

## HIGHLIGHTS

- National Indigenous Organization published two reports on the situation of human rights violations and breaches of IHL.
- Attacks on infrastructure affect more than 100,000 people in October.
- Situation of human rights defenders in Colombia remains of serious concern to the United Nations.

## FIGURES

# of IDPs in mass events Jan.-Oct. 2014 (OCHA) 15,854

# of people affected by access / mobility constraints and confinement Jan.-Oct. 2014 123,300

# of people affected by natural disasters Jan.-Oct. 2014 (UNGRD) 1,167,525

## FUNDING

**US\$69,706,723**

2014 total humanitarian funding received as of 13 November 2014 (FTS)

**US\$67,036,256**

2014 humanitarian funding being implemented as of 13 November 2014 (OCHA 4W)



OCHA / Angela Hurtado

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## Recognizing the conflict's less visible victims

*By Gerard Gómez, Head of Office OCHA Colombia*

Between August and October, approximately 50 victims of the armed conflict have travelled to La Habana to meet the Government and FARC-EP delegations in the framework of current discussions on the issue of victims (human rights and truth). Victims' direct participation in the peace process is a milestone: for the first time their voices are being heard in a peace process, and negotiators can listen to their experiences and demands.

These efforts to make the victims visible are unprecedented, and they should contribute to making the rights of victims to truth, justice and reparation key axes of any peace agreement. The momentum created around former victims should remind us that there are still new victims. The conflict and armed violence persist every day, but there are new Colombian victims of forced displacement, anti-personnel mines, sexual violence, child recruitment and mobility restrictions, among others.

I would like to make a special mention of those communities suffering from strict social-control measures imposed by non-State armed groups. These measures affect their right to move freely in the territory and thus they cannot displace to seek assistance and protection. On occasions, the restrictions imposed by the non-State armed groups also constrain the effective and timely access of humanitarian organizations and State institutions. This results in non-displaced people being invisible and not able to access assistance and basic services (education, health, livelihoods, food assistance). Weapons contamination and geographical isolation intensify the humanitarian impact of these constraints.

Therefore, current discussions on victims must refer not only to the past, acknowledging the rights of people who previously suffered the impact of violence, but also consider present and future victims. This requires additional and creative efforts to address the needs of non-displaced people who have silently suffered the effects of war and violence.



Photo credit: OCHA / Felinto Córdoba.

This section has contributions by the National Indigenous Organization (ONIC).

## Indigenous analyse their human rights situation

### Ongoing impact of armed conflict in indigenous communities

In October, the National Indigenous Organization (ONIC) published two reports on the situation of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) that affected indigenous communities in 2013 and 2014 (see [Reports 2013, January – September 2014](#)). According to ONIC, between January and September 2014, events such as forced displacements, threats, forced recruitment and military actions increased significantly compared with 2013, based on ONIC's data (see Table 1).

The ONIC Information System -supported by UNHCR-, consolidates information on the situation of indigenous communities through their local organizations. According to data collected by this system, civilians suffer serious consequences of the armed conflict; the risks associated with the political and territorial defense activities carried out by indigenous leaders; and the economic interests that mining companies and other actors, including non-State armed groups, have in indigenous territories.

Table 1: Events affecting indigenous people 2013/Jan – Sept 2014

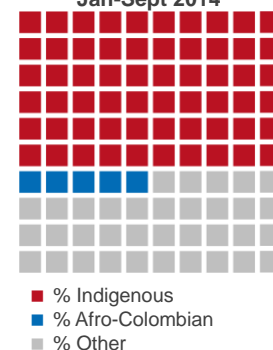
Type of event	Number of events/People affected		Variation
	2013	Jan – Sept 2014	
Confinement	5,847	236	-96%↓
Forced displacement	1,506	2,819	+87%↑
Threats	33	36	+9%↑
Homicide	30	10	-67%↓
Attempted homicide	8	7	-13%↓
Forced recruitment (including military forces)	4	11	+175%↑
Protected people injured	1	9	+800%↑
Armed actions	1	7	+600%↑
APM/UXO victims	4	3	-25%↓
Attacks against humanitarian mission		3	↑
Attacks	1	2	+100%↑
Torture		1	↑
Sexual violence		1	↑

Source: ONIC

ONIC reports indicate that indigenous territories have become a war zone. Armed confrontations between armed groups are frequent and civilians are trapped in cross fire. Indigenous communities are victims of threats and stigmatization that increase their vulnerability and affect their culture and survival in their territories.

