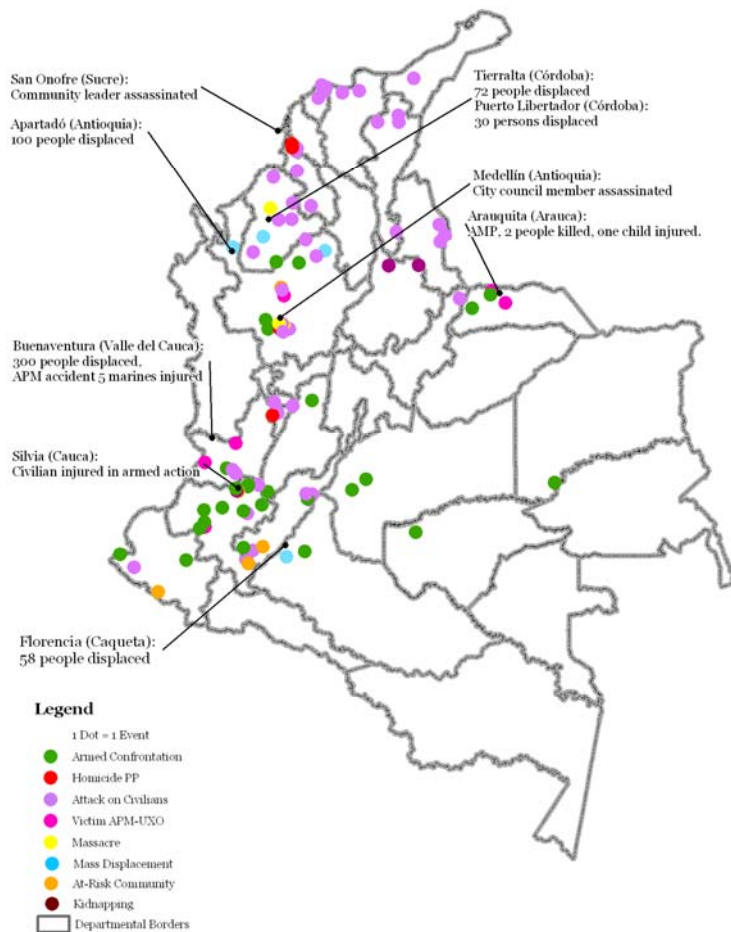


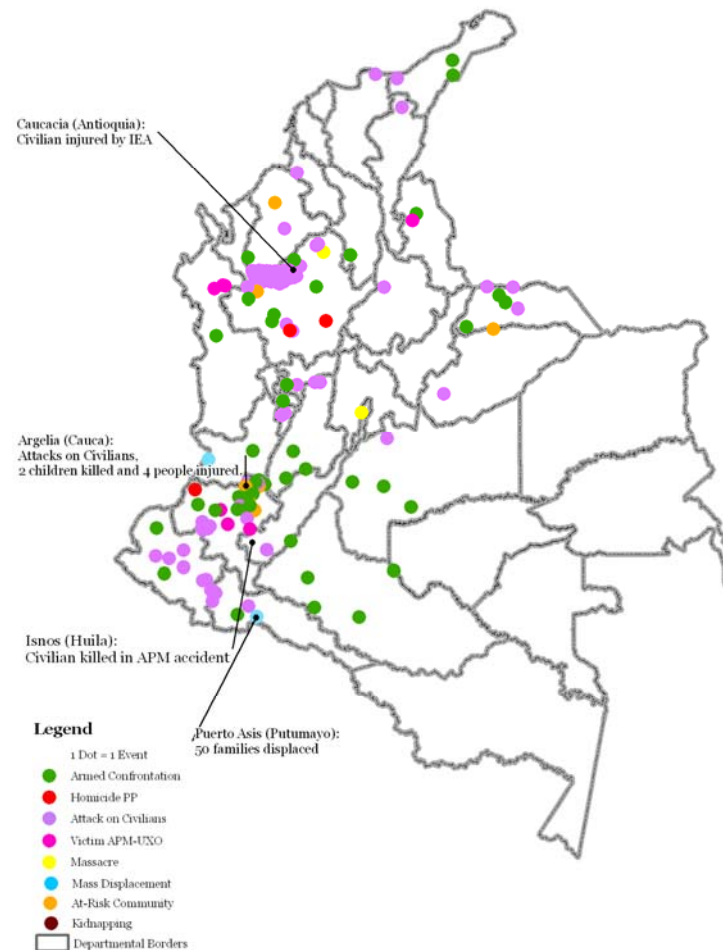
Highlights

- Displacements in Antioquia, Córdoba, Valle del Cauca and Putumayo
- Sanitary emergency in the Pacific Coast of Cauca Department
- Report of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict

