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COMMUNITY-ORIENTED REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS CORE

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



THIRTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID/COLOMBIA
July - September 2015

International Organization for Migration
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Photograph caption:

The CORE Program supported the participation of reintegration process beneficiaries in the Popayán Culinary Festival, which convenes hundreds of visitors in the month of September.

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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)
SIJYP	Inter-institutional Information System – Justice and Peace
SIRDEC	Information System for Network of Disappeared Persons and Remains
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 July 1st to September 30th 2015. 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 that contribute to CORE's results and objective; difficulties encountered during implementation; priorities for the upcoming quarter; and a financial report.

CORE's objective is to support the Colombian Government in the implementation of laws related to the reintegration and legal status of ex-combatants. CORE works 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 agencies after a period defined by the entities involved. The timeline for transfer depends on the project. However, as the CORE Program closed in June 2015, many projects were concluded in a final transfer phase.

Various contextual shifts that affect CORE have presented themselves this quarter. With respect to the peace process, most importantly, on September 23rd 2015, an agreement on justice was announced by President Santos and FARC command 'Timochenko', signaling a significant step towards peace, which now has a deadline of March 23rd 2016. Among the mechanisms mentioned in the announcement of the agreement were "comprehensive truth, reparations, justice and non-repetition" measures, and a "truth, coexistence and non-repetition clarification commission." Significantly, the agreement will create a "Special Peace Jurisdiction," (SPJ) of two spaces: the Courtroom, and the Peace Tribunal. Colombian magistrates, as well as a small group of highly qualified foreigners, will sit in these spaces. The SPJ will cover all those who have been directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, including members of both guerrilla groups and state forces. To gain any special treatment by the SPJ, the person must contribute to truth and reparations, and guarantee no repetition. CORE is closely monitoring all of these events as they unfold. In addition, there has been great political uncertainty about the continuation of the Superior Judicial Council, as Congress is working on a law that would terminate this entity and replace it with a different structure.

The Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME by its Spanish acronym) team provides technical support to assess psychosocial readiness for reintegration. This quarter, 1,646 IECC surveys were conducted throughout the country, and 52% of the participants (268) fulfilled the requisites of the instruments required by the ACR in order to continue with the graduation process. The ACR reported 43 people graduating from the reintegration process in this quarter. In total, 10,174 people have graduated from the reintegration process of whom 8,015 (77%) have formal or informal employment. Four hundred sixty-nine business units were visited as part of ISUN monitoring, of which 578 (79%) were supported by CORE resources, of which 117 were in operation.

In terms of economic reintegration, implementation of the "Integrated Employment Intervention Route" concluded. This methodology aims to support demobilized individuals in exploring and finding opportunities in the job market through 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 Integrated Employment Intervention Route themselves. By the end of this quarter, 1,129 businesses had been made aware of the initiative, and 889 people in the process of reintegration have been employed, thereby providing them with formal employment (including benefits as stipulated by law).

In 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. Many of these activities concluded successfully this quarter, for example the project “Support for the AGO’s identification of the sources of financing used by illegal armed groups.” This project aims to strengthen the AGO’s ability to identify the legal and illegal sources of financing used by illegal armed groups in the armed conflict. The ultimate goal is that the AGO will be better equipped to counteract these sources in the most efficient way possible, and recover the resources and assets necessary for the reparation of victims. This quarter, two workshops were held to gain input on sources of financing, and a pilot was conducted on the case of the Centauros Bloc. The results of the pilot were distributed to analysts and attorney generals in the Transitional Justice Office. In addition, 33 Justice and Peace sentences were analyzed to see if they held information on the sources of financing of the armed conflict, and a final project report was handed over with recommendations to the Attorney General’s Office in terms of how they can construct patterns of financing.

In terms of community service activities under IR 2, these activities are now implemented in 21 departments and 50 municipalities in which the ACR is present. In these areas, 306 community service projects have been implemented directly, of which 138 began implementation in 2015, and 5,796 participants have registered to become engaged with community service activities, representing 96% of the target. In total, 4,347 participants have received the certificate for 80 hours of community service through direct implementation, representing 72% of the target. 469 of these were certified this quarter. The cumulative total of participants who have been certified in community service activities implemented both directly and indirectly is 7,263, which is 75% of the target. The community service activities initiated so far in 2015 will benefit approximately 88,000 people including the elderly, displaced people, people with disabilities, children, and indigenous people, all of whom belong to the low-income communities near the ACR service centers.

Intermediate Result 3: “GOC Supported to Develop Conflict Management Strategies” focuses on building knowledge as well as GOC conflict management abilities. This project team compiles research on topics related to conflict and peace, while other projects focus on topics including reconciliation, peacebuilding, and regional citizen participation. This quarter, spotlight document topics included the role of the media in peace processes, illegal economies and peace, and the GOC-FARC agreement on justice and victims. The analysis team made considerable progress in producing maps, which were presented to a variety of audiences including USAID, UN agencies, and various GOC entities. Other projects under this result include a second phase of the Reconciliation Colombia project, building local capacities for reintegration and reconciliation, public policy recommendations for rural security and coexistence in the post-conflict phase, “Our radio counts for peacebuilding”, strengthening civil society preparations for the post-agreement phase, and mapping workshops with local governments in Antioquia, Cauca, and Valle del Cauca. Many of these projects closed successfully this quarter. In addition, select projects were initiated due to GOC requests for support. These included support for the analysis of emerging transitional topics, support for the OACP in readying the regions for the post-conflict phase, and strengthening the SENA’s post-conflict training and education offering.

CORE activities encountered and responded to two challenges during this quarter: 1) the increase in requests for support to peacebuilding projects as a result of the shift in perception of the talks; and 2) closing projects and activities with partners.

2. Context

Developments in the peace process and conflict

The quarter began with a near crisis due to the increase in conflict-related violence, motivating national and international sources to urge both sides to de-escalate as soon as possible. Soon after, the FARC announced a unilateral ceasefire, which was followed by an even more positive step – an agreement to deescalate the conflict and a change in methodology to accelerate the speed of the talks.

Finally, on September 23rd 2015, an agreement on justice was announced by President Santos and FARC command 'Timochenko', signaling a significant step towards peace. Among the mechanisms mentioned in the announcement of the agreement were "comprehensive truth, reparations, justice and non-repetition" measures, and a "truth, coexistence and non-repetition clarification commission." Significantly, the agreement will create a "Special Peace Jurisdiction," (SPJ) of two spaces: the Courtroom, and the Peace Tribunal. Colombian magistrates, as well as a small group of highly qualified foreigners, will sit in these spaces. The SPJ will cover all those who have been directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, including members of both guerrilla groups and state forces. To gain any special treatment by the SPJ, the person must contribute to truth and reparations, and guarantee no repetition. The sentencing laid out by the SPJ is the following:

- For those who contribute to truth and confess their crimes immediately, a minimum of five and maximum of eight years with "restriction on freedom" "in special conditions";
- For those who do not immediately but later confess and tell the truth, a minimum of five and maximum of eight years with an "effective restriction on freedom" in "ordinary conditions";
- Those who deny their crimes, and are later found guilty, will spend 20 years in prison in "ordinary conditions".

Equally as significantly, the agreement creates a deadline for the end of the peace process and the initiation of the FARC demobilization process: March 23rd 2016. News of the agreement and the deadline has caused a surge in optimism in public opinion, and has given new relevance to the post-conflict planning that CORE has supported through its projects. In addition, as the Ministry of Justice was stretched to full capacity during the final negotiations of this agreement, projects with the entity slowed slightly. CORE was flexible in the planning and execution of these projects, and was able to continue momentum so that they are still on track to meet their final deadlines, if they have not done so already.

Uncertainty about the continuation of the Superior Judicial Council

This quarter, there has been continued political uncertainty about the continuation of the Superior Judicial Council, as Congress is working on a law that would terminate this entity and replace it with a different structure. As a judicial body with which CORE works, this affected the development of some projects, but this challenge was overcome by increased partnership with the Rodrigo Lara Judicial School. CORE will continue to monitor this situation and will be ready to react to changes to the judicial structure in the future if and when they occur.

Program Indicators: Quarterly and Cumulative Progress and Goals

IN	IR	Name of Indicator	Target FY 2015	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters 2006-2015	Cumulative achievements in FY 2015	% of target 2015	Observations (15 words)
DO2-08	SO	Percentage of ex combatants who are involved in income generation activities and law abiding after graduation	65%	55%	55%	55%	85%	5,666 participants of the 10,174 graduated continue to maintain legal status and work. 943 women and 4,723 men
DO2-12		# ex-combatants graduated from the reintegration program	2.600	1.093	10.174	2.955	114%	173 women and 920 men.
REC-7	IR1	Percentage increase of ACR in the Institutional strengthening index	31%	24%	93%	24%	77%	The final toolkit for the business plan management methodology delivered. The document has four sections: awareness and selection process; training and business plan formulation; implementation of business units; and evaluation and support. The differential focus consultancy has been implemented in three cycles. In the first cycle, a differential focus strategy was implemented for the Program's management areas to incorporate differential focuses in the program projects, construct characterization instruments, build differential indicators, promote equality, and prevent discrimination. Emphasis was made on gender, age groups, ethnic groups, and people with disabilities. Finally, recommendations were made to generate new institutional and organizational relationships.
REC-8		# ex-combatants evaluated according to their social abilities - IECC	4.000	1.646	24.261	3.499	87%	262 women, 1,384 men.
REC-9	IR 1.1	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their economic capacities - ISUN	2.300	469	4.844	2.397	104%	73 women, 396 men
DO2-10		# of ex-combatants, armed belligerents, who complete USG-assisted transformational programs	750	41	30.666	849	113%	3 women, 38 men The goal was surpassed because the employability project operators managed to engage more participants than expected in the project.
REC-10	IR 1.2	Percentage of female participants in USG-Assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets credit, income or employment)	6%	1%	16%	3%	3%	3 new women accessing income generation projects
REC-13	IR 2.1	# of government officials in key institutions that enhance skills on reintegration components of transitional justice	900	0	914	914	102%	
REC-26		Number of prioritized cases included in the presentation of the document about charges.	366	8	302	302	83%	
REC-27		Number of individuals included in the presentation of the formulation and acceptance of charges	366	161	238	238	65%	
REC-28		Number of victims in the charges document.	22.520	77	20.096	20.096	89%	
REC-15	IR 2.2	Number of ex-combatants certified for community services requirement under ACR designed methodology	1.600	467	7.261	1.690	106%	89 women, 378 men
REC-16		# of ex-combatants certified for truth-telling requirement	1.800	457	2.251	1.940	108%	67 women, 390 men
REC-17	IR3	# of conflict management initiatives identified and requested by the GOC	1	0	4	1	100%	* The project with Fundación Paz y Reconciliación about public policy recommendations for security and rural coexistence in the post-conflict phase in Caguán, Catatumbo, Sarare, Buenaventura, and Bajo Putumayo concluded. The following documents were handed in: Public policy recommendations and conflict management in rural areas.

