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## COMMUNITY-ORIENTED REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS CORE

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



THIRTY-SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID/COLOMBIA

April - June 2014

**International Organization for Migration**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

## Table of contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
2. CONTEXT.....	3
3. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS: NARRATIVE PROGRESS.....	6
4. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN.....	30
5. PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER.....	31
6. FINANCIAL REPORT.....	32
7. ANNEXES.....	35

## 1. Executive Summary

This report covers CORE programming for the period from April 1st to June 30th 2014. The report provides a review of developments in the Colombian and international context that impact or are likely to impact the Program; a quantitative overview of quarterly and cumulative progress against established indicators; a status report on key activities and achievements that contribute to CORE's results and objective; difficulties encountered during implementation; priorities for the upcoming quarter; and a financial report.

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

Various contextual shifts that affect CORE have presented themselves this quarter. With respect to the peace process, on May 16<sup>th</sup> the GOC and the FARC announced an agreement on the problem of illegal drugs, the fourth of six points on the GOC-FARC dialogue agenda and the third to be addressed so far in the peace process. The agreement includes three sub-points: illegal crop substitution; public health programs; and the production of illegal drugs. In addition, the GOC announced that exploratory talks have been taking place with the ELN since January 2014. Until now, items in the agenda to be discussed include the victims and political participation, but other topics will be added over time. CORE is prepared to continue supporting the GOC as it reaches further agreements with the FARC and formalizes talks with the ELN. Meanwhile, presidential elections were held in May, with President Santos and candidate Oscar Zuluaga passing through to a second round of elections. With Zuluaga first threatening to suspend the peace process and then softening his position but proposing adjustments to both the talks and the judicial system, uncertainty surrounded some of CORE's programs. This has now been resolved and CORE operations continue smoothly.

The Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) team provides technical support to assess psychosocial readiness for reintegration through the IECC. This quarter, 1,995 surveys were conducted, and 55% of the participants fulfilled the requisites of the instruments required by the ACR in order to continue with the graduation process. The ACR reported 1,295 people graduating from the reintegration process in this quarter, meaning that 4,698 people have graduated from the reintegration process throughout its existence. In addition, the SIR and ISUN were used to systematize 339 monitoring visits made to business units this quarter (individual productive projects) that have received seed capital funding. Of these, 160 (47%) business units were in operation, 156 (46%) had closed, and 23 (7%) were at risk of closing.

In terms of economic reintegration, implementation of the "Integrated Employment Intervention Route" continued. This methodology aims to support demobilized individuals in exploring and finding opportunities in the job market through activities such as: identification of job vacancies; vocational assessment; occupational orientation; job engagement; and monitoring and support for individuals in the process of reintegration who are professionally engaged with businesses, as well as monitoring and support for the businesses themselves. This quarter, 621 businesses were made aware of the initiative, 99 businesses were engaged with the initiative, 2,015 job vacancies identified, 816 people in the process of reintegration referred to vacancies, and 326 people in the process of reintegration hired. The process of transferring the methodology to the ACR reintegration professionals continued through the joint implementation of activities and the implementation of 37 training workshops, through which 113 ACR professionals have been trained.

In the realization of Intermediate Result 2: “Operational Mechanisms to Establish Definitive Legal Status of Ex-Combatants”, projects continue to support the various sub-units of the Justice and Peace Unit in the Attorney General’s office. These activities focus on: land restitution; facilitating sentencing in high priority cases; strengthening the ACR’s capacity to identify and return human remains to victims’ families; complementing the construction of patterns of macro-criminality with similar investigations of macro-victimization; and strengthening regional work in the sub-units. Results this quarter included:

- 63 genetic profiles were registered in the CODIS software.
- 1,600 kits were compiled to identify and take DNA samples
- 1,288 case files registered in the Sub-Unit’s database were reviewed and updated.
- The Universidad Externado de Colombia presented ten macro-victimization reports on individuals being processed under the Justice and Peace law, four of which were presented to the AGO.

In terms of community service activities under IR 2, these activities are now implemented in 18 departments and 36 municipalities in which the ACR is present. In these areas, 156 community service projects have been implemented directly, of which 42 were implemented in 2014, and 2,953 participants have registered to become engaged with community service activities, representing 49% of the target. 571 of these registered this quarter. In total, 2,032 participants have received the certificate for 80 hours of community service through direct implementation, representing 33% of the target. 315 of these were certified this quarter. The cumulative total of participants who have been certified in community service activities implemented both directly and indirectly is 4,957. The community service activities initiated this quarter will benefit approximately 20,000 people including the elderly, displaced people, people with disabilities, children, and indigenous people, all of whom belong to the low-income communities near the ACR service centers.

Intermediate Result 3: “GOC Supported to Develop Conflict Management Strategies” focuses on building knowledge as well as technical and operational abilities of the GOC for conflict management. This project team compiles research documents on topics related to conflict and peace, and contributes to the systematization and analysis of civil society proposals on the current peace process. So far, 100% of the proposals presented by civil society have been systematized, which represents a cumulative total of 24,576. In addition, since the beginning of 2013, a total of 4,578 news articles were systematized. Based on these articles, operating partner Fundación Ideas para la Paz sends a report to IOM, think tanks, universities, governmental entities, and international cooperation twice per week. A total of 174 reports have been distributed since the last quarter of 2012. Other IR 3 activities focus on supporting regional and differential approaches to peacebuilding and reconciliation. Such activities initiated this quarter included: Strengthening of infrastructure for peace in Cauca; Identification of experiences of reintegration for the creation of public policy with a differential focus for ex-combatant women; and Support for Verdad Abierta’s work on DDR with a differential and regional focus.

CORE activities encountered three challenges during this quarter: 1) the uncertainty generated by the presidential elections and the debates on the Legal Framework for Peace; 2) the ACR’s plans to conduct graduation ceremonies in August; and 3) the need to respond to and support a range of peacebuilding initiatives, especially at the regional level, and not just those proposed by the GOC.

## 2. Context

### **Developments in the peace process**

On May 16<sup>th</sup> the GOC and the FARC announced an agreement on the problem of illegal drugs, the fourth of six points on the GOC-FARC dialogue agenda and the third to be addressed so far in the peace process. Proposals include broad measures to involve local communities and governments in program design and implementation. The agreement includes three sub-points: illegal crop substitution; public health programs; and the production of illegal drugs. Although CORE activities do not directly address the problem of illegal drugs, the issue does affect conflict dynamics and peacebuilding, so this agreement was relevant to IR 3. An additional point about the FARC providing information about mines is relevant as it could form part of the conditions of their demobilization, possibly affecting CORE's activities. The program is positioning itself as a key player to continue support for the GOC in the implementation of this agreement and others reached at the dialogue table.

In addition, the GOC announced on June 10<sup>th</sup> that exploratory talks have been taking place with the ELN since January 2014. Until now, items on the agenda to be discussed include the victims and political participation, but other topics will be added over time. Other points that could be added relate to: civil society participation; recognition of peasant movements; natural resources (particularly mining and energy); democracy; drugs trafficking; and regional integration. CORE is staying abreast of developments in the ELN process, and is ready to continue supporting the GOC as the dialogues are made official and develop further.

The Constitutional Court continues to discuss whether ex-combatants responsible for crimes against humanity can participate in politics. Hearings of opinions on an Article of the Legal Framework for Peace have been held throughout the quarter, after a legal case was presented against the Framework by ex-Minister of Defense Rafael Guarín. The case asserts that the Article allows the State to renounce its obligation to judge human rights violations, which is unconstitutional. It also proposes that those responsible for human rights violations should not be able to participate in politics. Magistrate Alberto Rojas made a counter-proposal, suggesting that all actors convicted of crimes against humanity be allowed to participate in politics after completing transitional justice obligations. This contradicts the Framework, which allows only those convicted of political crime, i.e. ex-guerrillas not responsible for crimes against humanity, to participate in politics. If the Article is made invalid, the peace talks and the agreement and other work already conducted on political participation will be negatively affected. If Rojas' proposal is accepted, the GOC will have to take measures to prevent the saturation of politics by ex-combatants. It remains to be seen whether the debates will result in one of these two outcomes or will find middle ground. This has created uncertainty for some of CORE's activities, but the program is prepared to adapt to whatever final outcome arises as the debates close at the end of July.

### **Elections**

Presidential elections were held in May, with President Santos and candidate Oscar Zuluaga passing through to a second round of elections in June. With Zuluaga first threatening to suspend the peace process and then softening his position but proposing adjustments to both the talks and the judicial system, some of CORE's projects – especially those related to the justice sector and the peace process – were affected by the uncertainty and given a standby status. As President Santos won the elections on June 15<sup>th</sup>, these projects were able to maintain continuity and will have to make only minor adjustments during his second mandate, which is expected to be characterized by the signing of a peace agreement with the FARC and possibly the ELN, and entry to a full post-conflict stage. CORE is well positioned to support the GOC in this phase as new needs arise.

## Program Indicators: Quarterly and Cumulative Progress and Goals

IN	IR	Name of Indicator	Target FY 2014	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters 2006-2014*	Cumulative achievements in FY 2014	% of target 2014	Observations (15 words)
DO2-08	SO	Percentage of ex combatants who are involved in income generation activities and law abiding after graduation	100%	15%	0	41%	41%	691 participants of the 4.698 graduated continue to maintain legal status and formal work.
DO2-12	IR1	# ex-combatants graduated from the reintegration program	4.500	1.295	4.698	3.372	75%	198 women, 1097 men. Up until now the ACR has registered 4,698 people graduated from the reintegration process. Last quarter this number was 4,050 people, but upon updating the information we found 647 registries that had been reported as graduated in previous quarters. This is because the information reported between November 2012 and November 2013 was preliminary as there were no official reports. In early 2014 the ACR created the "graduated" status in the SIR and the double registries were identified, so the information was updated.
REC-7		Percentage increase of ACR in the Institutional strengthening index	100%	11%	36%	36%	36%	The monitoring instrument for business units was handed over and validated with the ACR. A differential focus consultant was hired, and is developing a diagnostic to support the incorporation of the differential focus into the reintegration process.
REC-8	IR	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their social abilities - IECC	5.000	1.995	19.779	4.930	99%	360 women, 1635 men.
REC-9	1.1	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their economic capacities - ISUN	500	339	2.325	852	170%	60 women, 279 men
DO2-10	IR	# of ex-combatants, armed belligerents, who complete USG-assisted transformational programs	1.500	213	29.741	926	62%	53 women, 160 men
REC-10	1.2	Percentage of female participants in USG-Assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets credit, income or employment)	10%	3%	12%	11%	110%	53 Women The percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs who receive economic resources is calculated over the total number of demobilized women who are active in USG-assisted programs.
REC-11	IR2	# of ex-combatants with certified requirements to access legal benefits through Law 1424/10 mechanisms.	2.800		0			Attorney General's Office: of the 5,638 demobilized people who are being charged and/or sent for judicial processing by the AGO, 1,830 demobilized people have an adjusted sentence. Center for Historical Memory: of the 2,540 demobilized people who are contributing to the truth with the CNMH, 71 have been certified and 195 are in the process of certification.ACR: of the 6,510 who are participating in community service, 4,965 have been certified.
REC-12		# of cases fully prepared for prosecution under Justice and Peace Law	150	0	173	114	76%	
REC-13		# of government officials in key institutions that enhance skills on reintegration components of transitional justice	200		0			
REC-14	IR 2.1	Number of prosecutions supported	210	0	956	816	389%	
REC-15	IR	Number of ex-combatants certified for community services requirement under ACR designed methodology	2.800	314	4.965	2.620	94%	40 women, 274 men
REC-16	2.2	# of ex-combatants certified for truth-telling requirement	2.500	71	191	191	8%	7 Women, 64 Men

IN	IR	Name of Indicator	Target FY 2014	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters 2006-2014*	Cumulative achievements in FY 2014	% of target 2014	Observations (15 words)
REC-17	IR3	# of conflict management initiatives identified and requested by the GOC	2	1	3	1	50%	1) 24,576 proposals systematized by the FIP 2) Opening of the Reconciliation Center in Florencia
REC-18	IR 3.1	# of conflict analyses and fora	4 Location analysis	1	2	2	50%	Creation of maps to analyze a possible post-agreement context with the FARC (predicted reintegration of the FARC, greater reconciliation needs, possible post-conflict risks) * A project is being conducted with FIP to conduct regional analysis about FARC and ELN presence, and social protests.
			48 weekly reports on peace process	11	37	37	77%	11 weekly peace reports
			8 thematic reports	4	28	23	288%	Two spotlights: The Justice and Peace Law: summary and analysis Peace pedagogy: case analysis Two monthly peace reports (April, May-June). From now on the reports about the peace process will be bimonthly.
			3 research documents	2	13	4	133%	* Two documents about conflict dynamics in Nudo de Paramillo, Sur del Valle and Norte del Cauca. * A research project is being developed with CINEP about experiences of peaceful coexistence (2 urban and 2 rural). The document will be ready in May 2015. * A project is being implemented with the DDR Observatory at the Universidad Nacional. It will be about ex-combatant women and peacebuilding. The final document will be ready in June 2015. * A project with Verdad Abierta will provide journalistic reports about the demobilization and reintegration process with a differential focus.
			1 seminar	3	3	3	300%	3 seminars implemented by FUCUDE about peace processes in Colombia: experiences and processes in the regions of Sincelejo, Medellín, and Pasto.
			2 fora		5	0	0%	A reconciliation web portal with a total of 141,306 visits. Two Fora held by Bucaramanga and Bogotá for a total of 5. * A contract was signed with El Tiempo to conduct a forum about reintegration.
			6 conversation system		1	1	17%	
			1 information system		0	0	0%	* Support for the OACP's information system is progressing.
			1 specialized document on specific subject		0	0	0%	* It is possible that the document to be written about Nariño will be included here.
		10 CMH reports published		0	0	0%	* A project is being developed with the CNMH to publish these documents.	
REC-19		# of conflict management inputs handed over to the GOC	2	1	1	1	33%	1) Development of the OACP strategy to strengthen the network of Mayors and Governors for Peace and to engage them with the process. A workshop was held in Santander de Quillichao on the 3rd of April, attended by 78 representatives of the Mayors and Governors' offices in Cauca and Valle del Cauca. * A project is being developed to strengthen the capacities of 7 municipalities in topics related to reintegration. The final product will be a tool targeting mayors and governors to understand and motivate reintegration. * Transfer of the Reconciliation Index to the Victims' Unit through the simplification of the pilot conducted in 3 municipalities.

