



ICYE
Colombia

National Profile

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About Colombia



Colombia is located in the North-West corner of South America. The country borders Venezuela (East), Peru (South), Brazil (Southeast), Ecuador (South west), Pacific Ocean (West), Panama (North West) and the Caribbean Sea (North).

Colombia is one of the most diverse countries in Latin-America. It is a veritable patchwork of different regional cultures and idiosyncrasies interrelated into one nation.

History

Before the arrival of the Spaniards, the country was occupied by a variety of Indigenous communities, most of whom were primitive hunter-gatherers. However, in the high lands of the country (specifically, the high basin of the center) existed many Chibcha-tribes who had become sedentary farmers and developed a fairly high level of civilization. They were well organized and held their land in community.

The next stage of Colombia's history is the Spanish conquest starting in 1499, during which the native communities were enslaved or exterminated by the conquerors. The first permanent Spanish settlement was the city of Santa Marta (1525) on the north Caribbean coast. Bogotá was later founded in 1538 on a beautiful high plateau in the geographical center of the country.

The Colonial Period (17th and 18th century, after the initial conquering) was relatively peaceful. The Spanish organization, the legal system, the established Church and agricultural prosperity greatly benefited the Colonists. Colombia was producing 80% of the world's gold in that period; this led to the creation of the "El Dorado" myth.



The movement toward independence from Spain began in 1794, stimulated by the global political influence of the French Revolution. However, the key turning point for independence came when revolutionary Simon Bolívar and his armies defeated the Royalist troops at the Battle of Boyacá on August 7th, 1819 (there is a national holiday on August 7th in honor of this critical date, and there is a statue of Simon Bolivar in a plaza in every city in Colombia as testimony to his role in the independence process and the nation's history).

On the 17th of December 1819, Bolívar proclaimed the Republic of Gran Colombia, uniting the present republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Panamá into one large independent state. Shortly after, Venezuela broke away in 1829, followed by Ecuador in 1830.

Almost from its inception, the new country was troubled with internal strife between the centralizing Conservatives and federalizing Liberals, a strife greatly complicated by the still pressing "question of the Church", which was vehemently fought for by the Conservatives.

Thus the 19th Century was a period of insurrections and civil wars. In 1886, the Conservatives imposed a highly centralized Constitution, which was modified in 1991.

In 1903, the department of Panamá declared its independence from Colombia, following pressure from the United States.



History

Despite its turbulent past, the surprisingly stable centralization and maintenance of government in Colombia, considering its incredible physical and human diversity, is one of the most understated political achievements of the 20th century. It represents, in the words of Preston James, “an astounding victory of Man over Nature, and Man over Man”.

Colombia is a developing country, and as such suffers from some of the same problems as other Third-World countries. It has a dependent economy based on exports of raw materials, agricultural products and manufactured goods. The main exported products are: Bananas, sugar, coal, copper, emeralds, oil, flowers, textiles and cement (the best coffee in the world!).



Population

Colombia is the third most populated country in Latin America (after Mexico and Brazil), currently at around 49 million. In the past few decades, like most Third World countries, it has experienced rapid population growth, more than doubling in population since the 1970's.

Colombia is an inherently multicultural country and this is reflected in a population constituted by a mixture of Europeans, Asians, Indigenous and Africans. Therefore, you can find Colombians with German, African, Spanish, French, Italian, Turkish, or British roots. This leads to a large variety of different cultural influences and antecedents. As a result, there exists different styles of music, dances, and an enormous range of delicious traditional plates, which you absolutely should taste.

Furthermore, people's behavior and relationships, as well as the structure of family life, often depend on regional customs .

The ultimate result of this inherent multicultural nature is a population of beautifully warm, inviting and open people who seek to learn more about the cultures of others.



Population

Indigenous Colombian Population

The indigenous population in Colombia is estimated at around 1.4 million, 3,4% of the total population, and they are spread amongst over 87 different tribes in various parts of the country. The most prominent ethnicities are: Arhuaco, Caribe, Guambiano, Emberá, Tucano. Combined, these ethnic population speak a total of 66 different languages.



