

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Protests had a humanitarian impact on more than 240,000 people across the country.
- WHD celebration included forum in mass media and academics events discussing the importance of humanitarian action in Colombia's current situation.
- UNHCR analyzes implications for protection due to an orders from Constitutional Court regarding attention to IDPs.
- Pacific coast indigenous groups, the most affected by conflict in 2013.

## FIGURES

# of IDPs in mass events Aug 2013 (OCHA)	1,746
# of people suffering humanitarian impact due to protests (OCHA)	241,101
# of people affected by natural disasters Aug 2013 (UNGRD)	30,017

## FUNDING

<b>US\$43,212,249</b>
2013 total humanitarian funding received as of 2 September (FTS)
<b>US\$72,646,853</b>
2013 humanitarian funding being implemented as of 12 September (OCHA 4W)



OCHA/Isabel Suárez

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## Nationwide protests cause humanitarian impact

In 20 of Colombia's 32 departments there were major protests held throughout the month of August demanding improved social conditions in the country. The strikes started in June in Catatumbo in response to coca crop eradication, spreading to include miners and finally on 19 August a variety of other social sectors joined, led by farmers and agrarian workers (see [Flash Updates](#), [Sitreps](#), [July Humanitarian Bulletin](#)). The strikes had a humanitarian impact due to severe restrictions on mobility in many areas, rapid depletion of food stockpiles in several major cities that were cut off, infractions against medical missions and repeated violent confrontations, which during August injured more than 600 and killed eight.

Humanitarian access during the strike became critical in late August and was restricted in the southwest, including Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo, in central Colombia around the capital and Boyacá, and in the south in Huila and Caquetá. OCHA documented specific humanitarian impacts in education, health, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene. On the border with Ecuador in Putumayo, assistance for flood victims who continued to suffer increasing impacts from floods in that region was blocked and unable to arrive to victims during the month. A total of 73 infractions against medical missions were also documented by the ICRC and Colombian Red Cross (see [Flash Update No. 1](#), [Sitrep No. 1](#)).

### Nearly a quarter of a million suffer humanitarian impact

While OCHA documented widespread restrictions on mobility, in only a few cases in August did the situation reach confinement<sup>1</sup>. Many areas had alternative routes of access or were blocked only briefly. The most serious situation caused confinement in 15 municipalities in central Colombia in Boyacá, where blockades of all major roads resulted in a critical situation lasting for more than two weeks. Approximately 443,000 were affected. Negotiations with the protesters resulted in an end to the strikes in this area on 30 August, avoiding more serious repercussions, however the situation continued in other regions.

From 21 August and well into September, a blockade was put in place between the southern department of Caquetá and the rest of the country, thus effectively cutting off nearly half a million people. While negotiations managed to remove blockades placed in most other locations, the situation in Caquetá escalated into a confinement situation for approximately 160,000 in the department's capital, Florencia. Aside from movement restrictions, food supplies reached low levels, schools halted classes and a sanitation crisis emerged since the only landfills are located outside of the department. Medical supplies also became critical in several areas. On the Pacific coast in Cauca, a smaller confinement situation was recorded in a community of nearly 500, where a large demonstration of around 4,000, carried out by people from neighboring areas, cut off the community.

<sup>1</sup> OCHA Colombia defines "confinement" as a situation where in at least three basic goods and services are cut off for a period of one or more weeks

*OCHA estimates the protests had a humanitarian impact on education, health, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene. More than 240,000 people across the country were affected.*

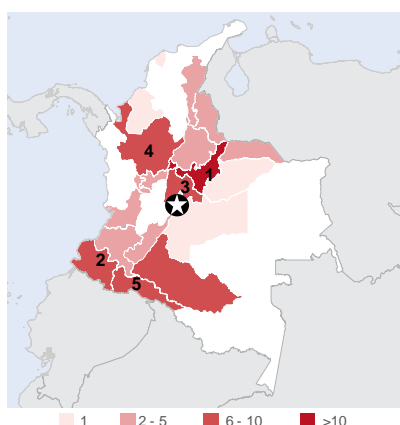
OCHA's estimates are that during the month of August the series of protests had a humanitarian impact on more than 240,000 people across the country. Aside from the direct impact of the blockades already mentioned, other indirectly connected events included mass displacements and death threats. These estimates in the following table are based on reports received from Local Humanitarian Teams and in some cases were not verified due to limitations on access.

