

STRENGTHENING PEACE PROGRAM IN COLOMBIA



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Implementation Summary

- ❑ To date the Program has provided support to 78 projects – 9 for the Citizen Coexistence Centers; 51 to support initiatives of the civil society and 18 to support the Colombian Government. 9 sub-projects of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace have been approved under the Colombian Government projects, specifically for Self-Determination initiatives (of which six are already being implemented and three will start in April 2005).
- ❑ A proposal to extend the Program in terms of time (September 2007) and of resources (US\$ 9,180,480) was presented to USAID in February 2005. The proposal is being reviewed.
- ❑ Coverage extends throughout 382 municipalities in 29 departments.
- ❑ The Program's direct beneficiaries are 445,001 people and the indirect beneficiaries total 1,493,568. The Program's extended impact¹ has reached 13,381,564 people. During this quarter 9,840 people have benefited directly and 25,700 indirectly and the extended impact reaches 35,024 people, corresponding to the three self-determination sub-projects under the support to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the project with the University of San Francisco.

➡ **Government of Colombia**

Projects

A total of 18 projects have been approved under the support to the Government of Colombia of which four were approved as follows, in this quarter.

- ❑ Three new self-determination sub-projects. The municipalities are: Galicia in the department of Valle; El dos Turbo, Antioquia; and Ciudad Bolívar in Antioquia.
- ❑ One project was approved of the support to Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs.

Institutional Strengthening

Under this component the Government of Colombia is also provided support in order to strengthen its institutions by hiring consultants as follows:

- ❑ During 2004 the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace was strengthened with the hiring of 24 professionals. Currently there are no professionals hired by IOM because they were absorbed by Fonade (National Development Fund)
- ❑ Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs – Office of the First Lady: 3 professional; During this quarter one of these individuals was hired in order to become the person in charge of managing the Social Promoters Project's rotating funds

➡ **Citizen Coexistence Centers**

- ❑ The Sonsón Center, in the department of Antioquia, is still being built and is expected to be inaugurated in June 2005.
- ❑ The following municipalities have been identified for the implementation of the Program according to the needs of the Government of Colombia. The municipalities are: Arauquita - Arauca, which will be supported by Occidental Petroleum Company (OXY); Tumaco - Nariño and San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) and in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

¹ Population that is indirectly benefited as a result of the dissemination of the project by the direct and indirect beneficiaries including the mass media

➡ **Civil Society**

Support has been provided for 51 projects with 43 NGOs. 46 have been concluded and 5 are on-going projects.

1.2. Financial Report

- A total of US\$ 13,496,810 has been allotted for 78 projects and US\$ 9,678,063 has been disbursed.
- These funds have generated US\$ 8,762,399 in counterpart contributions, or 69% of the Program total. Counterpart contributions have mainly been in-kind (land), made by the municipalities for the construction of the citizen coexistence centers. Organizations and private sector businesses have also made counterpart contributions. Such is the case of VallenPaz, Alvarallice y Asocolflores.

II. CONTEXT

The National Context and Developments of the Internal Armed Conflict

During 2004 the public attention mainly concentrated on the debate over the presidential reelection, on the negotiations with the paramilitary groups and on the efforts to obtain a humanitarian exchange of hostages with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP). The Judicial Reform and the initiatives associated with the social agenda also generated public debate. At the beginning of 2004 the Government and the Organization of American States (OAS) agreed to open an OAS Mission to support Colombia’s Peace Process (MAPP-OAS). The Government established the demobilization of members of the illegal armed groups and the negotiations with the paramilitary groups that belong to the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) as a priority, without having the appropriate legal framework that would guarantee the victims’ right to truth, justice and reparation, in accordance with international regulations. By the end of 2004 the demobilization of approximately 3,000 members of the AUC began. No significant progress was made in the peace negotiations between the Government and the FARC-EP or with the National Liberation Army (ELN).

The development of the internal armed conflict was marked by the consolidation of the presence of the public forces in the municipal seats and by the withdrawal of the FARC-EP and the ELN. In April 2004 the so-called Patriot Plan (*Plan Patriota*) was put into action in the south of the country. This is the largest military operation in Colombia’s modern history and its objectives are to strike the FARC-EP in its rearguard and to capture its main leaders. The public forces also hit the paramilitary groups but in a lesser degree, compared to the actions against the FARC-EP. During 2004, the ELN and the FARC-EP undertook a series of attacks against civilian population, including several massacres of civilians and abductions carried out by the later. On occasions the joint action of the FARC-EP and the ELN has been manifest. High ranking government officials have continuously made statements denying the existence of an internal armed conflict in the county and instead declare that the Colombian society is being threatened by terrorism. The Government and the Public Prosecutor’s Office continued to use massive and systematic raid procedures and arrests, without the appropriate evidence, often based on information provided by demobilized or reintegrated individuals or on the files of military intelligence.

Likewise, the US Department of State Report for 2004 indicates that significant progress has been made regarding human rights: the number of murder cases has dropped by 16%; the number of massacres has declined by 50%; the union leaders murdered is down 25%; abductions are down 42%; and displacement has dropped by 37%; the following figures stand out: 400 victims of violence, 137,000 new displacements, 1,250 abductions and 1,155 victims of land mines. Of these victims the FARC is responsible for 135 deaths and the paramilitary of 304.

The indigenous communities have also suffered the consequences of the violence. Such is the case of the *Kankuamo*, who have been repeatedly attacked by the guerillas and by paramilitary groups who struggle for the control of their lands in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada in Colombia. Murders and massacres have been avenged with the death of hundreds of *Kankuamo* and the complete destruction of their towns. In July 2004 the Inter-American Human Rights Court asked Colombia to take the necessary measures to protect the community but the continuous murder of *Kankuamo* leaders raises doubts on whether the government has the disposition to respect that decision.

According to Human Rights Watch’s Annual Report for 2005, at least one of every four illegal combatants in Colombia is under 18 years old and several thousands of these are under 15 which, according to the Geneva Convention, is the minimum **recruitment** age. Approximately 80 percent of the children who have engaged in the armed conflict belong to the two guerilla groups, the FARC and the ELN. The rest are with the paramilitary.

Many of the children enlist in order to obtain food and physical protection, to flee domestic violence or because they are promised money in return. A few of them are recruited under coercion or fear. Others are street children who have nowhere to go. Children as small as 13 year old are trained in the use of rifles, grenades and mortars.

III. SUMMARY CHART OF PROGRAM STATUS

The program status is summarized in two tables. The first one summarizes the projects approved in this quarter, and the Second one does the same with the on-going projects in this quarter. Both tables include the project name and number, implementing institution, contribution made by the Strengthening Peace Program, total budget, disbursements through march 30 2005, target direct and target indirect beneficiaries, beneficiaries provided assistance, extended impact and the project initiation and termination dates.

The total allotted for the 78 projects is US\$ 13.496.810, (**Annex 1**, Completed Projects Status)

Project Approved in this quarter.

Project No.	Implementing Partner	Name	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of March 30/05 USD	Beneficiaries				Starting Date	Completion Date
						Targed Direct	Targed Indirect	Beneficiaries provided assistance	Extended		
43	OACP*- Self-determination Sub projects	Galicia municipality Buga la Grande	50.000	50.000	0	2,500 people	8.000 residents of rural areas	10,000 community members	15.000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Abr-05	Jul-05
		El Dos municipality Turbo	50.000	50.000	0	2,800people	6,000 residents of rural areas	10,000 community members	11.000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Abr-05	Jul-05
		Alfonso Lopez municipality Ciudad Bolívar	50.000	50.000	0	3,000 people	4,500 residents of rural areas	15,000 community members	13.000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Abr-05	Jul-05
76	Assistance to disabled population	University of San Francisco	503.153	503.353	100.000	1.500 promoters of disabled	6,000 disabled people	24 students of university	1,000 community members	Jun-04	Jul-05
77	Strengthening of the Presidency for Special Programs	Assistance to disabled population	53.833	53833	0	40 people trined	1.200	0	0	Jun-04	Jul-05
Σ	Total projects being implemented		706.986	707.186	100.000	9.840	25.700	35.024	40,000		

On-going project Status

Project No.	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of March 30/05 USD	Beneficiaries				Starting Date	Compl. Date
						Targed Direct	Targed Indirect	Beneficiaries provided assistance	Extended		
41	Anti-personal Mines Observatory	Vice-Presidency of the Republic	110.355	172.151	112.242	288 people trained	450 public	315 people trained	54,000 people 30% of the population of 9 departments	Jul-03	Nov-04
43	Strengthening the OACP and its Co-existence training Projects	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	1.052.496	1.052.496	1.085.421	80.683 people trained	125.000 people from the communities	109.919 People	2000,000 residents where co-existence training have been implemented, 40% citizens of Colombia	Mar-03	Sep-06
56	Coexistence Center in Sonsón (Antioquia)	City Hall of Sonsón	300.000	310.000	258.187	20,000 user	10,000 residents of rural areas	0	30,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Mar-05

Project No.	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of March 30/05 USD	Beneficiaries				Starting Date	Completion Date
						Targed Direct	Targed Indirect	Beneficiaries provided assistance	Extended		
65	Promoters Network	Advisor Council of the Presidency for Special Programs	212.000	212.000	213.104	5,000 members of the social support network	103,815 youngsters	5,500 member of the Red	40% Of the first ladies of the municipalities and departments	Feb-04	Feb-05
66	Support to Peace Process in Colombia	OAS	585.994	585.994	561.880	5000 people in reincorporation process	25,000 people reincorporated families	3,780 people reincorporated	40% from colombian citizen	Mar-04	Mar-05
68	Disabled People Network	Rehabilitation Committee	110.000	110.000	42.899	140 promoters of disabled associations, 140 municipal health, education and 7 regional ARS employees	356,532 disabled people	140 community promoters	500 families of disabled people	Mar-04	Jan-06
71	Tracking, monitoring and evaluation system	OACP	880.000	880.000	489.368	863 demobilized persons	1500 demobilized's families	3,784 demobilized persons	2% Colombian Citizen	Feb-04	Mar-06

Project No.	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of March 30/05 USD	Beneficiaries				Starting Date	Completion Date
						Targed Direct	Targed Indirect	Beneficiaries provided assistance	Extended		
72	Economic Reactivation the reconstruction of the Social Fabric	VALLENPAZ	387.000	387.000	132.414	400 from Ortega and Dinde municipalities	200 resident families in the municipalities and localities	160 families	10,000 habitants in near farm	Jun-04	Jul-05
73	Coexisten Center	VALLENPAZ	1.762.000	3.076.171	269.285	1,000 students and 75 professors, 300 youngsters and 2.600 people who live in rural areas	400 families of Cali and 650 families who live in rural areas in the municipalities targeted by the project	10 professors, 77 youngsters in Cali, 250 people from rural areas	10,000 habitants in near farm	Sep-04	Sep-07
74	Cultivemos la Paz en Familia	Asocolflores	900.000	2.331.000	55.371	21,000 workers in the 32 municipalities targeted by the Project.	105 persons who are relatives of the workers.	250 persons	1,000 community members	Oct-04	Oct-07*
Σ	Total projects being implemented		6.299.845	9.116.812	3.320.171	125.702	603.981	124.185	2.095.500		

IV. PROGRAM STATUS BY COMPONENT

4.1. Support to the Government of Colombia

4.1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

4.1.1.1. Strengthening Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

Targeted beneficiaries: 400 individuals who are related to the Office and 5,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Coverage: *National*

Objective IOM will cooperate, support and provide technical and financial assistance for the dialogues and negotiations that the Government of Colombia conducts through the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace during 2004.

Context in which the Project has unfolded during this quarter

During the first quarter the Project has worked on the content of the Justice and Peace Law, whose main principles are **Credibility**.

The content of the Justice and Peace Draft Bill establishes Fundamental Principles such as: **credibility**, based on peace building events such as the 4,820 individuals disengaged from the armed conflict who are currently benefiting from the demobilization process with the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (*Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia –AUC*); **balance**, which is understood as peace without impunity and justice without submitting; **universality**, which means that it may be applicable both to guerilla and self-defense groups in the same conditions; and finally, **purpose**, which in all the cases will be to facilitate the peace processes and individual and collective demobilization of members of the illegal armed groups but guaranteeing at the same time the rights of the victims to obtain truth, justice and reparation. The members of the illegal armed groups who are or could be prosecuted or convicted for crimes that cannot be pardoned or amnestied such as rebellion or criminal association according to Law 782 of 2002, which is still in force, will be able to avail themselves of this new Law.

The groups that reach an agreement with the National Government for demobilization and dismantlement of the groups, that turn in goods resulting from their illegal activities, who facilitate the disengagement of minors under their care, who cease interfering with political rights and public freedom and any other illegal activity will be able to avail themselves of this Law provided that they did not engage in organizing drug trafficking activities or illegally becoming rich. The Law will be applicable in cases of individual or collective demobilization.

Activities carried out during this quarter

During the January-March 2005 quarter the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) has taken the necessary measures for the judicial and logistical preparation of the demobilization and surrender of arms of three AUC fronts as follows:

- In January 18, 2005 a total of 925 men of the Córdoba Bloc demobilized. This paramilitary group is part of the structure headed by Salvatore Mancuso. The process took place in Santa Fe de Ralito (Córdoba), which is the only area established for the roundtable dialogue between the Colombian Government and the AUC.
- Approximately 125 men of Antioquia's Southwest Bloc demobilized in January 30. This process was carried out in Alfonso López, in the municipality of Ciudad Bolívar (Antioquia).
- In February 2, 2005 in Nueva Esperanza in the municipality of Guaranda (Sucre) the Mojana Front, which operated in south Sucre in the boarder with de departments of Antioquia and Bolivar surrendered their arms.

Survey and identification card rallies have been conducted with these groups with the support of IOM through its Follow-up, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME). Also, the University of Sinú provided assistance during the demobilization of the Córdoba Bloc. Furthermore, the lists of individuals in the Concentration Zone who have judicial problems have been verified and confirmed. The coverage areas

and terms for the actions of the Public Prosecutor, the Investigations Technical Corp (CTI), the Security Administration Department (DAS) and the National Army were designed and corrected.

The OACP legal team is also coordinating with these entities, at a national level, to obtain identification cards, military service cards, legal records and review of judicial records for the members of the AUC who have been captured and have committed crimes that are not subject to pardon or amnesty.

Finally, preparation and coordination is underway for the judicial paperwork necessary for the demobilization of the **Calima Bloc**, which will affect municipalities such as Buenaventura, Cali and Buga (Valle del Cauca) and the **Catatumbo Bloc** in Cartagena (Bolívar), Barranquilla (Atlántico) and **Santa Marta** (Magdalena).

4.1.1.2. Radio: A Space to Differ (Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia)

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Culture, Communications Division
Other Institutions: Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
Colombia Multicolor Foundation

Targeted beneficiaries: 35,224 direct beneficiaries and 300,000 indirect beneficiaries
Beneficiaries provide assistance: 35.171 direct beneficiaries and 233 events

Coverage: 17 departments, 38 municipalities.

Objective: Impel and foster the creation of spaces and cultural practices for peaceful coexistence that include ways on how to view the differences and address conflicts in a non-violent, enriching and creative way.

Context in which the project developed during this quarter

Radio Project: “A Space to Differ” is carried out within the framework of the National Coexistence and Culture Plan and according to the guidelines of the Colombian Government. The initiative seeks to articulate the efforts of the cultural sector in promoting coexistence, generate spaces for discussion about the complexity of living together and accepting and taking advantage of the fact that we are different.

Activities carried out during this quarter

Keeping in mind the October-December 2004 progress report, which informed of the fulfillment of the goals and the impact of the project in the communities where it was implemented, the only activity missing for the first quarter in 2005 was the evaluation of the 258 radio programs produced locally by 37 Culture and Coexistence Agents that completed the project. The work of the national technical coordinator consisted of designing and implementing the Evaluation Record for the radio programs, listen to each one of them and submit technical concepts of their content to be able to choose the ones that will be transmitted during the Second Part of the Bárbara Charanga Series, which was the initial objective of the project.

By the end of this quarter the products were evaluated with 15 pre-selected programs which, as a result of their technical qualities and content, can be included in the series. The programs will be sent to the almost 800 existing community radios in the country and to commercial and university radios as well.

By the end of March the master copies of the CDs with the Radio Series were being made. These will be copied and sent to each one of the areas of influence of the project and to the radios in general.

The participation of the Colombia Multicolor Foundation came to an end during this quarter with their presentation of the final narrative and financial reports and with the submission of the donation documents for the recorders purchased under the project. These will be donated to the agents who conducted the training programs and met the number of promoters trained required by the Project’s technical committee for access to the donation.

Finally, it is important to disseminate the final consolidated report of both the beneficiaries of the project per zone and of the events carried out by same. **Annex 2**

4.1.1.3. The Golombiao: The Game for peace

Implementing Partner: Young Colombia Presidential Program (*Colombia Joven Program*)
Other Institutions:

- Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- Urban Context Association (*Asociación Contexto Urbano*)
- UNICEF
- German Cooperation Agency GTZ
- Indupalma
- Bavaria

Beneficiaries provide assistance: 19,197 direct beneficiaries, 76,788 indirect beneficiaries

Coverage: 8 departments, 39 municipalities

Objective: Foster coexistence, tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution in an unusual manner using soccer as a tool to reach consensus in the definition and application of the rules of the game.

Activities carried out during this quarter

Besides carrying out the local and municipal encounters to continue with the El Golombiao tournament, during the first quarter of this year, which is the Project's last phase with USAID financial resources, the following activities were conducted: the International Soccer for Peace Encounter, held in Medellín during the first few days in February; and the consolidation of the evaluation and monitoring for this stage of the Project. The results of the evaluation were presented during a meeting that gathered not only the entities that participated in the project but also other national institutions such as the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar - ICBF*) and the National Learning Center (*Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje, - SENA*), in order to review the possibility of them joining the Project during a second stage.



