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COMMUNITY-ORIENTED REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS - CORE

AWARD: AID-514-A-00-06-00305-00



TWENTY-EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID/COLOMBIA
April – June 2013

International Organization for Migration

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Photograph caption

Ceremony for the graduation of participants from the reintegration process in Bogotá. Maria and Darling are carried out the *Ceremonia de la Luz* (Light Ceremony), which symbolizes the transition to a new life in society.

Photo: Jadin Samit, Press and Public Information Unit, IOM Colombia.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACR	Colombian Reintegration Agency (Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración)
AGO	Attorney General's Office (Fiscalía General de la Nación)
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia)
CDP	Center for Productive Development of Leather Footwear and Leather Goods
CODIS	Combined DNA Index System
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policy (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social)
CORE	Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-combatants
CMH	Center for Historical Memory (Centro de Memoria Historica)
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
ELN	National Liberation Army
FARC-EP	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia- People's Army
FENALCO	National Trade Federation
FIP	Fundación Ideas para la Paz
GOC	Government of Colombia
IDESAN	Financial Institute for Development in Santander
IECC	Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (Instrumento de Evaluación por Competencias para la Culminación), which measures social, psychological and civic skills of ex-combatants deemed necessary for reintegration
IMC	Experiences of Mediation and Coexistence (Instancias de Mediación y Coexistencia)
IRN	National Reconciliation Index (Indice de Reconciliación Nacional)
ISUN	Instrument to Monitor Business Units (Instrumento de Seguimiento a las Unidades de Negocio), which measures advances in the operation of productive projects
Law 975/05	Justice and Peace Law
Law 1592	Reform of the Justice and Peace Law
Law 1424/10	Legal Status for Ex-Combatants Law
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MAPP/OEA	Mission to Support the Peace Process of the OAS
OACP	Office of the High Commission for Peace
OAS	Organization of American States
PAICMA	Presidential Program for Action against Mines
SAME	Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (Sistema de Acompañamiento, Monitoreo y Evaluación)
SIGI	Integrated Management System (Sistema de Gerencia Integral)
SIIJYP	Inter-institutional Information System – Justice and Peace
SIRDEC	Information System for Network of Disappeared Persons and Remains Desaparecidos y Cadáveres
UNFJYP	National Unit of Attorneys for Justice and Peace (Unidad Nacional de Fiscales para Justicia y Paz)
VISP	Victims Institutional Strengthening Program

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1. Executive Summary

This report covers CORE programming for the period from April 1 to June 30, 2013. The report provides a review of developments in the Colombian and international context that impact or are likely to impact the Program; a quantitative overview of quarterly and cumulative progress against established indicators; a status report on key activities and achievements in the quarter that contribute to CORE's results and objective; difficulties encountered during implementation; priorities for the upcoming quarter; and a financial report.

The objective of the CORE program is to support the Colombian Government in the implementation of laws related to the reintegration and legal status of demobilized ex-combatants. The CORE has worked with governmental entities to develop tools and methodologies that support the implementation of these laws. CORE's goal is to pass these instruments to the partner agencies after a period defined by the entities involved. The timeline for transfer depends on the project.

The Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) team provides technical support to assess psychosocial readiness for reintegration through the IECC. 4,639 surveys were conducted, and 46% of the participants fulfilled the requisites of the instruments required by the ACR in order to continue with the graduation process. CORE and ACR worked together to ascertain the needs of those who will continue the graduation process, and find ways to reincorporate participants who fell behind in their reintegration programs to provide them the tools necessary to complete the process successfully. In terms of economic reintegration, SAME supported the ACR in applying and using the SIR to systematize 242 monitoring visits made to business units (individual productive projects) that received seed capital funding between 2008 and 2013. In addition to continuing this and other previously initiated projects, CORE and the ACR have begun work with new partners to implement a shoemaking educational model as an income generation project for demobilized people in Cali, Bogotá, and Pereira. This model has been implemented with great success in Medellín since 2009, and will now be extended to these three new locations. These activities have contributed to the realization of Intermediate Result 1: "ACR Designs and Implements the GOC Reintegration Policy."

In terms of the realization of Intermediate Result 2: "Operational Mechanisms to Establish Definitive Legal Status of Ex-Combatants", projects continue to support the various sub-units of the Justice and Peace Unit in the Attorney General's office. These activities focus on: land restitution; facilitating sentencing in high priority cases; strengthening the ACR's capacity to identify and return human remains to victims' families; complementing the construction of patterns of macro-criminality with similar investigations of macro-victimization; and strengthening regional work in the sub-units. The project entitled "Public policies on benefits to the demobilized population", which closed in May, worked with the Inspector General's Office since 2007 to support their role in verifying GOC adherence to obligations related to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. Upon finishing the project, IOM handed over tools to the IGO to monitor the performance of entities at the national, regional, and local levels of the reintegration process.

The ongoing Interinstitutional Information System for Justice and Peace, or SIIJYP, is now being used by the Attorney General's Office, Inspector General's Office, Ministry of Justice and Law, Office of the Ombudsman, and the Victims' Unit. The SIIJYP team continues to conduct training with regional offices of these entities, and is working to incorporate others to the system. Work began on a new module related to the Exhumations Sub-Unit and the ACR and OACP web services. In terms of community service activities under IR 2, CORE continues

to work with the ACR to develop community service activities that facilitate reconciliation. During this quarter, the ACR added resources to this project, aiming for community service activities to benefit 2,232 more participants in 2013. With the additional resources, the project will therefore benefit a total of 5,899 people in 29 Service Centers. CORE will therefore support the ACR in attending 74% of the participants that the ACR aims to benefit in 2013.

Intermediate Result 3: “GOC Supported to Develop Conflict Management Strategies” focuses on building knowledge as well as technical and operational abilities of the GOC for conflict management. This project team compiles research documents regarding the demobilization and characteristics of the FARC, organizes events to bring relevant entities together to discuss possible reforms to DDR policy, and contributes to the systematization and analysis of civil society proposals on the current peace process, among other activities. The latter project responds directly to a request by the OACP, and results this quarter include significant progress in the systematization of 100% of the proposals presented by civil society.

Another significant advance in IR3 activities is the implementation of the National Reconciliation Index (IRN) project. The IRN is a tool that aims to evaluate, monitor, and modify reconciliation policies based on four dimensions: trust; democracy; land; and victims’ rights. Surveys have been conducted in over 2,000 households and with more than 300 demobilized individuals in the pilot project sites of Bogotá, Medellín, and San Carlos. The IRN found that Bogotá and San Carlos had a 61% index value, and Medellín a 53% index value. This reflects each site’s conditions for reconciliation according to the indicators mentioned above.

Various contextual shifts and challenges that affect CORE have presented themselves during this quarter. Peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the FARC continue, and an integrated rural reform agreement was confirmed in May. At the close of the eleventh round of negotiations in mid-July, no agreement on the second point on the agenda - political participation - had been reached. The socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants is included in the third point on the agenda, which has yet to be addressed. Nevertheless, CORE has initiated discussions with other entities and is adapting to this evolving process and preparing for as many potential outcomes as possible. Given the program’s past experiences and strong existing relationships with other relevant organizations, it is well positioned to play an integral role in the implementation of a possible peace agreement in the future.

Program activities encountered three challenges during this quarter. These were: administrative transitions in the ACR that resulted in delays in planning and implementation of socioeconomic reintegration projects; inter-institutional coordination of projects under Law 1424 of 2010; and continuously high levels of confidentiality regarding the release of information about the current GOC-FARC peace process. These challenges have required that the CORE adjust its practices and in some cases develop new tools and work models in order to accommodate the dynamic environment in which it operates. These challenges may continue to shape the Program’s operations in future quarters.

2. Context

Peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the FARC

Talks that initiated in 2012 continue this year. An agreement on integrated rural reform was reached in late May. The exact content of the document has not been released, but the announcement of the agreement confirmed that it addresses the following topics: access to land; formalization of property titling; rural infrastructure; social development programs focusing on health, education, and poverty reduction; stimuli for agricultural production; technical assistance; and subsidies for rural economies. Relevant points thought to be left unaddressed in the agreement include foreign ownership of Colombian land, mining and agro industrial development, and food security. The GOC says that the specific content will remain confidential until a final accord is signed.

Negotiations in June and July addressed the second point on the agenda: political participation. This agenda topic has three sub-points: rights and guarantees for opposition parties and new political movements; mechanisms for citizen participation; and security guarantees for political participation. At the close of the eleventh round of negotiations in mid-July, no agreement on political participation had been reached.

Socio-economic reintegration issues will be addressed under the third item on the agenda, which relates to surrendering weapons and ending the armed conflict. The CORE program is organizing and participating in meetings with other entities involved in the reintegration of ex-combatants, as is discussed below. The program is therefore well-positioned to play an integral role in the possible demobilization of the FARC, and can build on extensive previous experience in order to do this. The Information and Analysis Unit is producing information relevant to this preparation under IR 3, and other units are taking into account possible future changes in their work environment as they plan projects. As the negotiations progress and more details of the agreements and agenda points are released, CORE is adapting to this evolving process and preparing for as many potential outcomes as possible.