IN	IR	Name of Indicator	Target FY 2015	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters 2006-2015*	Cumulative achievements in FY 2015	% of target 2015	Observations (15 words)
REC-18	IR 3.1	# of conflict analyses and fora	6 Location analysis	0	18	14	233%	The indicator has been fulfilled
			36 weekly reports on peace process	12	85	36	100%	The indicator has been fulfilled
			14 thematic reports	4	47	16	114%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Three spotlight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the media in peace processes - July 2015 • Illegal Economies in Colombia - August 2015 • The Agreement on Justice between the GOC and FARC - September 2015 * One bi-monthly peace report: July-Aug 2015.
			20 research documents	1	40	22	110%	* Presentation of 13 final documents by the Peace and Conflict Observatory at the Universidad Nacional, one multimedia presentation with these documents, and an executive summary of the main findings of the investigation and concrete recommendations for the construction of a public policy with a focus on gender for ex-combatants. . http://www.sivios.com/opc_4sept_vf1/
			3 seminar	0	9	3	100%	
			1 fora	0	11	1	100%	
			5 conversation	1	6	4	80%	* Conversation sessions were not held this quarter.
			1 specialized document on specific subject related to conflict management	0	0	0	0%	* A research project is being implemented to develop a methodology to incorporate the reconciliation focus in development projects, but the project has not been completed, so the indicator has not been fulfilled.
			3 CMH reports published	0	2	0	0%	
REC-19		# of conflict management inputs handed over to the GOC	2	1	2	1	50%	<p>The document "Local capacities for peace: visions, resources, and challenges for the post-conflict phase" was published. Published by the FIP, the Ministry of the Interior, Fundación Paz y Reconciliación, IOM, and USAID.</p> <p>*A project is being conducted with Cifras y Conceptos to develop tools for the direct application of the Reconciliation Conditions Index by the Victims' Unit. This involves the simplification of the range of indicators, current application of the index in 48 municipalities, and broadening of the project to 113 municipalities thanks to the financial support of the APC.</p> <p>* A project is being implemented with Fundación Ideas para la Paz with the goal of: 1) Responding to the need to analyze debates generated in Havana, opinions of different sectors of Colombian society and international actors, and opportunities and challenges of a society in transition. 2) Responding to the challenges associated with emerging topics in the negotiations. 3) Responding to questions from Colombian society about progress made in the Justice and Peace law, and beyond.</p> <p>* Support is being provided to SENA in the creation of three curriculum designs about peace education.</p>

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 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.

During this quarter, the following projects were approved:

IR 1 ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy		Number of Beneficiaries	A
1	Reintegration and Training Model Validation with an Emphasis on Industrial and Service Activities in a Controlled Environment using the Learn By Doing	30	
2	IOM -Comprehensive Training for Women Leaders in the Reintegration Process to Develop Peace-building and Reconciliation Processes	-	
3	IOM - Strengthening Communitary Processes for Coexistence and Reconciliation in Florencia, Caquetá	-	
4	IOM - Creating Tools to Include Prioritized Differential Foci in Reintegration Policy led by the ACR	-	
5	IOM - Design and implementation of new applications as technological tools for attention for people in the reintegration process	-	
6	IOM - Strengthening of community processes for coexistence and reconciliation in Valle del Cauca	-	
TOTAL		30	

IR 1.1 Processes in place for implementing the reintegration process

TRACKING MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (SAME)

The SAME component supported the ACR’s systems for monitoring and evaluation as well as data gathering and management. From 2010 to 2014, SAME 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.¹ These instruments are used to systematize and analyze information collected in the field.

Results this quarter include:

¹ 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.

- Five hundred and fifteen IECC surveys² were conducted throughout the country, and 52% of the participants (268) 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. In total, 22,615 surveys have been applied to ACR participants in the advanced stage of reintegration.
- The ACR reported 1.093 people graduating from the reintegration process in this quarter. Of those, 51% (555) had received benefits supported by CORE in integrate profiles, professional training, productive projects, formal education grants, community service, and employability. In total, 10.174 people have graduated from the reintegration process of whom 8.015 (77%) have formal or informal employment.
- Of the people who have graduated from the reintegration process, 74 were part of the group of proven recidivists and 2,091 had potential for recidivism.
- Four hundred sixty-nine of the business units were visited as part of ISUN monitoring, of which 578 (79%) were supported by CORE resources, of which 531 were in operation.
- The SAME team concluded operations last quarter. The SAME database continues to operate under the same name, and is fed by information from the SIR.
- The project “Strengthening and promotion of the exercise of responsible citizenship of participants through Experiences of Mediation and Coexistence (IMC) in ACR Service Centers” is in its final phase. Work this quarter focused on the design of the final toolkit. Printed materials will be used by ACR territorial groups in the last quarter of the year.
- The project “Development and validation of territorial reintegration: the experience of the peasant self-defense forces in Ortega, Cauca” was concluded. The results were disseminated to national, regional, and community entities, and the final document was handed over with results and analysis of the interviews conducted with key actors in the region.
- The project “Validation of the mental health assistance strategy for people in the process of reintegration” was concluded. The final documents were distributed to ACR territorial groups and other parts of the ACR to whom they are relevant and whose work will be strengthened as a result of incorporating information from them.

For the 2014-2015 Work Plan, various projects have been developed over the last one to two quarters:

- “Construction of a methodology for the prevention of risk of victimization and recidivism of people in the reintegration process”. This project involves ACR professionals and others involved in the security dimension of the reintegration process to build a diagnostic of the problem of crime and violence in post-conflict contexts, and a methodology to contribute to the prevention of risk of victimization and recidivism of people in the reintegration process, to be transferred to the ACR. This project concluded with the handover of the tools, which will be printed in October for distribution to the ACR Territorial Groups. The project also resulted in an awareness video about the risks of recidivism, for consultation by ACR professionals and people in the reintegration process.
- “Integral and differential focus strategy for assistance to elderly people in the reintegration process and ACR reintegration policy.” This project aimed to facilitate the completion of the reintegration

² The application, digitization, and development of reports about the Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (IECC) became the responsibility of the ACR in December 2014. However, CORE will continue to report the IECC results as part of the transfer of information to the ACR.

process by elderly participants, and support their empowerment in social contexts. It will contribute to the differential focus capabilities of the ACR. The project concluded with positive results in terms of the adjustments and recommendations incorporated into the ACR's work.

- “Strengthening of assistance to families of people in the reintegration process with a differential focus.” This project aims to provide ACR professionals with methodological strategies for a differential focus for assistance to families. This will facilitate greater involvement of the family group in the reintegration route, in order to strengthen the fulfillment of requisites by the demobilized participant. This quarter, project concluded with the style corrections and graphic design for the methodological tools. Hiring of information engineers was carried out so that they can translate the tools to a technological platform. Through this part of the project, IOM is supporting the ACR in the incorporation of new technology in the reintegration route. Some of the tools will also be made useable on apps and mobile devices.
- “Music therapy as psycho-social intervention for people in the process of reintegration, ACR professionals, and receptor communities” in association with Berklee College of Music. This project was carried out over two months, and its aim was to incorporate new techniques and methodologies to strengthen the reintegration process’ psychosocial assistance and mental health rehabilitation for process participants. The project was implemented in Tolima and involved artistic workshops, training, and other activities. The ACR and Berklee representatives evaluated the participants, community members, and ACR professionals to see the impact of the music therapy and analyze its possible implementation at the national level.

In addition, the following projects are also underway:

- “Construction of tools for the incorporation of prioritized differential focuses in ACR reintegration policy.” This project aims to create differential focus modules so that the focuses can be integrated into all ACR activities, as is a priority for the ACR. The project began on September 1st 2015, and hiring of the consultant team was carried out with the ACR. The first phase of the project began, which involved the identification of lessons learned and successful experiences of the integration of differential focuses in the ACR reintegration route. Four information collection instruments were built: 1) A virtual survey for reintegration professionals; 2) A semi-structured interview for ACR promoters; 3) A survey for participants; and 4) A focus group for ACR professionals. All of these are in the process of validation with the ACR Programs Office.
- “Construction of a journal for ACR reintegration program participants.” This project aims to facilitate the monitoring of commitments and achievements in the prioritized dimensions of the reintegration route, through a journal that records the progress and difficulties confronted by the participants, and which should be taken into account in the ACR work plans. The journal was created this quarter, and piloted by the ACR in Valle del Cauca. A final version will be launched in November.
- “Strengthening of community reintegration projects at the national level.” This project will be implemented in the San Lorenzo indigenous reservation in Riosucio, Caldas, to benefit community efforts with a differential focus. The project will allow the ACR to define the guidelines for work with indigenous communities as part of its available tools for integrating the differential focus into the reintegration route.
- “Women who Manage Peace.” This project is being developed with the Historical Memory Museum in Medellin and the ACR. Twenty women in the reintegration process who have shown themselves to be

community leaders will be trained in reconciliation and memory. The project opens the possibility of including the topic of memory in the reintegration route, and will serve as a gender-focused project that can be replicated in other regions.

- Three community reintegration initiatives in Florencia, Cali, and Palmira are being strengthened. They will benefit women who are tailors, disengaged youth in public schools, and vulnerable neighborhoods.

Finally, the following projects began as part of the 2015 Work Plan:

- “Strengthening of community coexistence and reconciliation processes in nine municipalities where the ACR is present.” This project aims to support coexistence and citizenship strategies through community work in areas affected by violence. These include communication spaces and interaction with demobilized people and inhabitants so that they can construct reconciliation spaces for the common good. Each community project fulfills three stages: 1) Preparation and identification of community coexistence and reconciliation efforts; 2) Training and active participation of participants; and 3) Implementation of community projects and symbolic acts. These stages are taken from ACR community-based reintegration projects, with a focus on sustainability. The community-based efforts will be concluded in the last quarter of the year.
- “Peace pedagogy leaders training for peace and coexistence with a gender focus in Cauca, Antioquia.” This project partners with the business Oleoducto Central S.A. (Ocensa). The project aims to contribute to the construction of spaces for peaceful coexistence and protection to confront gender-based violence and intra-family violence to benefit women and young people in the municipality. It will be conducted from October to December 2015.
- “Design and implementation of new apps as technological tools for assistance to people in the reintegration process.” This project aims to strengthen reintegration professionals’ assistance to participants through the use of new tools and instruments through the use of mobile apps. The tools to be implemented in an internal technological platform relate to the family dimension, the ISUN, the work plan monitoring, the final status of objectives, and the final evaluation. They will also incorporate tools for employability, security, and business plans. The project will be conducted from October to December 2015. This quarter, hiring of information engineers for the project began.