### 3. Intermediate Results: Narrative Progress

#### IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

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

**During this quarter, the following projects were approved:**

IR 1 ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy		Number of Beneficiaries
1	Fundacion Carvajal - Mundo Madera	10
2	Fenalco Atlantico - Integrated occupational mediation route. Atlantic Coast	100
3	CDP - Designing of the Social School Store	20
4	The Dosquebradas Chamber of Commerce - Gas Lines	30
5	IOM - Integral Operators Strategy. Expansion of Coverage	140
6	Fundacion Carvajal - Ganchos y Amarras S.A.S	9
7	IOM-Evaluation of the economic insertion models	0
8	ACOPPI - Expansion of Coverage	200
9	PANACA - Reintegration route pilot project directed at the rural sector	40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>549</b>

#### IR 1.1 Processes in place for implementing the reintegration process

##### TRACKING MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (SAME)

The SAME component supports the ACR’s systems for monitoring and evaluation as well as data gathering and management. Since 2010, SAME has provided technical assistance to design strategies and models to measure the progress of demobilized individuals along the reintegration route, including the creation of two monitoring instruments that enable the ACR to identify participants who are prepared to graduate from the reintegration process.<sup>1</sup> These instruments are used to systematize and analyze information collected in the field.

This quarter, CORE continued to support the ACR in the application of the Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (IECC). Work also continued to construct the second version of the Business Unit Monitoring Instrument (ISUN), which will include information about business viability and prospective income, and will restructure the periodic monitoring carried out by the ACR representatives.

Results this quarter include:

- The SAME supported the ACR in the application, digitization, and development of reports about the Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (IECC). One thousand nine hundred and ninety-five surveys were conducted throughout the country, and 55% of the participants (1,096) fulfilled the

<sup>1</sup> The Graduation Skills Evaluation Instrument assesses the skills and competencies developed by demobilized individuals as a result of the services they receive from the reintegration program. The Business Unit Monitoring Instrument measures progress or difficulties experienced by the productive projects created or strengthened by demobilized individuals using seed capital received from ACR or IOM.

requisites of the instruments required by the ACR in order to continue with the graduation process. The ACR revises the remaining requisites in education, job training, economic insertion, community service, and judicial situation before the graduation of participants. In total, 19,779 surveys have been applied to ACR participants in the advanced stage of reintegration.

- The ACR reported 1,295 people graduating from the reintegration process in this quarter. Of those, 71% (917) had received benefits supported by CORE in integrate profiles, professional training, productive projects, formal education grants, community service, and employability.
- After making some adjustments to information analysis and reporting processes, the ACR also reports that 4,698 people have graduated from the reintegration process throughout its existence. Of these, 691 (15%) have formal work. Of the 1,295 who graduated in this quarter, 359 (27%) have formal work.
- Of the people who graduated from the reintegration process in this quarter, five were part of the group of proven recidivists and 675 had potential for recidivism.
- SAME supported the ACR in applying and using the SIR and ISUN to systematize 339 monitoring visits made to business units (individual productive projects) that have received seed capital funding. Of these, 160 (47%) business units were in operation, 156 (46%) had closed, and 23 (7%) were at risk of closing. Thirty-seven (11%) of the business units visited were supported by CORE resources, of which 16 were in operation. The cumulative total of ISUN surveys applied from October 2012 to March 2014 is 6,240.
- The SAME team updated 49,848 registries in its database, principally in the main components of: ethnicity, status in the process, work, psychosocial route, seed capital, ISUN, IECC, judicial benefits, community service, and others.
- The technical roundtable for evaluation instruments such as the ISUN and IECC progressed in adjustments of the instruments to incorporate a differential focus.
- In the project to transfer mental health models to the ACR, specifically the Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) methodology for people in the reintegration process with post-traumatic stress, the University of Konstanz sent a third progress report with the following information:
  - The added value of the NET is its rigorous methodology, academic support, and training it requires. It is also important in facilitating coordination between the ACR and the Ministry of Health to work on strategies that impact people with mental health and substance abuse issues.
  - 145 NET diagnoses were conducted with 80 men and 38 women, and 117 of these were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress. 75% of the men and 84% of the women presented symptoms of post-traumatic stress. On average, the men had been exposed to 17 traumatic events and the women to 19. 22% of the men and 11% of the women presented aggression.
  - Of the 117 diagnosed with post-traumatic stress, 78 (67%) began therapy and other interventions. The others either left the program voluntarily or are on the waiting list for assistance.
  - The reintegration professionals are still not familiar with the NET methodology and associated instruments, and further training is needed.
  - It is important to note that the ACR is the first state institution to work in training its professionals to provide clinical services for people in the process of reintegration who present symptoms of post-traumatic stress.

- The company “Lenguaje Ciudadano” (Citizen Language) was hired for the project “Strengthening and promotion of the exercise of responsible citizenship of participants through Experiences of Mediation and Coexistence (IMC) in ACR Service Centers.” This project involves a collaborative effort by IOM and ACR to develop and implement a training strategy and toolkit to facilitate the improvement of responsible citizenship and coexistence competencies for ACR process participants and the replication of the strategy with other reintegration process participants. Implementation will begin next quarter.
- The project “Strengthening of the ACR in assistance and support for people in the process of reintegration with disabilities or mental health disorders” began. The terms of reference for the hiring of an operator to define mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the management of the social security system are being reviewed and adjusted to include a component on elderly people in the reintegration process.
- Terms of reference were defined and hiring began for the following systematization projects:
  - Development and validation of a reintegration process with a territorial focus on Ortega, Cauca (7 months).
  - Validation of the mental health assistance strategy for people in the process of reintegration (6 months)
  - Validation of reconciliation strategies based on the community-oriented reintegration model used by the ACR (9 months)
- The project “Evaluation of economic reintegration models” was designed. The study will be based on three experiences: the shoemaking workshop school, the integrated employment intervention route, and the integral operators. It will include best practices for the implementation of income generation projects so that the models can be replicated in private businesses, state institutions, and the international community. The results will also be of use as references for effectiveness and sustainability in post-conflict contexts. This project will last 7 months.
- In the project on a differentiated reintegration route for indigenous populations, the principal consultant company was hired, the terms of reference for the two project assistants were defined, and a project timeline and work plan were agreed.
- In the project on a differentiated reintegration route for elderly people, discussions were held with the ACR and a pilot intervention may be implemented in conjunction with the project on “Strengthening of the ACR in assistance and support for people in the process of reintegration with disabilities or mental health disorders”.

## **MULTI-COMPONENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The objective of the information management tool is to create channels that allow the exchange of information for the integral study of peacebuilding processes and methods related to the different stages of DDR. This dynamic virtual space will be used to share academic and institutional information about different DDR experiences as well as lessons learned, best practices, and other reflections to enrich the creation and strengthening of relevant public policy.

This quarter, progress was made in consolidating a proposal of components to be included in the virtual platform and information repository. The work plan and model were designed, as well as the timeline and budget. Both the ACR and IOM have progressed in the systematization of documentation to be included in the repository.

## IR 1.2 ACR provides comprehensive assistance to graduate participants

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

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

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

The ACR deems the model highly successful and sees it as a key element in its economic reintegration tool-kit, though further work is needed to ensure that the ACR can fully appropriate the model. Accordingly, the ACR and CORE will work hand-in-hand to train **50** ACR reintegration specialists to implement the strategy in **17** departments (**25 municipalities**) to benefit **1,158** demobilized individuals who are in the intermediate or advanced stage of their route. The agreement's implementation will involve the design and transfer of a toolkit with processes, procedures, and instruments for the management of productive projects.

Project results this quarter include:

- Projects continued implementation in 17 regions with the following results:
  - 1,158 people in the process of reintegration are participating in the project.
  - All activities required for the implementation of 1,051 business plans to benefit the 1,158 participants are being carried out. Thirty-one of these plans are associative businesses, and 1,012 are individual productive units.
  - As of June 30<sup>th</sup> 2014, seed capital had been disbursed for 996 business plans at a value of 5,030,857,076 pesos, or 77% of the seed capital destined for business units. This disbursement is conducted parallel to monitoring and support visits to increase sustainability of the units.
  - The transfer of the methodology to the ACR is progressing, with regional training workshops for ACR reintegration professionals.
- **Project: Development of an "INTEGRATED EMPLOYMENT INTERVENTION ROUTE", and transfer of the project model to the ACR (Status: Ongoing)**

Recognizing that not all ACR participants have an entrepreneurial or business profile, the ACR and CORE work together on strategies to facilitate job placement for ex-combatants. The "Integrated Employment Intervention

Route” methodology aims to support demobilized individuals in exploring and finding opportunities in the job market. It therefore conducts activities such as: identification of job vacancies; vocational assessment; occupational orientation; job engagement; and monitoring and support for individuals in the process of reintegration who are professionally engaged with businesses, as well as monitoring and support for the businesses themselves.

The ACR and CORE will work closely together develop three job placement projects in seven departments (Bogotá, Antioquia, Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima and Valle del Cauca) to benefit 475 demobilized individuals in the process of reintegration.

Project results include:

- The technical teams of the three projects began implementation of the Integrated Employment Intervention Route toolkit.
- Project implementation continued in Bogotá, Medellín, the Coffee Region, Valle del Cauca, and Tolima, in which a total of:
  - 621 businesses have been made aware of the initiative
  - 99 businesses have been engaged with the initiative
  - 2,015 job vacancies have been identified
  - 816 people in the process of reintegration have been referred to vacancies
  - 326 people in the process of reintegration have been hired
- The process of transferring the methodology to the ACR reintegration professionals continued through the joint implementation of activities and the implementation of 37 training workshops, through which 113 ACR professionals have been trained.
- Law 1636 of 2013 became active and created incentives to perform public service through employment for vulnerable populations. This project was therefore presented to the Ministry of Labor to establish coordination mechanisms and gain approval for the project to join the group of initiatives through which businesses can employ vulnerable populations and thereby take advantage of associated incentives.
- **Project: Income generation project in the shoemaking sector, and transfer of the project model to the ACR (*Status: Project formulated with the ACR*)**

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

This extension of the project includes 150 participants (50 in Bogotá, 50 in Cali, and 50 in Pereira) and complements the existing model through:

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

Project results this quarter include:

- Project activities were continued in the shoemaking workshop schools in Bogotá, Cali, and Pereira in which the following partial results were achieved:
  - One hundred and seventy people were trained as shoemaking assistants. Of them, 101 are participants in the reintegration process, 8 are family members of demobilized people, and 61 are people from other vulnerable populations in Pereira.
  - Of the trained people, 85 have been hired in the shoemaking sector (59 participants in the reintegration process and 26 people from other vulnerable populations in Pereira).
  - Three productive units conducting shoemaking have been implemented and six additional business plans are being formulated.
  - Training sessions were held for 25 ACR reintegration professionals to learn about the shoemaking workshop school model.
  - The Mayor's Office of Pereira added \$100 million pesos' worth of resources to the project to train another 25 people from vulnerable communities there.
- **Project: Program for the implementation of 15 "2x3 Mini-markets for peace and reconciliation" in Cartagena, Carmen de Bolivar, Barranquilla, and Sincelejo**

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

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

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

Project results this quarter include:

- A partnership with the food producer and distributor Postobon was formed, through which the business will support the implementation of new mini markets currently in the process of being constructed. Postobon’s support will be made in the form of equipment for the markets, including fridges, tables, display cases, and awnings.