Changes in policy relating to access to reintegration benefits

The ACR has been working on broadening the focus of the reintegration process and policy based on the evolution of the program and regional experiences. This quarter, a new resolution (no. 754) was drafted to modify Resolution 163 of 2011. New resolution 754 regulates the requirements, characteristics, conditions, and obligations for access to and issuance of social and economic benefits in the reintegration process. The resolution also applies to the suspension and loss of benefits, and graduation from the reintegration process. The changes represented by Resolution 754 represent efforts to facilitate a more practical approach to the implementation of reintegration programming. It focuses on providing improved access to reintegration benefits and services, including community service activities that drive reconciliation and peaceful coexistence in the communities.

The ACR conducted training and information sessions about the new resolution in May and June. Leaders from the Service Centers and judicial evaluators met with active participants in the reintegration process to receive suggestions and comments, some of which were taken into account in the final publication of the resolution in July. The CORE Program has adjusted its support strategies under IR 1 to respond to the transition taking place in the ACR's policy and programs. As the ACR's implementation of these changes progresses, CORE will have to continue adapting to the new methodology.

Program Indicators: Quarterly and Cumulative Progress and Goals

IR	Name of Indicator	Target FY 2013	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters 2006-2013*	Cumulative achievements in FY 2013	Observations (15 words)
SO	Percentage of ex combatants who are involved in income generation activities and law abiding after graduation	60%				
IR1	# ex-combatants graduated from the reintegration program	1.200	189		835	150 men, 39 women
	Percentage increase of ACR in the Institutional strengthening index	50%				
IR 1.1	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their social abilities	14.000**	9.267		13.494	7.805 men, 1.462 women
	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their economic capacities	1.000	555		983	446 men, 109 women
IR 1.2	# of ex-combatants, armed belligerents, who complete USG-assisted transformational programs	1.700	98	28.729	402	72% receptor communities; 28% demobilized population; 50 men, 48 women
	Percentage of female participants in USG-Assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets credit, income or employment)	10%				
IR2	# of ex-combatants with certified requirements to access legal benefits through Law 1424/10 mechanisms	3.667				
	# of cases fully prepared for prosecution under Justice and Peace Law	30				
IR 2.1	# of government officials in key institutions that enhance skills on reintegration components of transitional justice	0				
	Number of prosecutions supported	150				
IR 2.2	Number of ex-combatants certified for community services requirement under ACR designed methodology	3.200	495		495***	429 men, 66 women
	# of ex-combatants certified for truth-telling requirement	100				
IR3	# of conflict management initiatives identified and requested by the GOC	3	1		2	Formulation of the new Reintegration CONPES
IR 3.1	# of conflict analyses and fora	8 reports	2		2	Two monthly peace process analysis reports
		4 research documents	2		2	1. Document about the conflict dynamic in Guajira 2. Document about political participation
		3 Fora	1		2	1 Fora: Challenges to economic reintegration.
	# of conflict management inputs handed over to the GOC	3				
	Number of non-combatants assisted by USG-funded reintegration programs	0	0	128.589	167	
	Number of communities assisted by USG funded reintegration programs	50	46	136	46	46 municipalities in which beneficiaries are conducting community service
	Number of entities strengthened by USG funded assistance*	0		19		

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¹ The following indicators were established at the beginning of the program, and are therefore reported as of January 2007: number of ex-combatants who complete USG-assisted transformational programs; number of non-combatants assisted by USG-funded reintegration programs; number of communities assisted by USG-funded reintegration programs;

3. Intermediate Results: Narrative Progress

IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

Through the ACR, the GOC continues to implement a reintegration policy with the following objectives: 1) create conditions allowing demobilized members to become independent citizens, 2) strengthen socio-economic conditions in receptor communities, and 3) promote national reconciliation. In the last quarter, CORE has continued to support the ACR in assessing the competencies of ex-combatants who are nearing completion of the ACR reintegration route, in order to “graduate” those who are ready for civilian life and find solutions for those who are not. The program has also supported other governmental and international entities in the implementation of the reintegration policy, and has started several new initiatives under this result.

IR 1.1 Processes in place for implementing the reintegration process

TRACKING MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (SAME)

The SAME component supports the ACR’s systems for monitoring and evaluation as well as data gathering and management. Since 2010, SAME has provided technical assistance to design strategies and models to measure the progress of demobilized individuals along the reintegration route, including the creation of two monitoring instruments that enable the ACR to identify participants who are prepared to graduate from the reintegration process.² These instruments are used to systematize and analyze information collected in the field.

Results this quarter include:

- The SAME supported the ACR in the application, digitization, and development of reports about the Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (IECC). Four thousand six hundred and thirty-nine surveys were conducted, and 46% of the participants fulfilled the requisites of the instruments required by the ACR in order to continue with the graduation process. The ACR revises the remaining requisites in education, job training, economic insertion, community service, and judicial situation before the graduation of participants. Four thousand six hundred and twenty eight more IECC surveys were reported this quarter compared to last quarter and late 2012, because the ACR had not reported these surveys to IOM.
- During this quarter, the ACR has graduated 248 participants from the reintegration process. Of these, 76% (189) received services support by the CORE program. These include integrated professional

and number of entities strengthened by USG-funded assistance. The other indicators that have accumulated since 2013 were approved in the last PMP.

** The goal for 2013 was 2,777 but after having established this goal, the ACR changed their procedure, so that all participants who reach the advanced psychosocial stage must participate in an application of the instrument as a requisite for graduating from the reintegration process. This affected the progress statistics this year and this quarter.

*** This digit will be modified, due to the fact that in the previous quarter, data was reported on beneficiaries attending community service, but the indicator includes only certified beneficiaries. Therefore, information reported in the January-April quarter is left out, because there were no certified beneficiaries.

² The Graduation Skills Evaluation Instrument assesses the skills and competencies developed by demobilized individuals as a result of the services they receive from the reintegration program. The Business Unit Monitoring Instrument measures progress or difficulties experienced by the productive projects created or strengthened by demobilized individuals using seed capital received from ACR or IOM.

profiles, job training, economic insertion through productive projects, education, and employability. The graduations took place principally in Bogotá, Santa Marta, Cartagena, and Barranquilla.

- SAME supported the ACR in applying and using the SIR to systematize 555 monitoring visits made to business units (individual productive projects) that received seed capital funding between 2008 and 2013. Of these, 281 (51%) business units were in operation, 233 (42%) had closed, and 41 (12%) were at risk of closing. 157 (29%) of the business units visited were supported by CORE resources, of which 81 were in operation.
- SAME coordinated with the ACR to initiate the transfer of methodologies used to organize document management in the Service Centers. This involved the relocation of 8,454 files from the Service Centers to the ACR central offices. These files contain information about the benefits issued to participants during the reintegration process. This work allows the conservation of evidence as part of the historical memory of the process.
- SAME and the ACR developed a project called “Strengthening and promotion of the exercise of responsible citizenship of participants through Experiences of Mediation and Coexistence (IMC) in ACR Service Centers.” This project was discussed with possible expert operating partners who work in citizenship participation, and will be sent to USAID in July for their approval.

[IR 1.2 ACR provides comprehensive assistance to graduate participants](#)

After more than six years of program implementation, the GOC is currently consolidating the reintegration process of individuals demobilized from the illegal armed groups through capacity-building strategies and activities that aim to strengthen participants’ social and economic skills. This allows participants to complete a graduation or “responsible fulfillment” process, and provides the tools necessary for sustainable reintegration.

- **Project: Support strategy for income generation projects, and transfer of project model to the ACR (Status: Project formulated with the ACR and shared with USAID)**

CORE has developed an integrated socioeconomic ex-combatant reintegration model for the identification, formulation and implementation of business plans, with which ACR participants start up or strengthen a “productive unit” or business. The model includes training in identification of business ideas, formulation of business plans, implementation of the productive unit, and monitoring and support in the administrative, technical, and commercial processes that have to be fulfilled to establish and maintain the productive units. The project has a total value of [REDACTED], of which the ACR contributes resources valued at 4,060,000,000 and USAID contributes resources valued at [REDACTED] IOM manages the agreement and provides the required technical assistance for its implementation.

The ACR deems the model highly successful and sees it as a key element in its economic reintegration tool-kit, though further work is needed to ensure that the ACR can fully appropriate the model. Accordingly, the ACR and CORE will work hand-in-hand to implement the strategy in **17** departments (**25 municipalities**) to benefit **1,214** demobilized individuals who are in the intermediate or advanced stage of their route. The agreement’s implementation will involve the design and transfer of a toolkit with processes, procedures, and instruments for the management of productive projects. 50 ACR reintegration professionals will be trained in the implementation of the socioeconomic reintegration model.

Project results this quarter include:

- The compilation and signing of the agreement with the ACR. The document was signed on April 30th 2013.
- A payment of [REDACTED] was received to begin implementation of the project.
- The hiring requirements for the operators and personnel necessary to begin the project were defined. The hiring process opened on July 22nd.
- **Project: Development of an “INTEGRATED OCCUPATIONAL MEDIATION ROUTE”, and transfer of the project model to the ACR (Status: Ongoing)**

Recognizing that not all ACR participants have an entrepreneurial profile, the ACR and CORE also work together on strategies to facilitate job placement for ex-combatants. The “Integrated Occupational Mediation Route” methodology aims to engage demobilized individuals in the job market. It therefore conducts activities such as: identification of job vacancies; vocational assessment; occupational orientation; job engagement; and monitoring and support for individuals in the process of reintegration who are professionally engaged with businesses, as well as monitoring and support for the businesses themselves.