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

After more than seven 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: Development of an “INTEGRATED EMPLOYMENT INTERVENTION ROUTE”, and transfer of the project model to the ACR (Status: Ongoing)**

Recognizing that not all ACR participants have an entrepreneurial or business profile, the ACR and CORE work together on strategies to facilitate job placement for ex-combatants. The “Integrated Employment Intervention Route” methodology aims to support demobilized individuals in exploring and finding opportunities 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.

This quarter, the project finished in the coffee region, Valle del Cauca, Tolima, Antioquia, and Bogotá. Those departments had the following results:

- 889 participants were employed by 178 small and medium-sized businesses.
- 1129 businesses were made aware of the CORE employability model, making them potential partners and employers. This resulted in the identification of 3,497 vacancies, some of which are potential jobs for reintegration process participants given their qualifications and experience.
- 29 workshops were held with the ACR to transfer the methodology, and 288 professionals were trained.

In addition, in Atlántico, Bolívar, Magdalena, Caquetá, Huila, Cauca, and Nariño, the following results were attained:

- 125 people in the process of reintegration have been employed in 39 businesses, thereby providing them with formal employment (including benefits as stipulated by law).
- 1,052 vacancies were identified.
- 36 workshops were held and 129 ACR professionals were trained for the transfer of the model.

- **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) have 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 was extended to Bogotá, Cali, and Pereira.

This extension of the project included 150 participants (50 in Bogotá, 50 in Cali, and 50 in Pereira) and concluded in the first quarter of 2015 in all three cities with positive results. However, the Pereira Mayor's Office allocated 100 million pesos more to the project, so that last quarter, the following activities were implemented:

- Train and conduct practical workshops for 20 business units in shoemaking and clothes making (80 hours of training).
- Work was conducted to establish 10 formal business units.
- Support was provided for the production of 3,000 pairs of shoes in 12 business units.
- Technical support, business support, and monitoring was provided for 20 business units.
- Work was done to transfer the "Shoemaking Workshop School" methodology to the Pereira Mayor's Office.

- **Project: Program for the implementation of 15 “2x3 Mini-markets for peace and reconciliation” in Cartagena, Carmen de Bolivar, Barranquilla, and Sincelejo**

CORE is working in a public-private cooperation project with Coltabaco, Surtigas, Fenalco Atlántico, and local governments in a micro-franchise income generation initiative that also boosts reconciliation in local communities. The franchiser (Fenalco) allows the franchisee or investor (a legal association of three demobilized people) the right to the commercial use of its technology, use of its 2x3 brand, and access to its existent markets, to facilitate sustainable growth of the micro-franchise shops.

A network of fifteen 2x3 micro-franchise shops were formed along the Caribbean coast in Cartagena, Carmen de Bolivar, Barranquilla, and Sincelejo, and are managed by people in the process of reintegration with monitoring and support from the involved entities. The objective here is to ensure the economic stability of the ex-combatants and their families by providing them with the means and capabilities to manage 2x3 micro-franchise mini-markets.

The first mini-market opened in November 2011 in Ciudad Jardín Barranquilla, and functioned for one year as a pilot, contributing to the opening of five more mini-markets in December 2012.

- On September 3rd, a new mini-market was inaugurated in Simon Bolivar in Cartagena. This event saw participation by private sector partners (Postobon and Coltabaco) as well as the Director of the ACR and local and national press.
- Three new mini-markets began operations – two in Monteria and one in Tierralta, thereby fulfilling the goal of 16 mini-markets in the project.
- Postobon intends to provide additional resources to support a new project to implement 40 new mini-markets. This proposal will be compiled in the next quarter.

- **Pilot projects on reintegration processes in rural areas**

These projects aim to design and implement a pilot reintegration program for people in rural areas, including agriculture and fishing activities.

- **“Learn by doing” methodology for reintegration in rural contexts.** This project aims to implement a reintegration route in rural areas using the “Learn by doing” methodology. It will be implemented in the National Agricultural Park (Panaca). This quarter, implementation of the project began with 40 participants who are focusing on a range of species, and integrated agronomy. The first phase of training was carried out this quarter, and participants acquired basic concepts in three areas. Next quarter, further training will be carried out in an area of specialization for each participant.

In addition to Panaca, this project is also being implemented in Valle del Cauca. There, the project began with 30 participants who are being trained in basic horticulture with an emphasis on five crops: pineapple, grapes, papaya, melon, and passion fruit. This quarter, the first phase of training was carried out. Next quarter, further training will be carried out in an area of specialization for each participant.

- **Socioeconomic strengthening of people in the reintegration process in Ortega, Cauca.** This project aims to strengthen coffee-producing productive units for people in the reintegration process in Ortega who qualify for ACR economic reinsertion benefits. This includes access to economic stimuli for rural business plans, and identification, formulation, and implementation of business units. This quarter, unused resources were utilized to acquire equipment to purify, dry, and toast coffee. The equipment was installed in a communal and the first production tests were carried out. This will add value to the coffee produced in the area, so the producers will get better prices for their coffee.
- **Socioeconomic reintegration model with reconciliation focus for demobilized people and receptor community participants in Ortega, Cauca.** This project aims to build and validate a socioeconomic reintegration model with a focus on reconciliation between the demobilized people and the receptor community of Ortega, Cauca, through the strengthening of coffee-producing productive units. This includes the formulation of business units, evaluation, and engagement of the coffee committee of Cauca. This quarter, water treatment systems were implemented and tanks were installed in the coffee farms of 40 people in the community. This process received technical support from the Ortega Coffee Growers Association.
- **Strengthening of productive initiatives in the indigenous Embera Chami community of San Lorenzo (Riosucio, Caldas) as a socioeconomic reintegration strategy with a focus on reconciliation.** This project aims to strengthen productive activities in the Embera Chami community in the San Lorenzo indigenous reserve, and promote the coordination of these activities by people in the reintegration process who are part of the community, as a form of economic reintegration. This quarter, business plans were implemented for six productive initiatives in the reservation through the acquisition and installation of fixed assets and merchandise. In addition, four productive groups from the reservation participated in a coffee fair called “With the Aroma of Understanding” for two days in late August, in Armenia, Quindio. This event facilitated direct sales, exchange of knowledge, creation of new business contacts, and new opportunities in rural tourism, ecological agriculture, and sales of artisanal products.
- **Validation of the reintegration model with an emphasis on industrial activity and services in a controlled context under the “Learning by Doing” methodology in the department of Cauca.** This project aims to validate this training model in regions where the FARC commonly demobilize and reintegrate, and that do not see a lot of agricultural activity. This quarter, the partnership with SENA in Cauca was formalized and the project will be implemented in SENA facilities in Popayan. Implementation will begin next quarter with 31 people in the process of reintegration.

- **Project: Design of a toolkit for the formulation and management of business plans**

The objective of this project is to design a toolkit for the formulation and management of business plans, so that the ACR has a tool to manage this type of economic insertion benefit for people in the reintegration process. The four operators (ACOPI Atlántico, PROEMPRESAS, Fundación Picachos, and Ventajas Kompetitivas), delivered the final toolkit for the business plan management methodology. The document has four sections: awareness and selection process; training and business plan formulation; implementation of business units;

and evaluation and support. In addition, three didactic games were created to contribute to the implementation of the methodology with people in the reintegration process. They are: 1) The business and the businessperson; 2) Functional areas of business; and 3) Business operations.

- **Project: Design and implementation of a training and evaluation strategy for ACR professionals in economic reintegration models**

This training strategy aims to strengthen ACR reintegration professionals for the direct implementation of economic reintegration models for people in the reintegration process, once the CORE Program has finished and the ACR is independently responsible for implementation. This project is being implemented through a consultant team, who are currently defining the toolkits and criteria for the training strategy. This quarter, two new activities were included in this project: creation of an induction model for reintegration professionals; and seven strategic planning meetings with ACR representatives. Progress was made in hiring the project consultants.

- **Project: Study of the impact generated by the implementation of the economic reintegration strategy at the regional level**

The objective of this project is to identify the impact generated at the regional level by income generation projects for economic reintegration. IOM and ACR jointly decided to contract a consulting firm to conduct this study. This quarter, an invitation was extended to four businesses with experience in the creation of this type of study, and Alianza Global was selected to produce the study, which will be conducted next quarter in five areas selected with the ACR.

- **Project: Evaluation of social, political, economic, and cultural conditions**

This project identifies conditions that could affect the successful graduation of demobilized people from the reintegration process, so that the ACR has a tool to guide the design and implementation of a reintegration route in the case of a collective demobilization by the FARC. The project concluded last quarter (and was reported as concluded with final products in the last quarterly report), but the ACR continued implementation of the studies in 10 departments. A training workshop was held in Bogota in September so that ACR professionals can implement the study at the regional level.

- **Project: Implementation of an integral support strategy for income generation for demobilized people and transfer of the model to the ACR – expansion of coverage**

This project expands the coverage of business plan strategies to regions in which the ACR has had limited activity including Putumayo, Cauca, Aguachica, Nariño, Guaviare, Valle del Cauca-Cali, Meta-Villavicencio, Caucasia, and Arauca. The methodology will be transferred to the ACR professionals in this area. So far, 134 business plans have been approved and implemented, to benefit 135 participants. Of these plans, 133 are

individual and one is associative. Implementation of a commercial strengthening module also began in Cali, Cauca, Villavicencio, and Arauca. This involves activities such as: distribution of promotional materials to the business units; and evaluation and support to identify new market opportunities and clients.

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.

During this quarter, the following projects were approved:

IR 2 Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants		Number of Beneficiaries
1	IOM - Support for the implementation of the non-judicial truth-telling and reparation mechanism methodology	-
2	IOM - Strengthening of the leadership and inter-institutional coordination role of the Ministry of Justice and Law in current Justice Peace processes. Phase II	-
3	IOM - Evaluation of the implementation of the Justice and Peace process ten years after the issue of Law 975 of 2005. Phase II	-
4	Transitional justice and reintegration training for peace judges, equality mediators, and community leaders - Phase II	-
5	Construction of a unified language for Transitional Justice in Colombia	-
TOTAL		0

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. Since 2013, activities with the AGO relate to legal processing of ex-combatants under the Justice and Peace Law and Legal Status of Ex-Combatants Law.

- **Project: Support for the AGO's identification of the sources of financing used by illegal armed groups**

This project aims to strengthen the AGO's ability to identify the legal and illegal sources of financing used by illegal armed groups in the armed conflict. The ultimate goal is that the AGO will be better equipped to counteract these sources in the most efficient way possible, and recover the resources and assets necessary for the reparation of victims. This quarter, two workshops were held to gain input on sources of financing, and a pilot was conducted on the case of the Centauros Bloc. The results of the pilot were distributed to analysts and attorney generals in the Transitional Justice Office. In addition, 33 Justice and Peace sentences were analyzed to see if they held information on the sources of financing of the armed conflict, and a final project report was handed over with recommendations to the Attorney General's Office in terms of how they can construct patterns of financing. This concluded the project.

