

COLOMBIA

UNHCR
2013
GLOBAL REPORT



Overview

Operational highlights

- To better protect the displaced and help prevent future displacement, UNHCR supported Colombia's authorities in designing risk analysis mechanisms and implementing protection measures. These took into account specific situations in both rural and urban conflict areas, including risks for community leaders involved in land restitution initiatives; struggles for territorial control; and specific risks for social and human rights organizations.
- In accordance with strategic priorities, the UNHCR-UNDP Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) provided communities

hosting internally displaced people (IDPs), and national and local authorities with examples of solutions to displacement situations. The comprehensive strategy included options for local integration, relocation and return. The programme benefited nearly 50,000 people (10,000 families) living in mostly urban local integration locations (75 per cent) within 17 communities in 10 departments of the country.

- With UNHCR technical assistance, the Constitutional Court ordered the immediate implementation of the "necessary measures to guarantee the inclusion of IDPs in the Victims' Registry", as per national legislation. This positively affected

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	11
Total personnel	159
International staff	16
National staff	80
JPOs	3
UN Volunteers	14
Others	46

the unregistered and, therefore, previously unassisted people.

- UNHCR supported 88 communities at risk of displacement, developing their protection capacity by strengthening protection networks, providing technical assistance for public policy development and implementation, and responding with urgent protection measures when necessary.

- Efforts to protect children and youth from recruitment by illegal armed groups continued. Interventions included educational and recreational activities; strengthening prevention and protection networks; and developing safe spaces.
- To prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), UNHCR participated in multi-functional teams, also made up of local institutions, civil society and other UN organizations, to develop prevention and response initiatives. Together, they raised local authorities' awareness and provided

a more effective and coordinated response for survivors.

- During 2013, the Office trained local officials and border officers of *Migración Colombia*, the special administrative unit for migration within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in international refugee law, international protection principles, and referral mechanisms. The capacity of the Technical Secretariat of the Refugee Status Advisory Committee of the MFA was enhanced through training as well.

People of concern

According to official figures, more than 5.3 million people were internally displaced by year-end, with some 115,000 newly displaced in 2013. Monthly follow-up by UNHCR with the Government's Victims Unit revealed there were 100 events that spurred large-scale

displacement in 2013, affecting approximately 7,000 households.

In 2013, there were over 220 refugees in Colombia, mainly from various countries in Latin America.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Various	220	40	33	19
Asylum-seekers	Various	70	70	38	11
IDPs	Colombia	5,368,100	392,400	51	-
Stateless	Stateless persons	10	-	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	20	20	-	-
Total		5,368,420	392,530		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Law and policy developed or strengthened			
Results/impact: UNHCR provided technical assistance to national and local authorities in the development and implementation of public policies aimed at providing protection and solutions for IDPs and refugees.			
Gap: Changes associated with the reform process that involved the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law required additional direct support – such as capacitating national and local entities in their response.			
The deposit of the UN's statelessness conventions with the Secretary-General is pending final clearance by the Constitutional Court; the instruments are expected to be presented in mid-2014.			
# of instances of expert and technical advice provided	IDPs	150	135
Extent law consistent with international standards on prevention of statelessness	Refugees and asylum-seekers	90%	90%
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved			
Results/impact: The organization provided legal assistance to 18,324 individuals, of whom 11,658 gained advice on issues related to registration, humanitarian assistance and access to health and education services. Legal, psychological and social assistance improved living conditions for 829 people in Soacha while 5,837 received UNHCR orientation and guidance on protection issues.			
Gap: The legal aid programme identified obstacles to accessing official registration procedures, making it necessary for UNHCR to continue advocating for improved registration processes.			
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	IDPs	15,000	18,324

