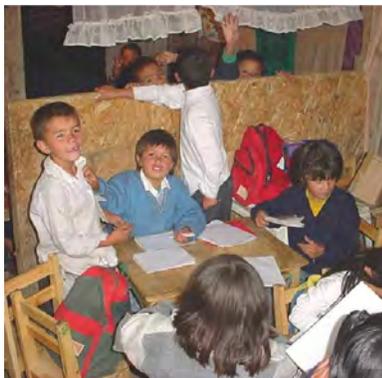


STRENGTHENING PEACE PROGRAM IN COLOMBIA



17 th
Quarter Report
July-September 2005
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Implementation Summary

- q To date the Program has provided support for 88 projects, 10 for Citizen Coexistence Centers, 54 for civil society initiatives and 24 to support the Government of Colombia. Two projects were approved for this quarter as follows: one (1) citizen coexistence center and one (1) project to support civil society
 - PG3-089 Permanent Forum for Peace in Colombia – Indigenous Priests-Leaders (Mamos)
 - PG3- 091 Pueblobello – Cesar (Citizen Coexistence Center)
- q Coverage extends throughout 384 municipalities in 30 departments. During this quarter the municipality of Pueblo Bello-Cesar was included.
- q The Program's direct beneficiaries are 493.993 and the indirect beneficiaries total 1.610.383 The Program's extended impact¹ has reached 15.315.540 people. During this quarter 7.527 people have been benefited
- q Through September 30, 2005 there are 16 ongoing.

➡ Government of Colombia

- q Support has been provided for 24 projects. 15 have been concluded and 9 are on-going projects.

➡ Citizen Coexistence Centers

- q Agreement has been reached for the construction of the 10th Coexistence Center in the Municipality of Pueblo Bello and the documents required to draft the project specifications and the agreement have already been sent.

➡ Civil Society

- q Support has been provided for 54 projects with 46 NGOs. 48 have been concluded and 6 are on-going projects. 1 project were approved during this quarter

2. Financial Report

- q A total of US\$ 14.920.616 has been allotted for 88 projects and US\$ 11.280.703 has been disbursed.
- q These funds have generated US\$ 9.179.854 in counterpart contributions, or 64% 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 , Alvaralice, Asocolflores and The Golombiao: The Game for peace.

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

II.CONTEXT

Aguablanca: Grief and Hope

Santiago de Cali, with an approximate population of 2,380,000, is the capital of Valle del Cauca, one of the most prosperous regions in the country. This city, founded by Sebastián de Belalcazar in 1536, has a republican tradition although in the recent past it has been affected by the violence.

Until the 60s the city grew from the hill slopes towards the north and the south. Later the railroad extended toward the east, where the large sugar cane farms are located. Due to the forced internal displacement situation during the mid 70s, caused by the political violence and by natural disasters, the city hosted migrants from the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Chocó, Huila and Nariño. With machetes these homeless Colombians cleared large portions of non-agricultural land and settled there. Due to the great humidity these areas were not appropriate for construction but the politicians and illegal developers built the first settlements of wicker and cardboard. While Cali was booming with drug trafficking money another city was growing without control as far as the Cauca River. Hundreds of national flags waved on top of the shacks built in the countless neighborhoods that disappeared and reappeared after the floods or fires caused by the cables that were connected to the powerful energy lines that crossed these areas.

In the mid 80s insurgent groups, especially the M-19, established in these new areas that somebody pompously denominated District of Aguablanca, maybe to make fun of the situation since they were not accounted for in the territorial or population surveys and did not have the presence of state institutions. So much so, that until the mid 90s, in several poverty stricken sectors that can still be seen today, the police would wait for the settlers to take the bodies of dead people to a safe place.

The situation in Aguablanca is a cruel metaphor created to depict the countless waste water reservoirs over which full neighborhoods were built with houses on top of stilts. As the municipality began providing public services to the District of Aguablanca several neighborhoods began appearing with brick houses, public roads and paved streets.

The first forms of significant violence appeared in the District of Aguablanca when the M-19 Popular Army installed Peace Camp Sites during the Government of Belisario Betancourt, when he started a negotiations process that later failed. From then on the use of firearms by youth became frequent. Shotguns and other firearms smuggled from the Pacific Coast and the southern part of the country ended up in the hands of youth gangs. The neighborhoods were divided among the gangs, which in some cases had up to 50 members.

At the beginning of the 90s the municipal government promoted a peace process among these groups, headed by a violent young leader known as "Mononegro". More than a hundred youth laid down their rustic arms and swore peace before the local authorities, politicians and the media, following promises of employment and education. During the following months one by one the leaders of the armistice were murdered, including Mononegro. Several members of the public forces were found to have been involved in this silent and methodic slaughter. Since then social cleansing has continued to take place in the District of Aguablanca thus generating youth distrust toward the institutional precedents.

One usually hears that the murders in the District of Aguablanca are sponsored by desperate victims of the gangs but judicial evidence indicates that many deaths result from racism, revenge of simple rivalries. The truth is that, historically, the youth have been both the victims and the victimizers in this district.

The reasons for this situation are: exclusion, lack of opportunities, lack of school slots, unemployment, extreme poverty, resentment, frustration, chauvinism, the desire to destroy, etc. Another issue that needs to be taken into consideration is that Cali was severely affected by drug trafficking. This business imposed new codes of conduct, new ways to relate to each other, undesirable moral models that were validated by the grownups and by the leaders at all levels. A quick and easy rise in the social scale became a real possibility. It was only a matter of entering the underworld and adhering to its norms. Undoubtedly, the problem was not only at a local level, the country as a whole was affected by this scourge. Cali, however, found itself in an unfortunate situation because it harbored the main drug trafficking organizations, whose capos had the bad idea of turning the region into a sort of mafia republic.

The values on which the Colombian society is founded were contaminated. If we acknowledge that acceptable or commendable moral behavior is strongly determined by the cultural and historical context, then we must accept that the model of life that this society has offered to the youth is influenced by drug trafficking. Ranging from the female desire to be a size 6 to obtaining respect through the use of firearms and responding to any aggression in a violent manner; all these are models taken from drug trafficking. Of course the desire for money was extremely important.

III. SUMMARY CHART OF PROGRAM STATUS

The program status is summarized in two tables. The first one summarizes the on-going projects and the second one does the same with the projects that have concluded. Both tables include the project name and number, implementing institution, contribution made by the Strengthening Peace Program, total budget, disbursements through September 30 2005, direct and indirect beneficiaries, extended impact and the project initiation and termination dates.

The total allotted for the 88 projects is **US\$ 14.920.616 (Annex 2, List of Projects)**

Projects Approved in this quarter.

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute	Total Project budget	Disbursed	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
			USD	USD	30-Sep-05	Direct	Indirect	Extended		
			USD	USD	USD					
89	Encuentro de mamos	Centro mundial para la paz	4.000	15.000	-	23 mamos	30.000,000	500.000	Ago-05	Nov-05
91	Coexistence Center in Pueblo Bello (Antioquia)	City Hall of Pueblo Bello	160.000	283.000	-	7.500	12.500	23.000	Sep-05	July-06
TOTAL			164.000	298.000	0	7.527	42.500	523.000		

IV. PROGRAM STATUS BY COMPONENT

4.1. Support to the Government of Colombia

Objective

Provide assistance and accompaniment to several institutions of the GOC in order to both strengthen their management capacity and draw closer to civil society organizations.

Institutions

- ü Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP)
- ü Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs (CPPE) – Office of the First Lady
- ü Office of the Vice President – Landmines Observatory
- ü Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice

Ongoing Projects

4.1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace - OACP

-
- Implement projects to support the community - "self-determination"
- Follow-up and Monitoring System- *Support the negotiations for peace*

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

- Program for the Promotion of Rights and Peace Building Networks / Strengthen the CPPE
- Consolidate the Process to Strengthen the Social Networks to Support the Disabled
- Support the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee

4.1.3 Office of the Vice President – Landmines Observatory

- Decentralization of the Information Management System and Comprehensive Assistance to the Population

4.1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace - OACP.

➤ PG3-043 Implement projects to support the community - “self-determination”

Objective:

Promote and/or support initiatives that are generated by different municipalities in the country and that are aimed to rejecting armed violence and strengthening local governance and coexistence

Goals

- Ü Strengthen the relations between the municipal authorities and the community.
- Ü Strengthen spaces for citizen participation aimed at decision making associated with public issues.
- Ü Generate community skills to produce social evaluation and projects with an emphasis on coexistence.
- Ü Improve peaceful conflict resolution practices.
- Ü Provide conflict negotiation training for stakeholders and organization involved in the process.
- Ü Institute coexistence issues in municipal administrations’ agenda.

PG3-043A Supply electricity to the residents of the town of Ortega, in the municipality of Cajibío, with the installation of micro-plants that are operated with a Pelton turbine system.

Total beneficiaries to date: 3,000 inhabitants

Implementing Partners

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">§ OACP§ National Solidarity Network (RSS)§ Cajibío Mayor’s Office§ Cauca Governorship§ Cajibío Planning Office§ Army Forth Brigade (cuarta brigada del ejercito)• Office of the High Commissioner for Peace• Colombian Family Welfare Institute - ICBF• National Learning Service - SENA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 |
|--|---|

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

The road between Ortega and the Municipality of Cajibío’s urban area, in general, is drivable. The Mayor’s Office repaired the most critical stretch (between El Carmelo and Dinde) but this winter has affected the road considerably. In the stretch between Dinde and La Laguna there have been a few small slides that the community has taken care of. The section between La Laguna and Ortega is not passable when it rains too much or when there is a slide. The population of Ortega, however, anticipating this kind of problems, have carried out civic events, or “mingas”, usually on Mondays or when appropriate, to clean the curbs and remove the mud and stones when there are slides.

There have been problems during the last phase of the energy generating project mainly due to the difficulties to transport the remaining material, the strong winter that has affected the area and the lack of workers to build the installations for the machinery.

The Pelton turbines have already been installed but they still need to be adjusted. Also, the generators have to be installed and it is necessary to build the booths to protect the generators. A National Learning Service (SENA) electric engineer has already made the plans for the electricity network and public lighting for the beneficiary communities but the communities still need to obtain the materials to carry out the project.

RESULTS

- Despite the difficulties resulting from the strong winter that has affected the area market days on Saturdays are developing normally.
- Installation of the Pelton turbines by a SENA technician.
- Technical and economic evaluation of the electricity network including posts, cables, and protection systems both for public and residential lighting by a SENA engineer.
- The communities are committed to obtaining the remaining material to build the machinery booths and the for the energy network.

PG3-072 Promote the social and economic reactivation and peaceful coexistence among 400 reintegrated peasant families located in Ortega.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

Business Component

- q The internal regulations of the rotating fund were modified due to the weaknesses that were detected.
- q The project continues to provide assistance to manage the rotating fund and the affiliates are being informed on the behavior of the portfolio of debtors.
- q Three workshops have been carried out by the School of Promoters where not only production costs are reviewed but also the farm as an agriculture and livestock business. This enables the beneficiaries to make a better analysis of the business' financial administration and marketing and of their personal finances.

Productivity Component

- q The process with the Colombian Rural Development Institute (INCODER) has progressed as a result of five meetings that have taken place between that institution and Vallenpaz, during which mutual work agreements were reached to legalize the plots belonging to the community.
- q There is a food security model in place according to the nutritional needs of the area, which has been reviewed and agreed upon with the community, and is permanently being published in the community for consultation.
- q Nine hundred and eleven (911) technical assistance visits have been made to beneficiaries from 14 villages to review their crops and establish the characteristics of the products and the type of soil and geography in the zone. This has been a critical input in terms of developing the food model and in establishing a few parameters to sell the products.

Social-Organizational Component

- q Currently, there are 16 public and private institutions present in the area supporting the peace process as a network. This has been accomplished thanks to the inter-institutional committee that meets periodically to review the progress being made and to address the main problems that are affecting the population. A few of these entities are: the Mayor's Office, the SENA and, recently, FUNDEMOS Foundation, which works together with UNICEF to prevent child recruitment for the armed conflict.
- q The community leaders have taken ownership of the leadership processes associated with the work for common benefit such as repairing the road and building the Pelton turbines. They are organizing community work days, or "mingas", to do this.
- q Assistance has been provided to the Comfuturo Cooperative for the design and implementation of a five-year strategic action plan. This model is being used for community organizations such as women's groups and coffee and brown sugar loaf producers so they start establishing their own strategic plans.

Psycho-Social Component

- q The project has been working on establishing the socio-family characteristics to identify the main aspects of the domestic dynamic that are associated to the violence that took place in the area that remain or are being replicated.
- q The work is done through the schools and focuses on the children and their parents. This is considered a good way of comprehensively influencing the family group since it addresses the individual, the family and the children's collective thought. In this way the teachers -as a point of social reference-- the parents --who are in charge of the education of their children-- and the project together become social actors that influence the perception of the children toward the future.
- q The beneficiaries have expressed special interest in addressing the positive transformation of social collective stress factors that generate violence in the community that has its roots in the conflicts that took place during the violence in the zone.

