No.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

REGIONAL AUTONOMOUS CORPORATION OF CUNDINAMARCA (CAR) THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

THE STUDY ON REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR THE BASIN OF LAKE FUQUENE

FINAL REPORT

Vol. 3: SUPPORTING REPORT

MAY 2000

CTI ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

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EXCHANGE RATES

The exchange rates used in this Study are:

US Dollar (US\$)1.00 = Japanese Yen (¥) 106

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As of October 1999

COMPOSITION OF FINAL REPORT

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Vol. 2 MAIN REPORT

Vol. 3 SUPPORTING REPORT (APPENDIX A to K)

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APPENDIX D Land Use and Watershed Management

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APPENDIX A

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX A SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHAPTER I EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Introduction

The survey on the existing socioeconomic conditions was made utilizing existing available data such as the Municipal and Prefecture Development Plans, Municipal Environmental Plans, Geographic Dictionary of Colombia. In the case of population, the last census of 1993 performed by DANE (National Administrative Department of Statistics) was considered. As for the area of each municipality, were used data provided by the IGAC (Geographic Institute "Agustin Codazzi").

Regarding the projection of the future socio-economy, the population for the target year was projected considering data of population provided by DANE. As for agriculture and livestock production, existing available data of the URPA (Regional Unit for Agriculture/Livestock Planning) were considered.

As for milk industries, only very few data on the current production were available. Most of the industries are exploited on artisan level and lacks the statistical information on its production.

As for the mining industries, data on the production of consecutive five years were considered for legal mining. Legal mining are those that have permission from MINERCOL (Minerals of Colombia which belong to the Ministry of Mining) and from CAR for its exploitation.

As for the Gross Domestic Product, in view of the absence of information from the municipalities on the subject, data of the Cundinamarca Prefecture was analyzed and considered since more than 70 % of the municipalities of the basin falls under the jurisdiction of that prefecture.

1.2 Socioeconomic Conditions of the Study Area

1.2.1 Administrative Units

The number of municipalities conforming the study area are 17, of which 12 fall under the Prefecture of Cundinamarca and 5 under the Prefecture of Boyaca. On the other hand, the institution who is managing environmentally the territory of the study area is CAR with its correspondent branch. Here down is summarized what is mentioned above:

Municipalities	Prefecture	CAR Branch Name
2. Carmen de Carupa	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
3. Ubate	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
4. Tausa	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
5. Sutatausa	Cundinamarca	Regional of Zipaquira
6. Cucunuba	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
1. Suesca	Cundinamarca	Regional of Zipaquira
8. Villapinzon	Cundinamarca	Regional of Zipaquira
7. Lenguazaque	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
9. Guacheta	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
San Miguel de Sema	Boyaca	Regional of Ubate
11. Raquira	Boyaca	Regional of Ubate
12. Fuquene	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
13. Susa	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
Simijaca	Cundinamarca	Regional of Ubate
15. Caldas	Boyaca	Regional of Ubate
16. Chiquinquira	Boyaca	Regional of Ubate
17. Saboya	Boyaca	Regional of Ubate

The rural areas of the municipalities are subdivided by small villages named "Veredas", and every "Vereda" has its own name. When the population of some "Vereda" increase, then the related Municipality set up there a municipal institution named "Inspection of Police" and in this case is not more used the name of "Vereda" but "Inspection of Police".

1.2.2 Population

According to the Population Census Adjusted of 1993, bellow is shown the population of the Municipalities of the Study area for the year 1993 for both urban and rural area.

Municipalities	Total	Urban	Rural
1.C.de Carupa	9,293	1,250	8,043
2.Ubate	35,719	14,745	20,974
3.Tausa	6,861	467	6,394
4.Sutatausa	4,263	958	3,305
5.Cucunuba	8,466	952	7,514
6. Suesca	11,463	3,125	8,338
7. Villapinzon	15,276	4,656	10,620
8.Lenguazaque	9,470	1,861	7,609
9.Guacheta	11,689	3,226	8,463
10.S.M.de Sema	4,598	441	4,157
11.Raquira	11,839	1,152	10,687
12.Fuquene	5,216	217	4,999
13.Susa	6,048	1,207	4,841
14.Simijaca	9,276	3,864	5,412
15.Caldas	5,769	146	5,623
16.Chiquinquira	46,793	38,707	8,086
17.Saboya	14,572	695	13,877
Total	216,611	77,669	138,942

On the other hand, bellow is presented the population of the municipalities and the population of the study area for the year 1998 using data of population projection made by DANE:

Municipalities	Population 1998					
	Ir	In the Municipality		I		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1.C.de Carupa	9,770	1,511	8,259	7,641	1,511	6,130
2.Ubate	39,475	16,883	22,592	39,475	16,883	22,592
3.Tausa	7,097	635	6,462	1,546	635	911
4.Sutatausa	4,542	1,104	3,438	4,542	1,104	3,438
5.Cucunuba	9,217	1,226	7,991	7,222	1,226	5,996
6. Suesca	12,963	3,761	9,202	2,136	0	2,136
7. Villapinzon	15,970	5,138	10,832	1,330	0	1,330
8.Lenguazaque	9,897	2,133	7,764	9,897	2,133	7,764
9.Guacheta	12,338	3,621	8,717	12,338	3,621	8,717
10.S.M.de Sema	4,492	525	3,967	4,492	525	3,967
11.Raquira	12,712	1,502	11,210	2,325		2,325
12.Fuquene	5,477	348	5,129	5,477	348	5,129
13.Susa	6,261	1,368	4,893	6,261	1,368	4,893
14.Simijaca	9,771	4,215	5,556	9,771	4,215	5,556
15.Caldas	5,776	275	5,501	5,776	275	5,501
16.Chiquinquira	49,175	41,021	8,154	47,630	41,021	6,609
17.Saboya	14,078	979	13,099	13,080	979	12,101
Total	229,011	86,245	142,766	180,941	75,844	105,097

Eight of the 17 municipalities composing the study area, the municipalities of Chiquinquira, Saboya, Carmen de Carupa, Cucunuba, Tausa, Raquira, Suesca and Villapinzon are divided by the limits of the basin, being included in the study area the urban area and part of the rural sector in the case of Chiquinquira, Saboya, Carmen de Carupa, Cucunuba and Tausa and part of the rural sector in the case of Raquira, Suesca and Villapinzon, and the population for those areas were prorated in function of the territorial area.

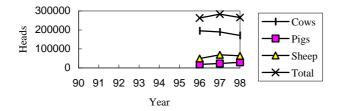
1.2.3 Main Economic Activities

(1) Livestock

Essentially livestock for milk production is the main economical activity of the region. Municipalities such as Chiquinquira, Simijaca, San Miguel de Sema, Susa, Fuquene and Ubate are big milk suppliers for Bogota city.

Existing available data of consecutive three years on livestock production in the Municipalities of the Study Area had been collected and the summary is presented in the bellow graph.