4.1.1.4. The Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME)

The following report offers an overview of the activities that have taken place in order to implement the monitoring and evaluation system (SAME) in each of the Reference and Orientation Centers (CRO). These activities aim to allow for the formation of all regional SAME teams, information sharing through the Database, awareness-raising of CRO personnel and local authorities with respect to the SAME, office improvements of the CROs and a better knowledge of the beneficiary population through survey application (*fichas*).

- ❑ Survey application and issuance of IDs

During the months of January and February, we offered technical support to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) and the Ministry of Justice and Interior (MIJ), in the application of the baseline survey and in issuing IDs that identify beneficiaries as demobilized within the framework of the peace negotiations between the Government and the AUC. We assisted in the following demobilizations:

- The Córdoba Block demobilized on January 15 in the municipality of Tierralta (Santa Fe de Ralito) in the department of Córdoba. 925 people filled out the survey and received proper ID.
- The Suroeste Antioqueño Block demobilized on January 30 in the municipality of Ciudad Bolívar, in the department of Antioquia. 125 people filled out the survey and received proper ID.
- The La Mojana Front demobilized on February 3 in the municipality of Guaranda in the department of Sucre. 109 people filled out the survey and received proper ID.

- Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) for the reincorporation process with the Cacique Nutibara Block (BCN), in the city of Medellín

To date, the SAME team has achieved the following:

- The first application of the Family Survey (FF) was finished, and the Mayor's Office is reviewing it for comments.
- The first application of the Community Survey (FC) is finished. The report is expected to be finalized by the end of April.
- As a complement to the FC, 26 focus groups were carried out with the community in order to allow more in depth conversations with them on their perception of the beneficiary population.
- The second application of the Individual Survey (FAI) was finished.
- The team is working on the annual report that will cover the SAME experience in time for July 16, 2005, when the La Ceja Agreement expires.

□ Other activities

- **Call Center.** We supported the MIJ with the implementation of a Call Center that administers a free hotline with information on the program benefits. To date, the number of calls per day falls between 80 and 100.
- **Census (Registro).** In order to verify the beneficiary's place of residence and reinforce their knowledge of the program (their rights and responsibilities), we have worked on the planning of a census. Thus far, the planning process includes a detailed schedule, routes and personnel needed to complete the Census in a few weeks, as well as a complementary strategy to be implemented by the Mayor's office in the municipalities where few beneficiaries live. The date is to be set by the MIJ and OACP.

Activity	CRO – Turbo Antioquia	CRO – Cúcuta Norte de Santander	CRO – Montería Córdoba	CRO – Medellín Antioquia	CRO – Cali Valle del Cauca
Team and infrastructure	Team is hired and improvements complete	Team is hired and improvements complete	Team is hired and improvements complete	2 Supervisors were hired	The office space was acquired during the first week of March and a team of 4 people started working on March 15
Database	Interconnected and visits to the CRO are being registered	Interconnected and visits to the CRO are being registered	Interconnected and visits to the CRO are being registered	Visits to the CRO are being registered	The SAME team received training on database management as well as on procedures to acquire and register information of the beneficiaries
Surveys	60 Baseline Surveys (to former ex – Catatumbo Block), 443 Individual Surveys were filled out and 369 Education Surveys were distributed	155 Baseline Surveys (to former ex – Catatumbo Block) and 166 Individual Surveys were filled out	551 Individual Surveys were filled out	28 Baseline Surveys (to former ex – Catatumbo Block) and 138 Individual Surveys were filled out	The team received training on how to apply the different surveys
Support to the CRO Director	In order to complete several activities such as the education survey and health affiliations	The SAME team worked with the CRO personnel to unify and corroborate beneficiary lists left by the former CRO Director. They also supported the Director in other activities such as the education survey and health affiliations	In order to complete several activities such as the education survey and health affiliations		The SAME team has worked on unifying and corroborating beneficiary lists, loosely gathered by CRO personnel
Visits to municipalities		Puerto Santander, Tibú, El Zulia, Sardinata and Los Patios were visited to apply some surveys and contact local authorities to introduce them to the SAME	Montelíbano, Planeta Rica, Lórica, San Pelayo, Cerete, Los Córdoba, Canalete, Puerto Escondido, Tierralta, Valencia, Sincelajo and Ciénaga de Oro were visited in order to contact local authorities and some beneficiaries		
Security briefing	Offered to CRO and SAME personnel	Offered to CRO and SAME personnel	Offered to CRO and SAME personnel	Offered to CRO and SAME personnel	

4.1.1.5. Organization of American States (MAPP/OEA)

From November 2004 to February 2005 eight United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) blocks, with close to 3700 people, disengaged from the armed conflict. During the concentration process the Mission verified the surrender of a large amount of arms, ammunition, communication material, real estate, vehicles, tools and animals.

During the demobilization process the Mission has also accompanied the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) in various tasks among which are: creating awareness among the communities and the troops; transport of demobilized members of the AUC; and adaptation of the concentration zones. In addition, the Mission has provided support to the OACP in the transfer and accompaniment to 55 demobilized persons who are in the concentration zone in Santa Fe de Ralito accused of terrible crimes.

The Mission has direct contact with the demobilized due to its presence in the Reference and Opportunities Centers (CROs) that the government created in order to provide them assistance. This makes it possible to follow-up on the reintegration process at an individual and global level. The Mission has accompanied the reintegration follow-up and verification process of the former Cacique Nutibara Block. A report is being drafted and will be published about this matter.

During the follow-up process in the concentration zones the Mission has found that the population is afraid of a possible return of the guerrillas. To date there are no reports on this regard. Regarding the AUC cease fire, it has not been fully complied with although there has been a reduction of the hostilities.

With regard to coordination with NGOs the Mission has met with several of them. It has also met with various sectors of the civil society and has contact with several embassies.

Finally, the Mission has identified the main challenges as follows: build true peace; reestablish the institutional precedents; effective reintegration of the demobilized; and support to the communities who lived under the influence of the AUC. The risks identified by the Mission are: lack of control by the public forces in the territory; lack of support for the reintegration process; absence of institutional support to the population that was subject to the violence; and difficulties in dealing with judicial matters.

4.1.1.6. Self-determination

4.1.1.6.1. Social and Economic Reactivation and Peaceful coexistence among 400 reintegrated peasant families in Ortega and Dinde in the Municipality of Cajibío (Cauca).

Implementing Partner: Valle Development and Peace Corporation (*Corporación para el Desarrollo y Paz del Valle – Vallenpaz*)
Targeted beneficiaries: 400 reintegrated peasant families located in rural areas of Dinde and Ortega, in the municipality of Cajibío (Cauca).
Coverage: Dinde and Ortega, Municipality of Cajibío (Cauca).

Other Institutions:

- Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- Colombian Family Welfare Institute - ICBF
- National Learning Service - SENA
- Colombian Rural Development Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural – INCODER*)
- Cauca Regional Corporation (*Corporación Regional del Cauca – CRC*)
- Brown Sugar Loaf Producers Municipal Committee (*Comité Municipal de Paneleros*)
- Coffee Growers Municipal Committee (*Comité Municipal de Cafeteros*)
- Cauca Packing (*Empaques del Cauca – EMPACA*)
- Cajibío Hospital

Objective:

Promote the social and economic reactivation and peaceful coexistence among 400 reintegrated peasant families located in Ortega and Dinde starting with psychosocial treatment, development of productive

projects and rebuilding the social fabric in the framework of the program to support local coexistence policies projected by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

Context in which the Project developed during this quarter

The event that marked the development of the Project during this quarter was the grenade thrown by a group of youngsters following a soccer match that resulted in seven dead and 20 wounded. This caused the communities to be afraid and shows the need to understand the magnitude of the effects of the war in these areas

Activities carried out during this quarter

❑ Social-Organizational and Business Component

The fourth inter-institutional committee meeting was held in February, during which the 2005 Action Plan was presented. This opportunity to coordinate with the institutions allows for continuity in the peace process that is taking place in the area. Each one of the participants presented a report on the activities carried out during 2004 and the work proposals for 2005. The following institutions, among others, participated in the meeting: IOM, CRC, ICBF, Asmet Salud, the Mayor's Office, Cajibío Local Hospital, INCODER, EMPACA, the Municipal Education Office, the Coffee Growers Municipal Committee and the Brown Sugar Loaf Producers' Municipal Committee.

Currently there are 15 characterizations of grassroots social organizations present in the area, which are basically 14 community action boards of the villages surrounding the town of Ortega and one cooperative, through which the rotating funds contemplated in the project will be distributed. A total of 50 social-organizational workshops have been conducted and action plans have been designed to strengthen the deficiencies of each organization.

Furthermore, 35 business workshops have been carried out to provide orientation to the community regarding micro-credits and the existing rotating fund. To date a 15 of credits have been made effective. First it was necessary to earn the trust of the communities toward both the Vallenpaz team and the Comfuturo Cooperative, which is the intermediary between Vallenpaz and the beneficiaries.

Eighty one business consulting processes have been carried out and accompaniment has been provided regarding marketing regulations.

❑ Psycho-social, Peace Culture and Peaceful Coexistence Component

The disputes resolution workshops are becoming very important, especially after what happened on March 6 in Dinde. It was necessary to work with the children on how to solve conflicts without resorting to violence and on viewing sports as a cultural and recreational activity. The parents' schools play a very important role in terms of having the possibility to work on matters such as domestic violence within the families.

Workshops on self-esteem are being carried out to improve the quality of life in the communities. There are also workshops to reestablish values, promote and disseminate children's rights and on how to work with the family with the support of the teachers.



❑ Food Security Component

Regarding the implementation of the food security projects with resources from the rotating fund and the food security guarantee, 143 farms have been characterized. This is very important since it is a way of knowing how much land is available, the products that can be planted in the area, efficiency, the time required for sowing and harvesting, etc. The objective is to make studies of approximately 200 farms that

may serve as references to measure future changes. Also, the description process is a requirement for the approval of the rotating fund loans.

The food security models have been designed according to the weather conditions and the characteristics of the land in each village and farm. Three display farms have been established and are visited by other members of the community to carry out information and training workshops.

Finally, a rotating fund has been established and in March the first 15 credits were approved for approximately \$15,000,000. These were provided in kind, mainly in breeding animals and seeds.

❑ Production and Marketing Component

During this quarter progress was made on the report about the existing local markets to sell the products. Among other things, it indicates that the local markets are typical places for exchange where goods, services and human beings can be found. In Ortega and Dinde the concept of local market is at its best since people from all the villages close to the market, businesspeople of the zone, and people from other municipalities go there and there is a large array of goods offered.



- These markets also have their good and bad times as a result of the relations established between the market and the productive activities (mainly coffee harvesting) in the area. Trade and the exchange of experiences is taking place following the road repair work and the arrival of vehicles (buses) to Ortega's municipal seat. The next coffee harvest (April and May 2005)
- The marketing fund has been created but the regulations are being established little by little.

❑ Cultural Component

Under this component 39 meetings and 11 workshops have been carried out for the community with a total of 151 participants. Also, 14 technical assistance visits have been made to the 14 villages participating in this project. The community action boards have been involved in order to gather information for the cultural inventory. Also, two workshops were conducted with the community action boards on cultural identity and cultural networks issues.

4.1.1.6.2. Redesign and maintenance of the road from Dinde to Ortega and construction of two Pelton Turbines in Ortega's municipal seat and in the village of El Edén. Municipality of Cajibío, Department of Cauca

Targeted Beneficiaries: 4,000 inhabitants are direct beneficiaries and 4,500 are indirect beneficiaries.

Implementing Partners

- OACP
- National Solidarity Network (RSS)
- Cajibío Mayor's Office
- Cauca Governorship
- Cajibío Planning
- Office SENA

Activities of the project during this quarter

❑ Redesign and Maintenance of the Road

Maintenance was done to the road from Dinde, denominated Km 0, up to Km 7 and from Km 7 to Km 13 it was paved. The road was handed over to the community in December 7, 2004.

Also, 42 sewage systems and two bridges have been built. Approximately 6.5 Km are still to be lightly paved in order to get to Ortega. This will cost USD 140,000.

This road was handed over to the Mayor's Office for administration and so that the community takes responsibility for its maintenance.

- Pelton turbines, project for energy generation in the town of Dinde and the village of El Edén.

All the material necessary to build the turbines has been delivered both to the community and to the SENA. The SENA is in charge of coordinating the installation of same.

After the generators are installed the initial project that included providing the necessary material to generate electricity with the installation of Pelton turbines will be completed. The civil works are 85% complete. The community will have to initiate negotiations with the municipality for the cost of taking the electricity to each housing unit.

4.1.1.6.3. Build gabion walls and build the new storage tank. Nueva Antioquia, Municipality of Turbo, Department of Antioquia

Targeted Beneficiaries: 450 individuals of 144 families in the town of Nueva Antioquia benefited directly

Implementing Partners:

- OACP Turbo
- Mayor's Office
- RSS
- Turbo Planning Office
- Nueva Antioquia Community Action Board

Objectives:

Build gabion walls in the left hand side of the inlet, improve the piping from the inlet to the storage tank, install the drainage valves and vents and build the new storage tank.

Regional Context

Thirty years ago this town was known as Ahuyamas (pumpkins) due to the large amount of them in this town and their size. This is a very rich area in terms of water resources since the Currulao River crosses it. Therefore its valleys are very fertile. Almost any kind of grain can be planted there and the land is also good for stock breeding.

The civilian population is returning to this area as a result of the negotiations initiated by the Government in 2004 with the Self-Defense Forces, who have now left the area. The return of the population was marked by: the large amount of people that desire to recover their land; the Mayor's Office having to open the schools again; and the peasants cleaning and rebuilding their farms. However, incidents such as the one that took place on February 9th, which left 16 soldiers, one San Jose de Apartadó community leader and seven other people dead, including four children, and a massacre where four other people died – have made the population fear for their lives again.

Activities carried out during this quarter

- Infrastructure

In February 1, 2005 the works were initiated following the signing of the contract in January 27, which established a 90 day deadline for completion. Among the obligations of the contractor is appointing a social worker to support the initiatives that were agreed upon with the community regarding participation, peaceful disputes resolution and institutions drawing closer to the communities in order to strengthen governance and the legal order. This individual is in the area since the works began.



Currently the works are 40% completed because there have been delays due to the armed conflict in the area. In less than 50 days the works have been suspended on five opportunities and 19 work days have been lost.

During the last week in March the progress of the works were monitored. The gabion walls and the sand filter have been built. Also, it was agreed to extend the completion date in 25 days.

□ Psychosocial Support

Under the psychosocial support component for the infrastructure works in this municipality a social worker was hired who will accompany the community during those three (3 months). The terms of reference for this professional include: two to three weeks drawing close to the community; getting involved in the community in order to make a brief socio-cultural analysis to determine the areas that need to be addressed during the accompaniment time; and evaluating the work carried out and consolidating initiatives in the community that could be supported by other private or public institutions in the future.

In Nueva Antioquia 19 encounters with the community were conducted in two months. These took place in the villages of Nueva Antioquia, La Huyama, el Limón, Galletas, la Fonda and Tío López with a total of 124 participants.

4.1.1.6.4. Design, build, furnish, coordinate and start-up the ‘San Blas Central Park’ Municipality of Simiti – Department of Bolívar

Targeted beneficiaries: 1.180 inhabitants of San Blas directly benefited.

Implementing Partners:

- OACP
- RSS
- San Blas Community Action Board
- Simití Mayor’s Office
- Simití Planning Office
- Santa Rosa del Sur Mayor’s Office

Objectives:

Design, build, furnish, coordinate and start-up the ‘San Blas Central Park’ and provide support to strengthen the institutional response of the State to the citizen conflict by providing health and recreation to the community.

Regional Context

Following the negotiations with the AUC the situation in San Blas is quite tense due to the surrender of arms process. The uncertainty of what could happen if the guerillas return to retaliate is evident. The Government, however, has guaranteed the permanent presence of the Army in the area.

Likewise, with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace a survey was carried out within the community in order to give priority to a project that will strengthen its participation, taking advantage that it is now united.



The community decided that one of the priorities was to rebuild a park that was destroyed during a guerilla takeover. With this project they want to demonstrate their strength and their resistance toward the conflict. They also want this to be a contribution for the children and the youngsters.

Activities carried out during this quarter

The production of the cement blocks necessary to build the central park was completed by the end of February with a total of 40 tons of cements used. The community contributed with payment of the labor involved in producing the cement blocks and with material brought from the river – approximately 40 trips with 5 m3 of sand each.

Regarding the design of the park, the architectural plans, the building specifications, the hydro-sanitary plans (does not include rain water) and the structural plans are finished. The electricity and public lighting plans still need to be approved by the Cartagena Electricity Company and the Mayor's Office is helping with this paperwork. Approval is expected for the end of April since this issue has the project at a standstill.

4.1.1.6.5. Rebuilding the inlet and the drainage In Puerto López – Municipality of El Bagre – Department of Antioquia

Targeted beneficiaries: 3,000 people (600 families) directly benefited

Implementing partners:

- OACP
- RSS
- El Bagre Mayor's Office
- El Bagre Planning Office
- Puerto López Water Supply System Managing Board

Objective:

Improve the quality of life and the wellbeing of the population living in urban Puerto López by providing improved water services to 560 families by working in the current system in two stages: rebuilding the inlet and the drainage and replacing the 4" PVC piping with 6" PVC.

Municipal Context

The municipality of El Bagre is located in North Antioquia in the border with south Bolívar. It has a population of 60,000 of which 40,000 live in the urban area. The remaining 20,000 live in rural areas and the inhabitants of Puerto Lopez are part of this group.