Summary of Humanitarian Impact of Protests August 2013

Type of impact	Persons affected	Events	Departments affected
Forced displacement	554	3	3
Confinement	160,324	2	2
Threats	600	13	7
Infractions against medical missions	-	73	10
Persons who could not receive humanitarian assistance	79,623	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>241,101</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-</b>

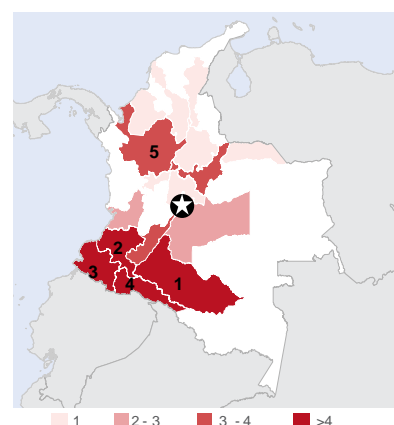
Sources: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA, Colombian Red Cross, Humanitarian Local Teams, UARIV.

Departments affected by blockades



Departament	# blockades
1 Boyacá	29
2 Nariño	10
3 Cundinamarca	9
4 Antioquia	8
5 Putumayo	8
Others	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>

Humanitarian impact by department



Departament	# persons affected
1 Caquetá	>4
2 Cauca	3-4
3 Nariño	3-4
4 Putumayo	2-3
5 Antioquia	2-3

Source: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA

### **Coca eradication negotiations propose compensation for affected farmers; food distributions in Catatumbo**

Meetings between a Government committee and local leaders in Norte de Santander in the Catatumbo region (where the strikes and protests began) have resulted in a draft agreement for gradual coca crop substitution. The proposal seeks emergency aid for 350 rural families that had their crops eradicated. Each family would receive a US\$3,000 agricultural aid package over six a month period.

President Santos also ordered the suspension of coca eradication in several areas in the region in order to continue negotiations with protesters. UNHCHR accompanied a census

*More than 30,000 people affected by blockades in Catatumbo were assisted by WFP.*

of potential post-eradication project beneficiaries together with the civil-society organization ASCAMCAT and the Diocese of Tibú.

In August the World Food Programme distributed 223 tons of food to more than 30,000 people for one month. This food is directed towards those impacted by the Catatumbo strikes. Beneficiaries were prioritized via an inter-agency needs evaluation. Members of the Emergency Shelter and WASH clusters provided potable water, sanitation, psychosocial support, shelter management, intersectoral coordination and education in emergencies assistance.

## World Humanitarian Day celebrated with major events

World Humanitarian Day was commemorated in Colombia in August, with OCHA Colombia and key humanitarian actors participating in the “The World Needs More...” campaign<sup>2</sup>. Events included discussions in mass media outlets and with key decision-makers regarding the importance of humanitarian action in Colombia’s current situation. More than four million people were reached on Twitter with active participation by all UN agencies and many NGOs.

### National media discusses the importance of humanitarian action

Colombia’s Humanitarian Coordinator Fabrizio Hochschild stated in an interview for World Humanitarian Day that “policies and laws have advanced greatly and are among the best in the world, however these are not implemented in many distant locations in the country”.<sup>3</sup>

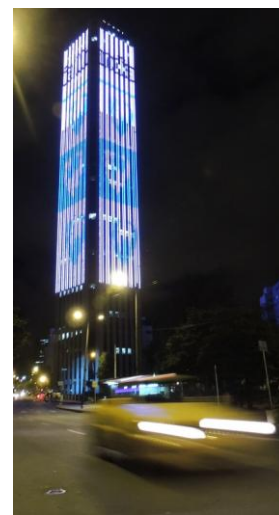
On a national radio station, Head of Office Gerard Gómez stated that “there continues to be a humanitarian situation” in Colombia and that “there is a strong response by the authorities, national and local, we as the international community should work in complementarity with them to assist affected populations in this moment which is so important for the country”<sup>4</sup>.

### The Humanitarian Studies Institute hosts a discussion on the current peace process and humanitarian action

The Humanitarian Studies Institute (HSI) held events in Bucaramanga and Bogotá designed to bring together key decision-makers. HSI is a network of universities, NGOs and international organizations that seek to close the gap between academics and practitioners<sup>5</sup>. The Institute has held World Humanitarian Day events since they first began in 2009.