Natural Regions- Andean

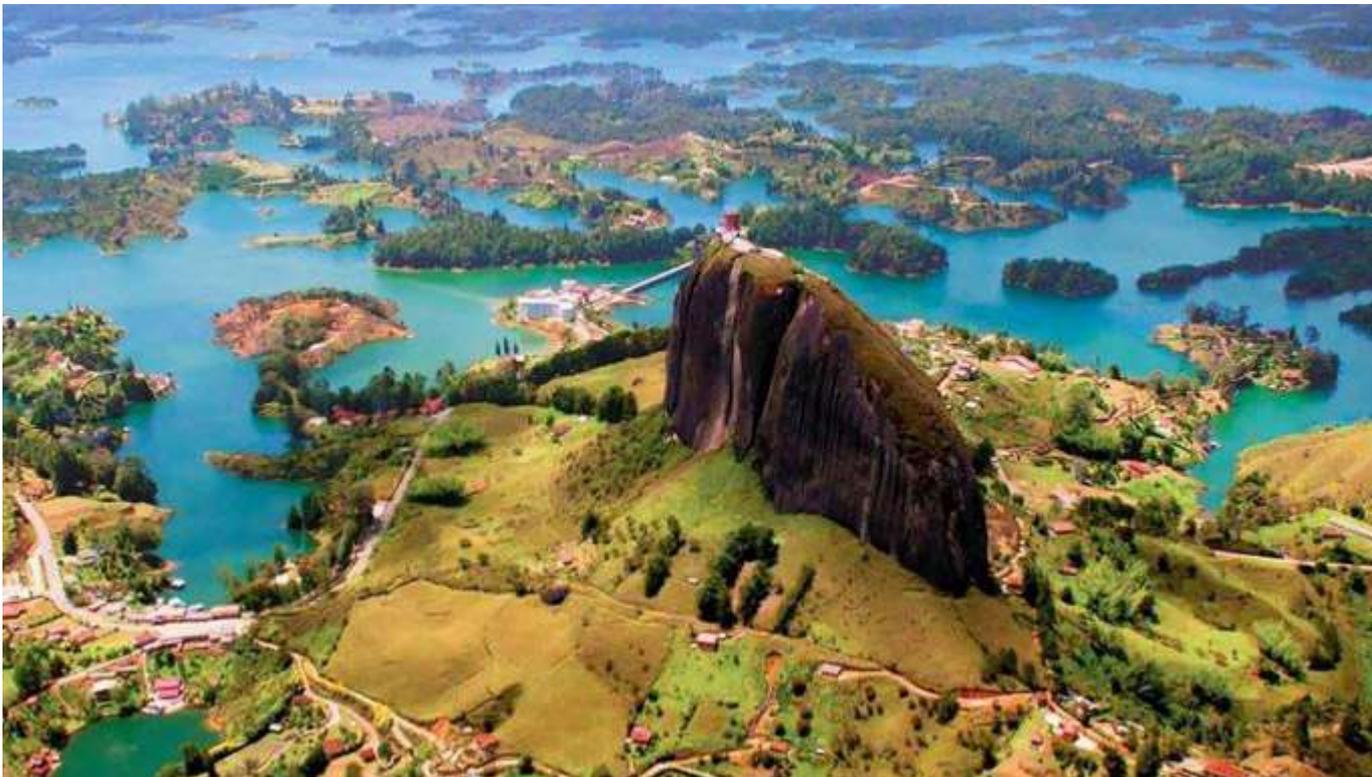
The Andes mountains form the most populous region of Colombia which contains the majority of the country's urban centers. They were also where the most significant pre-Colombian indigenous cultures were located.



Villa de Leyva, a small town in the Andean region

Antioquia

Antioquia is one of the largest of Colombia's 33 departments, situated in the north-west of the country; its capital city is Medellin, the second largest city in Colombia. It is the primary exporter of bananas and coffee in all of Colombia and has a globally recognized services and tourism sector.



Guatapé,
Antioquia

Zona Cafetera

The Zona Cafetera is the coffee-producing zone in the Andino region of Colombia, home to many beautiful towns and a popular tourist destination (particularly Salento and the nearby Valle de Cocora).



