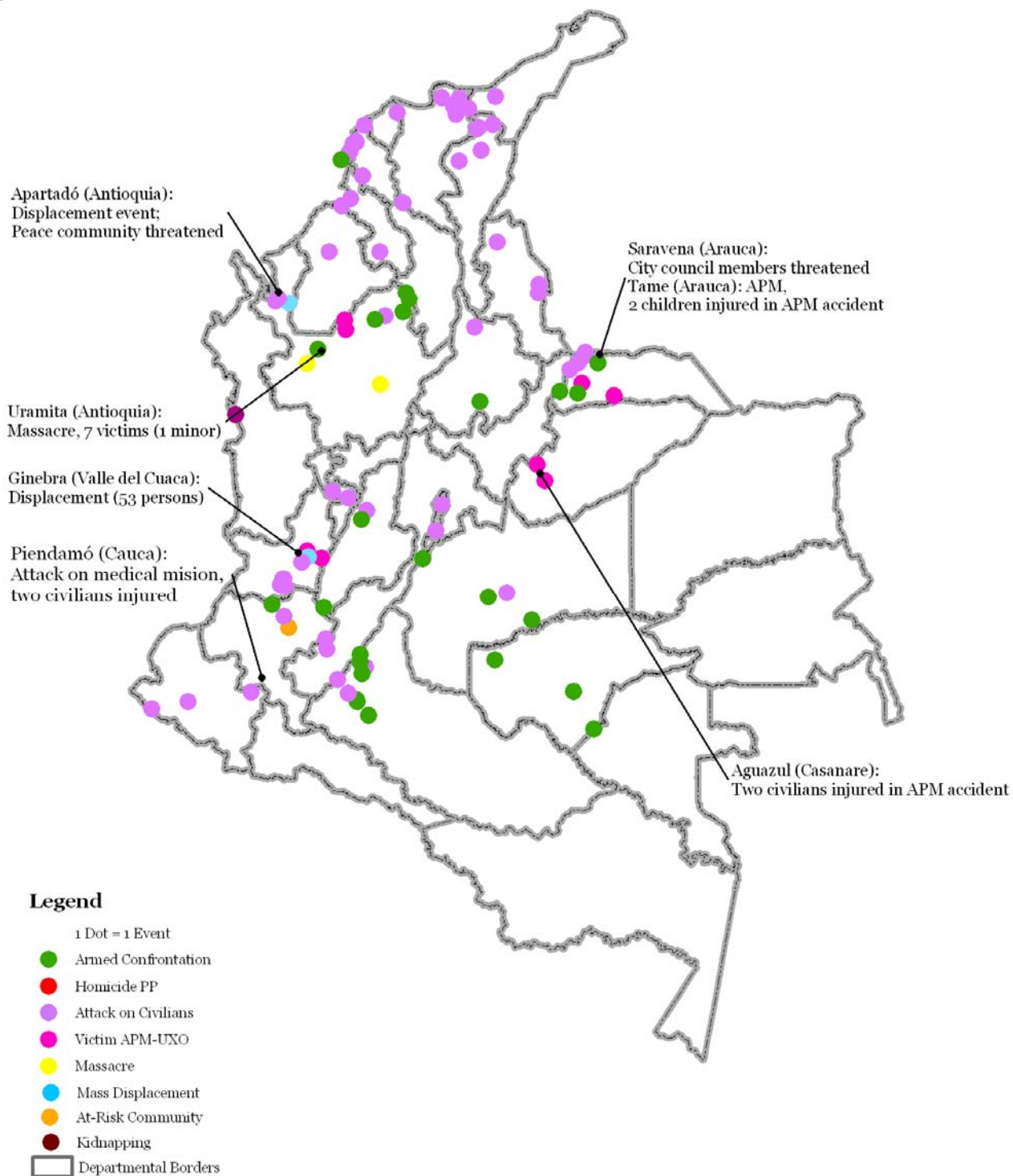


## Highlights

- Humanitarian workers kidnapped in Norte de Santander
- Follow-up: Displacements in Tumaco (Nariño) and Argelia (Cauca)
- Peace community of San José de Apartadó at risk of displacement
- SGBV: Third report of the civil society on Court Order 092
- Follow-up: First rainy season