- **Project: Support for the Attorney General's Analysis and Contexts Office in the analysis of DDR contexts**

This project aims to strengthen the Analysis and Contexts Office (DINAC) in technical analysis of DDR contexts, identifying crime patterns and other aspects of post-conflict, according to institutional priorities. Objectives include: 1) consolidate a research and analysis methodology; 2) support DINAC research in specific disciplines; and 3) train DINAC personnel and thereby leave installed research capacity. This quarter, the team of analysts hired for the project created diagnostic reports on the following FARC blocs: Caribe; Sur; Noroccidental; Oriental; Magdalena Medio; Occidental; and Secretariado. In addition, an analysis report was produced to address recruitment, as was a protocol for a report on demobilized people. The team also handed in a diagnostic report on the following ELN blocs: Frente de Guerra Norte; Frente de Guerra Suroccidental y Occidental; Frente de Guerra Noroccidental y A.I.; and Frente de Guerra Oriental. There was also a diagnostic report on guerrilla financing. Two other consultancies were also initiated – one to analyze jurisprudence on the responsibility of the state in the armed conflict, and another to create a guide and training on the Inter-American Human Rights System's transitional justice standards and practices. A provider was hired to manage the DINAC installations and confirm the kind of equipment to be acquired.

- **Project: Strengthening of the Superior Judicial Council's role in the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms**

This project aims to strengthen the role of the judicial branch in the implementation and coordination of transitional justice mechanisms. Component 1 of this project is training for judges and magistrates about various aspects of transitional justice, especially related to the implementation of Laws 975, 1592, 1448, and 1424. Component 2 of this project is to develop a communications strategy focused on historical memory. Little progress was made in this project due to the uncertainty surrounding the continuation or modification of the state structures as they are today. Work was conducted with the Lara Bonilla Judicial School to plan transitional justice training for judges and magistrates, but it was cancelled by the counterpart.

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: Inter-institutional Information System for Justice and Peace (SIIJYP), now the Inter-institutional Information System for Transitional Justice (SIIJT) (Status: Ongoing)**

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).

The SIIJYP was designed to consolidate all of the data related to the implementation of the Justice and Peace Law, and started its transformation into the SIIJT in 2014. Project results this quarter are as follows:

- The project team continued work with the INGENIAN software manufacturer, which is responsible for the development of the project software. Work continues to ensure that the system functions in an integrated way as a transitional justice information system. Tests continued on newly developed components of the system, such as the transitional justice map.
- The contract for Phase VI of the project, in which the transformation of the system will occur, is in its final phase. The new system will serve a greater number of institutions and include a broader range of functions as per new decree no. 3011 passed in December 2013 affecting this and other tools used in the implementation of transitional justice norms.
- The implementation of the web service tests continued, which will allow the SIIJT to share information with any other information application related to illegal armed groups, cases being processed under transitional justice laws, assets, and victims.
- Fifteen training sessions have been conducted with the People's Ombudsman and the Victims' Unit.
- Negotiations also continued to include the national information network, national civil status registry, INPEC (the prison administration entity), the Ministry of Defense, INTERPOL Colombia, and others.
- The system is currently being used by the Ombudsman's Office, AGO, Ministry of Justice and Law, 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. Entities soon to be added include the ACR, INPEC, and CMH.

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

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).

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 activities also strengthen participants' citizen and personal competencies, and contribute to peaceful coexistence in receptor communities.

In March 2014, a third modification of the agreement with the ACR was carried out to extend the project. This new phase will seek strategic alliances with entities such as the Victims' unit and private businesses to coordinate activities that benefit receptor communities and the surrounding environment. This will contribute to the reconstruction of the social fabric of the communities and regions in which project activities take place.

Project results this quarter include:

- One national committee was held to present 56 action plans, of which all were approved. These will benefit 472 people in the process of reintegration in 23 of the ACR territorial working groups.
- Community service projects are implemented in 21 departments and 50 municipalities in which the ACR is present.
- 53% of the community service projects are related to improving public spaces.
- 306 community service projects have been implemented directly, of which 138 began implementation since the beginning of 2015.
- 5,796 participants have registered to become engaged with directly implemented community service activities, representing 96% of the target.
- The average time period of the community service projects is two and a half months.
- 4,347 participants have received the certificate for 80 hours of community service through direct implementation, representing 72% of the target. 469 of these were certified this quarter. The cumulative total of participants who have been certified in community service activities implemented both directly and indirectly is 7,263, which is 75% of the target.
- 317 people are attending community service activities with 23 ACR regional groups around the country.
- 657 people in the process of reintegration have dropped out of community service, of which 38 withdrew this quarter. This not only affects their fulfillment of Law 1424 but also affects the project targets. CORE has therefore repeatedly asked the ACR to be emphatic about the need to fulfill this requisite.
- The community service activities initiated in 2015 will benefit approximately 88,000 people including the elderly, displaced people, people with disabilities, children, and indigenous people, all of whom belong to the low-income communities near the ACR service centers.
- The project agreement's technical committee began to update the protocol on actions to be taken related to reconciliation, measurement instruments, and monitoring of community service, as well as reviewing the action plans as they arrive to the committee. This will ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the projects.

- Monitoring of the sustainability of some community service activities continued. The criteria used to evaluate the activities include: the number of participants, the time taken to complete the activity, and the location. The monitoring visits have had positive results in terms of the perception of the impact of the projects in the communities, recognition of the reintegration process, the work completed by the demobilized people, and the use of input and tools provided.

- **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 agreement between IOM and the Center for Historical Memory was extended until December 2015, with the objective of continuing to support the Truth Agreements Office in: 1) hiring four professionals for the voluntary contributions to truth strategy; 2) hiring four people to carry out transcriptions; 3) reprinting of the regional documents, the promotional materials, and other products; 4) printing of the final document; 5) a methodological guide for voluntary contributions to truth; 6) a DDR infographic; and 7) the launch of the DDR III document and infographic in Bogota, Barranquilla, Medellin, Cali, and Bucaramanga. The consultants were hired and will begin work on October 1st 2015.

- **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:

- A training workshop was conducted for journalists Neiva, instead of the one previous planned for Caqueta, which was not held due to public security issues. This activity concluded the project.

- **Project: Strengthening of the Ministry of Justice and Law's leadership and coordination role in the Justice and Peace process and Law 1424.**

The objective of this project is to consolidate the leadership and inter-institutional coordination role of the Ministry of Justice and Law (MOJL) in current Justice and Peace processes with their respective modifications.

This quarter, the second phase of the project began. A reparation session was held for the Elmer Cardenas Bloc in Medellin and surrounds (in Antioquia and Choco), with attendance by more than 1,300 over a series of sessions. There were also technical roundtables for preparations for future reparations sessions.

The Ministry of Justice continues to coordinate the formulation of a proposal to reform laws that address the distribution of assets and information that come to light as a result of the reparations sessions. A final report on lessons learned in the truth, justice, reparations, and non-repetition system is also being written.

Adjustments were made to the diagnostic tool used for coordination processes, and new dynamics affecting implementation of Law 1424 were identified. In addition, regional trainings were held with support from MAPP-OEA, to strengthen regional defenders with respect to the implementation of Law 1424.

- Project: Strengthening of the inter-institutional strengthening role of the Ministry of Justice and Law, and of judicial operators, in the implementation of transitional justice norms and related policy.

This project's objective is to make judicial operators and others in charge of the implementation of Law 1424 of 2010 aware of the mechanisms involved in these norms, and issues and initiatives related to their implementation. This quarter, the final version of the guidelines was handed over for style corrections before printing. Work continued on the Judicial Layout of Law 1424, and a draft of the document is almost ready.

- Project: Evaluation of the implementation of the Justice and Peace process 10 years after the issue of Law 975 of 2005.

This project aims to evaluate the design and implementation of the Justice and Peace Law as a special penal process within the transitional justice framework, 10 years after the Law was issued. This will include: systematization of studies on the Justice and Peace Law; monitoring of four selected cases; four regional focus groups with people who have participated in the application of the Law; a working group with experts about the main findings of the evaluation; and a final document on the evaluation of the design and implementation of the Justice and Peace Law. This quarter, the second phase of the project began. The final framework of the project was defined through the consolidation and analysis of information, selection of five departments (Magdalena, Bolivar, Antioquia, Arauca, and Valle del Cauca), and delivery of statistical information to evaluate the municipalities in which the selected blocs operated.

In addition, the literature review document was finished. In addition, Justice and Peace sentences were analyzed for other documents on this topic, and relevant project information was updated. An additional document will address five specific cases, which were chosen this quarter and information relating to them was collected by the project team in a series of pilot tests with government representatives, experts, victims, and people being processed under the Law. Additional fieldwork was also conducted to strengthen the analysis of these cases. Further interviewees were identified in the regions selected for the project.

- Project: Raising awareness of transitional justice, reconciliation, and peacebuilding with peace judges and community leaders

The objective of this project is to strengthen community justice systems and leaders in their understanding and implementation of transitional justice, ex-combatant reintegration, peacebuilding, and conflict prevention, with the goal of consolidating networks of peace and strengthening interaction with the communities for the post-conflict stage. The second phase of this project began this quarter, with seven workshops in Bogota, Cali, Bucaramanga, and Villavicencio. Experts were hired to lead the workshops. In addition, a toolkit was designed so that trainers in the Ministry of Justice's Judicial School can continue to conduct workshops similar to those included in this project.

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.

During this quarter, the following projects were approved:

IR 3 GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies		Number of Beneficiaries
1	FIP - Support for the Analysis of Emerging Transitional Issues	0
2	National Education for Peace Meeting	0
3	Training for leaders in peace pedagogy and coexistence with a gender focus in Cauca, Antioquia	0
4	Support for the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace in preparing for territorial peace-building	0
5	FIP - Inputs to develop a business-focused peace-building agenda	0
TOTAL		0

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. Thirteen weekly peace reports were distributed this quarter.
- Compilation of research documents on peacebuilding, DDR, transitional justice, and other issues related to the peace process.
 - The team continued the distribution of monthly "Spotlight" documents. This quarter, spotlight topics included the role of the media in peace processes, illegal economies and peace, and the GOC-FARC agreement on justice and victims. The objective of these documents is to present lessons learned from national and international cases, thereby contributing to the design and implementation of relevant policy and programs in DDR and related fields.
 - The analysis team made considerable progress in the production of maps incorporating variables that the Program considers strategic for the identification and prioritization of municipalities that will play key roles and need special attention in the post-conflict stage. This activity incorporates information from a variety of sources and programs within IOM. This quarter, all of the ELN and FARC units were identified at the municipal level. All ELN and FARC presence from 2013 to 2015 is now mapped. This will serve as input in preparations for reintegrating ex-combatants in these areas.
- Coordination of projects with external entities to use effective information generation and management to support the GOC in conflict management and reconciliation strategies.
- The information and analysis unit also progressed in writing a document about conflict dynamics in Cauca, continuing the process of analyzing information and compiling the document. The document

will address topics such as inter-ethnic and social conflicts in Cauca, illegal economies in the department, and recent and historic conflict dynamics there.