Salento, Quindío

Bogotá, Distrito Capital

Bogota is situated on a mountainous plane 2.630 meters above sea levels. The east of the city is curtailed by mountains, atop of one is the famous church Monserrate, 2.930 m a.s.l., which provides an outstanding panoramic view over the city. Bogota has an estimated population of 8 million people. It is the main economic and industrial center of Colombia. Its commercial GDP grows by 10 % annually, accounting for 25.3% of GDP national trade.

It is also a cultural center, home to some of the nation's finest universities – e.g. “La Nacional” (public) and “Los Andes” (private).



Central Bogotá

There are also a host of museums located in the center of Bogotá: Museo del Oro (where you can find the biggest prehispanic collection of gold) Museo Nacional, Museo Botero and many more. Also you can visit Bogotá's beautiful historic city: La Candelaria. Bogotá plays host to many international cultural events, for example the famous “International Theater Festival”, where over a 150 theatre companies from all corners of globe come to perform modern and classical plays.

Natural Regions- Caribebean

The Caribbean Region covers 132,218 km² adjacent to the Caribbean Sea on the northern coast of Colombia, stretching from the Gulf of Urabá in the west to the Guajira Península in the east. It includes the departments of Guajira, Bolivar, Atlántico, Cesar, Magdalena, Sucre, and Córdoba. Some of the main cities include: Barranquilla, Cartagena and Santa Marta. The region is famous for its vibrant coastal culture and attracts many tourists for the luxurious beaches of Santa Marta, the historical importance of Cartagena (Colombia's official most-visited tourist destination), and various cultural festivals (e.g. Barranquilla carnival).



Parque Tayrona, Santa Marta



The Pacific Region (the department of Choco) covers the whole western side of the country. It goes from Panama in the north to the border with Ecuador in the south. It's where humid rainforest meets the sea, and is also home to clusters of Afro-Colombian communities; considered by many as the “hidden gem” of Colombia and a further distinct culture to explore.

Also known as the Oriental Plains from the Spanish “Llanos Orientales”, the region covers almost one quarter of the country, stretching from the Venezuelan border to the north-east, right down to the Amazonas region in the South. The region is rich in oil and the plains are suitable for extensive ranching. It is also home to the snow-topped mountains of Cocuy national park.



Ranching in Los Llanos region



The Amazon Region is located in southern Colombia, covers 42% of Colombia's territory, and at its most southern point borders Peru and Brazil. This region, only inhabited by small indigenous groups, is marked by the huge eco-diversity and Amazonian rainforest.

Natural Regions-Insular

The Insular Region is considered by some as a sixth region, comprising the oceanic islands outside continental Colombia. It includes the department of San Andrés y Providencia in the Caribbean Sea and the islands of Malpelo and Gorgona in the Pacific Ocean. The 6,000 inhabitants of Providencia have strong Caribbean identity with a large Rastafari community, mainly speaking English-based creole.



The idyllic beaches of
San Andres

Climate

Due to its topographical and regional diversity, Colombia has no one single climate, rather a series of micro-climates depending on the region. Instead of European climates wherein the weather changes dependent on the season, Colombian climate changes dependent on the geographical region. Due to the position of Colombia close to the equator, there aren't distinct seasons.

Every different climatic zone can be visited within a bus ride. A city like Bogotá (2600 meter high) has an average temperature of a mild 16 degrees while Girardot (2 hour ride down the cordillera) has an average temperature of a scorching 32 degrees.

The central Andean region (Bogota, Cundinamarca, Boyaca) is generally the colder region – hence Bogota's nickname “La Nevera” (the fridge); the two coastal regions (in particular Barranquilla with an average of 28 degrees), the other major cities (Medellin and Cali), and the Amazon region, all maintain much warmer climates.

Due to the powerful climates, there are occasionally natural disasters (urban floods, land-slides, storms).



Rio Caño Cristales, Macarena

Time

Colombia is in the time-zone GMT-5 (“standard Eastern time”), along with Peru, Ecuador and New York. It doesn’t change hour seasonally.

This means that all year round it is:

-5 hours to the hour in UK
-6 hours to the hour in Germany,
France, Spain and Austria

Due to the aforementioned lack of seasons, day lengths are fairly regular all year round (around 12 hours, 6am-6pm, although this too varies regionally).