Week 1



Week 2



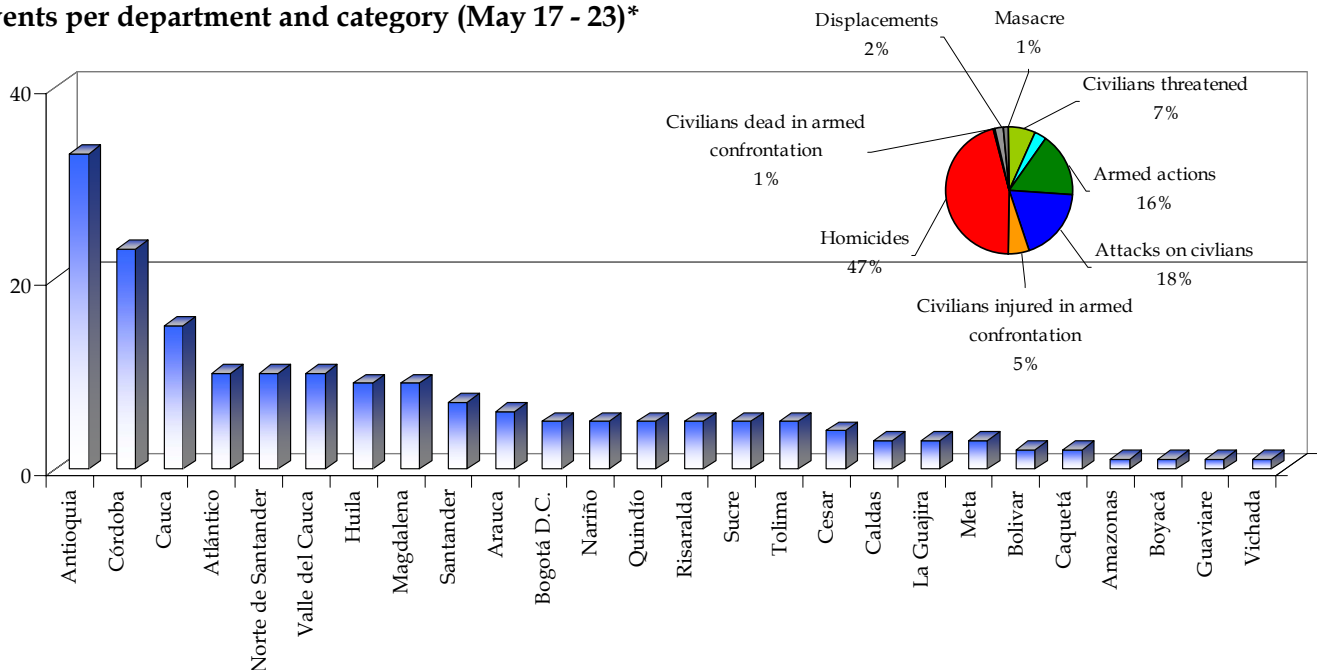
Displacement rises in Antioquia, Córdoba, Putumayo and Valle del Cauca Departments

⇒ *Five displacements were reported in the rural areas of municipalities of the West of Antioquia Department, the South of Córdoba, the Pacific Coast of Valle del Cauca and in Putumayo. These areas have been particularly affected by forced displacement in the last two years.*

During the reporting period, more than 100 people displaced in the south of Córdoba Department. On 19 May, the Ombudsman's Office informed the displacement of 81 indigenous people in the rural area of Tierralta municipality. Reportedly, the displacement was triggered by the alleged disappearance of three young men from the community in April. The community (including 37 children) displaced to an indigenous reservation in Saiza village and have been sheltered in a school facility as well as relatives' houses. According to the assessment conducted by ICRC, most of the IDPs are sleeping on the floor and lack food supplies. In Puerto Libertador municipality, eight families (nearly 30 people) from El Tambo village arrived in the urban area fleeing from armed confrontations between illegal armed groups. Reportedly, members of an illegal armed group took the IDs of some members of the village prior to the displacement. IDPs are currently staying with friends and relatives. So far, no information regarding assistance is available.

