

has been support with the support from the government it has been formulated it's about it contributed about 720 million.

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According to Luis Carlos Villegas, President of the FOREC counsel, the adoption of such an institutional model had the following objectives.

- eliminate intermediate officers (and therefore intermediate procedures);
- guarantee the transparency of the decisions;
- reinforce democratic systems and social organization;
- prevent improvisation;
- consolidate opportunities for 'peaceful social participation'.

And, the president of this FOREC council, he adopted a certain institutional model which has an objectives, one is eliminate intermediate officers because corruption is an important priority so that when the moment you are eliminating the intermediate offices you are eliminating the whole procedure itself, guarantee the transparency the decisions, reinforce democratic systems and social organization.

How we can build our social setup in a democratic approach, prevent improvisation and consolidate opportunities for peaceful social participation you know how we can create opportunities.

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To meet urban reconstruction, one NGO was assigned in charge of each municipality (i.e., the NGO 'Fenavip' was assigned the municipality of Calarca, 'Camara Junior' the municipality of Finlandia, 'Antioquia presente' the municipality of La Tebaida, and so on).

In the case of large cities such as Pereira and Armenia, each NGO was responsible of a specific area (equivalent to a borough or large neighbourhood).

Illegal occupation of vacant lots and public spaces in the city of Armenia became a serious concern for FOREC

And what they did was, they, in order to meet this kind of process they adopted a decentralized approach so for each of the municipality, so the many NGOs came forward to support for this reconstruction activity and then what they did was at least they have given each NGO a particular task and then each one NGO was assigned in charge of the municipality. For example, an NGO 'Fenavip' which has been assigned the municipality of Calarca and Camara Junior.

The municipality of Finlandia and 'Antioquia presente', the municipality of La Tebaida and so on. Whereas, in the large cities like Pereira and Armenia, each NGO was responsible for a specific area due to it's the size which is almost equivalent to a borough or a large neighbourhood and the biggest concern is illegal occupation of vacant lots and public spaces in the city of became a serious concern of FOREC because this is not coming into the considerations.

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Developing and organizing spontaneous temporary shelters and building new temporary units.

The management of the more than 6,000 temporary housing units was ultimately assigned to the publicly owned National University of Bogotá (NUB).

The CGOs aim to favour the development of the local coffee industry through the improvement of efficiency and international competitiveness, procuring at the same time the integral development of the coffee grower, his/her family and the region.'

And under the FOREC responsibilities, temporary shelters was not been a part in the initial process but then, people have started building their temporary units whatever the resources they had so, this is where the temporary shelters and building new temporary units have already started, in whatever the lands they are not available. The management of the more than 6,000 temporary units was assigned to publicly owned national university of Bogota.

So, this is where the coffee growers organizations, they actually aim to favour the development of the local coffee industry through the improvement of efficiency of and international competitiveness and procuring at the same time the integral development of the coffee grower his/her family and the region. So, because being a cooperative society of the coffee growers association.

They focused on how we can enhance their livelihoods, their the whole support systems and based on their experience as an co-operative society the CGOs they have actually could able to address the peasant communities needs. One is supporting and gaining credibility for the community, infrastructure spread throughout the rural areas, administrative and financial capacity coupled with organizational infrastructure.

And the local know-how, availability of own resources, independent decision making this is talking about the capacity.

