio de Cali.

Entre ellas hay tres empresas vallecaucanas: el Centro para el Desarrollo del Cauca, Cuero, Smurfit Cartón de Colombia y Asocaña, que han desarrollado procesos productivos con comunidades de la región, y han brindado capacitación y empleo a decenas de desplazados.

Una forma concreta de ayudar a construir una sociedad con mejores oportunidades de desarrollo.



Ministra de Holanda admira las frutas chocoanas.

## Ministra de Holanda ratifica respaldo a programas en el Chocó

La Ministra de Cooperación de Holanda, Agnes van Ardenne, visitó a Quibdó el pasado sábado, en compañía del embajador de Holanda en Colombia y de varios de sus asesores.

Primero estuvo en el barrio Villa España, donde los líderes de los desplazados en Quibdó presentaron sus inquietudes. Al preguntar por la presencia de la OIM, se informó que dicha organización financia el proyecto de lavanderas, ejecutado por los mismos desplazados, junto con la Cruz Roja Colombiana.

Luego hubo una reunión informal en el Malecón con varias ONG. Se habló del proyecto "Autonomía Comunitaria" (PAC) con el IIAP, el pro-

yecto "Parques del Pacífico, fase II", con la Uaesppn y Proyectos de Eco-fondo. Enseguida pudo ver una pequeña presentación de productos típicos chocoanos y una chirimía por niños.

Por último se realizó una reunión con el gobernador del Chocó, varios alcaldes, representantes de la universidad y de varias ONG's, incluyendo al Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico. En esta reunión la ministra confirmó que Holanda tiene la intención de seguir apoyando a Colombia.

En 2002 los Países Bajos donaron 8.5 millones de euros en ayuda a Colombia.

Periodico choco 7 D105.

Septiembre 13 al 15 de 2003.

Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial

# Artífices de su propio desarrollo

El sembrador que va regando la semilla en tierra fértil, con la esperanza de que ésta dará los mejores frutos, así se gesta en todo el territorio colombiano una nueva manera de organizar e impulsar el desarrollo rural.

En terreno los Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial, concebidos por el Gobierno Nacional "como espacios en los que se dinamiza la gestión de los recursos de los instrumentos de política del Estado, la consolidación de negocios y la concertación de un sistema de asistencia técnica integral para la competitividad".

Ya se firmaron 14 acuerdos de voluntades para su conformación en igual número de regiones del país, donde los actores institucionales se comprometen a apoyar las iniciativas de negocios que presenten los campesinos.

Las experiencias pioneras son Masora-Asuara en Antioquia, Ecoagro en Boyacá, Cotar en Risaralda, Asomcanibe y Corsan Jorge en Córdoba, Distrito Norte en Caldas, la Provincia de Ocaña en Norte Santander, Ex-provincia de Obando en Nariño, Asociación de Comuneros en Santander, la Zona Sur del Huila en ese departamento, Asopatía en Cauca y Nariño, Ilica, ARD y OIM en Putumayo, los Distritos de Riego del sur del Atlántico -en asocio con Incodep- y la Zona Norte del Magdalena.

Así mismo, se está empezando el proceso con el Departamento del Amazonas; la Asociación de Municipios del Río Aniani en el Meta; la Depresión Momposina en Bolívar, Magdalena; el sur del Tolima; Aso-Rio en Boyacá; la Mojana en Sucre y Bolívar; Fundecima en Cauca, Huila, Caquetá, Putumayo y Nariño; la Asociación de Municipios del Sur de la Guajira, y el Urabá en Antioquia y Chocó.

La meta para antes de finalizar el año 2003 es tener incluidos dentro del Programa los primeros 40 Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial, en el marco de la Iniciativa de Modernización del Servicio de Asistencia Técnica Rural, del Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural.

## De tú a tú con las regiones

Como el abono que va asegurando la salud y vitalidad de los negocios en cada una de esas regiones, sobresale el Programa de Acompañamiento para la Creación y Consolidación de estos centros y el Fortalecimiento a la Asistencia Técnica, que lideran el Ministerio de Agricul-

Hay un interés común de las regiones de establecer todo el sistema de desarrollo del campo a partir de negocios y desarrollar velocidad competitiva dentro del sector rural. SENA y Minagricultura de la mano en este proceso.



cultura y el Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA).

