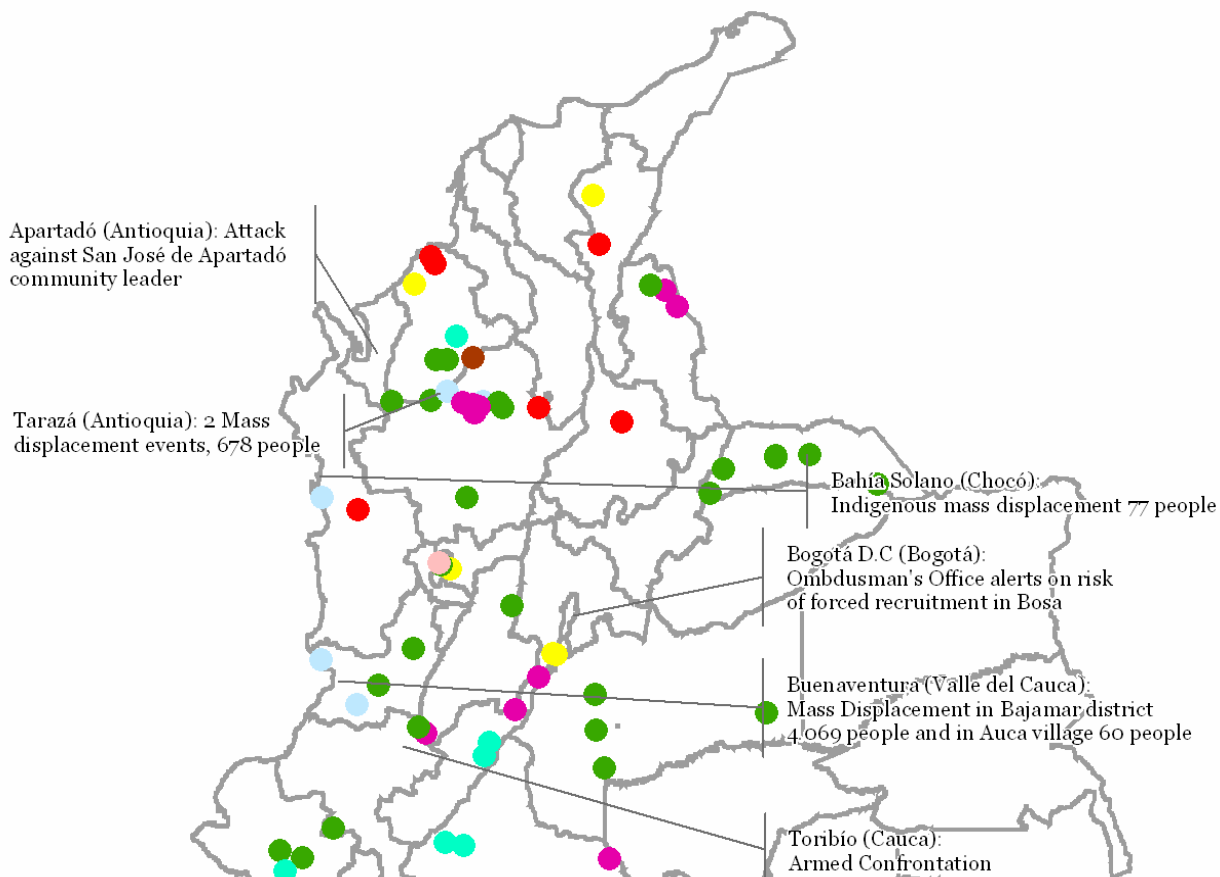




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Kms.