Livestock Production in the Study Area



The total livestock production composed mainly by cows, pigs and sheep, had been increased in the period 1996-1997, however in contrast, the number of heads of cows had decreased constantly from 1996 to 1998. According to some interviews to officers of the Municipalities and UMATA, many cows die every year for they consume pasture "biche" (local name given to the pasture just starting growing) which contain nitrate.

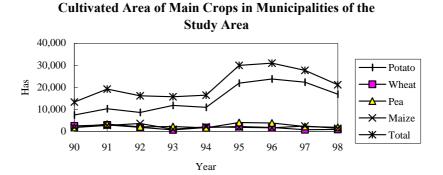
By the year 1998, the total average value of cows, pigs and sheep were Mills Col\$ 165,831(116.26 million US\$), Mills Col\$ 7,464 (5.23 million US\$) and Mills Col\$ 9,660 (6.77 million US\$) respectively. (Exchange rate in 1998: 1US\$=1,426.35 pesos). The pigs and sheep are not exploited formally and from the production in the basin we can say that they represent an important resource for the familiar economy. For more details refer to Table A.1.1.

As for milk production, considering the three year studied, the average production of milk is of 8.3 liters/head/day, being the lowest registered in Caldas, 3.5 liters/head/day, and the maximum in San Miguel de Sema, 15 liters/head/day. In addition the average unit price of the producer in Col\$/liter for the year 1998 was of Col\$ 351.Refer to Table A.1.2.

(2) Agriculture

The Agriculture is less important in terms of economy in the region and the main crops cultivated are potato, maize, wheat, pea and maize. Mixed activities of livestock-agriculture are localized basically around Simijaca, Susa, Ubate and north-side of Chiquinquira.

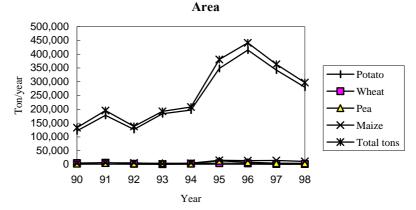
The historical yearly cultivated area of the main crops in Municipalities of the Study Area is shown bellow.



From the graph it is possible to conclude that in the basin the potato occupies the first place in terms of agriculture economy. On the other hand, the total cultivated area of the main crops had begun to decrease from 1996.

Regarding the production as shown bellow, in the case of the potato, since 1996 had started the reduction in its production and this can be attributable mainly to the apparition of a plague named "polilla guatemalteca".

Agriculture Production in Municipalities of the Study



By the year 1998, the total amount generated by the potato, wheat, pea, and maize, were Mills Col\$ 80,637 (56.53 million US\$), Mills Col\$ 554 (0.39 million US\$), Mills Col\$ 3,114 (2.18 million US\$) and Mills Col\$ 2,760 (1.94 million US\$) respectively. (Exchange rate in 1998: 1US\$=1,426.35 pesos).

For more details, refer to Table A.1.3.

(3) Industry

The industry sector has low development rate in area. Few industries are functioning in the region and most of them can be categorized as medium to small scale sizes, among these industries there are:

(a) Milk Processing Industries

These industries are distributed mainly in municipalities of Ubate, Chiquinquira and Simijaca. The total number of milk industries is 50, of which 5 are large, 5 are medium and the rest 40 are small.

It was no possible to get historical statistical information on the production of the milk industries of the basin, however, the average production for 1,998 as shown bellow, was estimated utilizing the results of the questionnaires handed to the managers of the sector.

Municipalities	1	Milk Industries Pr	oduction in 1998	
	Establishments (nos.)	Milk(lts)	Yogurt(lts)	Cheese(kg)
1. Ubate	29	55,966,545	5,430,470	993,895
2. Tausa	1		5,475	16,060
3. Guacheta	1		5,475	16,060
4. San Miguel de Sema	1	13,778,750		
5. Fuquene	2	26,766,545	2,630,920	246,375
6. Simijaca	6	69,745,295	5,267,315	508,810
7. Chiquinquira	10		54,750	160,600
Total	50	166,257,135	13,394,405	1,941,800

More details are given in Table A.1.4.

(b) Mining Industries

Among these industries, the extraction of mineral carbon and its conversion in coke and the extraction of sand and stone for construction, are the most relevant in the region. Municipalities such as Guacheta, Lenguazaque, Cucunuba, Sutatausa, are big producers of mineral carbon as indicated bellow.

Municipalities	Legal Mining (nos.)	Production (1998) (tons/year)
1. Cucunuba	105	283,895
2. Lenguazaque	68	107,953
3. Guacheta	51	124,270
4. Tausa	5	82,745
5. Sutatausa	39	153,829
6. Raquira	12	11,020
Total	280	763,712

See, Table A.1.5 for more details.

1.2.4 Employment

The main source of employment in the study area represents the livestock and agriculture and in minor proportion mining, milk factories and the scarce vacancies either at municipal level as in other institutions. This fact had bring about the migration of the economic active population towards the relatively big cities.

1.2.5 Education

The major findings are described here under:

- (1) The people of the rural area are generally persons dedicated to the agriculture with low income and with incomplete primary education and in many cases non-literacy.
- (2) As for the non-formal education, in some municipalities, SENA (National Service for Learning) is giving training to teachers in the field of computer, human rights, project elaboration, etc.
- (3) Some of the municipalities lacks of institutions for technical or professional education.
- (4) The education had been decentralized, in consequence, the financial support of all public primary schools fall under the responsibility of the municipalities including the construction & maintenance of facilities and salaries of the personnel. Regarding the high schools, some of them are supported by some municipalities and other are supported by the prefecture.
- (5) In some municipalities the coverage of the population in education is very low and among the causes are: long distances between houses and schools, the lack of transport, low income of the families to sustain their children, the low quality of the

education and the early access of the youth to the economical activities.

1.2.6 Health

The major findings are described here under:

- (1) At least one Public Health Office is available in the municipalities of the basin. The rural area is attended in some cases by small Health office from where urgent patients are derived to Hospitals or Health Centers. In addition, the health promoters also attend the rural area making preventive medicine through education, promotion, primary assistance, immunizations and canalization of services to the Health Center.
- (2) Mains diseases affecting the population are: respiratory infections, water born diseases, lung diseases, skin infections, arterial hypertension, etc.
- (3) In some municipalities, most of the children who had been checked in the hospitals present problems of malnutrition.

The number of health establishments are shown in Table A 1.6.

1.2.7 Housing

The major finding from the Municipal Development plans are the followings:

- (1) Most of the houses of the rural area are deteriorated since the countryman lacks the necessary funds for the maintenance. In addition many houses lacks latrines or sanitary services and in many cases can be found more than one family living in one house.
- (2) Some big municipalities such as Ubate, faces with the problems of migration of persons whose houses are made in many cases of inferior quality materials.
- (3) In many municipalities there is a deficit of housing and many of the existing one are made of poor quality materials.

1.2.8 Gross Domestic Product

The composition of the GDP of Cundinamarca prefecture indicates that production is higher than the services in almost 2.5 times. The production is composed by the primary sector for around 44 % and by the secondary sector for approximately 27 %. As for services, the basic services constitutes around of 3 % and other services approximately of 27 %.(See Table A.1.7)

It should be mentioned that the proportion of the basic services that includes the water sector is very low and this fact can have strong implication on the public health.