In Bogotá, HSI held an event at Universidad Católica titled “World Humanitarian Day and Peace Scenarios for Colombia”. The event included several forums discussing the current humanitarian situation in Colombia in the context of a peace dialogue. Current peace talks in Havana between the Government and the FARC-EP guerrillas do not directly broach humanitarian issues, and the discussions have taken place without a ceasefire.

Experts invited to discuss these issues concluded that this context has resulted in a reduced profile for important humanitarian issues such as internal displacement, the situation of the country’s indigenous peoples, and have made advocacy efforts more



Credit: OCHA/Luis Aguilar  
Colpatria Tower, the tallest building in the country, lit up with WHD messages.

*“Policies and laws have advanced greatly and are among the best in the world, however these are not implemented in many distant locations in the country”.*

*Humanitarian Coordinator Fabrizio Hochschild on the importance of humanitarian action in Colombia.*

<sup>2</sup> To watch videos, go to: <http://bit.ly/16Wk1v5>

<sup>3</sup> To read the interview, go to: <http://bit.ly/1cTuY5K>

<sup>4</sup> To listen the interview, go to: <http://bit.ly/19ndp8S>

<sup>5</sup> To see more on the Humanitarian Studies Institute, see <http://humanitarios.org>



Credit: IEH/Luis Barajas  
"World Humanitarian Day and Peace Scenarios for Colombia", held by the Humanitarian Studies Institute.

complicated. Among key participants were members of Congress, representatives from the Government's IDP response unit UARIV, National Peace prize winner Monsignor Nel Beltrán, OCHA's Head of Office Gerard Gómez and CODHES Director Marco Romero, among others.

*At least two mass displacement events were reported to be related with protest. Similar situations may have occurred in other areas but many were afraid to report.*

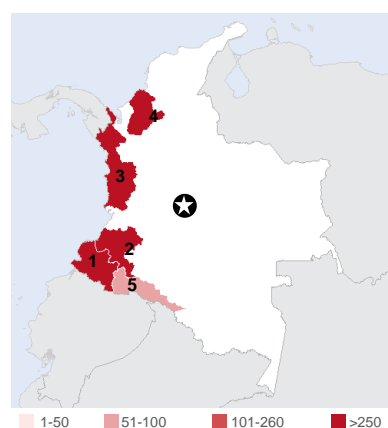
## New mass displacements in four regions

### Mass displacements occurred during the protests

OCHA received reports of eight mass displacement events<sup>6</sup> that affected approximately 1,746 IDPs during August. This was double the preceding month but less than the 2013 monthly average of 2,800.

The displacements occurred along the Pacific and Caribbean coasts and border with Ecuador in the departments of Córdoba, Chocó, Cauca, Nariño and Putumayo. Over 77 per cent of mass displacement events in Colombia during 2013 took place in these departments, and affected mainly indigenous people (31 per cent) and Afro-Colombians (25 per cent). In August, 63 per cent of new IDPs in mass events were indigenous people.

IDPs in Mass Events August 2013



	Departament	#IDPs
1	Nariño	500
2	Cauca	440
3	Chocó	370
4	Córdoba	356
5	Putumayo	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,746</b>

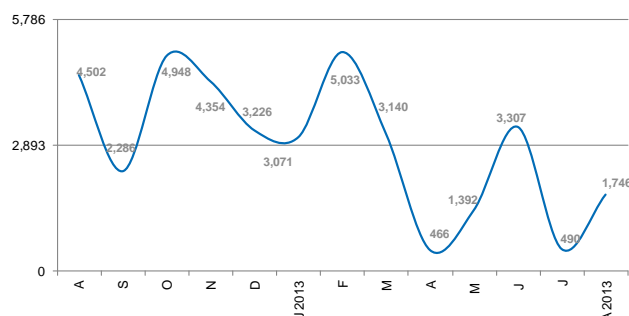
Source: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA

### FARC-EP responsible for most displacement in August

The FARC-EP was responsible for most displacement in mass events (41 per cent), followed by armed actions between guerrilla groups and the Public Forces (25 per cent). Events related to protests also contributed to new forced displacement in August.

