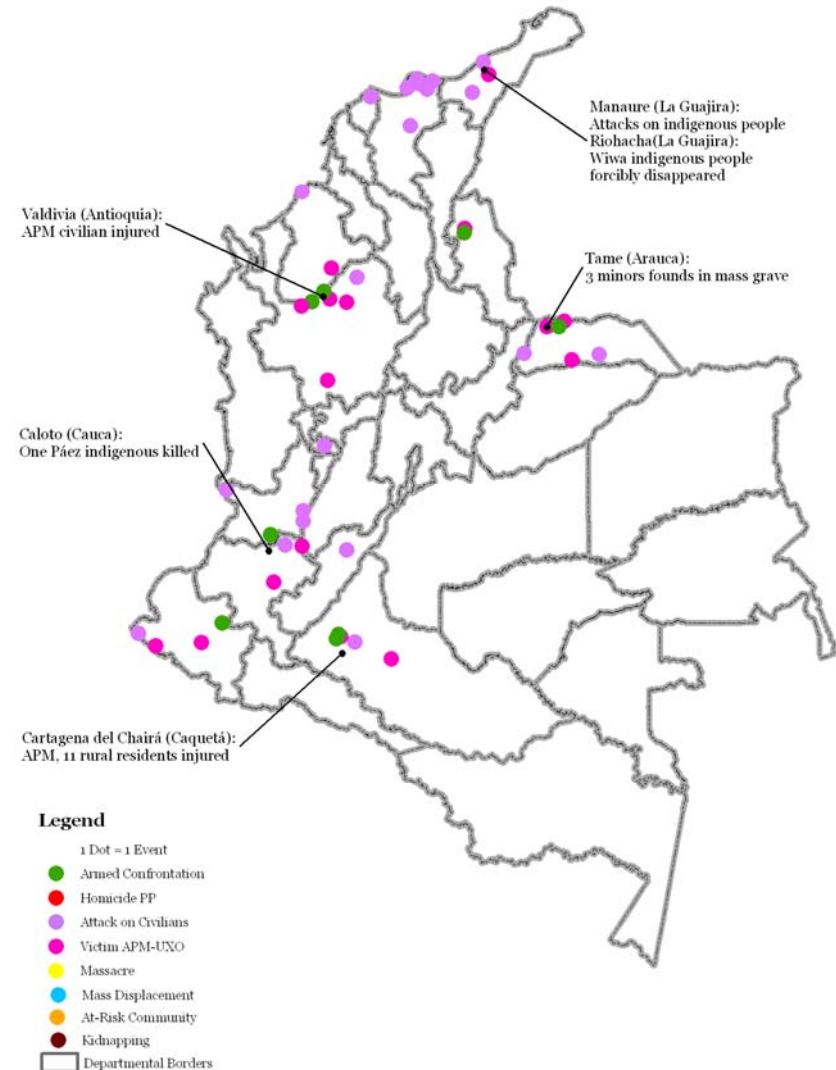
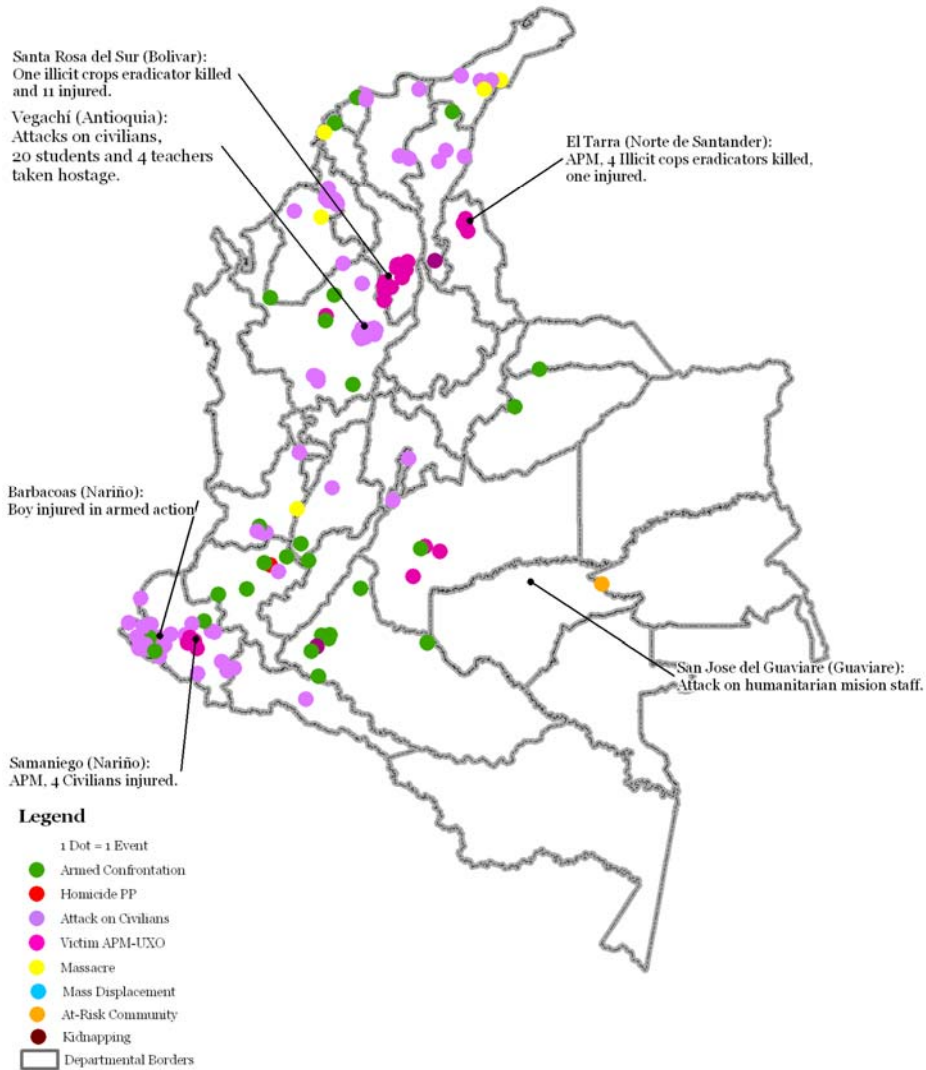