According to ONIC, 5,847 people were affected by confinement in 2013, and 236 between January and September 2014. OCHA's information system [Monitor](#) estimates that in 2013 at least 18,000 indigenous people were confined and about 6,300 were confined between January and September 2014. They represent about two thirds of all people affected by this phenomenon (see Illustration 1). The difference between OCHA and ONIC figures may be due to the diversity of criteria used to define confinement. For OCHA, confinement involves not only the physical blockage of communities but also constraints to access to assistance and basic services (see [OCHA definition for confinement](#)). Beyond these figures, the impact of this type of situation is a major concern for the humanitarian community and ONIC. Due to confinement and access constraints, entire communities face serious consequences

Illustration 1: %People confined by ethnicity. Jan-Sept 2014



Source: OCHA-Monitor

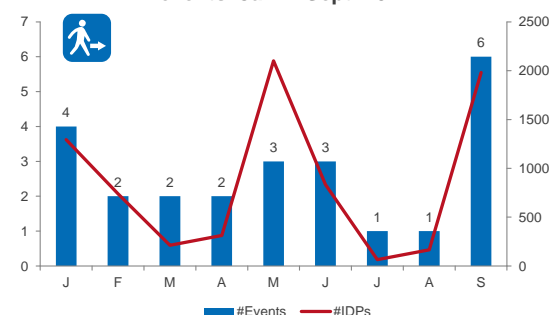
*Indigenous represent about two thirds of all people confined so far in 2014*

*Between January and September 2014, at least one indigenous community has been forced to displace every month in mass events*

regarding their food security, and access to health, education and livelihoods. Restrictions to free mobilization are often imposed by armed groups, or are due to fear of armed clashes and weapons contamination.

In May 2014, OCHA reviewed the humanitarian situation of indigenous communities (see [Humanitarian Bulletin May 2014](#)). The results showed that this population was the most affected by mass displacement and confinement. Between January and May 2014, one out of four victims of armed actions, attacks against civilians and attacks against unlawful targets, was indigenous. Reports gathered by [Monitor](#), while not intended to reflect the totality of data, show that this trend continued in 2014. Since January 2014, at least one indigenous community has been forced to displace every month in mass events<sup>1</sup> (see Illustration 2), and every month an average of 3,100 indigenous have suffered restrictions to mobility and access to basic goods and services. OCHA reported an increase (+322 per cent) in the number of threats against indigenous people and in the number of homicides of protected persons (+60 per cent).

**Illustration 2: #Indigenous IDPs / #Mass displacement events. Jan. – Sept. 2014**



Source: OCHA-Monitor

### Serious health situation of indigenous children

In addition to the human rights violations and breaches of IHL, ONIC also warns about the serious situation of infant mortality. It particularly affects Embera Katío communities in Chocó in the Pacific region, and Wayuu communities in La Guajira, northern Colombia. Indigenous children are highly vulnerable to preventable diseases due to the lack of access to timely health care. Health brigades to indigenous territories are not frequent and only a few health programmes adopt an ethnic approach. According to ONIC, at least 45 children under age 8 in Embera Katío communities (Chocó) died between December 2013 and April 2014. An estimated 4,173 Wayuu children died between 2008 and 2014 in La Guajira<sup>2</sup>. The international humanitarian community has documented its concern regarding these situations (see [Reports MIRA Chocó, La Guajira](#)). Humanitarian and development programmes are addressing communities' needs in the health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and food security and nutrition clusters. However, institutional commitment and support are critical to ensure the sustainability of emergency actions to address the most structural causes of this crisis.