RESULTS

- During the three credit committee meetings carried out during this quarter 16 applications were approved.
- Ten workshops were carried out on rotating fund regulations, management and basic administration principles.
- Currently Ortega and Dinde producers are managing costs and expenses structures by production lines.
- Ten meetings were carried out to coordinate the actions with Comfuturo, Vallenpaz and IOM for the General Assembly.
- By the end of this quarter 54 loans were approved for a total of USD 25,000. The recovery of the portfolio of debtors reaches 17%, which is not bad considering that most of the loans were approved during this quarter and the majority of them are for six to 12 months.
- The goal associated with the legalization of plots is 91% complete. There is a schedule in place to measure the boundaries of the properties. The beneficiaries are well aware of the limits of their properties and they may consult or file complaints after this process has taken place. It is important to note that although the properties will be measured the actual title deeds will take at least six more months. This is an internal INCODER process where neither the project nor the institutions involved in it have any influence.
- There is a previously designed irrigation system that is being tested with the peasants, who are providing feedback to determine if it is feasible, applicable and practical since not all the properties need and/or may adapt an irrigation system different from the one they are currently using.
- An educational tool has been designed for an agricultural ecology module.
- Seven workshops have been carried out to build modules and training programs through the School of Community Promoters.
- The creation of the Dinde Producers Association, which represents seven villages, was legalized. Also the strategic plan for this association was designed.
- The Ortega marketplace was inaugurated. This is a demonstration of the organization achieved by the retailers of the region with the support of Vallenpaz. In the past the producers has to travel to Dinde, Morales or Tambo to sell their products and to buy from other producers. The marketplace of Ortega is strengthening the local economy and priority is being given to the products of the region.
- An alliance has been created with DIAKONIA, a religious institution whose purpose is to strengthen peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution.
- In Ortega and Dinde 24 family characteristics have been established based on their relationships and behavior patterns.
- Twenty seven (27) workshops have been carried out about the concept of being a child, personal life plans, diagnosis of trauma and conflict resolution.
- By the end of the quarter 209 individual therapy sessions and 93 group therapy sessions had been conducted in the region



PG3-043B Nueva Antioquia, Municipality of Turbo, Department of Antioquia

Total beneficiaries to date: 450 individuals of 144 families in the town of Nueva Antioquia

Implementing Partners:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| § OACP | § Turbo Planning Office |
| § RSS | § Nueva Antioquia |
| § Turbo Mayor's Office | § Community Action Board |
| | § Carepa 17th Brigade |



Objective

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, including piping from the old tank to the new on

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

The water supply system was inaugurated and the fact that it began operating 10 days before its inauguration is noteworthy. The new system improved the pressure and increased the flow of water. This is demonstrated by the time it takes to fill the storage tank located in the town's municipal seat; before it would take three hours to fill and now it only takes 1 ½ hours. After the tank is filled, however, the water goes to waste because all the distribution pipes in the urban area are not working properly. It seems like the tubes are blocked for lack of maintenance.

The sand filter is working properly since it is not allowing heavy material dragged by the water to go through. This has been confirmed by the users who are receiving clean water. In addition, there have been heavy rains in the region causing a greater flow of water in the ravine thus dragging a lot of material. The sand filter has prevented the users from receiving turbid water.

The pipes that take the water into the tank are operating well. The pressure has increased due to the heavy rains in the region but they have not damaged the ducts. Until inauguration day the water supply had not been cut off for any of these reasons.

Finally, the vent valves that prevent air from accumulating in the pipes when the water flows from the inlet to the storage tank were installed.

The community organized a luncheon for all the people who participated in the event.

RESULTS

- Handing over and inauguration of the water supply system on August 6, 2005.
- Representatives of the Mayor's Office, community spokespersons and the community in general participated in this event.
- Community luncheon.
- Built 15 towers for the seven ducts. A support was built in the middle of the closest one to the storage tank, which is about 120 m. long.
- Built a sand filter.
- Installed five vent valves.

General observation.

The population of the town's urban area has not benefited directly from this project because the distribution network is clogged thus preventing the system from providing a good service. Representatives of the Mayor's Office have been informed of the situation so they take measures to improve the service.

PG3-043 C Municipality of Simiti – Department of Bolívar

Total beneficiaries to date 1,180 inhabitants of San Blas directly benefited.

Implementing Partners:

- § OACP
- § RSS
- § San Blas Community Action Board
- § Simiti Mayor's Office
- § Simiti Planning Office
- § Santa Rosa del Sur Mayor's Office

Objective:

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

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

There has been no significant progress in this Project.

Legalization of the properties by INCODER – The Mayor's Office sent the documents requested (architectural plans) to INCODER for approval.

Design and legalization of the electricity plans before the competent authorities – The Municipal Planning Office hired an electricity engineer to design the plans and present them to the Cartagena Electricity Company for approval. The plans have already been presented and the Project is expecting prompt approval.

PG3-043 D Municipality of El Bagre – Department of Antioquia

Total beneficiaries to date: 3,000 people (560 families) directly benefited

Implementing partners:

- OACP
- RSS
- El Bagre Mayor's Office
- El Bagre Planning Office
- Army Operations Command of El Bagre
- 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.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

The Puerto Lopez water system was re-inaugurated. In the water inlet it is possible to observe both the amount of water that is collected and the good physical characteristics of same. Recommendations have been made to build a ditch in the left hand side of the conduction channel to improve stability in case the spring brings too much water.

The structure of the sand filter was extended and representatives of the community have been informed of the urgency to build a structure that will prevent the water that goes out when the sand filter is cleaned from eroding the area further down the ravine.

The two ducts that were built were handed over in the best possible conditions but it is necessary to level the area to prevent the water from getting into the holes that were excavated and filtered into the land. Over time this may cause a mud slide.

RESULT

- The water supply system was inaugurated and handed over in July 17, 2005.
- Representatives of the Mayor's Office, community spokespersons and the community in general participated in the event.
- Extension of the sand filter.
- Two ducts were built.
- Greater water collection and improvement of the installations.
- Improvement of the pipe that takes the water into the storage tank.



Lateral water inlet; observe the water

General observation:

In the urban area of Puerto Lopez the water pressure has not increased but there have been changes in terms of the physical aspect of the water. The water pressure is still low because the distribution network is smaller in diameter.

The Mayor's Office and the community have been recommended to change the water distribution network if at all possible.

The rest of the projects have not started yet because USAID is deciding the budget it will approve for the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace. Also, the projects need to be redesigned together with the community through a participative analysis of same

➤ Support the negotiations for Peace

PG3-071 The Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME Support the negotiations for peace)

IOM's technical support to the Reintegration Process entails a series of different activities: CROs enhancement, the data base, the Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME), survey application and issuance of IDs, the Monitoring and Evaluation System (SSME) for the reintegration process with the Cacique Nutibara Bloc (BCN), in the city of Medellín and other activities such as the Call Center, the Communication Strategy and a project related to the legal benefits of the ex combatants.

CROs enhancement

The main development in this area was the interconnection of the different CROs through a database accessed via the internet. In order to assure access to the web, a satellite antenna has been installed in Cali and Medellín. Additionally, these SAME and CRO teams has been trained on the use of the database.

The Data Base

Implementation of indicators capable to distribute the beneficiaries in “groups of vulnerability”. This methodology will consolidate a systematic monitoring process to each beneficiary and also support efficient management in each CRO, in order to improve the coverage in the regions.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME)

The following chart offers an overview of the activities developed by the Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME, for its Spanish acronym) in each of the Reference and Orientation Centers (CRO, for its Spanish acronym). These activities have aimed to hire and train a supervisor for the CRO in Sincelejo, provide the government with reports and information about the provision of services to the demobilized population, the connection of all the CROs through a new database which is accessed via the internet and the survey application (*fichas*) to the beneficiaries.

Survey application and issuance of IDs

During the months of July, August and September 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. During these period 5.626 combatants were demobilized in the following demobilizations:

- The Héroes de Montes de María Bloc demobilized on July 14 in the municipality of María La Baja in the department of Bolívar. 594 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Libertadores del Sur Bloc demobilized on July 30 in the municipality of Taminango in the department of Nariño. 688 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Héroes de Granada Bloc demobilized on August 1 in the municipality of Valencia in the department of Córdoba. 464 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Autodefensas Campesinas de Meta y Vichada Bloc demobilized on August 8 in the municipality of Puerto Gaitán in the department of Meta. 208 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Pacífico Bloc demobilized on August 23 in the municipality of Istmina in the department of Chocó. 359 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Vencedores de Arauca Bloc demobilized on August 27 in the municipality of Santafé de Ralito in the department of Córdoba. 62 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Centauros Bloc demobilized on September 3 in the municipality of Yopal in the department of Casanare. 1.135 people were surveyed and received a proper ID
- The Noroccidente Antioqueño Bloc demobilized on September 11 in the municipality of Sopetrán in the department of Antioquia. 222 people were surveyed and received a proper ID
- The Frente Vichada BCB demobilized on September 24 in the municipality of El Placer in the department of Vichada. 325 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- Monitoring and Evaluation System (SSME) for the Reintegration process with the Cacique Nutibara Bloc (BCN), in the city of Medellín

To date, the SSME team has achieved the following:

- During this quarter, the third application of the Individual Survey (FAI) was finished and the comparative report (between the first, the second and the third application) was presented to the Mayor's Office.
- The planning for carrying out the Community Survey was developed by the regional staff with technical assistance from the central office. During this planning, the application methodology was defined, determining the quantity of surveys and the sectors where the instrument is going to be applied.

- The third application of the Community Survey (FC) was started. The comparative report will be presented to the Mayor's Office.
- An instrument, aiming at determine the vocational profile of the beneficiaries, is being applied by a staff of physiologists to 150 beneficiaries who have accomplished certain training and educational level. The instrument is composed by battery set of three variables and its purpose is to collect information of the beneficiaries in areas such as personality profile, basic educational skills and self motivation towards employment . By the end of the quarter, the instrument have been applied to 58 beneficiaries.
The data collected provides information about personal and familiar issues, social issues, intellectual aspects, norms and values issues, labor motivation and labor profile and projection; also provides strengths of the beneficiary as much as aspects to be improved. The final purpose of this exercise is to create a link between the demand of opportunities within the private sector to a particular population, such as the demobilized, and the quality and quantity of the offer provided by the reintegration program
- A methodological model has been developed in order to structure a report on personal stories demobilized combatants from Cacique Nutibara Bloc. This report will be ready by the end of the year 2005.

PG3-066 OAS

According to the Fifth Report that accounts for the activities of the Mission between the months of May and August of 2005, the Mission developed the following activities:

- Verification of the cease of hostilities in six different regions of the country.
- Verification of the dismantlement of the demobilized structures.
- Verification of the security conditions of former combatants and the government's compliance with the social and economic agreements for the reintegration process.
- Verification of the disarmament and demobilization process of the following blocs: Héroes de Montes de María, Héroes de Granada, Libertadores del Sur, Autodefensas Campesinas de Meta y Vichada, Pacífico, Centauros, Vencedores de Arauca, Noroccidente of Antioquia and the Frente Vichada BCB.
- Subscription of agreements with the Municipal Administration of Medellín and the "Comisión Facilitadora de Antioquia" and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Justice in order to improve the Mission's work in Antioquia and the administration of justice within the communities.

Activity	CRO – Turbo Antioquia	CRO – Cúcuta Norte de Santander	CRO – Montería Córdoba	CRO – Sincelejo Sucre	CRO – Medellín Antioquia	CRO – Cali Valle del Cauca	Mobile CRO
Team				A second supervisor was hired. Monteria is in charge of the coordination of this team.			
Information gathering and reports	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks
Database	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	The implementation of the database in this CRO is in process	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured
Surveys	613 new Individual Surveys re filled out. Overall 98% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	198 new Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 87% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	1.240 new Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 85% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	129 new Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 63% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	263 new Individual Surveys were filled. Overall 50% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	135 new Individual Surveys were filled out which represent 56% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	15 Individual Surveys were filled out which represent 3.5% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed
Support to CRO Staff	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.	Health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO. Regular visits to the local team.

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

The resources to support the CPPE are divided into three main projects: 1) Strengthening the CPPE through the work of advisers, logistic support and providing equipment i) Promoting Rights and Peace Building Networks ; and ii) Supporting the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee

Under the implementation of the Rights Promotion Project, the CPPE has been strengthened by hiring three advisers to carry out design work, provide technical assistance and raise resources for the projects

PG3- 065 Program to Promote Rights and Peace Building Networks / Strengthening the CPPE

General Objective: Contribute to prevent pregnancy among girls and adolescents and promote Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, at a departmental and municipal level, through social mobilization, institutional strengthening and improvement of living conditions.

Specific Objectives: Provide visibility to the process of building social networks and develop a comprehensive and permanent mechanism that will contribute to the participation that has been taking place in the project. This is aimed not only at the local and departmental authorities but also to the social networks and the beneficiaries themselves

SUMMARY FOR THIS QUARTER

The Social Solidarity Network (RSA in Spanish) has progressively consolidated in an assertive manner in the departments where the PDRCP Project is being implemented. This process has been possible both with the financial and technical support of USAID-IOM as well as with the contributions made by the governorships, mayor's offices and other public and private sector institutions that support the consolidation of these networks, which have already attained local sustainability. The departments that have concentrated most of the work are Bolivar, Cesar, Antioquia, Santander and, recently, Chocó, where the project started operating with resources from the Cooperation Partnership among the Corona Foundation, the Restrepo Barco Foundation, the International Plan and Bancolombia. This alliance is expected to benefit eight municipalities in the department of Chocó and will have the technical support of the CPPE, whose project coordinator will be Diva Sandoval, an IOM contractor.