On 19 May, more than 100 people from the rural community of Bellavista displaced to the urban area of San José de Apartadó municipality due to hostilities between the Army and illegal armed groups. There are allegations on civilians' houses being occupied by armed actors. On 21 May, the local IDPs' assistance committee met and the Major's Office offered emergency assistance while the local hospital provided health assistance.

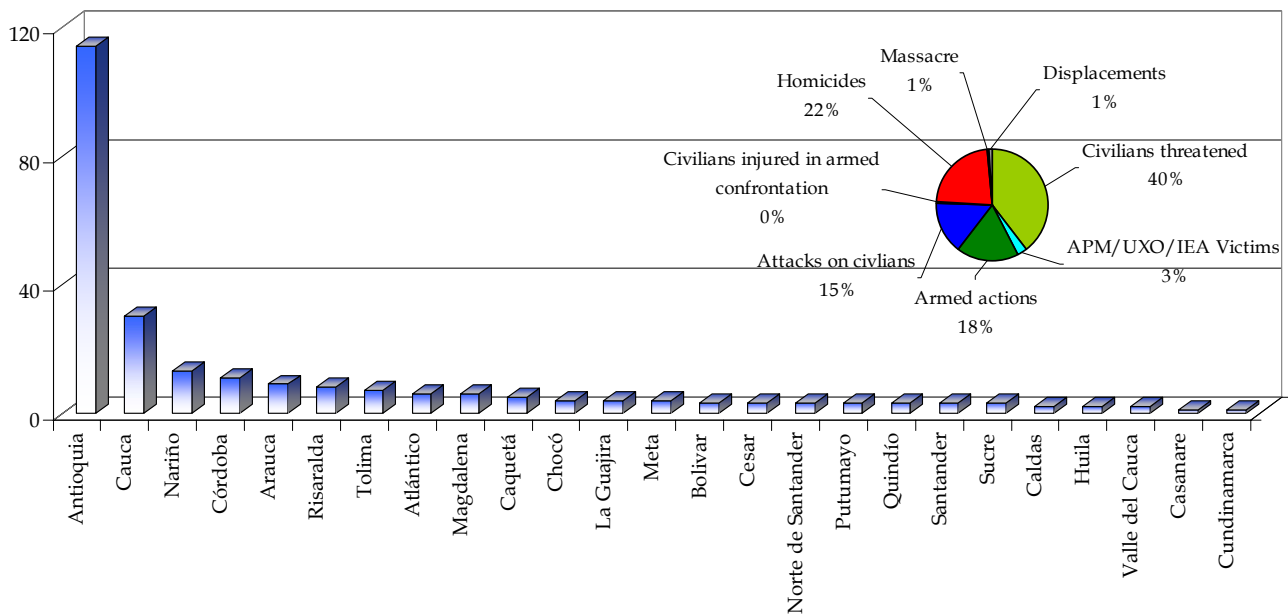
Events per department and category (May 17 - 23)*



On 24 May nearly 160 members from Afro Colombian communities displaced in Buenaventura (Pacific coast of Valle del Cauca Department). The displacement was due to combat between the Army and the FARC in the area of the Yurumanguí River. IDPs arrived in a nearby village. In addition, 147 people decided to remain in the area. The Ombudsman's Office and the community leaders conducted a mission in the area (28-29 May) to assess the situation and defined response. Since the municipality's capacities to cope with the emergency are overstretched, Solidaridad Internacional is mobilizing food aid for IDPs as well as for the communities in resistance.

On 27 May, Acción Social reported the displacement of 50 families (250 people approximately) in rural Puerto Asís due to armed confrontations between the Army and the FARC. Reportedly, IDPs left the villages of Brasilia and Nueva Floresta where explosive artifacts have caused damages in communities' houses and in school facilities. IDPs are currently in the urban area. No information regarding needs is still available.