**Five projects were also formulated this quarter:**

- **Pilot project on reintegration processes in rural areas.** This project will design and implement a pilot reintegration program for young people in rural areas, including agriculture and fishing activities.
- **Strengthening of the reintegration route through improving the productivity and competitiveness of the “Mundo Maderas” (Wood World) business.** This project will strengthen the reintegration process of 10 demobilized people who are associates of the “Mundo Maderas” business.
- **Strengthening of the reintegration route through improving the productivity and competitiveness of the “Ganchos y Amarras del Valle S.A.S” (Valle Hooks and Ties) business.** This project will strengthen the reintegration process of nine demobilized people who are associates of the “Ganchos y Amarras del Valle” business.
- **Design of the Social School Shop model as a sustainability strategy, and implementation of a pilot in Cali.** This project involves the design and implementation of a Social School Shop as an associative, productive, and commercial model to support the sustainability of the shoemaking workshop schools by selling low-cost shoes in vulnerable communities, thereby benefiting those communities and the associates of the shoemaking workshop schools.

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

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

The first phase of this project was finalized in December 2013, but MAPP/OEA continued monitoring and verification activities for the reintegration program under Law 1424, the Justice and Peace Law, and the current state of security. Phase II began planning in the second quarter of 2014 and implementation in May 2014. The project will last one year.

During this quarter, meetings were held with MAPP-OEA to make agreements on the execution of the second phase of the project, which will be implemented with the ACR, the AGO, and the CNMH in coordination with the Ministry of Justice under its responsibilities related to Law 1424.

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

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

**During this quarter, the following projects were approved:**

IR 2 Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants		Number of Beneficiaries
1	OIM - FGN Differential focus	0
2	OIM - Macrocriminality	0
3	OIM - Resocialization of Women	0
TOTAL		0

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

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

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

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

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

#### 1) Prosecution of Assets Sub-Unit

This project works in two specific areas: 1) support for the case prioritization strategy designed by the Justice and Peace Unit, particularly in clarifying patterns of macro-criminality in land usurpation and forced displacement; and 2) collection of information related to the land restitution requests made in the unit, entering information in the Land Restitution Unit's database, and sending files to that entity.

- The first area has three phases of action: i) analysis of files and other documentation that records the criminal activity related to land usurpation and forced displacement in the 16 prioritized Justice and Peace Law cases being examined, ii) tabulation of the information within the matrix designed by the Sub-Unit, and iii) creation of the content reports of patterns of macro-criminality, destined for the Director of the Justice and Peace Unit.
  - During this quarter, IOM-hired consultants supported the revision and analysis of cases that document the behavior of five paramilitary blocs, and wrote five context reports about the composition of those blocs.

- The main patterns of macro-criminality of the five blocs were recorded, focusing on forced displacement and abandonment of land. The five reports on these patterns of macro-criminality were sent to the AGO.
- With respect to the second area of project activity, progress continued in the organization and transfer of land restitution requests made to the Land Restitution Unit. Sixty-three new files related to the five blocs and the land restitution requests made by their victims were created.

## **2) Exhumations Sub-Unit**

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

- a) CTI Genetics Laboratory: This quarter, 63 genetic profiles were registered in the CODIS software. The Sub-Unit's experts analyzed 87 DNA samples, of which eight were tested for matches with the genetic profiles of relatives. In addition, 1,600 kits were compiled to identify and take DNA samples, and 400 of these were sent to experts to continue their work on the samples. Support was provided for the analysis of 816 cases of victims of forced disappearance, and 258 reports from the Legal Medicine Institute were reviewed and registered in the Sub-Unit's database, thereby contributing to the consolidation of 18,672 case files at the national level. In addition, 1,288 case files registered in the Sub-Unit's database were reviewed and updated. In terms of the delivery of remains to families, photographic registries are being taken. In this quarter, 3,689 photos were taken, edited, and systematized in 147 files to be sent to the AGO.
- b) Updating and analysis of the databases of the Attorney General's office for the formulation of patterns of macro-criminality according to the Justice and Peace Unit's Prioritization Plan: The Sub-Unit continued the revision and analysis of cases registered in the SIJYP with the goal of clarifying patterns of macro-criminality.

## **3) Victims' Sub-Unit**

Support for the Victims' Sub-Unit focuses on the construction of patterns of macro-victimization that complement the analysis of macro-criminality conducted by the different areas of the Justice and Peace Unit under Law 975/05.

This quarter, the Universidad Externado de Colombia presented the macro-victimization reports on the following individuals being processed under the law, the first four of which were presented to the AGO:

[REDACTED]



#### 4) Subversion Group

This project aimed to provide technical and operational support to the Subversion Group in work related to information management, and updating and administration of information systems as the fundamental base for the process of investigating and constructing patterns of macro-criminality of the subversive groups prioritized by the 16 selected cases.

The project was finalized in February 2014.

#### 5) Demobilized Persons Sub-Unit

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

The Sub-Unit reported 11,057 judicial processes currently underway, of which 5,638 have charges formulated and have been sent to judges, 1,138 have charges formulated but have not been sent to judges, and 1,830 have been sentenced.

This quarter, three investigatory sessions were held in Aguachica, Bosconia, Fundación, Santa Marta and Valledupar. In total, 41 demobilized people were invited to participate in these sessions, and 34 participated. Charges were formulated for alternative sentences in Bosconia, Fundación, Santa Marta and Valledupar, where 14 of the 17 invited demobilized people participated.

### INTERINSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

Decree 3460 of 2007, a regulation under the Justice and Peace Law, created the Inter-institutional Committee for Justice and Peace to coordinate institutions with responsibilities under the Law.<sup>2</sup> The Committee created technical working groups to generate inputs for decision-making on policy. One of these working groups, focused on Information Systems, took on the challenge of structuring a single information system for the Justice and Peace process.

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

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<sup>2</sup> By law, the Committee includes the Vice-President's Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, *Acción Social* (now the Department of Social Prosperity), Attorney General's Office, High Judicial Council, Supreme Court, National Ombudsman's Office, Inspector General's Office, National Family Welfare Institute, National Commission for Reparations and Reconciliation (now defunct), and High Commissioner for Reintegration (now the ACR).

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

- The project team worked with SISTEMA COLOMBIA, who is in charge of developing the project, to make the system work in an integrated way as an information system. Tests continued on newly developed components of the system.
- Preparations and hiring began for the transformation of the system into the Inter-institutional Transitional Justice System. This will serve a greater number of institutions and include a broader range of functions as per new decree no. 3011 passed in December 2013 affecting this and other tools used in the implementation of transitional justice norms.
- Work continues on other documentation modules related to the Exhumations Sub-Unit, judicial benefits for ex-combatants of illegal armed groups, and the ACR and OACP web services through the National Information Network.
- Work continued on the plan to implement new components of the system with entities including the Ministry of Justice and Law, Ombudsman, and Special Administrative Unit for Integrated Victims Reparation (Victims' Reparation Fund). Two teams continue to provide data entry services and update the information in the system.
- The system is currently being used by the Ombudsman's Office, AGO, Ministry of Justice and Law, and Special Administrative Unit for Integrated Victims Reparation (Victims' Reparation Fund). Their use includes the modules for assets, asset administration, unique victims' attention route, cases, administration, security, victims' protection, witnesses, and others.
- Work continues to sign inter-administrative agreements to guarantee the system's operation with the National Civil Status Registry, the ACR, the Ministry of Defense, and the National Information Network.
- Work continues to establish the requirements for the construction of modules for exhumations and the second stage of the interconnected assets module.
- The corresponding matrixes were also generated for each training session.

#### [IR 2.2: ACR, CMH and Court system assist ex-combatants to meet conditions for legal benefits](#)

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

CORE reinforced ACR efforts in the development of community service activities that facilitate reconciliation between the community and the demobilized individuals participating in the reintegration process under Law 1424 of 2010.<sup>3</sup> With the support of the CORE and the regional operators, the ACR offers community service

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

activities in the following areas: 1. Enhancement of public spaces; 2. Environmental recovery; 3. Monitoring and support for health services; 4. Monitoring and support in food services and programs in vulnerable communities; 5. Creation of spaces for recreation, art, culture, and sport; 6. Knowledge advancement programs; 7. Services according to the vocation of the participant (sewing, electricity, mechanics and maintenance, construction, I.T., etc.)

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

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

- Three national committees were held to present 44 action plans, of which 42 were approved. These will benefit 656 people in the process of reintegration in 22 of the ACR territorial working groups.
- Community service projects are implemented in 18 departments and 36 municipalities in which the ACR is present.
- 156 community service projects have been implemented directly, of which 42 were implemented in 2014.
- 2,953 participants have registered to become engaged with community service activities, representing 49% of the new target. 571 of these registered this quarter.
- The average time period of the community service projects is two and a half months.
- 2,032 participants have received the certificate for 80 hours of community service through direct implementation, representing 33% of the target. 315 of these were certified this quarter. The cumulative total of participants who have been certified in community service activities implemented both directly and indirectly is 4,957 (eight less than previously reported, due to updates to the information system and subsequent correction of information).
- 366 are attending community service activities in 30 municipalities of the country.
- 325 people in the process of reintegration have dropped out of community service (68 this quarter). This not only affects their fulfillment of Law 1424 but also affects the project targets. CORE has therefore asked the ACR to be emphatic about the need to fulfill this requisite.
- The community service activities initiated this quarter will benefit approximately 20,000 people including the elderly, displaced people, people with disabilities, children, and indigenous people, all of whom belong to the low-income communities near the ACR service centers.

- The project agreement's technical committee agreed to standardize the protocol on actions to be taken related to reconciliation, measurement instruments, and monitoring of community service, as well as reviewing the action plans as they arrive to the committee. This will ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the projects.

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

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

- The Office of Agreements for Truth continued activities related to the preparation and adjustment of instruments used to collect, systematize, and value contributions to truth.
- The Office also continued the process of defining criteria for the reception and compilation of other forms of contributions from other sectors of society.
- The process of interviewing demobilized people in the 14 regional offices was continued. 2,448 people participated in structured interviews, 1,683 were evaluated, 683 are in the process of being certified and 193 were certified as having made this contribution to the truth.
- Given that this process has caused great emotional strain for the regional professionals in charge of the interviews, a psychosocial assistance strategy continued to support them and their work. Three psychosocial diagnosis attention sessions were held, diagnosing all of the team members and generating an individual and collective process of evaluation. A psychosocial intervention was also implemented in Magdalena and Villavicencio. The psychosocial professional also supported the hiring processes in the regional offices. In June, the diagnostic data was collected and a report was begun to evaluate the current state of the teams and representatives, including recommendations and action plans for improvement and reduction of psychosocial risks in this line of work.
- In terms of the communications strategy, progress was made in the production of written materials describing the contributions to truth and other aspects of the process. The launch of the "I contribute to truth" campaign was also planned, and publications for the campaign will be presented in July. IOM, ACR, and CNMH press offices also met to plan workshops with journalists later in 2014.

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

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

Results this quarter include:

- In May, the first version of the documentary about historical truth as reviewed and adjustments were made.
- The process to produce a printed guide to Law 1424 targeting the general public and demobilized people was begun.
- A timeline was defined for the second phase of the journalist workshops, which instruct them on Law 1424.

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

This quarter, the project was approved and progress was made in hiring the technical team for implementation. There will be one project leader, three junior lawyers, and a legal assistant, all with experience and expertise in the relevant processes and laws. The project officially began in May 2014.

- **Project: Control and monitoring of public policy for the issuance of administrative benefits to the demobilized population and their reintegration to civilian life.**

This quarter, the project was approved with the Inspector General's Office, and began in May 2014 with the hiring of a project leader, a specialist, and an administrative assistant. A web consultant will be hired to adjust the indicators so that they can be uploaded to the IGO website.

### IR 3: GOC SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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

**During this quarter, the following projects were approved:**

IR 3 GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies		Number of Beneficiaries
1	FUNDECIMA - Peacebuilding in Cauca	0
2	Cifras & Conceptos - Index of Reconciliation Conditions by the UARIV	0
3	Econometria - Characterization and analysis os the demobilized population since 2013	0
4	IOM- Conversation sessions about the peace process	0
5	El Tiempo Publishing House - Forum	0
6	IOM - Articulation between the UARIV and ACR	0
7	IOM - Nariño Social Observatory	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>

The team's activities continue in the following areas:

- Daily collection of information about the peace process and preparation of relevant documents, including weekly peace process reports to be sent to USAID. Thirteen weekly peace reports were distributed this quarter.
- Organization of events related to the peace process, including conversation sessions with relevant people such as representatives of USAID, the CMH, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Attorney General's Office, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration, and the High Commissioner for Peace.
- Compilation of research documents on peacebuilding, DDR, transitional justice, and other issues related to the peace process.
  - The team continued the distribution of monthly "Spotlight" documents. This quarter, spotlight topics included the Justice and Peace Law, peace pedagogy, and illegal drugs in the framework of the peace process. The objective of these documents is to present lessons learned from national and international cases, thereby contributing to the design and implementation of relevant policy and programs in DDR and related fields.
  - The analysis team made considerable progress in the production of maps incorporating variables that the Program considers strategic for the identification and prioritization of municipalities that will play key roles and need special attention in the post-conflict stage. For example, a map was compiled to reflect municipalities in which high numbers of FARC ex-combatants can be expected to reintegrate. The map included variables such as historic presence of the FARC, BACRIM, degree of rurality, coca crops, and others. Another map reflects different reconciliation needs across the country. The maps have been presented to a variety

of audiences including USAID, various UN agencies, and various GOC entities, including some directly involved in the current peace talks.