The agricultural-livestock sector is the main generator of GDP in the prefecture since it occupies around 40 % of the total. The Cundinamarca prefecture is characterized of being composed by small and medium scale producers with low familiar income, low technological level in their productive systems and low educational level.

One problem to the prefecture level is the substitution of agricultural activities for bovine livestock. The bovine population was calculated in 1,222,797 cows for the semester "A" of

1997 and this figure is higher in 4.47 % than that of the semester "B" of 1996. The daily average production are calculated in 8.09 liters of milk per cow, 280 grams of weigh increasing and the capacity of load is of 1.05 heads/ha, being these parameters considered low.

The mining sector is composed by small-scale enterprise using technology of low productivity. This sector had decreased between 1993-1996 due to the economical recession in the construction sector but had increased in 1997 due to the increasing of carbon consumption in the generation of electricity.

The economy of the prefecture has cycle movement of short periods, in fact, there was a decreasing from 1987 to 1990, with a critical point in 1990, then there was an increasing until 1992 due mainly to a strong agricultural production, to get down again in critical form in 1993, finally, in the period 1994-1997, the economy of the prefecture tends to be stabilized with decreasing rates. (See Table A.1.8). The projected GDP value for 1997 is of 1,144,376 Millions Pesos in constant prices of 1987. (See Table A.1.9).

(1) Population and GDP in Currents Prices

The Gross Domestic Product of Cundinamarca Prefecture, in current prices of market, during the period 1987-1997 maintain an average participation of 7% in the National GDP. This participation is higher (7.4%) in the first years 1987-1992 and lower in recent years (6.5%). According to this participation, Cundinamarca becomes the fourth in the National GDP and the first in the Region of Center West. The nominal growth of the GDP per capita has been unstable and with a projection to be reduced. The population and GDP of Cundinamarca in current prices Col\$ is shown bellow.

Year		Cundinamarc	a Prefecture		Nation	nal
-	Population	GDP	GDP	Variation	GDP	(%)**
		(Mills. Col\$)	(Percapita)	(Col\$)	(Mills. Col\$)	
1987	1,564,730	624,859	399,340		8,824,408	7.08
1988	1,612,672	883,738	547,996	148,656	11,731,348	7.53
1989	1,662,083	1,165,707	701,353	153,357	15,126,718	7.71
1990	1,713,008	1,529,305	892,760	191,407	20,228,122	7.56
1991	1,765,493	1,991,527	1,128,029	235,269	26,106,698	7.63
1992	1,819,586	2,517,610	1,383,617	255,588	33,515,046	7.51
1993	1,875,337	2,875,479	1,533,313	149,696	43,898,166	6.55
1994	1,898,851	3,702,381	1,949,801	416,488	56,896,561	6.51
1995	1,922,366	4,708,731	2,449,446	499,645	72,407,014	6.50
1996	1,949,369	5,635,281	2,890,823	441,377	87,612,487*	6.43
1997	1,975,564	5,533,949	2,801,200	-89,623	106,887,234*	5.18

Source: Cuentas Economicas Departamentales. Year 1996: provisional; Year 1997: projected

(2) Population and GDP in Constant Prices

The Gross Domestic Product of Cundinamarca Prefecture, in constant prices of

 $^{\ ^{*}}$: Projected information according to the supposed DNP

^{**:} Percentage of Cundinmarca GDP in the Country GDP Exchange rate in 1997: 1US\$= 1,141.12 Col\$)

market 1987, during the period 1987-1997 maintain its condition of being the fourth in the National GDP and the first in the Region of Center West, but the tendency of participation with the National GDP is not the same since in the period 1987-1991 the average participation was of the 7.6% while for the rest years is of 8.4%. This mean that GDP of Cundimarca in constants prices of 1987, maintain a stable participation for the period considered, with tendency to growth. The population and GDP of Cundinamarca in constant prices 1987 Col\$ is shown bellow.

		Cundir	namarca Prefec	cture			National	
Year	Population	GDP	Rate of	GDP	Variation	GDP	Rate of	(%)**
		Mills. Col\$	Growth %	per capita	Col\$	Mills. Col\$	Growth %	
1987	1,564,730	624,859		399,340		8,824,408		7.08
1988	1,612,672	702,924	12.49	435,875	36,535	9,183,051	4.06	7.65
1989	1,662,083	753,489	7.19	453,340	17,465	9,496,935	3.42	7.93
1990	1,713,008	746,727	-0.90	435,916	-17,424	9,903,124	4.28	7.54
1991	1,765,493	802,192	7.43	454,373	18,457	10,101,257	2.00	7.94
1992	1,819,586	903,462	12.62	496,521	42,148	10,509,908	4.05	8.60
1993	1,875,337	892,486	-1.21	475,907	-20,614	11,076,165	5.39	8.06
1994	1,898,851	984,827	10.35	518,644	42,737	11,690,034	5.54	8.42
1995	1,922,366	1,057,309	7.36	550,004	31,360	12,348,981	5.64	8.56
1996	1,949,369	1,117,913	5.73	573,474	23,470	12,565,961*	1.76*	8.90*
1997	1,975,564	1,144,376	2.37	579,265	5,791	12,981,397*	3.31*	8.82*

Source: Cuentas Economicas Departamentales. Year 1996:provisional; Year 1997: projected

1.2.9 Other Socioeconomic Indicators

The inflation rates in Colombia for the period 1983-1998 is presented here down while the rates of exchanges for the period 1983-1999 is given in the Table A.1.10.

Year	National Level (%)
1988	28.12
1989	26.12
1990	32.36
1991	26.32
1992	25.13
1993	22.6
1994	22.59
1995	19.46
1996	21.63
1997	17.68
1998	16.7

^{*:} Projected information according supposes of DNP

^{**:} Percentage of participation of Cundinmarca GDP in the Country GDP

CHAPTER II PROJECTION OF FUTURE SOCIOECONOMY

2.1 Existing Plans

(1) Municipal Development Plan

The future development plan of the municipalities is delineated in the last Municipal Biannual Development Plan for the period 1998-2000. This Plan was prepared by each municipality according its necessity and is composed by a strategic part and by the investment plan for the short and medium term.

The main objective of this plan is to guarantee the efficient utilization of the resources and an adequate management of the functions corresponding to the Municipality.

The economical resources to implement the Municipal Development Plan comes from different sectors: a) current incomes of the municipality, b) resources coming from the Central Government, c) resources coming from the Departmental Government, d) others governmental and non-governmental institutions.

(2) Cundinamarca Prefecture Development Plan

The Development and Investment Plan of Cundinamarca had been prepared for the period 1998-2001. The general objective of this Plan is to perform economical, social, cultural and environmental programs to secure the development of the prefecture.

