

EDCR

Estabilización y paz territorial

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INFORME FINAL ( soporte virtual)

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The project has focused on attending 3.267 people from the Venezuelan migrant population, Colombian returnee population and most vulnerable host communities in the border areas of Norte de Santander, La Guajira and Arauca with emphasis on women heads of households. The intervention has focused on the more disadvantaged people, carrying out different strategies to generate opportunities and promote prevention of violence and social cohesion to ensure the effective socioeconomic integration of the population in the host communities. The FW project seeks to work on early recovery in a migratory crises context helping to give a stabilization response for the migrant population with a permanence vocation in Colombia. The project is a pilot intervention integrated into a common humanitarian response strategy aligned with the government and the international community, that addressed conflict prevention and recovery through: i. Livelihood recovery; ii. Development of strategies for resilience and social cohesion.III: Institutional strengthening of the national and local government on migratory public policies for socioeconomic integration. In general terms, the project aims to strengthen the creation of social solidarity networks and support to local institutions, in order to articulate citizen responses with a multi-level inter-institutional coordination response

1: Livelihood recovery:Strategies have been developed to raise labor market needs assessment, and potential economic development opportunities at the local level to generate recovery livelihoods in the 3 prioritized municipalities. The project has launched near to 59 productive units and has promoted 20 direct new employment for migrant population and vulnerable host communities. In addition, 2 strategic platforms have been created for sustainable development in the border with more than 40 institutional actors to provide a more sustained response to the crisis, generating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and restoration of services for the migrant population and the host communities.La Alianza por el Desarrollo sostenible of Norte de Santander has been considered as a good practice by the national government, ii. Development of strategies for resilience and social cohesion: Four citizen networks have been created at 3 local municipalities and measures of peaceful coexistence and conflict management have been launched to prevent violence and actively, fight against xenophobia. Psychosocial activities have been carried out in peripheral neighborhoods, accompanying whole migrant families in project life recovery, and creating networks of peace promoters that have developed a key role of information assistance peer-to peer, social dialogue, peaceful conflict resolution and awareness campaigns. In la Guajira, Banco Amable an innovative social cohesion strategy for public awareness with concrete actions of

street cleaning, space rehabilitation, gardening, etc. among migrants and host communities and with food security strategies in consortium with MercyCorps has been a success to be replicated.

III: Institutional strengthening of the national and local government on migratory public policies for socioeconomic integration: the project has supported the implementation of the Border Management administration of the national government to promote a responsive institutional framework that helps to coordinate the migration response in Colombia, providing assistance to municipalities, mobilizing funds and achieving an inter-institutional comprehensive coordination response. Furthermore, a strategical consultancy was supported for the design and implementation of a national strategy for income generation and socioeconomic integration of migrants and host communities. Furthermore, the project has supported the local governments of Norte de Santander, La Guajira, and Arauca in the articulation of a humanitarian response with a more sustained recovery response that has ensured the socioeconomic integration of the migrant population, promoting local economic development measures, good management of public space and social cohesion. In addition, more than 100 public officials have been trained on issues related to the effective migration response bringing together the humanitarian response with a more comprehensive recovery response.

More than 1.600.000 migrants have already arrived to Colombia in a very short period of time along with almost 400.000 colombian returnees for a total of almost 2 Million persons. The pressure in the provision of services and in the labor market is generating a critical situation of failed governance in the border municipalities. Historically, the border areas have suffered from a lack of investment and development of productive infrastructure from the State and have been characterized by their informal economy and very dependent on their economical relationship with the neighboring country. The social and political crisis in Venezuela and its superinflation in the economy together with the breakdown of the diplomatic relations between Colombia and Venezuela have generated a critical humanitarian situation that has produced an overvaluation of the basic goods and products and an important restriction in the access of livelihoods. The migrant population usually arrives in vulnerable conditions and has limited resources. They are in a critical humanitarian situation, with limited access to food, water, medicines, public services. While 52% of the migrant population stays in the border municipalities the rest are moving to other parts of the Colombian territory or the region, enhancing the phenomenon of "the walkers".

This critical situation explains the importance of focusing on supporting institutional strengthening capacities at the borders and to foster an institutional comprehensive response that faces the emergency while increasing abilities to respond on the creation of socio-economic conditions for the migrants integration.

The migratory crisis response has meant that the focus of the international community is mainly on humanitarian and protection issues and most of the resources are destined to attend the emergency at borders. The resources destined for socio-economic integration, strengthening of institutional capacity and in conflict prevention are scarce. However, for the Colombian government attending migrants with the vocation of permanence, that is the majority of them, is a priority. Thus, has allowed UNDP to position strategically in the spectrum of a comprehensive timely response with an early recovery and recovery approach.

The FW project has developed training strategies for migrant populations and host communities on issues related to peaceful coexistence, conflict resolution, and prevention of gender-based violence. More than 60% of the beneficiaries of the livelihoods recovery and social cohesion strategies have been women, with special emphasis on women head of household.

In the component of strengthening local institutions, the project has developed training strategies for public workers on citizen security, public space management and raising awareness campaigns for a non-stigmatization of migrant people, fight against xenophobia and gender-based violence prevention.

In addition, the project has made possible the revision of public policies related to gender equity, reconciliation, sexual exploitation and human trafficking protection strategies in 3 prioritized municipalities. In norte de Santander, a contingency plan and migration response plan at the local level was built with gender perspective