#### 45 death children

Embera Katío communities  
(Chocó)  
Dec. 2013 – Apr. 2014  
(ONIC)

#### 4,173 death children

Wayuu communities (La Guajira)  
2008 – 2014  
(ONIC)

### Indigenous people reaffirm their support to the peace process

At the National Assembly of Indigenous Authorities in 2013, the indigenous people of Colombia reiterated their support to the peace process between the Government and FARC-EP. However, indigenous authorities pointed out that FARC-EP is still one of the main causes of their physical, cultural and historical extermination in the context of the Colombian armed conflict.

<sup>1</sup> A mass displacement event affects more than 50 people or 10 families.

<sup>2</sup> While national child mortality rate (under five years old) is 21.2, in La Guajira is 48 (DANE, 2010).

## Stories from the field

### Water: a source of life and tranquility in La Arenosa

By OCHA/Támara Jaramillo

Professor Matilde has spent more than 10 years working in the school La Nueva Arenosa. She is responsible for more than 15 boys and girls of all ages. But her main concern is that she cannot rely on clean water to ensure her students' health. Often the lack of water has caused the children to stay at home and miss school. It can be dangerous for the children to collect water from the river, but often they have no choice. The school is located in La Arenosa village, a community situated in the municipality of Arauquita in Arauca, which borders Venezuela. It is one of the departments most affected by the armed conflict in Colombia. Due to land tenancy issues, the school faces constraints to access institutional aid.



Photo credit: CISP / Navor Vargas. La Arenosa community, Arauquita (Arauca). April 2014.

The Arauca river is the community's principal source of water. But it has been badly affected and polluted by the frequent oil spills caused by attacks on the Caño Limón Coveñas oil pipeline, which crosses the Department of Arauca. These indiscriminate attacks are having a significant environmental impact, with serious consequences for the communities. The river should be a source of life, but it now represents a risk for these people.

In the school, the older children accompanied their teacher to collect water to use in the kitchen and for the general cleaning of the school. The school also depended on a "point" that permitted them to extract water from the ground. However, this has been damaged by the oil spills and flooding of the river.

The Italian NGO, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), was implementing a project with funds from the Emergency Respond Fund (ERF) in nearby communities and learned of the school's situation through one of the student's mothers. CISP was able to intervene.

A suitable filter was quickly provided for the school, as well as a system to store water via a point with a motor pump. This permits the safe extraction and storage of water so that it can be used during emergencies.

The children of La Arenosa no longer have to collect water from the river and can go to school in peace, knowing that they have a healthy and clean area. The mothers and fathers are at peace knowing that their children consume food prepared with clean water and can drink a fresh glass of water that will not make them sick.

The teacher knows that although she cannot stop the river from becoming polluted by oil, she can count on a school with conditions that ensure that more children can attend, and that the school can provide a healthy meal that will enable them to learn more and to maintain that smile that every child should have.

## Armed-confrontation trends continue

In October, Monitor recorded at least 53 armed actions, mainly combats between FARC-EP and national armed forces. Most of these events were concentrated in Cauca and Nariño, Pacific coast, and Antioquia, northern Colombia (see Map 1). Monitor has registered an average of 57 armed actions per month in 2014, which is not that far from the average of 61 recorded in 2013.

In Tumaco (Nariño), located on the Pacific coast at the border with Ecuador, at least five armed actions were reported in October. This municipality is the focus of intense armed conflict and violence. Tumaco is mostly populated by Afro-Colombians, it holds the second highest number of IDPs nationwide, and levels of unmet basic needs are close to 50 per cent. This situation is not new, but in the last year the consolidation of urban militias of FARC-EP has resulted in frequent attacks on police infrastructure that have caused civilian victims.