Food



A typical dish from Antioquia, called “Bandeja Paisa”

Typical Colombian diet may appear monotonous at the beginning - rice, potatoes and meat – but it is made up on strong flavors and fresh ingredients, and there are many surprising variations of the typical Colombian meal. Every region has it's own specialty based on the ingredients grown in that area. (e.g. bandeja paisa from Antioquia, tamale from Tolima, fish and patacones from the Caribbean coast) Colombia's various climates means it grows just about everything, so there is no shortage of fresh fruits and vegetables (many of which you can't find in Europe – e.g. yuca, maracuya etc.).

In regards to vegetarianism – though the prototypical Colombian meal served in restaurants and in normal households contains meat, because of the amount of fresh fruit, vegetables, lentils, and beans, it isn't impossible to maintain a vegetarian diet.

When outside the big cities, you should be cautious about drinking tap-water. You should also be extremely careful about buying food in the streets where hygienic conditions are unregulated.

Fashion

There are no clear-cut rules for dressing in Colombia, but appearance is an important value in Latin society in general and as such fashion is important to the Colombian people.

For important social events (birthday parties, weddings etc.) Colombians like to go all-out formal – long dresses for women and shiny suits for men. Fashion also depends to some extent on the region and the weather. Though one obviously doesn't need to dress formally all the time, one should beware of too much eccentricity in an appearance-orientated society.

In regards to shopping, in the main cities one can find all the major international clothing brands (and some national ones) in the shopping centers. Some “typical” examples of traditional Colombian fashion is the mochila bag and campesino poncho.



Mochila

Transport

Due to the difficult terrain of Colombia (the three high Andean ranges separated by deep valleys), on-ground travel is a problem, hence the lack of national train system. Therefore there exist many internal flights between all corners of Colombia from Colombian airlines - Avianca (first airline in Americas, more luxurious) and VivaColombia (more of a budget-airline).

This being said, there exists a large national bus system, and it is possible to get to most places (with the notable exceptions of the Amazonas and Pacific Coast – due to lack of roads linking these parts with other cities) via a reasonably-priced, albeit long and occasionally bumpy, bus. There are many bus companies that run regular services between most parts of Colombia, so getting a ticket on the day is rarely a problem.

Intra-city transport depends on the city. Bogota has the TransMilenio bus system, Cali and Medellin have a metro system (Medellin's including a cable car up to the barrios in the mountains). There are always taxis available in all parts of Colombia and more recently Ubers in the larger cities.



Transmilenio bus,
Bogota



Metro cable car,
Medellin



Casa de Nariño, official residence of the Colombian president

Colombia is a presidential democratic republic with decentralized government with partial autonomy of regional authorities. Executive power is carried out by the government made up of 13 ministers, and directed by a president. Elections just passed in 2018, and Iván Duque from Centro Democrático party was elected until 2022.

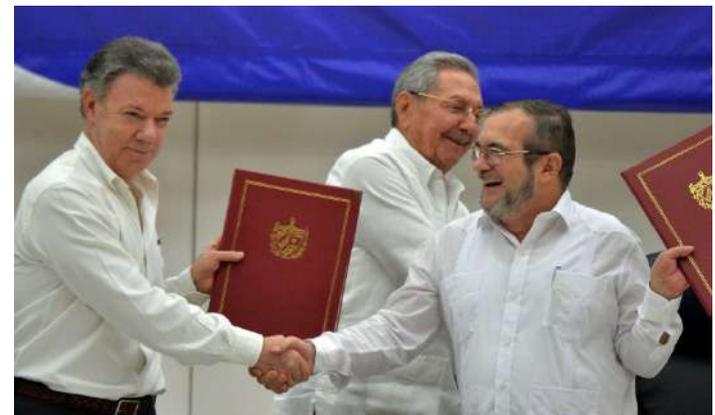
The political administration is organized in 32 departments and 3 districts, with Bogotá D.C. as the national capital. The 1886 Constitution was updated in 1991 to better represent neglected minorities such as indigenous nations and Afro-Colombian communities in the congress. The two predominant parties which have ruled the country since its inception are the Liberal and the Conservative. A recent movement shows indication of Colombian politics becoming more pluralist with center-right Social Party of National Unity, the left oriented Polo Democratic and ecological Green Party bucking the dualistic Liberal-Conservative trend in some areas.