## Humanitarian workers kidnapped in Norte de Santander Department

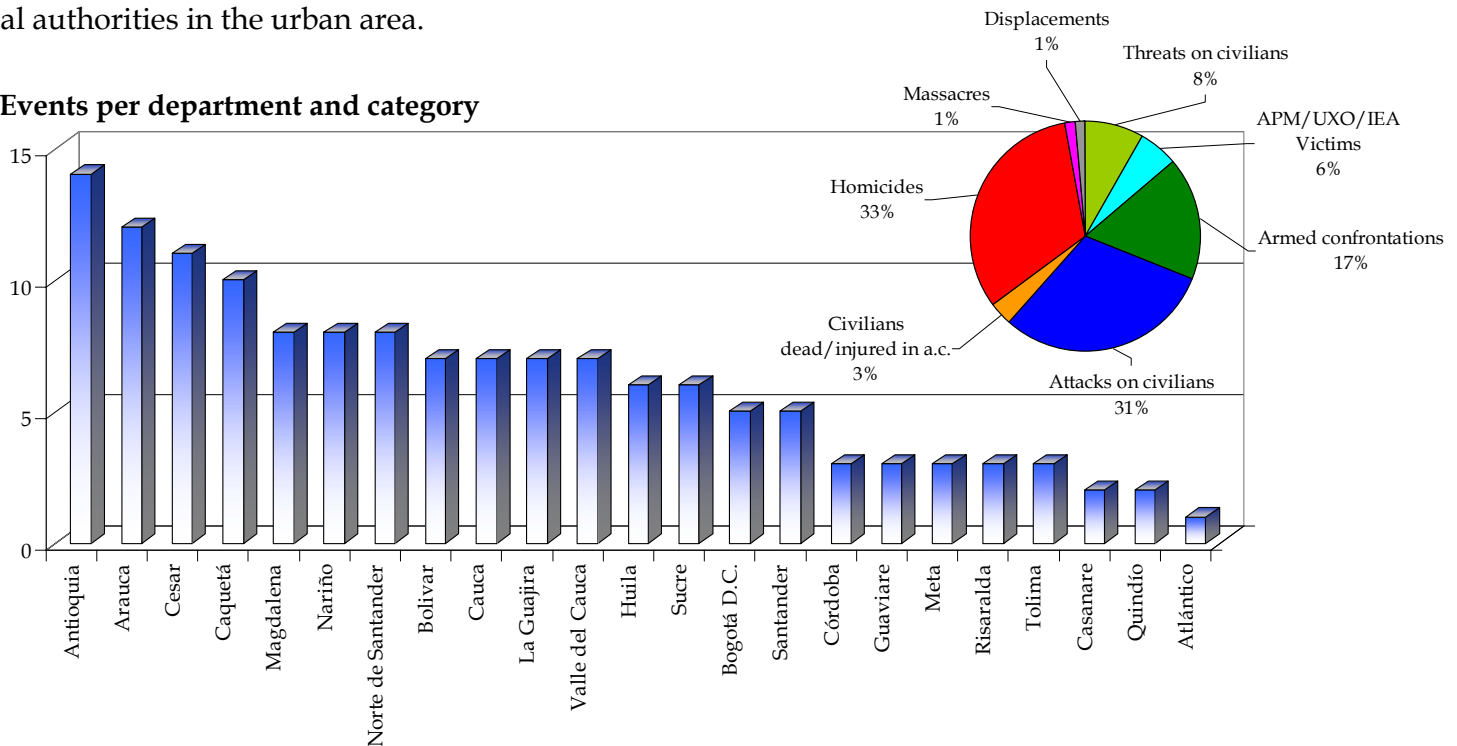
Between 8 and 9 July 2010, three women from the national NGO Progresar Foundation and one more working for the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Programme of the Vice-presidency were kidnapped by alleged members of the guerrilla group Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN). The kidnapping occurred in the village of Sanjuanito, rural area of Teorama municipality (Catatumbo region). According to the information provided by local authorities, the four women were undertaking humanitarian assistance activities in the rural area of the nearby municipality of Ocaña.