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.

- Per the identified information management needs of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP), this project aims to generate information and technical input on the peace process agenda and the eventual implementation of an agreement, as well as the transition to the post-conflict phase and transitional justice. The project includes territorial diagnostics and regional realities, especially in areas with a historically high presence of the FARC, and focuses on three variables: 1) armed conflict, organized crime, and social movements; 2) DDR; 3) transitional justice and conditions for the implementation of final peace agreements. FIP continued with the information collection processes and delivered the following products as the conclusion of the project:
 - Twelve files with media reports on public security and illegal armed actors.
 - Six documents with collection and synthesis of news and information related to the GOC-FARC dialogues and possible GOC-ELN dialogues.

EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND LESSONS LEARNED RELATED TO THE PEACE PROCESS AGENDA TOPICS

This project area aims to generate spaces for diverse entities to exchange knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned related to a possible implementation of a peace agreement between the GOC and the FARC. This input will also contribute to more general discussions on peacebuilding. The knowledge and lessons learned that are discussed in these spaces contribute to the analysis of peace-building and post-conflict transition.

Results this quarter include:

- A project continued with the objective of facilitating regional input on peacebuilding with operating partner FUCUDE. A total of six regional seminars were held with the objective of disseminating regional experiences of peacebuilding in different parts of the country and drawing on input from experts in the field, thereby exchanging lessons learned in this area. These will include experiences of political negotiations related to the conflict, and social initiatives focused on regional peacebuilding. Each seminar has five sessions, and will result in the production of a summary report with input and lessons learned. These reports will be presented to the OACP at the end of the project. This quarter, the project was brought to a close.
- The project “Reconciliation Colombia: Phase 2” continued. The objective of this project is to support the second phase of Reconciliation Colombia, which will aim to facilitate collective commitment to reconciliation and peace across the country. The project has three basic work areas: 1) Awareness of reconciliation in different sectors, to generate collective commitment; 2) An invitation to build reconciliation efforts based on experience and efforts that have already been made around the country; 3) Promotion of youth leadership of reconciliation initiatives and recognition of businesses and authorities who have showed commitment to reconciliation at the local and regional levels. This quarter, the project had the following results:

- A final report about the webpage was produced, and showed a higher number of unique visitors to the page compared to the same period from 2014. There were 14,747 visitors in June, 18,401 in July, and 31,120 in August. The number of Twitter followers stayed at between nine and ten thousand, and the number of ‘Likes’ on the Facebook page was between four and five thousand.
- A total of 220 articles were published on the website during this period.
- The project “Play for reconciliation” saw documents created with the methodology implemented by the foundations involved.
- For the component “Reconciliation is our Story”, a document with the methodology was created for distribution to a range of audiences, with the ultimate goal of facilitating awareness of peacebuilding and reconciliation in children and young people.
- The project “Lessons learned for Peaceful Coexistence” continued with operating partner CINEP. This project aims to identify and disseminate urban and rural experiences of peaceful coexistence with the goal of highlighting lessons learned to provide input to entities that work in this area and for the definition of public policy. This project builds on recommendations and lessons learned by CORE and Fundación Social in the National Reconciliation Index project (details below), taking into account the current peace process. This quarter, final actions were taken to close the project.
- A breakfast conversation session about reconciliation was held and saw participation by the OACP, ACR, Victims’ Unit, Ministry of the Interior, SENA, Ministry of Post-Conflict, Center for Historical Memory, Verdad Abierta, Reconciliación Colombia, and others. It involved a productive exchange of information and lessons learned in terms of the challenges Colombia faces with respect to reconciliation.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Activities under this project area aim to strengthen the relationship between the central government and the regions, especially with respect to initiatives that contribute to lasting and stable peace.

- A Reconciliation Center in Florencia is progressing with Fundación para la Reconciliación. The main objective of this initiative is to implement a community proposal in Florencia to generate and promote inclusion and peaceful coexistence with the participation of community and institutional actors. This project was requested by the ACR based on the belief that it will facilitate reintegration for demobilized people. This project concluded this quarter.

- Project: Creation of tools for the application of the National Reconciliation Index by the Victims’ Unit

The objective of this project is to adjust the instruments built in the pilot stage of the National Reconciliation Index (a tool that aims to evaluate, monitor, and modify reconciliation policies based on four dimensions: trust; democracy; land; and victims’ rights) to conduct a quantitative study that collects primary information to feed the Index indicators. Consultancy Cifras y Conceptos, supported by technical input from the Victims’ Unit and IOM, will create a web application to collect the information, create an operation manual, and train the Victims’ Unit personnel in the application of the instrument. The Victims’ Unit will make personnel available to analyze the results and prepare to apply the instrument independently, prioritizing 48 municipalities according to the Unit’s needs.

During this quarter:

- Fieldwork concluded in 48 municipalities with three target populations: reintegration process participants, local leaders, and victims.
- The methodological document was created with the definition of dimensions, categories, and formulas to be adopted by the Victims' Unit to apply the Index.
- An agreement was signed with the APC to leverage resources to apply the Index in 65 additional municipalities.

- **Project: Support for the Reconciliation and Peace Strategy of the National Conciliation Commission**

The objective of this project is to develop the Commission's peace and reconciliation strategy with relation to public policy, training for regional leaders, and research about peace and reconciliation. Specifically, the project has two work areas. The first aims to make summaries of regional agreements on peace and reconciliation. The second trains civil society leaders in topics such as human rights and peacebuilding in partnership with local universities.

Last quarter, all final activities with participants took place, so during this quarter, activities focused on closing the project.

- **Project: Strengthening of infrastructure for peace in Cauca**

This project aims to strengthen the capacities of social organizations so that they can become political actors in processes of negotiation and peacebuilding, as well as in the post-conflict stage, in Cauca. The project also aims to facilitate the creation of a peace agenda for Cauca, building an alliance with the departmental government.

During this quarter, the final document and recommendations for a peace agenda in Cauca were presented to the Government of Cauca. All activities have been carried out and the project is currently being officially closed.

- **Project: Identification of significant experiences of reintegration for the creation of public policy with a differential focus for ex-combatant women**

The objective of this project is to identify, systematize, and analyze women's experiences of reintegration taking into account the differential focus. It will contribute to reintegration policy through lessons learned from these experiences, and strengthen the reintegration process' differential approach. This will facilitate women's indirect participation in public policy.

During this quarter, the Peace and Conflict Observatory handed in final products that included:

- 13 thematic documents with all information collected and analyzed during the project.
- An executive document with the summary of research, analysis, recommendations, and conclusions.

Conclusions from the project included a call for the inclusion of a stronger gender focus that includes other differential focuses such as ethnicity, disability, motherhood, and others. In addition, the document stated that information collection regarding women in reintegration processes should be strengthened, and inter-

institutional coordination for assistance to women in the reintegration process must be better supported and improved.

- **Project: Support for Verdad Abierta's work on DDR with a differential and regional focus**

The objective of the project is to produce and publish journalistic pieces with a differential and regional focus about processes and experiences of DDR implemented in Colombia. Lessons learned from the regional implementation of the reintegration process will take into account a differential focus on indigenous people, Afro-Colombians, people with disabilities, and women, as well as specific situations such as mid-level commanders, women, ethnic groups, and people who were in the illegal armed group for more than 20 years.

During this quarter, Verdad Abierta published eighteen journalistic pieces about DDR processes and experiences with a differential and regional focus. This concluded the project.

- **Project: Strengthening the Social Observatory of the Nariño Government**

The objective of this project is to strengthen the Social Observatory of the Nariño Government through the improvement of an information instrument that facilitates the collection, consolidation, systematization, analysis, and mapping of the social situation in the department, with the goal of generating documents that serve as the basis for decision-making in public policy related to the peace process.

During this quarter, the final results, adjusted after the feedback event, were presented in Nariño in a meeting with various candidates to the Governor's office. The project began the process of being closed.

- **Project: Strengthening of the Cauca government in map analysis of the conflict**

This project aims to support the Cauca government with conflict analysis tools that serve as the base for decision-making in public policy related to the peace process. During this quarter, the results of the project were printed in a publication and presented in a meeting in Cauca. It is currently in process of being officially closed.

- **Project: Strengthening the pedagogical strategy for the peace process**

The objective of this project is to strengthen the informational and pedagogical strategy of the High Commissioner for Peace in the regions, to inform people about the peace process.

During this quarter, the OACP began a range of pedagogical efforts. For example, this project supported the event "Citizen Dialogues about the Peace Process in Havana", supported by the University of Cartagena, the University of Bolivar, and the Cartagena Mayor's Office. The main objectives were to inform people and listen to their comments about the peace process and peacebuilding in their regions. A similar event was held in Cauca, Antioquia, to define regional peacebuilding and post-conflict needs.

In addition, a visit was made to a school in Cartagena del Chaira, Caqueta, with the objective of learning about a peace education project designed by teachers and students to improve coexistence. Students' initiatives were also supported in Villavicencio, with the objective of making young people aware of the importance of peaceful conflict resolution. Furthermore, technical roundtables were held with mayors' offices to investigate challenges in the implementation of the peace agreements.

These efforts complemented the “Find Out About the Peace Process” course online, which has 12,000 registrants, including 3,000 members of the armed forces who registered after an awareness event in September.

In addition, political candidates for October’s elections were involved in a campaign called #tengoderechoalapaz (I have a right to peace), which aimed to facilitate their response to citizens’ demands for peace. Finally, meetings were held with the Planning Department and the Ministry of Post-Conflict to create input that allows them to influence development plans with a focus on peace.

- **Project: Input and tools to complement the project “Systematization and analysis of civil society proposals on the current peace process”**

The objective of this project is to generate input and tools to support the project “Systematization and analysis of civil society proposals on the current peace process” to make people aware of the progress of citizen participation mechanisms in the peace process, highlighting the important contributions of civil society and encouraging interest in the peace process.

During this quarter, the project concluded with the following activities:

- Standardization and migration of the database with civil society proposals to optimize the input and consultation processes.
- Creation of eight statistical reports and one analytical report about the proposals for the FARC. Sixty-nine reports were delivered throughout the project.
- Two research documents on national and international experiences of participation in peace processes.