On the border with Ecuador in the department of Nariño, in Leiva municipality a non-State armed group forced local residents to participate in the protests. When they decided to no longer participate and attempted to return home they were blocked, forcing their displacement. Similar situations were reported in northwestern Colombia in Córdoba and

IDPs in Mass Events August 2012 – August 2013



Source: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA

<sup>6</sup> A mass displacement event affects more than 50 people or 10 families.



in central Colombia in Meta. Unsubstantiated reports indicated that similar situations occurred in other areas but that many were afraid to report violations due to fear of retaliation.

## FARC-EP continue armed actions throughout the country

### Analysts: FARC-EP and ELN guerrillas combining forces in new strategy

In August there was a 26 per cent increase in armed actions as compared to July, but lower than average for all of 2013.

The most dramatic increase was reported in the sub-category of armed confrontations<sup>7</sup>. There were 20 such confrontations in July and 30 in August, of which more than four out of five were between the FARC-EP and Public Forces.

The largest armed action, an ambush, in August occurred when the ELN and FARC-EP guerrillas carried out a joint attack against military forces on the border with Venezuela in Arauca. For the second time in as many months, 14 soldiers were killed in an ambush. In July, 15 were also killed in a nearby location. In both cases the two guerrilla groups worked in tandem, something which was unseen in prior years. Arauca, while home to just one per cent of the population, was fourth in terms of armed actions in 2013.

### 55 reported threats against civilians in August: a record high for 2013

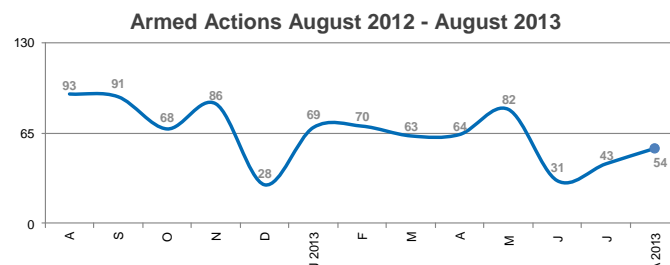
OCHA recorded 55 threats during the month, the highest thus far this year. One out of five of these events were associated with pressures by a non-State armed group to participate in the protests.

Attacks and threats against civilians increased by 16 percent over the year-long average for 2013. There was a concentration of events on the Pacific coast in Valle del Cauca, where in one event 14 teachers received death threats. In central and northern Valle, one non-State armed group's threats closed schools and stores in many areas.

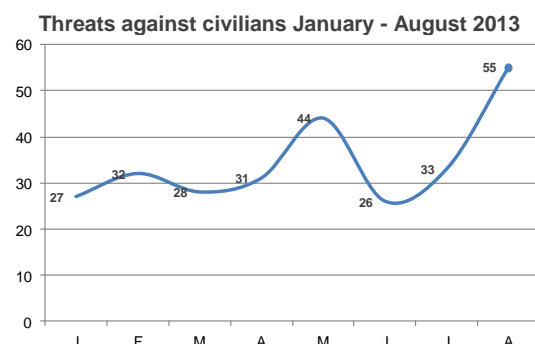
Another sub-category that increased dramatically was massacres<sup>8</sup>, of which there were 10 in August. Most took place in the cities of Medellín, Cali and Cúcuta, with the supposed causes including disputes between non-State armed groups or reprisals associated with narco trafficking.

### APM-UXO contamination hinders school activities, humanitarian access

Although there were no official Anti-personnel Mines (APM) / Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) figures published by the Government in August, OCHA recorded 23 APM events, more than half of which affected civilians. The most impacted areas were along the Pacific coast in Cauca, in Tolima in the center of the country and in northwestern Colombia in Antioquia.



Source: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA



Source: SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA

*Threats against civilians increased 16 percent in August, the highest figures in 2013.*

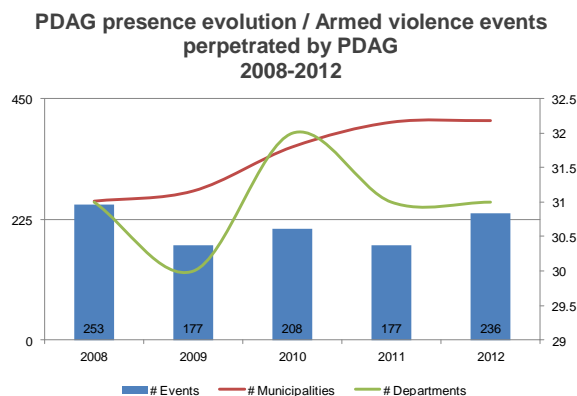
<sup>7</sup> Armed actions is a wide-ranging grouping including armed confrontations "combates", among others, see <http://bit.ly/18FSvQ0>

<sup>8</sup> A massacre in Colombia is defined as a killing of three or more persons at one time and place.