Al programa llegan aliados, como el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA), Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM), Fortalecimiento de la Democracia Local (ARD por su sigla en inglés), Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (Incodep), Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria (Corpoica), Corporación para el Desarrollo Participativo y Sostenible de los Pequeños Agricultores (PBA) y Dirección Nacional de Planeación (DNP).

"El éxito de un CPGA depende de dos

cosas: por un lado de las ganas, el compromiso y la velocidad de reacción de las regiones para cualificar, su demanda de servicios y, por el otro, de la capacidad de respuesta de los instrumentos que brinda el Estado para satisfacer esa demanda específica", afirmó el Director General del SENA, Darío Montoya Mejía.

"Se tiene, desde la visión del Gobierno Nacional", a que las instituciones nos pongamos a disposición de unos sujetos territoriales emergentes que van a ser artífices de su propio desarrollo y van a contar con herramientas en contextos socioespaciales específicos. Estamos

## Apoyo al empresario

El Programa de Acompañamiento para la Creación y Consolidación de los Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial implica un cambio de lógica en la manera de prestar el servicio de asistencia técnica directa rural, que pasa de una visión productivista a una visión integral y de mercados, con enfoque de encadenamientos productivos.

Conlleva un cambio de escala de servicios locales a ámbitos territoriales más amplios, con base en la promoción de la asociatividad de municipios, y un cambio de modelo de provisión del servicio de monopolio público a la tercerización en la prestación del servicio (mercado de servicios de asistencia técnica).

El director general del SENA, Darío Montoya Mejía, resaltó que el Programa interviene de manera concertada y participativa dinámicas regionales existentes a las cuales se les transfiere una metodología que direcciona el proceso de construcción de los CPGA.

"Los nuevos Centros Provinciales estimulan la co-gestión y auto-gestión desde la región como el verdadero empoderamiento frente a la política de descentralización nacional", explicó.

trascendiendo hacia un impacto social donde buscamos incrementar la oportunidad de acceder a negocios", señala el Ministerio de Agricultura.

## Encadenamientos productivos

La creación y consolidación de los Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial ha permitido evidenciar un interés común de las regiones de establecer todo el sistema de desarrollo del campo a partir de negocios y desarrollar velocidad competitiva dentro del sector rural.

El SENA aprovechará el recorrido ganado en 10 años de trabajo en el Programa Nacional de Competitividad en la Cadena Agroindustrial de Frutas y Hortalizas, que incorporará como una herramienta más de la cual podrán disponer los nuevos Centros Provinciales.

Esta experiencia nació de un Convenio de Cooperación entre los gobiernos de Colombia y el Reino Unido -a través del Instituto de Recursos Naturales (Natural Resources Institute NRI), el Departamento para el Desarrollo Internacional (DFID) y el SENA- enfocado a fortalecer la capacidad técnica de la entidad colombiana, para que a través de la capacitación y la transferencia de tecnología contribuyera a mejorar la calidad y reducir la pérdida postcosecha en frutas y hortalizas.

Precisamente se encuentra en su fase de desarrollo y crecimiento a través de la estrategia de los Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial. En estos espacios el SENA aportará a la solución de las brechas tecnológicas que se identifiquen en las líneas de base de cada encadenamiento productivo.

El Programa de Agroindustria tiene acciones en 32 Centros de Formación del SENA que poseen este conocimiento y están presentes en 21 departamentos del país. Valió cuatro metodologías que se constituyen en una de las fortalezas más importantes para la transferencia de tecnología: Capacitación en cascada, Elaboración de paquetes de capacitación a partir de estudios de caso, Elaboración de cursos de capacitación a nivel de paquetes en cadena agroindustrial, y Asesoría y seguimiento para asegurar niveles de adopción de tecnología.

A través de este trabajo, liderado por el SENA, se ha hecho visible la efectiva transferencia de tecnología al agricultor y su aporte al mejoramiento de la calidad y rentabilidad de la producción.

# Popayán también es rural

La masiva asistencia de líderes comunales a las audiencias públicas convocadas por el Alcalde Duque con el propósito de construir un presupuesto participativo, dicen bien de la seriedad de la administración municipal y también de la conciencia que han venido tomando las comunidades sobre sus deberes como ciudadanos que deben participar activamente en la construcción de su futuro.