- **Project: Regional visions of peace and post-conflict**

This project aims to systematize four regional examples of visions of peacebuilding and post-conflict, in which public institutions, social organizations, and the productive sector of 46 municipalities affected by conflict will participate.

The final documents for this project were approved by IOM last quarter. Therefore, this quarter, the project concluded.

Project: Public policy recommendations for rural security and coexistence in the post-conflict phase

This project aims to provide public recommendations for rural security and coexistence in the post-conflict phase. This quarter, Fundación Paz y Reconciliación concluded the project by sending the following documents:

- An analysis report with the typologies of relationships between armed groups and society.
- Recommendations on security and rural coexistence.
- An executive summary of recommendations.
- Five regional monographs on the relationships between armed groups and society in each of the regions include in the project (Caquetá, Bajo Putumayo, Arauca, Buenaventura, and Catatumbo).

- **Project: Building local capacities for reintegration and reconciliation**

The objective of this project is to address the limited capacities of local government to effectively contribute to challenges related to reintegration and reconciliation. This refers to current local needs in terms of reintegration and reconciliation programming, and to future needs. The project will be implemented in Pasto, Tumaco, Villavicencio, Florencia, Cali, Popayán and Bogotá.

This quarter, diagramming was carried out for the guide to the application of the reintegration policy at the local level. This guide is now being printed for distribution.

- **Project: Our radio counts for peacebuilding**

This project aims to support community radio broadcasters in Norte de Santander, in broadcasting messages about progress at the dialogue table and participation mechanisms to facilitate citizen involvement in and understanding of the peace talks. This quarter, Radar concluded the activities for the project, although some of the radio programs to be approved have yet to be received or approved. The visits to the different radio stations were concluded, and different stations in Norte de Santander broadcast at least three programs about the peace process. Some resources for the project have been reassigned to carry out a presentation of the results in the department, which has yet to be carried out. The project has had numerous extensions, and the activities carried out in this quarterly period were covered by these extensions.

- **Project: Peace model for the post-conflict phase in Valle del Cauca**

This project aims to formulate and implement public policy that facilitates peace, coexistence, and development in Valle del Cauca. It will establish and strengthen the Regional Peace Councils as legal spaces for consultation that allow the management of peace-related initiatives, inter-agency coordination, and citizen participation in peacebuilding, and generate spaces for discussion, feedback, and participation for the formulation of peace-related public policy, taking into account the municipal and local-level contexts.

The results of this project are ready to be presented in a joint event with the results of the cartography project in Valle del Cauca. The cartography project results are being consolidated to present the results of peace model in Valle del Cauca.

- **Project: Support for national and regional institutional capacities to promote and manage reconciliation initiatives**

The objective of this project is to develop a methodology that supports national and regional institutional capacities to promote and manage development initiatives that favor reconciliation. This quarter, the toolkit (which consists of four information cards) was reviewed. The project will finish next quarter, with the printing and distribution of the toolkit.

- **Project: Coordination of regional peace projects**

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacities of local authorities and civil society to analyze the conflict and the socioeconomic situation in their municipalities, and to implement initiatives that serve as input for the dialogue table, as well as to prepare the regions for post-conflict.

This quarter, a workshop was held in Antioquia to obtain information from communities through the participatory map-building methodology. The results from the project in Cauca were presented. In Valle del Cauca, the final document containing the results from the mapping exercises began.

In Norte de Santander, the final analysis document was presented and handed in, and the results were presented as well. In Caquetá, the analysis document was written but the final presentation has not been done, as the Governor's Office in the department asked that it be done when a Governor-elect has been voted in in October. In Guaviare, the results had already been presented, and there was progress on the analysis document for the department.

In Antioquia, the processing of the data from the workshops was carried out, as was obtaining official data from different databases to create the final maps.

- **Project: Strengthening of the government of Antioquia in conflict mapping analysis**

This project aims to support the Antioquia government with conflict analysis tools that serve as the base for decision-making in public policy related to the peace process. All of the workshops were finished during this quarter, with the last being carried out in Yarumal in July. Since then, the data obtained in the workshops has been consolidated and processed, and the final statistics have been organized. Official data needed to create the maps was obtained in its majority during the quarterly period. The first versions of the maps were also created, with final versions to come in the next quarter.

- **Project: Strengthening civil society preparations for the post-agreement phase**

This project aims to facilitate inter-sectorial dialogue in the regions so that institutions and communities have the input necessary to plan and prepare for the post-agreement phase. This quarter, results were presented in Norte de Santander, as well as a final analytical document describing the process, its results and analysis of those results was also finished and handed in in Norte de Santander. The final results in Guaviare had been presented in the previous quarter. The analytical document was written and the final version is currently in the approval process.

In Caquetá, adjustments to the maps and to the document as a result of the feedback meeting were done in this quarter. The final results have not been presented in Caquetá yet as the Governor's office has asked that the results be presented to the Governor-elect in November 2015.

A final decision was made to not carry out the exercise in Putumayo due to a lack of interest and coordinating ability with the Putumayo Governor's Office. At the same time, the electoral actions and campaigns being carried out during this quarterly period were a hindrance to the ability to bring people to the workshops without (1) the workshops becoming political spaces to promote candidates; and (2) preventing IOM from appearing to support any candidate.

- **Project: Strengthening of the government of Valle del Cauca in conflict mapping analysis**

This project aims to support the Valle del Cauca government with conflict analysis tools that serve as the base for decision-making in public policy related to the peace process. During this quarter, the final analytical document progressed, with various versions handed in for corrections and progress on creating a final product.

Once this product is approved, it will be printed and published, and presented jointly with the results of the project for the Peace Model in Valle del Cauca.

- **Project: National peace education meeting**

This project is implemented with Fundación Escuela de Paz, and has the goal of holding a national peace meeting that will influence the national peace agenda and support the implementation of peace education public policy. Hiring of necessary consultants and logistics companies was conducted this quarter.

- **Project: Support for the analysis of emerging transitional topics**

This project, implemented with Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), aims to create documents and hold meetings to respond to the need to analyze and propose recommendations to address issues that could emerge from the post-conflict transitional phase. It also aims to address challenges that could arise in the peace process, and in society as a result of the peace process, after two and a half years of negotiation. In addition, the project will make efforts to answer questions posed by civil society about the progress made in the talks. This quarter, FIP was hired to implement the project.

- **Project: Support for the OACP in readying the regions for peace**

This project aims to provide input and technical support to the OACP in topics related to readying the regions for the implementation of the peace agreements. This includes adjustments to the institutional architecture required for peace, regional development plans with a focus on peace, and realigning other plans for the regional peace model. This quarter, the consultants for the project were hired.

- **Project: Strengthening of the SENA training offering**

This project aims to strengthen SENA's training offering so that it has peace and reconciliation-related curriculum that is relevant to different sectors of society. This quarter, the consultant team for the project was formed. Curriculums will be built for three types of population: peace citizens, who are everyday citizens interested in supporting peace; peace leaders who are local leaders already working on peace; and peace instructors, who are SENA instructors who will include peace pedagogy in their institutional offering. The curriculums were piloted in Popayan, Cucuta, Manizales, and Bogota.

4. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Two challenges were encountered this quarter: 1) the increase in requests for support to peacebuilding projects as a result of the shift in perception of the talks; and 2) closing projects and activities with partners.

1) The increase in requests for support to peacebuilding projects as a result of the shift in perception of the talks.

CORE received various requests for support from GOC entities and civil society, related to the preparation of plans and policies for the post-agreement phase. Given the Program's late stage and the fact that it is closing all projects before year-end, this presented difficulties in terms of managing these requests and continuing to contribute to peacebuilding in Colombia. CORE therefore identified key projects that could be rapidly planned and executed, such as the National Peace Education Meeting and others, and was able to respond to prioritized areas and GOC needs. These projects began implementation this quarter and will close on time by the end of the Program.

2) Closing projects and activities with partners

Various CORE projects closed this quarter, and many activities were finalized with partners and counterparts. Delays to finalization have presented themselves in some areas, mostly due to internal issues with operating partners, or contextual challenges such as the security issues mentioned above, that have prevented the advancement of activities as previously planned. In addition, the success of some projects led to their extension, so activities in these areas continued. CORE has met with the relevant counterparts to re-design project conclusion strategies and ensure that all objectives are fulfilled in the time allotted. In the case of the ACR projects, the Program has also modified methodological transfer strategies so that all tools, instruments, methodologies, and other components can be transferred to the ACR before the close of the Program.

5. Priorities for Next Quarter

IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

- Finalize projects currently being implemented in accordance with the products and targets agreed with the ACR and beneficiary communities.
- Print and distribute the tools created by CORE for family assistance, victimization, recidivism, citizen participation, and the journal.
- Document lessons learned from the pilots executed in the “Reintegration in controlled contexts” model with the goal of designing strategies that allow its replication in other areas and contexts.

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

- Continue to position community service at the national level through the exhibition “I would like to say”, and thereby continue highlighting the activities and results of community service activities implemented. Next quarter, the exhibition will be taken to Bucaramanga, Florencia, Cali, and Armenia.
- Successfully finalize projects that are to close next quarter, and ensure that tools and methods have been transferred to the relevant entities.

IR 3: GOC SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Successfully finalize all projects, including the consolidation of results and actions that contribute to peacebuilding.
- Transfer tools and methods such as the PCIA-R and the Reconciliation Index to the appropriate GOC partners.
- Construct a website that compiles all information and reports on peace and conflict produced by CORE, for easy consultation and analysis.

Summary table this quarter:

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

Projects approved this quarter by component and beneficiaries

Intermediate Result		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	6	30
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	5	0
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	5	0
D.	Verification to the Process	0	0
TOTAL		16	30

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	114	7.699
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	41	18.935
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	55	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		320	89.898

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

	Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
First Phase	333	91.465
Second Phase	320	89.898

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.

A food security and income generation project is being 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).