### Attacks on infrastructure affect more than 100,000 people

About 123,000 people were affected by access constraints to basic services in October, mostly due to attacks on infrastructure (see Map 2). FARC-EP attacks against electrical infrastructure in Meta, central Colombia, cut the power supply, affecting about 42,000 people, for two days. In Antioquia, northern Colombia, at least 70,000 people were unable to access safe water for three days due to a FARC-EP attack on a team performing repairs on a rural aqueduct. This type of attack not only restricts access to basic services, but also limits activities such as education, trade and health services.

### Access constraints affect indigenous communities in Chocó

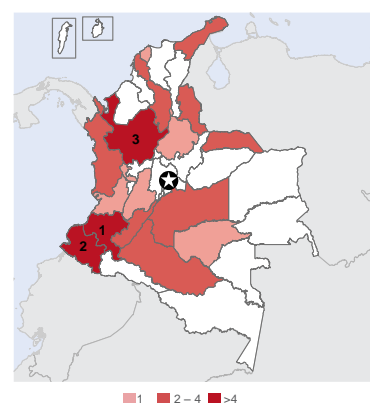
Since September, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in the municipalities of Alto and Bajo Baudó (Chocó) have faced mobility restrictions and access constraints due to the presence of the ELN, post-demobilization armed groups and threats against community leaders. Nearly 1,650 indigenous Embera in the area are in confinement, presenting urgent food security and nutrition need (see [Flash Update](#)).

In the area between Chocó and Valle del Cauca, about 1,800 indigenous people also face mobility restrictions due to fear of fighting between non-State armed groups and military forces. This situation, that started in September, is having a severe effect on communities' food security (see [Flash Update](#)).

### Recurrent mass displacements in the Pacific region

Between January and October, 15,854 people were displaced in mass events in Colombia. In October, new mass displacements took place in Guapi (Cauca), caused by clashes between FARC-EP and military forces. This is the sixth of such events so far in 2014 in this municipality, which has become the third most affected by this

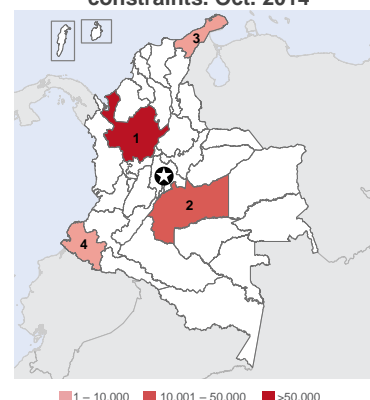
Map 1: #Armed actions. Oct. 2014



Department	# Actions
1 Cauca	13
2 Nariño	9
3 Antioquia	5
4 Arauca	3
5 Caquetá	3
Other	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: OCHA-Monitor

Map 2: #People affected by access constraints. Oct. 2014



Department	# People affected
1 Antioquia	70,000
2 Meta	42,000
3 La Guajira	8,000
4 Nariño	3,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,300</b>

Source: OCHA-Monitor

*FARC-EP attacks affected access to power supply and safe water for 112,000 people*

phenomenon nationwide. Despite the recurrence of these emergencies, response capacities in Guapi are limited. To respond to this situation in a complementary fashion with local authorities, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is working on a project to set up a temporary shelter in the urban area to be used for mass-displacement emergencies.

This section is contributed by OHCHR.

## Human rights defenders and victims at risk

The situation of human rights defenders in Colombia remains of serious concern to the United Nations. Throughout 2014, defenders have been the target of attacks against their life and personal integrity, but they continue to be the victim of individual and collective threats.

In September 2014, over 100 human rights defenders received collective threats. On Colombia's national Human Rights Day, 90 human rights defenders received a threatening email. Recipients included a UN staff member and the wife of a UN staff member. In the following weeks, collective threats were received Cali and Tumaco. Many of the people listed in those collective threats are linked, directly or indirectly, to the peace process. A direct threat was sent to a victim who participated in the victims' delegations that met the negotiating delegations in Havana. Some Government authorities condemned the threats, but it remains of serious concern that criminal investigations into the identification of those responsible are slow and often ineffective.