## Follow-up: Displacements in Nariño and Cauca Departments

⇒ On 17 June, nearly 350 persons were forced to displace in the rural area of Tumaco (Nariño Department) due to hostilities between the Colombian Navy and illegal armed group.

On 7 July, UNHCHR conducted a field mission in Tumaco in order to verify the situation of IDPs. According to the mission's findings, a total of 237 families (approximately 1,200 persons) displaced to the urban area of Tumaco. So far, 27 families (more than 100 people) remain displaced while the rest decided to return with no assistance or accompaniment. IDPs received shelter among relatives and friends. The humanitarian community in Nariño raised its concerns on the delay of response to the emergency by local authorities in the urban area.

Events per department and category



⇒ Between November and December 2009, more than 300 people displaced from the rural areas of Argelia (west of Cauca Department). Two men remain missing since November. On September 2009, the Ombudsman Office warned on the overall deterioration of the situation in the Municipality due to the presence of an illegal armed group (see issue # 50, 2009)

On 8 July, the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR) requested to the GoC special protection measures in order “to protect the lives and integrity of 29 families (96 people) that displaced from Argelia Municipality.” According to the IACHR, the families were facing a situation of extreme poverty and vulnerability in the city of Popayán. Allegedly, local authorities would have denied the provision of humanitarian assistance for these families. Also a particular case of sexual violence against a 20-year-old woman from the community that displaced to Bogotá was also reported by the IACHR. The Commission requested the GoC for measures that ensure the population’s return, in compliance with the principles of security and dignity.

## Iconic Peace Community of San José de Apartadó at risk of displacement

⇒ *The Peace Community of San José de Apartadó continue to be targeted by the armed conflict in Urabá region. In the last decade, the community has endured displacement, massacres and the killing of its leaders.*

On 10 July, the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó denounced pressures against them by a new illegal armed group. Reportedly, at least 200 members of the illegal armed group arrived in the villages of Murmullo Alto and Alto Joaquín (rural area of Apartadó Municipality) and have been threatening the population since 26 June. Consequently, four families decided to displace and some more are not staying at their houses at night, fearing further incursions. The community declared that the number of IDPs can increase in the coming days. No information regarding the whereabouts or situation of the displaced families is available so far.

It is worth recalling that 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 (see issue 19 – 20).

## SGBV: Third report of the civil society on Court Order 092<sup>1</sup>

⇒ *“The Constitutional Court has identified 10 gender-based risks or specific vulnerability factors to which women are exposed due to their feminine condition within the context of internal armed conflict in Colombia. Together, those factors explain the disproportionate affectation of forced displacement over women.” (Court Order 092 of 2008)*

Ten organizations of the civil society gathered in the working group for the monitoring of the compliance with the Constitutional Court’s Order 092 (protection of displaced women rights) issued their third follow-up report. The report, which refers particularly to the confidential Annex of the Court Order regarding cases of sexual violence, stresses that “no significant advances had been made towards the investigation of the 183 cases contained in the Annex and others denounced by the working group.” The working group notes with concern that, after two years of issuance of Court Order 092, no major improvements have been implemented to ensure the investigation and punishment of sexual violence crimes committed by members of armed groups. The working group also finds a serious situation of discrimination and impunity against victims. Of particular concern is the lack of protection measures for

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<sup>1</sup> See full report at: [http://www.codhes.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=861](http://www.codhes.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=861)

victims and the lack of integral health and psychosocial assistance. Also, the report highlights the particular affectation of sexual violence for indigenous women.