Neither the Police nor the Army is present in Puerto López. This is why control over this area is strongly contested by the illegal armed groups. Its economy is based on mining activities and illegal crops, which are in the process of being eradicated.

Activities carried out during this quarter

The contract to initiate the project was signed in February 1 but the skirmishes between the paramilitary and the guerilla prevented the parties from traveling to the site. The visit took place on February 7th on the day when the works began.

The reconstruction of the inlet (destroyed by the FARC) and the drainage are 50% complete.

The same as in Nueva Antioquia, this municipality had the accompaniment of a social worker.



4.1.1.6.6. Design and build a hanging bridge over the Tanela River Municipality of Ungía- *Department of Chocó*

Targeted Beneficiaries: 4,250 individuals (850 families) directly benefited.

Implementing institutions

- OACP
- RSS
- Apartadó Dioceses
- Nueva Tanela Association
- Aplatánela Association
- Asprotan Association
- Copdarien Cooperative

Objective:

Design and build a hanging bridge over the Tanela River that will communicate the towns of Santa María la Nueva with Tanela in order to exploit and market plantains; 600 families economically depend on this produce.

Municipal Context

Tanel is approximately 35 km away from the urban area of the municipality of Unguia, in Chocó and two hours away by river boat from the municipality of Turbo in Antioquia. Tanela economically depends on Turbo to obtain basic products of the family shopping basket.

To get to Tanela it is necessary to cross a brook that receives the municipality's sewage water, which is also the pier used to cross the Gulf of Urabá. It is also necessary to cross a settlement called El Bajo Atrato up to an area called El Puerto, which is the intersection of one of the many arms that form the Atrato Delta. Then it is necessary to get through another brook called Caño Negro and finally one reaches Tanela, two hours after having departed from Turbo.

Activities carried out during this quarter

A comparative costs analysis was made in response to a request from the community. It was found that the bridge that the community requires has to be 80 to 120m long and should hold up the weight of a small vehicle in order to guarantee the flow of vehicles carrying the bananas as agreed with BANACOL (peasant banana marketing organization). Currently, during the rainy season, it is very dangerous to cross the river.

Non technical estimates indicate that it will be necessary to invest \$2 million pesos for each meter of bridge, for a total of \$240 million for the whole project. The budget available, however, is \$125 million. The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace has been informed of this situation and a meeting has been scheduled for the first days in April in order to set up another meeting with the community to ensure that they will contribute \$14 million that they have saved for this purpose. Another meeting will be held with the Governorship and the Mayor's Office to find out what their contribution will be to the project.

4.1.1.6.7. Town: *Galicia* in the municipality Buga la Grande, *Valle del Cauca*

Following the demobilization of a total of 556 paramilitary of United Self Defense Forces of Colombia's (AUC) Calima Bloc, in the mountains of the village of Galicia, in the municipality of Bugalagrande, in the department of Valle del Cauca, as a result of the agreements signed with the government, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace met with the community in order to identify a project that would encourage the community. This would also serve as a strategy to strengthen the institutional precedents and the legal order.

During the meeting the improvement of the computer room of the town's school and the donation of several computers was agreed. Thus, IOM obtained estimates for the equipment and for the connection to the Internet. The architect of the Program visited the school in order to make an estimate for the infrastructure works. This report will be submitted during the second week in April to the Office of the High Commissioner

for Peace for approval and later coordination with the local authorities and the community. The project is expected to be initiated by mid April, 2005.

4.1.1.6.8. Town El Dos in the municipality the Turbo, Antioquia

Next April 12th, the town of El Dos will be visited with the adviser to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace in order to promote the self-determination program and to diagnose the needs of the community

4.1.1.6.9 Town of Alfonso López in the municipality of Ciudad Bolívar, Antioquia

Next April 14th, the town will be visited together with the adviser to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace in order to promote the self-determination program and to diagnose the needs of the community.

4.1.2. Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs - Office of the First Lady

4.1.2.1 Consolidation of the process to strengthen the social networks to support the disabled

Implementing Partner: Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee (*Comité de Rehabilitación de Antioquia*)
Targeted beneficiaries: 280 disabled individuals are direct beneficiaries and 257,000 members of the community.
Coverage: 7 departments, 64 municipalities
Other Entities: Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

Objective:

Consolidate the process to strengthen the social networks for the physically disabled by providing Accompaniment to various stakeholders in critical issues associated with the organization of the System to Provide Assistance to the Disabled, emphasizing community participation.

Context

The Antioquia Regional Rehabilitation Committee is a private non-profit organization that, since 1973, provides comprehensive rehabilitation services to boys, girls, youngsters and adults that have mental, physical, sensory, learning or communication disabilities.

For a number of years the institution has developed comprehensive rehabilitation procedures in Antioquia that promote the participation of persons with disabilities, their families and the community. The institution encourages the people to overcome the traditional assistentialistic view and to adopt social and community responsibility and participation.

Project Development

❑ *Strengthening local processes*

This project seeks to provide additional support to the seven departments that participated in the Project to Strengthen the Social Support Networks for Disabilities with the support of USAID and IOM.

❑ *Documents for the Process*

This component seeks to standardize the process to strengthen the social support networks for the disables through two methodologies:

- A research process to find out the keys to the community strengthening process as the one being proposed and that will show the project's social impact.
- A document handling mechanism to supports the research process to find the keys to success and failure from a qualitative and communicative perspective. At the end the documents will produce a

narrative that will serve as a feedback not only for the project's executive bodies and financing institutions but also for the targeted population that will see their work reflected in it.

4.1.2.2 Early Childhood Pastoral Work

Implementing Institution: Colombia's Episcopal Conference
Targeted Beneficiaries: 5,000 direct beneficiaries, 36,000 indirect beneficiaries
Coverage: 19 departments, 31 municipalities

Other Entities

- UNICEF
- Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs
- 26 Dioceses and 106 parishes
- Quaker

Objective

- Train families on health, nutrition, education and faith starting when the child is conceived until he/she is six years old in order to ensure the children's wellbeing.
- Train pastoral work agents in areas such as basic health, nutrition, citizen and essential education.

Context of the Project:

The early childhood pastoral work is aimed at the child's overall development within their own families and communities emphasizing the following: accompaniment to the pregnant mother; orientation about labor; breastfeeding; development and encouragement of the child from 0 to 6 years old and; child mortality; nutrition; civil registration; domestic violence; guidelines for child rearing; essential education and citizenship.

Activities carried out during this quarter

In January the project continued to carry out the rice and eggs campaign, the parties for the children and several encounters. There was an agents meeting to evaluate the program and plan the activities for 2005.

During this quarter the national coordinating body visited a few municipalities in order to evaluate and plan the activities. In Cali the main objective was to speak with the Governor. Other of the municipalities visited and evaluated were: Florencia (Caquetá), Villavicencio (Meta), Samaniego (Nariño).

The main accomplishments found to be obtained by the project in all the areas were:

- A large number of children have recovered nutritionally.
- The quality of life of a large number of children has improved with the support of the nutritional complement provided by the project. It has contributed to improve the children's health and their eating habits.

Jhonson & Jhonson has made a donation in this stage of the project to promote income generating initiatives. Also, the stores Pepe Ganga and Zona Franca de Bogotá have committed to make a monthly donation in money for the community kitchens in Bucaramanga (Santander) and Tumaco (Nariño).

Finally, the *Orientation Manual for the Reflection and Evaluation Meetings for Early Childhood Pastoral Agents* was published and is attached to this report. (**Annex 3**)



4.1.2.3 Promoting Rights and Peace Building Networks

Implementing Institution:	Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs
Target Beneficiaries:	5,500 direct beneficiaries, 25.000 indirect beneficiaries
Coverage:	5 departments, 23 municipalities
Other Entities:	Local mayor's offices and committees created by each of them.

Objective of the Project

Contribute with the SSR (sexual and reproductive health) to promote rights and prevent teenage pregnancies during the period 2003-2006 by developing IEC (information, education and communication) strategies, inter-institutional coordination, institutional strengthening and Social Support Networks.

Activities carried out during this quarter

Following the signing of the agreement between the DAPRE and IOM the bidding process was conducted to select three local entities to manage the resources of the Project's rotating funds.

Based on the above the following entities were chosen: Collective Communications Corporation for Montes de María Line 21 (*La Corporación Colectiva de Comunicaciones Montes de Maria Linea 21*), selected to manage the rotating funds in seven municipalities located in south Bolívar; Camino a la Nueva Vida Foundation (*Fundación Camino a la Nueva Vida*), that will manage the rotating fund in the municipality of Astre (Cesar); and the Youth Groups Association (*La Asociación de Grupos Juveniles- AGI*) that will be in charge of the rotating funds in 15 municipalities of Magdalena Medio in the departments of Santander, Cesar, Magdalena, Antioquia and Bolívar.

The agreements will be signed for three months and will be aimed at leveraging the initiatives to improve family income and the associations that are part of the Municipal Social Support Networks. These are identified by the Social Businesses Experimental Laboratories (LEOS in Spanish) developed by the SENA and authorized organizations, institutions and/or foundations.

During this quarter the terms of reference to strengthen the strategy to generate income in South Bolívar were established in coordination with the Agriculture Office, the International Cooperation Unit of the Governorship and with the SENA. The Methodology Adoption Workshop was carried out in the municipality of Mompox, in the department of Bolivar, from January 31 through February 3, for the 12 new municipalities of the Program.

The final evaluation of the pilot project is planned for the second week in April. Representatives of the 26 municipalities where the project is being implemented and of the institutions that are financing the project are expected to attend.

4.1.3 Office of the Vice president - Human Rights Office

4.1.3.1 Strengthening the Land Mines Observatory

Targeted beneficiaries:	9 regional coordinators and 279 individuals trained in the regions.
Coverage:	9 departments (Bolívar, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Santander, Norte de Santander y Casanare)

Objective:

- Update the Anti-Land Mines Action Information System (IMSMA in Spanish) so that it serves as a national and regional decision making instrument for prevention, signaling, mapping, removal and assistance to the victims.
- Promote the development of the IMSA in the nine departments in terms of production, dissemination and information to the community about the map/uxo danger areas to design national and territorial action plans against land mines and unexploded ordnance.
- Location and georeferentiation of 160 danger areas due to suspected or existing minefields.

Context

Contrary to other weapons, landmines (MAP in Spanish) are devices that are designed to be activated by the presence, proximity or contact with a person. Due to their low price during an armed conflict they are an alternative to defend infrastructure and important areas. This explains why regular armies and subversive groups use them so much. The problem, however, is their active life because it is not limited to the duration of the conflict such as other weapons. Instead, if they are not removed, their effect may last for years thus affecting the population (they cause civilian and military victims) and the development of activities in the areas where they were placed (blocking infrastructure, sources of water, agricultural land, etc.).

Statistics of the Observatory in Colombia indicate that the number of land mine victims is increasing. In 2004 land mines left 826 victims -- 205 civilians, 612 military and 9 members of illegal armed groups. During the first three months in 2005, 140 accidents have been registered with 113 military and 27 civilian victims.

The most affected departments are Antioquia with 21% of these accidents, Santander with 11% followed by Caquetá, Meta, Cundinamarca, Bolívar, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Cauca, Cesar, Boyacá and Putumayo.

Therefore it is very important to continue creating awareness among the communities.

Activities carried out during this quarter

During this quarter the Observatory continued to update the Information System in terms of number of events, frequency, places and victims according to the activity (annex 3) and drafted the characterization of the nine municipalities (Annex 4).

4.1.3.2 Improve the quality of life and the personal development of the victims of land mines and other explosive devices.

Implementing Institution

Jesús de Nazareth Home Foundation

Target Beneficiaries:

330 direct beneficiaries, 1,600 indirect beneficiaries

Coverage:

7 departments, 14 municipalities

Objective:

- Offer a psychosocial assistance model so that people may go through the process of grieving and later generate in them the capacity to face their current situation.
- Provide and furnish an area with the material and equipment necessary to provide psychosocial assistance

Project Context

Information of the Office of the Vice President' Land Mine Observatory indicates that Colombia has land mine problems in 31 of its 33 departments, except for San Andrés and Guainía, and in 501 of its 1,076 municipalities, representing 46.5% of the municipalities of the country. Antioquia and Santander lead the list in terms of the number of victims.

Activities carried out during this quarter

During the first quarter of this year the activities under Cooperative Agreement No. PG3-061 between IOM and the Jesús de Nazareth Home are considered to be completed. Following are the main accomplishments according to the evaluation and the final report.



It was possible to consolidate a humane team which is one of the objectives of the Jesús de Nazareth Home. This institution is a social non-profit foundation created with the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of land mines and other explosive devices. The institution gives them the opportunity to receive physical and psychological rehabilitation. The internal evaluation also underscores the fact that knowledge and training has been strengthened in areas such as handling management indicators that are evaluated on a monthly basis. This facilitates the production of the reports required by the donors and also serves as an internal evaluation of the work that is being carried out and the challenges ahead in the communities that benefit from the Home.

Approximately 10 psychosocial workshops were carried out each month directed at each of the groups that were formed according to their specific characteristics. Individual treatment was given to survivors and their families and group and family therapies were conducted as well. Approximately 40 persons were attended each month for a total of 331 during the year - 228 were men, 43 women and 60 children. The 12 awareness and prevention workshops on land mines and other explosive devices were mainly carried out in municipalities in Norte de Santander, Santander and South Bolívar.

4.1.4 Citizen Coexistence Centers

4.1.4.1 Barrancabermeja (Santander)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 56.859 individuals
Institutions Involved:

- Municipal Mayor's Office
- ECOPETROL
- Coca Cola
- Fundalectura
- Día del Niño Corporation
- Municipal Human Rights Office
- Social Solidarity Network
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Sisben
- Interior and Justice Ministry
- Cooperative University
- Police Department

Municipal Context

Throughout its history, the municipality has witnessed important social changes, brought about by the violent attacks of the different illegal armed groups. At this time the situation of public order in Barrancabermeja is quiet; violent deaths have decreased noticeably, in both the urban seat and in the surrounding rural area, according to the reports of local authorities.

The Citizen Coexistence Center is located in Commune Five; it began its work in December 2002. To date 56,859 individuals have been direct beneficiaries.



Quarterly Report of Activities

Work aimed at increasing the participation and involvement of the center with the educational sector is advancing; this initiative will facilitate access to teaching and recreational opportunities for students. Progress was also made on involving parents in order to review childrearing practices and norms and communication in the family.

The facilities of the Center are deemed to be in acceptable condition but emphasis should be placed on maintenance.

❑ *Toy library*

The Toy Library is conducting programs such as the traveling toy library, undirected play, art education, and the project *Games, Toys and Oral Tradition*. The objective is to broaden the coverage of the services its provides to the child population of the rural areas, including the villages and corregimientos.

❑ *Library*

The number of people using the library has increased significantly, specifically among the child and youth population. This suggests that children are now taking ownership of the Citizen Coexistence Center Library; the children have improved their academic performance and homework skills.

❑ *Legal Office*

The legal aid clinic has offered legal support through advice and counseling in the program "Growing Together" conducted by the Municipal Family Affairs Office with the Barrancabermeja community. Through this project the community is learning about the rights and responsibilities of citizens, examining solutions to family conflicts, and improving their behavioral responses to problems in the family nucleus, in accordance with work carried out in the areas of legal aspects of domestic violence, sexual abuse, child abuse, failure to provide child support, and adolescent pregnancy.

Through the legal aid clinic, cases have been taken forward in labor, criminal, civil and public law; this has enabled the community to exercise its rights to a defense at no charge. The community has benefited from assistance to prepare the financial paperwork for those leaving a job and to resolve labor complaints. Civil cases have been processed with respect to small claims and disputes over infringements of the right of possession and protection of the home, and these have benefited the community by helping them to recover property and money due them. In the public aspect, *tutelas* (petitions for protection of rights) and right of petition letters have been prepared to enable the poorest to exercise their rights in dealing with public and private entities.

Legal mechanisms are now better utilized in the resolution of conflicts, and this is reflected in increased communication in the family.

❑ *Mental Health Unit*

The area of organizational psychology is managed through agreements signed with different private entities, among them the Cooperative University of Colombia, which make their contribution to achieving the project goals, using interns in the clinical and organizational areas.

Individual Attention: During the first quarter the demand for psychological services by area residents has grown. The most frequent reasons for consultation are spousal relations, domestic violence, child abuse, children's behavioral problems, managing anxiety, and sexual abuse.

The project has established adequate diagnostic and intervention processes. The patients themselves say that they have experienced changes at the cognitive and behavioral levels, showing an improvement in their quality of life. Spousal relations have improved, some separation agreements have been obtained without the couple entering into conflict, and information has been offered to parents on two childrearing practices, ways of educating and correcting children, which contributes to reducing child abuse. As well communication in some of the families has improved, cutting down on domestic violence.

❑ *Library Computer Room*

The program "getting to know the computer" has succeeded in offering area residents the chance to access new technologies. This program has been well received in the community because it introduces them to a tool that for some was unknown and that they did not think was a priority in their plans.

❑ *Response And Advice Unit For Displaced Peoples, Uao (Spanish Acronym)*

These institutions are of great help in ensuring an adequate and timely response to victims of violence.

During January a request to conduct training for food for 60 displaced families from communes 3,5,6, and 7 was put forward. This was accepted and conducted for the Social Solidarity Network, RSS, between the end of January and the middle of February. At the conclusion of the training course, a certificate of attendance and the food supplies offered by the World Food Programme, WFP, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare, ICBF, and the RSS were handed out. The sessions were conducted with the help of personnel from Profamilia and the local health secretary on subjects related to sexual and reproductive health and health and nutrition.