The ACR and CORE will work closely together develop three job placement projects in seven departments (Bogotá, Antioquia, Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima and Valle del Cauca) to benefit 475 demobilized individuals in the process of reintegration. Training was conducted with 30 reintegration personnel in 10 regional service centers and all 4 service centers in Bogotá.

Project results this quarter include:

- IOM and the ACR developed and signed the project plans and corresponding project cards for the “Integrated Occupational Mediation Route” in Medellín and in the Coffee Region, Valle del Cauca, and Tolima. These will be executed by ACOPI.
- The Bogotá project began, in which:
 - The technical team to execute the project was hired.
 - The ACR and IOM agreed on the headquarters for the project in the Rafael Uribe ACR Service Center. Equipment installation and hiring of personnel is taking place at that headquarters.
 - The two entities began the process of visiting businesses to identify job vacancies for the project beneficiaries.
- **Project: Income generation project in the shoemaking sector, and transfer of the project model to the ACR (Status: Project formulated with the ACR)**

IOM and the Center for Productive Development of the Leather and Shoemaking Sector (Centro de Desarrollo del Cuero y el Calzado) has been implementing a shoemaking educational model as an income generation project for demobilized people in Medellín since 2009. This project has had the financial support of USAID. Due to the positive results of this initiative, which engages demobilized people with local shoemaking businesses, the model has been extended to Bogotá, Cali, and Pereira.

This extension of the project will include 150 new participants (50 in Bogotá, 50 in Cali, and 50 in Pereira) and will complement the existing model through:

- Transfer of the model to the ACR, including the training of ACR professionals who will be able to manage job vacancies not only in the shoemaking sector but also in other economic sectors such as agriculture and industry.
- Diversification of the economic reintegration route, so that beneficiaries will be able to be employees or entrepreneurs by creating a business unit.

In this quarter, three project cards were compiled for the implementation of an income generation strategy in the shoemaking sector for people in the process of reintegration in each of the three locations (Bogotá, Cali, and Pereira) and transfer of the socioeconomic reintegration model to the ACR.

- **Strengthening the OAS mission to support the peace process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA)**

USAID and the IOM work with the OAS Mission to Support the Peace Process (referring to AUC demobilizations) in Colombia (MAPP/OEA) by providing the tools and resources necessary to implement the organization's mandate as it pertains to post-demobilization monitoring and verification, institutional strengthening, and accompanying local initiatives that affect quality of life improvements for demobilized and host populations.

MAPP continued monitoring and verification activities for the reintegration program, the Justice and Peace Law, and the current state of security. Activities include:

- **53** field visits were carried out in 108 municipalities.
- **12** bi-monthly monitoring field reports on general aspects of the reintegration process, created by regional offices.
- **12** focus groups with ex-combatants to monitor the PRSE (Economic and Social Reintegration Policy) and the DDR process.
- Conducted surveys on informal work with the ACR, taking advantage of the previously mentioned PRSE focus groups to do this. The results will be released to the ACR in the next few months as the first part of a special collaborative initiative on economic reintegration for 2013.
- More than 20 focus groups were held with institutions, civil society groups, and community leaders as well as some personal interviews for the report "DDR Balance 2004-2014". This report documents the DDR process from the perspective of the communities, institutions, and other voices that lived through the conflict to highlight experiences within the conflict as well as those of the MAPP/OAS in Colombia.
- Regarding the implementation of the survey on ex-combatant recidivism, the team working on this project conducted a final review of survey methodology. They carried out the field exercise in April and May in locations where it was possible to match the methodology designed by the Ideas for Peace Foundation (FIP) with IOM monitoring practices.
- Regarding the implementation of Law 1424/10, IOM focused on the issue of "non-judicial truth" and the relationship between the ACR and the CMH at the national and regional levels. In addition, MAPP/OAS regional offices continued to monitor and support community service initiatives.
- In terms of transitional justice:
 - IOM monitored 15 hearings that took place within the justice and peace process to evaluate the implementation of the reform to the Justice and Peace Law and progress within the process.
 - IOM analyzed the draft of Law 1592 of 2012, which is the Regulatory Decree of the reform to Law 975 of 2005.

- o IOM participated in 8 inter-institutional meetings regarding penal matters under Law 975.

IR 1 ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy		Number of Beneficiaries
1	OIM/DDR - Occupational Mediation Medellín	160
2	ACOPI Western regional center	260
3	Fundación del Área Andina - Occupational Mediation	100
4	Centro de Desarrollo del Cuero y el Calzado - Cali	50
5	Centro de Desarrollo del Cuero y el Calzado - Bogotá	50
6	OIM/DDR - ACR Disability	0
7	OIM/DDR - ACR Office Caquetá	0
TOTAL		620

IR 2: OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS TO ESTABLISH DEFINITIVE LEGAL STATUS OF EX-COMBATANTS

The GOC reintegration policy covers the legal treatment of ex-combatants who registered under the Justice and Peace Law (Law 975 of 2005) as being guilty of crimes against humanity. It also addresses the legal standing of rank-and-file ex-combatants covered under the Legal Status for Ex-Combatants Law (Law 1424 of 2010), which allows for these ex-combatants to avoid jail time in exchange for fulfilling community service and truth-telling requisites, and participating in the GOC’s reintegration program.

IR 2.1: Attorney General’s Office, MOJ, Inspector General’s Office, and Court system increase capacities for judicial processing of ex-combatants

ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE

- **Project: Support for the Justice and Peace Unit (*Status: Ongoing*)**

The Attorney General’s Office is in charge of investigating the judicial processes for all demobilized individuals who seek benefits under the Justice and Peace Law. CORE has provided support to the Office since 2006. From 2013 forward, activities with the Attorney General’s Office relate to legal processing of ex-combatants under the Justice and Peace Law and Legal Status of Ex-Combatants Law.

Project results this quarter are divided between the Sub-Units of the Attorney General’s Office Justice and Peace Unit with which CORE is working.

1) Prosecution of Assets Sub-Unit

- This project works in two specific areas: 1) support for the case prioritization strategy designed by the Justice and Peace Unit, particularly in clarifying patterns of macro-criminality in land usurpation and forced displacement; and 2) collection of information related to the land restitution requests made in the unit, entering information in the Land Restitution Unit’s database, and sending files to that entity.
- The first area has three phases of action: i) analysis of files and other documentation that records the criminal activity related to land usurpation and forced displacement in the 16 prioritized Justice and Peace Law cases being examined, ii) tabulation of the information within the matrix designed by the Sub-Unit, and iii) creation of the content reports of patterns of macro-criminality, destined for the Director of the Justice and Peace Unit.
 - o During this quarter, 1,226 files, 1,371 SIIJYP files, and 96 case reports were analyzed by this project team. 12 reports about macro-criminality patterns were created and sent to the headquarters of the Justice and Peace Unit. Analysis has focused on three of the ultimately

responsible commanders of paramilitary structures such as Salvatore Mancuso, Fredy Rendon Herrera (alias “El Alemán), and Carlos Mario Jiménez (alias “Macaco”).

- With respect to the second area of project activity, there was progress in the organization and transfer of 203 land restitution requests made to the Land Restitution Unit. Activities were also conducted to revise and process cases that were previously not registered in the SIIJYP, and to update the Sub-Unit’s database.

2) Exhumations Sub-Unit

CORE continues to support the Exhumations Sub-Unit in the identification and delivery of human remains. The work was structured in the following way:

- a) CTI Genetics Laboratory: This quarter, 214 genetic profiles were registered in the CODIS software. The Sub-Unit’s experts analyzed 54 DNA samples, of which 13 were collated with the genetic profiles of relatives and found to be genetically compatible. In addition, 2,500 kits were compiled to identify and take DNA samples, and 900 of these were sent to experts to continue their work on the samples.
- b)) Search for and identification of disappeared people: This quarter, the Attorney General’s website was updated with 650 new registrations, of which 215 were photos of remains found by the Sub-Unit. 835 files were organized and scanned, and 350 cases were documented for the historical memory files.
- c) Updating and analysis of the databases of the Attorney General’s office for the formulation of patterns of macro-criminality according to the Justice and Peace Unit’s Prioritization Plan: The Sub-Unit began the process of revising and analyzing cases registered in the SIIJYP with the goal of clarifying patterns of macro-criminality. The process of hiring four database analysts who will strengthen the team in this area also began.

3) Victims’ Sub-Unit

Support for the Victims’ Sub-Unit focuses on the construction of patterns of macro-victimization that complement the analysis of macro-criminality conducted by the different areas of the Justice and Peace Unit under Law 975/05. This work also mainly relates to the 16 cases prioritized by the 2013 Action Plan.

In May, after working with the Attorney General’s Office to define the terms of reference, the project team began the process of selecting an academic entity to develop and apply methodologies for the construction of the macro-victimization patterns in the 16 prioritized cases, and to design the strategy for transfer of these cases to the Justice and Peace Unit. This process was closed after only one entity applied and did not meet the criteria of the terms of reference. On the 27th of June, another process was opened and entities were invited to apply after attending a meeting in which the IOM and the Attorney General’s Office described the project and explained the terms of reference.