*PDAG expanded presence in 2012. The concentration along the Pacific and Caribbean coasts correspond to the importance of these groups in narco-trafficking routes and illegal mining activities*

APM were placed primarily to protect coca crops. These mines also affect daily agricultural activities for rural residents. On the border with Venezuela in Catatumbo, at least two APM incidents occurred near a school. As a result the school cancelled the rest of the semester and requested relocation within the municipality. A car bomb was also placed nearby on a major road, isolating a community for a two day period.

### **INDEPAZ: Post-demobilization Armed Groups (PDAG) expanded presence in 2012**



Sources: Indepaz (Presence by municipalities and departments). SIDIH/Monitor (Events perpetrated by PDAG).

including a) the appearance of new groups linked to judicial processes, such as that which occurred when the ERPAC group handed over members in late 2011<sup>10</sup>, this resulted in the conformation of new groups; b) the reappearance of regional groups to combat larger PDAGs; c) the appearance of new dissident structures from larger PDAGs and d) a continuity in the presence of smaller groups in larger cities.

Between 2008 and 2012, the PDAGs have been present at some point in approximately half of the country's municipalities in total, or 606. The report warned that in 285 presence was consolidated while in 76 there is a high likelihood of consolidation<sup>11</sup>. The areas of the most growth were along the Pacific coast in Chocó and Valle, and the Caribbean in Cesar, Sucre and Córdoba. In these five departments there is a PDAG presence in nearly four out of five municipalities, more so than in 2011. Chocó particularly showed a major PDAG increase in presence, by nearly 50 percent, these groups are now present in nearly every municipality of the department.

The concentration of PDAGs along the Pacific and Caribbean coasts correspond to the importance of these groups in narco-trafficking routes and illegal mining activities, both of which are concentrated in these areas. Mass displacement also coincides with the Pacific coast, but less so in the Caribbean.

## **Pacific coast indigenous peoples most affected**

### **Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC): Indigenous people disproportionately affected by conflict**

UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/49/214<sup>12</sup>, established 9 August as the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. The Colombian indigenous organization ONIC used the occasion to launch its new report on Human Rights violations and International Humanitarian Law infractions against Colombian indigenous peoples. The report noted that 66 indigenous groups (two thirds) are currently considered at risk of extinction in the country. The report explores the ways in which the armed conflict and expanded mining on indigenous territories put these communities in harm's way. The

<sup>9</sup> VIII Informe sobre grupos narcoparamilitares. Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz (Indepaz). August 2013. <http://bit.ly/1fuw83Q>

<sup>10</sup> The ERPAC paramilitary group formally demobilized in 2011 and many ex-members reconstituted new groups in the year after.

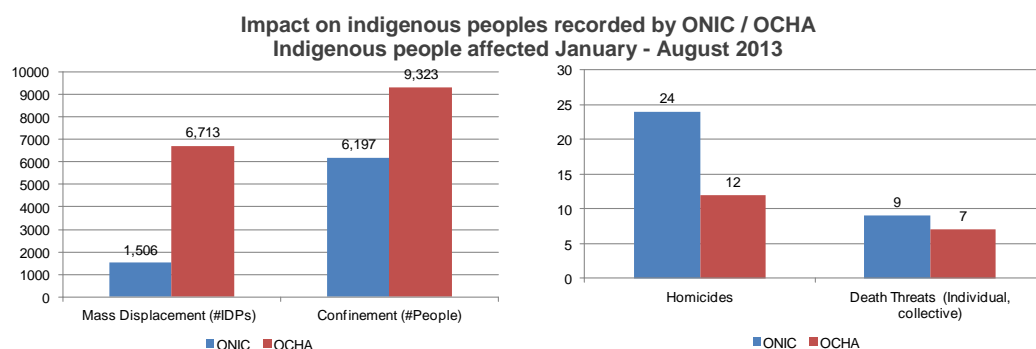
<sup>11</sup> The consolidation of the presence of a group relates to its level of territorial control as measured by INDEPAZ.