Key developments:

- *New displacements in Antioquia and Córdoba Departments*
- *Attacks against Indigenous People and follow up on Indigenous IDPs in 2008.*
- *Colombia becomes a member of the UN Security Council*
- *10 years of the UN resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*



Displacements in Antioquia and Córdoba departments

According to information reported by Acción Social, on 17 October, 47 people displaced in rural area of Planeta Rica municipality, Córdoba department, due to presence of non-state armed groups. Acción Social is assessing the situation. There is no further information available so far.

Attacks against Indigenous people

On 18 October, indigenous organizations reported the kidnapping of the Governor of Gran Mallama reservation in Nariño Department, a woman for whom kidnappers ask a US\$ 50,000 ransom. Nearly 200 indigenous people mobilized to look for their leader who was found on 19 October in a cave with hands and feet tied, but in good health. On 14 October, in Caloto municipality, Cauca department, unknown gunmen killed the Secretary of the Indigenous Organization "López Adentro" who was under threat. On 13 October, in Manaure municipality, La Guajira department, unknown gunmen injured an indigenous leader. Meanwhile, indigenous authorities from Iroka reservation in Codazzi municipality, Cesar department, reported the killing of one of their leaders on 11 October.

The Eperara Siapidara indigenous community indicated their intention to return to their reservation in the first week of November, with or without official support. According to the community's delegates, the precarious conditions in which they are living after the displacement forced them to return. In September 2008, over 1,500 indigenous Eperara Siapidara were displaced from their rural reservations in Timbiquí (Cauca) and have been sheltered in non-safety health conditions since then. Outbreaks of diarrheal diseases in shelters have left 12 children dead in the past two years. Last July, a UN and INGO interagency field mission was deployed to assess humanitarian needs (see Humanitarian Bulletin No. 29.30).