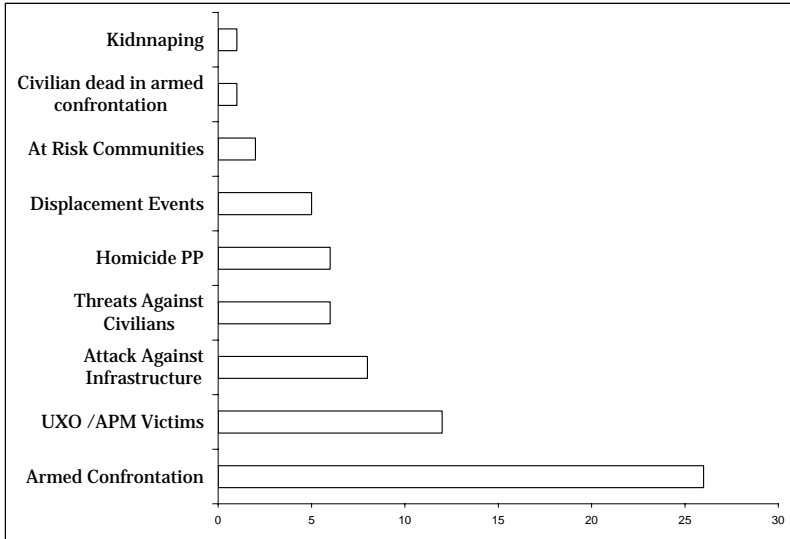


Legend

- Departmental Borders
- 1 Dot = 1
- Armed Confrontation
- Homicide PP
- Kidnapping
- APM/UXO Victims
- Threat Against Civilians
- Attack against Civilians
- Mass Displacement
- At-Risk Community
- Attack Against Infrastructure

Humanitarian situation

Events



(21-10-08) Mass-displacement in Antioquia
On October 21, peasant communities of Cañón Verde (rural Tarazá) began displacing to the urban sits of town, due to clashes between the armed forces and FARC's 18th front

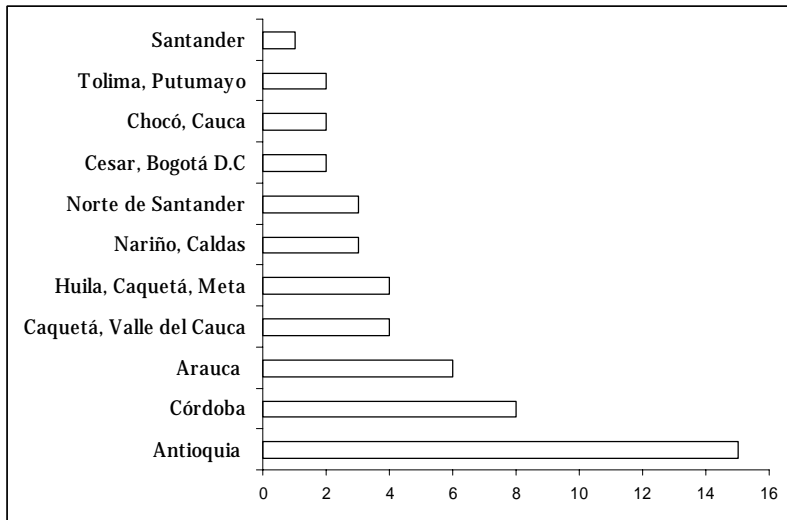
Combats triggered by the manual coca eradication programme in the area, a rising number of landmines, and the use of civilian homes and schools as refuge by the police, caused altogether the mass-displacement of 40 families (113 persons) to the urban sits of Tarazá. IDPs have reported their concern on the inadequate behaviour of the police with respect to civilian communities.

Among the displaced, there are 18 children under age 5, 43 children between ages 6 and 18 and 52 elderly persons. The group is currently sheltered at the municipal school and their main needs at this moment are food and mattresses.

The local government provided shelter and food for the population, while the local IDP's attention committee is evaluating the situation. There is presence of the Ombudsman's Office, ICBF's mobile unit, and the Disasters' Prevention and Attention Departmental Office (DAPARD) supported by UNHCR.

(26-10-08) Mass-displacement in Buenaventura
Military presence near the school of the riverside village of Bella Vista, caused the displacement of 12 families towards the Auca village

Events per department



All data herewith presented was gathered from official sources by OCHA Colombia

These families found shelter at the municipal community centre. Although they have provided for their own food so far, it is feared that groceries will begin to scarce. The community's ombudsperson requested the Army to retrieve from the area in light of the community's fear that military presence could trigger attacks from illegal groups.