Despite the efforts of the local and national governments in the development of the project, however, there are still areas that need to be strengthened such as the design of business initiatives, which has a lot of gaps in terms of establishing key variables such as marketing, and the cost of sales and storage, among others. The Bolivar Governorship, in coordination with SENA, has carried out seminars to strengthen project design. Another strategy being developed has to do with coordinating a strengthening program with the departmental committees for medium and small enterprises (MYPIMES), so that every department will design a proposal that provides feasibility to the projects generated by the Socio-Business Experimental Laboratories (LEOS).

Furthermore, during this quarter Mr. Juan Felipe Echeverri was hired to coordinate the design and implementation of the internal and external communication strategy of the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs, at a national level, and the social activities strategy for its programs.

ACTIVITIES

The resources that had not been executed during the first stage of the PDRCP Project were used to make the last disbursements of the rotating fund for the business initiatives in the departments of Cesar (Magdalena Medio) and Bolívar (Montes de María). By the end of this quarter 75% of the total resources had been disbursed and the portfolio of debtors has been recovered almost 100% -- with a few exceptions in the municipalities of Barrancabermeja and Aguachica. No disbursements have been made for the Municipality of Astrea because it was the only municipality that had not carried out the LEOS workshops. These workshops were conducted, with the collaboration of the SENA, in the rest of the municipalities during the last week of this quarter.

The table in the following column includes a summary of the disbursements, approved loans and values that was presented at the end of the July-September quarter.

IOM made several field trips to monitor the operators of the Youth Groups Association (YGA) and the Line 21 Communications Collective, in order to review the procedures and records of the both the project and the rotating fund. IOM found that all the procedures have been implemented as established in the agreement. This information was verified by the beneficiaries since 22 business initiatives were visited in the municipalities of Aguachica, Gamarra, San Alberto and La Gloria in the Department of Cesar and in the municipalities of San Jacinto, San Juan,

El Carmen de Bolívar, Mahates and Palenque in the Department of Bolívar.

During this quarter an extension of this project was approved for the components to strengthen the CPPE and the PDRCP. The CPPE will now end in September 2006 and will receive further resources for a total of USD 82,645 during the extension phase of the Peace Program. These funds will be used mainly to hire essential personnel for the Advisory Council and for per diem to monitor the CPPE projects. The PDRCP has been extended until January 2006 and has been provided additional resources for USD 122,639 to contribute to prevent teenage pregnancies and promote sexual and reproductive health rights in 25 municipalities in the Department of Bolivar and 10 municipalities of Antioquia.

Table: Totals approved and disbursed in each of the regions where the PDRCP is being implemented.

Municipality / Region	Approved Projects	Approved Amount Col\$	Total Amount Col \$	Executed %
Magdalena Medio	88	\$ 42.368.300	\$ 105.000.000	40
Montes de María	24	\$ 24.461.100	\$ 49.000.000	50
Providencia	3	\$ 10.800.000	\$ 10.460.000	103
Cartagena	69	\$ 20.000.000	\$ 20.000.000	100
Astrea	0	\$ -	\$ 8.000.000	0
TOTAL	184	\$ 97.629.400	\$ 192.460.000	



Youth Groups Association
Aguachica (Cesar)



Rotating Fund Beneficiary
Municipality of San Jacinto (Bolívar)

PG3-068 Supporting the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee

Implementing Partner: Antioquia Rehabilitación Committee (*Comité de Rehabilitación de Antioquia*)

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

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

This project to help strengthen the social support networks for the disabled started at the beginning of September and is being implemented through the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee. Under the activities scheduled for this quarter, three workshops were carried out for the Medellín leaders and the facilitators' workshop for methodology adjustment.

ACTIVITIES/EXPECTED RESULTS

The local leaders' course on disabilities was carried out from 6 to 9 September with a total of 11 participants. The main results for the attendees were, among others: having learned about other rehabilitation processes (especially that of the Medellín Committee), that undoubtedly will be used in the municipalities and regions involved in the process; and recognizing their own experiences, both the successful ones and those that need to be evaluated or implemented when attending to disabled persons and their families and integrating them into the community. In the case of the departments of Antioquia (a few municipalities), Guainía and Putumayo tremendous weaknesses were found in terms of awareness of public policies on this topic and of the activities of the local committees for assistance to the disabled. In fact, recognizing the formation and consolidation of processes in the Disabilities Assistance Centers to design public policies will be a priority for these departments during the next few months and it will also become one of the main topics for the development of local workshops on the consolidation of networks.

The facilitators' workshop that was carried out from 19 to 20 September made an in-depth analysis of community based rehabilitation processes (CBR). There was a practical exercise, a plenary session and a theoretical complement. The workshop also reviewed topics associated with disabilities prevention, detection of beneficiaries and adjustment of the activities of the assistance committees for disabled population the different contexts of the departments.

INDICATORS

- Seven leaders were expected to be trained during the course in Medellín and finally 11 persons attended from the departments of Antioquia, Guainía, Guaviare, Magdalena, Putumayo, Quindío and Risaralda.
- The facilitators' workshop for methodology adjustment was attended by an adviser to the Advisory Council for Special Programs and 10 other people.



Local Leaders' Course on Disabilities. Medellín, September 2005

4.1.3. Office of the Vice president - Human Rights Office

Colombia is ranked fourth in the world, after Cambodia, Afghanistan and Angola, in terms of the number of victims caused by landmines (MAP in Spanish). Colombia is the only country in Latin America where landmines are still being planted and where the population is highly exposed to unexploded ordnance and ammunition (MUSE in Spanish).

One out of two municipalities countrywide is affected by the existence, or suspicions of the existence, of minefields, which have a useful life of up to half a century. In 30 of the 32 departments of the country the population is at a risk due to the presence of minefields and ammunition.

As a result of this situation the Landmines Observatory will be strengthened by decentralizing the information, in order to obtain a faster and more effective response and also be able to influence public policies for assistance to the physically disabled.

PG3-041 Decentralization of the Information Management System and Comprehensive Assistance to the Population

Beneficiaries: Direct: 225 employees of the governorships of the departments and members of social organizations.

Extended impact: Residents of all the beneficiary departments in the country.

Geographical Coverage: Arauca, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Caquetá, Tolima, Magdalena, Boyacá, Putumayo, Guaviare and Vaupés.

Objective:

Contribute to strengthen the Anti Landmines Comprehensive Action – AICM (in Spanish) Information Management System by generating feedback procedures, training resources, updating and verification processes and consultation and reporting the information of the IMSMA-Colombia

EXPECTED RESULT

The workshop entitled “Toward a New Information Model” was held in August 18 and 19 with the objective of building a national glossary of basic minimum variables for comprehensive action against landmines in Colombia.

Approximately 80 people from 70 institutions participated in this workshop, among which are: government institutions (the Office of the Attorney General and the Vice Presidency), national and international non-governmental organizations (Colombian Anti-Landmines Campaign), regional authorities (governorships and mayors’ offices), cooperation organizations (UNICEF, GTZ) and victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance (MUSE).

The current version of the IMSMA is centralized and the information cannot be separated or decentralized by topics. Thanks to the flexibility of the new system, however, it is possible to adapt it so that it will accept information associated with the comprehensive assistance provided to landmine survivors. The characteristics of the new system are:

- **Decentralized**: The information will no longer be centralized therefore it will not be exclusively owned by the system. Agreements will be reached to exchange information.
- **Asynchronous**: This means that any organization or institution can exchange information with others.
- **Standardized**: Although the new IMSMA does not contain pre-designed formats or variables to collect information it is a standardized system. Initially, it will offer 100 variables from which each organization will be able to define its information management methods and tools. This figure may increase with the contribution of the users.

PRODUCTS / INDICATORS

The conclusions of the workshop were:

- q One of the cross-cutting support activities within the comprehensive action against landmines is Information Management. Currently, information is the core action against landmines therefore the Landmines Observatory has the support of the IMSMA, a tool that allows centralized administration to gather the information, generates lists and statistical and georeference reports for later analysis to support decision making processes.
- q It was established that information management is necessary to coordinate and direct the actions associated with handling information to obtain a pre-determined objective.

The number of variables associated with information management at a national level cannot be greater than the number of variables that are of interest to all the stakeholders or the number of variables that may be requested through the existing cooperation agreements. The smaller the minimum variables nucleus is at a national level the better quality of information management.

4.1.4. Citizen Coexistence Centers

Objective

Design, build, furnish and coordinate start-up and short, medium and long term sustainability of the Citizen Coexistence Centers (CCC) in order to strengthen the state's institutional response to the daily problems generated by the conflict by providing direct assistance to the community and developing education strategies to prevent violence and promote peaceful coexistence

What is a citizen coexistence center

The Coexistence Centers are areas of encounter where the community has access to Alternative justice mechanisms through local institutions, and to programs and initiatives that promote and encourage citizen values, coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.

Municipalities where the program is being implemented

Barrancabermeja - Santander
San Gil – Santander
San Vicente del Caguán – Caquetá
Aguachica - Cesar
Cantagallo – Sur de Bolívar
Magangué – Bolívar
Ocaña – Norte de Santander
Leticia – Amazonas
Sonsón – Oriente Antioqueño
Pueblo Bello- Cesar

4.1.4.1. Status

PG3- 020 BARRANCABERMEJA-SANTANDER

Inauguration Date: December 2002

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 292,852
Counterpart Contribution* US\$ 310,000

Beneficiaries ** projected to one year: **20.500**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
11.941***
Total beneficiaries to date: **90.287**

*beneficiaries: are considered cases that have been provided assistance
** See chart of consolidated



Institutions participating:

- Mayor's Office
- MIJ
- OACP
- ICBF
- ECOPETROL
- Cooperativa University
- Social Solidarity Network
- Coca-Cola
- Fundalectura
- Día del Niño Corporation
- Checchi Colombia

Offices operating in the center:

- Coordination Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative
- Social Solidarity Network
- Unit for Assistance to Displaced Population
- Social Work
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Psychology consulting room by Cooperative University
- Organizational Psychology
- University Law Clinic
- Library
- Virtual Library
- Recreation room
- Mediation and Conciliation Unit
- Community Action Board

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Parents Schooling Program. 26 de Marzo Institute
- q Itinerant recreation center
- q Personal Growth and Development Program, SIPI, aimed at children in transition (grade zero) in the Alcázar Education Center
- q Growing as a Family Program
- q Games, Toys and Oral Tradition Project
- q Promotion and Prevention on Child Sexual Abuse Program
- q Registration day for the Families in Action Program of the Presidency
- q Creative Vacation Program
- q Teachers' sexual education workshop, 26 de Marzo Institute
- q Participation in the peace building and family coexistence municipal plan (make peace)
- q Food donation for displaced populations according to the WFP/Mayor's Office agreement
- q Story time and reading
- q Children's movies
- q Getting Closer to the Computer course, level II
- q Deparasiting campaigns, one of them in the itinerant center in the town of El Llanito

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 023 SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUAN – CAQUETA

Inauguration date: July 2003

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 283,522
 Counterpart contribution* US\$ 286,000

Beneficiaries** projected. to one year **20.000**

Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter.
18.970***

Total beneficiaries to date;. **121.523**



Institutions participating:

- Mayor's Office
- MIJ
- OACP
-
- Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution
- UMATA
- Amazonía University

Offices operating in the center:

- Coordination Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative
- Human Rights Ombudsman's Office
- Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Social Work by Amazonía University
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Library
- Virtual library
- Recreation room

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Families in Action Program
- q Municipal Senior Citizens Program
- q Sports events
- q July 20th celebration
- q Activities carried out by various areas of the center

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 034 SAN GIL - SANTANDER

Inauguration date: December 2003

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 303,345
Counterpart Contribution* US\$ 200,000

Beneficiaries** projected to one year: **20.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
15.061***
Total beneficiaries to date: **76.449**



Institutions participating: :

- § Mayor's Office
- § MIJ
- § OACP
- § Libre University
- § San Gil University
- § Police
- § Archdioceses

Offices operating in the center: :

- Coordination Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Psychology consulting room
- University Law Clinic
- Mediation and Conciliation Unit
- Police for Minors
- Physical and virtual library
- Recreation room
- Auditorium

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Equity mediators
- q Social judicial rally in the municipality of Barichara
- q Good treatment vs. mistreatment workshop
- q Painting workshop
- q Handicrafts workshop
- q Bazaar in the premises of the center
- q Social judicial rally in the José Antonio Galán neighborhood in the municipality of San Gil
- q Drafting the statutes of the Association for Displaced Population Residing in the Municipality of San Gil
- q Celebration of Peace Week

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 044 AGUACHICA – CESAR

Inauguration date: March 2004

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 269,987
Counterpart contribution* US\$ 250,000

Beneficiaries** projected to one year **12.800**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
16.222***
Total beneficiaries to date: 121.116



Institutions participating:

- Mayor's Office
- Office of the First Lady
- MIJ
- OACP
- Magdalena Medio Peace Program
- Municipal Recreation and Sports Institute
- Police
- Cesar Governorship
- ICBF
- CEDRAL Corporation
- Bucaramanga's Autónoma University

Offices operating in the center:

- Coordination Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Social Work by Bucaramanga's Autónoma University
- IMDREC
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Recreation room
- Library
- Psychology consulting room
- Human Rights Ombudsman's Office
- Office of the First Lady
- Auditorium

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Starting up the Office of the Equity Mediator
- q Coexistence Without Boundaries Program
- q "Ciudad Pacífico" Magazine radio program
- q Awareness campaigns in the neighborhood and schools of the municipality together with PDPMM, CEDRAL Corporation, Popular University of Cesar (*Universidad Popular del Cesar - UPC*), equity mediators, coexistence agents, human rights promoters and CCC employees
- q Theatre, painting, dance and music cultural workshops
- q Participation of the CCC in the July 20th parade
- q Sexual abuse and adolescent pregnancy prevention workshop
- q Continuation of the comprehensive formation sports activities in athletics, basketball and skating including psychological and spiritual presentations
- q Marathon during the festivities of the municipality of Aguachica
- q August 7th parade with the participation of 30 youth of the Boy Scouts Group of the recreation center
- q Support to presentations in neighborhoods and education institutions during the 10th anniversary of the referendum Aguachica a peace model.
- q Visit by the itinerant recreational center to the multipurpose home of the José del Carmen Ramos school
- q Conferences in homage to Simon Bolivar by the CCC Library
- q Donation of wheelchairs by the Community Development Office and the Office of the First Lady
- q Human rights bonfire
- q Celebration of prisoners' day

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

PG3- 046 MAGANGUE- BOLIVAR

Inauguration date: July 2003

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 283,522
Counterpart contribution* US\$ 286,000

Beneficiaries** projected: to one year **20.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: **21.895*****
Total beneficiaries to date: 128.251



Institutions participating:

- Mayor's Office
- MIJ
- OACP
- Bolivar Governor's Office
- ICBF

Offices operating in the center:

- Coordination Office
- Culture and Recreation
- Auditorium
- Mediation and Conciliation Unit
- Psychology consulting room
- Social Programs
- Municipal Education Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative Office
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Community Development
- Library

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Families in Action Program
- q Itinerant citizen coexistence centers, visit to District 2 (2 de Noviembre neighborhood) and Zone 5 in the town of Cascajal
- q Itinerant recreation center, Yati neighborhood
- q Artistic formation workshops: vocal techniques for children, vocal techniques, national dances, painting and theater
- q Participation in the July 20th parade organized by the Marines
- q Coordination of the reading promotion workshop presented by Fundalectura aimed at public libraries in municipalities of south Bolivar
- q Story time (children)
- q Providing Sisben identification cards to the presidents of rural and urban community action boards
- q Kite festival recreation activities with the San Jose education institution
- q Spelling and grammar workshop
- q Activities of the various areas of the center

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 047 CANTAGALLO- SUR DE BOLIVAR

Inauguration date: June 2004

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 196,782
Counterpart contribution * US\$ 100,000

Beneficiaries** projected to one year **4.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
7.059***
Total beneficiaries to date. 34.517



Institutions Participating:

- Mayor's Office
- Ecopetrol
- MIJ
- OACP
- ICBF
- Police

Offices operating in the center:

- § Municipal Family Affairs
- § Municipal Neighborhoods Disputes Office
- § Municipal Human Rights Representative
- § Psychology consulting room
- § Social work
- § Community Development Office
- § Library
- § Recreation room

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Senior Citizens Recreation Program
- q Disabilities Program
- q Itinerant recreation center
- q Itinerant coexistence center
- q Psychoprofilaxis workshop
- q Handicrafts workshop
- q Participation in the celebration of Human Rights International Day
- q Aerobics workout day
- q Kite Festival
- q July 20th celebration
- q Activities of the various areas of the center

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 055 LETICIA – AMAZONAS

Inauguration date: September 2004

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 182,480
Counterpart Contribution* US\$ 150,000

Beneficiaries** projected to one year :**15.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
3.056***
Total beneficiaries to date. 25.084



Institutions Participating:

- Mayor's Office
- MIJ
- OACP
- Governor's Office
- Police

Offices operating in the center:

- Municipal Urban Oversight Office
- Social work
- Auditorium
- Coordination office
- Community Development and Indigenous Affairs Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Psychology consulting room
- Cultural coordination

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Participation in the XVIII Amazon Confraternity Festival
 - q The Community Development Office organized the cleaning, landscaping and marking of the micro-soccer field in the La Esperanza neighborhood with the collaboration of the Community Police
 - q Presentation of the activities report by the CCC to the municipal administration
 - q Brazil-Colombia Bi-national Encounter on Trafficking in Persons organized by IOM
 - q Budget approval including all the expenses of the center by the municipal administration
- Activities of the various areas of the center

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 056 SONSON – ANTIOQUIA

Inauguration date: June 2005

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 295,146
 Counterpart contribution* US\$ 40,000

Beneficiaries** projected to one year **16.000**
 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter:
19.535***
 Total beneficiaries to date. **43.287**



Institutions Participating:

Mayor's Office
 MIJ
 OACP
 Police
 ICBF

Offices operating in the center:

- Coordination Office
- Municipal Family Affairs Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative Office
- Human Rights Ombudsman's Office
- Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution
- Culture and Tourism Institute
- Social Work desde la consejeria de familia
- Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office
- Library
- Virtual Library
- Recreation Room

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- q Dissemination of the "Páramo Zone Youth Characterization" Program
- q Two Peaceful Coexistence Rallies promoted by the Presidency
- q Reconciliation and Forgiveness Project
- q Harvesting Life and Sowing a Future food security projects
- q Seedbeds of Wise Children Program including recreation and education field visits
- q Holding Hands Program to connect the recreational center to the CCC
- q Assisted Freedom Program: environmental field visit to the Sonsón bleak plateau
- q Training to mothers heads of households under the Presidential Families in Action Program
- q Youth workshops on Healthy Lifestyles
- q Organized and carried out the corn festivities between August 12 and 15
- q "Sunday Magazine" television programs to strengthen citizen values
- q Prodepaz provides accompaniment to the process to present projects for displaced population
- q First phase in the design of the municipal Citizen Coexistence Manual
- q Organized sports and cultural events and competitions in urban and rural areas
- q Celebration of the 205th anniversary of the foundation of Sonsón
- q Guidelines to Raise Children workshop for displaced families
- q Celebration of Antioquia's Independence Day with various speakers
- q Directed television information programs in the local channel
- q Coordinated the municipal children's office
- q Organized book clubs in the school libraries
- q Celebration of the small corn festivities to strengthen the cultural and citizenship identity of boys and girls
- q Landmines Training Program with urban and rural leaders
- q Training on new strategies and the creation of alliances to strengthen local producers

* Counterpart contribution of the Mayor' Office

** Beneficiaries are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

*** See chart of consolidated

PG3- 091 PUEBLO BELLO – CESAR

Geographical Location :Pueblo Bello is located in the northwestern area of the department of Cesar, approximately 56 km. from Valledupar, the capital of the department. Pueblo Bello is part of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta,

General Information

Altitude: 1.200msnm

Average temperature: 28° C

Population: Approximately 23,500, of which 80% are Indians of the Arawuak culture; and 64% of the population (15,000) lives in the rural areas

Economic activities: Livestock, agriculture

Urban areas have 100% public services coverage. In rural areas, however, water distribution reaches 30% of the population, sewage 15% and electricity 40%. The municipality is comprised of seven towns: Nabusimake, Las Minas de Iraka, La Honda, Nueva Colón, Palmorito and Yerwua. The following organizations are present in this municipality: Anti Hunger Action, Corperija and Prosierra.

The lot being offered by the Mayor's Office has approximately one hectare, is flat, and is located in the municipality's main road, across the municipal school. During the visit the municipal administration handed over the topographic and land assessments in order to make progress in the design of the project.

The only activity that was carried out during this quarter was a field visit to Pueblo Bello with representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice.

A schedule of activities to implement the Citizen Coexistence Center was established during this visit. Also, the municipal administration provided the documents containing the analysis of the land and the topographic survey.

The municipal administration and the Cesar Governorship are providing a counterpart contribution for a total of USD 87,000. This was confirmed via letters of commitment that have been filed by IOM. Also, the mayor's office will be responsible for the additional work to improve, fence and level the plot and to connect public services.

Summary Chart - Beneficiaries per Center during this quarter

MUNICIPIO	BARRANCABERMEJA (Santander)	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN (Cauquetá)	SAN GIL (Santander)	AGUA CHICA (Cesar)	CANTAGALLO (Bolívar)	MAGANGUE (Bolívar)	LETICIA (Amazonas)	OCAÑA (Norte de santander)	SONSÓN (Antioquia)	Total beneficiarios por oficina Julio- Septiembre 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		26 de Abril de 2004	
Período Reportado Julio-Septiembre 2005	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	
SERVICIOS										
Inspección de Policía	905	1.692	1.039	1.386	81	1.117	1.319	1.243	515	9.297
Comisaría de Familia	3.236	160	2.057	492	150	329	401	309	192	7.326
Personería Municipal	36	574	532	0	619	3.938	0	0	489	6.188
Oficina Desarrollo Comunitario	0	0	0	1.353	515	502	55	1.840	0	4.265
Coordinación	0	578	291	380	0	0	0	3.502	3.940	8.691
Conciliación en Equidad	121	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	315
Consultorio Jurídico	149	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	908
Consultorio Trabajo social	240	0	0	438	205	6.454	27	0	41	7.405
Consultorio Psicológico	238	0	175	88	82	728	69	714	220	2.314
Biblioteca Física y virtual	2.634	735	2.570	1.879	2.842	3.110	0	1.886	4.759	20.415
Ludoteca (*)	1.998	190	3.674	5.853	2.565	3.915	0	1.832	1.226	21.253
Instituto Cultura y turismo	0	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	1.570
Instituto de Recreación y Deporte	0	5.812	0	1.388	0	0	0	0	4.553	11.753
Juntas de Acción comunal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juntas administradoras Locales	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186
Red de Solidaridad Social UAO	1.992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.992
Auditorio	0	1.971	3.339	2.765	0	1.335	1.185	0	1.376	11.971
Defensoría del Pueblo	0	366	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	412
Oficina de la Familia	0	0	431	0	0	0	0	1.105	0	1.536
Oficina de la Primera Dama	0	3.472	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	3.626
Min Protección social	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	467
Otras	206	2.550	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.524	4.280
Total Usuarios Atendidos por Centro	11.941	18.970	15.061	16.222	7.059	21.895	3.056	4.874	19.535	126.170
TOTAL BENEFICIARIOS JULIO- SEPTIEMBRE 2005										

4.2. Support to the initiatives of the Civil Society

Objective :

Develop innovative peace building models to promote leadership and change the attitude of the population.

Support Strategies

- Victims and excluded population
- Children and youngsters
- Disseminate messages and the use of alternative media
- Income improvement

Summary:

Support has with concluded 1 projects quarter .

No.	Name	Obligated	Disbursed Sept. 2005
PG3-001	Vallenpaz	238.919	235.477
PG3-001A	Vallenpaz	338.961	323.260
PG3-002	Confederación Colombiana ONG	122.394	117.628
PG3-003	Comision Vida Justicia y Paz	86.121	78.512
PG3-004	Ducha Fria	52.015	52.015
PG3-006	Observatorio para la Paz - Confecamaras	92.461	90.055
PG3-007	Medios Para la Paz	109.349	104.679
PG3-008	Humanizar Proyecto OIM	86.888	82.188
PG3-009	Observatorio para la Paz- San Mateo	25.646	25.646
PG3-010	Confepaz	82.431	82.429
PG3-010A	Confepaz	124.971	106.657
PG3-011	Fundacion Hemera	53.070	51.349
PG3-012	Transparencia por Colombia	42.924	41.353
PG3-013	Emberakatio	22.007	21.009
PG3-014	Asociacion Amigos de los Limitados	52.178	47.094
PG3-015	Universidad de los Andes	65.470	58.286
PG3-016	Fundación Empresarial	103.569	101.901
PG3-018	Cultura Democratica y Tolerancia Electoral	38.942	38.649
PG3-019	Organización Femenina Popular -OFP	107.626	107.701
PG3-021	Fundemos	55.163	50.947
PG3-022	Corporacion Juridica Libertad	51.090	41.252
PG3-025	Fomcultural	22.594	22.081
PG3-026	Shadai	96.535	87.771
PG3-027	Findes	61.159	56.381
PG3-028	Red Mujeres Chocoanas	15.007	14.320
PG3-029	Fundación Hemera	34.999	34.837
PG3-030	Fenacón	63.356	59.323
PG3-031	Instituto Luis Carlos Galán	96.112	96.112
PG3-032	Indigenas del Cauca	32.513	32.513
PG3-036	Corporacion Nuevo Arco Iris	43.200	40.551
PG3-037	" Muros por la Paz	3.274	2.126
PG3-038	Fundacion Social	119.780	116.589
PG3-039	Asfamipaz	44.517	41.737
PG3-042	Observatorio para la Paz	78.283	78.283
PG3-048	Cordepaz	63.677	63.657
PG3-051	Resguardo Indigena Iroka - Mamos	19.183	19.183
PG3-053	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro	33.976	34.857
PG3-057	Redepaz - Semana por la Paz	18.572	18.519
PG3-058	Disparando Camaras por la Paz	61.875	52.017
PG3-060	Confecamaras	46.077	45.483
PG3-063	Sobresaltos	6.434	5.966
PG3-064	Dusakawi IPS	74.362	74.362
PG3-067	Redepaz - Semana por la Paz	22.173	22.173
PG3-083	Codhes	7.500	7.500
PG3-049	Gobernacion de Santander	74.036	76.040
PG3-075	Ministerio de Educacion	55.231	55.231
	FINALIZADOS	3.146.619	3.015.696
	GDA		
PG3-069	Ideas para la Paz	53.000	53.000
PG3-070	Simposio	137.047	137.047
PG3-073	Vallenpaz	1.762.000	562.788
PG3-074	Asocolflores	900.000	264.131
PG3-076	Universidad de San Francisco	503.153	100.000
PG3-077	OEA-Corporación Galan	32.000	193
PG3-086	GTZ/GOLOMBIANO	60.000	0
PG3-088	Encuentro de Jovenes del Cauca	15.000	15.228
PG3-089	Centro Mund para la paz	4.000	0
		3.466.200	1.132.387
	TOTAL	6.612.819	4.148.083

been provided for 54 projects 46NGOs. 48 have been and 6 are on-going projects. were approved during this

PG3-077 Create Awareness among Communities that Host Displaced Population about Lawfulness and Democratic Governance

Counterpart: OAS Trust Fund

Beneficiaries: *Direct:* 400 demobilized soldiers of the illegal armed groups and community leaders and a radio audience of 4,000. *Indirect:* 20,000 relatives and residents of the targeted communities.