<sup>12</sup> Res 49/214 - 1994. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. <http://bit.ly/19FtKWt>

report highlighted the precarious situation of the Emberá Katío peoples of Alto Andágueda in Chocó on the Pacific coast, and the Thisripu, Wipi jivi, Amorua, Yamalero, Maxiguare and Yaruros peoples in eastern Colombia in Casanare department.

### Indigenous peoples particularly affected by forced displacement

According to ONIC, approximately 8,000 indigenous people were victims of forced displacement, confinement, homicides, threats and forced recruitment during the first semester of 2013. The following graphic illustrates the main categories of events recorded by ONIC. OCHA's own figures (SIDIH and Monitor) suggest the actual figures may be even higher for indigenous groups, including nearly 7,000 IDPs or two out of every four IDPs in mass events. Confinement situations were also of great concern for indigenous people along the Pacific coast in Valle, Nariño and Chocó.



Sources: ONIC, SIDIH/Monitor-OCHA.

## Contrasts found in coca cultivation trends in different regions<sup>13</sup>

According to UNODC's 2012 [Colombia Coca Crop Monitoring Survey](#)<sup>14</sup>, published in August, coca crop cultivated decreased over the past year. However, increases were found in the three departments of Norte de Santander, Caquetá and Chocó. OCHA has found that there is a close correlation between coca crop cultivation areas and armed actions, attacks on civilians, APM contamination and the overall risk of a humanitarian situation. Earlier in 2013, the Police announced that by 2016 coca cultivation would be completely eradicated in Colombia.

### Reductions in coca cultivation coincide with an increase in informal mining

The UNODC report noted that heavy aerial fumigation efforts in southern Colombia, especially in Nariño, Putumayo and Guaviare left remote communities vulnerable due to their loss in livelihoods and highly likely to replant coca crops that were damaged by spraying, absent continuing eradication efforts. The agency also noted that reductions in coca cultivation in Cauca, Antioquia and Bolívar departments seem to be related to a transition by many local populations into informal mining operations, which is also linked to the activities of non-State armed groups. The report additionally noted that while coca cultivation dropped, local communities continue to be highly vulnerable.

Sustainability of coca crop cultivation reduction is an ongoing concern noted by the report. Over half of Colombia's coca crop areas remain unchanged since 2001. These are typically areas where poor social indicators such as schooling, and conditions for licit economic activities, among others, continue to show some of the worst figures for the country. The highly vulnerable conditions in these territories make continuing coca cultivation likely, given a lack of access to legal markets and basic State services.

<sup>13</sup> This section was contributed by UNODC Colombia.

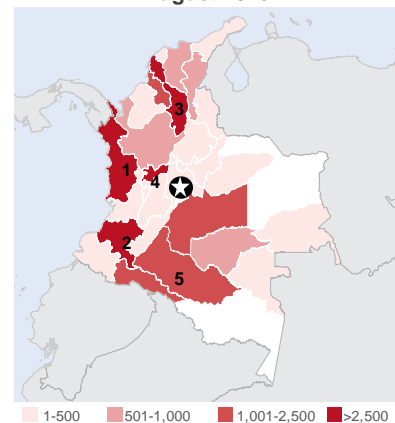
<sup>14</sup> *Colombia Coca cultivation survey 2012*. UNODC. Agosto 2013. <http://bit.ly/1efJOla>

UNODC introduced a new calculation of the Threat of Illegal Coca Crop Presence by municipality for 2012<sup>15</sup>. The index calculates the level of risk of persistence of coca, UNODC found that there is continuing risk of coca crop cultivation in 280 municipalities (one of every four). The highest threat levels were along the Pacific coast in Nariño, Cauca and Chocó, as well as in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander along the Venezuelan border. These geographic areas coincide with some of the most serious humanitarian situations such as displacement and armed conflict as well as APM-UXO presence.

## Nearly 80,000 people affected by flooding on the Ecuadorian border

Continuing rainfall since July along the border with Ecuador in Putumayo intensified in August with further rainfall and new access restrictions related to mass protests in the department (see [Sitreps No.1, No.2](#)). The total number of affected people in Putumayo during July and August was 78,531, with more than 1,700 homes and 32,022 hectares of crops damaged. Nearly half of the population has failed to receive assistance due to access restrictions, and the high costs of transporting food on local rivers. While many people have nonetheless received some aid, in other cases such as near Orito and Puerto Guzmán more than 3,000 have yet to receive any aid at all. The Government's IDEAM weather forecasts continue to place Putumayo on orange alert, with a likelihood of landslides over the upcoming three months. IDEAM also issued alerts for Chocó, Antioquia, Santander and the Caribbean coast.