Prosecutors with the Attorney General's Office have often indicated that investigations into threats are time consuming and require the collaborative support of other State entities, particularly the national police. It is concerning that these investigations are often carried out in an isolated way. Prosecutors still need to see these threats in a greater context as part of a systematic attack against certain groups or categories of defenders. It is unclear where these threats are from, but some hypothesis point to either post-demobilization groups or to some State agents interested in derailing peace negotiations. However, perpetrators will only be identified through the effective work of the Attorney General's Office, with the support of the national police. It is worth noting that the National Protection Unit, which is the entity in charge of providing protection schemes to threatened defenders, has been submerged in recent scandals linked to corruption by certain high-ranking officials, and to a financial deficit that has negatively affected the granting and sustainability of protection schemes. The UN system, particularly through OHCHR, has continued its active engagement with State institutions to look into innovative options to ensure that human rights defenders can continue to work in a secure environment.

## Stories from the field

### Finding the warmth of home

By OCHA/Angela Hurtado, HelpAge/Alejandra Torres

On 25 October, Los Robles village in the Píoyá Nasa indigenous reservation in Caldon, was filled with music, food and rituals. The community celebrated the delivery of lodges that will be temporary shelters for 23 families.

This community was originally located in a high-risk area, and in March 2013, 87 inhabitants were displaced due to a landslide that affected several homes and the community's school.

Among those in the community celebration, two women smiled for the cameras and strolled with their grandchildren on their backs. These women were 66-year-old Juliana Puscué and 53-year-old María Fátima Casso.

After 18 months of sleeping on the ground in tents and enduring the low temperatures of the mountainous area in the Central Andean Cordillera, both women welcomed a change that improved their lives. Doña Juliana suffered from severe



Photo credit: OCHA / Angela Hurtado. Los Robles community, Caldon (Cauca). Colombia. October 2014.

rheumatism that prevented her from walking or carrying out her daily activities, such as farming and animal herding. Doña María Fátima's family explains that she was suffering from headaches and body pains and was deeply depressed.

OCHA learned of the story of the community's story, and in June 2013 a multi-cluster needs assessment (MIRA) was conducted with the participation of the local humanitarian team (see the [MIRA report](#)). This evaluation identified the urgent need for shelters, non-food items, water and sanitation, education and protection. HelpAge International, an NGO that focuses on caring for the elderly, helped to meet these needs. With resources from the 2014 Emergency Response Fund (ERF), With resources of the 2014 Emergency Response Fund (ERF), HelpAge started a project to improve the living conditions of the families of the 13 elderly people who lived in the village. Shelters and sanitary areas were built, and the families received water filters, gas stoves, beds, covers, seeds and tools for kitchen gardens, and small animals such as sheep, pigs and chicken. The multi-sector coordinated intervention was pivotal for project's success. The actions of HelpAge were complemented by other organizations: IOM provided training to manage the shelters, NRC built a temporary classroom and WFP delivered food for training. The activities were also supported by the indigenous authorities of the Piopyá reservation and Caldonio local authorities.

In Doña Juliana's garden, lettuce, onions and cabbage are already growing. She does not communicate very well, as she lost her hearing, but her daughter and grandchildren notice her enthusiasm. They see her walk about the community, take care of the family babies and also her pig -the donation that she most appreciates.

Doña María Fátima is happy with her sheep as she is a skilled weaver in the reservation. She occasionally visits her old farm, but she returns to her new lodge where she finds the warmth of home.