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened			
Results/impact: Targeted IDPs and refugees received UNHCR-distributed documentation, allowing them to receive State protection, including humanitarian assistance and access to basic services, including health and education.			
Gaps: Remote areas with little or no State presence limited access to documentation for violence-affected communities. While mobile units reached some of these communities, some needs remained unmet.			
# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	IDPs	40,000	50,222
% of children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the authorities	Refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened			
Results/impact: To protect communities at high risk of displacement and mitigate the impact of armed conflict on vulnerable populations, including indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, UNHCR promoted an improved institutional presence, as well as direct protection by presence of communities affected by the violence.			
Gap: Presence was limited on the Atlantic Coast, as well as in other areas highly affected by forced displacement.			
Number of monitoring missions conducted and recorded	IDPs	2,500	3,459
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
Results/impact: The organization supported the Ministry of Health in registering SGBV incidents and enhancing its capacity to protect SGBV survivors, including legal, medical, psychological and social support.			
Gap: While the registration of SGBV survivors reached more than 2,000 people (in seven pilot municipalities) and raised awareness of the situation and the need for responses, direct legal and medical assistance could only be given to 70 per cent of them.			
Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	IDPs	70%	70%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	74%	70%
Protection of children strengthened			
Results/impact: UNHCR worked to protect children and youth from risks and violations such as forced recruitment, including through advocacy at national and local levels (for best interest determination and protection of urgent cases), community-based interventions for self-protection, and the creation of protective environments.			
Gap: Precise data on victims of forced recruitment was not available, and the issue remains highly sensitive.			
# of adolescents participating in targeted programmes	IDPs	12,000	13,306
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded			
Results/impact: To strengthen collective protection and individual rights, UNHCR worked to enhance the capacities of local communities and authorities – ensuring the participatory design and implementation of public policies.			
Gap: Security considerations temporarily hampered access to confined communities in different parts of the country at different times.			
# of people participating in participatory assessment activities	IDPs	3,000	4,430
# of community self-management structures strengthened	IDPs	70	65
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated			
Results/impact: The UNHCR-UNDP Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) benefited more than 50,000 people, including through the legalization/regularization of urban informal settlements, the individualization of land tenure, access to public services, dwelling construction and improvement, activities for food security and income generation, construction of school and health care facilities, community capacity building, legal orientation, and counselling.			
Gap: The Office aims to continue generating best practices, lessons learned and recommendations to the Government through the TSI project, thereby enhancing the capacity of the authorities to develop comprehensive solutions strategies. This should enable the revision of policies to increase support to IDPs, particularly during this “transition-to-solutions” phase.			
Extent to which comprehensive solutions strategy implemented and monitored	IDPs	70%	60%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Potential for integration realized			
Results/impact: As most IDPs resided in urban centres and had expressed a desire to integrate locally, UNHCR identified protection risks, including the lack of access to land, adequate housing and basic services. It advocated for the integration of refugees in urban areas.			
Gap: Government public policy to address urban local integration was lacking - a particular challenge given that 50 per cent of the IDP population lived in cities and the vast majority had no desire to return to their communities of origin.			
Percentage of PoC opting for local integration who have locally integrated	IDPs	40%	20%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	75%	72%

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ombudsman's Office

NGOs:

Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Asociación de Apoyo al Desarrollo, La Corporación Opción Legal, El Consultorio Jurídico, Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo, Corporación Programa Desarrollo para la Paz, Corporación Retoños, Fundación Yapawayra, El Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados, Mercy Corps, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia, and Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social, Solidaridad Internacional, Oxfam UK

Others:

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Universidad de los Andes, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Universidad Externado de Colombia

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, Attorney-General's Office, Colombian Family Welfare Institute, Colombian Institute for Rural Development, Department for Social Prosperity, Constitutional Court, Controller's Office, High Presidential Counsellor's Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Procurator General, Special Administrative Unit for Land Restitution, Special Administrative Unit for Victims Assistance and Reparation, Vice President's Office, Vice-Regional Government and Mayors' Office

NGOs:

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, International Relief and Development, Médecins Sans Frontières, Norwegian Refugee Council, Peace Brigades International, Plan International, Save the Children

Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, Mission to Support the Peace Process – OAS, OCHA, OHCHR, Pan American Health Organization, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP

Assessment of results

The key strategic priorities for IDP operations remained prevention, protection and sustainable solutions; maintaining cross-cutting public policies; age, gender and diversity mainstreaming; and registry and land issues. Using a rights- and community-based approach, protection-by-presence activities were implemented in 88 communities. They included 28 practical protection projects, 27 community integration projects, and nearly 3,500 field missions to areas affected by forced displacement. Meanwhile, 135 State institutions and 65 community structures were strengthened, including IDP associations, local committees, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities and youth and women groups.