Over the three months, ,an average of 327 displaced people have been assisted the great majority of whom have been offered guidance on requests dealing with the areas of health, education, housing and food.

❑ **Attendance at meetings of the Municipal Committee to Assist Displaced People**

Meeting of the committee have been held during the period with the objective of getting it working again and creating the committee structure that it should have in order to improve service to the displaced population settled in the city.

4.1.4.2. San Vicente del Caguan (Caqueta)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 74.827 individuals
Participating Institutions

- Municipal Mayor's Office
- Fundalectura
- Funlibre
- Municipal Human Rights Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Recreation and Sports Institute
- Ombudsman's Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Cooperative University
- Juvenile Police Division

Municipal Context

When the peace talks with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, ended, the municipality faced a dispute over its territory by illegal armed groups. This had serious repercussions on governance since the municipal administration was forced to move its offices to Florencia, the capital of the department, for an extended period.

At the beginning of the year the office of the mayor reopened in city hall, along with those of other municipal officials, increasing and strengthening its credibility in the community and community safety.



Quarterly Report of Activities

A monitoring and inspection of the physical plant was conducted in San Vicente del Caguan municipality. The objective was to define requirements and notify the contractor of the necessary steps to be taken as the builder responsible for the project. This work began in March and was carried out directly by the municipal administration. The Interior and Justice Ministry held a meeting with officials of the different offices of the Citizen Coexistence Center to develop the annual plan of action.

During the quarter, the Municipal Human Rights Office, the Institute of Culture and Tourism, Municipal Family Affairs Office, the Toy Library, the IMDERS office, the auditorium, and the Ombudsman's Office have reported a total of 37,213 cases. The cases of displaced families, the establishment of child support payments, complaints of domestic violence, separation agreements, child abuse, and drug addiction were the most frequently observed issues.

□ *Ombudsman's Office*

The ombudsman's office has assisted with cases involving complaints related to human rights and international humanitarian law.

□ *Culture And Tourism Office*

This office has promoted and conducted several training sessions in areas such as dance, theater, handicrafts, music for strings and wind instruments, benefiting a total of 1970 people of all ages.

□ *Auditorium*

The Citizen Coexistence Center was visited by delegates from the national office of the Presidency of the Republic to inform it about their Employment Retraining program for San Vicente. This program will cover 400 people and is focused on comprehensive work skills for semiskilled work.

A meeting was held with 25 leaders from the San Juan del Losada police inspection to deal with the subject 'disputed zone'.

A graduation ceremony was held for 46 students of the SENA program conducted under an agreement with the mayor's office. Representatives of the regional SENA offices and directors of different educational institutions and public schools of the municipality were in attendance. The Florencia Chamber of Commerce gave a workshop to all the merchants in the municipality on the culture of paying taxes [responsibility of the contributors to pay their taxes].

The mayor's office held a senior citizens' recreation day represented by the Coexistence centre and Asmet healthcare providers.

□ *Toy Library*

The services offered by the Center's Toy Library have been extended to cover hamlets such as La Danta, Arenoso, San Venancio and the police inspection of Lucitania, with the objective of promoting or broadening coverage of the services to the population of the rural areas. The service has been well utilized by the populations of the Camargo, Primavera, 20 de Julio, La Consolata, and Bosquecito neighborhoods of the city.

4.1.4.3 San Gil (Santander)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 48,134 individuals

Participating Institutions

- Santander Department Governor's Office
- Mayor's Office
- Fundalectura
- Funlibre
- Municipal Human Rights Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Recreation and Sports Institute
- Ombudsman's Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Cooperative University
- Police Department
- Police Juvenile Division

- Checchi – Equity Conciliators
- SENA
- UNAB
- Unisangil

Municipal Context

San Gil Municipality is the capital of a province in the department of Santander and a destination for families of displaced people from the neighboring municipalities. In general the municipality is calm and there have been no relevant problems of public order.



Quarterly Report of Activities

The Interior and Justice Ministry visited in order to decide on the 2005 plan of action and to review the status of the facilities. At this time some repairs are being made by the Constructores Andinos consortium, which built the project.

The San Gil Provincial Citizen Coexistence and Culture Center puts out an information bulletin each week on the different services of the center, using the Cometa radio station and television.

Guides called Peace Lectures are being developed with educational institutions such as SENA, the Luis Camacho Rueda School, the Pedro Santos School, in Pinchote municipality, the Páramo municipality first lady's office, and the officials who do institutional support. These guides treat subjects such as coexistence and good citizenship and promote alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, emphasizing the following:

- *Unisangil and UNAB (University San Gil and National university distantly of Bucaramanga)*

The project "Citizen Coexistence Center Reaching out to the Rural Sector" was carried out, in which the service was decentralized with respect to all areas: the toy library, police, Municipal Family Affairs Office, mental health, human rights, equity conciliators, Community Action Boards, police juvenile division, municipal health secretariat.

These activities were held in hamlets of the rural area, among them Volador, Ojo de Agua, Cucharó, Recodo, Jaral, and San Pedro. The objective of the activity is to cover all the municipality's communities, in the aim of bringing services to the rural population, which is greatly in need of the services provided by the Citizen Coexistence Center.

- *Municipal Family Affairs Office*

Projects are underway on the prevention of violence within the family and support to implement the project "youth of peace" with the education secretariat in the municipality. The acquisition of a site to house the transition home is underway with the Municipal Family Affairs Office and the ICBF.

The most common cases seen are concerned with domestic violence (in the Municipal Family Affairs Office) and disputes, minor offenses, complaints and verbal aggression (police department); the work of equity conciliators has largely solved these small social problems and has achieved its aim of decreasing the number of attacks and decongesting the legal avenues of redress.

- *Mental Health Unit*

Institutional support is being provided to the Mayor's Office of Pinchote, to the displaced population and to minors who are involved in drug, alcohol and violence problems.

The Legal Aid Clinic of the UNISANGIL and the Legal Clinic of the Free University have served 35 percent more members of the community since the beginning of the year and this has reduced the cases in the police station and the Municipal Family Affairs Office by about 15 percent. In parallel training and workshops

have been offered on municipal planning, the cooperative movement, the right to Sisben subsidized healthcare, Families in Action, etc.

❑ *Toy Library*

The project is working hand in hand with the police's juvenile division to implement recreational and training activities in neighborhoods close to the Center, namely Barrio Industrial and La Cemento.

4.1.4.4 Aguachica (Cesar)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 80,917 individuals

Participating Institutions

- Fundalectura
- Middle Magdalena Development and Peace Program (PDPMM)
- Funlibre
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Recreation and Sports Institute
- Ombudsman's Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute

Municipal Context

Aguachica Municipality is located in the extreme south of the Caribbean region and the department of Cesar, where the Northeastern Zone of Colombia meets. With its vigorous agricultural and commercial activities, it is considered to be the second most important city of the department, as a result of its location on the route to and from the different communities on the banks of the Magdalena River.

This year the factors of concern are the increased incidence of suicide, child prostitution and the disappearance of minors. The Ombudsman's Office has reported several cases of attempted homicide, targeted killings and displacement, which have increased with respect to figures for the prior year. One kidnapping within the urban boundaries of the municipal seat was reported. Some cases of extortion, the denial of humanitarian emergency assistance to people displaced by violence, and the lack of access to productive projects, health housing and food that would allow these people to reestablish themselves in a socioeconomic sense was also reported. Finally failure of the EPS to comply with the POS (Obligatory Health Plan) has been noted.

Quarterly Report of Activities

❑ **Police Department**

After a general analysis of social issues, the police have reported that fights among neighbors have increased, and people threaten each other with illegal groups. The police are handling the problem by getting the parties to the conflict to sign a pledge of good behavior, resulting in an agreement among them.

❑ **Municipal Family Affairs Office**

The Municipal Family Affairs Office has stated that the problems include domestic violence, sexual abuse, child abuse, failure to provide child support, and adolescent pregnancy.

The community has also complained of deficiencies and poor delivery of public services, for example the rationing of electricity.

❑ **Mental Health Unit**

This office reports that domestic violence has dropped by 35 percent compared to the last half of 2004. Meanwhile, sexual abuse has dropped by 50 percent compared to the last quarter of 2004.

❑ Middle Magdalena Development And Peace Program

The PDPMM has agreed to help fund transportation, food and snacks for the center to travel one day a week to offer its services in the neighborhoods and corregimientos where there is a high rate of social problems, according to the survey carried out last year. In addition they will guide and train the community's inhabitants. In this fashion the center will decentralize and offer an enhanced and efficient service to the community.

This program is called "Coexistence without Borders," and it aims to strength and show the importance of the coexistence center. At this time the design and planning of the program are underway, and it will begin to operate during the last week of this month.



❑ Management/Administration

Projects have been presented to the Cesar governor's office for funding, among them are some that are included in the 2005 plan of action.

Involvement in the preparatory activities for the Month of the Child, to be held during April in the municipal seat and the rural areas of the municipality.

Preparation and support to the Citizen Coexistence Centers (Leticia, San Gil, Ocaña, Magangue, Barrancabermeja, and Aguachica) for the educational sessions of the Coexistence, Civility and Citizenship Lectures. These had an attendance of approximately 50 people and were very successful and well-received.

Different strategies to inform the communities on topics related to coexistence, civility and citizenship and values, the Masc, mechanisms of citizen participation, human rights, respect, and so forth as well as the services offered by the different departments of the center are being explored through its radio program "Peaceful City Magazine" (broadcast Monday to Friday from 9 to 11 pm). As well, public officials are invited to contribute to understanding the issues that are discussed during the week.

This radio program has been well accepted in the community because it helps to form citizens; through this important and easily accessible medium the Citizen Coexistence Center can reach into all the community's homes.

4.1.4.5 Magangue (Bolívar)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 75,039 individuals

Participating Institutions

- Fundalectura
- Funlibre
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Recreation and Sports Institute
- Ombudsman's Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Police
- Juvenile Police Division

Municipal Context

The municipality of Magangue is located four hours from the capital of Bolívar Department. This municipality and southern Bolívar in general have a long history of involvement in the armed conflict, and the community and some of its leaders have been the victims of confrontations and disputes over territory on the part of different armed groups.

Quarterly Report of Activities

The Interior and Justice Ministry held a workshop with center employees with the objective of developing the plan of action and linking it to the overall plan of action of the citizen coexistence centers. Among the most important activities of the quarter we highlight:

□ *Library*

In January a reading-writing workshop was held in coordination with the Toy Library; the objective was to encourage children to form good reading habits.

During the last week of February, the library did an activity in the Boston neighborhood as part of the traveling library program. During this event, 183 boys and girls aged 5 to 12 enjoyed reading stories and legends. Likewise, during this month a readers' club was organized with 35 children, not included in the monthly statistics. The group met every Saturday in the library to do different activities related to reading and books. This activity complemented a class on basic computing. The physical plant was inspected and several problems of maintenance, leaks and water damage due to the strong rainfall and temperature changes were identified in the monitoring process. The repairs will be handled by the contractor who built the center and carried out during the week of 21 to 27 March.

During the month of March, activities in the library included: story time, with the children in the reading club, social activities, reading out loud, etc. Thirty-five children are coming on Saturdays between 9 and 11 am.

Likewise, a "Hear = Read program," an hour of reading out loud, takes place on Fridays. Every week a different work from the most important world literary figures and Colombian authors is read.

□ *Social Work*

The social work office held an open day to receive papers for the last advance registrations for the SENA courses.

□ *Toy Library*

The toy library promoted activities such as free play, a program on coexistence during the vacations, and the traveling toy library.

□ *Management/Administration*

During this period several officials of the Cartagena regional office of the Prosecutor General's Office visited and presented the youth program FUTURE COLOMBIA, with the objective of working in close coordination with the Citizen Coexistence Center. It was agreed to begin this work on 12 April, taking as a main topic the issue of psychoactive substances. This work will be done with young people in the 10th grade of different educational institutions. These youths in turn will be multipliers of the information in their schools.

Several employees of the Center attended a follow-up session to the Coexistence Lectures that was taught by the Aguachica Citizen Coexistence Center in March. The dissemination of information on the lectures is underway in the mass media so that interested people can register and participants can be selected.

At this time the Citizen Coexistence Center has one hour a week on the local station to present the different programs and activities that are carried out in the center.

4.1.4.6 Cantagallo (Bolívar)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 21,485 individuals

Participating Institutions

- Fundalectura
- ECOPETROL
- Funlibre

- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Recreation and Sports Institute
- Ombudsman's Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Police Department
- First Lady's Office
- Juvenile Police Division
- ICBF

Municipal Context

The different groups in the municipality of Cantagallo are immersed in an environment of social conflicts comprised of domestic violence, child abuse, the impact of armed groups, adolescent pregnancy, drug addiction and alcoholism among other problems. Added to this, Cantagallo is a community where the majority of the population is poor and has low educational levels, and the municipality lacks programs and social projects aimed at preventing or mitigating the effects of these social ills.



Likewise, Cantagallo lacks opportunities and programs that facilitate its residents' educational, social, familial and community development, as well as chances for healthy interaction and development of peaceful methods of conflict resolution. The absence of these opportunities means that young people and the community in general drink and drug to pass their free time and therefore the town has a serious and alarming problem of child abuse, domestic violence, and lack of leadership and management by the community action boards and the other organized entities in the municipality.

Quarterly Report of Activities

□ *Municipal Family Affairs Office*

This office is responsible for protecting minors who are in an irregular situation and intervening in cases of family conflicts.

The Municipal Family Affairs Office and through it, the protection of the family, began with the arrival of the Citizen Coexistence Center because prior to that there was no institution for family protection and support in Cantagallo. The ICBF has its headquarters in the municipality of Simiti (Bolívar), which is located three hours by river from Cantagallo.

Therefore, Cantagallo has the problems of widespread irresponsible parental behavior, abandoned and neglected children, serious cases of child sexual abuse, domestic violence, and child abuse. All these problems affect the physical and emotional development of family members and therefore influence the social welfare of the entire municipality. They are continuing to occur but now there is an institution that is in charge of protection and justice; awareness has been raised in the community, which is reporting cases and defending its rights.

□ *Library*

Library service began in the municipality when the Citizen Coexistence Center was implemented. There was a collection inside the school, but it was exclusively academic textbooks and there was not much variety.

The center's library is above all a place where people, especially young people, can spend their free time and a place that encourages the habit of reading and studying.

Two programs are being implemented: Help with Homework and Computer Learning.

❑ *Toy Library*

The toy library is the space where different groups do educational and learning activities through play and recreation and stimulate culture and civic values.

The toy library has become the leading force in all the sports, play, cultural and social activities of the municipality, opening spaces for the community to make good use of its leisure time.

❑ *Municipal Human Rights Office*

This office continues its role of administrative oversight and the promotion of human rights, assistance to the displaced population (reports, emergency assistance), and ongoing accompaniment of the citizens' oversight committees.

It is functioning more rapidly and effectively and its workload has lightened with the presence in the municipality of the Municipal Family Affairs Office and the social and psychological support. Prior to the arrival of that office, this entity had to try to respond to cases that lay outside its jurisdiction and responsibility. The workload was such that many times no immediate solution could be offered, which led to feelings in the community that justice institutions did not function.

From July 2004 to March 2005, a total of 1124 people were seen in the Municipal Human Rights Office 965 from July to December and 159 from January to March 2005, including men, women and children.

4.1.4.7 Leticia (Amazonas)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 19,434 individuals
Participating Institutions

- Mayor's Office
- Fundalectura
- Police Department
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development and Indigenous Affairs Office
- Municipal Human Rights Office

Municipal Context

Leticia is the capital of the department of Amazonas. Forty percent of its population is made up of members of indigenous communities. Problems in this municipality include illegal trafficking of arms and drugs, which are easily transported on the Amazon River, and this is facilitated by its proximity to the Peruvian and Brazilian borders.

Other problems that affect the community are deforestation, the trade in exotic animals, and the abuse and violation of the rights of indigenous people.

The Citizen Coexistence Center opened its doors to the community on 26 April 2004 and since then all its activities have attempted to address these problems, including those of indigenous communities that are located along the tributaries. To this end the flagship program is the decentralization of the center.



Quarterly Report of Activities

As a result of the change of administration in the municipality, there have been several important changes in the structure of the Citizen Coexistence Center as of 26 January 2005, among them a change in the management. The following activities are reported:

❑ *Municipal Family Affairs Office*

Offers services to the community on issues such as spousal conflict and failure to pay child support. During this quarter a psychologist and a social worker were added to the professional team.

❑ *Police*

The most important service to the community is handling requests arising from the loss of documents.

❑ *Community Development And Indigenous Affairs Office*

This area began to operate at the beginning of March and the impact on the community has been very positive since it needs an entity that expresses its needs and concerns to the municipal government.

❑ *Auditorium*

This space has contributed noticeably to bringing the administration closer to the community, by loaning the space to different institutions, associations, and communities for their meetings, training sessions and workshops on issues related to coexistence and social problems.

4.1.4.8 Ocaña (Norte de Santander)

Beneficiaries provided assistance: 7.162 individuals

Participating Institutions

- Mayor's Office
- Fundalectura
- Funlibre
- Police Inspection
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Community Development Office
- Culture and Tourism Institute

Municipal Context

This municipality has experienced the effects of the armed violence for more than 25 years, having become a conflict zone in which different armed groups converge. The town is important for its location controlling access to Cúcuta and, therefore, the border with Venezuela.

This year several public order problems have arisen to affect the tranquility of the town's inhabitants. Among these are an attack on two electricity towers, which resulted in a blackout that lasted more than two weeks in the entire region, including the neighboring municipalities.



❑ *Management/Administration*

The Citizen Coexistence Center was inaugurated on 3 December 2004 and opened its doors to the community in 2005, offering the services of the Municipal Family Affairs Office, Police Inspection, Psychological Support, Community Development, Toy Library, Library and Auditorium.