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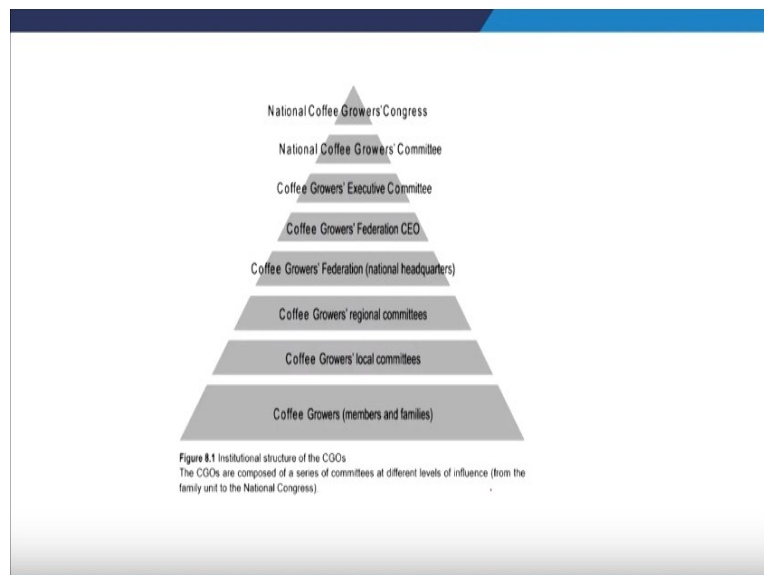
Under the supervision of the Colombian Government, and financed through a tax on coffee exports, the CGOs protect coffee producers by buying and reselling their produce on the international market.

The CGOs had experience in a number of areas that ensured they could attend to the peasant communities' needs

- 1) supporting and gaining credibility from the community;
- 2) infrastructure spread throughout the rural areas;
- 3) administrative and financial capacity coupled with organizational infrastructure;
- 4) local know-how;
- 5) availability of own resources;
- 6) independent decision making; and
- 7) commercial and political contacts at both the national and international levels.

Commercial and political contacts at both national and international. So, it basically it is relating how rural set up could be linked with much more of a national and international setups.

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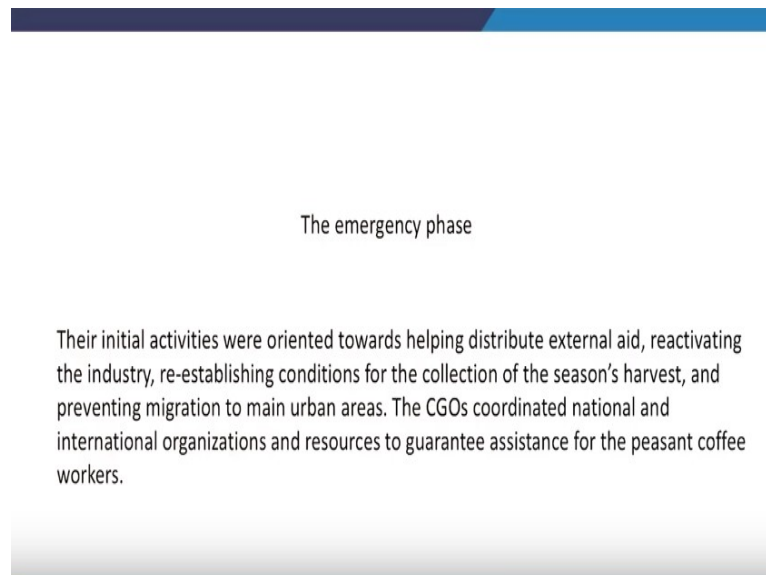


And the whole structure has been framed where the coffee growers they have the constituents of family businesses a small family businesses and which are again linked with the coffee growers local communities. So each group of family businesses constitute a particular local communities and then again they contribute with the regional communities and this is where the coffee growers federation you know.

Even in India, we have the South Indian Fishermen Federation which is in Kerala. So, that is where we are talking about each community have their own setup and these smaller setups contribute a local community, the local community contributes a regional committee and then adding with the federation and that is where coffee grower's federation CEO who looks into the overall process.