Geographical Coverage: Cúcuta (Norte de Santander), Montería (Córdoba), Turbo (Antioquia) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)

Alliances: Galán School Corporation, Ministry of the Interior and Justice and offices of Mayors and Governors

Termination date: September 2005

Objective:

Create awareness among communities in the four targeted areas that host displaced population in order to contribute to the strengthening of the social fabric, to democratic governance and to a culture of lawfulness.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

The counterpart was approved its request for an extension of the project until October 2005 since the closeout activities in each of the beneficiary cities had been scheduled for this month. Likewise, as we mentioned in the previous report, implementation of activities in the Municipality of Buenaventura started a few weeks later than in the rest of the municipalities. The activities in Buenaventura were redesigned and it was agreed that, due to the public order situation in the area, the project would only work with civil servants and community leaders – and not with demobilized population -- on identity and daily life, cultural identity, coexistence and conflict resolution, participation and planning and democracy and institutional precedents.



*Beneficiaries of the Identity and Daily Life Workshop
Montería and Tierraalta (Córdoba)*



*Beneficiaries of the Planning and
Participation Workshop*

ACTIVITIES

During this quarter all the workshops scheduled for Turbo, Montería and Cúcuta were carried out with an average attendance of 80 persons per event. All the groups were comprised of demobilized population and community leaders such as: community representatives of vulnerable zones, presidents of community action boards, equality mediators of the justice houses, teachers and representatives of youth and women's associations. A few of the main conclusions reached during these encounters are:

1. Demobilized people permanently live with the impact of pain and death but the paradox is that they develop an urge to accept others and the demobilization process.
2. The strongest findings are associated with issues such as the family, a negative impact on children, children without parents, families that do not pass on values to their children and the absence of spiritual and moral formation.
3. It is evident that the participants as a whole are lacking both economic and social opportunities as well as the acknowledgement that their territory is being disputed. They have serious problems of illegality and they are interested in improving this situation.
4. For the representatives of the community the workshops became a process to become aware of a number of situations, of revealing their fears and understanding that behind each beneficiary there is a life story similar to that of other people.

The redesign of the Buenaventura project was called "A Two Way Street: Project to Strengthen Communities." According to the schedule of activities, the Expectations Workshop was carried out in the Buenaventura Chamber of Commerce. Although 95 people had been invited there were only 30 participants representing community organizations and municipal institutions.

The closeout activities in Turbo, Montería and Cúcuta will include the transmission of the first programs produced within the framework of the project. More than a closeout this will mark the beginning of the transmission of the 10 programs and the discussions that these will generate at a local level.

The Project will provide accompaniment for the first transmission in each zone but the local follow-up committees will be in charge of the budget and programming in order to guarantee the transmission of the 10 plays. The scope of this component stops with the training, contact and empowerment of the local stakeholder. The Galán School, however, has signed an agreement where it is committed to follow-up on the 10 transmissions.

INDICATORS

- 12 workshops scheduled and carried out (four in each municipality)
- 310 beneficiaries involved in the project in Turbo, Montería and Cúcuta.
- 30 direct beneficiaries in the Municipality of Buenaventura.
- 10 plays produced as follows:

Friends in spite of our differences

Threatened

Pocket money

Extreme change

From hand to hand

Accessory in silence

A pact signed with blood

Strong emotions

Last crossroad

Change of plans

- 3 local follow-up committees created and operating. They have produced the first programs and organized their own internal systems. All of them were beneficiaries of the local two-day training workshops on production of radio programs

PG3- 074 Let's Sow Peace in the Family

Counterpart: Asocolflores

Projected Beneficiaries for two years Direct: 21,000 persons
Indirect: 100,000 residents of the beneficiary municipalities

Beneficiaries through 5 June: Direct : 159 persons of 55 businesses

Geographical Coverage: Cundinamarca and Antioquia.

Alliances: 45 flower exports businesses located in Bogotá and 24 in east Antioquia.

Termination date: September 2007

Objective:

Contribute to build a culture of peace in the businesses and among the families and the community associated with Colombia's flower industry.

PROGRESS MADE DURING THIS QUARTER

Context:

The Let us Sow Peace as a Family Project is aimed at improving the quality of life of the workers, their families and the communities at the same time that Asocolflores' Social Welfare Division works under the principles of gender equality, worker protection and the eradication of child labor. The program has designed a workshop called "Cultivating Life" that seeks to reinforce the importance of respecting the growth stages of both human beings and flowers with a cross-cutting emphasis on the family as the center of wellbeing for all the projects of this area.

This task is quite difficult to achieve during the difficult times that the Colombian flower growing industry is going through. The appreciation of the peso has deeply affected the social development divisions of the businesses affiliated to Asocolflores. The firms have had to make unusual efforts to remain in business and to maintain their workers. Therefore, the implementation of personal growth programs, such as the Let us Sow Peace as a Family, have been affected. A number of businesses affiliated to Asocolflores have been forced to lay off workers in order to keep the flower production. This situation directly affects the program because it is very likely that several facilitators formed during this period will be laid off as well. This generates new questions: Should the program train new facilitators? And, who would absorb the resulting costs? New challenges such as these are being raised on a daily basis for the Let us Sow Peace as a Family Project. Thus, the support of the businesses that registered for the program and of the communities participating in it is critical in successfully overcoming the obstacles that the Colombian economy and the markets are posing, which are reflected in the implementation of the project.



*Facilitators Workshop
Cultivo Wayuu Flowers S.A*

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

During this quarter the majority of the activities carried out by Asocolflores under the Project are associated with the establishment of a baseline of the characteristics of the beneficiary population. This will become a comparative tool for the final evaluation of the program in the year 2007. Visits have been planned to each of the businesses participating in this project to tabulate the results of the pre-test surveys.

Therefore, a few specific training courses were carried out for the facilitators on how to handle, use and interpret the evaluations in order to implement them in the flower growing industries. The results of the first diagnosis will be consolidated by the last quarter of this year and will be included in the next quarterly report.

Students of Javeriana University have been recruited as interns for the evaluation and standardization of the program. They will design the format for open qualitative interviews for project facilitators, users and directors. Upon IOM's request this survey will be extended to the relatives and the possibility of including a few visits to the homes to verify the process is being considered.

It was established that as of this quarter the 210 firms affiliated to Asocolflores would be sent the Asocolfax informing about the progress of the project and the activities that will be carried out by the program in order to generate feedback.

Among the public partnerships that have been established by the project are: the mayors' offices of Guasca, Sopó, Zipaquirá, Cajicá, Chachipay, Gachancipá, Fagua and Facatativa in the Department of Cundinamarca and those of San Pedro de los Milagros, La Ceja del Tambo, Rionegro and Tarso in Antioquia. These alliances have been strongly supported by the municipal administrations, which have been willing to collaborate in the process and taking leadership of the project in their communities. In this context, during this quarter the program was successfully launched in the municipalities of El Rosal (Cundinamarca) and San Pedro de los Milagros (Antioquia). These two events were attended by representatives of USAID and IOM.

During the next quarter the project will start working in a small community in the Department of Valle del Cauca. Synergies will be established with the Restorative Justice Project of Vallenpaz/AlvarAlice that provides support to 400 displaced and reintegrated families in Ortega (Cajibío-Cauca), supported by USAID/IOM.

RESULTS

- To date, 8,305 pre-test evaluations have been conducted, tabulated and standardized among program users.
- 64 flower growing businesses have joined the project thus exceeding the goal set forth for the first year of only 30.
- 194 beneficiaries have been trained to become facilitators of the project. These will train beneficiaries in the businesses and the community (the goal for the first year was established at 70).
- To date 3,458 families have directly benefited from the project.
- Six municipalities have joined the project with the mayors' offices taking responsibility for coordination (Facativá, Sopó, Chía and El Rosal in Cundinamarca and Rionegro and La Ceja in Antioquia).
- 6,490 direct beneficiaries are involved in the program (the goal for the first year was established at 490).
- 22,000 booklets were produced as a methodology support for the training workshops.
- Eight workshops have been carried out for facilitators (only 4 had been scheduled for the first year).
- Advice has been provided to 22 heads of program and facilitators. This has been critical at the moment of explaining the modifications to the agreement which include, evaluations, counterpart contributions, schedules and attendance records.

PG3-073 Restorative Justice, Coexistence and Peace in Colombia

Implementing Institution: AlvarAlice Foundation and the Development and Peace in Valle Corporation
(*Corporación para el Desarrollo y Paz del Valle –VALLENPAZ*)

Geographical Coverage: 2 Departments, 12 municipalities²

Alliances:

- Javeriana University in Cali
- Fundar del Valle
- Axis Foundation
- Valle del Lili Foundation
- Ayudemos Foundation
- Versalles Clinical Foundation
- Bosconia (Centro Juvenil)
- Semilla de Mostaza School
- Center for Education, Culture and Science (*Centro para la Educación la Cultura y la Ciencia*)

Completion date: September 2007

Components: **Academic:** Implemented by Javeriana University in Cali **Urban:** Implemented by Paz y Bien Foundation and by the AlvarAlice **Rural:** implemented by the Vallenpaz Corporation

Academic Component

Objective: Strengthen the capacity of the country's academic sector (universities) to incorporate and handle restorative justice concepts and practices.

Projected Beneficiaries for 2 years : 1,000 students and 75 professors Law and Political Science of Javeriana University

Beneficiaries Provided Services 553 students and 44 professors

Activities implemented during this quarter

The following Restorative Justice related activities directed at university students and teachers were carried out:

- Seminar I: Justice Alternatives ran during the third semester of Law School at Javeriana University in Cali, with a total of **113 students**.
- Social Psychology Intervention I and II given during the seventh and eighth semester in the School of Psychology of Javeriana University in Cali, with a total of **32 students**.
- Permanent research seminar on restorative justice; six sessions have been carried out during which the following topics have been addressed:
- Regulatory/judicial definition of the victims in the new Criminal Procedures Code; restorative justice in the new Criminal Procedures Code; psychosocial concepts about victims and arguments to probe the new statutes and representing the victims of the Colombian armed conflict; psychosocial aspects of damage and reparation associated with the victimization of the youth conflict in the district of Aguablanca; juvenile violence; the Maras case in El Salvador; and The Victims in Post-Conflict Societies: The case of Bosnia. The sessions have been attended by 53 students of psychology and political science and 5 teachers.
- Conference: "The Transformation of the Collective Memory and Law Enforcement in Atrocious Crimes Cases in Democratic Societies" Approximately 80 students and 20 university teachers participated in this conference.

Likewise, during September 2005, the Ministry of Culture approved a proposal to provide training on restorative justice as a tool for coexistence designed by the Javeriana University team and two family counselors of Paz y Bien Foundation. This course was attended by 15 community leaders and 15 professionals associated with the Justice House (prosecutors, justices of peace, equity mediators, ICBF employees, etc.) in the municipality of Buenaventura. The academic program includes theoretical/practical issues associated with the analysis of the conflict, principles, stakeholders, and restorative justice types and practices. This training will be carried out in October 2005.

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

RESULTS

In general the results were positive in terms of the issues that were addressed due to their timeliness and novelty since they introduce and clarify the difference between restorative justice mechanisms such as those set forth in the new Criminal Procedures Code and restorative processes that are part of the philosophy of Paz y Bien Foundation. The methodology was deemed adequate since it allowed the participants to participate actively and reflect on the topics addressed thus making it possible for them to obtain a thorough understanding and knowledge about the issues.

Indicator	Projected	Result
Seminars about restorative justice concepts with national and international scholars and students.	2	1: Symposium on Restorative Justice and Peace in Colombia, carried out from 10 to 12 February 2005.
Participant teachers	75	49
Participant students	1000	358
Field work on restorative justice in community programs (visits, accompaniment, assistance, follow-up and support).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Paz y Bien Foundation team was provided 20 training sessions through six modules carried out from February to August 2005. - Field visits to three education institutions have been carried out as part of the assistance provided to Vallenpaz Corporation on restorative justice.
Interactive workshops for the design of manual and protocols.	4	Assistance to Paz y Bien Foundation for the design of the guidelines on a culture of peace with an emphasis on restorative justice.