Management activities include:

- Using the mass media to inform the community about the importance of the Citizen Coexistence Center

- Supporting each of the areas in their activities
- Ensuring that the site is maintained
- Making the facilities of the CCC available to the public
- Planning the weekly and monthly activities
- Personnel

□ *Municipal Family Affairs Office*

- Organization and presentation of the training project "Conflict and Domestic Violence, Abused Women and Children"
- Inter-institutional meeting on Protocol for comprehensive response to victims of violence and sexual abuse
- Educational talks in different institutions in Ocaña to prevent and decrease the incidence of domestic violence, abuse of alcohol and drugs, and child prostitution.
- Monitoring weekends and curfew for minors between 11 pm and 5 am.
- Talks and information sessions for mothers in the program "Families in Action"
- Joined support committee for the project "Intergenerational Artistic and Cultural Meeting: Remembering Our Ocaña Culture" promoted by Funlibre Bogotá.
- Working closely with the office of the secretary of education and community participation to provide legal support concerning minors.



4.1.4.9 Sonson (Antioquia)

The Citizen Coexistence Center will be inaugurated on 11 June of this year in the presence of representatives of the different institutions that have been cooperating during its implementation as well as local and national authorities.

Status of the Construction

During the construction of the center several factors have delayed the project which required an extension of the contract for 65 calendar days. Some of the most relevant include: difficulties in transporting materials from Bogota and Medellín to Sonsón, due to problems of public order; the shortage of skilled labor in the region; bad weather.



In the last visit to the municipality the demolition and modification of a space adjoining the project was approved. The proposal was presented by the municipal government, which will contribute 50 percent of the cost. This work is in progress as well as the final work of painting and installing fittings. The final handover of the project is programmed for the last week of April.

4. 1.4.10 Beneficiaries Who Were Provided Assistance at the Coexistence Centers

 <p style="text-align: center;">MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA DIRECCIÓN DE ACCESO A LA JUSTICIA OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO PARA LA PAZ</p>  										
MUNICIPIO	BARRANCABERMEJA (Santander)	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN (Cauquetá)	SAN GIL (Santander)	AGUACHICA (Cesar)	CANTAGALLO (Bolívar)	MANGANGUE (Bolívar)	LETICIA (Amazonas)	OCANA (Norte de Santander)	SONSÓN (Antioquia)	Total beneficiarios por oficina Enero Marzo 2005
Fecha inicio deFuncionamiento	16 de Junio de 2003	19 de Julio de 2003	14 de Diciembre de 2003	12 de Marzo de 2004	19 de Mayo de 2004	26 de Julio de 2004	26 de Abril de 2004	04 de Diciembre de 2004		
Período Reportado Enero - Marzo 2005	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	
SERVICIOS										
Inspección de Policía	827	0	946	1,134	63	1,679	713	1,257	0	6,619
Comisaria de Familia	521	205	1,578	1,166	123	648	166	262	0	4,669
Personería Municipal	30	292	449	0	259	2,310	0	0	0	3,340
Oficina Desarrollo Comunitario	0	13,149	0	1,002	48	1,003	2	1,092	0	16,296
Coordinación	8	960	222	245	0	0	0	1,104	0	2,539
Conciliación en Equidad	80	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Consultorio Jurídico	109	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	397
Consultorio Trabajo social	250	0	0	475	108	880	53	0	0	1,766
Consultorio Psicológico	388	0	185	179	75	428	35	38	0	1,328
Biblioteca Física y virtual	1,246	0	2,093	2,768	1,002	4,024	0	1,460	0	12,593
Ludoteca (*)	3,879	3,710	1,166	882	1,565	2,066	0	329	0	13,597
Instituto Cultura y turismo	0	4,404	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	4,446
Instituto de Recreación y Deporte	0	7,950	0	434	0	0	0	0	0	8,384
Juntas de Acción comunal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juntas administradoras Locales	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489
Red de Solidaridad Social UAO	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	633
Auditorio	0	1,894	1,330	2,357	0	1,226	385	1,620	0	8,812
Defensoría del Pueblo	0	1,162	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	1,336
Policía de Menores	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
Oficina de la Primera Dama	0	0	0	500	58	0	0	0	0	558
Min Protección social	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	0	0	314
Otras	870	3,487	0	0	0	4,225	0	0	0	8,582
Total Usuarios Atendidos por Centro	9,330	37,213	8,407	11,316	3,301	18,803	1,396	7,162	0	96,928
TOTAL BENEFICIARIOS ENERO- MARZO 2005										

4.2 Support to the Initiatives of the Civil Society

4.2.1. The International Symposium on Restorative Justice

The funds provided by USAID and IOM were used to support the organization and various expenses associated with the International Symposium on Restorative Justice and peace in Colombia. Attention was focused on providing sufficient preliminary information and education about the subject matter so as to allow participants and attendees to fully take advantage of the opportunity provided in this forum. This allowed not only policy makers, politicians, government officials and other important dignitaries from Colombia to interact with foreign experts on the topic, but also the general public to gain a basic understanding and exposure as to the potential for this approach as it could apply to the current national situation.

□ Symposium

The culmination of these events was the International Symposium on Restorative Justice and Peace in Colombia which took place in Cali, February 9 – 12, 2005. With close 150 guest speakers, 42 indigenous representatives and a total attendance of 1,489, the Symposium proved to be a resounding success. The panel discussions included topics and panelists such as:

Restorative Justice in the Colombian Judicial System, with a Discussion of International Examples

- Dr. Julio Andres Sampedro, Universidad Javeriana (Colombia)
- Dan Van Ness, Prison Fellowship International (USA)
- Senator Claudia Blum (Colombia)
- Justice Albie Sachs, Constitutional Court of South Africa (South Africa)
- Senator Bernardo Guerra (Colombia)
- Senator Antonio Navarro Wolff (Colombia)
- Father Antonio Beristain (Spain)

Restorative Justice in the Context of Women and Gender Issues

- Magdalena Leon, Colombia
- Julissa Mantilla (Perú)
- Fania Davis (USA)
- Carmen de la Cruz, UNIFEM (Colombia)

Truth, Justice and Reparation: Transitional Justice and Reparations in the Peace Process

- Dr. Penuell M. Maduna, Ex-Minister of Justice (South Africa)
- Dr. Mario Iguarán, Vice-Minister of the Interior and Justice (Colombia)
- Senator Rafael Pardo (Colombia)
- Dr. Luis Camilo Osorio, Attorney General (Colombia)
- Dra. Angelika Rettberg, PhD, Universidad de los Andes (Colombia)
- Mauricio Gonzales, Colombia

Successful Practices of Restorative Justice with Youth Populations

- Judge Jean Zermatten, Institute for the Rights of the Child, (Switzerland)
- Magistrate Renate Winter, Special Court of Sierra Leone (Austria)
- Declan Roche, PhD, London School of Economics (UK)
- Peter Bruer, St. Stephen's Community House, Conflict Resolution Center (Canada)
- Dr. Jairo Díaz Ferrer, Fundacion para la Reconciliación (Colombia)
- Sister Alba Stella Barreto
- Dr. Beatriz Londoño, Director of Colombian Family Welfare Institute

For a full listing of the panel discussions, please consult the copy of the Symposium Program included with this report.

Other invited speakers included among others:

- Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu (South Africa)
- Former Justice Minister of South Africa, Penuell Maduna
- Former Member of the Truth and Recociliation Commission (TRC) of South Africa, Pumla Gobodo Madikisela
- Justice of the South African Constitutional Court, Albie Sachs
- Former freedom fighter of the ANC, South Africa, Tokyo Sexwale
- Vice-President of Colombia, Francisco Santos
- Jesuit Priest, Antonio Beristain from Spain
- Justice Jean Zermatten, from Switzerland
- Sabas Pretelt de la Vega, Minister of the Interior and Justice (Colombia)
- Father Eliseo Mercado, National Council for Peace (Philippines)
- Dr. Salomon Lerner Febres, former President of the TRC (Peru)
- Dr. Mario Iguarán, Former Minister of Justice (Colombia)
- Professor Viçens Fisas, Diector of the Escuela de Cultura de Paz (Barcelona)
- Professor Malcolm Deas, St. Antony's College, Oxford (United Kingdom)
- Alberto Vollmer and Jose Gregorio Arrieta, Proyecto Alcatraz (Venezuela).

□ *Conclusion*

The Symposium and the preparatory meetigs in Bogotá and Medellín, enabled AlvarAlice to manage an event with almost triple the audience and more than double of both national and international speakers, than was originally anticipated.

An immediate effect of the discussions at the Symposium was the modification of the Bill of Law, "Justice and Peace" that the government had presented to the National Congress, to include in Chapter 4, a specific reference to Restorative Justice, as the strategy the government and all public entities should apply to deal with issues such as the reinsertion of former combatants and the reparation of victims.

Due to the substantial media coverage that the Symposium and related events had, Restorative Justice is nowadays in the forefront of the public debate at a time when both government and Congress are about to enact new legislation that might well set the path to the peace and reconciliation processes in Colombia.

Last but not least, the expected continued communication between the relevant government offices, facilitated and mediated by AlvarAlice, with the representatives of South Africa, could very well lead to feasible and sustainable discussions between the different parties on a peaceful resolution to the Colombian conflict.

4.2.2 Restorative Justice, Coexistence and Peace in Colombia

Implementing Agencies: AlvarAlice Foundation and Valle Corporation for Development and Peace VALLENPAZ
Targed Beneficiaries: 8000 Direct Beneficiaries, 20.000 Indirect Beneficiaries
Geographic Coverage: 2 Departments, 12 municipalities²
Other Entities

- Fundar del Valle
- Axis Foundation
- Valle del Lili Foundation
- Ayudemos Foundation
- Versalles Clinic Foundation
- Bosconia
- Mustard Seed School

² Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda, Padilla, and Santander de Quilichao (in Cauca); Cali, El Cerrito, Palmira, Florida, Jamundí and Pradera (in Valle del Cauca).

- Education, Culture and Science Center
- Javeriana University, Cali campus

Objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of the country's academic sector (university level) to incorporate and manage concepts and practices of restorative justice.
- Decrease indices of violence and promote practices of restorative justice as the basis of social, economic and cultural development programs
- Create and consolidate coexistence, peace and justice centers in rural areas affected by the armed conflict that will allow participatory democracy and restorative justice to be strengthened, social capital built, the search for peace to occur, and the effects of the armed conflict to be contained or diminished.

Project Context

The children and young people who are the beneficiaries of the urban component of the project are between seven and 20 years of age. Many of them are involved in gangs or at high risk of joining them. The majority of these youth do not have identity documents (a birth certificate, identity card, and/or formal identity document- *cedula*), a situation that does not worry their parents, or older people in general, who do not think that it is important or useful. In addition, these young people have low educational levels, are behind their cohort in school, and come from families with low income levels, a situation that makes them vulnerable to delinquent groups involved in illegal business ventures.

Changes also occurred with regard to the opening of the new Francisco Esperanza houses. At the beginning, the new houses were planned for Communes 13 and 21; however, in these two communes there are no grassroots groups functioning to smooth the approach to the community. For that reason it was decided that one of the new houses will open in Commune 14, the Manuela Beltran neighborhood, where there are grassroots groups of highly organized and active women.

The use of the process of Restorative Justice in the project has two different arena of action: the first is related to the children and young people in the Francisco Esperanza Houses, while the second is in the work with Family Counselors.

Quarterly Report of Activities

□ Academic Component

A database that incorporates all the universities with experience in the subject of Restorative Justice was built, based on the survey of educational institutions working on the issue in Colombia. This will facilitate the establishment of alliances to notify students and professors who would potentially benefit from the implementation of the new curriculum. Nevertheless, it is important to mention at the outset that few institutions in Colombia are working on this topic, and Javeriana University has emerged as the leading institution in this area of work.

The working group has presented a complete outline of the proposed curriculum. In addition there has been progress on the formulation of the justification, the main objective, and the specific objectives of the curriculum. This preliminary design can be seen in Diagram one. At the same time this group is offering training to the work group of the Paz y Bien Foundation in five training modules:

Philosophical reflections on the just, the ethical, and justice; Human rights and international humanitarian law; Restorative justice (offender, victim, community); Legal Aspects: Delimiting community justice and criminal justice; Peaceful resolution of conflicts and nonviolence. This training began on 14 February and will run until October.

□ Urban Component

During this quarter the physical spaces and the coordinators of the five Francisco Esperanza Houses (located in Communes 13 and 21 of Cali) were finalized. The young project beneficiaries participated actively in the renovations of the houses which turned out to be highly motivational for the work that will be implemented and at the same time created a sense of belonging and appropriation of the space in which the project will be carried out.

Training sessions were held with the tutors who will conduct the workshops on Life Projects with the young people. In this phase, 58 life projects are under development and, at the level of prevention, 63 young people are engaged in rebuilding their life projects. It is important to keep in mind that the methodology in use in this component includes three main areas of work: the first is the application of Restorative Justice through workshops in formation of values and life skills, together with plans for tutoring and monitoring of families and the construction of definitive life projects. This process encompasses three stages: workshops on family relations, workshops on human development, and workshops on management and resolution of conflicts. The intention is that through this the young people and children in the Francisco Esperanza House are integrated into the society and trained in Restorative Justice at the same time.

In the second area of work, the training in Restorative Justice is targeted at Family Counselors; this is a group of 20 persons that once trained become multipliers of the knowledge and skills that they have acquired. The work will be done by designing and implementing a two-part education program: the first is based on learning about the self (two modules: a series of seven workshops called Encountering the Self and a second series of seven workshops called Life Enhancement). The second part is a program of Academic Training with 16 workshops (five modules of 3 each and an additional session together).

Crosscutting this process it is hoped to establish and put into operation 50 business projects with the people who are involved in the training program in restorative justice. Next the figures on progress during this quarter for each of the areas are summarized:

□ *Rural Component*

During the quarter the following progress is reported in the different subcomponents included in the rural component:

Project Planning and Administration: The zones where the project will work and the beneficiary families living there have been selected. The total of 730 families is broken down as follows -- 340 families in nucleus 2 (municipalities of Santander de Quilichao 135; Miranda 60; Corinto 40; and Padilla 105); 390 families in the zone 3 (Jamundí 215; Buenos Aires 175). The project was well received in general by the families who attended the introductory meetings and this has led more families to become interested in participating in the project.

A total of 103 surveys have been conducted in the three nuclei to establish the baseline for operative plans and to describe characteristics of the zones (nucleus one, 32 surveys, nucleus 2, 57 surveys, nucleus 3, 14 surveys). A total of 9 municipal descriptions and 54 plans were done (22 in nucleus one,³ 18 in nucleus two,⁴ and 14 zone descriptions in the municipalities of Timba, Aures, Bellavista, Buenos Aires, Cascajero y San Marco, San Francisco, Bocas del Palo, la Ventura, Paso de la Bolsa, Quinamayo, VillaPaz, Chagres, Robles, Tinajas. Meetings to present and validate these operative plans have been held, during which the community has had the opportunity to learn about them, and make adjustments and suggestions. This highly participatory methodology has been appreciated by the population. In addition, officials of the municipal administration have been involved in determining their strategy for accompanying the process. The municipal administrations of Palmira, Cerrito, Padilla, and Miranda (Cauca) have made their support for the project concrete by signing an agreement. The continual interdisciplinary meetings in the nuclei have offered the necessary feedback to build the operative plans. The project is barely getting underway at the moment because it has been adjusting plans to the local reality and consolidating the number of families that the project will work with this year.

Local democracy and social capital subcomponent: Five oversight committees have been implemented in nucleus one and the functions of such committees of Cauca municipalities defined. The committees are established as inter-institutional to help the different institutions that work in the zones to get involved. Five are in place and already there are contacts to work with: Cauca Department Coffee-growers, ACINC (Association of Native Councils of North Cauca), AMUC (Municipal Peasants Association of Santander de Quilichao), SENA (National Apprenticeship Service). As a result of these contacts, La Cabaña is going to

³ Municipalities of Villapinzón, La Diana, Santo Domingo, El Llanito, Pueblo Nuevo, El Líbano, Combia, Potrerillo, La Buitrera, Toche, Cabuyal, Tenjo, Vallecito, Nogal, Retiro, La Carbonera, Arenillo, Mesón, La Unión, San Joaquín, San Isidro.

⁴ Páez Indian Reservations -- Concepción, Resguardo Munchique-Los Tigres, Canoas Reservation, Guadualito Reservation, Quinamayó, Dominguillo, El Palmar, San Antonio, La Robleda, Yarunales, Cuernavaca, La Paila, Tetillo, Cosechas, El Jagual, El Barranco, Guatemala, Tierradura.

support the project to establish a peasant market in Corinto with a contribution of five million pesos. Likewise, COMFANDI is going to contribute a specialist in marketing and post-harvest management who will assist with the process of getting the products to market in the different zones.

Restorative Justice Subcomponent: New developments include the implementation of the project of civics and values education. It will work with five educational institutions on subjects such as managing anger appropriately, parenting skills, and restorative justice and will reach out to groups of parents, students and teachers in all the municipalities associated with the project.

At the end of the quarter, one lesson learned can be highlighted: opening up opportunities for the municipal administrations and the communities to get in touch with the project is strategically important to produce mutual recognition and gain agreements. The role that the private sector plays in the project is key to coexistence because there are community prejudices as to the negative impact of industry on their development. Finally, it should be noted that there is a high motivation in communities to see the economic reactivation that the project could bring to their zone. Also, the communities see themselves as subjects of their own development in this type of methodology, and this legitimates the process at the same time that it strengthens the social fabric. The communities see the project as a way of improving their diet and an opportunity to strengthen their social organization.