Peace Process

After 50 years of extended civil war between government forces, paramilitaries and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) that left 220,000 civilians dead and 6,000,000 displaced in Colombia, President Juan Manuel Santos and FARC began peace negotiations. These dialogues took place in Oslo and in La Havana, resulting in the signing of an historic Agreement for the definitive Termination of the Conflict in Bogota in June 2016 including ceasefire and surrendering of weapons.

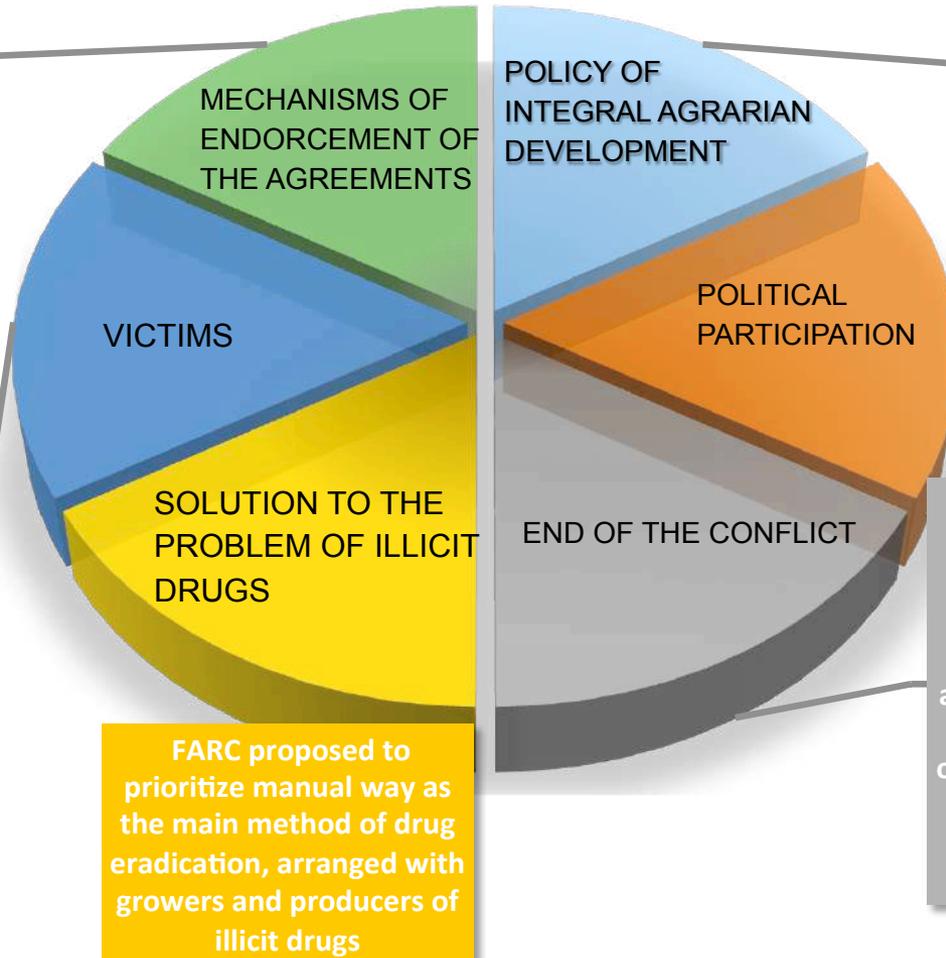
The decision to go ahead with the peace agreement was put to the public in the form of a referendum in October 2016 – “Do you support the final agreement to end the conflict and build a stable and lasting peace?” with a “Yes” campaign headed by incumbent president Santos, and a “No” campaign fronted by former anti-FARC president Uribe. The result was a surprising slim victory for the “NO” campaign (50.22%).

In light of this result, a new agreement was proposed to the senate in November, and ratified without opposition. The negotiations are a complicated ongoing process that mark a historical moment in Colombia’s history.



PEACE AGREEMENT

Government and FARC agreed to endorse the agreements in a plebiscite, which was approved through a bill, and endorsed by the Constitutional Court to conduct the popular consultation. 50,23% vote NO. 49,76% vote YES. For this reason there were changes



"Peasant territories will enjoy political, administrative, economic, social, environmental and cultural autonomy and the administration of justice through the mechanisms of community justice."