Since the Restorative Justice Project will strengthen a few of the programs that Paz y Bien Foundation was already implementing, the following three strategies were designed for the development of this program, supported on the same number of programs:

- § Strategy: Restoration of Relations – Francisco Esperanza Home Program
- § Strategy: Building a Culture of Peace – Family Counseling Program
- § Strategy: Popular Economy and Micro-credit – Semilla de Mostaza Association

Restoration of Relations Strategy

An educational process, including the following stages and steps, was defined in order to achieve the objectives established together with the youngsters:

STAGE	STEPS	DEFINITION
Entry	Access	Kind of entry into the Program
	Presentation	The youngster learns about the program and vice-versa.
	Diagnosis	Defining the magnitude of the problem: medical evaluation, identifying the citizenship situation and psychological evaluation.
	Definition of the tutorial plans	Document with the objectives and steps that should be taken to achieve them.
Assistance	Formation: Redefining a personal Project	Developing competencies and skills as a result of the work in three key areas: autonomy, alterity and political empowerment
	Projection toward the community	Participation of the youth in social activities.
	Exit	Compliance with the goals set forth in the work plan

The youngsters were divided into groups according to the levels of intervention and the level of participation in the juvenile violent conflict. The differentiation is: Youngsters Receiving Assistance and Youngsters on Prevention. The educational process is the same for the two groups but the contents of the intervention, however, are differentiated according to this classification.

The start-up of this education proposal is multi-method in terms that there are individual and group tutorial meetings, formation workshops, recreational, cultural and sports activities and educational field trips to their surroundings and to the rest of the city.

Building a Culture of Peace Strategy

Three stages were designed for the implementation of this strategy as follows:

STAGES	DESCRIPTION
Training on a Culture of Peace – Preparing the social foundations	This consists on: training restorative justice education agents by running workshops; gathering and preparing educational material to disseminate the restorative justice training programs among the community in the district of Aguablanca; and drawing closer to the social networks in districts 13, 14 and 15.
Transfer of knowledge – disseminating restorative justice concepts and practices	Educating the community in the district of Aguablanca on restorative justice associated issues; starting the work with the Restorative Justice Network; strengthening the existing family counseling groups by establishing case studies; designing protocols and evaluating the emotional commitment; providing training to new counselors under the Counseling Program; and designing the Restorative Justice Center of the District of Aguablanca.
Consolidating the Restorative Justice Center	Implementing the Restorative Justice Center and follow-up to the network process.

Popular Economy and Micro-Credit Strategy

The basic methodology to operate the Semillero de Mostaza Micro-Credit Fund is to establish community banks where the beneficiaries of each bank own the Fund if they become members when their loans are approved. The fund will operate as follows:

- § Solidarity groups are organized with five persons each for group and/or individual businesses. All of them, however, are co-responsible among each other for the loan received.
- § The groups are divided into units of five therefore each bank has 25 people. Each group appoints a representative who will participate in the loan committees on behalf of the persons who chose them.
- § To initiate the study of a loan it is necessary to have the approval of the five members of the group.
- § All the partners have to generate mandatory savings. The saving is established at 25% of the value of the weekly payment of the loan. The savings are returned at the end of the loan or they may become part of the guarantee for a greater additional loan. The individuals are advised that this mandatory saving will be retained as part of the payment of any obligation that the beneficiaries do not pay.
- § Each business is assigned a Loan Promoter who will provide accompaniment during the project implementation and loan payment process.
- § As a social control mechanism each group meets once a week. During the meeting they make their payments and they discuss the progress of their projects.

Indicator	Projected Number	Result
Implementation of the baseline before initiating the Project	1	1
Rental contracts	5	5
Employment contracts	23	23
Entry forms	300	295
Initial evaluation	300	106 (Medical) 105 Psychological)
Tutoring plans	300	159

Redesigning personal projects (defined)	300	241
Values and living skills training workshops		
Cultural, artistic	45 workshops	91
Sports	45 workshops	61
Physical, mental and spiritual health (AUTONOMIY)	180 workshops	202
Improvement of the quality of life (ALTERITY)	90 workshops	65
Citizenship and rights (POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT)	180 workshops	71
Work plans designed and carried out		105
<i>Restorative Justice Workshops</i>		
Encounters with self – Rage management	48 workshops	33
Life improvement	48 workshops	26
Human rights and International Humanitarian Law	48 workshops	11
Constitution and state	48 workshops	6
Conflict resolution	48 workshops	9
Restorative Justice	48 workshops	25
Colombian Judicial Structure	48 workshops	3
Workshops to create the restorative justice support network	64 workshops	23
Young women trained	100	2
Young men trained	100	0
Women heads of households trained	100	66
Adult men trained	0	9
Displaced persons trained	100	31
Established on the impact of the program in each of the districts to measure the coexistence indicators	2 Dx (1 per district)	
Exchange events carried out	15	5
Material purchased for the training programs		
<i>Academic Catch-up Program</i>		
Primary education	90 persons	62
High school	90 persons	94
Training programs designed and implemented		
Information systems and graphic design	42 workshops	0
Basic electricity training	42 workshops	0
Handicrafts	42 workshops	20
Woodwork	42 workshops	0
Industrial sewing machines	42 workshops	20
Food processing	42 workshops	0
Shoemaking	42 workshops	45
Auto repair	42 workshops	0
Paper handicrafts	24 workshops	12
Women receiving vocation and technical training	100 women	47
Men receiving vocational and technical training	100 men	23
Women heads of households receiving vocational and technical training	50 women heads of households	21
Displaced persons receiving technical and vocational training	50 IDP's	22
Field trips to productive units	48	0
Business training workshops		
<i>Solidarity economy</i>	24 workshops	28
<i>Enterprise creation</i>	24 workshops	6
<i>Administrative Area</i>	24 workshops	3
Financial area	24 workshops	9
<i>Marketing and sales</i>	24 workshops	0
<i>Labor legislation</i>	24 workshops	0
Young women receiving business management training	50	14
Young men receiving business management training	50	25

Women heads of household receiving business management training	50	14
Displaced persons receiving business management training	50	25
Micro-credit Fund		
Rotating fund created	1	1
Loans granted	175 loans	23
Businesses provided equipment and infrastructure.	50 businesses	1
Consulting provided	400 consulting	75
Institutional strengthening plan designed and operating	1 document drafted	1
Implementation of the institutional strengthening plan	Strengthening reports	1
Inter-institutional network created	1 network	1
Inter-institutional coordination workshops		1
Alternative Justice	9 workshops	0
Traditional alternative justice models: Páez and Wayuu communities among others.	9 workshops	0
Northern Ireland restorative justice model	9 workshops	0
South African truth and reconciliation model	9 workshops	0
Difference between restorative justice and transitional justice	9 workshops	0
Restorative justice experience in the district of Aguablanca carried out by Javeriana University's Law School and Paz y Bien Foundation	10 workshops	1
Application in the school system and in daily life	9 workshops	16
Participants to the workshops	150 persons	45
Instructions for the restorative justice formation workshops	1 manual	1

RURAL COMPONENT

Objective: Create and consolidate a citizen coexistence center in the rural areas affected by the armed conflict in the municipalities covered by the project to strengthen participative democracy and restorative justice, stop and/or reduce the effects of the armed conflict, build social capital and find peace.

Groups

Group 1 (Cali's rural areas)
 Group 2 (Santander de Quilichao; Miranda, Corinto and Padilla);
 Group 3 (Jamundí, Buenos Aires)

SUMMARY

Component	Sub-component	Indicators 2007	Progress	Projected Year 1	Results Year 1	%
Culture of Peace and Comprehensive Rights	Local Democracy and Social Capital	11 development plans produced	The ICV for 611 families, in the 10 municipalities targeted by the project, has been established.	1133	611	55
			14 training programs have been carried out on participative diagnosis.	139	14	10
		10 inter-institutional committees	12 inter-institutional committees have been carried out.	11	12	109
	Restorative Justice and Comprehensive Rights	1 restorative justice program in each group	80 training programs have been carried out on parental skills and citizen competencies in the municipalities of Palmira, Cerrito, Buenos Aires, Santander and Padilla.		80	
18 training programs on conflict resolution have been carried out in the municipalities of Palmira, Cerrito, Pradera, Florida and Jamundí.			44	18	41	

	Community Based Organization and Leadership	450 workshops in community based organizations	133 training programs on community organization have been carried out in the 10 municipalities covered by the Project.	209	133	64
		750 organizational consulting visits	83 consulting sessions for the creation of community based organizations and establishment of oversight committees.	187	83	44.4
			21 oversight committees established in the municipalities of Palmira, Florida and Jamundi.	21	21	100
Economic and Social Reactivation	Business Development	750 organizational consulting visits	125 consulting sessions on organizational accounting, regulations for rotating funds and credit committee functions.	221	125	57
		450 business training	57 business training programs with an emphasis on financial management of the rotating funds, production costs, productive project design and basic farming accounting.	152	57	40
	Food Security	650 families finance productive and food security projects	104 new loans approved with rotating fund resources of the organizations of Palmira, Cerrito, Florida and Pradera.	650	104	16
		450 food security training	202 training programs on food security including: construction of productive models, evaluation of food security with a comprehensive view, preparation of organic and bio-prepared fertilizers, and legal and political issues associated with the production of food for family consumption.	173	202	116
			7 missions to learn about successful food security experiences in the departments of Valle and Cauca.	33	7	21
		2,000 technical assistance visits made to food security projects	676 technical assistance visits to productive projects in the 10 municipalities covered by the Coexistence Centers Project.	884	676	76
	Commercial Production	650 productive projects established	127 property surveys.	819	127	15
			51 productive projects established for: cabbage, onions, tomato, oranges, Lulo, tangerines, spinach, cauliflower, broccoli, green beans, peas and peppers.	220	51	23
			Productive alternatives such as: herbs, chicken, yogurt, eggs, macadamia, trout, ornamental plants, estevia, limes, different kinds of beans, bananas, passion fruit, blackberries, araza, plantains, avocado, papaya, pineapple and casaba.	-	-	-
		450 commercial production training	93 training programs on agronomic management for crops and agriculture and livestock production systems.	138	93	67

		9 missions to learn about the successful experiences in commercial production.	10	9	90	
		2,000 technical assistance visits to commercial production projects	833	268	32	
		Number of tons of produced crops		468.7		
Marketing	100% of the beneficiary families produce crops according to market needs	48 training programs carried out on: commercial processes, plantation planning, pre and post harvest management and standardizing commercial processes.	194	48	25	
		30 commercial consulting sessions to identify product lines according to market requirements.	24	30	125	
	6 commercial agreements established	commercial agreements with six chain stores: La 14, Comfandi, Super Inter, Galerías, Comfaunión, Belalcazar and Super Marden.	3	7	233	
		39 visits to chain supermarket platforms and stores so that the farmers learn about the process that their products are subject to after leaving their farms and before reaching the final consumer.	9	39	433	
	4 peasant markets sell clean products	1 peasant market (Mercampesino) operating in the municipality of Miranda.	2	1	50	
	Number of tons of products sold to supermarkets and fruit and vegetable markets	422,731 tons of products sold during the first year of the Coexistence Centers Project with a total income of \$286.388.860		422.731		
Social and Economic Reactivation	Reforestation and Environmental Protection	Reforestation of 700 hectares		5.872		
		Number of environmental training courses	6 training programs to the beneficiary communities of the Project on environmental concepts.	20	6	30
		Number of environmental consulting sessions	23 consulting sessions have been carried out on environmental topics.	18	23	128
		Number of environmental technical assistance visits	24	12	50	
		12 technical assistance visits on various environmental problems affecting the beneficiary communities of the Coexistence and Peace Centers Project.				

PG3- 076 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.

ACTIVITIES

The most important development during this period was the initiation of the production and marketing of wheelchairs thus providing continuity to the previous report.

Likewise production of the anti-scars pillows also began according to the instructions provided by Mr. Jaime Noom during the training program.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS PERIOD

During this period the following activities were carried out according to the goals set forth by the Project

1. Follow-up to the use of the anti-scars pillows.

Four wheelchair users were chosen to test the pillow for 16 weeks. They were previously informed of the objectives of the test (analyze the results after use and take into consideration any suggestions they may have) and establish basic information about their current situation, such as the pillow they usually used, etc. Also a physical evaluation was made before and after using the new pillow. The observations were the following:

- § It is very comfortable.
- § Suggestions were made as to tighten it further. Also, they suggest that the top cover fabric be of a darker color and that Velcro be added to it so that it sticks to the wheelchair's upholstery.

2. Initiation of the production of wheelchairs:

During this period 34 wheelchairs have been produced. This has made it possible to promote the chair and to analyze and make adjustments in terms of quality and presentation.

Also, the project has been disseminated through the written media, radio and television.

3. "A Name for the Wheelchair" Contest

A contest was carried out called "A Name for the Wheelchair" in order to disseminate this model and have the community participate in the project. A press release was widely disseminated through the Corporation's electronic mail. Duly justified proposals will be received through the e-mail as well.