En el fin de semana anterior el turno le correspondió a las comunidades de las áreas rurales del municipio, que si bien no son las mayoritarias en población, sí constituyen alrededor del 90% del territorio. Más aún. El nivel de vida de estas zonas es en la mayoría de los casos deplorable, pues el acceso al agua potable es deficiente, las escuelas se encuentran en mal estado y el sistema vial es deficiente.

En lógica estas comunidades deberían tener una situación mejor si se considera que son las principales abastecedoras de alimentos para la ciudad. Sin su concurso, muy seguramente tendríamos los payaneses que pagar los artículos de origen agrícola a precios más altos y dependeríamos de lo que pueda llegar de otras zonas, con lo que no estaría garantizada la seguridad alimenticia.

El hecho de que en la mencionada audiencia, se haya tomado como prioritaria la construcción de acueductos veredales, revela la preocupación que tienen sus habitantes por la salud preventiva, que disminuye la presión sobre camas hospitalarias y tratamientos de urgencia en enfermedades de origen hídrico, algo que tiene altos índices en la salud de los caucanos. Por fortuna, el

## En lógica

estas comunidades deberían tener una situación mejor si se considera que son las principales abastecedoras de alimentos para la ciudad.

anunciado la puesta en marcha de un proyecto aprobado por la Organización Mundial para las Migraciones, OIM, denominado Acueducto de Río Negro, con aporte de esa entidad por valor de 120 millones de pesos y complementado por otros aportes del Comité Departamental de Cafeteros y el propio Municipio que financiarán cada uno otros \$30 millones. Se beneficiarán en esta forma más de mil familias de varias veredas.

Un aspecto de la mayor importancia en la parte rural de Popayán es el de la protección ambiental. El suministro de agua para el Acueducto de Popayán depende de programas de conservación en la Cuenca del Río las Piedras y en varias veredas los programas ambien-

tales se vuelven estratégicos para el desarrollo sostenible del Municipio.

Hay, por supuesto, otro gran cúmulo de necesidades insatisfechas. Pero se puede observar que juntas, la Administración Municipal y las comunidades, pueden dar pasos significativos para ir las resolviendo. Si se ponen en marcha proyectos para estimular la producción agrícola y pecuaria y si se mejoran los canales de comercialización, se estará incrementando sustancialmente el ingreso de sectores que actualmente viven sumidos en la pobreza, pero que poseen la potencialidad para convertirse en productores de alimentos y materias primas, con un mercado adyacente de 300.000 habitantes, que cada día va a demandar más productos, lo cual resulta en estímulo para la actividad campesina.

## Nueva normatividad para la atención en salud de la población desplazada

**A junio** de 2003, en Santander hay 11 mil 410 hogares en situación de desplazamiento, que equivale a 49 mil 89 personas aproximadamente.

Por ROSALBA LIZARAZO V.  
VANGUARDIA LIBERAL

BUCARAMANGA

En adelante, las personas desplazadas por la violencia que acudan a las instituciones de salud, ya sea oficiales o privadas, en busca de atención no podrán ser discriminadas o ignoradas. Esto significa que los hospitales y clínicas deberán darles un trato similar al que reciben los demás ciudadanos.

Así lo señala la nueva normatividad para la atención en salud de la población desplazada, contemplada en los Decretos 2131 y 2284 de 2003 del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Social en Salud.

Su aplicación fue dada a conocer ayer en esta ciudad por el asesor del Ministerio de Protección Social, Lucio Robles Olarte, quien explicó que las nuevas disposiciones buscan reorganizar la atención en salud de esta población, pues la que había se prestaba para confusiones.