In the framework of 12 October Day commemoration, indigenous leaders reported that 12,000 people marched in Bogota to protest the poor conditions in which many indigenous communities live in the country, as part of the IV National Congress of Indigenous Peoples. The same day, Colombian president, Juan Manuel Santos, participated in the II Congress of the Embera indigenous people in El Dovio municipality, Valle del Cauca department and announced new presidential programs to address indigenous and Afro-Colombian issues.

Colombia becomes a member of the Security Council

⇒ *UN Security Council renews each year five of its members, seats that are divided between geographical regions: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The 10 non-permanent seats join the permanent five (United States, Russia, France, Great Britain and China) which have veto power.*

On 12 October, Colombia was elected as non permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the period 2011-2012. The country received 186 votes and will have a seat on the Council for the seventh time in history. The General Assembly also elected Germany, India, South Africa, and Portugal. Colombia and Brazil, which was elected last year, will be the Latin American representatives in the Security Council which has primary responsibility for issues relating to international peace and security. "Colombia will have, moreover, a special responsibility for the treatment of international peace and se-

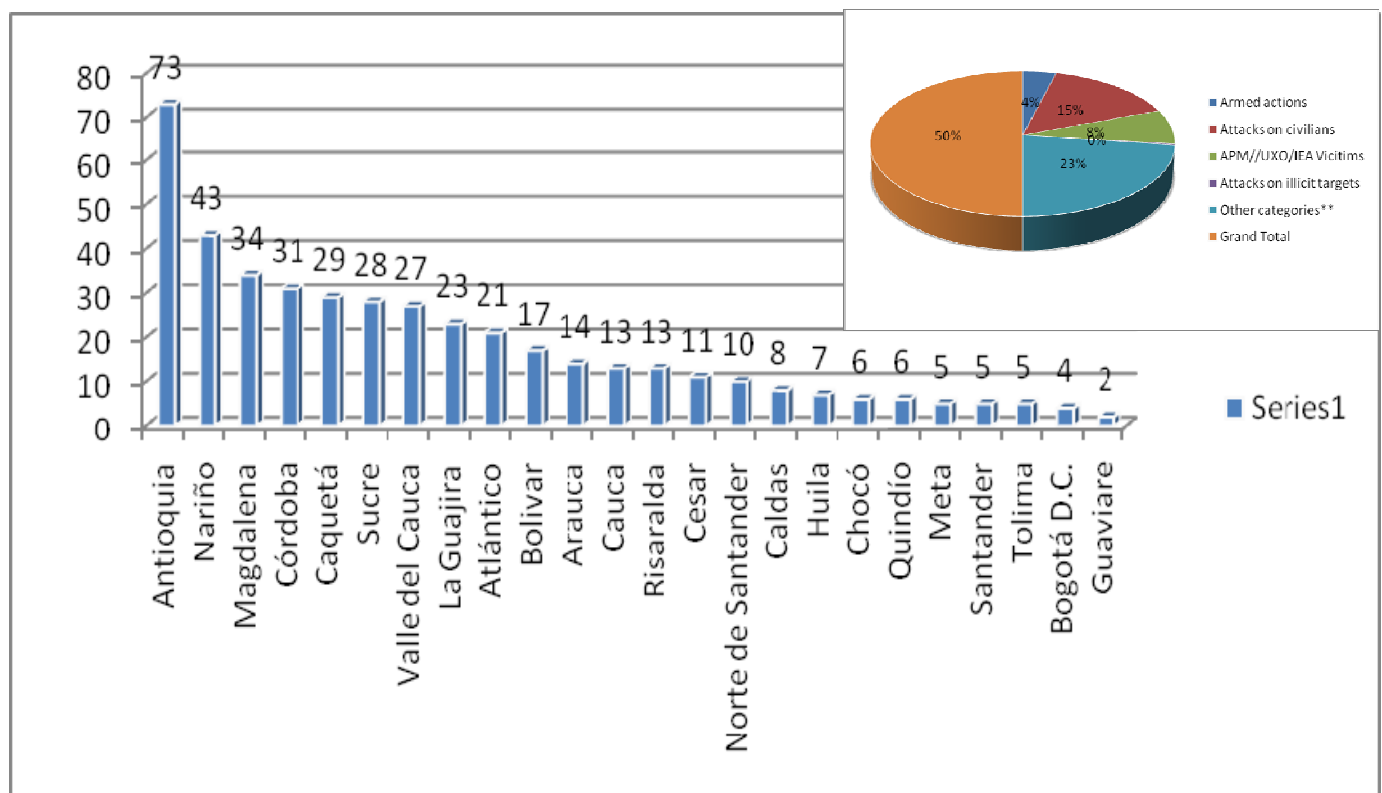
curity issues. I am sure that our experience in the fight against transnational crime and terrorism will allow us to make major contributions in regions particularly hit by these crimes in recent years," said President of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos