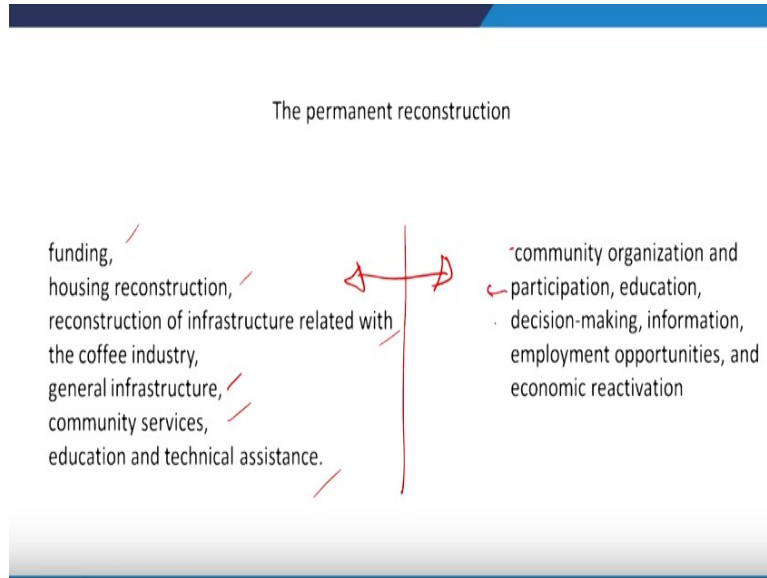
And there is also the executive committee, the growers, national-level committee and the national coffee growers congress on the summit. So, this is how the structure has unable to look into a decentralized setup. So, there is two phases of the emergency phase and as well as the permanent phase.

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And here, in the emergency phase, we talk about what is the role of this CGOs, they actually worked as a kind of fund managers, how to distribute the external aid, reactivating the industry and re-establishing conditions for collection of seasons harvest and preventing migration to main urban areas. So, they also provided at this stage providing tents and some food, rations all these activities have been provided during this phase. In the permanent reconstruction, there is also the hard and soft needs.

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The hard needs, which talks about the funding, housing reconstruction and reconstruction of infrastructure related to coffee industry, general infrastructure, community services and educational technical whereas, here it talks about the soft needs community organization how to build this and participation, education, decision-making capacities and information channelling, employment opportunities and economic reactive.

So, how they are also looked in parallel and hand-in-hand along with the physical and the hard infrastructures to along with the soft needs.

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According to the census, 6,648 houses (that belonged to registered coffee workers) needed to be reconstructed or repaired and 2,972 coffee industry infrastructures registered within the CGOs needed to be repaired

Even though the organization had various engineers, managers and specialists in agriculture 'in house', it did not have enough architects, builders or civil engineers with experience in housing.

So, when they make this assessment of the early stage the census says 6,648 houses need to be reconstructed or repaired and 2,972 coffee industry infrastructures registered with the CGO need to be repaired. So, if you look at the setup of any cooperative society which is focused on a particular agricultural sector, they were having the technicality with relation to the agricultural setups.

But they do not have enough architects or builders or the civil engineers who has an experience in housing, this is one important aspect which they have looked into it.

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The fund FORECAFE

(Fondo para la reconstruccion del area rural cafetera), was created with the savings of the CGOs, resources transferred from the FOREC and private donations (made by Starbucks coffee, Red Cross, ECHO and others)

FORECAFE 1 met the needs of housing, productive infrastructures for the coffee industry, public services, and programmes of assistance and social development.

FORECAFE 2 was designated for housing reconstruction and relocation.

FORECAFE 3 was designated for the construction of schools, roads, health care centres, police stations, churches and social activity centres. This chapter discusses FORECAFE 1 and 2 which were totally based on an innovative decentralized approach.

FORECAFE 1, 2 and 3 was \$66,000,000

And that is then following upon this assessments and all, a fund has been created is called FORECAFE fund is a Fondo para la reconstruction del area rural cafetera has been created with the savings of the CGOs, resources transferred from FOREC and private donations which has been made by like many coffee agencies like Starbucks coffee, Red Cross, ECHO, and others.

Now, they have been 3 phases of this funding process, one is the FORECAFE 1 which has met the first stage met the housing needs, productive infrastructures for the coffee industry, public services and programmes of assistance and social development whereas, again therefore later on some more fund has been added this is where it was designated for housing reconstruction and relocation.