4.2.3 Let's Sow Peace in the Family. Rallying through Colombia taking Seeds of Peace

Targed Beneficiaries:	21,000 direct beneficiaries, 84,000 indirect beneficiaries
Coverage:	5 departments, 31 municipalities
Other Entities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 210 flower growing businesses• 20 mayor's offices• Fagua Departmental School

Objective:

Build a culture of peace within the businesses, the families and the community associated with Colombia's flower industry.

Context in which the project is developing

The flower industry is one of the highest labor intensive agriculture activities because almost everything (harvest, selection, classification and packing) has to be done by hand. Very few activities can be mechanized. This is the reason why the flower industry has become an important employment generator, especially for women (close to 65% of the labor force in this industry are women).

The flower industry started as – and still is -- an exports business that is critical for the country's economic growth and development. Approximately 95 to 98% of the production is sent to the international markets and the development of this sector is one of the most successful cases in the history of Colombian exports. In only 35 years Colombia has become the second exporter worldwide of fresh cut flowers, with a 13% share of the total business, after Holland⁵. The flower industry is the first non-traditional agricultural exports category. In 2002 the flower industry totaled USD 673 million in exports and in 2003 the figure increased to USD 683 million.

The flower producing and exporting businesses generate close to 89,000 direct and 78,000 indirect jobs. Most of the workers live in rural areas close to Bogotá and Rionegro (Antioquia) and almost two thirds of them are women. Its contribution to socioeconomic development in the municipalities is critical for those economies.

Activities carried out during this quarter

Several meeting were conducted during this quarter to start the awareness phase among businesses and mayors so that they become engaged in the project and commit themselves to collaborate with its development. They are informed about the implications, their responsibilities and the benefits of engaging.

⁵ Source: "The World Cut Flower Industry: Trends and Prospects" UNOS/ITC.

Three meetings were carried out with the following sectors:

- Meeting with the mayors' offices of the savanna of Bogotá to inform them of the project and the way they can participate. This event took place in March 1, 2005 in the offices of Cafam La Floresta. The mayors' offices invited were: Suesca, Bojacá, Facatativa, Nemocón, Madrid, Cota, Funza, Zipaquirá, Sopó, Chía, Gachancipá, Subachoque, Tocancipá, Tenjo, Tabio, El Rosal, Cajicá, Sesquilé, Guasca, Chocontá, Mosquera, Soacha, Ubaté, Cogua, La Calera and Chachipay. The Fagua Departmental School of the municipality of Chia was also invited. This event was attended by 89 people.
- Meetings with general managers, technical manager and human resources managers of 210 businesses affiliated to ASOCOLFLORES. One of these meetings was held in Bogota in March 15 and the other one in the municipality of Rionegro in March 16. A total of 86 people attended these meetings.
- Meeting with the mayors or with their representatives to present the project. This meeting was carried out in March 31 and was attended by 15 people of the municipalities of Guasca, Chachipay, Gachancipá, Chía, Colegio Fagua de Chía, Facatativa, Zipaquirá and Sopó.

As a result of these information meetings 27 businesses have officially registered for the project with 84 people registered to become facilitators. The first facilitators' workshop has been programmed for April 14 and 15 in Sasaima (Cundinamarca) and will be attended by 15 people of municipalities located in the center of the country (savanna of Bogotá and municipalities of Cundinamarca). The second workshop will be carried out by the end of April in Antioquia.

4.2.4 Socioeconomic Integration of Wheel Chair Users in Southwest Colombia

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries 1,200, and indirect beneficiaries: 6,000 relatives

Objective:

- Social and labor integration of the population that uses wheel chairs in Southwest Colombia. A workshop to produce wheel chairs will be created along with complementary programs.
- Creation of a reception and support system starting with the first contact with the individual until his/her social and labor integration.
- Design a cushion for the wheel chairs with high quality and low cost materials locally available.
- Start a laboratory to test the wheel chairs.
- Promote a wheel chair users organization with the philosophy of living independent lives.
- Exchange of experiences and knowledge among professionals, trainers, disabled persons and their families with US professionals.

Context of the Project

A number of people become disabled or are left with spinal cord injuries as a result of the social and political violence in the country, specifically in Cali, thus affecting their ability to actively integrate into the society.

Young people are the most vulnerable because of their engagement in juvenile gangs and in illegal armed group that leave them with bone marrow injuries and other disabilities. The lack of access to assistance and rehabilitation services and their inability to move generate displeasure, marginality and a deterioration of their condition. This situation results in persons with this kind of deficiencies to require more social investment over time.

Therefore, the University of San Francisco has decided to join the efforts of the Valle Regional Rehabilitation Corporation by providing technical assistance, training their employees and contributing to the design and production of a new wheelchair model based on the needs of each person and at very reasonable costs. The production of high quality wheelchairs at a reasonable cost and efficient support will lead to their reintegration into the society. A total of 1,200 individuals are expected to be provided assistance by this project.

Activities carried out during this quarter

During this quarter the agreement with the University of San Francisco was improved and the first disbursement of USD 100,000 was made. Likewise, the Valle Rehabilitation Committee, which is the local partner, made the necessary arrangements so that the University of Valle would allow the use of their mechanical laboratories to the specialists of the University of San Francisco to conduct the training program. The students who are making their end of career projects in the design of wheelchairs have been invited to participate in the training program together with the professionals of the Committee. The program also includes the production of special cushions for the wheelchairs. The professionals of the University of San Francisco will be in Cali conducting their training from 10 to 16 April.

V. PERSONAL STORIES

5.1. Support to the Colombian Government

5.1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

"... Every time he lifted his head to check that no stranger was in the coffee grove looking over his shoulder, Leonardo felt that this was not how he had imagined his life as a demobilized combatant would be. On the farm in the southeast part of Antioquia Department where he was working as a day laborer he had fought against the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, insurgency]. "Needs must and so I am here, risking my life, in a place where something could happen to me," He operated for three years in an AUC [Colombian United Self-Defense Groups, paramilitary] front that demobilized at the beginning of the year. Now he says that he feels alone, without the help of his former chiefs or the office of the High Peace Commissioner. "Here the support we get is from the mayor's office, which promised to help us get a job in the garment factory. I am waiting for that to happen and for them to tell us something about what will happen on the issue of our safety." The only thing he said about the years that he spent fighting was that he missed his friends, but not the life they led. "It is a different life now, quieter. My dream is to start a business, I still don't know about the plan to study."⁶

5.1.2 Presidential Advisory Council For Special

"... The meetings have been a great incentive for the agents of this voluntary service in the dioceses. It is deeply gratifying for them to have an annual outing for training and diversion and a place to meet with others in the same conditions. There, they are able to forget their problems, their poverty; they think about others whose situation is even more depressing and are able to help them. The meetings, as well as being a moment of relaxation, have been important opportunities to share with their children and spouses, to reinforce the ties of friendship in the community and their integration as early childhood agents of the Social Ministry Division."

⁶ Newspaper El Colombiano (Medellín) www.elcolombiano.com

VI. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

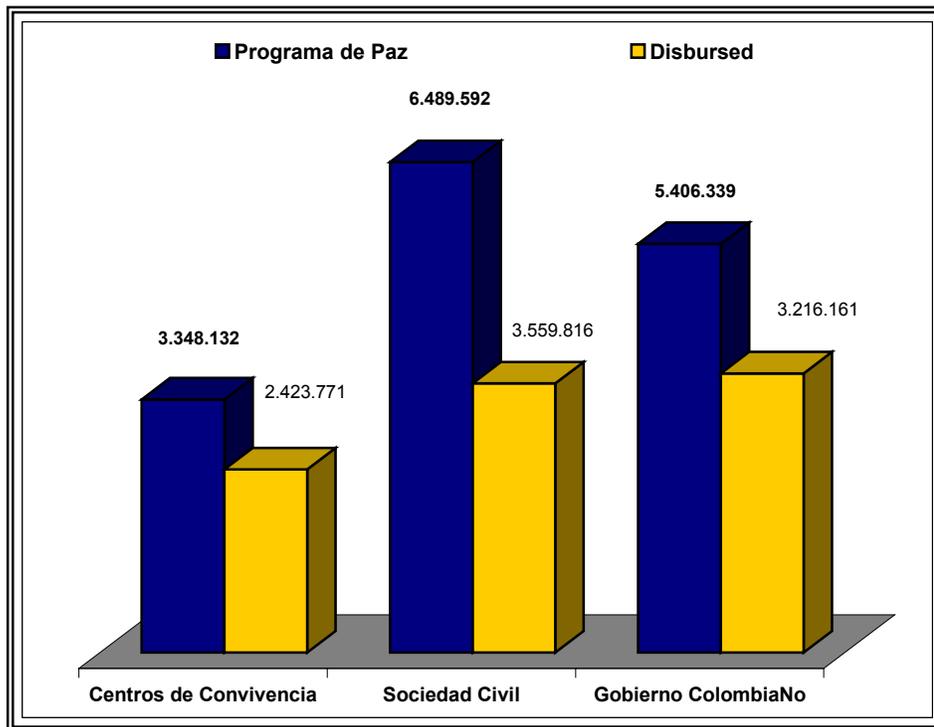
6.1 Implemented budget by component

	BUDGET	COMITTED	BALANCE	DISBURSED MAR.30/05
<i>Peace Grant Fund/CONVENIO</i>	11.841.410	13.496.810		
COMPONENTES (I-II)	11.841.410	13.469.235		9.678.063
I. Support the Colombian Government	8.754.471	6.991.943	0	6.122.859
High Commissioner for Peace	4.068.433	3.312.705	0	2.498.411
Institutional Strengthening	633.882	633.882	0	597.108
Asesores, equipos y papelería	565.175	565.175	0	535.696
Proyectos	68.707	68.707	0	61.412
Memoria Humana	51.620	51.620	0	44.325
Seminario/reinserción	17.087	17.087	0	17.087
Co-existence National System	1.968.298	1.212.570	0	850.055
6 proyectos	480.570	480.570	0	506.967
<i>Emisoras Comunitarias</i>	105.774	105.774	0	113.983
<i>Futbol por la paz</i>	200.000	200.000	0	214.371
<i>Tolima Florece el Amor</i>	59.300	59.300	0	59.917
<i>Cedavida</i>	28.613	28.613	0	28.810
<i>Formulas</i>	60.041	60.041	0	63.044
<i>Fudesco</i>	26.842	26.842	0	26.842
Local Self-Determination	1.487.728	732.000	755.728	343.088
Recursos para ejecutar en el 2005	755.728		0	0
Cajibío- Carretera	145.000	145.000	0	144.850
Cajibío-Vallenpaz	387.000	387.000	0	132.422
Nueva Antioquia	50.000	50.000	0	21.273
Simiti- Bolívar	50.000	50.000	0	10.935
Tanela -Choco	50.000	50.000	0	0
El Bagre- Antioquia	50.000	50.000	0	33.608
Negotiation & Verification	1.466.253	1.466.253	0	1.051.248
Monitoreo y seguimiento	880.353	880.353	0	489.368
OEA	585.900	585.900	0	561.880
Vicepresidency – Human Rights Office	343.906	343.906	0	378.208
Observatorio de minas	110.355	110.355	0	112.242
Cirec	100.000	100.000	0	116.306
Campaña Colombiana contra minas	98.448	98.448	0	111.510
Hogar Jesús de Nazareth	35.103	35.103	0	38.150
First Lady's Office	994.000	953.278	40.722	822.469
Recurso para ejecutar en el 2005	40.722		0	0
Corporación Día del Niño	169.708	169.708	0	154.094
Colombia, Camina, ve y oye	149.968	149.968	0	120.707
Funlibre – Día de la niñez	62.855	62.855	0	60.324
Funlibre – Ludotecas	74.977	74.977	0	78.602
Conferencia Episcopal	141.557	141.557	0	152.739
Red de Gestores	212.000	212.000	0	213.104
Fortalecimiento	53.834	53.834	0	0
Comité de Rehabilitación	88.379	88.379	0	42.899
Co-existence Centers	3.348.132	2.382.054	966.078	2.423.771
Recursos para ejecutar en el 2005	966.078		0	0
Fundalectura	37.857	37.857	0	36.333
Barrancabermeja	270.000	270.000	0	262.545
San Vicente del Caguan	294.540	294.540	0	294.640
San Gil	306.661	306.661	0	294.923
Aguachica	250.729	250.729	0	246.731
Magangue	350.000	350.000	0	345.879
Cantagallo	170.084	170.084	0	184.697
Leticia	182.183	182.183	0	182.326
Sonson	300.000	300.000	0	258.187
Ocaña	220.000	220.000	0	317.510
II. Civil Society Organizations	3.086.939	6.477.292	-3.390.353	3.559.816
Proyectos Finalizados	3.086.939	3.086.939		2.991.882
Nuevos proyectos GDA (prestamo)		3.390.353	-3.390.353	567.934
Vallenpaz /alvaralice		1.762.000		269.285
Asocolflores		900.000		55.371
Universidad San Francisco		503.353		100.000
ideas para la Paz		100.000		47.153
Presimposio y simposio		125.000		96.125

This charts shows the total resources disbursed by USAID to support projects for a total of US\$ 11.841.410 together with the amounts agreed upon for each component. A total of US\$13.496.810has been committed; through March 2002 \$9.678.063 has been disbursed.

The total of \$3,390,353 corresponds to projects approved for Vallenpaz; Asocolflores; Ideas para la Paz, Whirlwind and Alvaralice. All these projects have been defined in the proposal for extension.

The graphs show the financial implementation of the Program, both regarding committed resources as well as disbursed resources.



57 % of the total resources of the Program have been allotted to the Government of Colombia component of which 100% have been committed. Through March 30 2005 only 68% of those resources were disbursed because the self-determination projects involve infrastructure work where disbursements are made upon completion.

- Under the Citizen Coexistence Centers component 22% of the total resources of the program have been allotted of which 71% have been committed. Through March 30, 2005, 100% of these resources had been disbursed.
- The Civil Society component was allotted USD 3.086.939, or 21% of the total. These resources have already been committed. It is necessary to underscore that this component was charged two more projects approved by the GDA, the VallenPaz Corporation "Restorative Justice, and Asocolflores (Let's Sow Peace in the Family (*cultivemos la Paz en Familia*), *Ideas para la Paz* and *Wirwind* for a total of USD 3.390.353, which were provided to the program during the first quarter.

6.2 Presupuesto desembolsado por departamento

DEPARTAMENTO	DISBURSED	%
Amazonas	226.189	2,34%
Antioquia	1.196.102	12,35%
Arauca	34.800	0,36%
Atlántico	8.219	0,08%
Bolívar	746.940	7,71%
Boyacá	31.042	0,32%
Caldas	16.184	0,17%
Caquetá	381.403	3,94%
Casanare	12.471	0,13%
Cauca	498.066	5,14%
Cesar	654.471	6,76%
Chocó	95.789	0,99%
Córdoba	213.997	2,21%
Cundinamarca	651.709	6,73%
Guainia	6.128	0,06%
Guaviare	12.720	0,13%
Huila	36.445	0,38%
Magdalena	14.093	0,15%
Meta	298.062	3,08%
Nacional	1.775.019	18,33%
Nariño	60.403	0,62%
Norte de Santander	415.451	4,29%
Putumayo	46.659	0,48%
Quindío	45.701	0,47%
Risaralda	25.422	0,26%
San Andres yProvidencia	42.621	0,44%
Santander	1.052.727	10,87%
Sucre	7.773	0,08%
Tolima	7.773	0,08%
Valle	1.068.304	11,03%
TOTAL	9.678.063	100,00%

The departments that have received more funds are Antioquia with 12.35%, Santander 10.87% and Valle del Cauca with 11.03%. This is because a number of projects are being implemented in these departments to strengthen the Government of Colombia and to support peace building initiatives. Among these activities are: the self-determination projects, the construction of citizen coexistence centers, the follow-up and monitoring system, restorative justice projects, the sowing peace in the family project and the extension of the project of the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee.

The 18.33% corresponding to projects at a national level are directed at strengthening various government institutions and to support peace building initiatives

7.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- Continue to implement the follow-up and monitoring system for possible demobilizations.
- Print a second edition of the coexistence promoters' booklets
- Design and start-up of the Reference and Opportunities Center (CROs)
- Accompaniment and technical assistance to the project that will be implemented with the OAS and the Galán Corporation to strengthen the communities where the demobilized will be relocated
- Present the results of the community radio project to the different institutions that were part of this program
- Implement the self-determination projects that have already been identified and agreed upon with the community.
- Jointly identify the new municipalities that will be targeted for the self-determination projects

7.2 Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

- Monitor the rotating funds approved for the Rights Promotion and Peace Building Networks Program (PDRCP in acronyms Spanish).
- The plans for the next quarter are: monitoring and accompaniment to the newly approved projects such as the extension for the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee
- Strengthening the Office presenting the achievements during the first phase of the project of the Committee; and promoting the networks.

7.3 Observatorio de Minas

- The plans for the next quarter are to sign the extension of the program in order to decentralize the observatory.
- As soon as the extension is approved a proposal will be drafted for USAID in order to initiate the humanitarian demining training process. This project will be financed with the remaining funds that resulted from the reduction of the rate of exchange

7.4 Citizen Coexistence Centers

- to program the inauguration of the Sonsón Citizen Coexistence Center in Antioquia
- Identify the places where the remaining five centers will be built according to the needs and priorities of the government and in order to achieve the goal set forth in the initial project
- Carry out the second phase of the community awareness program in order to promote the centers even further; and, together with the Ministry of the Interior set up meetings with the municipal councils and the mayors' offices in order to allot resources to the centers so they become sustainable over time.