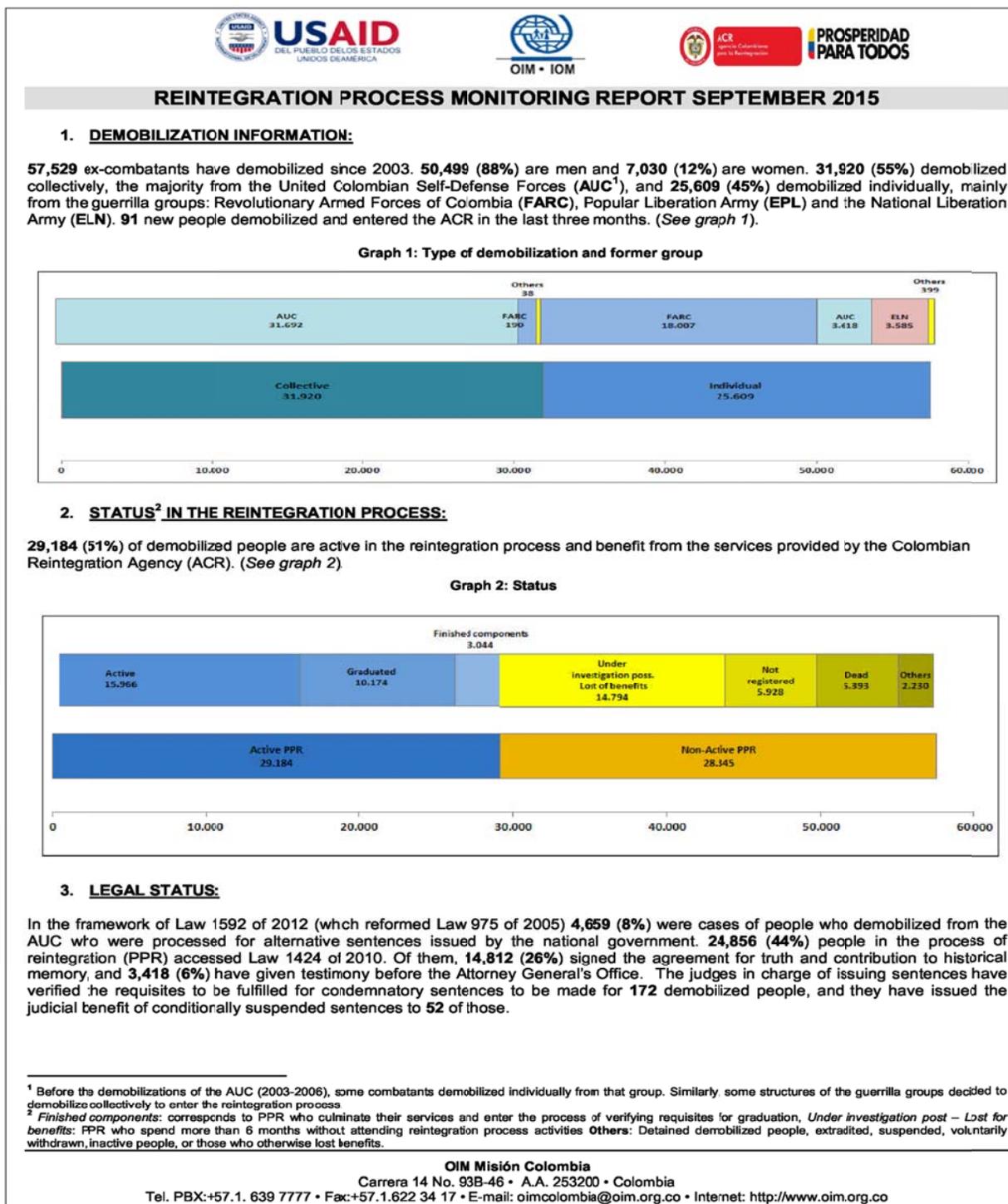
Project results this quarter include:

- Crops sewn on 56 hectares of land, and the construction of a corral and a bodega in La Conquista. This will contribute to implementation of a livestock project to benefit 63 families.
- IOM signed a project extension until November 2015, to strengthen support for ASOCAMPES and invest remaining resources.
- The Victims’ Unit confirmed its participation with a contribution of 300 million pesos, which will be assigned to the La Quimera plot.
- Work was done to build an association to administer the Riego plot, which has 63 families and is managed by INCODER.

Priorities for the next quarter:

- Execute the remaining resources from USAID-IOM for the livestock activities.
- Support the administrative and financial strengthening of ASOCAMPES.
- Formalize the Victims’ Unit’s participation.
- Meet with all beneficiaries to transfer information before the close of the project.
- Conclude the project and donate the equipment and tools.

Annex 2. Reintegration Process Monitoring Report- June2015



REINTEGRATION PROCESS MONITORING REPORT SEPTEMBER 2015

4. ACR SERVICES AND THE PROCESS OF RESPONSIBLE GRADUATION:

26,280 (46%) participants reported by the ACR are engaged in community service activities in fulfillment of Law 1424 of 2010 and of ACR program requisites. **24,977 (95%)** of them have been certified for at least 80 hours of community service in vulnerable communities.

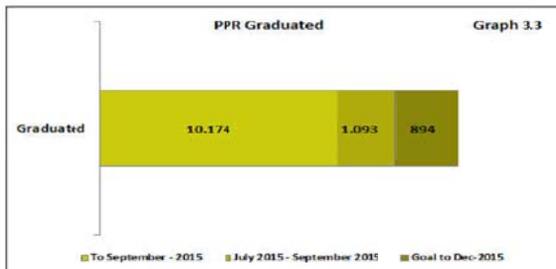
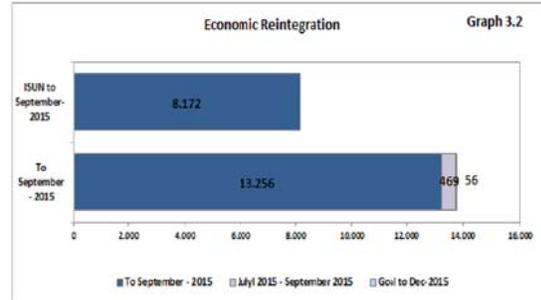
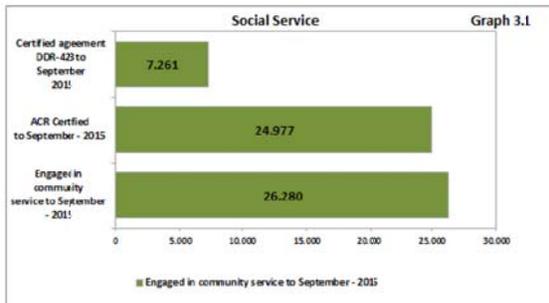
Through Cooperation Agreement DDR-423 between IOM and the ACR, **7,261 (75%)** participants have been certified in community service activities in the following areas: **55% (4,016 PPR¹)** in the improvement of public spaces, **17% (1,257 PPR)** in support for environmental recovery, **14% (1,013 PPR)** in generation of spaces for recreation, art, culture, and sport, **9% (631 PPR)** in provide service special, and others **5% (344 PPR)** as disseminators of knowledge, and special services such as support for healthcare programs, food assistance to vulnerable communities. (See graph 3.1).

13,256 (23%) people in the process of reintegration have received support in economic insertion³, for entrepreneurship or strengthening of business units (UN). **8,172 (62%)** of these receive monitoring visits for the ISUN⁴, which allows the identification of factors that affect the functioning of the business. Results obtained through the monitoring of businesses include: **3,604 (44%)** UN are operating and **4,568 (56%)** are closed. (See graph 3.2).

IOM currently supports the ACR in the implementation and strengthening of productive units to benefit around **1,500** demobilized people and in the consolidation of a model to manage productive units, which will be transferred to the ACR.

Between 2012 and September 2015, the ACR graduated **10,174** PPR and the projection for the end of 2015 is **894** participants. (See graph 3.3).

Graph 3: Participants in the process of reintegration



Annual goals correspond to information provided by the ACR Data up to September 30 2015.

¹ Person in the process of reintegration (PPR): term used by the ACR to refer to a demobilized person.

³ Economic insertion: Participants who access a subsidy for a business plan or housing as part of the ACR program.

⁴ ISUN: Business unit monitoring instrument built and applied jointly by the ACR and IOM through regional teams.

Annex 3. Services 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	1.010	2.851
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antioquia	Projected	3.317	3.201	700	4.150	1.883	13.251
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arauca	Projected	13	0	0	0	13	26
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantico	Projected	175	125	0	0	212	512
	Actual	0	108	0	0	20	128
Bogotá	Projected	1.139	7.947	0	1.000	913	10.999
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Projected	238	985	0	200	287	1.710
	Actual	0	90	0	0	27	117
Caldas	Projected	55	30	0	0	95	180
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caqueta	Projected	40	30	0	0	50	120
	Actual	0	63	0	0	34	97
Casanare	Projected	140	50	0	0	100	290
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cauca	Projected	116	40	0	0	220	376
	Actual	0	62	0	0	76	138
Cesar	Projected	741	505	0	1.825	892	3.963
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Projected	789	646	0	2.025	867	4.327
	Actual	0	10	0	0	14	24
Guaviare	Projected	10	0	0	0	10	20
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huila	Projected	55	40	0	0	69	164
	Actual	0	76	0	0	36	112
Magdalena	Projected	575	728	0	1.000	632	2.935
	Actual	0	50	0	0	17	67
Meta	Projected	280	383	0	500	505	1.668
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nariño	Projected	13	25	0	0	53	91
	Actual	0	53	0	0	17	70
Norte de Santander	Projected	90	520	0	500	290	1.400
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putumayo	Projected	15	0	0	0	15	30
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Projected	90	190	0	0	255	535
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Projected	665	605	0	150	927	2.347
	Actual	120	38	0	0	189	347
Santander	Projected	174	297	0	400	625	1.496
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Projected	295	251	100	500	458	1.604
	Actual	0	0	0	0	11	11
Tolima	Projected	55	100	0	400	169	724
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle de Cauca	Projected	165	958	0	1.000	328	2.451
	Actual	30	0	0	0	0	30
TOTAL PROJECTED		10.857	17.656	1.029	13.650	10.878	54.070
TOTAL ACTUAL		150	550	0	0	441	1.141

Services summary Table - Demobilized individuals

Services provided to demobilized individuals by department and type

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL PER DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antioquia	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arauca	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantico	Population	0	108	0	0	20	128
	Demobilized	0	108	0	0	20	128
Bogotá	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Population	0	90	0	0	27	117
	Demobilized	0	90	0	0	27	117
Caldas	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caquetas	Population	0	63	0	0	34	97
	Demobilized	0	63	0	0	34	97
Casanare	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cauca	Population	0	62	0	0	76	138
	Demobilized	0	62	0	0	76	138
Cesar	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Population	0	10	0	0	14	24
	Demobilized	0	10	0	0	14	24
Guaviare	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huila	Population	0	76	0	0	36	112
	Demobilized	0	76	0	0	36	112
Magdalena	Population	0	50	0	0	17	67
	Demobilized	0	50	0	0	17	67
Meta	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nariño	Population	0	53	0	0	17	70
	Demobilized	0	53	0	0	17	70
Norte de Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putumayo	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Population	120	38	0	0	189	347
	Demobilized	112	0	0	0	43	155
Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Population	0	0	0	0	11	11
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	11	11
Tolima	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle del Cauca	Population	30	0	0	0	0	30
	Demobilized	30	0	0	0	0	30
TOTAL POPULATION		150	550	0	0	441	1.141
TOTAL DEMOBILIZED		142	512	0	0	295	949