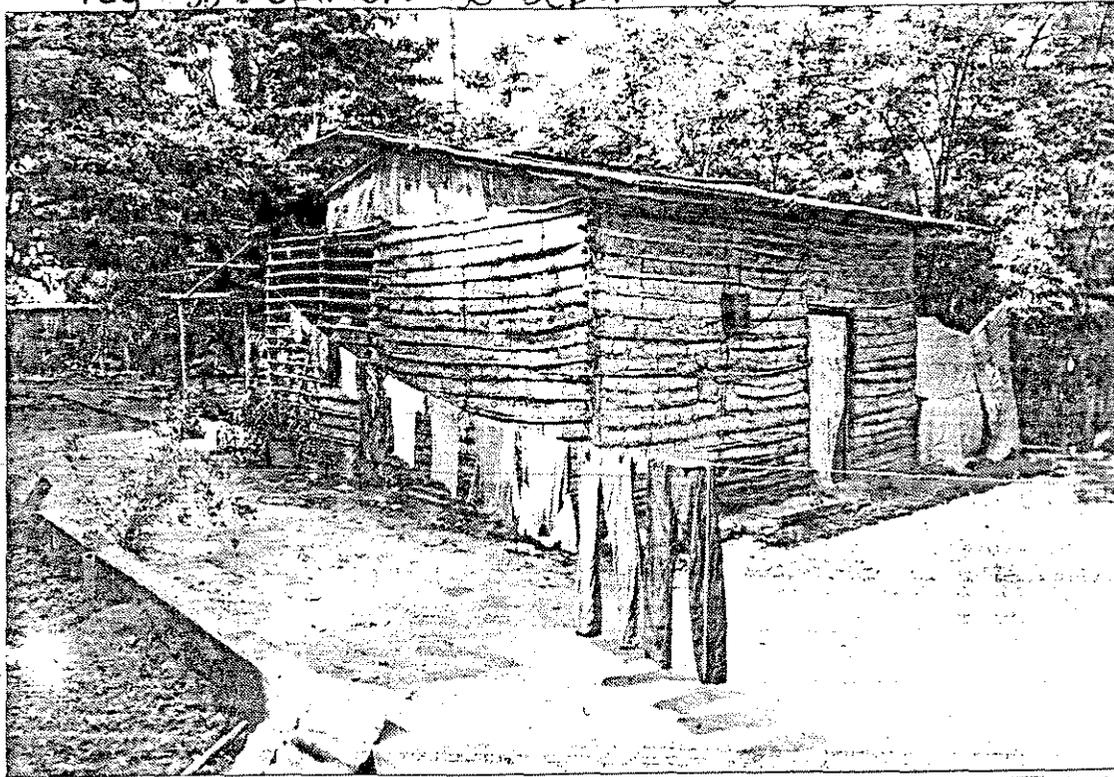
Otros cambios significativos tienen que ver con que los recursos para la atención provendrán de otras fuentes adicionales al Fondo de Solidaridad y Garantía, Fosyga, como por ejemplo los del Sistema General de Participaciones destinados a la población no vinculada en salud.

Se aclara también que el acceso a los servicios deberá hacerse sólo por el primer nivel, de modo que haya control sobre los oferentes, y se garantice que los atendidos figuren necesariamente en el registro de la Red de Solidaridad Social.

Robles Olarte señaló que la actividad de ayer hace parte del Plan de Difusión de la normatividad que adelanta el Ministerio con el apoyo de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) y de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS).

Por su parte, la coordinadora del Programa Atención en Salud para la Población Desplazada de la Secretaría Departamental, Adriana Camacho Peña, comentó que buscarán ofrecer atención más oportuna y de calidad dentro de los parámetros de ley.

Esto incluye un trabajo organizado con hospitales, ARS, IPS, Secretarías de Salud Municipales, Cruz Roja



La Alcaldía de Tibú adelanta gestión para mejorar unas viviendas que son ocupadas por desplazados en el antiguo parque El Remanso.

Soluciones en Tibú

PARA: GLORIA OCHOA  
DE: Juan Rangel.

# Construirán viviendas a familias desplazadas

REINALDO CAÑIZARES ARDILA  
CORRESPONSAL DE LA OPINIÓN

Tibú.- Diez viviendas para igual número de familias desplazadas por la violencia, serán construidas en el antiguo parque El Remanso, de Tibú.

El proyecto es una de las iniciativas de la alcaldesa Taíz del Pilar Ortega Torres, para mejorar las condiciones de vida de los núcleos familiares que llegaron a la cabecera municipal huyendo del conflicto armado que se libra en diferentes sectores rurales de la jurisdicción.

Las construirán con bloques y techo de cinc. Quedarán con una sala, habitación y alar para la cocina. Reemplazará los ranchos de bahareque y tablas.

“Serán construidas por los mismos beneficiarios, funcio-

narios de la Administración y los Soldados de mi Pueblo. A la comunidad tibuyana les estamos pidiendo que nos colabore con bloque para ir reuniendo el material. Lo que haga falta será adquirido por la Administración”, explicó la alcaldesa.