- A document outlining issues relating to gender and peacebuilding was drafted and will be presented in the third quarter of 2014. It incorporates international cases and lessons learned, as well as summarizing international standards and norms on the topic.
- Coordination of projects with external entities to use effective information generation and management to support the GOC in conflict management and reconciliation strategies.
- The information and analysis unit has also led the production of maps demonstrating regions that will present particular challenges to the implementation of peacebuilding and post-conflict initiatives. Variables included on the maps include historic and current presence of the FARC, illegal crop cultivation, child recruitment, demobilization, reintegration, and others that could help to indicate where the FARC are most likely to demobilize and reintegrate, and where particular types of post-conflict assistance and peacebuilding will be most necessary. The maps have been presented to a variety of audiences including USAID, various UN agencies, and various GOC entities, including some directly involved in the current peace talks.

## **MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS**

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

Project results this quarter include:

- Media monitoring reports about the peace process and the armed conflict.
  - Daily collection and systematization of relevant news in the regional and national news sources. Since the beginning of 2013, a total of 4,578 news articles were systematized, with an average of 14 per day.
  - Based on these articles, FIP sends a report to IOM, think tanks, universities, governmental entities, and international cooperation entities twice per week. A total of 174 reports have now been distributed since the last quarter of 2012.
  - FIP has now sent twelve monthly reports on the peace process, which include five sections: 1) Main events in the peace process; 2) Relevant facts about the armed conflict; 3) Summary of the arguments and positions taken by the peace delegations at the negotiating table; 4) Opinions of a range of relevant experts; 5) Positions taken by international actors. It is important to note that these reports were made bimonthly as of May 2014.
- Regional reports on the armed conflict.
  - FIP published the drafts of the reports on Nudo de Paramillo, Sur del Valle de Norte del Cauca Arauca, Caquetá, and Putumayo. In total, ten regional reports on conflict dynamics have been published.
- Reports on the peace negotiation agenda topics and conflict dynamics
  - The purpose of these documents is to enrich the debates surrounding the negotiations agenda being discussed by the GOC and the FARC.

- A first report on the topic of the rights of the victims in the peace process and with respect to the transitional justice framework being developed to support it. The document is in a final phase of revision and edits before being published by FIP. The other reports so far published by FIP include amnesty and political participation, ceasefire, DDR, and illegal drugs.
- FIP also published a report on DDR which includes technical input from IOM and was revised several times by CORE.
- Per the identified information management needs of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP), a new project was approved to generate information and technical input on the peace process agenda and the eventual implementation of an agreement, as well as the transition to the post-conflict phase and transitional justice. This project will include territorial diagnostics and regional realities, especially in areas with a historically high presence of the FARC. The contract of this project was signed and the prioritized topics to be addressed were identified by FIP experts in conjunction with CORE. The project is continuing the hiring process with FIP. The first project reports are expected in July.

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

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

Results this quarter include:

- A project continued with the objective of facilitating regional input on peacebuilding with operating partner FUCUDE. A total of six regional seminars will be held with the objective of disseminating regional experiences of peacebuilding in different parts of the country and drawing on input from experts in the field, thereby exchanging lessons learned in this area. These will include experiences of political negotiations related to the conflict, and social initiatives focused on regional peacebuilding. Each seminar has five sessions, and will result in the production of a summary report with input and lessons learned. These reports will be presented to the OACP at the end of the project.
  - Two of the six seminars were held in Sincelejo (attended by 25 local organizations) and Pasto (attended by 34 local organizations). The first four sessions of the five included in the seminar were held in Medellín.
  - Partnerships with local entities were achieved in Sucre, Pasto, and Medellín, to facilitate the coordination of the seminars and consolidate regional commitment to peacebuilding initiatives.
  - The seminars also facilitated the identification of topics that created agreement and disagreement, as well as promoting dialogue between civil society organizations and institutions working in peace.
- The project “Reconciliation Colombia: Support for the design and implementation of the website and a collaborative network for topics related to post-conflict and reconciliation” continued. This activity aims to facilitate the exchange of information, regional dialogue, and coordination between the private sector, public sector, and other entities. Support targets the implementation of the Reconciliation

Colombia website as a platform to exchange information about reconciliation in Colombia and regional visions and actors who are involved in this field.

- Regional workshops were held in Bucaramanga (207 attendees and 900 streaming) and Bogotá (568 attendees from different regions of the country and 1068 streaming).
- During these workshops, people highlighted reconciliation experiences from their regions and the impact they have had on increasing trust between sectors of civil society and institutions. The main challenges they identified are related to disseminating information, achieving coordination between different sectors, and helping young people to understand the origins of the conflict.
- Three magazines presenting the results of the workshops were circulated to more than 3,000 people, and the online version was consulted 1,574 times.
- The “Reconciliation Colombia” webpage was consulted 49,920 times this quarter, with heavier traffic in the days around the workshops. The total number of visits to the page since it was launched in January is 139,920.
- The “Reconciliation Colombia” social media pages were also used to support the dissemination of information about the workshops and the project as a whole.
- The project “Lessons learned for Peaceful Coexistence” was also initiated with operating partner CINEP. This project aims to identify and disseminate urban and rural experiences of peaceful coexistence with the goal of highlighting lessons learned to provide input to entities that work in this area and for the definition of public policy. This project builds on recommendations and lessons learned by CORE and Fundación Social in the National Reconciliation Index project (details below), taking into account the current peace process.
  - The writing of a document was initiated to explain the methodological focus of the project and the selection criteria for choosing the experiences to be included.
  - Three of the four experiences of peaceful coexistence were chosen. They are in Simiti (Sur de Bolívar), Valledupar (Cesar), and Pereira (Risaralda). The fourth experience is currently being chosen.
  - CINEP progressed in the collection of diagnostic documents about the contexts of these experiences and the compilation of a contacts directory to start fieldwork.
  - Finally, the project progressed in the collection and systematization of norms and policies related to peace, peaceful coexistence, and DDR since 1985. A document will be created with recommendations on the implementation of public policy related to these topics and norms.

## **STRENGTHENING LOCAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY**

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

- CORE began to implement a “Reintegration and Reconciliation” project, which aims to address the limited capacity of local government to contribute to overcoming the challenges implied by reconciliation and reintegration. The project involves a diagnostic of local needs and capacities in terms of reintegration and reconciliation in seven municipalities of the country, and will produce a document of lessons learned about these topics. A guide will also be produced to assist the implementation of reintegration and reconciliation initiatives at the local level.

- The project team began the research using the instruments designed previously (semi-structured interviews and panels) in the seven municipalities included in the project: Pasto, Tumaco, Villavicencio, Florencia, Cali, Popayán and Bogotá.
- Information collected in the research process was tabulated and analyzed to begin the design of the tools that will contribute to the strengthening of local reintegration and reconciliation capacities.
- A Reconciliation Center in Florencia has also been initiated with Fundación para la Reconciliación. The main objective of this initiative is to implement a community proposal in Florencia to generate and promote inclusion and peaceful coexistence with the participation of community and institutional actors. This project was requested by the ACR based on the belief that it will facilitate reintegration for demobilized people.
  - The Reconciliation Center was inaugurated on May 9<sup>th</sup> 2014 with a celebration of memory and restoration involving a victim and an ex-combatant, and speeches by representatives from the institutions involved in the project (USAID, IOM, ACR, and Fundación para la Reconciliación) about the importance of reconciliation in Colombia. A mural was also presented to the center, as a component of memory.
  - In May, the center reported attending 26 boys, 37 girls, 3 men, and 34 women of whom 16 were victims, 15 were in the process of reintegration, and 69 were from the general community. They conducted workshops and training in reconciliation and coexistence.
  - In June, the center reported attending 12 boys, 21 girls, 35 men, and 350 women for a total of 418 people of which 65 were victims, 19 were people in the process of reintegration, and 334 were from the general community.
  - Nestlé Colombia was engaged as a project associate through an agreement with Fundación para la Reconciliación.

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

This project was requested by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) with the objective of providing support for the systematization of civil society proposals submitted for consideration at the negotiation table. The database systematizes these proposals according to the following variables: 1) Identity of the person(s) who made the proposal 2) Characterization of the proposal and 3) Conceptualization of the proposal. The GOC will therefore have a mechanism that allows it to analyze these proposals at the negotiating table with the FARC, as well as contributing to the historical memory of this process.

Project results this quarter include:

- Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) showed progress in the systematization of 100% of the proposals presented by civil society, which represents a cumulative total of 24,576. The proposals mainly came from the Forum on Political Participation, the Forum on Illegal Drugs, the Forum about Women and Peace, regional roundtables held by congressional peace commissions, and the Rural Development Forum requested by the negotiating teams.
- Based on the information collected through the systematization of the proposals, FIP has written 30 statistical, narrative, and analytical documents, as well as other reports with experts and descriptive documents per the request of the High Commissioner for Peace. Some of these reports, especially

those that were written earlier in the project, have been expanded and updated as new proposals arrive and are systematized. This expansion includes the statistical distribution of the proposals between organizations and sectors, facilitating a multidimensional understanding of citizen participation in the peace process.

- In this period, FIP and IOM met with the High Commissioner for Peace to review the usefulness of the project, its achievements, and challenges. The project has been crucial in recording the participation of civil society in the peace process, and for providing a range of citizen and sectorial input to the GOC negotiating team.

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

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

The publications for the pilot of the IRN were finalized this quarter and will be officially presented to the Victims' Unit at the launch event on August 15<sup>th</sup> in Bogotá, which will be attended by representatives from the three municipalities.

Upon examining the results of the pilot project, the associates identified the need to make adjustments to the tool so that it is more cost-efficient and can be applied independently by the Victims' Unit and other state agencies. CORE will support the second phase of the project so that these agencies and others that work in topics related to reconciliation have the technical capacities to collect qualitative and quantitative information and apply the index periodically.

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

The objective of this project is to adjust the instruments built in the pilot stage of the National Reconciliation Index (above) to conduct a quantitative study that collects primary information to feed the Index indicators. Consultancy Cifras y Conceptos, supported by technical input from the Victims' Unit and IOM, will create a web application to collect the information, create an operation manual, and train the Victims' Unit personnel in the application of the instrument. The Victims' Unit will make personnel available to analyze the results and prepare to apply the instrument independently.

During this quarter, the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project progressed, and preparations were made for the hiring of Cifras y Conceptos, who will be responsible for its implementation.

- **Project: Coordination between the Victims' Unit and the ACR to facilitate the inter-institutional coordination of reconciliation activities**

The objective of this project is to develop an inter-institutional coordination mechanism between the Victims' Unit and the ACR to generate input for the creation of a Reconciliation Policy, and strategies for its implementation.

During this quarter, the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project progressed, and preparations were made for the hiring of consultants responsible for its implementation.

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

The objective of this project is to develop the Commission's peace and reconciliation strategy with relation to public policy, training for regional leaders, and research about peace and reconciliation. Specifically, the project has two work areas.

During this quarter, the agreement with the Commission was signed, and the implementation committee was formed. This committee confirmed the implementation timeline of the first three months of the project. The Commission also indicated that it has conducted regional visits with the aim of conducting activities in coordination with the project.

- **Project: El Tiempo Forum on the reintegration of ex-combatants and their reintegration to society taking into account the eventual signing of a GOC-FARC peace agreement**

The objective of this project is to support a forum to be held by El Tiempo on the reintegration of ex-combatants and their reintegration to society taking into account the eventual signing of a GOC-FARC peace agreement. The forum aims to obtain input to understand how socioeconomic reintegration could take on a territorial focus and involve private businesses. The event will include participation by 300 people from different sectors such as social leaders, experts (especially those from the ACR), and GOC representatives.

During this period, CORE progressed in the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project, as well as preparations to begin the hiring process and planning of the event.

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

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

During this quarter, the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project progressed, and preparations were made for the hiring of consultants responsible for its implementation.

- **Project: Technical support in the development of government tools for conflict management**

CORE is conducting a project with the High Commissioner for Peace and the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen the knowledge and participation of local authorities in topics related to the current peace process. The project aims to open spaces for dialogue and direct participation so that local mayors and governors can interact with the Ministry of the Interior and the OACP. This will lead to the creation of a Network of Mayors

and Governors for Peace, their increased input to the peace process and more effective promotion of mechanisms by which civil society in their jurisdictions can also contribute to the talks.