FARC leaders would have no impediment to participate in politics and be elected as Representatives to the House or Representatives.

Government and FARC agreed the end of the conflict, proclaiming the bilateral cessation of hostilities on both sides, and the total disarmament of the subversive organization. The guerrillas are concentrated in 8 camps, where they will deliver their weapons

The agreement of this point contemplates the implementation of a Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition, a Jurisdiction Special for Peace and concrete measures of reparation, not repetition.

FARC proposed to prioritize manual way as the main method of drug eradication, arranged with growers and producers of illicit drugs

The Program



ICYE-Colombia is a non-profit association founded in 1981 and accepted as a member of the ICYE Federation in 1982. The association aims to promote intercultural awareness through volunteer placements. The Colombian committee is a team working in the Bogotá office that oversee and guide the various ICYE-Colombia programs with both incoming and outgoing volunteers.

The Program



Staff

Omaira Olano (*General Director*)
Jorge Iván Hermida (*Incoming Coordinator*)
Gustavo Lopera (*Outgoing Coordinator*)
Camilo Ordoñez (*Administrative Coordinator*)



Board of Managers

Hugo Velandia (*Chairman*)
Sergio Perez (*Vice-Chairman*)
Raúl Parra (*Secretary*)



Mentor System

The mentor for incoming volunteers and general point of support within ICYE is **Jorge Iván Hermida**, General Programs Coordinator, who was a former volunteer in the UK.

In case of any questions and problems at the **host project**, the first people you should talk to are the **contact person at your project** (nominated by the host organization / work placement) and **Jorge Iván**. They will keep in contact regularly, provide ongoing support, and respond to any problems .

Host family problems can be solved either by speaking with the **host family directly** or in difficult cases with the **ICYE General Director Omaira Olano** who is in charge of host family situations.

In case of **emergency**: contact **one of the members of the ICYE Colombia, or the host family** and if it means absence from work please inform the host project. The mobile number of Jorge Iván Hermida is (+ 57) 3202303145.

The Program

The ICYE Program in Colombia

Within the first few days of your arrival in Bogota you will have a camp directed by Jorge Iván and with the other incoming ICYE volunteers. These camps are usually outside of Bogota and include various introductory activities to the program and to Colombia, giving you a time to socialise with other volunteers and get used to Colombia in a fun and relaxed environment.

If your project and host situation are outside Bogotá, during your classes you will live in a temporary host family. There also be cultural activities around Bogota. After this introductory period volunteers will start their social voluntary work and move to their permanent living situation (if living in project or outside Bogota). There are two further camps – one mid-term camp after 6 months, and one final camp towards the end of the year.



This is followed by a 30-hour intense Spanish language course in Bogota, with various difficulty of classes dependent on pre-existing level (though starting right from beginners).

The Program

Upon Arrival

Once you arrive at Bogota, El Dorado airport, according to the travel information we get from your Sending Committee, a member of ICYE-Colombia will pick you up, together with members of your host family (or temporary host-family), to take you home.

Just in case something unexpected happens, here are the phone numbers of the ICYE Committee:



Jorge Ivan Hermida: (+57) 3202303145

Gustavo Lopera: (+57) 3102100489

Camilo Ordoñez: (+57) 3176989306

ICYE Office: (+57 1) 3403608 or 2321251

The Program

Age Limit

ICYE Colombia hosts volunteers from **18 to 30** years old.

Hosting Situation

There exist two hosting options: **host families** and **hosting projects**. Hosting families means you will be staying with a family for the year, usually they have a son/daughter who is doing or has done an international program with ICYE. Hosting project means you will be staying within the project itself, with participants and other member of staffs.

Though the majority of the projects are in Bogota, ICYE hosts volunteers in various places in Colombia.



Family Life

To give an idea of what you might expect from living with family, we will describe some typical characteristics of an average Colombian family.

In general Colombian families are conservative. The family usually follows traditional religious values (respect for elders, no sex before marriage, no over-indulgence in alcohol or drugs). Generally the father is the head of the home and many married women still stay at home taking care of their children. However, you can also find a lot of women who are head of the family as well. Children usually live with their parents -following home rules and discipline -until they get married (usually significantly longer than in European cultures) .

