Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable population in Colombia

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Colombian context

- **49,424,147 inhabitants**
- **5,898 USD GDP per capita** (2016)
- **2.0% GDP growth** (2016)
- **4.09% cumulative inflation** (2017)
- **31 years average age**
- **8.4% Unemployment** (2017)
- **17.8% Multidimensional poverty** (2016)
13 million in poverty
4 million in extreme poverty
8 million Victims
15.4 million of children and adolescents
8.6 million in multidimensional poverty
1.5 million indigenous and Afro-Colombian
Social Protection System in Colombia focus on building household resilience to face a variety of shocks

Households strengthen their capacities through:

- Integral Social Security
- Access to Assets
- Human Capital training
- Short-term Risks Management

Social promotion programs connect vulnerable people with social protection services to face various risks.

**Social Protection Programs**
- Health services
  - Occupational Hazards
  - Savings for Retirement
- Entrepreneurship
  - Employability
  - Training for Work
  - Business Strengthening
- Families with Well-being
  - Young People with Well-being
  - Community Homes

**Social Promotion Programs**
- Subsidized Health Insurance
- Conditional Cash Transfers
- Food safety program
- Conditional Entrepreneurship
  - Inclusive Employability
- Inclusive Training for Work
- Conditional Cash Transfers
- Free Housing
  - Living Conditions Improvement

**Family Accompaniment**
Monetary poverty increased by 2.2 and the unemployment rate reached 20% in nineties crisis. With the latest economic deceleration, monetary poverty barely grew 0.2 percentage points, multidimensional poverty accelerated its reduction and unemployment rate remained in one digit.
### Social Protection System adjustments for victims of forced displacement

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<td>Differential access to</td>
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<td>Compensation ($)</td>
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<td>Health Services</td>
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<td>Free Education up Lower</td>
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More than one million victims beneficiaries of social programs

700 thousand victims with compensation and individual reparations

124 communities with collective reparations

713 thousand families prioritized in CCT programs

314 thousand families socio-economic stabilization

48 thousand families in their Homeland Program (FEST)
One year ago, one of the poorest cities in Colombia experimented a natural disaster.

- 332 people died
- 398 people with injuries
- 1492 homes were affected
- 77 people disappeared

Social facilities were destroyed.
### Social Protection System reactions for the protection of victims at Mocoa

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<th><strong>Social Protection Programs</strong></th>
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<td>Flexibility in conditionality for Health Services</td>
<td>57.945 doses of vaccines applied</td>
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<td>Safe Water distribution</td>
<td>57 emergency venues for education</td>
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<td>300 Higher Education</td>
<td>200 training for work</td>
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<td>Restart electric power and communications network</td>
<td>4,448 Housing Rental Subsidies</td>
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<td>1500 pre-registration for Inclusive Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>300 Housing Improvement</td>
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<td>Flexibility in conditionality for Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT)</td>
<td>Reconstruction of Social Facilities</td>
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**Family Accompaniment doubled**

**2540 tons of humanitarian aid assistance**
Challenges to strengthen the Social Protection System

1. More effective instruments for targeting population
2. Adjusting social programs according to most vulnerable population needs
3. Strengthen information systems
4. Make monitoring and evaluation stronger
5. Stronger foresight culture
Monetary poverty increased by 2.2 and the unemployment rate reached 20% in nineties crisis. With the latest economic deceleration, monetary poverty barely grew 0.2 percentage points, multidimensional poverty accelerated its reduction and unemployment rate remained in one digit.