4) Subversion Group

In this quarter, the project to provide technical and operational support to the Subversion Group of the Justice and Peace Unit was approved. This support will be related to information management and updating and administration of the SIIJYP and the SGI as the fundamental base for the research process and construction of macro-criminality patterns in three of the prioritized subversion cases.

5) Demobilized Persons Sub-Unit

The Demobilized Persons Sub-Unit is tasked with investigating ex-combatants who are not registered under the Justice and Peace Law. This Sub-Unit must verify that these former combatants are entitled to judicial benefits under Legal Status for Ex-combatants Law (Law 1424/10).

During this quarter, the four lawyers who will strengthen the regional work of the Sub-Unit in Valledupar, Bucaramanga, Bogotá, and Medellín were chosen. 163 résumés were received, which were reduced to 14 after a process of pre-selection.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

- **Project: Public policies on benefits to the demobilized population (*Status: Closed in May 2013*)**

Since 2007, USAID and the IOM have been working with the Inspector General's Office to support their role in verifying GOC adherence to obligations related to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. Through the project, the Inspector General's Office has been able to provide regular follow-up of the reintegration process, give early warnings on problematic situations, and issue recommendations to responsible GOC entities such as the ACR and the National Police. Project activities terminated on the 31st of May 2013. During its last quarter, the project focused on technical assistance for information management, including the final modifications to technical evaluation tools and the adoption of PDF technology, as well as the inclusion of this technology on the IGO's website.

Results upon finishing the project included the hand-over of tools to the IGO to monitor the performance of entities at the national, regional, and local levels of the reintegration process. This included the tool manuals, which can be found in the project's web application at <http://www.procuraduria.gov.co/ddr.page/>. The presence of these new tools online will facilitate and streamline the IGO's monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

In addition, reports and recommendations for application of DDR-related policy were disseminated to relevant entities for their use in implementing such laws.

INTERINSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

Decree 3460 of 2007, a regulation under the Justice and Peace Law, created the Inter-institutional Committee for Justice and Peace to coordinate institutions with responsibilities under the Law.³ The Committee created technical working groups to generate inputs for decision-making on policy. One of these working groups, focused on Information Systems, took on the challenge of structuring a single information system for the Justice and Peace process.

- **Project: Interinstitutional Information System for Justice and Peace or SIIJYP (*Status: Ongoing*)**

The SIIJYP was designed to consolidate all of the data related to the implementation of the Justice and Peace Law. Project results this quarter are as follows:

- The project team has worked with SISTEMA COLOMBIA, who is in charge of developing the project, to make the system work in an integrated way as an information system. This involved the testing of web services to manage case and asset processing.
- Work began on another module related to the Exhumations Sub-Unit and the ACR and OACP web services.

³ By law, the Committee includes the Vice-President's Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, *Acción Social* (now the Department of Social Prosperity), Attorney General's Office, High Judicial Council, Supreme Court, National Ombudsman's Office, Inspector General's Office, National Family Welfare Institute, National Commission for Reparations and Reconciliation (now defunct), and High Commissioner for Reintegration (now the ACR).

- Work began on the migration plan with entities including the AGO, Ministry of Justice and Law, Inspector General, and Special Administrative Unit for Integrated Victims Reparation (Victims' Reparation Fund).
- The system is currently being used by the AGO, Ministry of Justice and Law, Inspector General's Office, and Special Administrative Unit for Integrated Victims Reparation (Victims' Reparation Fund). Their use includes the modules for assets, asset administration, unique victims' attention route, cases, administration, security, victims' protection, witnesses, and others.
- Training sessions on system use were held in Barranquilla, Pereira, Cali, Bogotá, and Cartagena in April and May of 2013.
- The corresponding matrixes were also generated for each training session.

IR 2.2: ACR, CMH and Court system assist ex-combatants to meet conditions for legal benefits

- Project: Identification, implementation, and systematization of community service activities (*Status: Ongoing*)

CORE reinforced ACR efforts in the development of community service activities that facilitate reconciliation between the community and the demobilized individuals participating in the reintegration process under Law 1424 of 2010.⁴ With the support of the CORE and the regional operators, the ACR offers community service activities in the following areas: 1. Enhancement of public spaces; 2. Environmental recovery; 3. Monitoring and support for health services; 4. Monitoring and support in food services and programs in vulnerable communities; 5. Creation of spaces for recreation, art, culture, and sport; 6. Knowledge advancement programs; 7. Services according to the vocation of the participant (sewing, electricity, mechanics and maintenance, construction, I.T., etc.)

Community service activities contribute to the improvement of the quality of life through initiatives that respond to the needs of the communities that host demobilized ex-combatants who are part of the governmental reintegration program. Community service also aims to provide a symbolic space in which demobilized individuals benefit society, which was previously negatively affected by their actions, thereby affirming their commitment to legality, overcoming violence, and inclusion in the community.

The cost assessment of the necessary materials and tools will be based on IOM purchase protocols. The project was initially planned to cover 14 Service Centers and attend 3,667 participants. During this quarter, the ACR added resources to this project, aiming for community service activities to benefit 2,232 more participants in 2013. With the additional resources, the project will therefore benefit a total of 5,899 people in 29 Service Centers. CORE will therefore support the ACR in benefitting 74% of the participants that the ACR aims to benefit in 2013.

⁴ Community service has four essential components relating to reintegration: 1. Provide a space for community development in which participants in the reintegration process take responsible citizen action. 2. Strengthen the citizenship competencies of the participants in the process of reintegration. 3. Contribute to the strengthening of intellectual capacities and personal competencies of the participant. 4. Contribute to the construction of circumstances that facilitate peaceful coexistence in the communities that house them (based on the protocol for reconciliation activities of the ACR 2011).

Project results this quarter include:

- Initiation of the second stage of the project: Implementation and monitoring of community service activities.
- 77 action plans were approved by the national committee, and 62 began implementation.
- 2,555 participants registered to become engaged with community service activities, representing 79% of the target.
- 1,719 participants are attending community service activities, representing 67% of those who have registered to participate.
- 380 participants received the certificate of 80 hours of community service. ACR and IOM personnel have also found that in some cases, participants continue to participate in community service activities as volunteers, even after they have completed the time requirement.
- On average, the project has coverage of 64% of the entire participant population (those who are registered, attending, and/or certified).
- Some institutions and beneficiary communities such as geriatric homes, municipal secretariats for public space, sports and recreation entities, and children's playgrounds, feel that they have benefitted from the community service activities. Representatives from these organizations have expressed satisfaction with their involvement with community service activities conducted by people in the process of reintegration. They also report that their interaction with the participants has allowed them to better understand the reintegration process and the situation of demobilized people.
- The SAME team began the application of the perception and previous knowledge surveys with community service participants, receptor communities, and organizations involved in the project. These surveys take place at the beginning and the end of the community service project, and ascertain understanding of community service practices, and opinion of the benefits and functions of community service. 367 participants, 202 organizational representatives, and 13 people from receptor communities have been surveyed to date. The final survey will be conducted in September. The results will be used to create project reports that provide recommendations and lessons learned for the ACR.

- **Project: Methodologies for Ex-Combatant Contribution to Historical Truth and Reparation (Status: Ongoing)**

The CMH is responsible for collecting, organizing, and analyzing the contribution made to the construction of historical memory by demobilized persons under the Legal Status for Ex-combatants Law (Law 1424/10). Results this quarter include:

- The Office of Agreements for Truth conducted activities related to the preparation and adjustment of instruments used to collect, systematize, and value contributions to truth.
- In June, the process of interviewing demobilizing people in the 10 regional offices was also initiated.
- The Operational Technical Committee progressed in hiring the entity that will create the documentary that will form part of the media component of the project. The Committee also advanced in hiring the judicial team of four lawyers, five support personnel, in Bogotá, Antioquia, Córdoba, Magdalena, and Santander, the communications staff member, and the administrative assistant.

- **Project: Communications Campaign on Legal Status of Ex-combatants Law (Status: Ongoing)**

Support for the ACR, CMH and AGO in the design and implementation of a communications strategy targeting ex-combatants, journalists and receptor communities in order to expand their understanding of Law 1424/10. This strategy includes explanations and information about the purpose of the Law, GOC institutions involved in

the implementation of the Law, and requirements and procedures that must be fulfilled in order to receive legal benefits.

Results this quarter include:

- Recording of the song “Pido Perdón” (I ask for forgiveness) about reconciliation in the framework of Law 1424 of 2010.
- Formulation of the terms of reference for the recording of a documentary about historic truth in the process of reintegration and reconciliation in Colombia.
- Design of the methodology for the workshops to be held to teach journalists about Law 1424 of 2010.

The following timeline was defined for the implementation of the workshops:

- August 30th 2013: Medellín. Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Room 205.
- September 6th 2013: Cartagena. Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar, Jorge Taua Auditorium.
- September 13th 2013: Pereira. Universidad Católica de Pereira, Room TBD.
- September 27th 2013: Cali. Pontificia Universidad Javeriana de Cali, TV Studio.
- October 4th 2013: Montería. Universidad del Sinú, Zenú Auditorium.