Host families usually belong to the urban middle class; parents usually have control over their children living at home no matter how old they are. The exchangees should keep this in mind

because they will be considered as another member of the family, and as such subject to the same house rules. Their integration to their families depends primarily on them, and on how they try to adapt themselves to their daily life.

There is an important detail to be remembered: formality and kindness are important parts of the culture. Colombians are very mindful of little compliments, smiles and politeness.



The Program

Projects

Throughout the program you will be working within a local social project. A contact person in the project will be ready to support you throughout the program. There are projects working in the areas of: vulnerable children and young people, education, construction, soup kitchens, disabled people, elderly people, children and teenagers in danger of prostitution, and social exclusion. A member of ICYE Colombia will join you before you start to introduce you officially to your contact person within the project.

What volunteers can expect from the program

- Welcome camp and language courses upon arrival
- Introduction to the project and their team
- Regular follow up by the ICYE Colombia Programs Coordinator
- An exciting and dynamic project, which gives you the opportunity to learn more about real life in Colombia

What our committee expects from the volunteer

- Reliability, punctuality, responsibility
- Willingness to adapt to the project, family, and city
- Willingness to learn Spanish
- Initiative, good attitude and a lot of energy
- Respect for the rules of the program and host committee





Before your arrival to Colombia you will be insured by the ICYE International Office through the information received by your sending committee. During your preparation camp in your home country you will receive all the instructions related to the use and procedures of the international insurance. Similarly, in the welcome camp in Colombia you will be given instructions as to what to do in a medical emergency and how to use your medical insurance.

You do not need any vaccinations to come to Colombia. This being said, if you wish to travel to the Amazonas region, it is encouraged you are vaccinated against yellow fever – there is a free and easy vaccination service at the airport and bus terminal in Bogota.

Currency and Pocket Money



The currency unit of Colombia is **EL PESO COLOMBIANO (\$, COP)**. The bills are in denominations of 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 pesos. The coins are in denominations of 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Giving precise information on the rate of exchange is quite difficult, due the peso's fluctuation in relation to the U.S. dollar or euro. In December 2018:

1 USD = 3.400 COP / 1 EUR = 3.800 COP / 1GBP = 4.400 COP

It is advisable that you bring with you a credit or debit card (Visa, Master Card, etc.). This is will be very useful as you can get cash withdrawals from most banks and bank machines around the country, avoiding expensive money transfers.

The Committee will give you COP \$178,000.00 at the beginning of each month. This discriminates as follows: Pocket Money COP \$86,000, and transportation to your voluntary work COP \$92,000.

Rough Prices of Items in Colombia

Meal, cheap Restaurant - 12.000 COP

Meal, expensive Restaurant - 40.000 COP

Meal for 2, Mid-range Restaurant, Three-course - 50.000 COP

Domestic Beer (0.7 liter draught) - 2.500 COP

Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle) - 6.000 COP

Cappuccino (regular) - 3.500 COP

Coke/Pepsi – 1.800 COP

Bottle of Water - 2.000 COP

A bus to a Medellin/Cali – 50,000-70,000 COP

A bus to nearby town – 10,000- 30,000 COP

A flight to Amazonas or North Coast – 500,000 COP (varies a lot)

A movie at the cinema – 5,000 COP – 10,000 COP

Entry into a “fancy” nightclub in Bogota – 5,000 COP – 10,000 COP

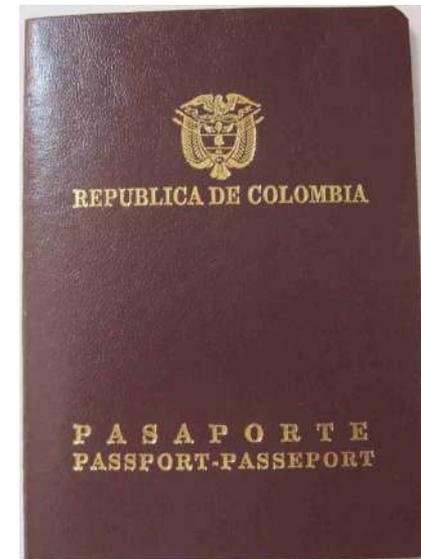
Transport in Bogota – a ride on the TransMilenio costs 2.300 COP and you can go as far as you need.