Main General Principles of this Plan are:

- (a) The Government of the prefecture and the civil society of Cundinamarca will be integrated with the aim of mobilization of the all necessary resources for the integral growth of the territory of the prefecture.
- (b) The harmonic relation between the Prefecture, the Nation, the Municipalities and the capital city will be indispensable to secure that resources of the different levels of the State can be addressed adequately for the improvement of the Prefecture.
- (c) The Prefecture will promote relations with international Organizations and States in benefit of its development.
- (d) The Development Plan will promote the economical growing with social responsibility. The institutions of the prefecture and the possibilities of development of Cundinamarca will assure the equity, equality of opportunities and the solidarity with social sectors less favored. The countryman, the people without housing, the families without public services, the mothers who acts as head of family, the children, the elderly and disabled persons, will have a protection and special treatment. The balanced Development will preserve the special treatment of the districts and cities less favored.
- (e) The protection of the ecological patrimony and the natural resources constitutes an urgent and imperative necessity. The socioeconomic development will

incorporate the necessaries actions to make well use of the renewal natural resources and to prevent, mitigate or to restore the environmental damages originated of any projected to be executed.

- (f) The Policy for agriculture will be delineated to reach the peace and social justice.
- (g) The institutional development will be a fundamental target, in which the administration efficiency, the transparency and the faith against the corruption will be essential instruments.

(3) Boyaca Prefecture Development Plan

The term period for this plan is 1998-2000. In the Plan is defined 5 basic components to be taken into account for the development of the prefecture and they are: economic development, human development, institutional development, territorial functionality and environmental sustainability. Among the main objectives can be mentioned the followings:

- (a) The integral training of the citizens to make the economy more productive and competitive.
- (b) Consolidation of the growing process and qualitative improvement of the education system.
- (c) The incursion of the citizens to the social security system in health, education, culture and labor participation.
- (d) The strengthen of the economy and the access to the justice, human rights and the security of the population.
- (e) The strengthen of the institutional capability and the coordination with other organizations for the development of basic projects.
- (f) The territorial re-ordering of the prefecture taking into account the potentiality of uses of the territory, limiting factors and the possibility of getting a multiple benefit.
- (g) Minimization of the environmental impacts given by the industry and the production in order to keep the equilibrium of the ecosystem.
- (h) The sustainable economic development will be promoted in the prefecture to avoid or to prevent the degradation of environmental components.
- (i) The protection of the rivers basins, aquifers and swamps areas of the prefecture.
- (j) Adoption of immediate measures for the conservation, recovery and management of the natural resources, especially the water.

2.2 Population

Taking into account the projection made by DANE until the year 2005, a projection of the population into the Municipalities conforming the study area was made for the target year

2010. as shown in Table A.2.1.

2.3 Livestock

From the environmental point of view, the livestock contributes to the pollution load generated in the basin, therefore, the number of heads is directly proportional to the quantity of pollution.

Although the total number of livestock had been decreased in the recent years, for environmental projection purposes, we can assume that the highest numbers of produced heads during the period of 1996-1998 will remain constant until the target year 2010.

Then the number of heads of livestock to be considered as a constant value till the target year become 195,324 cows, 29,562 pigs and 69,360 sheep, data taken from the bellow table.

	96	97	98
Cows	195,324	189,618	171,402
Pigs	18,324	23,886	29,562
Sheep	49,430	69,360	64,400
Total	263,078	282,864	265,364

2.4 Agriculture

Analyzing the statistical data on agriculture production of the main crops in the study area for the period 1990-1998, the tendency is the reduction of the cultivated areas in the recent years.

At Cundinamarca prefecture level, the tendency also is the same since the lands assigned to the agriculture in principle are being transformed into pasturelands for livestock production.

In the Study Area, for projection purposes it can be assume that the cultivated area until the target year, will be constant as the maximum value registered in the period considered, which correspond to the year of 1996 with 30,998 has as shown bellow:

	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Potato	7,410	10,260	8,572	11,821	10,928	21,902	23,801	22,320	16,933
Wheat	2,460	2,900	1,900	634	1,770	2,143	1,746	745	880
Pea	1,700	3,300	2,096	2,233	1,641	4,060	3,841	2,156	1,860
Maize	1690	2,755	3,570	1,008	2,098	1,855	1,610	2,446	1,440
Total	13,260	19,215	16,138	15,696	16,437	29,960	30,998	27,667	21,113

2.5 Industry

(1) Milk Industries

As for milk industries, no historical production data are available to estimate the projection, however, we can assume that the milk industry sector will increase proportionally with the number of cows for milk. The bellow table shows the number of cows for milk during the three years.

Year	1996	1997	1998
Cows for Milk Production	68,244	72,315	69,240

Taking the highest number of cows which correspond to the year 97 as a constant value until year 2010, we can conclude that the milk industry sector will increase from year 1998 until the target year by 4 %.

(2) Mining industries

Bellow is shown the historical production of mineral carbon in the Study Area.

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Production (ton)	577,394	614,133	574,967	862,172	763,712

Using the same assumption as in the case of livestock and agriculture, the production of 1997, will be taken as a constant value till the target year 2010.

2.6 GDP Projection at National Level

The GDP at national level, in constant prices of 1987, is known for the period 1987 to 1997, however, its projection is not available. In the period mentioned above the average rate of growth was of 4.9%, but for projection purposes it is assumed that the GDP at national level, in constant prices of 1987, will growth with a constant rate of 4.0 %. Then, it is assume that the growth rate of national GDP is 0.0% per annum during 1998-2000 and 4.0% per annum during 2001-2010. The bellow table shows the projection, which shall be used for the Study Area.

	Nationa	ıl Level		Nationa	l Level
Year	GDP	Rate of	Year	GDP	Rate of
	(Mlls.Col\$)	Growth (%)		(Mlls.Col\$)	Growth (%)
1987	8,824,408		1998	12,981,397	0.0
1988	9,183,051	4.06	1999	12,981,397	0.0
1989	9,496,935	3.42	2000	12,981,397	0.0
1990	9,903,124	4.28	2001	13,500,653	4.0
1991	10,101,257	2.00	2002	14,040,679	4.0
1992	10,509,908	4.05	2003	14,602,306	4.0
1993	11,076,165	5.39	2004	15,186,398	4.0
1994	11,690,034	5.54	2005	15,793,854	4.0
1995	12,348,981	5.64	2006	16,425,609	4.0
1996	12,565,961	1.76	2007	17,082,633	4.0
1997	12,981,397	3.31	2008	17,765,938	4.0
			2009	18,476,576	4.0
			2010	19,215,639	4.0

References:

- 1. Municipal Development Plan of Carmen de Carupa
- 2. Municipal Environmental Plan of Ubate, 1997
- 3. Municipal Development Plan of Tausa
- 4. Municipal Development Plan of Sutatausa
- 5. Municipal Development Plan of Cucunuba
- 6. Municipal Development Plan of Lenguazaque
- 7. Environmental Plan of the Municipality of Guacheta
- 8. Municipal Development Plan of S.M.de Sema
- 9. Municipal Development Plan of Raquira
- 10. Municipal Development Plan of Fuquene
- 11. Municipal Development Plan of Susa
- 12. Municipal Development Plan of Simijaca
- 13. Environmental Plan of the Municipality of Caldas, 1997.
- 14. Municipal Development Plan of Chiquinquira
- 15. Municipal Development Plan of Saboya
- 16. Results of Interviews and Questionnaires to Municipal Officers
- 17. Results of Interviews to the Officers of UMATA
- 18. Population Census by DANE
- 19. Economic Account 1987-1997, Cundinamarca Prefecture, Planning Office
- 20. Geographic Dictionary of Colombia, IGAC, Third Edition 1996
- 21. Agricultural Statistics, Cundinamarca Prefecture
- 22. Municipal Agricultural Evaluation, Boyaca Prefecture
- 23. Planning Office of Cundinamarca Prefecture
- 24. Planning Office of Boyaca Prefecture
- 25. Results of Interviews to Officers of the Module of Provincial Attention of Boyaca

Table A.1.1 Livestock Production in Municipalities of the Study Area

Year	Municipalities	Bovine	Φ	Pigs	Sheep
		Heads	Pasture (Has)	Heads	Heads
	1. Carmen de Carupa	11,270	12,500	3,950	12,000
	2. Ubate	13,100	7,000	7,900	4,000
	3. Tausa	3,770	8,456	•	800
	4. Sutatausa	5,881	2,800	910	4,500
	5. Cucunuba	1,995	1,710	415	6,500
	6. Suesca	7,380	8,000	213	5,915
-	7. Villapinzon	8,600	5,610	2,700	2,500
6	8. Lenguazaque	5,005	6,865	920	5,900
6	9. Guacheta	19,610	8,510	772	3,680
∞	10. San Miguel de Sema	19,900	7,540	380	850
	11. Raquira	1,981	940	70	555
	12. Fuquene	11,100	4,850	850	8,000
	13. Susa	13,920	6,295	2,160	4,600
	14. Simijaca	15,000	4,050	1,000	800
	15. Caldas	5,290	3,700	2,572	1,300
	16. Chiquinquira	18,100	7,200	1,950	2,200
	17. Saboya	9,500	12,000	2,800	300
	Total	171,402	108,026	29,562	64,400
	Unit Price (Mlls. Col\$)	0.967500		0.252500	0.150000
	Sub Total amount (Mlls. Col\$)	165,831		7,464	099'6
	Total amount in the Study Are in Col\$	\$	182,956		
	A 17. 17. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.				

Average Weight of Bovine: 450 Kilograms

Average Weight of Pig: 100 Kilograms

Average Weight of Sheep: 75 Kilograms

Exchange rate in 1998: 1.0 US\$ = 1,426.35Col\$ (pesos)

Table A.1.2 Milk Production in Municipalities of the Study Area

Year	Municipalities	Cows (Heads)	Pasture (Has)	Production	SubTotal	Unit Price	Sub Total
				(lts/Head/day)	Lts/year	Col\$/It	Col\$ millions
	1. Carmen de Carupa	2,480	2,755	6	6,026,400	300	1,808
	2. Ubate	7,000	3,743	12	22,680,000	380	8,618
	3. Tausa	833	1,851	5	1,124,550	305	343
	4. Sutatausa	720	343	8	1,555,200	300	194
	5. Cucunuba	750	641	9	1,215,000	350	425
	6. Suesca	3,600	3,318	7	6,804,000	350	2,381
	7. Villapinzon	1,800	1,176	7	3,402,000	220	748
6	8. Lenguazaque	1,400	1,918	5	1,890,000	410	775
6	9. Guacheta	3,937	1,712	7	7,440,930	300	2,232
∞	10. San Miguel de Sema	10,200	3,864	15	41,310,000	420	17,350
	11. Raquira	653	311	8	1,410,480	350	494
	12. Fuquene	5,100	2,227	7	9,639,000	380	3,663
	13. Susa	6,800	3,076	8	14,688,000	350	5,141
	14. Simijaca	8,000	2,162	13	28,080,000	380	10,670
	15. Caldas	2,300	1,608	3.5	2,173,000	300	652
	16. Chiquinquira	9,267	3,692	11	27,522,900	400	11,009
	17. Saboya	4,400	5,570	7	8,316,000	340	2,827
	Total	69,240	39,967	8.3	185,277,460	351	69,603
Therefore	The Charles of Control						

Exchange rate in 1998: 1.0 US\$= 1,426.35 Col\$ (pesos)

Table A.1.3 Agriculture Production in Municipalities of the Study Area

Year				Main Crops in F	Main Crops in Fuquene Lake Basin	u			
	Municipalities	Potato		Weat		Pea		Maize	
		Tons	Has	Tons	Has	Tons	Has	Tons	Has
	1. Carmen de Carupa	63,000	3,500	700	350	230	230	•	1
	2. Ubate	6,230	445	40	40	45	09	t	1
	3. Tausa	36,000	3,000	-	_	06	06	•	l
	4. Sutatausa	4,000	250	-	-	45	45	1	I
	5. Cucunuba	840	70	144	80	30	15	1	I
	6. Suesca	23,250	1,550	238	85	40	20	5	1
1	7. Villapinzon	32,400	1,800	18	7	-	-	-	ı
6	8. Lenguazaque	67,500	3,000	-	-	166	52	-	į.
6	9. Guacheta	5,000	250	-	ı	900	300	1	ı
∞	10. San Miguel de Sema	533	41	-	-	-	-	1	ı
	11. Raquira	1,617	77	1	F	95	38	t	1
	12. Fúquene	3,480	290	140	70	93	70	t	ı
	13. Susa	3,000	200	691	240	216	180	e e	1
	14. Simijaca	2,400	160	1	ı	392	140	10,800	1,200
	15. Caldas	4,000	400	14	∞	123	110	240	240
	16. Chiquinquirá	6,000	400	•	ı	1,340	400	1	•
	17. Saboya	21,000	1,500	•	-	240	120	ı	ì
	Total	280,250	16,933	1,985	088	4,045	1,860	11,040	1,440
	Unit Price (Mlls. Col\$)	0.287731		0.27896		0.76993		0.250	
	Sub Total amount (Mils. Col\$)	80,637		554		3,114		2,760	
	Total amount in the basin (Mlls. Col\$)	\$)			87,065				

Table A.1.4 Milk Industries Production in the Study Area (1998)