IR 2 Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants		Number of Beneficiaries
1	OIM/DDR - Justice and Peace Unit - Subversion Group	0
TOTAL		0

IR 3: GOC SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Under this result, CORE will strengthen governmental institutions by responding to GOC requests for conflict management input, analysis, fora for dialogue, information management support, and other initiatives that enhance the GOC’s conflict management capacity. Activities under this result focus on building knowledge as well as technical and operational abilities of the GOC for conflict management. It is expected that these activities will incorporate a tailored approach to gender and ethnicity, as experiences in Colombia show that these groups are impacted differently by conflict and peace, and international best practice advises incorporating differentiated perspectives to peace-building strategies.

The team’s activities continue in the following areas:

- Daily collection of information about the peace process and preparation of relevant documents, including weekly peace process reports to be sent to USAID.
- Organization of events related to the peace process, including conversation sessions with relevant people such as representatives of USAID, the CMH, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Attorney General’s Office, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration, and the High Commissioner for Peace.
- Compilation of research documents regarding the demobilization and characterization of the FARC and other issues related to the DDR side of the peace process.

- **Project: Systematization and analysis of civil society proposals on the current peace process**

This project was requested by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) with the objective of providing support for the systematization of civil society proposals submitted for consideration at the negotiation table. Proposals are collected from various sources: the regional negotiating tables organized by the Congressional Peace Commissions; the “Integrated Rural Development Forum”; the negotiating table website www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co; thematic forums about integrated rural development and political participation organized by the United Nations and the Universidad Nacional per the request of the negotiating table; and local and regional authorities. The GOC will therefore have a mechanism that allows it to analyze these proposals at the negotiating table with the FARC, as well as contributing to the historical memory of this process.

Project results this quarter include:

- Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) showed progress in the systematization of 100% of the proposals presented by civil society. This has been facilitated by the FIP’s qualitative analysis of the proposals.
- Work towards the fulfillment of the general objective of supporting the OACP in the generation of descriptive and analytical documents about the content of the proposals. This has led to the OACP highly valuing the project as it responds to their information needs.
- The development of a database which includes a detailed list of the variables used to analyze the proposals, divided according to: 1) Identity of the person(s) who made the proposal – source, location, and characteristics of the individual and/or organization; 2) Characterization of the proposal: integrated synthesis, type of input, components, reference, or direct relationship to different actors, objectives, regional and population scope; and 3) Conceptualization of the proposal: topics covered in the proposal, entity that would be involved in implementation, problems and possible solutions. These variables allow the sophisticated systematization of a wide range of contributions, with general and specific objectives, specific categories under each point of the agenda, and issues to be resolved, among others.

- **Project: Monitoring and analysis of conflict dynamics and peace negotiations**

This project aims to generate technical material as well as analytical and informational documents related to conflict dynamics in Colombia and the current GOC-FARC peace process. The goal here is to contribute to a detailed and comprehensive understanding of the complexities of the peace process.

Project results this quarter include:

- Media monitoring reports about the peace process and the armed conflict.
 - Daily collection of relevant news in the regional and national news sources. All of these articles are systematized in the FIP Conflict and Peace Library. So far in 2013, 2,892 news articles have been systematized, with a daily average of 15.4 articles.
 - Based on these articles, FIP sends a report to IOM, think tanks, universities, governmental entities, and international cooperation entities twice per week. The report includes summaries of the news articles collected. FIP has sent 30 of these reports in 2013.
 - In May, FIP sent the first monthly report on the peace process, which includes five sections: 1) Main events in the peace process; 2) Relevant facts about the armed conflict; 3) Summary of

the arguments and positions taken by the peace delegations at the negotiating table; 4) Opinions of a range of relevant experts; 5) Positions taken by international actors.

- Regional reports on the armed conflict.
 - FIP delivered the first regional report on conflict dynamics in the department of La Guajira. It includes four sections: 1) General description of the region; 2) History of the violent actors in the region; 3) Humanitarian impact of the violence; 4) Description of the presence of the national armed forces in the region. The report was based on statistical information provided by FIP, information collected in media monitoring, and field visits.
- Analysis reports about the peace process agenda points.
 - FIP delivered the first analysis report on political participation. The objective of the report is to enrich the debate on this topic at the national level. The report includes a conceptual framework, analysis of the topic according to international experiences, and identification of interesting lessons for the Colombian case. This analysis is complemented by a narrative of the main positions and opinions on political participation at the national level.

- **Project: Exchange of knowledge and lessons learned related to the peace process agenda topics**

This project aims to generate spaces for diverse entities to exchange knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned related to a possible eventual implementation of a peace agreement between the GOC and the FARC. This input will also contribute to more general discussions on peace-building. On the 23rd of May, CORE organized a conversation session called “Challenges and perspectives related to economic reintegration processes in Colombia.” In attendance were representatives from USAID, the CMH, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Inspector General’s Office, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration, the European Union, and the OACP. A summary of the event was sent to all attendees. The report summarized the main points of the conversation session, which included recommendations on the topic of economic reintegration. These were identified based on the collective and individual demobilizations that have occurred in Colombia, as well as reintegration processes and lessons learned in the construction of relevant policies and programs.

- **Project: National Reconciliation Index (IRN)**

The IRN is a tool that aims to evaluate, monitor, and modify reconciliation policies based on four dimensions: trust; democracy; land; and victims’ rights. Each of these dimensions includes categories associated with a set of specific indicators. The pilot project of the index is being conducted in Bogotá, Medellín, and San Carlos.

Project results for this quarter include:

- **Bogotá:** 1,408 households and 51 demobilized individuals were surveyed. This allowed the project team to process more than 100 indicators related to the conditions necessary for reconciliation, which showed that the index value in Bogotá is 61%. Fundación Social sent the document that presents these results to the Bogotá Mayor’s Office.
- **San Carlos:** 201 households and 23 demobilized individuals were surveyed. The index value for San Carlos was 61%. On the 13th of June, a roundtable session was held to raise awareness about the IRN in San Carlos. Approximately 30 people attended, including members of the Victims’ Committee and representatives from government entities and educational and grassroots community organizations.

The results of the index were presented by the project team and recommendations regarding methodology for a national-level application of the index were collected.

- **Medellín:** 1,223 households and 227 demobilized people were surveyed. The index value for Medellín is 53%, which Fundación Social believes implies a medium level of trust between relevant actors. On the 14th of June, a conversation session about the IRN was held in Medellín. The team presented the main results of the study of perceptions of the level of reconciliation in the city, between the general community and people in the process of reintegration in hope of receiving recommendations that can be incorporated in the final report. Representatives from the Medellín Mayor’s Office, the sub-secretariat for Human Rights in Medellín, and the Reconciliation, Life, and Coexistence Council, USAID, the Victims’ Unit, Fundación Social, and IOM attended the event, as well as Kimberly Theidon, a Harvard expert on reconciliation who analyzed the results of the index.

- **Project: CONPES formulation of a new reintegration model**

The objective of this project is to institutionally strengthen the formulation of new reintegration policy for the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES). A team of experts has been hired to create proposals for an eventual demobilization of illegal armed groups. These will take into account background, lessons learned from the current process with the AUC, expectations of the demobilized population, civil society, public institutionalism, and international cooperation.

Project results for this quarter include:

- Proposals compiled regarding socioeconomic reintegration in rural contexts, taking into account both productive activity and technical assistance, as well as community development strategies that relate to land.
- A proposal related to political reintegration was also written. This document considers three areas necessary for individual political reintegration: 1) guarantees for the exercise of citizenship; 2) the ability to understand the individual’s role as a citizen; and 3) the freedom of the individual to decide his or her level of participation.
- Work was also initiated to construct a legal framework that will allow a heightened understanding of the legal dimension of the reintegration process and the actions necessary to facilitate economic integration, currently limited by various laws.

IR 3 GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies		Number of Beneficiaries
1	OIM/DDR - Conversation Sessions	0
TOTAL		0

4. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Three challenges were encountered this quarter: 1) administrative transitions in the ACR that resulted in delays in planning and implementation of socioeconomic reintegration projects; 2) inter-institutional coordination of projects under Law 1424 of 2010; and 3) continuously high levels of confidentiality regarding the release of information about the current GOC-FARC peace process.

1) The ACR has been in administrative transitions during the first half of the year, involving changes in personnel and operational processes. This has delayed the definition of psychosocial monitoring and support for ACR program participants after they graduate, file transfer to the ACR, and economic reintegration strategies. To confront this challenge in the psychosocial support activities and file transfer, plans have been made to ensure that sufficient ACR personnel are trained and available in the Service Centers to conduct monitoring activities and maintain the flow of file transfer. The workflow in this area will therefore suffer minimal interruption. In the area of economic reintegration, close coordination and planning with the ACR has resulted in the initiation of the project titled “Development of an INTEGRATED OCCUPATIONAL MEDIATION ROUTE, and transfer of the project model to the ACR”.

2) With respect to activities relating to Law 1424 of 2010, the many institutions involved have different work paces and operational processes. This has presented difficulties to the implementation of certain activities, due to the fact that synchronized planning is complicated. IOM has therefore organized and led meetings with individual institutions and with the groups of institutions involved in each project to drive progress in their planning and implementation. A positive outcome of this is that IOM has positioned itself as the central organizing entity involved in these projects.