This quarter, the process of planning of the workshop in Ocaña began, which will convene mayors and governors from Santander, Norte de Santander, and Cesar. A webinar was held with representatives, mayors, and governors of the regions to confirm their interest in and knowledge of peace-related topics. Due to changes in the peace process, it was not possible to hold the workshop on May 15<sup>th</sup> as originally planned, so it was changed to July 22<sup>nd</sup>. Planning also began in Rionegro, Sabaneta, Copacabana, San Gerónimo, el Santuario and San Vicente Ferrer in Antioquia.

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

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

During this quarter, the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project progressed, and preparations were made for the hiring of consultants responsible for its implementation. Meetings were also held between IOM and project associate Observatory on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (ODDR) to define the emphases and details of the project.

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

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

During this quarter, the contract with Verdad Abierta was signed and an implementation committee was identified. It was also agreed that at the end of the project, Verdad Abierta will produce a report including all of the cases included in its implementation. Verdad Abierta also began to identify possible cases to research. IOM requested that reports about which cases are selected be sent to CORE before the research formally begins.

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

The objective of this project is to strengthen the Social Observatory of the Nariño Government through the improvement of an information instrument that facilitates the collection, consolidation, systematization,

analysis, and mapping of the social situation in the department, with the goal of generating documents that serve as the basis for decision-making in public policy related to the peace process.

During this quarter, the process of negotiation, formulation, and approval of the project progressed, and preparations were made for the hiring of consultants responsible for its implementation.

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

The objective of this project is to institutionally strengthen the formulation of new reintegration policy for the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES). A team of experts was hired to create proposals for an eventual demobilization of illegal armed groups. These will take into account background, lessons learned from the current process with the AUC, expectations of the demobilized population, civil society, public institutions, and international cooperation. The project aims to complement actions already taken by the ACR and takes into account the need to strengthen the citizenship participation component. The implementation of the pilot project based on the CONPES team's findings was delayed this quarter, due to complications in the processes of coordination between IOM and the ACR, but these have now been overcome.

The project team has proposed a work plan that supports some of the ACR territorial working group initiatives, especially in citizenship participation. Similarly, before the implementation of the pilot reintegration project, working sessions were held with the Reintegration Program Directorship, aiming to define some basic concepts in citizenship participation and other relevant areas. Input was taken from the Bogotá territorial working groups, especially in terms of their need to strengthen local spaces in which demobilized people participate.

Another component of the CONPES project is the analysis of rural contexts for social, economic, and community reintegration for the implementation of the territorial agreements for reintegration. This component has been made more challenging by the governmental elections and other interruptions that threatened to change the context in which such reintegration programs would be implemented. It was decided that a pilot project will be conducted to analyze the probable success of territorial agreements as tools in the reintegration process, and will be used as a methodological guide for the implementation of such agreements by the ACR territorial working groups.

The judicial component strengthens aspects of the ACR's judicial work that need intervention, specifically security of the demobilized population and judicial reforms. The team has also worked with the ACR to identify its transitional justice needs (especially with relation to the ACR Director's emphasis on historical memory and the right to truth), and to update its information so that it can be exchanged with relevant entities.

Another component of the CONPES project works on the ACR's and other entities' shared responsibility for the implementation of reintegration policy, which explores the challenges and benefits of engaging external actors in the reintegration process. The document on this component is progressing, and meetings have been held to ascertain its content and emphasis, as well as with external actors from the public and private sectors to share information about the reintegration process and discuss their possible engagement.

In terms of the psychosocial component, interviews have been conducted with ACR professionals and demobilized people, and a need has been identified to provide psychosocial assistance to ex-combatants

between their demobilization and the beginning of the reintegration process, during the phase known as early reintegration. Some elements for this assistance have been developed and piloted. Some of IOM's recommendations in this area have also been implemented, such as the physical presentation of ex-combatants to the ACR service centers for their first registration. Needs have also been identified to conduct closer monitoring of demobilized people during the first days of their lives in society, and to conduct better characterizations of each person.

Analysis of cases of people with non-functional disabilities in the reintegration process has also been conducted, and a work plan has been made to incorporate actions that would better support them, as well as identifying where in the country they are located. There are currently 160 demobilized people who require this "conditional focus" due to mental health issues, HIV, mobility issues, and chronic kidney disease. Internal ACR communication about the conditional focus and who should be providing assistance to those who require it is confused, so the CONPES team has proposed that a clear set of criteria be created to define who is responsible for each aspect of the conditional focus reintegration process, and what requisites must be completed for people with these kinds of disabilities to finish their reintegration processes.

#### 4. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Three challenges were encountered this quarter: 1) the uncertainty generated by the presidential elections and the debates on the Legal Framework for Peace; 2) the ACR's plans to conduct graduation ceremonies in August; and 3) the need to respond to and support a range of peacebuilding initiatives, especially at the regional level, and not just those proposed by the GOC.

**1) The uncertainty generated by the presidential elections and the debates on the Legal Framework for Peace.** Presidential elections were held in May, with President Santos and candidate Oscar Zuluaga passing through to a second round of elections in June. As Zuluaga opposed the peace process during most of his campaign, and his conservative supporters were leading the debate side that backs the invalidation of the Legal Framework for Peace, the possibility of his election caused great uncertainty for CORE's projects. GOC institutions were reluctant to commit to a range of projects and responsibilities during this time because of the ambiguity of the situation, so a few project timelines were pushed back. However, CORE was able to continue transitional justice activities by conducting other projects, mainly with the High Commissioner for Peace.

**2) The ACR's plans to conduct graduation ceremonies in August.** The ACR is planning to conduct graduation ceremonies of people in the process of reintegration in August. This implies an increase in the application of the IECC until then, and more people signing up for community service activities, both of which come towards the end of the reintegration process. The SAME project finishes in September 2014 and does not have the financial capacity to support this broadening of services. The project team has therefore adapted to this situation by making increased efforts to transfer activities and responsibilities to the ACR, including the application of the IECC and the ISUN, the redistribution of personnel and inventory to ACR offices, and other measures taken to ensure that the ACR can manage the increase in needed capacity in order to graduate a higher number of people than previously planned.

**3) The need to respond to and support a range of peacebuilding initiatives, especially at the regional level, and not just those proposed by the GOC.** The IR3 team found difficulties in making sure that peacebuilding initiatives that received CORE support came from a range of entities and sectors, not just from the GOC. The maps created by the Information and Analysis Unit have been very useful in allowing the IR3 team to prioritize geographic areas and thereby regional and local initiatives for support. According to the government and other expert's emphasis on the need for regional and community focus on reconciliation and peace, CORE has focused efforts on civil society initiatives in these areas as well as continuing its support of the GOC.

## 5. Priorities for Next Quarter

### IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

With the ACR:

- **IECC & ISUN application**
  - Conduct the pilot validation of the baseline instrument for the reintegration process in conjunction with the ACR, and adjust the instrument that will measure variables related to the living conditions of the reintegrating population.
  - Hire teams of consultants who will execute the projects on disabilities and mental health.
  - Strengthen transfer activities so the ACR can take over more responsibilities, due to budget cuts.
  - Review the results of the Narrative Exposure Therapy project to determine viability for a second phase of implementation.
- **Employability Projects:**
  - Initiate the implementation of projects to strengthen business units in regions where the ACR has not focused on business plan management and implementation.
  - Begin the implementation of the “Pilot project on reintegration processes in rural areas”
  - Advance in the hiring of research assistant for the project on designing a differential reintegration route for indigenous people, with the goal of starting the project’s execution on time (according to the agreed timeline).
  - Deliver the virtual information management platform designed by the Bestiario consultancy.

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

- Finalize the project with the Assets Sub-Unit.
- Extend the hire of consultants for the project with the Exhumations Su-Unit in order to finish project implementation.
- Receive and provide approval for all of the macro-victimization reports conducted by the Universidad del Externado de Colombia, in order to finished this process in August 2014.
- Launch the regional monographs from the Truth Agreements Directorship and the report on its first year of activities.
- Meet with the ACR to explore the possibility of conducting community service activities with the Victims’ Unit and the Memory Museum.
- Plan awareness strategies for the community service activities to increase understanding of the reintegration process and the community service being conducted in vulnerable communities.
- Hire regional operators for community service, to facilitate the engagement of participants in these activities and increase their effectiveness.

### IR 3: GOC SUPPORTED TO DEVELOP CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Implement the multiple projects that were finalized at the end of June.
- Consolidate support for regional peace initiatives that have been presented by civil society and government entities.
- Consolidate the OACP’s financial and technical support for projects that coordinate with its own regional priorities.



**Summary table this quarter:**

<b>Reporting Period:</b>
New Projects Approved:
New Project IOM Financial Obligations:
<b>Total Expenses for Reporting Period:</b>

**Projects approved this quarter by component and beneficiaries**

Intermediate Result		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries
<b>A. IR 1</b>	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	5*	549
<b>B. IR 2</b>	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	3	0
<b>C. IR 3</b>	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	7	0
<b>D.</b>	Verification to the Process	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>549</b>

\* This number differs from the nine projects included in the “Projects approved” table under IR1 above, because four of the projects listed there were approved last quarter but did not begin implementation until this quarter.

**Summary table-Cumulative figures**

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

Second Phase			
Component		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	75	6.610
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	24	18.935
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	27	420
D.	Verification to the Process	3	0
E.	Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims	47	26.555
F.	Projects in Transition	29	30.716
G.	Land Restitution	24	5.503
H.	Historical Memory	7	70
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>88.809</b>

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

	Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*
First Phase	333	91.465
Second Phase	236	88.809

### Annex 1. El Salado: Project in transition

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

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

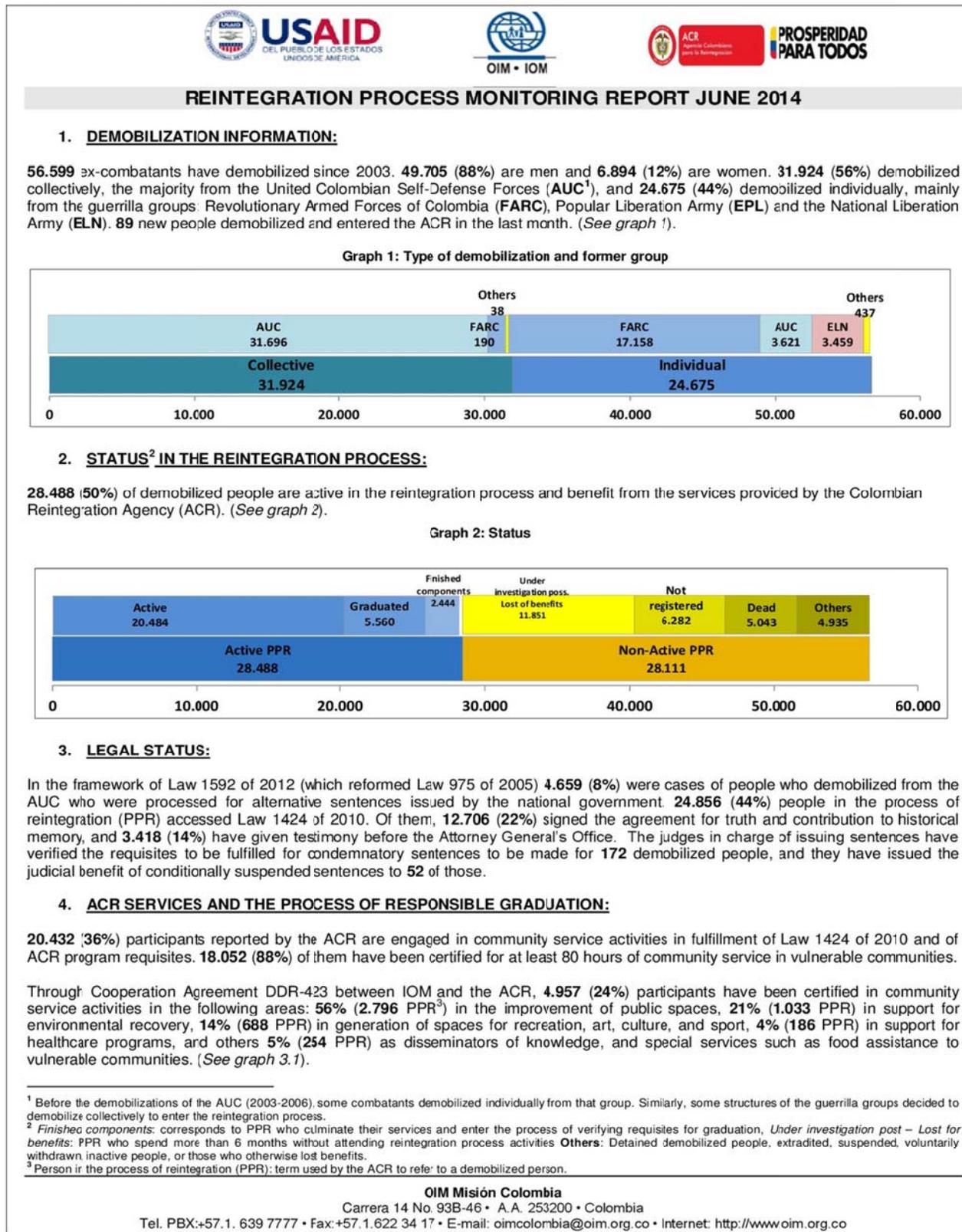
Project results this quarter include:

- With the goal of decreasing the indebtedness of the participants and guaranteeing the economic sustainability of the project, INCODER and IOM registered the project with the Agrarian Pac program managed by INCODER. This led to the project’s selection to access ██████████ pesos in resources.
- Pacific Rubiales Energy committed to ██████████ pesos, which will be used for the construction of the 12-hectare reservoir and the installation of the irrigation system for 70 hectares of cocoa and 9 of melon.
- The project’s initial crops of 17 hectares of ñame, 6 of yucca, and 7 of corn were negatively affected by the extreme drought in the region and the lack of an irrigation system. The committee therefore decided not to approve new crops until the reservoir and the irrigation system have been constructed to guarantee the water necessary for crop productivity.
- The association of Corporación PBA with the project came to a close, thereby finalizing their activities, which involved visits to other similar businesses in the region and training in the production and commercialization of crops.
- The institutional strengthening component of the project continues, as do processes related to the functions of the project committee and other associative bodies.
- The workshops on economic growth, identity and self-esteem development, intra-family relationships, inter-personal relationships, conflict managements, human and civil rights, and the participation of the community, were completed, as were informative campaigns on Law 1448 (the Victims’ Law).
- Training sessions were conducted to teach 13 men and 2 women on innovative rural participation methods.