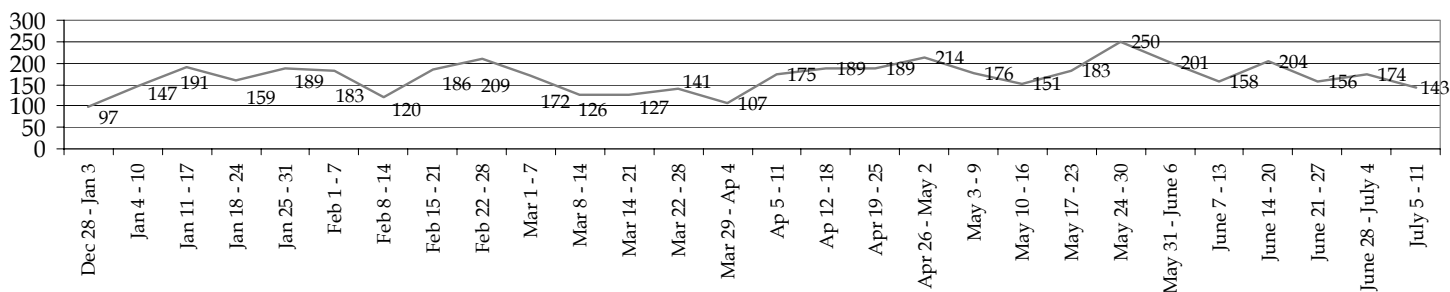
The report lists a series of requests to the Constitutional Court, inter alia: i) promote a permanent dialogue mechanism between the General Attorney's and Prosecutor's Office and the working group; ii) urge the Attorney's Office to implement protection measures for women victims of sexual violence; iii) order the judges to implement a prevention approach that ensures security and intimacy for victims; and iv) order the Prosecutor's Office to ensure access to justice for victims of sexual violence.

Quoting figures from the civil society, [press sources](#)\* report:

- The armed conflict in Colombia has left 240,000 victims of sexual violence (Fundación Arco Iris)
- 1,078 women victims of sexual violence have requested administrative reparation to the GoC
- 522 cases of rape have been denounced within the Justice and Peace Process. 516 are women and 36 men
- Nearly 30% of displaced women have been raped (Ombudsman's Office)
- During 2010, national NGOs have documented at least 40 cases of sexual violence against women leaders, particularly in Cauca, Bogotá and Medellín, where new illegal armed groups emerged after the paramilitary demobilization operate

Related link: [Colombia ante el desafío de los crímenes sexuales](#)\*\*

## Events - weekly trend



## Follow-up: First rainy season

⇒ *Heavy rains leave nearly 200,000 affected and 64 dead. Floods were registered in the Pacific coast and Arauca Departments.*

On 12 July, the municipality of Magüi Payán (Pacific coast of Nariño Department) declared an emergency due to the overflow of the Magüi River. According to the Local Committee for Disaster's Prevention and Response, 544 families (more than 2,500 people) were affected in the urban area of the municipality. Food and safe-drinking water are the most urgent needs. The capacities of the municipality to cope with the emergency are limited. The majority of the population in Magüi Payán belongs to Afro Colombian communities that live in extreme poverty and whose territory is being disputed by illegal armed groups.

\* [http://www.iecah.org/ver\\_completo.php?id\\_articulo=732](http://www.iecah.org/ver_completo.php?id_articulo=732)

\*\* <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-4029484>

In Arauca Department, floods hit were reported in four out of the seven municipalities. The most serious situation was registered in Arauquita, with 2,266 people affected and nearly 500 damaged houses. According to the latest reports from the Regional Committee for Disaster's Prevention and Response, no humanitarian assistance has been provided to the affected population so far. Access restrictions due to geographical n security constraints can delay the delivery of aid. Arauca Department has a low presence of international organizations. Both in the Pacific coast and in Arauca, the UNETT is monitoring the situation in order to conduct needs assessments and mobilize aid in support of the governmental response, if required.

For more information se full sitreps at: [www.colombiassh.org](http://www.colombiassh.org)

	July 5 - 12 2010						
	Dead	Injured	Missing	Affected	Families	Destroyed houses	Damaged houses
Landslides	1	0	0	194	41	3	37
Floods	0	0	1	22.050	4.621	15	4.606
Wind storms	0	6	0	1.615	327	3	324
Total	1	6	1	23.859	4.989	21	4.967
<b>Accumulated April 6 July 12*</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>182.020</b>	<b>39.534</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>33.640</b>

\*April 6, official start of the rainy season (DGR)

Source SIGPAD [http://www.sigpad.gov.co/emergencias\\_detalle.aspx?idn=41](http://www.sigpad.gov.co/emergencias_detalle.aspx?idn=41) downloaded on 14 July 2010.

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