El proyecto no sólo consiste en construir las viviendas sino urbanizar el sector, que hace más de una década era un lugar público de descanso y de recreación, de propiedad de Ecopetrol.

Tenía canchas de voleibol, baloncesto, microfútbol, golfito, pista de baile, quioscos, juegos infantiles, lago y árboles por todos lados, entre otras cosas.

“Como todavía hay unas estructuras en concreto, vamos a tratar de recuperarlas con unas

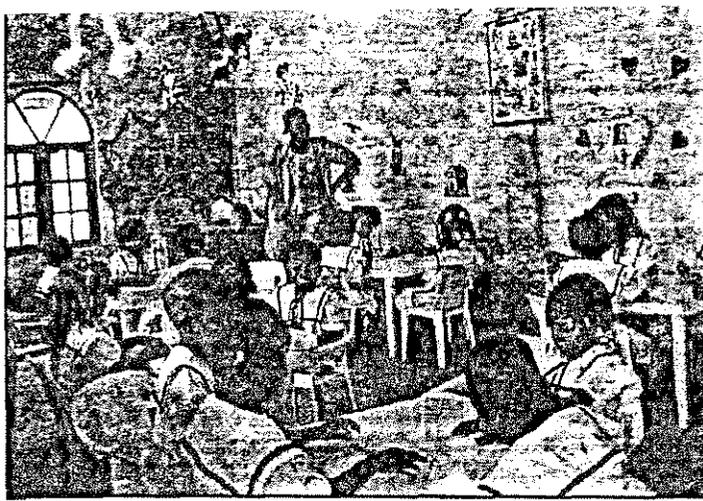
zonas verdes para embellecer el lugar y cambiarle la actual imagen”, dijo la mandataria.

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) de las Naciones Unidas le dará unos aportes que no fueron revelados para construir el alcantarillado.

Con otras entidades adelantán gestiones para cofinanciar la electrificación y el acueducto.

En las próximas semanas relotearán los terrenos que son ejidos del Municipio para legalizarlos a los futuros beneficiarios.

Serán repartidos en áreas iguales para que en el mismo lugar, en el futuro, se construyan más viviendas a otras personas y familias desplazadas por la violencia.



## HOGAR INFANTIL PARA NIÑOS DESPLAZADOS

El pasado martes se inauguraron las nuevas instalaciones del hogar infantil del barrio Santa Ana, donde 104 niños de familias desplazadas por la violencia podrán recibir educación, recreación, cultura y mejor calidad de vida.

La obra fue financiada por el Programa de Atención de

post-emergencia a población desplazada y comunidades receptoras de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM), un organismo integrado por 98 estados y 34 observadores, con sede central en Ginebra (Suiza).

En el acto de inauguración

**(SIGUE EN LA PÁG. 12)**

## Hogar infantil para niños desplazados

**(VIENE DE LA PÁG. 1)**

estuvo presente la directora nacional del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF), Beatriz Londoño; la representante de Usaid, Iliana Baca; el jefe de Misión Encargado Marcelo Pisani, y otras autoridades.

La ampliación de las instalaciones brinda mayor espacio físico a los niños. Gracias a condiciones sanitarias adecuadas y acordes con su edad, los menores gozarán de espacios abiertos y amables a través de ocho aulas habilitadas.

El mismo centro pondrá en marcha un auditorio, una sala múltiple con capacidad para 80 personas, ejecutará el programa de Clubes Juveniles del ICBF y habilitará un espacio para el desarrollo de habilidades juveniles. Con esto, más de 45 jóvenes del sector se beneficiarán al contar con un espacio donde pueden desarrollar actividades culturales y deportivas.

También se contará con un quiosco con espacio para almacenar alimentos, cocina y un comedor escolar donde se preparará alimentación balanceada. In-



La directora nacional del ICBF, Beatriz Londoño, y un directivo de la OIM en la inauguración del hogar infantil para desplazados.

menos 26 niños con problemas auditivos y del lenguaje dictado por un especialista del Instituto de Sordos de Quibdó.