Priorities for the next quarter:

- Coordinate the investment of new resources for the construction of the reservoir and the installation of the irrigation system.
- Maintain social and community activities between associates through the hiring of a consultant.
- Monitoring of the extension of the contract to adjust the IOM budget amounts until June 2014.

## Annex 2. Reintegration Process Monitoring Report- December 2013



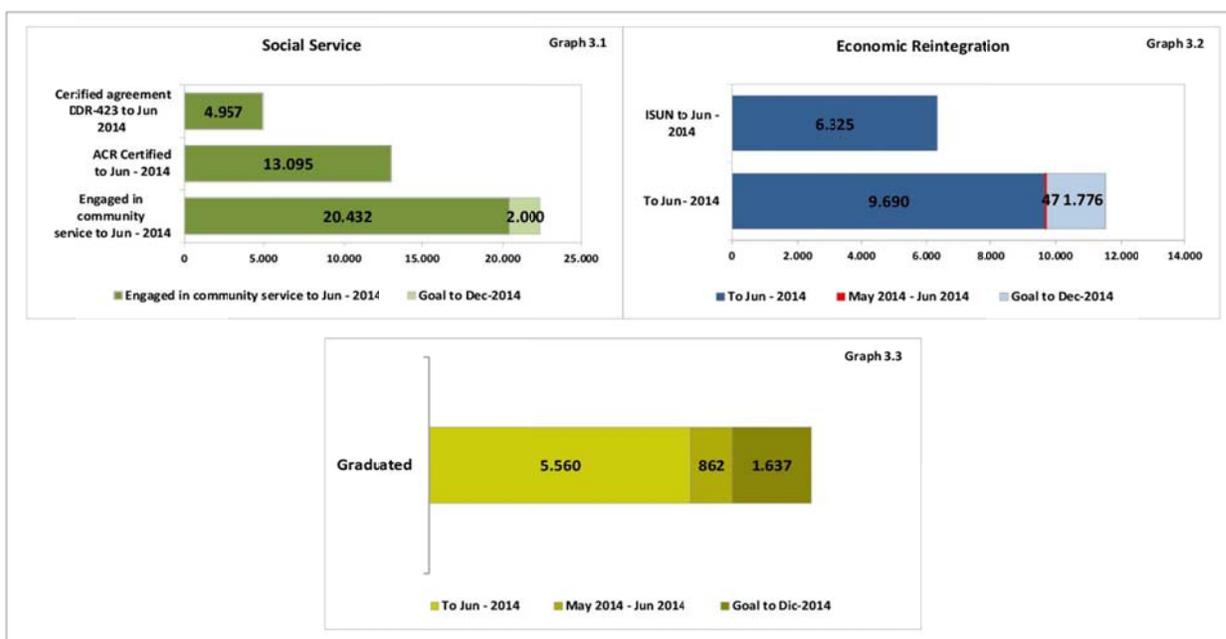
## REINTEGRATION PROCESS MONITORING REPORT JUNE 2014

9.690 (17%) people in the process of reintegration have received support in economic insertion<sup>4</sup>, for entrepreneurship or strengthening of business units (UN). 6.325 (65%) of these receive monitoring visits for the ISUN<sup>5</sup>, which allows the identification of factors that affect the functioning of the business. Results obtained through the monitoring of businesses include: 1.722 (27%) UN are operating, 245 (4%) are at-risk, and 4.344 (69%) are closed. (See graph 3.2).

IOM currently supports the ACR in the implementation and strengthening of productive units to benefit around 1.500 demobilized people and in the consolidation of a model to manage productive units, which will be transferred to the ACR.

Between 2012 and March 2014, the ACF graduated 5.560 PPR and the projection for the end of 2014 is 3.000 participants. (See graph 3.3).

Graph 3: Participants in the process of reintegration



Annual goals correspond to information provided by the ACR Data up to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Economic insertion: Participants who access a subsidy for a business plan or housing as part of the ACR program.

<sup>5</sup> ISUN: Business unit monitoring instrument built and applied jointly by the ACR and IOM through regional teams.

## Service Summary Table

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL * DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Projected	1.612	0	229	0	1.010	2.851
	Actual	3	0	0	0	0	3
Antioquia	Projected	3.302	3.201	700	4.150	1.868	13.221
	Actual	88	131	0	0	125	344
Atlantico	Projected	175	125	0	0	212	512
	Actual	17	0	0	0	25	42
Bogotá	Projected	1.139	7.947	0	1.000	913	10.999
	Actual	213	25	0	0	191	429
Bolívar	Projected	238	985	0	200	287	1.710
	Actual	35	0	0	0	50	85
Caldas	Projected	55	30	0	0	95	180
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caqueta	Projected	40	30	0	0	50	120
	Actual	0	29	0	0	24	53
Casanare	Projected	140	50	0	0	100	290
	Actual	0	0	0	0	23	23
Cesar	Projected	726	505	0	1.825	877	3.933
	Actual	52	0	0	0	32	84
Córdoba	Projected	789	646	0	2.025	867	4.327
	Actual	5	0	0	0	89	94
Huila	Projected	55	0	0	0	69	124
	Actual	4	0	0	0	43	47
Magdalena	Projected	575	728	0	1.000	632	2.935
	Actual	42	0	0	0	87	129
Meta	Projected	280	383	0	500	505	1.668
	Actual	3	0	0	0	34	37
Norte de Santander	Projected	90	520	0	500	290	1.400
	Actual	0	0	0	0	40	40
Quindío	Projected	50	190	0	0	255	495
	Actual	0	10	0	0	0	10
Risaralda	Projected	665	605	0	150	927	2.347
	Actual	38	21	0	0	78	137
Santander	Projected	174	297	0	400	625	1.496
	Actual	13	0	0	0	81	94
Sucre	Projected	295	251	100	500	458	1.604
	Actual	64	0	0	0	35	99
Tolima	Projected	55	100	0	400	169	724
	Actual	3	14	0	0	41	58
Valle de Cauca	Projected	125	958	0	1.000	288	2.371
	Actual	20	47	0	0	34	101
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED</b>		<b>10.580</b>	<b>17.551</b>	<b>1.029</b>	<b>13.650</b>	<b>10.531</b>	<b>53.341</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.032</b>	<b>1.909</b>

Services summary Table - Demobilized individuals

Services provided to demobilized individuals by department and type.

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL PER DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Population	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Demobilized	3	0	0	0	0	3
Antioquia	Population	88	131	0	0	125	344
	Demobilized	88	131	0	0	125	344
Atlantico	Population	17	0	0	0	25	42
	Demobilized	17	0	0	0	25	42
Bogotá	Population	213	25	0	0	191	429
	Demobilized	213	25	0	0	191	429
Bolívar	Population	35	0	0	0	50	85
	Demobilized	35	0	0	0	50	85
Caldas	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caquetas	Population	0	29	0	0	24	53
	Demobilized	0	29	0	0	24	53
Casanare	Population	0	0	0	0	23	23
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	23	23
Cesar	Population	52	0	0	0	32	84
	Demobilized	52	0	0	0	32	84
Córdoba	Population	5	0	0	0	89	94
	Demobilized	5	0	0	0	89	94
Huila	Population	4	0	0	0	43	47
	Demobilized	4	0	0	0	43	47
Magdalena	Population	42	0	0	0	87	129
	Demobilized	42	0	0	0	87	129
Meta	Population	3	0	0	0	34	37
	Demobilized	3	0	0	0	34	37
Norte de Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	40	40
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	40	40
Quindío	Population	0	10	0	0	0	10
	Demobilized	0	10	0	0	0	10
Risaralda	Population	38	21	0	0	78	137
	Demobilized	38	21	0	0	56	115
Santander	Population	13	0	0	0	81	94
	Demobilized	13	0	0	0	81	94
Sucre	Population	64	0	0	0	35	99
	Demobilized	64	0	0	0	35	99
Tolima	Population	3	14	0	0	41	58
	Demobilized	3	14	0	0	41	58
Valle del Cauca	Population	20	47	0	0	34	101
	Demobilized	20	47	0	0	34	101
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.032</b>	<b>1.909</b>
<b>TOTAL DEMOBILIZED</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.010</b>	<b>1.887</b>

## Community Service Table

### Demobilized people certified for community services this quarter by municipality

Geographical Coverage		Certified For Community Service
Apartado y Necocli	Projected	400
	Actual	0
Bogotá	Projected	717
	Actual	0
Cali	Projected	500
	Actual	0
Cartagena	Projected	200
	Actual	0
Cucuta	Projected	250
	Actual	0
Medellin	Projected	550
	Actual	0
Pereira	Projected	300
	Actual	0
Sincelejo	Projected	250
	Actual	0
Valledupar	Projected	500
	Actual	0
Nacional	Projected	6.025
	Actual	314
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED</b>		<b>9.692</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL</b>		<b>314</b>

\*Please note that in the future, only the projected and actual quarterly totals of demobilized people certified for community service will be reported

**Cumulative total of demobilized people certified for community services by municipality**

<b>Geographical Coverage</b>		<b>Certified For Community Service</b>
Apartado y Necocli	Projected	400
	Concluded	431
Bogotá	Projected	717
	Concluded	156
Cali	Projected	500
	Concluded	371
Cartagena	Projected	200
	Concluded	196
Cucuta	Projected	250
	Concluded	251
Medellin	Projected	550
	Concluded	474
Pereira	Projected	300
	Concluded	300
Sincelejo	Projected	250
	Concluded	232
Valledupar	Projected	500
	Concluded	514
Nacional	Projected	6.025
	Concluded	2.040
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED</b>		<b>9.692</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL</b>		<b>4.965</b>