Community Service Table

Demobilized people certified for community services this quarter by municipality

Geographical Coverage		Certified For Community Service
Apartado y Necocli	Projected	400
	Concluded	431
Bogotá	Projected	717
	Concluded	156
Cali	Projected	500
	Concluded	371
Cartagena	Projected	200
	Concluded	196
Cucuta	Projected	250
	Concluded	251
Medellin	Projected	550
	Concluded	474
Pereira	Projected	300
	Concluded	300
Sincelejo	Projected	250
	Concluded	232
Valledupar	Projected	500
	Concluded	514
Nacional	Projected	6.025
	Concluded	4.336
TOTAL PROJECTED		9.692
TOTAL ACTUAL		7.261

Cumulative total of demobilized people certified for community services by municipality

Annex 4: MOU SEPTEMBER 2015

Donor name (short)	Name of the project	Objective	Geographic coverage	Type of beneficiary
ACR, USAID	Implementation and transfer of the socioeconomic reintegration model for demobilized people in the process of reintegration - Colombia	Contribute to the socioeconomic reintegration process of demobilized people who are participants in the ACR program, through the implementation and transfer of a model and tools for the creation and/or strengthening of productive units	National	Demobilized people
CMH, USAID	Support for the design and implementation of the methodological route of the non-judicial mechanism for contribution to truth agreements at the Center for Historical Memory	Strengthen the Office of Truth Agreements in the Center for Historical Memory, in the implementation of the methodological route of the non-judicial mechanism for contribution to historical truth and reparations of Law 1424 of 2010.	Bogotá	Demobilized people
ACR, USAID	Strengthening of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) in assistance, monitoring, and support for people with mental or physical disabilities in the process of reintegration – Colombia	Strengthening the management and assistance capacity of the ACR and its Service Centers, with respect to the access that people with mental and physical disabilities have to assistance and integrated rehabilitation in the process of reintegration.	National	Demobilized people
Ministry of Justice, USAID	Implementation of the SIJYP	Develop, consolidate, and continue with the implementation and operation of the Inter-institutional Justice and Peace Information (SIJYP), which will eventually be the Inter-institutional Transitional Justice Information System	National	N/A
ACR, USAID	Strengthening of community service of participants in the process of reintegration	Coordinate efforts between counterparts to identify, implement, and systematize community service activities that provide feedback for strategies for community service, so that ACR participants fulfill the requisites under Law 1424 of 2010 in their reintegration process.	National	Demobilized people
Ministry of Justice, USAID	Technical assistance for the consolidation of the Inter-institutional Transitional Justice Information System (SIJT) - Colombia	Support for GOC entities in the implementation of the transitional justice framework for the reintegration of demobilized people (Laws 975/05, Law 1424/10, 1592/12)	National	N/A
APC	Adjustment and application of the Conditions for National Reconciliation Index	Contribute to the creation of tools, which use empirical evidence, to design and create reconciliation and peace-building policies. To do so, the Attention and Reparation for Victims Unit will receive a simplified Conditions for National Reconciliation Index, applied in 113 municipalities.	Nacional	N/A

The CORE Program in the news

Optanoticias.com, July 28th 2015

Reconciliation Processes will be highlighted in a photography exhibition

This Wednesday at 6:30pm, the exhibition 'I would like to say – scenarios of reconciliation between demobilized people and receptor communities through community service' will be held on the first floor of the Huila governmental building. The exhibition includes 42 photographs and reflects how community service conducted by ex-combatants in the reintegration process contributes to reconciliation with communities that have been affected by conflict. The event will see attendance by: Joshua Mitrotti Ventura, ACR General Director; Carlos Mauricio Iriarte, Governor of Huila; Camilo Potes, IOM Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program Coordinator; Cristina Alzate, Social Reintegration Manager; and Christina Davis, USAID Delegate in Colombia.

About the exhibition

Margarita Carrillo, curator of the 'I would like to say' exhibition, states that 5,800 photos were brought together, all taken in 586 municipalities of 31 departments in the country. They document community service activities conducted by almost 25,000 demobilized people now in the reintegration process. "This is about highlighting and giving a voice to almost 25,000 people who left illegal armed groups and are in the process of reintegrating. It is evidence of how community service brings them closer to communities, and how those communities accept them" said Carrillo.

For his part, the Governor of Huila, Carlos Mauricio Iriarte, confirmed the importance of supporting this kind of project, which contributes to strengthening peace and reconciliation between people. "This exhibition is more than a cultural example, it extends a message to all of the community that it is possible to materialize desires for peace through reconciliation" said the Governor.

Fruit of partnership

The 'I would like to say – scenarios of reconciliation between demobilized people and receptor communities through community service' exhibition is the result of a partnership between the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Huila Government. The exhibition will be open to the public until the second week in August, and will then be sent to other cities around the country.

The CORE Program in the news

El Heraldo, September 3rd 2015

With a shop for peace and reintegration, ex-combatants initiate a new life in Cartagena

After confessing that it was difficult to reach his dream because of the fear of being photographed by the communications media, Fabio* stood up and spoke. With his new uniform, which identifies him as a shop worker in the store he now manages after leaving the conflict of which he was once part, he shows that he wants a new direction in his life. “We were working for more than six months to make this shop a reality. We went through a challenging selection and training process, so we are working hard so that everything works perfectly” said Fabio, who aims to be a businessperson in this new stage of his reintegration into society.

Fabio’s words, with a microphone in his hand, were echoed in the official opening of the Minimarket 2x3 for Peace and Reintegration, which took place yesterday in the neighborhood of Simon Bolivar, located in the south of the city. The so-called Minimarket 2x3 shops for peace and reintegration are an initiative of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR). Other participants include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and private businesses such as Coltabaco, Fenalco Atlantico, and Postobon. In the case of Bolivar, Fundacion Surtigas is also involved.

The inauguration of the shop in Cartagena saw the presence of the General Director of the ACR, Joshua Mittroti, the Vice President of Coltabaco, Humerto Mora, the Shared Value Manager of Postobon, Sebastian Devis Rueda, and the Deputy Chief of Reintegration and Recruitment Prevention in USAID, Sandra Pabon.

The new shop inaugurated in the neighborhood of Simon Bolivar is one of 16 on the Caribbean Coast, which will each give three people the opportunity to work and support their families, far from any sign of violence.

With the shyness reflected in his face when asked about his new life, Fabio states his desire to reintegrate into society. “The past is secondary. Now I only think about making firm steps because the only thing I’m interested in is supporting my family” said one of the three shop workers. The other Minimarket 2x3 in Bolivar are located in Magangue, Carmen de Bolivar, Turbaco, and in Cartagena one has been inaugurated in the San Fernando neighborhood.

*Name changed upon the interviewee’s request.



CASE STUDY

‘Women as managers of peace’ Program strengthens leadership

A displaced woman who entered the FARC to find her daughters



Photo: Angelica Maria Alzate (OIM)

Gloria Ismelda during one of the “Women as managers of peace” in Medellín (Antioquia)

"It's never too late to study – I decided to take advantage of those opportunities and I did primary school, high school, and graduated in 2010. In 2012 I finished the reintegration process, studied fashion design, tailoring, and machine work, and that's what I live on."

Gloria Ismelda demobilized from the FARC in 2007.

██████████ is a woman of few words when she doesn't trust whomever she is talking to. She doesn't look at your eyes, but when she wants to give comprehensive responses, she certainly can. "I know what it is to flee, I know what it is to return to a town that isn't yours anymore, I know what it is to lose your children to war, but I also know what it is to get them back and to reconstruct your life, study primary school and high school at over 40 years old, and not stay buried in problems" says this woman of 51 years old, of short stature, thin, but whose character outweighs her size.

██████████ had to leave her farm in 2000 because the FARC guerrilla group accused her then-boyfriend of being an auxiliary of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC). "We lived in a town in Tolima, and we had to leave for the capital, Ibagué, but I couldn't find anything to do there and we had nothing to live on, so I decided to go back to the farm to fix the problem so that my companion could return. When he came back, he ended up joining the FARC, and one day he gave them my 8-year-old daughter and my eldest daughter, who was married to a policeman, because he couldn't kidnap him" remembers ██████████

██████████ made the decision to go into the jungle to look for her daughters. She started to pursue the guerrilla encampments and tells that she literally walked through mud up to her knees, following the face of a conflict that she ended up being part of. "The only way to find them was to join the guerrilla and work for them. I was there for six years running errands, taking money from one place to another, buying food and munitions, cooking for them, until one day, after asking so much, someone told me that some girls would arrive and they were going to be assessed in a war council because they were pregnant. And there were my daughters" she says.

That day, ██████████ felt the worst sadness of her life – she couldn't be at the camp because she was sent on an errand, and the

next day she woke up and saw her oldest daughter among the group that had arrived. She told her that she had left a mobile phone nearby so that she could escape and call her as soon as she could. Four days went by and she didn't hear from her daughters, but on the fourth day, her oldest daughter called to say that she had managed to escape with her partner and her little sister, who was pregnant and would have been killed so that she didn't give birth to her baby.

The army was nearby and had intercepted the call, and provided support to rescue her daughters. "The army..went for them and that night, I had my daughters at home. The younger one..had her baby one month later" says [REDACTED], who never married again because, she says, it was a man's fault that all of this happened.

Recovering her life

The young girls joined the reintegration process, but she stayed on the farm in her town, and the guerrillas kept looking for her. "One day, my daughters called me to say that I had to leave there, sooner or later they were going to find out that I got my daughters out of there and they were going to kill me." [REDACTED] left the town and went to Ibague, where she joined the reintegration program. She was there for a while and then moved to Pereira, in the coffee region, where she began a new life.

"It's never too late to study – I decided to take advantage of those opportunities and I did primary school, high school, and graduated in 2010. In 2012 I finished the reintegration process, studied fashion design, tailoring, and machine work, and that's what I live on" tells [REDACTED], who has become a community leader, helping the most needy in her neighborhood.

"When the Police came and asked me to support some programs, I wanted to work with them – who would imagine a demobilized person working with the law, but you can. We are doing things together, the community needs it because there are a lot of suicides, drugs, and adolescent pregnancies, many single mothers who need to be trained to raise their families" says [REDACTED] who has only told a few neighbors that she was in the war. "Those who know get scared and can't believe it, but no-one turned their back on me, we are still good neighbors."

[REDACTED] is part of the group of 25 women from various regions who are participating in the program "Women as managers of peace" which is being conducted in Medellin, thanks to a partnership between the ACR and the Memory Museum, with

support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

For [REDACTED], the most difficult part of having left her town is not having economic opportunities or stability, and not being able to buy a home. “That’s the bad thing, you can’t progress very easily, but the good thing is that if they don’t accept you in one place, they will accept you somewhere else, and you can contribute in that place” she says, dreaming of having her own home and hoping that no other mother has to go through what she did to save her children from war.