3) As peace negotiations between the GOC and the FARC continue, so does the high level of confidentiality regarding the release of information about the progress of the talks. The lack of information regarding the content of the integrated rural reform agreement and other significant aspects of the peace process, combined with the great sensitivity of the topic, have presented IR 3 activities with challenges in the production of useful and relevant materials. CORE has overcome this challenge by working with experts, universities, and think tanks in the generation of high quality documents using a wide variety of available sources, thereby enriching the discussion of the peace process and topics on the negotiations agenda. CORE has also continued to strengthen its relationship with key entities such as the OACP and the Ministry of the Interior, working according to their specific needs and requirements to support governmental initiatives.

5. Priorities for Next Quarter

IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

With the ACR:

- **IECC & ISUN application**
 - Continue application of the IECC to 2,000 active participants who are currently in the advanced psychosocial stage of the process, to whom the instrument has not yet been applied.
 - Support the ACR in reaching its goal of 250 participants graduating from their reintegration processes in various Service Centers.
 - Conduct approximately 400 monitoring visits to productive business units who received seed capital from the ACR in 2012 and/or 2013.
 - Educate the Service Center personnel regarding the strategy to develop action plans with IOM support between July and December 2013.

- **In Employability Projects:**
 - Design of a toolkit (processes, procedures, and instruments) for the management of productive projects (business plans) for transfer to the ACR.
 - Implement 3 shoemaking projects to provide people in the process of reintegration an alternative for income generation in the shoemaking sector.
 - Implement the integrated income generation and productive unit projects for which personnel will be hired per the agreement with the ACR.

With the MAPP/OEA:

- Present the report on special monitoring of community service activities carried out by MAPP/OAS Regional Offices at the end of 2012.
- Planning, review, and agreement on final dates for special monitoring exercises to be conducted with the ACR in 2013 in the following areas: a) the monitoring of participants who finished their reintegration process successfully; b) the second phase of the gender exercise with ex-combatant women (focus groups).
- Work with FIP to present the conclusions of the study of ex-combatant recidivism.
- Regarding the “DDR Review 2004-2014”: a) to release and circulate the first drafts of all chapters of the review to central units and regional IOM offices; b) to include all internal comments received from other areas of IOM; c) to present the final draft to other actors (if possible due to time limitations); d) final internal review, writing, and presentation of the report.
- With respect to transitional justice:
 - Monitoring the implementation of Directive 001 and its research strategy. This directive defines the criteria for selection of cases for investigation under the Justice and Peace Law.
 - Monitoring the enforcement of the Justice and Peace Law Reform, especially in terms of the legal process, including the merge of hearings with the identification of the impact on victims.

IR 2: OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS TO ESTABLISH DEFINITIVE LEGAL STATUS OF EX-COMBATANTS

- Advance in the development of the patterns of macro-victimization. The call for applications closed on the 12th of July, and the evaluation of proposals was to take place soon after.
- Continue with the hiring processes required for the execution of various projects.
- Finalize the selection and hiring process for the expert who will work on the psychosocial strategy and the support personnel for the César regional office.
- Conduct 5 workshops for journalists to inform them of Law 1424 of 2010, according to the timeline established with counterparts.
- Record a video for the song “Pido Perdón” (I ask for forgiveness) about reconciliation in the framework of Law 1424 of 2010.
- Design a communicative graphic that includes all of the steps, requirements, and benefits that people in the process of reintegration receive when they decide to be processed under Law 1424 of 2010.
- Sign an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Law to continue implementation of the SIIJYP project.
- Define specific activities with the ACR, CMH, Attorney General’s Office, Victims’ Reparation Fund, OACP, and Inspector General’s Office to strengthen the implementation of the SIIJYP in all institutions.
- Promote the construction of new modules related to Law 1424 and changes to the Justice and Peace process that have been consolidated with the issuance of Law 1592, which reformed Law 975.

IR 3: GOC SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Finalize the IRN project in Bogotá, Medellín, and San Carlos, including the publication of documents for each municipality.
- Continue the conversation sessions and meetings with experts on topics related to the negotiations agenda.
- Finish consolidating the Information Analysis Unit with one more expert who will generate more documents about relevant topics and design strategies for research.
- Identify and implement new projects that provide input and tools for peace-building in Colombia.
- Progress in the creation of proposals relating to reconciliation, based on the need to understand the role of the victims in the process of reintegration.
- Finish consolidating the proposals already developed and disseminate them with relevant actors.
- Hold meetings with USAID, the High Commissioner for Peace, and other relevant offices to inform them of the monthly reports being produced by the FIP.
- Expand the scope and reach of inter-institutional events held to discuss and exchange information regarding the peace process and other topics related to DDR.

Summary table this quarter:

Reporting Period:
New Projects Approved:
New Project IOM Financial Obligations:
Total Expenses for Reporting Period:

Intermediate Result		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	7	620
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	1	0
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	1	0
D.	Verification to the Process	0	0
TOTAL		9	620

Table 1: Projects approved this quarter-by component and beneficiaries

Summary table-Cumulative figures

Total Projects Approved
Total Projects Approved (Second phase):
Total Project IOM Financial Obligations (Second Phase):
Total Expenses (Cumulative figures):

Second Phase			
Component		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	58	5.245
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	13	12.642
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	9	420
D.	Verification to the Process	3	0
E.	Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims	47	26.555
F.	Projects in Transition	29	30.716
G.	Land Restitution	24	5.503
H.	Historical Memory	7	70
TOTAL		190	81.151

***This table formalizes the inclusion of the SAME project factsheet in phase 2 of the CORE program**

Table 2: Projects Approved (Cumulative figures) by component, beneficiaries. Second Phase

	Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
First Phase	333	91.465
Second Phase	190	81.151

7. Annexes

Annex 1. El Salado: Project in transition

The El Salado project is considered “in transition” because it is not attached to one of the Intermediate results of the recently approved log framework. The El Salado project will finish in September 2014.

A food security and income generation project will be developed for the victims in “El Salado” in accordance with an operations contract signed by INCODER and the IOM with *Asociación de Productores Campesinos Paz y Esperanza de El Salado – ASOCAMPES*, an association of 62 beneficiaries. This project will be conducted on 420 hectares on the plots of La Quimera (206 hectares) and La Conquista (114 hectares).

Project results this quarter include:

- Monthly meetings were held with the operational committee of the project, with the participation of the beneficiaries (oversight, purchasing, work, health, recreation and sports, education, and conciliation). These meetings facilitated the construction of trust and commitment between the institutions and actors in the project, to make decisions regarding investment and social and organizations intervention. These decisions were made based on the experiences of the community, and included: cancelling the cultivation of 20 hectares of hybrid corn due to the low productivity rendered by the crop in this region, and the reluctance of the community to change from traditional corn; dividing the preparation of the land in half – one half to be prepared with tractors (less costly but does not generate employment) and the other half with manual labor (more costly but generates employment); and decreasing the ñame crop from 32 to 17 hectares due to the high price of the ñame seed in this area, which is expected to change in the future as increasingly successful crops will produce more seeds and therefore the price of the seeds will decrease.
- Statutes and internal regulations are being applied to fulfill the objectives outlined in the ASOCAMPES activities plan, and best use the in-kind resource inputs provided by the associates. These regulations also facilitate financial savings practices to pay debts held by some of the associates.
- The environmental license for the project was approved by USAID.
- ASOCAMPES has improved organizational and financial tools to aid functions.
- An operations contract for the project was signed with the Corporation for Participatory and Sustainable Development of Small Rural Producers, PBA Corporation, the Cooperative Housing Foundation, and CHF International “Colombia Responde”. The contract provides for twelve months of technical monitoring and support.
- A technical meeting was held between INCODER and the company HIDROMECHANICA (the entity that formulated the project) to resolve concerns about the construction of the reservoir and the installation of the irrigation system.
- The watermelon, melon, and bean crops were planted on half a hectare. 17 hectares of ñame were planted. 6 hectares of yucca and corn were planted.

Priorities for the next quarter:

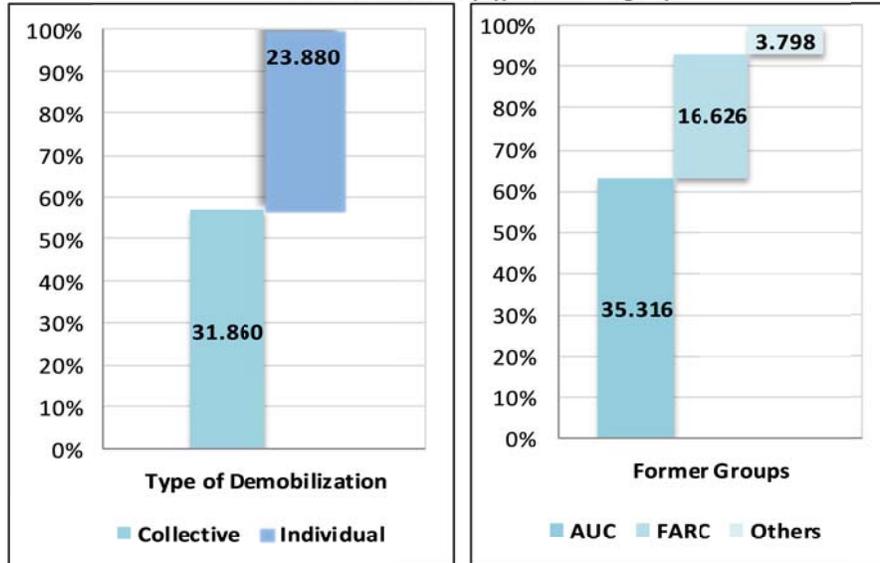
- Define the terms of reference and open a hiring process for the construction of the reservoir and the installation of the irrigation system.
- Define the agreement with Pacific Rubiales, who is providing financial support for the construction of the reservoir.
- Define the planting plan for the prepared land.
- Initiate the process of requesting the credit necessary for the project.