7.5 Civil Society

- Provide technical assistance for the projects with VallenPaz/AlvarAlice and Asocolflores.
- Provide technical assistance for the project with San Francisco University and Valle Rehabilitation Corporation. to support the AlvarAlice Foundation in order to publish the conclusions of the Symposium in a newspaper with national coverage
- Identify new projects together with the civil society to provide overall assistance to the communities
- If at all possible, involve the private sector in the projects identified in order to provide sustainability and continuity to same

VIII. ANNEXES

- Annex 1. Completed Projects Status
- Annex 2. Reports for both the beneficiaries of Radio
- Annex 3. Status Financial Reports
- Annex 4. Coverage Maps
- Annex 5. Booklet on self esteem of the Early Childhood Pastoral
- Annex 6. Report of the Land Mines Observatory
- Annex 7. Booklet of the “Let’s Sow Peace in the Family – Rallying Through Colombia Taking Seeds of Peace” Project – Asocolflores.

**Annex 1
Completed Projects Status**

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
1	Community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	238,919	1,850,690	235,477	5,000 people	18,000 people	25,000 in beneficiary communities	Jul-01	Jul-02
1 ^a	Second phase of the project: community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	338,961	656,995	323,292	6,310 people	18,000 people	25,240 persons	Nov-02	Nov-03
2	Strengthening of the Colombian Confederation of NOG's	CCONG	122,394	176,774	117,628	250 NGO workers	2,000 database users	10,000 beneficiaries of NGO projects	Sep-01	May-02
3	Reconciliation through assistance for victims of conflict in Magdalena Medio	<i>Comisión Vida y Paz</i>	86,121	126,496	78,512	1,000 people	4,000 people	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities	Oct-01	Oct-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
4	Movie on the personal and societal dangers of the drug trade	<i>Ducha Fria Producciones</i>	52,015	1,108,367	52,015	50 "natural" actors	10,000 viewers in target audience	1,000,000 movie viewers	Sep-01	Jan-02
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	OACP	105,978	105,978	104,867	100 public officials	5,000 persons in close involvement with the Peace Process	National	Nov-01	Sep-02
6	Peace & negotiation training for colleges and communities	<i>Confecamaras & Observatorio Para La Paz</i>	92,461	123,213	90,055	700 students and local leaders	3,500 students and community members	1,000,000 community members	Dec-01	Aug-02
7	Media professionalization research project and journalism website	<i>Medios para la Paz</i>	109,349	130,966	104,679	2,500 journalists and regular Web Site users	5,000 Occasional Web Site users	Journalists in Colombia	Feb-02	Mar-03
8	Construction of a gender-focused proposal for peace negotiations	HUMANIZAR	86,888	96,445	82,188	700 women	15,000 women's groups, web-site users and recipients of Agenda for Peace	10,000 persons who read the agenda, and occasional web site users	Sep-01	Nov-02
9	<i>La Incorporac de San Mateo</i> : movie on demobilization and reintegration experiences	<i>Observatorio para la Paz</i>	25,646	128,658	25,646	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 former child soldiers	1,800,000 television viewers	Sep-01	Nov-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
10	Institutional strengthening of CONFEPAZ and research project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	82,431	88,067	82,429	210 current & future members	2,000 assisted in follow-up activities	War-handicapped population	Jul-01	Jul-02
10 ^a	Research, dissemination and assistance project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	124,971	124,971	106,657	1,000 people attended for the project	4,000 beneficiaries of the research	50,000 residents of the municipalities	Aug-02	Sep-03
11	Virtual library and research center on ethnic minorities & human rights	<i>Fundación HEMERA</i>	53,070	68,923	51,349	2,050 NGO workers and regular Web Site users	5,000 occasional Web Site users	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Nov-01	Jul-02
12	Visible vote: website on national congress and presidential candidates	<i>Revista Semana & Transparencia por Colombia</i>	42,924	48,283	41,353	5,000 regular Web Site users (voters)	15,000 occasional Web Site users (voters)	Potential Electors	Dec-01	Nov-02
13	Community strengthening for development, indigenous culture and conflict resolution	Embera Katio Community	22,007	23,507	21,009	706 Embera Katio	500 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the Orito municipality	Oct-01	Jul-02
14	Entrepreneurial and psychosocial support to war-handicapped persons	<i>Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos</i>	52,178	73,781	47,094	100 handicapped people	400 family members	War-handicapped population	Dec-01	Nov-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
15	Congress & Visible candidates	<i>Corporación de Los Andes</i>	65,470	105,902	58,286	2,000 participants in civic education activities & readers of the paper pamphlet	4,000 citizens	500,000 readers of the pamphlet	Jan-02	Nov-02
16	Private sector research & perspective on peace negotiations	<i>Fundación Empresarial</i>	103,569	221,943	101,901	581 public officials and guild members	5,000 persons involved in peace process	National	Dec-01	Apr -02
17	Education and recreation centers for children in high-conflict zones, library/game rooms	<i>Corporación Día del Niño</i>	169,708	372,876	154,095	80 library / game room clerks	70,000 children using the library / game rooms	140,000 parents	Mar-02	Apr-03
18	Forum: democratic culture	<i>Corporación Sergio Arboleda</i>	38,942	68,440	38,649	700 seminar attendees	1,050 NGO members and government organizations	1,750 beneficiaries of NGOs and government organizations	Feb-02	May-02
19	Support to the activities of the organization	<i>Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)</i>	106,585	104,192	107,701	3,027 beneficiaries of small loans and regular service at	3,358 OFP members, beneficiaries' families of micro-	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work	Apr-02	May-03
20	Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	<i>Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja</i>	270,000	360,342	262,545	12,500 regular users of the Center	30,500 occasional users of the Center	35,000 residents of the municipality	Apr-02	Jan-03
20A	Library for the Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	FUNDA LECTURA	37,857	37,857	36,333	8,000 users	10,000 second hand users	15,000 municipality's residents	Dec-02	Sep-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute	Total Project budget	Disbursements to	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
			USD	USD	Dec-30 2004 USD	Direct	Indirect	Extended		
21	Recovery of social fabric and agricultural development in war-torn communities of Cauca	FUNDEMOS	55,163	62,332	50,947	1,200 beneficiaries of loans, trained persons and their families	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldono	15,000 residents in the municipalities	Jul-02	Aug-03
22	Land and conflict in eastern Antioquia: research and pilot project	<i>Corporación Jurídica Libertad</i>	51,090	78,298	41,252	250 people obtained land-titles; 600 persons trained	Additional 250 people obtained land-titles post-intervention	3,000 rural residents	Sep-02	Nov-03
23	Coexistence Center in San Vicente del Caguán	<i>Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguán</i>	294,540	323,010	294,23	40,000 users for two years	5,000 occasional users	12,000 residents in the municipality	Dec-02	Sep-03
24	International seminar on negotiation and reintegration of ex-combatants	IOM	17,087	17,087	17,087	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Apr-02	Oct-02
25	Culture declares peace to Colombia	FOMCULTURA	22,594	50,172	22,081	450 participants	500 members of cultural organization	12,000 residents in the municipality	Aug -02	Sep-02
26	Educational and economic strengthening for Afro-Colombians	SHADAI	96,535	107,414	87,771	900 beneficiaries of loans and, trained persons	3,600 family members	3,000 residents in the municipalities	Sep-02	Sep-03
27	Education and training program for household single mothers	FINDES	61,159	71,007	56,381	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	2,400 family members of the women	30,000 residents	Sep-02	Sep-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
28	Ten years of perseverance	<i>Red Departamental de Mujeres Ex-combatants</i>	15,007	17,582	14,320	40 members of the organization	160 members of other NGOs	800 beneficiaries of the organizations	Oct-02	Sep-03
29	Forum: Chocó also belongs to Colombia	HEMERA	34,999	41,425	34,837	60 people (attendees)	240 persons who belong to participating agencies	2,000 forum attendees	Oct-02	Apr-03
30	Democratic participation alternatives for municipal government	FENACÓN	63,356	70,174	59,323	28,209 town meetings attendees	154,500 people	5.500.000 people from prioritized departments	Nov-02	Jun-03
31	Youth school for Peace	<i>Instituto Luis Carlos Galán</i>	95,858	100,708	96,112	60 youth	240 people	600 youngsters from	Jan-03	Sep-03
32	Regional indigenous assembly in North Cauca	<i>Asociación Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca (ACIN)</i>	32,369	52,745	32,513	2,000 attendees to the Assembly	17,700 beneficiaries of the organization	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Dec-02	May-03
33	Human Memory	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	51,620	55,120	44.325	63 people	256 people	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	Oct-02	Mar-05
34	Coexistence Center in San Gil (Santander)	<i>Alcaldía de San Gil</i>	306,661	389,464	294.923	31,000 users of the center	35,000 occasional users of the center	70,000 people from the Guantamina Province (19 municipalities)	Jan-03	Sep-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
35	Colombia listens, Colombia walks, Colombia sees	Presidency of the Republic	149,968	149,968	120,707	557 disabled persons	2,228 family members	1,110 persons who worked with the disabled people	Dec-02	Apr-03
36	Radio program: Peace Territories	<i>Corporación Nuevo Arco iris</i>	43,200	53,018	40,550	2,000 people	35,000 radio listeners in Cundinamarca	2,000,000 radio listeners nation wide	Feb-03	Oct-03
37	Paint contest: walls for peace	IOM	3,274	3,274	2,126	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations	500 residents of the neighboring community	50,000 residents of the municipality	Dec-02	Dec-02
38	Strengthening of Regional and Local Peace Commissioner Offices	FUNDACIÓN SOCIAL	119,780	136,980	116,589	30 regional and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of interest the groups	Residents of the municipalities or departments where the Peace Commissioners perform their job	Feb-03	Feb-04
39	Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ	ASFAMIPAZ	44,517	46,749	41,736	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	1,760 relatives	2,000 people benefited from the organization work	Apr-03	Feb-04
40	Technical Coordination of the Child's and Recreation Day 2003	FUNLIBRE	62,855	66,876	60,324	20,000 children	10,000 relatives	Colombian Children	Mar-03	Nov-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program	<i>Corporación Observatorio para la Paz</i>	76,943	87,112	78,283	260 students and community leaders	1,000 leaders family members that benefit from the training	Community benefited from leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	Mar-03	Jan-04
44	Coexistence Center in Aguachica (Cesar)	<i>Alcaldía de Aguachica</i>	250,729	400,000	246,731	10,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Mar-03
45	Coexistence Center in Ocaña Norte de Santander	City Hall of Ocaña	220,000	315,000	317,510	15,000 users	7,500 residents from the rural zones	25,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Feb-04	Jan-05
46	Coexistence Center in Magangué (Bolívar)	City Hall of Magangué	350,000	425,000	345,878	20,000 users	10,000 residents from rural zones	32,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Aug-04
47	Coexistence Center in Cantagallo (Bolívar)	City Hall of Cantagallo	170,000	250,000	184,697	7,000 users	3,500 residents from rural zones	12,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Dic-03	Jun-04
48	Promotion of Participation and Peace Culture in the Municipality of Meta	CORDEPAZ	59,784	105,987	63,677	60 students trained in conflict resolution & 90 people attending town	3,500 community members	108,440 residents 20% of the population from the municipalities	May-03	Jun-04

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
						meetings				
49	Building Peace in Santander	<i>Gobernación de Santander</i>	66,766	450,075	74,037	30,000 people	120,000 people	Municipal authorities trained in nutritional aspects	Sep-03	Feb-05
50	Implementation of Game room-libraries in 6 Coexistence Centers	FUNLIBRE	74,977	74,977	78,602	30,000 children's	60,000 Family members	30,000 people involve to the toy-library activities	May-03	Feb-05
51	Spiritual and leadership indigenous summit. Siera Nevada de Santa Marta	Comunidad Arhuaca de Businchama	18.940	20.795	19.182	200 natives from the Sierra Nevada	1.000 members of the indian community from yucpas, kogui, Kankuamo, wiwas and Arhuacos	10, members from the Indigenous community	May-03	Aug-03
52	Integral rehabilitation for survivors of anti-personal landmines and handicapped people in Colombia	CIREC	100,000	140,489	116,306	275 disable people	1,100 relatives of victims	3,000 disabled from the regions	Jul-03	Jul-04
53	Intercultural Encounter in the Amazonía. Forum of Culture and Territory	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro	22,931	100,517	34,857	300 participants in the encounter	1.500 People from the community	5.000 member from Indigenous communities	Jul-03	Oct-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
54	Consolidation & Expansion of the Early Childhood Pastorate in Colombia	<i>Conferencia Episcopal</i>	141,557	151,233	152,739	5,000 children	2,500 family members	620 community members	Jul-03	Feb-05
55	Coexistence Center in Leticia (Amazonas)	City Hall of Leticia	182,183	270,000	182,326	7,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Aug-04
57	Week for peace	REDEPAZ	18,572	24,913	18,519	60 members of the NGOs	500 people that attended the academic and cultural activities	1,500 people that attended the opening and closing	Sep-03	Nov-03
58	Shooting Cameras for Peace	<i>Fundación Disparando Cámaras por la Paz</i>	61,875	66,655	52,017	160 children	640 parents	1,280 inhabitants of the neighborhood	Sep-03	Sep-04
59	Civil Society Actions against Landmines	<i>Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas</i>	98,448	124,994	111,510	434 community leaders	420 victims	8,400 people from 20 municipalities	Sep-03	Sep-04
60	Businesses for Peace	CONFE-CÁMARAS	46,077	97,752	45,483	290 youth	180 community mothers	1,300 community members	Sep-03	Sep-04

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
61	Improvement of Landmines Victims Quality Life	<i>Hogar Jesús de Nazareth</i>	35,103	75,801	38,149	200 handicapped	600 family members	1,000 community members	Sep-03	Jan-05
62	Peaceful coexistence promoters	<i>Corporación Formulas</i>	60,041	30,021	63,044	3,740 people	13,035 family members	26,000 community members	Oct-03	Jun-04
63	Sobresaltos	UNAB	6,434	6,411	5.965	100 people de 11 grupos musicales	1500 community members	10000 personas que se enteraron del evento	Nov-03	Feb-04
64	Indigenous Peaceful and Holistic Coexistence Center	Dusakawi	70,000	179,013	74,362	500 Native Colombians who are partners of Dusakawi	3,000 Native Colombians who live in Valledupar	15,000 Native Colombians of La Sierra	Jan-04	Jul-04
67	Celebrating Ten Years of Working for Peace	REDEPAZ	14,815	76,375	15,037	400 people members of the organization	2,000 invited people to different acts	1,500 persons member of NGO's participants in the events	Mar-04	Mar-04
69	Seminar on the Alternative Sentencing Bill	<i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i>	100,000	25,128	47,153	60 employees of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	150 employees of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate	500 individuals who have access to the seminar's final document	Feb-04	Jun-04
70	symposium for Amendatory Justice	Alvaralice	125,000	155,200	96.125	80 members of the NGOs	1,500 community members	1,500 persons member of NGO's participants	Apr-04	Mar-05

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to Dec-30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
075	Citizen competencias	Ministerio de Educación	40,000	505.915	40,502	3,000 students and 75 professors	10,000 members of the education community	20% of the primary and secondary educational institutions in the country	Oct-04	Dic-04
078	Seminario de Desplazamiento	Codhes	7,500	85.776	7,500	70 leaders of organizations for the displaced.	600 individuals participated in the seminar	1500 NGOs who work on this matter	Oct-04	Nov-04
Σ	Total projects completed		6.489.979	12.218.175	6.257.892	309.459	863.887	11.246.064		
Σ	Total projects On-going and completed		13.496.810	22.042.173	9.678.063	445.001	1.493.568	13.381.564		

ANNEX 2

Reports for both the beneficiaries of the Project Radio.