Municipalities			Small Size				Medium Size				Large Size	
	Number	Milk (lt/d)	Chesse(kg/d)	Yogurth (lt/d)	Number	Milk (lt/d)	Chesse(kg/d)	Yogurth (lt/d)	Number	Milk (lt/d)	Chesse(kg/d)	Yogurth (lt/d)
1. C. Carupa												
2. Ubate	24		1,056	360	3		405	132	2	153,333	1,262	14,386
3. Tausa	1		44	15								
4. Sutatausa												
5. Cucunuba												
6. Suesca						***************************************						
7. Villapinzon												
8. Lenguazaque												
9. Guacheta	1		44	15								
10. S.M.de Sema					-	37,750						
11. Raquira												
12. Fuquene	1		44	15					1	73,333	631	7,193
13. Susa												
14. Simijaca	3		132	45	ī	37,750			2	153,333	1,262	14,386
15. Caldas												
16. Chiquinquira	10		440	150								
17. Saboya												
Total average	40		1,760	009	5	75,500	405	132	5	379,999	3,155	35,965
Total average (yearly)			642,400	219,000		27,557,500	147,825	48,180		138,699,635	1,151,575	13,127,225
Unit Price in Col\$			6,000	3,000		700	000'9	3,000		700	9000'9	3,000
Total Amount Mills Col\$	9		3,854	657		19,290	887	145		060,76	606'9	39,382
Grand total in the basin (Mills Col\$)	(Mills Col	§)				168,214			•			

Exchange rate in 1998: 1.0 US\$= 1,426.35 Col\$ (pesos)

Table A.1.5 Mining Production in Municipalities of the Study Area

Year	Municipalities			Mining of Carbon							
			ı	ming or curron							
			Small Size			Medium Size			Large Size		Total (t/y)
		A	В	C	A	В	S	A	В	ည	
	1. Tausa	0	-	-	5	16,549	82,745	0	0	0	82,745
	2. Sutatausa	37	2,536	93,829	2	30,000	000,09	0	0	0	153,829
Н	3. Cucunuba	100	2,039	203,895	5	16,000	80,000	0	0	0	283,895
6	4. Lenguazaque	67	568	59,955		48,000	48,000	0	0	0	107,953
6	5. Guacheta	50	2,005	100,270	1	24,000	24,000	0	0	0	124,270
∞	6. Raquira	12	918	11,020	0	ı	ŀ	0	0	0	11,020
	Total	266		468,969	14		294,745	0		0	763,712
	Unit Price in P/ton										18,000
	Total in Millions Col\$										13.747

Legend: A: Quantity of mining, B: Production/Mining in Ton/year, C: Subtotal in Ton/year

Exchange rate in 1998: 1.0 US\$= 1,426.35 Col\$ (pesos)

Table A.1.6 Health Establishments in the Study Area (1998)

	Hospitals	als	Health Centers	nters	Health Offices	Others*
Municipalities	,					
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Number
1.C.de Carupa	1	17			2	7
2.Ubate	1	95			1	10
3.Tausa					1	
4.Sutatausa					2	4
5.Cucunuba					1	5
6. Suesca			1		2	8
7. Villapinzon			1		1	10
8.Lenguazaque					1	11
9.Guacheta	1	29			2	16
10.S.M.de Sema			1		1	11
11.Raquira			1			13
12.Fuquene					7	13
13.Susa			1		and the second s	8
14.Simijaca			1			10
15.Caldas					2	18
16.Chiquinquira		81			1	73
17.Saboya			1		4	16
Total	4	222	7	0	23	233

*Colombian Institute for Familiar Welfare

Table A.1.7 Structure of Gross Domestic Product

								(Percent of	(Percent of Constant 1987 Values)	987 Values	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	161	1992	1993	1994	5661	9661	1997
Agriculture	25.75	26.00	27.72	28.47	28.89	28.63	31.21	31.67	31.15	31.59	32.27
Livestock	14.54	13.68	12.98	13.82	13.18	12.12	13.22	12.73	11.77	11.48	11.73
Forestry	1.50	1.39	1.35	1.44	1.43	1.31	1.35	1.50	1.44	1.35	1.40
Pisciculture	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10
Sub-total	41.94	41.20	42.19	43.87	43.63	42.19	45.92	46.01	44.48	44.52	45.49
Mining	3.34	2.99	2.86	2.70	2.61	2.74	2.41	2.29	1.82	1.56	1.74
Manufacturing	22.46	21.31	20.55	21.01	19.64	19.09	22.32	17.69	24.04	22.55	21.47
Construction and Public works	4.22	3.75	3.55	2.16	2.64	3.55	3.95	3.78	2.30	2.01	2.55
Subtotal	30.03	28.05	26.96	25.87	24.90	25.38	28.68	23.76	28.16	26.11	25.76
Total Production	71.96	69.25	69.15	69.74	68.53	67.56	74.60	69.77	72.64	70.64	71.25
Electricity, gas and water	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.11	60'0	0.10	0.08
Transport and storage	2.90	2.67	2.56	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.49	1.68	1.64	2.04	1.79
Communication	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11
Subtotal	3.34	3.11	2.92	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.84	1.89	1.82	2.24	1.98
Commerce	15.46	15.70	15.14	16.26	17.85	19.28	15.41	16.47	16.39	17.35	17.23
Restaurants & hotels	1.12	1.14	1.07	1.09	1.02	0.93	6.0	0.89	0.89	0.81	0.83
Banks, Insurances, ect.	1.27	1.10	1.45	1.14	1.22	1.44	1.59	1.48	2.29	1.82	1.92
Rental of housing	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.46
Personal services except Rest.&Hotel	1.53	1.58	1.37	1.41	1.41	1.34	1.40	1.43	1.49	1.45	1.42
Government	1.72	1.58	1.53	1.45	1.18	0.99	1.21	1.33	1.56	1.73	1.43
Domestic services	0.55	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.33
Deduction of imputed Bank services	-1.10	-1.24	-1.38	-0.99	-1.07	-1.37	-1.46	-1.45	-2.08	-1.32	-1.63
More rights and tax on imported goods	3.50	6.74	7.74	6.09	6.16	6.16	2.51	7.31	4.17	4.49	4.77
Subtotal	24.69	27.64	27.93	27.49	28.71	29.69	22.56	28.34	25.54	27.13	26.77
Total services	28.04	30.75	30.85	30.26	31.47	32.44	25.40	30.23	27.36	29.36	28.75
Gross Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Source: Cuentas Economicas Departamentales. Year 1996: provisional; Year 1997: projected	es. Year 1996	: provisional	, Year 1997:	projected							