Annex 2. Reintegration Process Monitoring Report- June 2013

1. INFORMATION ON DEMOBILIZATION

55.740 people have demobilized since 2.003. 49.062 (88%) are men and 6.678 (12%) are women.

Chart 1: Demobilization by type and former group.



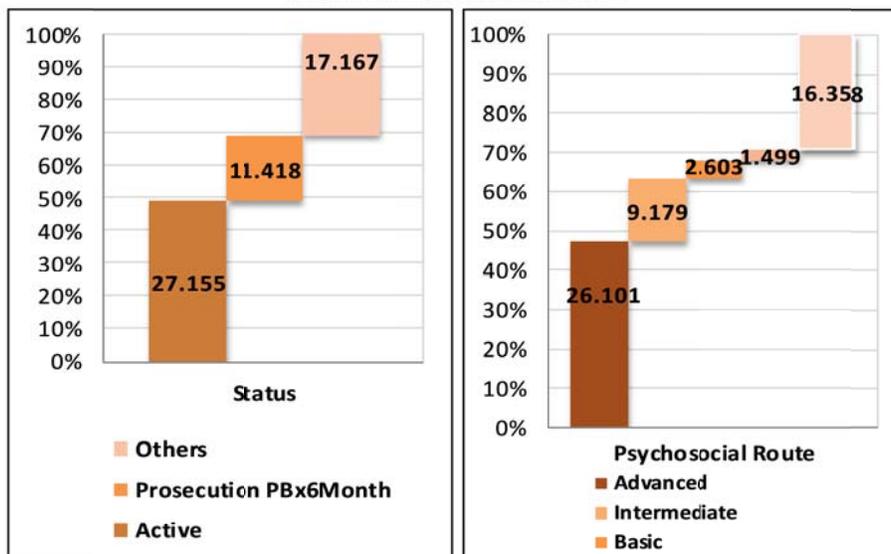
Others: EPL, ELN, ERG, ERP.

Note: It is important to clarify that there was a decrease in the number of participants who identified as AUC because of an information clean-up conducted in the database.

2. REINTEGRATION ROUTE

27.155 participants (49%) remain active in the reintegration process. Out of this number, 26.101 participants (47%) are at the *advanced* stage. There was an increase of 164 participants in the advanced psychosocial route.

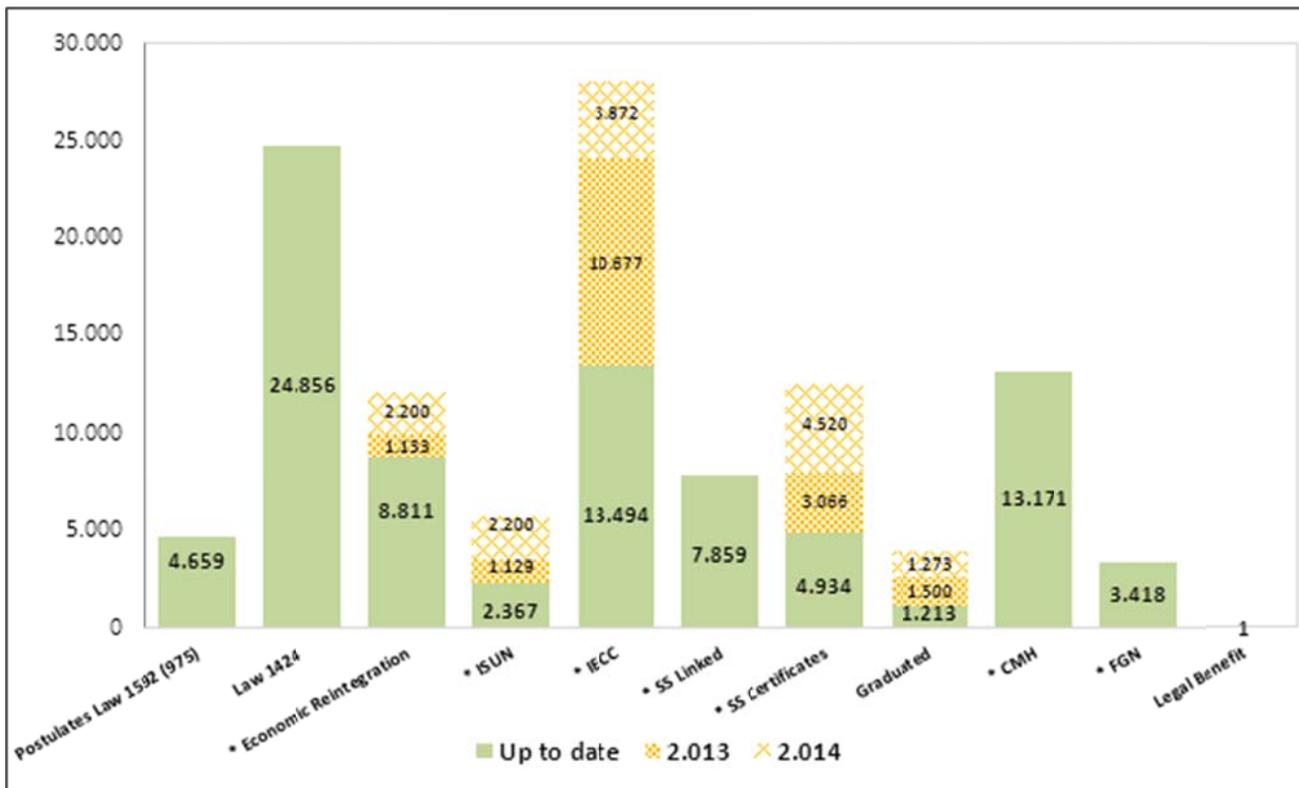
Chart 2. Status and Psychosocial route.



Others: accounts for participants holding the following statuses: imprisoned (D1059), extradited, dead, suspended, voluntary withdrawal, inactive, loss of benefits, not holding an entry registration, and graduated.

3. RESPONSIBLE CULMINATION

Chart 3. Culmination Process of Participants by Active members (27.155).



8.811 (16%) demobilized people have been given support in economic reintegration since 2004. Priority must be given to the Economic Reintegration Benefit for 3.347 (12%) participants holding an active status and who are at the advanced stage who have not yet received this benefit from the ACR.

2.367* (27%) participants have been provided economic reintegration benefits and the ISUN has been applied to their cases. Out of this number, 1.108 (47%) participants have their business units running, 170 (7%) participants' business units are at risk, and 1.087 (46%) participants' units are out of business. Two participants do not have ISUN results. The ACR obtained the following information from 20.835 participants currently working from the Single Database for Registration into the Health Welfare General System (BDUA): 12.961 are informally employed (62%) and 7.874 (38%) are formally employed.

To date, ACR reports that 13.171 participants have signed the Record of the Agreement for Truth and contributed to Historical Memory. Likewise, a sentencing court grants stay of execution of sentence and legal benefit of the law 1424 of 2010.

*** Economic Integration:** participants being granted access to Business Plans, job recruitment or housing subsidies. *** ISUN:** Business Units Follow-up Instrument. ***IECC:** Culmination Process Competences Assessment Instrument.. ***SS:** Community Service ***CMH:** Participants having written "Agreements for the Truth" with ACR to make liaisons with the Historic Memory Group. ***FGN:** Participants under prosecution by the Attorney General's Office, (data provided by FGN; submission of data and identification of prosecuted participants are still due)

The goals supplied in chart 3 are based on official information, reported by the SIR-ACR with a cut-off date of June 30th, 2013.

Service Summary Table

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL * DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Projected	1.612	0	229	0	2.064	3.905
	Actual	5	0	0	0	0	5
Antioquia	Projected	3.112	3.201	700	4.150	1.558	12.721
	Actual	0	359	0	0	0	359
Atlantico	Projected	125	125	0	0	150	400
	Actual	8	0	0	0	14	22
Bogotá	Projected	835	7.897	0	1.000	699	10.431
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Projected	188	985	0	200	225	1.598
	Actual	12	0	0	0	12	24
Caldas	Projected	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casanare	Projected	100	50	0	0	50	200
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cesar	Projected	676	505	0	1.825	815	3.821
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Projected	639	646	0	2.025	680	3.990
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guajira	Projected	0	0	0	0	34	34
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	Projected	495	728	0	1.000	532	2.755
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta	Projected	220	383	0	500	430	1.533
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norte de Santander	Projected	50	520	0	500	240	1.310
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Projected	50	150	0	0	150	350
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Projected	515	490	0	150	700	1.855
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santander	Projected	64	297	0	400	489	1.250
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Projected	230	251	100	500	377	1.458
	Actual	0	0	0	0	6	6
Tolima	Projected	0	50	0	400	50	500
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle de Cauca	Projected	85	908	0	1.000	238	2.231
	Actual	0	0	0	0	21	21
TOTAL PROJECTED		9.011	17.186	1.029	13.650	9.481	50.357
TOTAL ACTUAL		25	359	0	0	53	437

Services provided to demobilized individuals, family members and victims by department and type.