No.	Departamentos	Municipios	Beneficiarios	Encuentros	Festivales	Total Eventos
1	ANTIOQUIA	LA CEJA	865	4	1	5
		SAN LUIS	366	7	0	7
		SAN PEDRO DE LOS ILAGROS	1087	4	1	5
2	BOLÍVAR	CARTAGENA	842	5	0	5
		MAGANGUÉ	981	6	1	7
3	CALDAS	CHINCHINÁ	1242	3	0	4
		PALESTINA	950	4	1	5
		VILLAMARÍA	969	3	1	4
4	CASANARE	VILLANUEVA	892	5	1	12
5	CAUCA	TAMBO	974	4	1	5
		MIRANDA	879	3	0	4
		PATÍA	997	6	1	7
		PIENDAMO	57	1	0	1
		PURACE	1443	4	1	5
		SANTADER DE QUILICHAO	2530	4	0	4
6	CÉSAR	AGUACHICA	1046	6	1	7
7	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTÁ	43	0	1	1
		CHÍA	847	2	1	3
		COTA	900	4	1	5
		FÓMEQUE	1224	8	1	9
		SOPO	1208	5	1	6
8	GUAVIARE	SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE	36	1	0	1
9	HUILA	NEIVA	884	4	1	5
10	META	VILLAVICENCIO	299	9	0	9
11	NARIÑO	IPIALES	1369	9	0	9
		YACUANQUER	880	4	5	9
12	Nte.SANTANDER	EL ZULIA	867	8	1	9
13	QUINDIO	CALARCA	1057	5	1	6
		LA TEBAIDA	846	4	1	5
14	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	1392	5	1	7
		BOLIVAR	28	0	0	0
15	SANTANDER	BARRANCABERMEJA	724	7	1	8
		BUCARAMANGA	957	4	1	5
		VÉLEZ	580	22	0	22
16	SUCRE	COROZAL	403	4	0	4
17	VALLE DEL CAUCA	BUENAVENTURA	852	4	0	4
		CALI	862	4	1	5
		EL CERRITO	1041	3	1	4
		FLORIDA	857	4	1	5
		JAMUNDÍ	895	4	1	5
totales			35.171	193	24	233



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CO-EXISTENCE CENTERS COVERAGE



Departments
 Municipalities

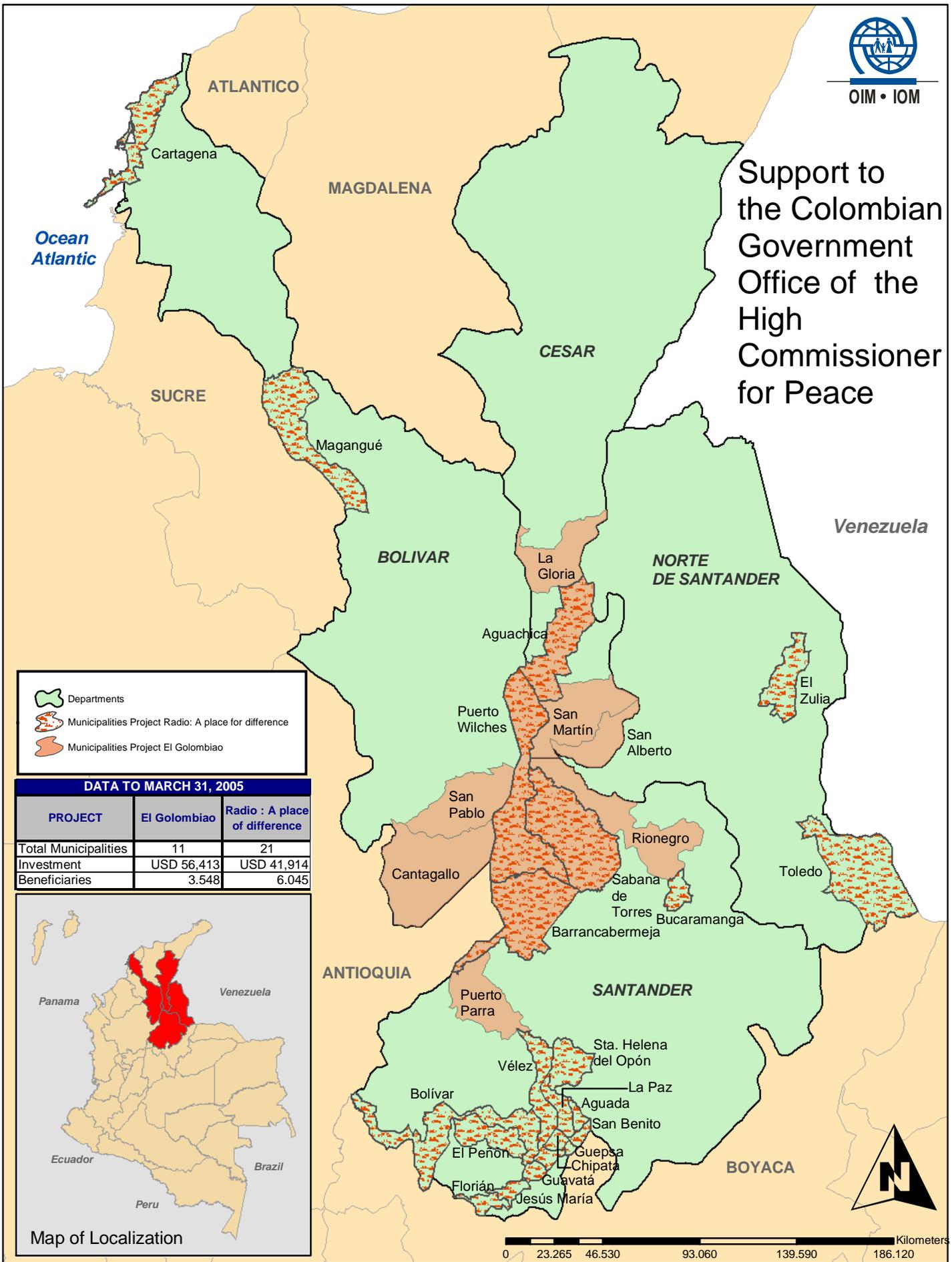
DATA TO MARCH 31, 2005	
Co-Existence Centers	9
Investment OIM	USD 2,387,438,42
Investment Mayor's Offices	USD 1,174,379,00
Beneficiaries	383,857





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Support to the Colombian Government Office of the High Commissioner for Peace



- Departments
- Municipalities Project Radio: A place for difference
- Municipalities Project El Golombiao

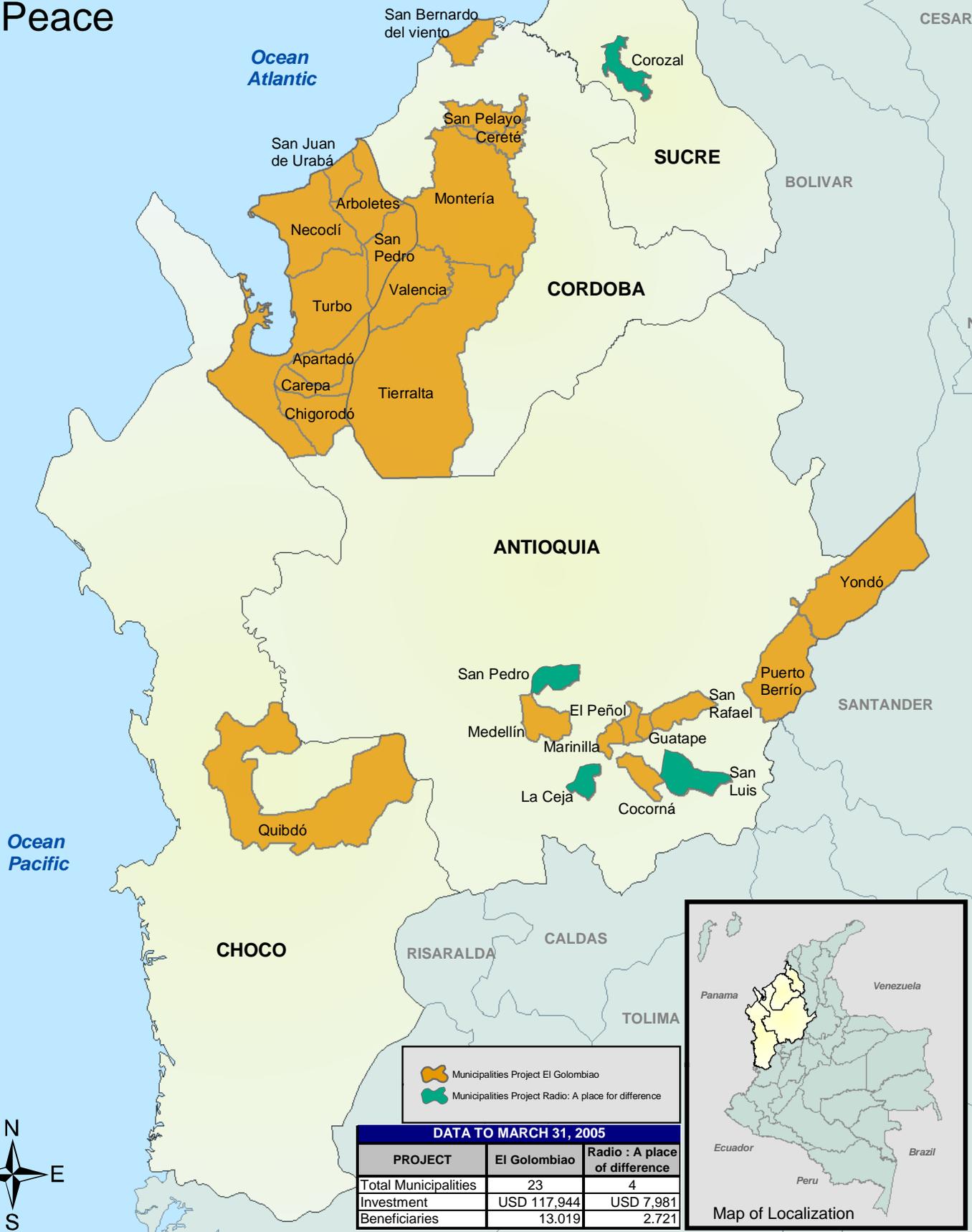
DATA TO MARCH 31, 2005		
PROJECT	El Golombiao	Radio : A place of difference
Total Municipalities	11	21
Investment	USD 56,413	USD 41,914
Beneficiaries	3.548	6.045



Support to the Colombian Government Office of the High Commissioner for Peace



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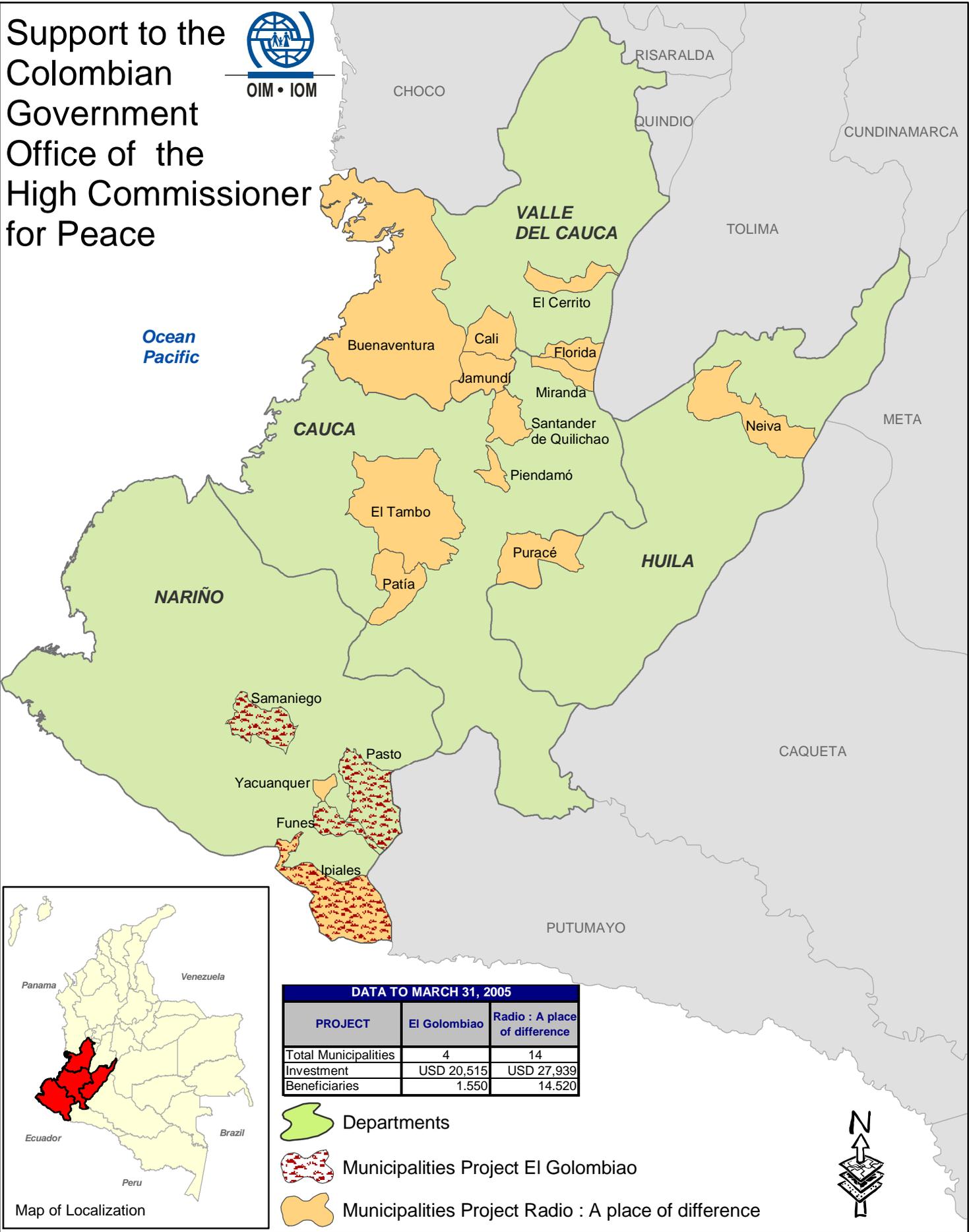


 Municipalities Project El Golombiao
 Municipalities Project Radio: A place for difference

DATA TO MARCH 31, 2005		
PROJECT	El Golombiao	Radio : A place of difference
Total Municipalities	23	4
Investment	USD 117,944	USD 7,981
Beneficiaries	13.019	2.721



Support to the Colombian Government Office of the High Commissioner for Peace



Ocean Pacific

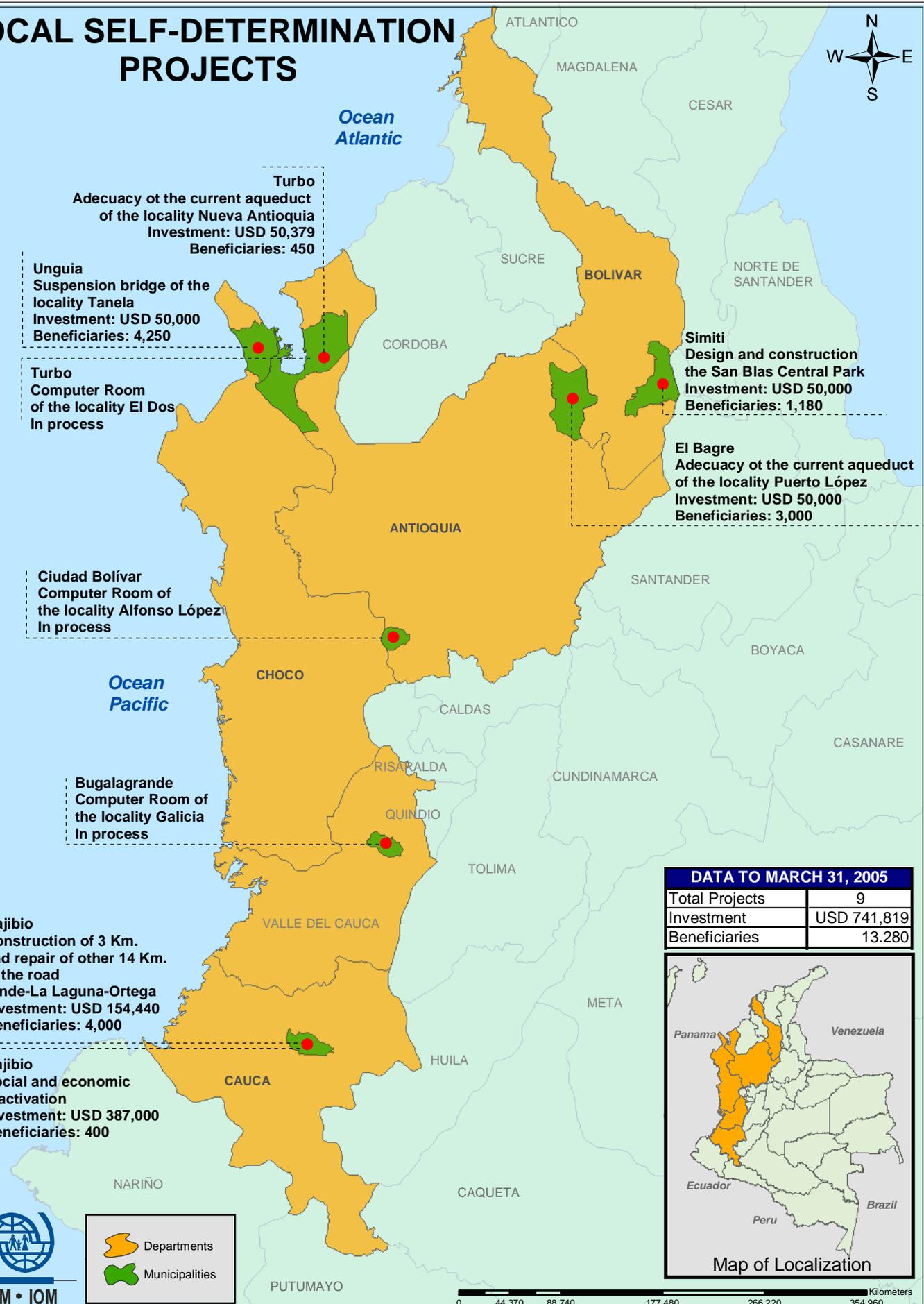


DATA TO MARCH 31, 2005		
PROJECT	El Golombiao	Radio : A place of difference
Total Municipalities	4	14
Investment	USD 20,515	USD 27,939
Beneficiaries	1.550	14.520

-  Departments
-  Municipalities Project El Golombiao
-  Municipalities Project Radio : A place of difference



LOCAL SELF-DETERMINATION PROJECTS



Turbo
Adequacy of the current aqueduct of the locality Nueva Antioquia
Investment: USD 50,379
Beneficiaries: 450

Unguia
Suspension bridge of the locality Tanela
Investment: USD 50,000
Beneficiaries: 4,250

Turbo
Computer Room of the locality El Dos
In process

Simiti
Design and construction the San Blas Central Park
Investment: USD 50,000
Beneficiaries: 1,180

El Bagre
Adequacy of the current aqueduct of the locality Puerto López
Investment: USD 50,000
Beneficiaries: 3,000

Ciudad Bolívar
Computer Room of the locality Alfonso López
In process

Bugalagrande
Computer Room of the locality Galicia
In process

Cajibío
Construction of 3 Km. and repair of other 14 Km. in the road
Dinde-La Laguna-Ortega
Investment: USD 154,440
Beneficiaries: 4,000

Cajibío
Social and economic reactivation
Investment: USD 387,000
Beneficiaries: 400

DATA TO MARCH 31, 2005	
Total Projects	9
Investment	USD 741,819
Beneficiaries	13.280



Departments
 Municipalities