Dentro del mismo plan se construirá un espacio para trabajar con un total de 50 madres gestantes y lactantes de los

O. I. M.

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A través de esta iniciativa se pretende que los niños tengan la oportunidad de continuar con sus estudios escolares y mitigar el problema de extra edad.

Con Aceleración del aprendizaje

# Gran beneficio a la población desplazada

La Secretaría de Educación, a través del programa Aceleración del aprendizaje desarrollará la segunda fase de esta iniciativa que pretende ofrecer una oportunidad a la población desplazada con el fin de que puedan continuar con sus estudios escolares.

Este proyecto se comenzó a gestar en el año 2001 con resultados bastante positivos, según mencionó Viviana García, coordinadora municipal de este proyecto.

Agregó que este proyecto pretende nivelar en un año los estudios de primaria para las personas que estén desfasadas de la edad escolar y que oscilan entre los nueve y 15 años.

“En el momento están funcionando seis aulas de clases, pero con el apoyo del Ministerio de la OIM se abrirán seis aulas más que empezarán a funcionar a partir del mes de enero, de esta manera en este mes y hasta diciembre se llevará a cabo la promoción, divulgación y las pre-inscripciones”, afirmó.

García mencionó que hasta el momento han recibido respuesta de el centro educativo, Artemio Mendoza, Rosario de Males, colegio Chambú y la Concestración escolar Antonio Nariño,

para ejecutar esta propuesta, la idea es que las personas que se inscriban sean ubicadas en la institución más cercana.

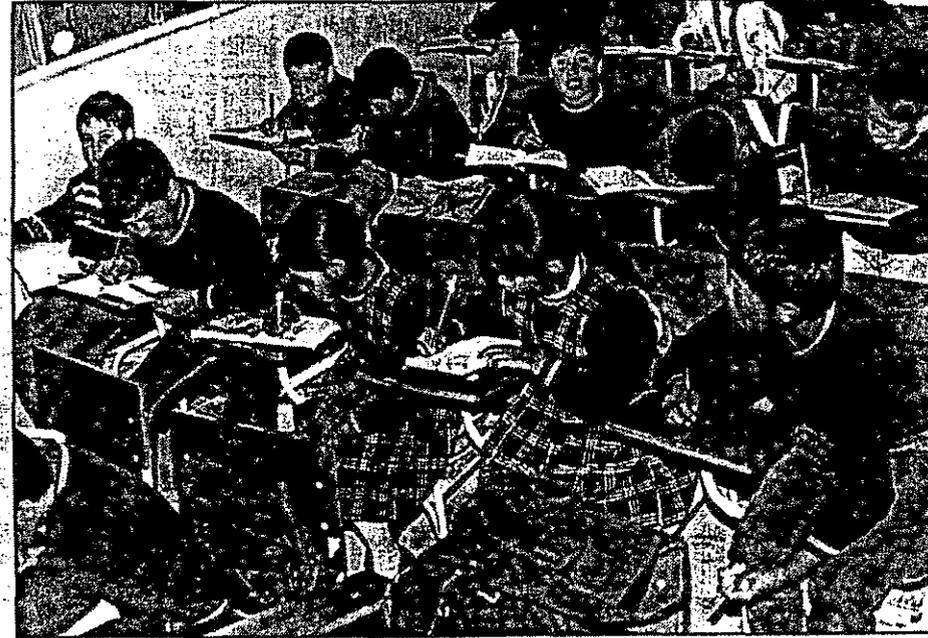
Hemos tratado de darle prioridad a los desplazados, sin embargo otro tipo de población también pueden acceder a este beneficio.

## El objetivo

A través de este programa se pretende disminuir el desfase que existe entre la edad normal para cursar un grado escolar, es decir si un niño tiene nueve años y está en el grado segundo, presenta un problema de extra edad. En este sentido el objetivo es regularizar el flujo escolar, con el fin de que los menores terminen la primaria en un año y logren nivelarse ingresando a bachillerato.

El tope máximo para atender por aula son 25 niños, pues el programa tienen una metodología especial, por lo tanto no puede haber una cobertura más amplia.

La coordinadora de esta iniciativa concluyó que con este programa se espera que muchos niños sean beneficiados, logrando mitigar el problema de la educación que existe en la ciudad.



Con el programa Aceleración del aprendizaje, niños entre los nueve y los 15 años de edad po nivelar en un año sus estudios primarios.