Table A.1.8 Rate of Growth of Gross Domestic Product by Sector in Cundinamarca

									Unit: %	
The state of the s	1988	1989	1990	191	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture	13.55	14.31	1.77	9.02	11.60	2.68	11.97	9.5	7.23	4.57
Livestock	5.82	1.74	5.50	2.46	3.61	7.75	6.23	-0.70	3.10	4.57
Forestry	4.57	4.12	5.90	6.22	3.07	2.19	22.49	3.39	-0.91	5.60
Pisciculture	5.92	2.64	3.56	5.45	6.35	5.46	-6.87	4.60	-10.04	4.52
Sub-total	10.52	9.76	3.06	6.85	8.89	7.53	10.57	3.79	5.83	4.60
Mining	0.74	2.34	-6.45	4.13	18.18	-13.25	4.95	-14.77	-9.55	14.81
Manufacturing	6.71	3.39	1.29	0.46	9.44	15.54	-12.56	45.90	-0.81	-2.57
Construction and Public works	-0.04	1.42	-39.55	31.18	51.10	96.6	59.5	-34.61	-7.83	30.01
Subtotal	5.09	3.01	-4.91	3.41	14.78	11.64	-8.59	27.25	-1.95	0.97
Total Production	8.26	7.03	-0.05	5.57	11.03	6.07	3.21	11.78	2.81	3.26
Electricity, gas and water	-2.68	-10.78	-11.83	-9.92	7.29	-5.28	-16.64	-14.01	24.92	-24.89
Transport and storage	3.59	2.81	-7.12	7.52	12.83	2.28	-25.55	4.67	31.68	66'6-
Communication	40.58	-12.30	20.95	15.61	10.10	5.90	-47.60	4.63	0.91	25.32
Subtotal	4.63	0.81	-6.05	6.84	12.32	2.11	-26.67	3.57	29.76	-9.27
Commerce	14.21	3.40	6.41	17.97	21.64	-21.07	17.99	08.9	11.91	1.71
Restaurants & hotels	14.52	0.51	0.91	96.0	2.82	2.99	0.54	7.97	4.31	5.14
Banks, Insurances, ect.	-2.59	41.58	-21.74	14.98	32.56	8.74	3.26	90.99	-16.21	8.21
Rental of housing	3.22	3.12	3.03	-8.37	15.54	2.78	2.70	2.63	2.56	1.86
Personal services except Rest. & Hotel	15.84	-6.84	2.14	6.94	7.03	3.40	13.26	11.12	3.14	0.39
Government	2.99	3.95	-6.14	-12.27	-5.23	20.29	21.29	25.83	17.29	-15.60
Domestic services	-6.16	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.03	1.96	2.04	2.00	1.98	0.16
Deduction of imputed Bank services	26.47	19.17	-28.57	15.77	43.81	5.79	9.75	53.65	-32.97	26.46
More rights and tax on imported goods	116.63	23.20	-22.04	8.61	12.65	-59.77	221.62	-38.80	13.98	8.70
Subtotal	25.90	8.33	-2.46	12.19	16.46	-24.93	38.62	-3.26	12.32	1.01
Total services	23.37	7.57	-2.80	11.70	16.10	-22.64	31.31	-2.83	13.48	0.23
Gross Domestic Product	12.49	7.19	-0.90	7.43	12.62	-1.21	10.35	7.36	5.73	2.37
Course Cuentre Foonomiese Denoutementeles	7000	x 1	1000							

Table A.1.9 Gross Domestic Product at Market Price by Sector

7000								Unit: Millio	Unit: Millions Constant 1987 Col\$	t 1987 Col\$	
	1987	1988	1989	1990	191	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture	160,930	182,734	208,892	212,584	231,750	258,630	278,503	311,851	329,329	353,141	369,266
Livestock	90,843	96,126	97,799	103,182	105,720	109,537	118,027	125,376	124,498	128,353	134,214
Forestry	9,349	9,776	10,179	10,780	11,450	11,802	12,060	14,772	15,273	15,134	15,981
Pisciculture	929	984	1,010	1,046	1,103	1,173	1,237	1,152	1,205	1,084	1,133
Sub-total	262,051	289,620	317,880	327,592	350,023	381,142	409,827	453,151	470,305	497,712	520,594
Mining	20,875	21,029	21,522	20,133	20,965	24,777	21,493	22,557	19,226	17,390	19,966
Manufacturing	140,370	149,785	154,861	156,860	157,582	172,450	199,241	174,212	254,179	252,121	245,652
Construction and Public works	26,378	26,367	26,742	16,165	21,206	32,042	35,214	37,205	24,330	22,426	29,156
Subtotal	187,623	197,181	203,125	193,158	199,753	229,269	255,948	233,974	297,735	291,937	294,774
Total Production	449,674	486,801	521,005	520,750	549,776	610,411	665,775	687,125	768,040	789,649	815,368
Electricity, gas and water	1,869	1,819	1,623	1,431	1,289	1,383	1,310	1,092	939	1,173	881
Transport and storage	18,114	18,765	19,293	17,920	19,268	21,741	22,236	16,554	17,327	22,816	20,536
Communication	905	1,268	1,112	1,345	1,555	1,712	1,813	950	994	1,003	1,257
Subtotal	20,885	21,852	22,028	20,696	22,112	24,836	25,359	18,596	19,260	24,992	22,674
Commerce	96,620	110,350	114,099	121,409	143,222	174,218	137,515	162,249	173,280	193,915	197,229
Restaurants & hotels	6,984	7,998	8,039	8,112	8,190	8,421	8,673	8,720	9,415	600'6	9,472
Banks, Insurances, ect.	7,909	7,704	10,907	8,536	9,815	13,011	14,148	14,609	24,260	20,328	21,996
Rental of housing	4,033	4,163	4,293	4,423	4,053	4,683	4,813	4,943	5,073	5,203	5,300
Personal services except Rest. & Hotel	9,565	11,080	10,322	10,543	11,275	12,068	12,478	14,132	15,703	16,196	16,259
Government	10,751	11,072	11,509	10,802	9,477	8,981	10,803	13,103	16,488	19,338	16,322
Domestic services	3,457	3,244	3,309	3,376	3,444	3,514	3,583	3,656	3,729	3,803	3,809
Deduction of imputed Bank services	-6,884	-8,706	-10,375	-7,411	-8,580	-12,339	-13,054	-14,327	-22,014	-14,755	-18,659
More rights and tax on imported goods	21,865	47,366	58,353	45,491	49,408	55,658	22,393	72,021	44,075	50,235	54,606
Subtotal	154,300	194,271	210,456	205,281	230,304	268,215	201,352	279,106	270,009	303,272	306,334
Total services	175,185	216,123	232,484	225,977	252,416	293,051	226,711	297,702	289,269	328,264	329,008
Gross Domestic Product	624,859	702,924	753,489	746,727	802,192	903,462	892,486	984,827	1,057,309	1,117,913	1,144,376
Source: Cuentas Economicas Departamentales. Year 1996: provisional: Year 1997: projected	s. Year 1996.	nrovisional.	Year 1997. n	rojected							

Source: Cuentas Economicas Departamentales. Year 1996: provisional; Year 1997: projected