Events per department and category (May 24 - 30)*

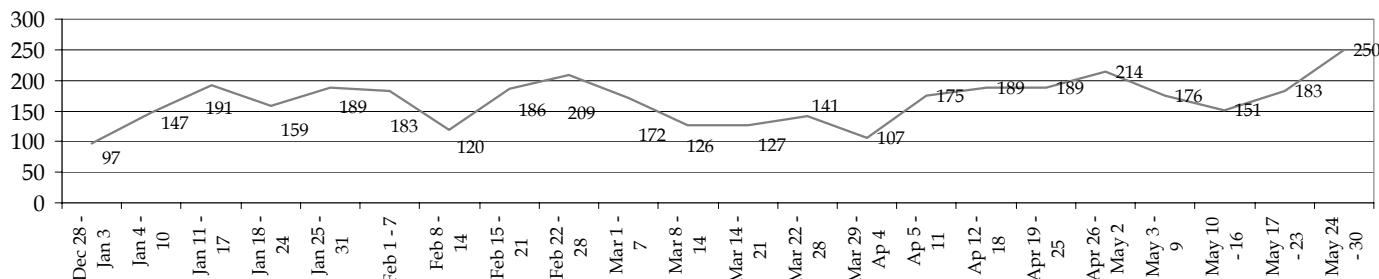


Sanitary emergency in the Pacific coast of Cauca Department

⇒ On September 2008, more than 1,500 members of the Eperera Siapidara indigenous group displaced from the reservations Guangüí and San Miguel de Infi, in the rural area of Timbiquí (Pacific coast of Cauca Department). Since then, IDPs are staying in two temporary shelters, in poor health and sanitation conditions.

Lack of medical assistance is severely affecting IDPs. Outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the shelters have been reported since early April. On May 20 an indigenous child died, raising to 12 the death toll of children due to poor health in the last 20 months. The high costs of transportation in the area (through the rivers) has worsened the situation, causing food shortages and mobility restrictions. Health assistance and improved shelter conditions are urgently required. The IASC in Valle and Cauca Departments held discussions also with local authorities to facilitate assistance to the community. IDPs remain interested in returning, however, security seems to be an issue of concern.

Events - Weekly trend*



Report of the Secretary General on Children in Armed conflict (A/64/742-S/2010/181)

⇒ *“During the reporting period, recruitment and use of children by illegal armed groups (in Colombia) continued as an extensive, systematic and habitual practice.”*

The report, issued on 13 April, covers the period from January to December 2009. The report provides an overview of the situation of children. It reviews measures undertaken to end violations and abuses against children, gives an update on the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in Resolution 1612 (2005) and reports information on grave violations against children.

Regarding the situation in Colombia, the report indicates that a total of 315 children were separated from illegal armed groups during the period under review. It acknowledges that the Government “is continuing to implement a comprehensive policy to prevent the recruitment and use of children by illegal armed groups”. However, it notes with concern that “the United Nations observed a significant increase in the information received of cases of recruitment of children by the FARC in the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Guaviare, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, Tolima Valle and Vaupés”. Children were also used for intelligence purposes by the National Armed Forces. It also stresses that “recruitment and use of children is also a practice by illegal armed groups that were formed from units of the demobilized former United Self-Defences Forces of Colombia (AUC).” During 2009, children in Colombia were victims of indiscriminate attacks by illegal armed groups, antipersonnel and sexual violence, and were caught in clashes between armed groups.

On December 2008, the Government of Colombia accepted the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in Resolution 1612. On 28 August 2009, the SG issued a report on the situation of children and armed conflict in Colombia.

Follow-up: First rainy season

From 17 to 30 of May, DPAD reported flooding in Tolima, Caquetá, La Guajira, Cauca, Bogotá D.C. and Caldas. In Florencia Municipality (Caquetá Department) 5.242 resulted affected, 56 houses destroyed, 902 damaged and one dead person. The National Calamities Fund delivered \$71.521 to respond to the emergency. MSF is assessing the situation in order to provide assistance. In Santander Department, more than 600 people were affected by landslides.

Since beginning the rainy season (April 6), the Risk Management Division - DGR has processed nearly \$574.749 to provide the assistance needed by the population affected. The National Calamities Fund has mobilized \$505.980.

Affectation May 17 – 30, 2010

Source SIGPAD

	Affectation						
	Dead	Injured	Missing	Affected	Families	Homes destroyed	Damaged homes
Landslide	0	0	1	1.005	210	25	186
Flood	1	0	2	17.695	4.261	59	2.749
Strong winds	0	0	0	1.240	228	10	218
Electric Storm	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	3	19.940	4.699	94	3.153
Accumulated April 6 May30*	18	91	4	90.825	20.070	210	15.988

*April 6 was official ser as the start of the rainy season. By DGR

Source SIGPAD Emergencias 2010 table from http://www.sigpad.gov.co/emergencias_detalle.aspx?idn=41 download 19 May 2010.

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