People affected by Natural Disasters  
August 2013



Departament	#People
1 Chocó	8.354
2 Cauca	3,934
3 Bolívar	3.365
4 Caldas	2.917
5 Caquetá	2.145
Others	9.302
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.017</b>

Source: SIGPAD

## Analysis in Protection and Food Security and Nutrition

### UNHCR finds that the orders of the Constitutional Court will increase attention to IDPs<sup>16</sup>

Since the passage of the Victim's Law in 2011, there has been controversy over the way in which the law is applied with regards to IDPs. Colombia is widely recognized as having the most comprehensive national legislation in the world for displaced persons. With the Victim's Law, however, there were new definitions of "victim of the armed conflict", excluding certain groups victimized by non-State armed groups not formally recognized as parties to this conflict.

In June this year the Constitutional Court issued Auto 119<sup>17</sup> "by which measures are adopted to ensure the attention, assistance and protection of IDP victims not considered victims under Law 1448, from the same moment of their displacement to achieve their socio-economic stabilization".

<sup>15</sup> This index is built from the pondering of factors that, according to the studies of SIMCI, have more weight in the dynamic of coca leaf cultivation in Colombia. Such factors are: Affected area, Persistence, Expansion, Concentration, Re-sowing, Abandonment.

<sup>16</sup> This section was contributed by UNHCR Colombia.

<sup>17</sup> In Colombia, the Constitutional Court issues orders via Autos to ensure that judgments are carried out by the State.



The Court's pronouncement reiterated the definition of a victim as contained in Law 1448, but stated that this is an **operational definition** that only restricts the universe of beneficiaries for this law but which does not define the overarching concept of "victim". In other words, the definition as written in Law 1448 cannot be understood as leaving without any assistance or protection those people who were forced to displace in other circumstances as defined under Law 387 of 1997<sup>18</sup>. These circumstances stipulate that the State must ensure the urgent, preferred, distinct and exceptional assistance in function of the humanitarian emergency they face as IDPs, and their vulnerability which is a result of their forced displacement.

This pronouncement was a reaction by the Court to inspections carried out by the government Victims (and IDP) assistance unit, the Unidad de Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV) related to Auto 052 of 2013. This inspection reviewed more than 100 cases of forced displacement and determined that the judicial-institutional apparatus created in the framework of Law 387 had been restricted due to Law 1448, thus affecting IDPs who "are currently receiving discriminatory treatment which puts them in a greater status of vulnerability and protection deficit by the responsible authorities."

Based on this finding, the Court ordered the UARIV to include all IDPs to include all IDPs from the time when Law 1448 came into effect as included within the Victims' Registry as well as all IDPs displaced in the future, evaluating their status per the definition of IDP as contained in Law 387. These criteria mean that IDPs: (i) are not limited to situations of armed conflict; (ii) are independent of the motives for violence, the quality or motives of the actor (political, ideological, common or legitimate) or their modus operandi; (iii) that the person acquires the condition of displacement by violence with simply a well-founded fear, (iv) that generalized violence can take place in rural or urban settings, in a locality, a municipality or a region.

### **WFP: new study on nutrition and food security among IDPs<sup>19</sup>**

In August, the World Food Programme (WFP) presented the study "Results of the baseline on nutrition and food security conditions of displaced persons assisted by the protracted relief and recovery operation, PRRO 200148, in Colombia". The study, carried out for WFP by Econometría Consultores and with the support of the Government of Colombia, analyzed a sample of 11,600 (1,970 households), all beneficiaries of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation carried out by WFP and the Government of Colombia in 13 departments. Among notable elements in the survey's design, the information was disaggregated between indigenous and non-indigenous populations and its findings, to be published soon, will highlight the status of food security and nutrition of this population. These results will help orient the response according to the identified needs.

## **Humanitarian planning gears up for 2014**

### **OCHA's Operations Director visits Colombia**

The Director of Operations of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), John Ging, together with representatives from InterAction and Oxfam GB, visited Colombia between 11 and 13 August. During his mission he met with the Humanitarian Coordinator, government authorities, donors and Humanitarian Country Team members to analyze the local situation and challenges for the future. "Colombia has made major progress in the past several years, but many challenges remain", said Ging. "We, as an international community, should support the people of Colombia in their fight to recover from decades of conflict," emphasizing his experience during a visit to Pacific coast communities in Guapi, Cauca, where "the people have suffered much for too long", said Ging.