Table A.1.10 Rates of Exchanges in Colombia in Col\$/US\$

Ave	78.86	100.82	142.31	194.26	242.61	299.17	382.57	502.26	627.15	680.39	786.34	826.52	912.90	1036.60	1141.12	1426.35	
Dec.	87.83	112.76	169.19	216.97	262.08	332.97	429.3	563.38	630.38	733.42	803.53	829.19	988.18	1000.55	1296.87	1523.64	
Nov.	86.11	110.43	164.58	212.56	258.74	327.01	419.76	551.33	687.59	722.43	814.08	830.03	1000.58	998.18	1294.56	1562.71	
Oct.	84.26	108.13	160.26	208.05	255.85	321.07	410.55	540.46	673.84	707.65	814.45	839.32	984.96	1015.78	1262.89	1587.38	
Sept.	82.52	105.93	155.3	203.24	252.84	314.85	401.8	530.54	660.52	697.11	99.608	830.06	964.17	1040.84	1222.49	1520.52	
Aug.	80.88	103.73	150.03	199.17	249.35	308.4	393.43	519.94	645.56	693.72	804.61	814.82	935.1	1044.84	1132.7	1390.46	
July	79.22	101.73	145.51	8.561	245.55	302.36	385.71	508.35	634.4	704.5	795.08	819.06	893.22	1064.1	1102.4	1371.54	
June	77.78	99.4	140.73	192.35	241.39	296.36	377.92	497.31	624.15	675.79	784.24	830.94	874.86	1071.96	1082.37	1386.61	
May	76.36	97.46	135.95	188.53	237.44	289.96	369.93	485.99	613.76	659.81	179.71	841.4	876.95	1066.24	1075.18	1386.28	1641.33
April	74.89	95.42	129.62	184.43	233.17	283.45	361.83	474.62	603.72	649.16	771.79	829.87	873.39	1050.93	1060.55	1360.65	1574.67
March	73.48	93.46	123.15	179.74	229.02	276.92	354.12	463.4	593.75	640.33	764.38	819.76	865.83	1044.98	1062.16	1357.1	1550.15
Feb.	72.06	91.57	118.25	176.59	224.82	270.91	346.83	451.72	584.07	635.53	749.08	817.67	850.9	1029.64	1074.24	1346.12	1567.07
Jan.	70.9	89.79	115.17	173.7	221.03	265.82	339.62	440.08	574.09	645.18	745.52	816.15	846.63	1011.19	1027.06	1323.16	1570.01
Year	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999

Table A.2.1 Projection of the Population in Municipalities of the Study Area (1/3)

Table A.2.1 Projection of the Population in Municipalities of the Study Area (cont.) (2/3)

	Rural	8,547	25,629	6,487	3,616	8,861	10,913	11,013	7,930	9,074	3,836	12,476	5,291	4,921	5,749	5,398	8,427	11,805	149,974
2007	Urban R	2,018	21,349	955	1,383	1,820	5,177	5,991	2,638	4,368	829	2,310	610	1,665	4,859	521	46,525	1,449	104,316
	Total [10,565	46,978	7,443	4,999	10,682	16,090	17,004	10,568	13,442	4,514	14,786	5,900	985'9	10,608	5,919	54,953	13,254	254,290
	Rural	8,540	25,345	6,497	3,607	8,786	10,738	11,029	7,935	9,062	3,803	12,340	5,285	4,927	5,745	5,413	8,405	11,963	149,421
2006	Urban	1,963	20,861	816	1,353	1,750	5,012	5,910	2,587	4,292	199	2,208	.578	1,633	4,798	492	45,928	1,398	102,342
	Total	10,503	46,206	7,416	4,960	10,536	15,750	16,939	10,522	13,354	4,465	14,548	5,863	6,560	10,543	5,905	54,333	13,361	251,763
	Rural	8,533	25,064	6,507	3,597	8,711	10,566	11,046	7,941	6,049	3,771	12,206	5,279	4,933	5,741	5,429	8,382	12,123	148,878
2005	Urban	1,910	20,384	883	1,324	1,683	4,852	5,830	2,536	4,218	645	2,111	549	1,601	4,737	464	45,339	1,348	100,414
	Total	10,443	45,448	7,390	4,921	10,394	15,418	16,876	10,477	13,267	4,416	14,317	5,828	6,534	10,478	5,893	53,721	13,471	249,292
	Rural	8,526	24,786	6,517	3,587	8,636	10,396	11,063	7,947	9,036	3,804	12,072	5,273	4,939	5,737	5,445	8,359	12,286	148,409
2004	Urban	1,858	19,917	846	1,295	1,618	4,697	5,751	2,486	4,145	629	2,018	521	1,570	4,677	437	44,741	1,300	98,509
	Total	10,384	44,703	7,366	4,882	10,254	15,093	16,814	10,433	13,181	4,433	14,090	5,794	6,509	10,414	5,882	53,100	13,586	246,918
	Rural	8,503	24,463	6,526	3,570	8,545	10,210	11,056	7,937	9,005	3,834	11,932	5,262	4,945	5,721	5,459	8,332	12,439	147,739
2003	Urban	1,802	19,422	815	1,265	1,551	4,538	5,661	2,432	4,064	612	1,927	492	1,540	4,609	410	44,128	1,251	96,519
	Total	10,305	43,885	7,341	4,835	10,096	14,748	16,717	10,369	13,069	4,446	13,859	5,754	6,485	10,330	5,869	52,460	13,690	244,258
Municipalities		1. C. Carupa	2. Ubate	3. Tausa	4. Sutatausa	5. Cucunuba	6. Suesca	7. Villapinzon	8. Lenguazaque	9. Guacheta	10. S.M.de Sema	11. Raquira	12. Fuquene	13. Susa	14. Simijaca	15. Caldas	16. Chiquinquira	17. Saboya	Total

Table A.2.1 Projection of the Population in Municipalities of the Study Area (cont.) (3/3)

•		2008			2009			2010	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1. C. Carupa	10,628	2,074	8,553	10,693	2,132	8,560	10,759	2,192	8,567
2. Ubate	47,764	21,849	25,916	48,566	22,360	26,206	49,383	22,883	26,499
3. Tausa	7,471	993	6,478	7,501	1,033	6,468	7,533	1,074	6,458
4. Sutatausa	5,040	1,413	3,626	5,080	1,444	3,636	5,122	1,476	3,646
5. Cucunuba	10,831	1,893	8,938	10,983	1,969	9,015	11,140	2,048	9,092
6. Suesca	16,438	5,347	11,091	16,795	5,523	11,272	17,160	5,704	11,456
7. Villapinzon	17,069	6,073	10,996	17,136	6,156	10,980	17,204	6,240	10,963
8. Lenguazaque	10,616	2,691	7,924	10,664	2,745	7,919	10,713	2,800	7,913
9. Guacheta	13,532	4,445	6,087	13,623	4,523	9,100	13,715	4,602	9,113
10. S.M.de Sema	4,564	695	3,869	4,614	712	3,902	4,666	730	3,936
11. Raquira	15,029	2,416	12,613	15,279	2,527	12,752	15,536	2,643	12,892
12. Fuquene	5,939	642	5,296	5,979	<i>LL</i> 9	5,302	6,021	713	5,308
13. Susa	6,613	1,697	4,915	6,640	1,731	4,909	699'9	1,765	4,903
14. Simijaca	10,674	4,921	5,753	10,741	4,984	5,757	10,809	5,048	5,761
15. Caldas	5,935	553	5,382	5,952	286	5,366	2,672	621	5,351
16. Chiquinquira	55,580	47,130	8,450	56,216	47,743	8,473	658'95	48,364	8,496
17. Saboya	13,152	1,503	11,649	13,054	1,558	11,495	12,959	1,616	11,344
Total	256,874	106,336	150,538	259,516	108,403	151,113	262,218	110,520	151,699