The community declared they will only return once security conditions are guaranteed. Solidarity International and OCHA are monitoring the situation and accompanying the affected population.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT

(05-11-08) Mass-displacement in Chocó

13 families (77 people) of the Pichandé indigenous community displaced to the town of Bahía Solano

The displacement was triggered by threats issued by an unknown armed group. According to Acción Social this event was registered since 12 September but wasn't communicated because the population hadn't rendered their testimony. People are temporarily staying at relatives and friends' homes in a place known as Junacito, located 20 minutes away from Bahía Solano.

(05-11-08) Mass-displacement in Antioquia

Two community leaders working on the government's programme "Familias Guardabosques" were killed in Tarazá. Further threats to three communities led to their mass-displacement

The programme aims to protect forests from illicit crops by encouraging peasant families to work as forest guards. There are currently 113 families (565 persons) sheltered at relatives and friends' homes in La Caucana, a rural village of Tarazá.

Local authorities, Acción Social, ICBF, the Disaster Prevention and Attention Departmental Office (DAPARD), ICRC and Antioquia's Human Rights Directorate met on 4 November, agreeing not to take action until a full evaluation of this situation is finalised (6 November). Meanwhile, cooperation from the armed forces was summoned so that IDP's can go back to their homes and collect their personal belongings. Their main needs are food, mattresses, and blankets. On 4 November, the local government visited La Caucana and organised a health brigade. DAPARD and ICRC are holding their decision to enter the area.

(25-10-08) Follow-up: mass-displacement in Putumayo

On 6 October the Nasa indigenous community of the San Luis Alto Picudo Reservation in Villagarzón began displacing to the headquarters of their "cabildo" (indigenous local government) located in the same village

On 7 October a commission of the Nasa community went to the departmental capital (Mocoa) to present their situation before the Ombudsman's Office. That same day the Peace and Justice Commission along with the "Cabildo" leaders arrived in the reservation.

Villagarzón's local government delivered groceries and sanitation kits for 8 days, the Ombudsman's office committed to plead with the state forces in order to elucidate the events. For the community this is the most important point as they claim that if the public forces stop intimidating the inhabitants, they will return.

ICBF visited the area on 16 October, delivering 3 sacks of nutritional supplements and conducting a nutritional evaluation of children and pregnant women. The nutritional assessment indicates malnutrition and under nourishment, lack of adequate shelters and limited access to safe drinking water pose high risks to this community. A health brigade is required to assess health conditions of the entire population. On 28 October, ICBF also delivered 124 rations of food. UNHCR has attended meetings in the area and continues monitoring the situation jointly with the Ombudsman's Office, especially with respect to military presence and institutional humanitarian response. OCHA assisted a verification humanitarian mission with Oxfam on 25 October, and agreed to seek rapid response actions from PAHO and WFP upon finding there is a shortage of sanitation and food supplies. It is worth noting that locals claim that glyphosate used on aerial sprayings of coca fields has also affected community's crops needed for their self sustenance and daily meals.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT

(31-10-08) Follow-up: mass-displacement in Putumayo

On 31 October, 25 families (103 persons) of the community of Piñuña Negro in the municipality of Puerto Leguízamo decided to displace in protest of the lack of State presence in their territory (25 families, nearly 103 people)

Back in June 2008, UNHCR, OCHA and the Norwegian Refugee Council had visited the area and reported a noticeable abandonment of this village. Last year there were 428 families, whereas now days only 123 remain. Locals claim their current situation is largely caused by the risks derived from manual and aerial eradication programmes, which affect their livelihoods and food security. IDPs also protest the precarious health service; there's no hospital, enough equipment and medical personnel. Given their remote location, most inhabitants lack ID documentation, which constitutes a barrier to access basic services, ensure land entitlements and receive economic aids. There are restrictions to the access of fuel, as this is also a chemical precursor for the processing of cocaine.

The 25 families are currently settled in the town's square, where they have put up improvised kitchens and a place to sleep. According to the community more groups like the Mecaya (Caquetá River) and Puerto Ospina (Putumayo River) are expected to join the mobilisation for similar reasons.

On 31 October, Action Against Hunger delivered 25 food kits, enough to last for 4 to 5 days. AAH is expected to be back in the area on 5 November. On 4 November, ICBF conducted a nutritional assessment finding a total of 11 children with slight malnutrition. The local committee for IDP's assistance met on 5 November, while UNHCR and OCHA continue monitoring the situation and informing the agencies to provide all the necessary support.