<sup>18</sup> Law 387 of 1997 defines IDP in Colombian legislation. Prior to the passage of the Victim's Law, or Law 1448, in 2011, it defined the criteria for displaced persons, as well as eligibility to enter into the official IDP registry. While Law 1448 was not designed to replace Law 387, it caused a series of reinterpretations regarding its application. <http://bit.ly/163pBNI>

<sup>19</sup> This section was contributed by WFP Colombia.

He also highlighted that despite the recent advances due to the peace process, there are still hundreds of thousands who need aid in the most basic areas, such as health, education, housing and security. The Government is committed to resolving these issues and the international community has the role to support and complement these efforts.

Mr. Ging also asked that the international community work in a complementary manner in coordination with the authorities, emphasizing that a humanitarian perspective should be incorporated into development and long-term solutions.

### Humanitarian Programme Cycle Planning Begins for 2014

The Humanitarian Country Team began work on the Humanitarian Programme Cycle for 2014 in August, starting with the Humanitarian Needs Overview. This tool, which is new and only recently improved by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, will help provide the basis for geographic prioritization and identify response gaps for the HCT in its strategic planning. Meetings held at the Information Management Working Group and Inter-Cluster levels discussed the methodology and corresponding Cluster Key Humanitarian Indicators for utilization within the model. Final results are planned for late September.

Further stages will take place in October and November of this year, when strategic planning will determine the overall and specific objectives of humanitarian assistance in Colombia for the upcoming year. The new and emerging challenges in Colombia require a new and thorough discussion on planning aid that effectively reaches those most in need in complementarity to State action.

## Financing: New series of CERF / ERF projects launched in August

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) Colombia approved four projects in August totaling US\$767,956 for urgent humanitarian needs in three different areas. Approximately 42,000 Colombians will benefit from these projects. Another six projects implemented with Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding will benefit nearly 60,000 in five departments (see table below).

### New ERF / CERF projects launched in August

Pool Fund Window	Organization	Funding US\$	Beneficiaries	Location	Emergency Type	Cluster
ERF	WHO/PAHO	250,000	10,545	Chocó	Floods	Health/ WASH
ERF	Benposta Nación de Muchachos	117,956	57	Norte de Santander	Conflict	Protection
ERF	WFP	250,000	30,000	Norte de Santander	Confinement	Food Security
ERF	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	150,000	1,800	Cauca	Floods, earthquake, conflict	Food Security / WASH / Protection
<b>Total ERF</b>		<b>767,956</b>	<b>42,402</b>			
CERF-UFE	UNHCR	435,000	10,500	Nariño/ Córdoba/ Cauca/ Chocó/ Putumayo	Conflict	Protection
CERF-UFE	UNICEF	1,272,265	15,220	Nariño/ Córdoba/ Cauca/ Chocó/ Putumayo	Conflict	Protection/ Food Security, Nutrition / WASH
CERF-UFE	UNFPA	100,000	1,000	Nariño	Conflict, SGBV	Protection
CERF-UFE	WFP	449,816	13,132	Nariño/ Córdoba/	Conflict	Food Security

Pool Fund Window	Organization	Funding US\$	Beneficiaries	Location	Emergency Type	Cluster
				Putumayo		
CERF-UFE	WHO/PAHO	700,000	21,350	Nariño/ Cauca/ Chocó	Conflict	Health / WASH
CERF-UFE	FAO	543,079	8,100	Nariño/ Córdoba	Conflict	Food Security
<b>Total CERF-UFE</b>		<b>3,500,160</b>	<b>69,302</b>			
<b>TOTAL ERF + CERF-UFE</b>		<b>4,268,116</b>	<b>111,704</b>			



Credit: FAO/D. Baldotto.  
Fanny Lu, a renowned Colombian singer and Goodwill Ambassador for FAO, joined the WHD campaign: "The world needs more Sensibility".

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All the information reflected in this report has been processed by OCHA from official and secondary sources. Data for mass displacement and protection of civilians has been processed by OCHA Colombia through the Integrated Humanitarian Information System.

Sources: Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV); Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal (PAICMA); UNHCR; CODHES; Sistema Integrado de Información Humanitaria (SIDIH/OCHA).