Services summary Table - Demobilized individuals

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL PER DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Population	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Demobilized	5	0	0	0	0	5
Antioquia	Population	0	359	0	0	0	359
	Demobilized	0	264	0	0	0	264
Atlantico	Population	8	0	0	0	14	22
	Demobilized	8	0	0	0	14	22
Bogotá	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Population	12	0	0	0	12	24
	Demobilized	12	0	0	0	12	24
Casanare	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cauca	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cesar	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norte de Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Population	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	6	6
Valle del Cauca	Population	0	0	0	0	21	21
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	21	21
TOTAL POPULATION		25	359	0	0	53	437
TOTAL DEMOBILIZED		25	264	0	0	53	342

Services provided to demobilized individuals by department and type.

Community Services Table

Geographical Coverage		Certified For Community Service
Apartado y Necocli	Projected	400
	Actual	0
Bogotá	Projected	717
	Actual	114
Cali	Projected	500
	Actual	0
Cartagena	Projected	200
	Actual	1
Cucuta	Projected	250
	Actual	112
Medellin	Projected	550
	Actual	211
Pereira	Projected	300
	Actual	90
Sincelejo	Projected	250
	Actual	10
Valledupar	Projected	500
	Actual	0
TOTAL PROJECTED		3.667
TOTAL ACTUAL		538

Demobilized certified for community services by municipality

Colombian State increases capacity to attend people in the process of reintegration in Caquetá

Source: Eje 21

Date: 31st May 2013

The Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) inaugurated a Service Center in Florencia (Caquetá) with the goal of increasing institutional presence of the State and allowing people in the process of reintegration to receive attention, monitoring, and support throughout that process, as established by Colombian law. President Juan Manuel Santos attended the event.

The installation of the Service Center in Florencia had the economic and operational support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM). These organizations have supported the Colombian government in the process of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants since 2006. USAID and IOM had previously supported the creation and installation of the Service Centers in Tarazá, Medellín, and Turbo in Antioquia; Montería and Tierralta, in Córdoba; Cali, Cúcuta, Santa Marta, Sincelejo, and three mobile centers designed to cover outlying regions of the country.

During the ceremony, President Santos symbolically certified five participants in the “Reintegration Route” for having successfully fulfilled their processes. ACR Director Alejandro Eder, ACR Program Director Gisella de Andreis, USAID Colombia Director Peter Natiello, IOM Colombia Chief of Mission Marcelo Pisani, Swiss Ambassador Marie Andersson de Frutos, and German Ambassador Günter Kniess were also in attendance, in addition to local and regional government leaders.

The decision to open a Service Center in Caquetá Department was made for three specific reasons. This region is characterized by an increase in the number of demobilized people, due to the fact that historically, this has been a territory in which the FARC have had great power. While in January 2010 there were 492 people in the process of reintegration in the city, two years later in February 2013 this number increased to 852, which represents an increase of 42%.

Secondly, the demobilized population in Caquetá was being attended through the Ibagué Service Center, located 301 kilometers from Florencia (five hours by highway). The problem of the distance, combined with the increasing number of demobilized people, was a limitation on the work of the ACR personnel.

In addition, in the framework of the peace negotiations of the national government with the FARC, the Caquetá department could have an even higher concentration of demobilized population. In fact, 80% of the demobilized people currently in the region belonged to this armed group.

Including the Florencia Service Centers, the ACR now has 30 such centers in the country. One is mobile, and there are four in Bogotá, two in Medellín, and the others are in Aguachica and Valledupar (César), Apartadó, Cauca, Necoclí, and Puerto Berrío (Antioquia), Ariguaní and Santa Marta (Magdalena), Barrancabermeja and Bucaramanga (Santander), Montería and Tierralta (Córdoba), Pereira (for the whole Coffee Region), Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Sincelejo, Ibagué, Neiva, Pasto, Villavicencio, and Yopal.

A pact to not let the Pamplonita die

Source: La Opinión

Date: 22nd April 2013



All of the attendees of the first stage of the “Help the Pamplonita River” campaign left convinced that of the urgent need to defend the main source of water for inhabitants of Cúcuta and the surrounding area.

Just the first four hours of the Sunday community service time were enough to show the real condition of the river flow.

Beer cans, Styrofoam plates, glass bottles, plastic and paper bags, motorcycle parts, tires, cables, pieces of iron and even mattresses were found left on the bank of the river that connects the El Malecón with Los Libertadores Avenue.

250 reintegrating individuals participated in the operation to bring the Pamplonita River back to life. These former combatants in illegal armed groups are fulfilling their social responsibility requirement with Cúcuta, soldiers, policemen, environmental specialists, and lifeguards.

The initiative, whose first stage will last until June, is supported by the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Northwestern Border Region (Corponor), the Cúcuta Mayor’s Office, the Norte de Santander local government, the Corporation of Professionals for Integrated Community Development (Corprodinco), the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), the military, the Cúcuta Metropolitan Police, the Red Cross, Civil Defense, Firefighters, and social and community organizations.

The reintegrating individuals will be at the river on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The goal, in addition to collecting the garbage that contaminates the water, is to raise awareness about environmental protection with residents and tourists, said Mayor Donamaris Ramírez Lobo.

The challenge is to maintain presence and control in the stretch of the Pamplonita that crosses the Malecón and communities in the metropolitan area, “because if not, we will not have a river to show our children” warned the municipal governor.

The investment

The municipal administration and its environmental counterparts announced tough measures to be taken against those who throw rubbish or otherwise pollute the river.

Mayor Ramírez Lobo asked that Corponor reinvest their environmental surcharge in the protection of the Pamplonita River: “The Cúcuta Mayor’s Office gave 11,000 million COP to this entity last year as an environmental surcharge, and this year they will receive the same. I would like to know what Corponor is investing this money in, because it would be good for them to invest in the Pamplonita River” he argued.

In terms of present investment in the river, the municipal governor announced 9,950 million COP for protection projects in association with Corponor, the National Risk Management Unit, and the Norte de Santander Government.



Pedro, a soccer instructor who takes children away from conflict

FIRST PERSON

Pedro is a soccer fan. He considers the sport to be a tool to help children in the slums in Medellín to stay busy and dream of a life that is different to the one they have in their neighborhoods.

Photo: Jadin Samit, IOM archives



“One day I want to take this project to my region, to continue taking children away from the conflict.”

—Pedro (left) works with another demobilized person in the painting and restoration of the steps of the sports field where he trains more than 170 children from vulnerable communities.

In Colombia, of the 30,500 people who are in the process of reintegration, 6,000 participate in community service activities. Some have boxing schools, others take children from their neighborhoods to skating class, form part of healthcare provision teams, paint schools, improve public spaces, or care for the elderly. Others, like ██████, are soccer teachers.*

Law 1424 of 2010 obliges people in the process of reintegration to tell the truth about the acts they committed and commit to not repeat their crimes. They also have to fulfill 80 hours of community service in the community that receives them after demobilization, as an act of reconciliation. In this case, more than 170 children and adolescents from the most vulnerable neighborhoods of Medellín meet every Saturday and Sunday to train with Pedro.

‘This is a complicated neighborhood in which criminal groups have been organized’ ██████, a representative from the ACR Service Center in Medellín. According to him, these contexts are complicated because circles of violence are created in which the references for the children are older adolescents who belong to criminal groups.

██████ was born on the Pacific coast of Colombia, and was always a charismatic person characterized among his nine brothers as the one who loved football. He wanted to play on a professional team but as he lived far from the city, he was unable to do so.

He belonged to an illegal armed group for nine years, then demobilized in 2006 and decided to enter the reintegration process and support the construction of

peace. As technical director of soccer, he trains the children not to make the wrong decisions.

“When I got married I worked rowing a canoe to cross the river. The AUC approached me daily and offered me a salary, but I never wanted it. One day, they built a bridge and I was left without work. I didn’t know what to do. The AUC continued to insist that I join them, and as I didn’t have money, I accepted” says Pedro.

That was how Pedro became a messenger for the AUC. He affirms that he tried to leave the group but they didn’t let him because he knew about the structure of the paramilitary organization. He finally demobilized with almost 100 other ex-combatants in June 2006, when Law 975 (Justice and Peace Law) was approved.

“I feel better than ever, everyone applauds me for my achievements, for completing high school and studying for a career. I feel important, because I contribute to society. I feel very happy. People don’t believe that I am a demobilized person because of my way of life. What I do now is more important than my past” he affirms.

“██████ has always been a leader. I think that his actions demonstrate that the reintegration process

works and is successful” says ████████. The CORE program, which IOM manages with funds from USAID, has supported this process since 2006 and hopes that more than 3,700 ex-combatants will conduct community service activities all around the country.

As a person in the process of reintegration, ████████ considers that his past is behind him. He says that the AUC recruited him because of his passion for soccer. They promised that he would never have to hold a weapon and that he would have his own soccer team – a promise that was never fulfilled.

For ████████, soccer is everything, and he says that through it, he teaches a life philosophy and self-respect that form the base of the ability to reach one’s goals.

“I would dare to say that I am taking those 170 children away from the conflict. The world they live in is violent. They learn to adapt to another life and that makes me proud. One day I want to take this project to my region to continue taking children away from the conflict. My goal is to establish a training school to contribute to the talent pool of Colombian soccer.”

*Name changed at the request of the source