### Annex 3. ACR Institutional Strengthening Index

INDICATOR TECHNICAL TABLE							
Name of Assistance Objective:	DO-2 Conditions of Target Vulnerable Populations Improved						
Name of intermediate result	ACR Designs and implements the GOC Reintegration Policy						
Name of sub-intermediate result	Not Applicable						
Name of indicator	Percentage increase of ACR in the Institutional strengthening index (Socio economic, M&E, Graduation methodologies, Info gathering and management, PWD, Officials that acquire and enhance skills on reintegration)						
Type of indicator	Impact						
Component	Institutional Strengthening						
Gerencia	Urban, M&E, Institutional Strengthening						
Definition	* Institutional strengthening: Institutional strengthening: Capacity building to bring about changes in organizational factors, which will be evaluated through milestones for development of necessary tools and processes, transfer of tools and processes and sustained implementation of tools and processes by ACR.						
Unit of Measurement	Index				% PROGRESS Q3 FY2014	% PROGRESS Q3 FY2014	Observations
Milestones in the ACR Institutional Strengthening Index	1. Transfer of the Socioeconomic Reintegration Model: Occupational Mediation Route (employability - workshop school) 20%	Competency strengthening for reintegration professionals on the occupation mediation route with an emphasis on employability (10%)	1. Training for the reintegration professionals and the service center leaders in the job training route. 5%	PRODUCT: 3 training workshops <u>Target number of reintegration professionals with stronger competencies:</u> minimum 15 <u>Verification measures:</u> Attendance lists	3,5%	8%	In the cities of Pereira, Cali, Ibaguè, Bogotá, and Medellín, training workshops on the "Integrated Professional Intervention Route" are being conducted for reintegration professionals. 137 professionals have been trained to date.
			2. Construction of an employability kit with the participation of operators, ACR and IOM: processes, procedures, and instruments required for the implementation of the integrated occupational mediation route with emphasis on employability. 2% (Guaranteeing the inclusion of the differential focus guidelines).	PRODUCT: A methodology and printed materials for the validation test. <u>Verification measures:</u> work session with operators, ACR, and IOM for the construction of the kit, documents with content.			
			3. Validation and adjustment of the employability kit with the operators, ACR and IOM: processes, procedures, and instruments required for the implementation of the integrated occupational mediation route with an emphasis on employability 2%	PRODUCT: A validated kit, ready for printing and distribution. <u>Verification measures:</u> Monitoring documents for the process of validation, and documents and contents validated.			The preliminary toolkit is still being validated by the ACR and IOM technical teams.
			4. Delivery of employability kit to the ACR - central office and service centers 1,0%	PRODUCT: 31 kits printed and delivered to the ACR Central office and service centers. <u>Verification measures:</u> documentation of delivery to the service centers and ACR central			
	Competency strengthening for reintegration professionals on the occupation mediation route with an emphasis on shoe-making workshop school (10%).	5. Training for the reintegration professionals and the service center leaders - in the occupational mediation route with emphasis on the workshop school 6%	PRODUCT: 5 training workshops <u>Target number of reintegration professionals with stronger competencies:</u> minimum 10 <u>Verification measures:</u> Attendance lists	3%	Training workshops in the "shoemaking workshop school" methodology are being conducted in the cities of Pereira, Cali, and Bogotá. 25 ACR professionals have been trained to date.		
		6. Construction of the employability kit with the participation of operators of the Shoe-Making Workshop School, ACR and IOM: processes, procedures, and instruments required for the implementation of the integrated occupational mediational route with emphasis on the shoe-making workshop school 3% (Garantizando la inclusión de los lineamientos de enfoque diferencial).	PRODUCT: A methodology designed and systematized, and materials created. <u>Verification measures:</u> work session with shoe-making workshop school operators. ACR and IOM for the construction of the kit, documents with content.	1%	The toolkit was approved by the ACR and is in the process of being adjusted before becoming the final document.		
		7. Delivery of employability kit to the ACR - central office and service centers. 1%	PRODUCT: 31 kits printed and delivered to the ACR Central office and service centers. <u>Verification measures:</u> documentation of delivery to the service centers and ACR central office				

Milestones in the ACR Institutional Strengthening Index	2. Transferencia Modelo de Reintegración socio económica: Proyectos Productivos - Planes de Negocio (urbano - rural) 20%	Competency strengthening for reintegration professionals on the productive projects model - business plans (20%).	1. Definition of valuation criteria for the business plan models (productive reintegration route), implemented by operators in conjunction with the ACR and IOM. 3%	PRODUCT: Valuation criteria for the business plan model. <u>Verification measures:</u> A document with criteria	1%	1%	A proposal was created with criteria for the evaluation of models implemented by operators, which is being validated by the ACR.	
			2. Application of valuation criteria to all of the business plan models (productive reintegration route) implemented by operators, and selection of the 5 best models, in conjunction with the ACR and IOM. 3%	PRODUCT: 5 better models identified through the application of the valuation criteria. <u>Verification measures:</u> Documentation of the application of the valuation criteria for each project (18). Documentation of the selection of 5 better models, signed by the ACR and IOM.				
			3. Design of the productive reintegration route and creation of the kit with operators, consultant, ACR, and IOM. 7% (Guaranteeing the inclusion of the differential focus guidelines).	PRODUCT: A methodology designed and documents with contents. <u>Verification measures:</u> Work session for the design of the route and the materials by the operators, consultant, ACR and IOM, and documents with contents.				
			4. Training of the reintegration professionals and the service center leaders in the productive project model - business plans. 6%	PRODUCT: 3 Training workshops <u>Target of reintegration professionals with strengthened competencies:</u> minimum 50 <u>Verification measures:</u> Attendance lists, documentation of commitment to replicate acquired knowledge, signed by the service center leader and the reintegration professionals and service center leaders, and other reintegration professionals who will monitor the process.				
			5. Formal delivery of the productive reintegration route kit to the ACR. 1%	PRODUCT: 31 kits printed and delivered <u>Verification measures:</u> documentation of delivery to the service centers and ACR central office				
	3. Transfer of the Reintegration Process Information Management System Model 20%	Competency strengthening for the ACR in document management (15%)	1. Development of the inventory of the type of records of the participants in the process of reintegration. 4%	PRODUCT: an inventory of participants' records in the SAME, by type. <u>Verification measures:</u> Memorandum of inventories and database of the records		1%	The delivery to the ACR was finalized. (additional support materials in CD).	
			2. Organization of the participants' records for the unification of the background history in the service centers and transfer to the respective service centers. 3%	PRODUCT: Integrated participant records located in the service centers. <u>Verification measures:</u> Record of reports organized by participant and by service center. Documentation of transfer and database: bi-monthly reports.				
			3. List of document management criteria for participants' records, and development of the document management protocol. 2%	PRODUCT: Criteria and a document management protocol created. <u>Verification measures:</u> Document with criteria and protocol.				
			4. Training for ACR professionals in document management (participants' records). 3%	PRODUCT: A training workshop for ACR professionals in document management, implemented by service centers. <u>Medios de verificación:</u> Documento: Actas de capacitación y listados.				
			5. Delivery of the physical files and document management protocol to the service centers and delivery of the files sent to ACR central office with the protocol. 3%	PRODUCT: A technical report on the document management process, including protocol <u>Verification measures:</u> Document inventory of records delivered by service centers, documentation of the delivery of the document management protocol to service centers, documentation of the files sent to the service centers and received by the ACR.	1%			
		Competency strengthening in reintegration model measurement instruments for the ACR (5%)	6. Diagnostic of the measurement instruments currently used in the ACR reintegration route. 1%	PRODUCT: A report with the diagnostic of existing measurement instruments. <u>Verification measures:</u> Document with the report.	0,50%			Attached is the diagnostic report on the ISUN and capacities.
			7. Revision, adjustment, and unification of the measurement instruments of the ACR reintegration route. (Guaranteeing the inclusion of the differential focus guidelines). 3%	PRODUCT: Unified measurement instruments. <u>Verification measures:</u> Documentation of meetings between the ACR and IOM, with the process of revision and adjustment of instruments. Instruments/unified guides.	1%			Minutes were presented with the progress of the work sessions and adjustments to the ISUN and the baseline.
			8. Formal delivery of the unified measurement instruments from the reintegration route to the ACR central office. 1%	PRODUCT: document with measurement instruments adjusted, printed, and delivered to the ACR central office. <u>Verification measures:</u> Letter confirming delivery of instruments to the ACR central office.	0%			

Milestones in the ACR Institutional Strengthening Index	4. Transfer of the Graduation / Social and Citizenship Participation Route Model 20%	Competency strengthening in the ACR graduation route measurement instruments 7%	1. Application of: i) Graduation Competencies Evaluation Instrument (IECC) and ii) Business Unit Monitoring Instrument (ISUN), to evaluate the participants in the graduation route. 1%	PRODUCT: 4 reports on the results of the application of 1,500 ISUN delivered to the ACR, and 2 reports on the application of 19,000 IECC delivered to the ACR. Verification measures: Letter confirming delivery of the reports and lists of participants to the ACR.	1%	1%	No reports have been made in this period.
			2. Design of the second version of the Business Unit Monitoring Instrument (ISUN) . (Guaranteeing the inclusion of the differential focus guidelines) 3%	PRODUCT: An ISUN designed by the ACR and IOM. Verification measures: Documentation of meetings between ACR and IOM for the design of the second version of the ISUN. Second version of the instrument.	3%		Attached is the final version of the ISUN and the guides on how to fill it out for the ACR professionals, plus another guide for the integral operators.
			3. Pilot test and adjustment of the second version of the Business Unit Monitoring Instrument (ISUN). 2%	PRODUCT: ISUN tested and adjusted. Verification measures: Second version of the instrument adjusted, report on the pilot application.	2%		Attached is the final version of the ISUN and the report of the pilot validation and the training sessions.
			4. Formal delivery of: the adjusted Business Unit Monitoring Instrument (ISUN). 1%	PRODUCT: One ISUN formally delivered to ACR central office. Verification measures: Delivery of the ISUN to the ACR Central office.	1%		There is no formal documentation of delivery because the project has been completed through multiple work sessions as are evidenced by the meeting minutes (attached).
		Competency strengthening for the ACR in the community service model for the graduation route. 7%	5. Diagnostic of the existing ACR formats for monitoring community service by participants in the reintegration process. (Guaranteeing the inclusion of the differential focus guidelines). 2%	PRODUCT: A diagnostic of the existing formats. Verification measures: Document with a report on the diagnostic of the formats	0%		Finalized
			6. Creation of the kit with the community service model: methodology of the formulation of action plans and project evaluation. 4%	PRODUCT: A kit with the community service model. Verification measures: document with adjusted instruments and formats.	0%		Finalized
			7. Formal delivery of the community service model kit to the ACR 1%	PRODUCT: 1kit printed and delivered to the ACR central office. Verification measures: Documentation of the delivery of the kit to the ACR Central office.	0%		Finalized
		Competency strengthening for the ACR in the citizenship dimension of participants in the process of reintegration. 6%	8. Definition and design of the procedures, methodologies, and instruments required for the strengthening of the citizenship dimension through the application of a survey to ACR professionals. 1%	PRODUCT: Procedures, methodologies, and instruments designed. Verification measures: report on the results of applied surveys, documentation of meetings between the ACR, the consultant, and IOM, and document with procedures, methodologies, and instruments.	0%		The hiring process for the operator "Citizen Language" is in process. This operator will be in charge of implementing the project.
			9. Training of the reintegration and SAME professionals, in citizenship participation: the procedures, methodologies, and instruments of the citizenship dimension 1%	PRODUCT: A training workshop for 106 reintegration and SAME professionals in the service centers. Verification measures: Attendance lists			
			10. Creation of the kit about citizenship participation of the participants. (Guaranteeing the inclusion of differential focus guidelines) 2%	PRODUCT: A citizenship participation kit created. Verification measures: Document with kit.			
			11. Design and implementation of the mediation and coexistence act in the service centers, as a mechanism for the application of the procedures, methodologies, and instruments required for the strengthening of the participants' citizenship participation. 1%	PRODUCT: An act of mediation and coexistence for the service centers is designed. Members of the act are selected. Verification measures: Documentation of the process of design of the act through meetings held between the ACR and IOM. Document about the mediation and coexistence act. (technical and procedural guidelines).			
			12. Formal delivery of the community service model to the ACR. 1%	PRODUCT: 1 kit printed and delivered to ACR Central office. Verification measures: Documentation of the delivery of the kit to the ACR.			

Milestones in the ACR Institutional Strengthening Index	5. Transfer of the Reintegration with a differential focus Route 20%	Competency strengthening of the ACR in differential focus In the reintegration route. 20%	1. Revision of the progress of the incorporation of a differential focus in the reintegration route. 2%	PRODUCT: A diagnostics of progress in the incorporation of the differential focus in the reintegration process. Medios de Verificación: documento con diagnóstico.	0,5%	1%	A differential focus consultant was hired, and is developing a diagnostic to support the incorporation of the differential focus into the reintegration process.
			2. Definition of general guidelines on differential focus required in the reintegration route. (Plans adjusted to the specific needs of specific groups of ex-combatants: the elderly, women, people with disabilities, ethnic groups, etc.). 4%	PRODUCT: A document with differential focus guidelines as required in the route. Verification measures: A document with the guidelines.			
			3. Incorporation of differential focus guidelines to the following models: i) occupational mediation route, ii) productive reintegration route, iii) reintegration process information management model, iv) social and participation model of the participants, after the creation of the kits (methodologies, procedures, formats, reports, etc.). In other moments / processes of the reintegration route (psychosocial assistance, education, health). 8%	PRODUCT: Adjusted instruments Verification measures: Toolkit adjusted to the differential focus guidelines.			
			4. Training of ACR reintegration professionals and service center leaders on the differential focus guidelines in the reintegration route. 4%	PRODUCT: 3 training workshops for at least 30 reintegration professionals and service center leaders. Verification measures: Attendance lists			
			5. Formal delivery of the reintegration route differential focus guidelines to the ACR. 2%	PRODUCT: Guidelines printed and delivered Verification measures: Documentation of delivery to the ACR.			
Indicator Limitations	Not having enough time, administrative changes in the ACR, and the availability of the ACR technical teams						
Responsible people	Report: Operator - Contratistas - OIM - Monitoring: M&E Manager, Urban Projects Manager, Institutional Strengthening Manager						
Expected result	Strengthening of the installed capacity of the ACR						
Observations							
<b>META FY2014</b>	<b>AVANCE ÍNDICE Q1</b>	<b>AVANCE ÍNDICE Q2</b>	<b>AVANCE ÍNDICE Q3</b>	<b>AVANCE ÍNDICE Q4</b>			
100%	21%	4%	11%	0%			