Meanwhile, 17 TSI local leadership committees were established and 10 solution-seeking action plans were developed. Initiatives in each TSI location included legalization of urban informal settlements, individualization of land tenure, access to public services, dwelling construction/improvement, food security, income generation, construction of school and healthcare facilities, community and institutional capacity building, legal orientation and psychological and social counselling.

Increased support was provided for initiatives to address child protection and the prevention of forced recruitment (identified as a priority issues in most regions); as well as increased coverage for the Community Ombudsman Programme in prioritized regions and monitoring in border areas; and ensuring assistance to affected communities through protection by presence.

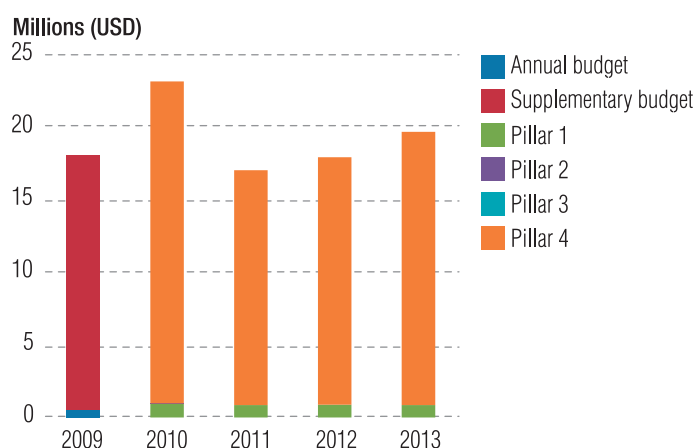
Working with others

UNHCR maintained a close working relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidential Programme for Social Prosperity through the National Protection Unit and the Special Administrative Units for Victims Assistance, Reparation and Land Restitution. It also established partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Interior, the Vice-President's Office, local administrations and community-based organizations. With the Norwegian Refugee Council, UNHCR co-led the protection cluster and developed new strategic partnerships, addressing protection issues with local humanitarian teams and reinforcing alliances with development actors. The organization remained part of the UN Country Team and participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms. With UNDP, it continued to implement the TSI.

Financial information

Expenditure in Colombia | 2009 to 2013

The UNHCR operation in Colombia had an approved budget of USD 29.6 million in 2013. Available funding allowed the operation to spend USD 19.7 million. The budget and expenditure were similar to 2012, although the priorities shifted, particularly towards achieving sustainable solutions, resulting in increased need for resources. Significant funding was required to sustain the protection-by-presence strategy and community-based protection interventions.



Budget, income and expenditure in Colombia | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	1,250,050	28,388,581	29,638,631
Income from contributions ¹	1,829,738	12,783,385	14,613,122
Other funds available / transfers	-959,350	6,087,458	5,128,108
Total funds available	870,388	18,870,843	19,741,230

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	48,270	212,369	260,640
Law and policy	48,271	712,645	760,915
Administrative institutions and practice	141,197	362,776	503,973
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	484,850	484,850
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	64,361	0	64,361
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	595,210	595,210
Subtotal	302,099	2,367,850	2,669,949

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	32,180	0	32,180
Status determination procedures	70,617	424,739	495,355
Civil registration and status documentation	32,181	267,635	299,816
Subtotal	134,978	692,374	827,352

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	4,230,068	4,230,068
Prevention and response to SGBV	16,090	1,003,294	1,019,385
Protection of children	16,090	716,924	733,014
Subtotal	32,180	5,950,287	5,982,467

Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	18,665	0	18,665
Basic and domestic items	102,147	0	102,147
Services for people with specific needs	47,277	0	47,277
Education	65,567	0	65,567
Subtotal	233,657	0	233,657

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	0	1,077,763	1,077,763
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	90,784	0	90,784
Subtotal	90,784	1,077,763	1,168,547
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	1,846,599	1,846,599
Voluntary return	0	212,370	212,370
Reintegration	0	364,962	364,962
Integration	32,181	272,762	304,943
Subtotal	32,181	2,696,692	2,728,873
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	0	1,590,880	1,590,880
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	849,478	849,478
Subtotal	0	2,440,358	2,440,358
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	0	637,108	637,108
Operations management, coordination and support	0	861,737	861,737
Subtotal	0	1,498,845	1,498,845
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	32,991	2,146,674	2,179,665
Total	858,870	18,870,843	19,729,712

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.