Taxi – obviously depends on the distance, but usually about 10,000 COP for a 20 minute journey.

Prices are generally higher in the more touristic places – Candelaria in Bogota, large cities like Medellin, Caribbean coast, Cartagena – and generally lower in rural towns.

General Information

- A visa is the authorization granted to a foreigner to enter Colombian territory and is issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The permanence is the time allowed for a foreigner to be in Colombian territory.
- The validity of the visa is the time comprised between the date of issue and the date of expiry printed on the visa.
- The requirements for the issue of visas have been established by ministerial resolution.
- The Visa Online service allows you to apply for a visa from your home or office.
- This service is available 24/7 and may be accessed from any location worldwide.
- You will only have to visit the Consulate to get the stamp of your visa on your passport if your application has been accepted.
- Third person: Remember that in the event that the application is made through a third person, it should include the corresponding power of attorney granted before the relevant authority, and he/she must appear personally with the corresponding identity document and the passport of the applicant.



Visa Procedure

- Visa Type: VISITOR (TYPE V) Volunteer/Cooperant
- **When you start the application online, click**
- **https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/tramites_servicios/visa/requisitos to get to know the requirements.** Then you have to choose from the options: Nationality, Type of passport and travel purpose.
- **Or, click directly on the visa process link**
- **<https://tramitesmre.cancilleria.gov.co/tramites/enlinea/solicitarVisa.xhtml> (in English)**
- This visa type is for the foreigner that wishes to enter Colombian territory as a volunteer or cooperative agent of an NGO or non-profit organization recognized as such by the Colombian State.
- Carefully read and complete the requested information without typographical or typing errors. Any inaccuracy or misrepresentation in the information you provide on this form results in the inadmissibility of the non-refundable application for securities paid.
- You must have at least 30 minutes to apply online.
- To start the online application process you must have a 3x4cm colour photo with white background, recent, front, no accessories, clear face, in JPG format up to 300 KB. Individual documents in PDF format, legible, suggested in black and white. The maximum weight allowed for the total of documents attached to an application is 5MB

Requirements

- All the following documents to apply for your Visa must be uploaded online and must be in PDF format. The combined size of all scanned or uploaded documents **must not exceed 3 MB**.
- Valid Passport
- Completed online application
- All documents presented must be fewer than 3 months old.
- Invitation acceptance letter for the program.
- Certificate of existence and legal representation of the HO
- Standard declaration form on eligibility of the volunteer
- Weekly schedule of the volunteer at the social project

Note:

If you make your request in person, you are not required to hand in photographs. They will be taken in the dispatching office

Prices

Currency	Study	Visa
Euros	40	131
Dollars	52	170

Colombian ID

During the first 15 days in Colombia you will have to go to “Migración Colombia” office to apply for ID card for foreigners called Cédula de Extranjería, someone from ICYE will join you.

If the volunteer will live or will be in Bogotá the first weeks can do it at: **Calle 100 No 11B-27, Edificio Platinum, Bogotá** (otherwise, one can go to any of the 27 migratory service centers around the country)

The ID will be given to you after roughly one week. ID CARD costs: COP \$190.000.00 (approx. 55 Euros) to be paid by credit or debit card.

For the Colombian ID, Volunteers should take the following documents:

- Passport
- Photocopy of visa
- Photocopy of the first page of passport
- Photocopy of the stamp given at the immigration desk at El Dorado Airport

<https://www.sivirtual.gov.co/memoficha-tramite/-/tramite/T703>

Visa Extension

If by any chance the visa will expire some days before going back to your country (less than 30 days), it is not necessary to get a new visa. There is a very simple procedure called “Salvo Conducto” (safe conduct). The volunteer simply has to go to any of the 27 migratory service centers around the country.

Requirements

- Passport
- Photocopy of the first page of passport
- Photocopy of visa
- Cédula de Extranjería (Colombian ID)
- Copy of the plain ticket return
- \$ 58.000 COP





¡Nos vemos en Colombia!



ICYE
Colombia