## More than 52,000 people affected by the second rainy season

*11 indigenous Wiwa died and other 13 were injured during an electrical storm in the department of Magdalena*

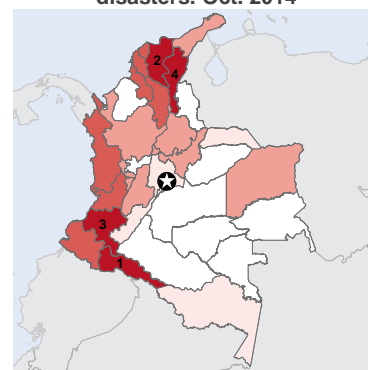
According to the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), a second rainy season started at the end of September 2014 and is expected to last until mid- December 2014. According to figures from the National Disaster Unit (UNGRD), in October more than 52,000 people were affected by events associated with increased rainfalls. Floods, landslides and windstorms caused 94 per cent of people affected by disasters this month, mainly in the northwestern and southwestern departments (see Map 3). At least 24 people died in October in events related with the second rainy season. In the most serious event, 11 indigenous Wiwa died and other 13 were injured during an electrical storm in the department of Magdalena, north of the country.

The UNGRD delivered humanitarian assistance for 9,157 families affected by rains (mainly food and non-food items, and building materials). UNGRD called on local authorities to activate contingency plans and prevention measures.

### "El Niño" alert continues

Despite an increase in rainfall levels in much of the country, IDEAM and international meteorological authorities<sup>3</sup> continue to warn about the possibility of

Map 3: #People affected by natural disasters. Oct. 2014



Department	# People affected
1 Putumayo	14,144
2 Magdalena	9,465
3 Cauca	7,950
4 Cesar	5,378
Nariño	5,000
Other	11,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,848</b>

Source: OCHA-Monitor

<sup>3</sup> Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica (NOAA), Instituto Internacional para la Investigación del Clima y la Sociedad (IRI), Centro Europeo (ECMWF), NASA.

Over 37,000 indigenous people at risk for volcanic activity

the occurrence of an "El Niño" event, this probability remains close to 65%. It is therefore necessary to closely monitor areas where the usual dry season is expected. In such places, the occurrence of "El Niño" phenomenon could have the most serious humanitarian consequences, as in the northern, center and eastern regions.

### Volcanic activity increased in southern Colombia

Due to increased volcanic activity and seismicity, Colombia and Ecuador authorities raised the alert level from "yellow" to "orange" given the possible eruption in days or week of Chile and Cerro Negro volcanoes, located in the border between the two countries. Over 37,000 people living in four indigenous reservations in the town of Cumbal (Nariño) are in the zone of influence of the volcanoes and could be affected if an eruption occurs.

Local and departmental authorities activated their contingency plans and Joint Command Posts were established in Colombia and Ecuador to monitor volcanic activity. A bilateral agreement was signed between the two countries, including agreements for joint monitoring, preparedness and response actions.

Frequent earthquakes took place in the zone of influence -more than 130,000 in October- and caused minor damages to some housing infrastructures. Due to the warning, classes were suspended in rural schools, affecting about 1,300 children. Furthermore, the presence of non-state armed groups and suspicion of APM / UXO contamination has limited the access of relief agencies to rural areas where water sources have been affected by pyroclastic flows<sup>4</sup>.

## Donors at the field

### Joint visit to Catatumbo

By European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO)

Colombia is a country of paradoxes. Again and again, when the context of Colombia is presented in meetings and forums, we discuss the huge difference between the sophisticated north of Bogotá –the national capital, where donors' offices are located- and the marginal areas of the country, where the absence of the State and poverty have contributed for decades, to a conflict that parties are trying to solve through dialogue.

It is therefore important that a donor who finances actions to alleviate suffering of people affected by the conflict leaves his comfortable desk to get a close-up view of this reality and talk to people directly affected by the conflict. That's how the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) works. In the countries where it finances operations, ECHO counts on experts who travel often to the field to assess needs and to monitor the implementation of European humanitarian aid.

One such field visit took place from 21 to 23 October by ECHO, OCHA, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Norwegian Refugee Council, UNHCR, UNDP and the Embassy of Chile. The delegation travelled to Catatumbo, department of Norte de Santander, at the border with Venezuela, to get a deeper knowledge of the field reality and of the projects financed by ERF and ECHO in this region.