10th anniversary commemoration of the SC Res. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

⇒ *The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 is a fundamental instrument to advance respect and guarantee of the rights of women and includes specific mandates to consider the special needs of women and girls in societies affected by violence, puts an end to the impunity of crimes committed against them and increases their participation in the process of achieving and maintaining peace and security.*

During the period under review, the "Gender Coordination Mechanism of the International Cooperation in Colombia" (Gender Round Table), which brings together 30 embassies, international cooperation agencies and United Nations System's agencies, is organizing 10 regional workshops on **women, peace and security**, to commemorate the 10 years anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. So far, there have been events held in Valledupar, Cesar (23 September); Neiva, Huila (6 October); Mocoa, Putumatyo (8 October); Soacha, Cundinamarca (19 October); and Pasto, Nariño (20 October). The humanitarian community, women's and civil society organizations, as well as local government delegates are participating in the workshops. Participants recognized the Resolution as a useful tool for women's empowerment and protection, and made proposals for the Resolution to be effective in Colombia. The main event of the Commemoration will be from 8 to 12 November in Bogotá. The next workshops will be in Cúcuta, Pasto, Barranquilla, Cali, Quibdó and Medellín.

Events for department*





HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN

ISSUES 41.42 | 4 - 19 October 2010

COLOMBIA

Earthquake Simulation in Bogotá

On 8 October, the Mayor's Office and the Bogotá Fire Department coordinated a simulation exercise that included the participation of five million people in the city. Schools, Universities, Companies and Government Offices took part of the event proving contingency plans.

Follow up: Natural Disasters

The most serious event was a flood in Soledad, Atlántico, which occurred on the 16 October. 3.890 persons were affected, and 778 homes damaged. Another serious flood took place on 14 October in Canalete, Córdoba. This flood affected 825 persons and damaged 165 homes. Other reported floods occurred in Santa Marta, Magdalena (affecting 300 persons) and in San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar (affecting 500 persons). In Zapayán municipality, Magdalena department, over 700 families (3,500 people) were affected in the rural and urban areas due to heavy rains that occurred in the weeks before. Inhabitants had been forced to transport by canoes because streets are flooded.

During this week (11-17 October) the intensity of the rains has diminished, and therefore affectation due to natural disasters related to the rainy season declined in comparison with the last weeks. For instance, there were 9.250 persons affected by floods the previous week (4 to 10 October) and 26.097 persons affected by floods the week before (27 September to 3 October). However, the meteorological institute IDEAM forecasts indicate that the rainy season will continue until the first months of 2011 due to La Niña phenomenon. This phenomenon is forecasted to peak during the last three months of 2010, meaning more severe rains in many regions of Colombia, especially on the coasts and the Andean region.

According to the Colombian Geological and Mining Institute INGEOMINAS both the Volcano Cerro Machín and the Volcano Nevado del Ruiz presented medium levels of seismic activity during the week. The Institute classified them as "Yellow level (III)", which means there are changes happening in volcanic activity.

Roads have been seriously affected in several regions. Antioquia's Governor declared the state of emergency given that 13 roads have collapsed by landslides and the increase in rainfall. In Giraldo municipality, a landslide left 10 people dead. Subregions of the West and Urabá are isolated by landslides. Meanwhile, the road between Bogotá and Bucaramanga, Santander department, was closed five days because of the collapse of a section of the road caused by heavy rains.

* All data herewith presented was processed by OCHA from official and secondary sources.

** Other categories refer to events that are not directly linked with HR violations or IHL infractions.