4. Permanent Activities:

- Throughout the Project various activities have been carried out to inform about the new wheelchair and receive input from the users. Also, a number of visits to the homes of disabled persons have been carried out.
- The Vida Independiente Committee has organized training and orientation activities.
- The Project has taken advantage of various social spaces to disseminate its activities.

Follow-up meetings to the workshop for the production of wheelchairs are taking place every 15 days.

PG3- 086 El Golombiao, the Game of Peace

Counterpart: Colombia Joven Presidential Program

Beneficiaries: Direct: 26,000 youngsters Indirect: 100,000 residents of the beneficiary municipalities

Geographical Coverage: 60 municipalities in the departments of Nariño, Cauca, Putumayo, Magdalena Medio, Antioquia, Chocó, Sucre, Bolívar, Córdoba.

Alliances: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), German Cooperation Agency GTZ, mayors' offices

Starting date: July 2005 **Termination date:** June 2006

Objectives: The youngsters incorporate peaceful coexistence practices into their daily lives thus affecting the perception of them by the community

SUMMARY

During this quarter four follow-up board committee meetings were carried out during which decisions were made on the development of the project. Unfortunately, the program has not yet been launched in the regions due to administrative delays in institutions such as the GTZ and the *Colombia Joven* (Young Colombia) Program. IOM had initially considered the possibility of the GTZ becoming the administrator of the resources that USAID will provide for the project through IOM. This possibility, however, was dismissed because the overhead established by the GTZ exceeded the amount allowed by IOM. Therefore, the funds will be directly administrated by IOM, such as it did during the first phase of the project.

Also, during this quarter a new director for the Colombia Joven Project was appointed, Mr. Hitler Chaverra Ovalle. This caused a few delays since the project and the counterparts had to be introduced to the new director, who replaced Mrs. Adriana Buchelly in September.

ACTIVITIES

- The final texts of the terms of reference to hire the regional advisors, the itinerant technical advisor and the communications consultant were defined.
- There is a list of possible candidates for the aforementioned jobs. The GTZ and the Colombia Joven Program will be in charge of the pre-selection process and will determine the persons and entities that will be interviewed before the committee makes a decision.
- The Project has been working on the first draft of the Commitment Letter that establishes the conditions for the local partnerships to implement Phase II in the targeted municipalities.
- A partnership has been established and consolidated with *Caja de Vivienda Popular* (CVP), which is heading the implementation of Phase II of the project in a few areas in south Bogotá. The CVP will provide funds to implement the project in highly vulnerable neighborhoods of the capital such as Ciudad Bolivar and San Cristobal Sur. This process is headed by the CVP board as a liaison with "El Golombiao".
- A partnership has been established with the Municipality of Pereira, which initially had not been included among the beneficiary municipalities of the project. Upon the direct request of the Mayor's Office to the Colombia Joven Program, the Golombiao will be taken to that municipality and will develop within the framework of the municipal games that are carried out annually. The municipality is committed to meet the demands of the board in terms of sustainability, implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems and providing visibility to the entities that are members of the project's board.



PG3- 088 Encounter of Indigenous Youngsters of North Cauca

Counterpart: Association of Indigenous Councils (*Cabildos Indígenas*) of Northern Cauca -- ACIN

Beneficiaries: **Direct:** 5,000 indigenous youngsters from 16 reservations and peasants of North Cauca;
Indirect: 25,000 relatives of the beneficiary youngsters

Geographical Coverage: Municipalities of Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto, Jámbalo, Miranda, Santander and Toribío, in the department of Cauca

Alliances: Jámbalo Mayor's Office

Starting date: July 2005 **Termination date:** August 2005

Objective: Strengthen the social network in Northern Cauca, especially regarding the organization capacity of young Indians and peasants

Summary:

The youth encounter carried out in the village of Zumbico, in the Municipality of Jambaló (Cauca) included a number of activities previous to the event such as: organizing the logistics, which included remodeling the place where the encounter would be held to install showers, bathrooms and wash areas. Building, remodeling and furnishing to have it ready by the time of the congress started took two months. The youngsters' contribution was critical, mainly that of the 17 coordinators of the reservations in northern Cauca, who are part of this youth movement. The local community, this is the members of the municipality and of the Jambaló indigenous reservation, also collaborated in the process. The Congress began on 21 July and it extended for five days.

ACTIVITIES

Several experts were invited to the encounter to speak about topics of great importance and interest for the youth such as:

- Strategic plan for community resistance
- History of the youth process
- Rights
- Armed conflict
- Current youth problems
- Youngsters as victims of the war.

The methodology used included: committee work, plenary sessions, agreements and commitments



The youth movement chose a few individuals that would be responsible of putting together a report of the event that would include the main agreements reached by the indigenous youth of Cauca. This group was called the "summarizing commission". This commission met independently to summarize the common proposals presented by the youngsters, which would later become the mandates of the Youth Congress. Each of the common proposals had to be approved during the plenary sessions to be valid. The coordinators of the youngsters of each reservation played a key role in this process since they were the ones who acted as spokespersons for their communities in approving the proposals. Approval of the mandates took place during the last night of the congress.

INDICATORS

- More than 3,000 youngsters attended the Indigenous Youth Encounter.
- The youngsters approved six mandates associated with the topics indicated.
- The youngsters believe that the greatest accomplishment of the Encounter was that for the first time in history they were the ones to approve tasks and mandates for the youth community in northern Cauca and that these had not been imposed by the adults or by traditional indigenous leaders.
- The mandates edited by the youngsters will be attached to the next quarterly report.

PG3-089 Permanent Forum for Peace in Colombia – Indigenous Priests-Leaders (Mamos)

Counterpart: World Research and Training Center for Conflict Resolution

Geographic Coverage: Cundinamarca, Magdalena (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta - SNSM)

Objective: Support the first forum of “mamos” of the indigenous cultures of the SNSM so that, with their knowledge, they may find solutions to the crisis that is affecting their people

Beneficiaries: Direct: 21 mamos de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (SNSM)

Completion date: November 2005

Partnerships: MONIFUE URUK+ Corporation

CONTEXT

During this quarter two meetings were held with the members of indigenous organizations of the SNSM and with elderly members of the communities in order to inform about the objectives of the forum and to establish the current cultural and organizational situation in the SNSM. This made it possible to make adjustments to the activities, which are now more down to earth and geared toward the real needs of the target population. Likewise, several activities were carried out to spiritually prepare the persons that will implement the projects. These activities are considered to be fundamental for the beginning, development and consolidation of the forum.

ACTIVITIES

- A ritual was carried out in the municipality of Ráquira (Boyacá), headed by a traditional Kogui leader, through which the “mamos” who would participate in the event were supposed to reach the appropriate spiritual condition for the good development of the forum.
- Another ritual was celebrated in the Municipality of Natagaima (Huila) that was initially to be held in the Guatavita Lagoon (Cundinamarca) but the traditional “mamo” changed it because, according to him, this area is having a negative spiritual influence due to the manner in which government has handled the situation. Encounters have been held on a weekly basis to “mambear” (indigenous ritual through which the states of conscience are changed to determine the spiritual conditions of those who participate).

Following these encounters it was determined that instead of making a collective invitation to the “mamos” that would participate in the forum they would make a traditional and personal invitation that will take place in his residence. Invitation committees will be organized with the traditional authorities of four ethnic groups. The leader of the Amazon, a member of the MONIFUE URUK Corporation and a wise man of the corresponding ethnic group will participate in these events.

INDICATORS

- Participation in the forum of five elderly “mamos” of the Kogui Indians has been confirmed.
- Agreements are being reached with other 15 members of other three ethnic cultures of the SNSM (Arhuaco, Arzario and Kankwamo).
- The Gachancipá tradicional Indian “maloca” (house) is being considered as a place to carry out the forum.



V. PERSONAL STORIES

1. Support to the Colombian Government

1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

The municipality of Cajibío is located in a mountainous area in Colombia's western range in the department of Cauca. It is one of the largest municipalities in the region with 747 km² and borders the municipalities of Morales, Tambo, Piendamó and Popayán. It has a population of approximately 34,000 and the majority of the people live in rural areas, including the town of Ortega. Since the 70s Ortega has been affected both by the illegal armed groups and the total absence of state institutions. The FARC and the ELN guerrillas disputed this region for years but with the entry of the paramilitary in 2001 the municipality was further affected by the violence leaving many innocent victims and wounds they all desire to heal.

The people of Ortega still remember the times when they were forced to take arms and become the main actors of the violence in the region. They could not allow the illegal armed groups to take over this territory that lived in peace, in spite of the fact that the government seemed to have forgotten it, and destroy their economic structure – which is based on coffee, plantains, casaba and brown sugar loaf. This is how the so called Peasant Self Defense Forces of Colombia (ACC in Spanish) were formed. They suffered the horror of violence and death; their homes and their crops were set on fire; retaliation and revenge became part of their daily lives; the youngsters of Ortega formed military training groups that later on extended to Zarzal and central Morales. They defended themselves until they realized that everything they did was useless and they saw no solutions or progress in the region and death continued to reign.

This is when the members of the Peasant Self Defense Forces in the area decided to lay down arms and initiate demobilization.

Norys, a 58 year old leader in the area believed that violence had to stop and her greatest concern was the education of children and youth, who were learning to use weapons but could not read or write. *"We could not continue to foster revenge and to hurt each other as we were doing. We were not considering that God is the one who gives and takes life. We belong to the same land, the same country, and the same region, where we want to live in harmony with our families until we grow old."*

Norys Pechinché, a widow, is an innate leader. She is a member of several evangelical associations and community action boards and was a representative of the ACC women. Norys is a strong woman with a penetrating look. She decided to start all over again, lay down her arms and take over Ortega not with shotguns but with dialogue and with the desire to struggle for a region burdened by violence.



It was then that the five villages met, they spoke with Mayor Abaslón Charo and the demobilization dream began. From 7 December 2003 life changed and everyone's dream has come true thanks to the negotiations with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, through the Local Self Determination Project and the contribution of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Project to Strengthening Peace in Colombia of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This project fostered and strengthened the participation of demobilized individuals in production, maintenance, sale and marketing projects. The inhabitants of Ortega have rebuilt their homes and the road and government, security and education institutions are now present in the area.

Norys is a community representative and she manages education and reforestation projects and a rabbit and hog farm. One of her duties was to rebuild the school to fit approximately 50 people. Currently, there are training courses on bakery, building, knitting, food processing and organic crop growing. Norys says *"We learn to transform sugar loaf and casaba flour and to operate coffee toasting machines. I give thanks to God every day for having found a peaceful solution to the violence. We learn something different every day: we learned how to make greeting cards from leaves and to knit blankets."*

The people of Ortega desire to market their products in order to take advantage of their productive activities and to reach better living conditions through long term projects. Norys is an example of the faith that can change everything; she believes that there is always a better alternative. She travels every 20 days to Popayán to promote the projects in order to extend them to other zones because she is convinced that it is necessary to take Colombia out of the abyss caused by violence and revenge and to live in peace.

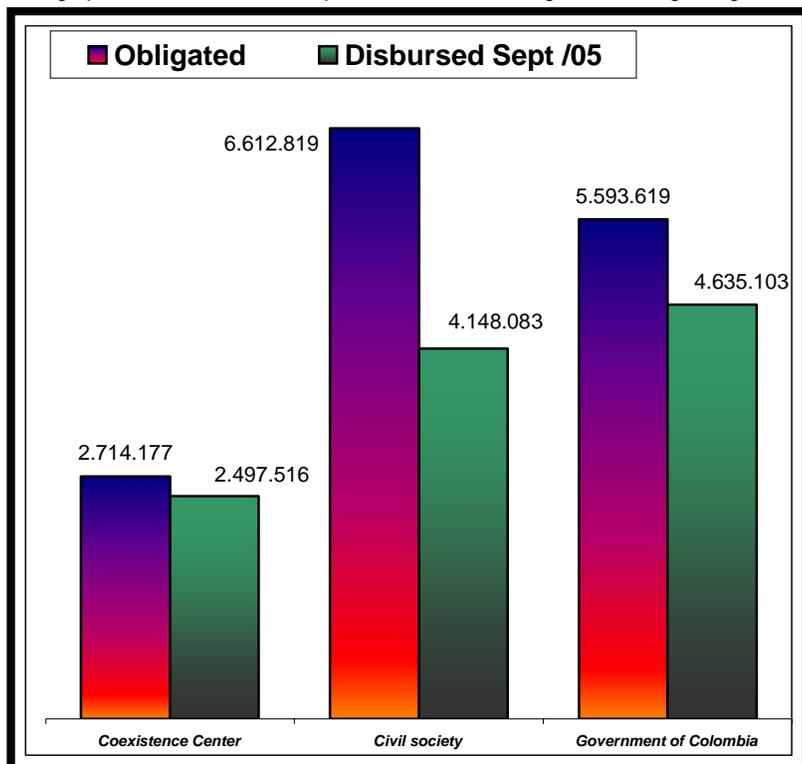
VI. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Implemented budget by component

This table shows the total resources disbursed by USAID to support projects for a total of US\$ 18,837,201 together with the amounts agreed upon for each component. A total of **US\$14,920,616** has been committed; through September 30 2005 **US\$11,280,703**