## Annex 4: MOU July-September 2013

Donor name (short)	Name of the project	Objective	Geographic coverage	Type of beneficiary
ACR, USAID	Implementation and transfer of the socioeconomic reintegration model for demobilized people in the process of reintegration - Colombia	Contribute to the socioeconomic reintegration process of demobilized people who are participants in the ACR program, through the implementation and transfer of a model and tools for the creation and/or strengthening of productive units	National	Demobilized people
CMH, USAID	Support for the design and implementation of the methodological route of the non-judicial mechanism for contribution to truth agreements at the Center for Historical Memory	Strengthen the Office of Truth Agreements in the Center for Historical Memory, in the implementation of the methodological route of the non-judicial mechanism for contribution to historical truth and reparations of Law 1424 of 2010.	Bogotá	Demobilized people
ACOPI, USAID	Support the consolidation of a socioeconomic reintegration route led by the ACR through the implementation of projects that aim to monitor and support people in the reintegration process in the development of an integrated employability route and transfer of the model to the ACR	Support the consolidation of a socioeconomic reintegration route led by the ACR through the implementation of projects that aim to monitor and support people in the reintegration process in the development of an integrated employability route and transfer of the model to the ACR	Caldas – Quindío – Risaralda – Valle del Cauca and Tolima	Demobilized people
ACR, USAID	Strengthening of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) in assistance, monitoring, and support for people with mental or physical disabilities in the process of reintegration – Colombia	Strengthening the management and assistance capacity of the ACR and its Service Centers, with respect to the access that people with mental and physical disabilities have to assistance and integrated rehabilitation in the process of reintegration.	National	Demobilized people
Ministry of Justice, USAID	Implementation of the SIJYP	Develop, consolidate, and continue with the implementation and operation of the Inter-institutional Justice and Peace Information (SIJYP), which will eventually be the Inter-institutional Transitional Justice Information System	National	N/A
ACR, USAID	Strengthening of community service of participants in the process of reintegration	Coordinate efforts between counterparts to identify, implement, and systematize community service activities that provide feedback for strategies for community service, so that ACR participants fulfill the requisites under Law 1424 of 2010 in their reintegration process.	National	Demobilized people

**No agreements were signed in the reporting period.**

## The CORE Program in the news

### Medellín presented its Reconciliation Index

El Mundo, Medellín: July 2nd 2014

What are the conditions to initiate processes of reconciliation in Medellín? This question is one of the most important for the municipal administration, human rights groups, victims, victimizers, and society. That's why this city, in addition to San Carlos Antioquia and Bogotá, was selected to be part of pilot tests that allow the measurement of reconciliation conditions, an index that will later be extended throughout the country. That's how the National Reconciliation Index began. Medellín, whose results were the first to be divulged in Colombia thanks to a partnership between the mayor's office, Fundación Social, the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the company Cifras y Conceptos, who was in charge of conducting the surveys. This is the first time that a rigorous study has been conducted on this topic. For the vice mayor of governability, security, and citizen services, Luis Fernando Suárez Vélez, "this measurement is a fundamental tool for the country, which is currently en route to peace".

The questionnaires were conducted in 1,223 homes in Medellín and to 238 demobilized people in the process of reintegration. The latter were supported by the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) and the Peace and Reconciliation Program at the Medellín mayor's office. During the surveys and interviews, more than 100 quantitative and qualitative indicators were taken into account, related to four broad dimensions: trust, democracy, territory, and victims' rights. The aim was to research aspects such as the negative effects of the context of the armed conflict, trust in institutions, the victimizers who want to reintegrate into society, levels of social and political participation, reparations processes, victims' dignity, access to justice, and the treatment that the media gives to the armed conflict. The pilot study, which started in 2012, gave Medellín an index of 56% of the conditions necessary for reconciliation. This figure is surprising, because the armed conflict has still not ended. For Luz Patricia Correa, municipal director of the Victims' Unit, "this score demonstrates that there is a need for reconciliation in the city and the possibility of achieving it is good".

The first dimension to be evaluated was trust from three perspectives: antagonists, the community, and state institutions. Without trust it is impossible to foster reconciliation processes. That's why the aim is to establish cooperative relationships of forgiveness between victims and their victimizers, so it is necessary to generate spaces in which the former express the pain caused by the conflict, and the latter their regret. For Teresita Gaviria, president of the Mothers of La Candelaria Association for Paths of Hope, this is one of the most important elements, because "these encounters between victims and victimizers allow us to know the truth and carry out processes of forgiveness, which are so necessary for people to whom the armed actors have caused pain. This is a healing process, which allows us to let go of hate and anger". The Mothers of La Candelaria have proved this in visits to prisons, where they talk with those who caused them suffering. In addition, trust must also occur between members of society in general, so that it is possible to reconstruct the social fabric that has been affected by the conflict. Similarly, trust in state institutions is vital, so that the State can fulfill social, political, cultural, and economic guarantees of its citizens.

Democracy is another dimension in the study. For Jaime Alberto Carrión, sub secretary of Human Rights, "this dimension shows us how people use participation mechanisms. The victims have been absent from many processes, because the conflict marginalized them." According to the Index, social and political participation of Medellín inhabitants is low, mostly due to a lack of interest, but also because circumstances make it impossible

for them to participate. Ninety-three percent of the population surveyed said that they had never participated in a citizen protest, while 39% of the demobilized people surveyed had participated in such an event.

Carrión affirmed the importance of this dimension and the possibility that demobilized people participate in politics and other social contexts. In summary, political participation reached 78% while social participation was at 38%. Carrión said that “we have to work on participation, because people are not participating enough, so messages of participation have to be renewed.” In reconciliation processes, victims’ rights are very important. That’s why, according to Carrión, the study “aimed to ascertain the victims’ perception of truth, justice, reparations, and the programs created to support these.” Eighty-nine percent of the general community interviewed considered that victims should receive preferential treatment in health, housing, and education. In addition, 53% said that they did not know what should be done about the violation of victims’ rights.

Justice must be taken into account in reconciliation processes, and Carrión considers it one of the greatest difficulties because “the number of victimizing acts is so high that it requires greater capacity from the judicial branch, to understand and act against these crimes, but the processes are very slow.” Thirty-four percent of the general population surveyed believes that lowering sentences should only be done when the victimizer tells the truth or repairs his or her victims, and 27% thinks they should be life sentencing in Colombia.

In this dimension, relationships in the community are measured. In Medellín, this is particularly important because there are many areas affected by conflict and many victimizing acts. The indicators are the economy, conflict resolution, and security. Carrión says that “there is a positive tendency that citizens are looking for peaceful mechanisms to resolve conflicts, which will support reconciliation.” Gaviria agrees, and says that reconciliation is not only between victims and victimizers but also the community. The results were positive for the economy at 65%, conflict resolution at 68%, and security with 59%. With respect to the last point, there are still aspects that could make reconciliation impossible, such as reconciliation, homicides, threats, armed confrontations, and others. Medellín is a city that is moving towards the right conditions for reconciliation, but there is still a lot of work to do. It is not simple to achieve forgiveness, cooperation, acceptance, and inclusion from all actors in the community, but that is the first and most important step in achieving peace.

According to the survey, the acceptance between victims and victimizers is 54%, while acceptance of the latter by the community is 73%. Similarly, 70% said “they would give someone who had belonged to an illegal armed group a job”. However, when asked about demobilized people’s participation in politics, 61% disapprove. Trust between antagonists is 45%, for institutions is 61%, and in the community in general is 46%.

The Reconciliation Index was based on a definition of reconciliation that incorporates national and international positions. All point to the need for justice and healing encounters between the past and the present, with the goal of constructing a peaceful future. For the National Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, reconciliation is “as much a goal as it is a long-term process of people and societies on the path to building peaceful coexistence based on the installation of new trusting relationships between citizens and state institutions and themselves, and deepening democracy with the participation of institutions and civil society.”

Eighty-seven percent of demobilized people thought they had made the right decision because they can live with less stress with their families. Thirty-eight percent accepted the acts they had committed, and 25% had publically asked for forgiveness. Only 3% had restituted assets lost by the victims. Historical memory was also taken into account in the measurement of reconciliation conditions. Fifty-six percent of the population said they knew the causes of the armed conflict, in contrast with 61% of the demobilized people. It is worrying that only 6% of the general population surveyed knew of a formal event in which they could learn the truth.

## **The CORE Program in the news**

### **A Reconciliation Center was inaugurated in Florencia**

**El Lider, Caquetá: May 10<sup>th</sup> 2014**

Yesterday, the Reconciliation Center in Florencia was inaugurated. The aim of this space is so that residents of Caquetá department, including victims and demobilized people, have the opportunity to dialogue and share their ideas, and to recognize each other as part of a community that has the same dream: to live in peace.

The department of Caquetá is one of the areas of the country that has most suffered the effects of the Colombian armed conflict: it has more than 273 thousand victims and the number of demobilized people has multiplied by ten in the last seven years: it went from 96 in 2007 to 925 in 2014. In this context, Fundación para la Reconciliación identified the need for civil society to create and lead a Reconciliation Center.

According to Esneider Cortés Salinas, Colombian Reintegration Agency Program Director, this center is very important for the Florencia community and Caquetá because it allows spaces to talk about reconciliation in a physical space.

“There are people who are trained to work in reconciliation, which is an area for which all Colombians feel a need, not only in Florencia, not only in Caquetá, but in the whole country” said the Program Director, who also said that all people can go to the center, because it is not just for a specific population. He also indicated that the center is located in the neighborhood of Ciudadela Habitacional and that before it was inaugurated officially, more than 300 people had already attended.

The initiative has the support of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In total, it is hoped that during 2014 more than a thousand people – including demobilized people, victims, receptor communities, single mothers, disengaged children, and others – will access services such as forgiveness and healing sessions, listening centers, productive initiatives, and local peace initiatives, in the center’s facilities.



## FIRST PERSON

### Weapons for fish: Carlos Morales' change

For seven years, ██████ belonged to different blocs of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) and after his demobilization he proposed the idea of creating his own business with other demobilized people in his region.

Photo: cut from El Heraldillo de Barranquilla

“Being back in civilian life is a relief, and being back with my family is priceless. Today my dream is to continue to grow as a person.”

- ██████, demobilized from the AUC

██████████ (1970) was born in Barranquilla, on the Caribbean coast of Colombia, in a family that he himself says was contradictory: on one side a middle class father with enough resources for a comfortable life, and on the other a mother with few resources who never had approval from the paternal family. As a child, he dreamed of being a baseball player and playing in the big leagues – a dream he never fulfilled.

“At 19 years old I decided that I wanted to work and make my own money: the family drama meant that I wasn’t looked after, so I went with some of my uncles to Urabá in Antioquia to cultivate plantain. There, after a few trips, I met the paramilitary groups” he says.

Urabá is an area that is difficult to access, where Afro-Colombians, indigenous, and mestizo people live, and is characterized as a jungle transit zone that connects various Colombian departments, especially those that go from the Caribbean to the Pacific, and to Central America (Panama). This means that it is a corridor for drugs trafficking by the illegal armed groups.

“At the end of the 90s, when the conflict was obvious in all of the country, in Urabá we were already under the control of the People’s Liberation Army (EPL) and we suffered constant attacks by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) who wanted to take over the territory. My family escaped the area and I was left without work and with three kids. I decided not to go back to Barranquilla, so I joined the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) with the goal of fighting the FARC and because I had a fixed salary there” he says.

██████████ joined the AUC in Cordoba and Urabá at the beginning of 1998 and then in other parts of the

country under some of the most renowned paramilitary leaders, including HH, Adolfo Paz, and El Aleman. He demobilized in 2005 as a member of the Libertadores del Sur bloc, in the other side of the country (on the border with Ecuador). At that time, he had four children and had not seen his family for seven years.

*He says “The most difficult thing was working in urban areas. I was always more comfortable in the country, and I wasn’t scared of the conflicts with the FARC, but in urban combat there are a lot of risks and deaths, either for revenge or because of mistakes. I was also scared of dying far from home and in the AUC you always wake up knowing that that day could be your last. I remember the line formations with fear because every time they asked us to line up, it was because they were going to kill someone: the commander went through the lines, examined each person, and then shot someone, and the body would stay there as if nothing had happened. Only at the end, they asked us to take the body away and told you why he had been killed – they made an example of death, life wasn’t valued at all.”*

He says that when he demobilized he had mistrust in the State, because weapons were handed over one year after the date they had originally been told. Today, thanks to the support of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), he is about to finish his reintegration to civilian life and also has his own business, is back with his family, and has expectations for a better life.

*“A year ago we met with 11 demobilized people. The idea was to use the seed capital that the ACR gave us to create an associative business. Only six arrived in the end and with the support of USAID and IOM, who had given us economic resources and training, we formed Acuicola Galapa, also including two displaced people, as a form of reconciliation to make up for our errors. Today we have 32 thousand fish and we’re growing. Being back in civilian life is a relief, and being back with my family is priceless. Today my dream is to keep growing as a person. I hope that all of those who are still in the armed groups understand that it is possible to live legally and there are opportunities, I am an example of that. I didn’t become a baseball player but now I have other dreams and I work towards them” he concluded.*