The mission was an enriching experience. We were able to monitor the activities implemented by TdH in El Tarra municipality. We heard from the people who suffer every day and work to mitigate the impact of a difficult situation. And during the long hours on the road, we shared different perspectives on Catatumbo's humanitarian situation.



Photo credit: Terre des Hommes. El Tarra (Norte de Santander), Colombia. October 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Pyroclastic flows are high-density mixtures of hot, dry rock fragments and hot gases that move away from the vent that erupted them at high speeds. They may result from the explosive eruption of molten or solid rock fragments, or both.

The implementation of a possible peace agreement in this region (as a result of the peace talks with the FARC-EP) are complicated by the presence of three non-state armed groups (FARC-EP, ELN and EPL); the substantial increase of illicit crops; the proximity of the border with Venezuela; and the existence of several communities affected by the conflict that do not have access to basic services and often suffer from mobility restrictions. For these reasons, it is expected that humanitarian needs will persist for a certain period of time.

It is fundamental that humanitarian actors, including international organizations and public institutions that intervene in this region, work together in a coordinated manner to maximize the strategic impact of the actions taken. During the visit, we saw that this is happening in Norte de Santander. The Local Humanitarian Team deserves an acknowledgement for this coordinated work.

This section is contributed by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

## Learning from the past to shape the future: History of humanitarian action in Latin America and the Caribbean

Leading regional policy makers, humanitarian practitioners and academic thinkers gathered in Bogota on 29-30 October 2014 to discuss the evolution of humanitarian action in conflict and disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean since the early 20th Century, and reflect on what it means for improving humanitarian action today.

Convened by the UK-based [Humanitarian Policy Group \(HPG\)](#) of the [Overseas Development Institute \(ODI\)](#) and the [Humanitarian Studies Institute \(HSI\)](#) in Colombia, the two-day event formed part of HPG's research project entitled "A global history of modern humanitarian action".



Photo credit: ODI / Tania Cheung. Bogotá, Colombia. October, 2014.

The event was opened by Ms. Marta Nubia Bello from the [Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica](#) and closed by Mr. Gerard Gomez, Head of OCHA Colombia.

Participants and speakers addressed the key issues in the history of humanitarianism in the region that continue to relate to humanitarian action today. This included discussions of how the concept and the word 'humanitarian' have evolved over history and how it has been interpreted across the region over time. Discussions also focused on key disaster events and the emergence of institutions (such as [La RED](#) – Red de estudios sociales en prevención de desastres en América Latina) that have shaped the region's pioneering management of disasters and disaster risk reduction. Speakers examined the implications of armed conflict in the region, looking at the different ways in which Mexico, Honduras and Ecuador have dealt with refugee situations and asylum at different points in history. They also reflected on the ways in which Colombia has dealt with internal displacement and urban armed violence stemming from its internal conflict. Lastly, discussions on the church and other social movements looked at case studies from the Zapatista Movement, the Instituto Misionero de la Consolata in Colombia and the Church in Chile during the military dictatorship as ways to illuminate different humanitarian undertakings by these diverse actors.

Discussions revealed the particularities of the use and concept of 'humanitarianism' in Latin America over time, including the benefits of establishing closer linkages between disaster response actors and the humanitarian community in Latin America. The conference highlighted the need to take into account the different histories and the often

very localised experiences of each situation in humanitarian responses. Of utmost importance was learning from past humanitarian action and the need for further dialogue between practitioners, policy makers and academics to continue the momentum generated by the conference.

Find the Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin – Colombia October 2014 dataset in HDX:  
<https://data.hdx.rwlab.org/dataset/datos-boletin-humanitario-ocha-colombia-octubre-2014>

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All the information reflected in this report has been processed by OCHA from official and secondary sources. Data for mass displacement and protection of civilians has been processed by OCHA Colombia through the Integrated Humanitarian Information System. Sources: Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas (UARIV); Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (PAIMCA); Sistema Integrado de Información Humanitaria (SIDIH/Monitor).