IMPLEMENTING	DONATION	COMPROMETIDO	BALANCE	DISBURSED SEPT/05
Peace Grant Fund	18.837.201	14.920.616	3.659.886	11.280.703
I. Support the Colombian Government	10.638.262	5.593.620	2.030.465	4.635.104
Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	9.942.419	4.070.563	933.950	3.321.373
Institutional Strengthening	972.244	726.648	245.596	668.562
High Commissioner Advisors/minjusticia	903.537	657.941	245.596	606.587
Projects	68.707	68.707	0	61.975
Co-existence National System	2.185.403	1.196.955	688.448	1.052.411
Projects/ Community Radios	697.675	505.633	192.042	505.633
Local Self-Determination	1.187.728	691.322	496.406	546.778
Negociación y verificación	2.146.866	2.146.960	-94	1.600.400
OAS	585.900	585.994	-94	576.392
Accompaniment and Monitoring System	1.560.966	1.560.966	0	1.024.008
Vicepresidencia de la República	630.561	454.170	176.391	393.656
Land Mines Observatory	630.561	454.170	176.391	393.656
Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs	1.203.188	1.068.887	134.301	920.075
Citizen Coexistence	3.500.000	2.714.177	785.823	2.497.516
II. Initiatives of the Civil Society	8.242.240	6.612.819	1.629.421	4.148.083
Civic Education , Conflict Resolution and human Rights	4.852.087	3.257.619	1.594.468	3.031.117
Proyectos finalizados (ver cuadro adjunto)	3.127.087	3.146.619	-19.532	3.015.696
Civic Education	575.000	32.000	543.000	193
Assistance to victims and socially excluded groups	600.000	79.000	521.000	15.228
Conflict Resolution	300.000	0	300.000	0
Human Rights and Peace	250.000	0	250.000	0
The private sector in conflict prevention and peace	3.390.153	3.355.200	34.953	1.116.966
Vallenpaz- GDA	1.762.000	1.762.000	0	562.788
Asocolfiores - GDA	900.000	900.000	0	264.131
Whirlwind	503.153	503.153	0	100.000
Restorative Justice	137.047	137.047	0	137.047
Ideas for Peace Foundation	87.953	53.000	34.953	53.000

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



- USD \$2,714,177 was obligated for the Citizen Coexistence Centers component to build nine centers. This total corresponds to 14% of the total resources and through Sept 2005 US\$2,497,516 or 92%, of the total obligated for this component, has been disbursed through September 2005.
- USD \$6,612,819 was obligated for the Civil Society component, equivalent to 35% of the total resources. US\$4,148,083, or 62% of the total obligated for this component, was disbursed through September 2005.
- Under the Support to the Government of Colombia USD\$5,593,619 were obligated, equivalent to 30% of the total of the Program; 82% of these funds, or USD\$4,635,104 have already been disbursed.

A total of USD 3,916,585, equivalent to 21% of the total budget allotted to the project, is still to be committed.

Percentages disbursed per department

DEPARTAMENTOS	DISBURSED SEPTEMBER/05	%
Amazonas	226.215	2,0%
Antioquia	1.878.840	16,7%
Arauca	35.938	0,3%
Atlántico	8.219	0,1%
Bolívar	748.930	6,6%
Boyacá	72.794	0,6%
Caldas	16.184	0,1%
Caquetá	381.403	3,4%
Casanare	13.609	0,1%
Cauca	777.605	6,9%
Cesar	663.037	5,9%
Chocó	96.927	0,9%
Córdoba	218.882	1,9%
Cundinamarca	728.993	6,5%
Guainía	12.341	0,1%
Guaviare	18.932	0,2%
Huila	36.445	0,3%
Magdalena	20.306	0,2%
Meta	302.879	2,7%
Nacional	1.874.101	16,6%
Nariño	60.403	0,5%
Norte de Santander	418.410	3,7%
Putumayo	52.871	0,5%
Quindío	51.914	0,5%
Risaralda	73.386	0,7%
San Andres yProvidencia	53.203	0,5%
Santander	1.065.404	9,4%
Sucre	7.773	0,1%
Tolima	7.773	0,1%
Valle	1.356.988	12,0%
TOTAL	11.280.702	100,0%

The departments with the highest disbursement percentages are Antioquia with 16.7%, Santander with 9.4% and Valle del Cauca with 12.0% since the projects being implemented correspond to self-determination, the citizen coexistence centers and the follow-up and monitoring system, which contribute to support the Government of Colombia (Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the Advisory Council for Special Programs). Likewise, support is provided to institutions of the civil society, such as the Vallenpaz/Alvaralice Foundation in Valle del Cauca and Northern Cauca.

Furthermore, 16.6% of the projects carried out at a national level are to continue strengthening government institutions -- such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and the Advisory Council for Special Programs -- to put together the Follow-up and Monitoring System and to support the OAS in following-up the negotiations with the paramilitary.

VII. ACTION PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER -

I. Support to the Government of Colombia

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- § Continue to implement the follow-up and monitoring system for possible demobilizations.
- § Design and start-up of the Reference and Opportunities Centers (CROs in Spanish)
- § Accompaniment and technical assistance for the project that will be implemented with the OAS and the Galán Corporation to strengthen the communities where the demobilized paramilitary forces have relocated.
- § 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

1.2. Ministry of the Interior and Justice/ Reintegration Program

- § Hire the professionals that will work for the Reintegration Program
- § Facilitate transportation and per diem for those professionals as required
- § Provide support for the implementation of the television program to create awareness among the population about the peace process.

1.3 Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

- Monitoring and accompaniment of newly approved projects such as the extension of the project of the Promote Rights and Peace Building Networks/ Strengthening the CPPE
- Monitoring and accompaniment of newly approved projects such as the extension of the project of the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee and the project to strengthen this Office.
- Continue to provide technical assistance for the micro-credit projects (Office of the First Lady)

1.4 Landmines Observatory

- Identify, together with the Observatory, the 15 target municipalities for the new project to decentralize the Information System.
- Monitoring and providing accompaniment for the decentralization project.

1.5 Citizen Coexistence Centers

- Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior to create networks among the different centers.
- Prepare together with the Ministry of the Interior the agenda for the First Encounter of Professionals of the Citizen Coexistence Centers, in November 2005.
- Initiate the hiring processes for the land survey and design to build the Citizen Coexistence Center in Pueblo Bello, Department of Cesar
- Provide accompaniment to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice during the visits to negotiate the new centers in the municipalities selected by the Government.

II. Support to the Initiatives of the Civil Society

- Continue providing accompaniment for already approved projects.
- Reach an agreement with USAID on whether this component will remain or if the resources that were approved will be redistributed in order to define new projects.

VII ANNEX

- Annex 1 Financial Status report
- Annex 2 List of the project
- Annex 3 CD Radio Project-A Space for differences

Annex 2

Codigo	Nombre	Aporte programa	Gasto a Sept. de 2005
CENTROS DE CONVIVENCIA CIUDADANA		2.714.177	2.497.516
PG3-020	Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja	270.000	262.707
PG3-020A	Fundalectura	37.857	36.333
PG3-023	Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguan	294.540	294.640
PG3-034	Alcaldía de San Gil	306.661	294.923
PG3-044	Alcaldía de Aguachica	250.729	238.740
PG3-045	Alcaldía de Ocaña	318.886	319.284
PG3-046	Alcaldía de Magangué	350.000	334.041
PG3-047	Alcaldía de Cantagallo	186.490	186.807
PG3-055	Alcaldía de Leticia	182.183	182.352
PG3-056	Alcaldía de Sonson	336.831	347.690
PG3-	Alcaldía de Pueblo Bello-Cesar	180.000	0
SOCIEDAD CIVIL		6.612.819	4.148.083
PG3-001	Vallenpaz	238.919	235.477
PG3-001A	Vallenpaz	338.961	323.260
PG3-002	Confederación Colombiana ONG	122.394	117.628
PG3-003	Comision Vida Justicia y Paz	86.121	78.512
PG3-004	Ducha Fria	52.015	52.015
PG3-006	Observatorio para la Paz - Confecamaras	92.461	90.055
PG3-007	Medios Para la Paz	109.349	104.679
PG3-008	Humanizar Proyecto OIM	86.888	82.188
PG3-009	Observatorio para la Paz- San Mateo	25.646	25.646
PG3-010	Confepaz	82.431	82.429
PG3-010A	Confepaz	124.971	106.657
PG3-011	Fundacion Hemera	53.070	51.349
PG3-012	Transparencia por Colombia	42.924	41.353
PG3-013	Emberakatio	22.007	21.009
PG3-014	Asociacion Amigos de los Limitados	52.178	47.094
PG3-015	Universidad de los Andes	65.470	58.286
PG3-016	Fundación Empresarial	103.569	101.901
PG3-018	Cultura Democratica y Tolerancia Electora	38.942	38.649
PG3-019	Organización Femenina Popular -OFP	107.626	107.701
PG3-021	Fundemos	55.163	50.947
PG3-022	Corporacion Juridica Libertad	51.090	41.252
PG3-025	Fomcultural	22.594	22.081
PG3-026	Shadai	96.535	87.771
PG3-027	Findes	61.159	56.381
PG3-028	Red Mujeres Chocoanas	15.007	14.320
PG3-029	Fundación Hemera	34.999	34.837
PG3-030	Fenacón	63.356	59.323
PG3-031	Instituto Luis Carlos Galán	96.112	96.112
PG3-032	Indigenas del Cauca	32.513	32.513
PG3-036	Corporacion Nuevo Arco Iris	43.200	40.551
PG3-037	" Muros por la Paz	3.274	2.126
PG3-038	Fundacion Social	119.780	116.589
PG3-039	Asfamipaz	44.517	41.737
PG3-042	Observatorio para la Paz	78.283	78.283
PG3-048	Cordepaz	63.677	63.657
PG3-051	Resguardo Indigena Iroka - Mamos	19.183	19.183
PG3-053	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro	33.976	34.857
PG3-057	Redepaz - Semana por la Paz	18.572	18.519
PG3-058	Disparando Camaras por la Paz	61.875	52.017
PG3-060	Comfecamaras	46.077	45.483
PG3-063	Sobresaltos	6.434	5.966
PG3-064	Dusakawi IPS	74.362	74.362
PG3-067	Redepaz - Semana por la Paz	22.173	22.173
PG3-083	Codhes	7.500	7.500

Annex 2			
PG3-049	Gobernacion de Santander	74.036	76.040
PG3-075	Ministerio de Educacion	55.231	55.231
PG3-069	Ideas para la Paz	53.000	53.000
PG3-070	Simposio	137.047	137.047
PG3-073	Vallenpaz	1.762.000	562.788
PG3-074	Asocolflores	900.000	264.131
PG3-076	Universidad de San Francisco	503.153	100.000
PG3-077	OEA-Corporación Galan	32.000	193
PG3-086	GTZ/GOLOMBIANO	60.000	0
PG3-088	Encuentro de Jovenes del Cauca	15.000	15.228
PG3-089	Centro Mund para la paz	4.000	0
ALTO COMISIONADO		3.950.562	3.273.541
PG3-005	Alto Comisionado/fortalecimiento	560.000	558.755
PG3-024	Seminario Internacional	17.087	17.087
PG3-033	Memoria humana	51.620	44.888
PG3-043	Fortalicimiento Oficina	0	0
PG3-043A	En el Tolima Florece el Amor	59.300	59.918
PG3-043B	Emisoras Comunitarias	105.774	109.530
PG3-043C	Fútbol por la Paz	200.000	217.495
PG3-043E	Cedavida	28.613	28.803
PG3-043D	Fudesco	26.842	26.843
PG3-043	Autodeterminacion Cajibío	145.000	144.850
PG3-043	Autodeterminacion Simití	50.000	10.935
PG3-043	Autodeterminacion El Bagre	55.096	55.096
PG3-043	Autodeterminacion Turbo	54.226	54.226
PG3-062	Formulas	63.044	63.044
PG3-066	OEA	585.994	576.393
PG3-071	Evaluación y Monitoreo / Alto Comisionad	1.560.966	1.024.008
PG3-072	Cajibío / Vallenpaz	387.000	281.671
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR Y JUSTICIA		120.000	47.832
PG3-087	Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia	120.000	47.832
PRIMERA DAMA		1.068.887	920.075
PG3-017	Corporación Día del Niño	169.708	154.095
PG3-035	Colombia Oye Camina y Ve	149.968	121.912
PG3-040	Funlibre - Día del Niño	62.855	60.324
PG3-050	Funlibre - Ludotecas	78.602	78.602
PG3-054	Pastoral de La Primera Infancia	152.079	152.739
PG3-065	Primera Dama / Promociones de Der	251.318	266.017
PG3-068	Comité Rehabilitacion de Antioquia	62.145	61.328
PG3-082	Fortalecimiento Consejería	53.834	0
PG3-090	Comité Rehabiliitacion de Antioquia	88.379	25.059
OBSERVATORIO DE MINAS		454.170	393.656
PG3-041	Observatorio de Minas - Presidencia	119.421	122.477
PG3-052	Cirec	116.294	116.300
PG3-059	Campaña Contra Minas	111.510	111.510
PG3-061	Hogar Jesus de Nazareth	36.945	36.945
PG3-085	Observatorio de Minas - Presidencia	70.000	6.424
TOTAL APOYO GOC		5.593.619	4.587.272