



# STRENGTHENING PEACE THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

SIXTH QUARTER REPORT  
January - March 2002



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OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations  
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**PROGRAM FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE  
THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL  
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**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Program for Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Initiatives at the Community Level (hereafter Peace Grants) completed its sixth quarter of implementation at the end of March 2002, with one semester remaining of program implementation. Twenty-seven sub-projects have been approved under Peace Grants, representing direct project expenditures and unliquidated obligations amounting to 1,183,280 USD and an average per-grant cost of 44,783 USD. Approximately half of the projects were designed to operate on a national scale (or in no fewer than five departments) and the other projects were developed in marginal neighborhoods of major urban centers, in the high-conflict region along Colombia's southern border and in the Urabá region of Chocó and Antioquia. Project impact reaches 48 municipalities and 21 departments of Colombia.

Direct beneficiaries of the projects are estimated at some 39,000 persons and considered to be those individuals who participate in sponsored activities such as gang-member youths in the disarmament documentary series; receive training like journalism students with Medios para la Paz or receive services provided by the Programs sub-grantees, as, for example, the personnel of community radio stations equipped by Fundación Multicolor and the Amazonian Development Association.



ASFADDES database allows for improved case management for disappeared persons and their families

In several cases, where projects are designed to strengthen a small or emerging NGO, which will be better able as a result to attend to the needs of its target group, the number of direct beneficiaries is relatively low, while the number of indirect people (i.e. beneficiaries of the sub-grantees program who receive higher quality services) is relatively high. This is the case, for example, of the ASFADDES project which benefits some 80 active members directly, but indirectly will benefit 500 new members and 1,500 other family members of disappeared persons whose cases are treated with more responsibility and follow-up. Indirect beneficiaries are calculated to number more than 90,000 persons throughout the country.

A final area of beneficiaries are those considered to be recipients of “diluted impact” from projects which are designed to reach a broad audience. Beneficiaries of “diluted impact” projects include readers & listeners of the Guides on Municipal Development (Procomún) the 1.8 million-strong television audiences of the Unidad Investigativa documentaries on gang disarmaments and “peace treaties,” as well as of the ASFADDES awareness campaign and viewers of the televised movie on Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex – Combatants. Although figures are in no way precise, it is estimated that more than 2.5 million Colombians have been exposed to peace messages sponsored under the Peace Program.

In this report under Section II, special attention is given to the developments – mostly negative – in the National Peace Process during the last three months, following a summary of data and analysis on the already deteriorating conflict in the year 2001. It is important that the Peace Grants Program be set against this framework in order to examine and assess the role of community-based peace promotion vis-à-vis a strong current away from pacific solutions nationwide.

An important consequence of the projects sponsored under Peace Grants has been the readiness of other donors, including the USAID Mission to Colombia as well as embassies from other countries and national funding sources, to continue financing project activities; in Section IV the current funding situation of all completed and advanced projects is outlined.

## II. CONTEXT

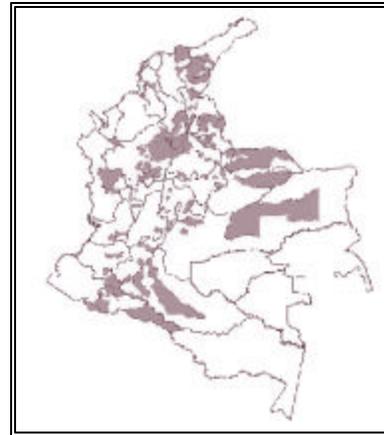
### *Trends & Figures on Conflict in 2001*

During the first quarter of 2002, key sources for information on the conflict produced and published annual data and analysis on the events and tendencies of the conflict in the last year; representative data is presented below:

- Although internal displacement is only one manifestation of internal conflict, it is perhaps the most visible indicator of the incidence and patterns of violence in Colombia. The geographical area covered by municipalities in which population is uprooted by violence is growing; according to the Estimation System employed by RSS, 64% of IDPs were expelled from 52 municipalities in 2001, compared to 75% from 37 municipalities in the previous year. As of January 2002, only San Andrés, Providencia and Vaupés registered zero expulsion of IDPs.
- Migration of illicit crops; according to the Defensoría del Pueblo, civilian populations in departments along the Pacific Coast report increasing pressure from armed actors to engage in the production on illicit drugs; the positive relationship between fumigation in the south and new crop production along the Pacific Coast is visible clearly in the migration of families or groups from Putumayo to new cultivation zones in coastal Nariño.
- The aftermath of combat between guerrilla groups and military forces may result in increased risk to civilians; the report of the Defensoría del Pueblo notes that operations to dislodge insurgent groups and destroy illicit crops backfire on the civilian population upon the exit of military troops and re-entry of guerrilla groups. The case cited in the report is that of Operation Tsunami in Nariño, where civilians were harshly punished by the FARC for alleged cooperation with the army.
- Urbanization of the conflict; the last year demonstrated increasing incidence of forced displacement from urban centers, previously considered to be receptor communities. Armed groups are establishing a regular presence in marginal neighborhoods of large cities, such as Barrancabermeja in Santander which expelled 4,012 persons in 2001. (Source: Ombudsman for Human Rights and Social Solidarity Network)
- More often in urban settings than in rural ones, the occurrence of murder for reasons of “social cleansing” is reported; victims include the extreme poor, the physically weak and disabled, persons suffering from mental disorders, drug addicts, homeless persons, prostitutes, homosexuals, among others. (Source: UNHCHR)
- The most grave violation of human rights, the assassination of persons individually or in groups is most often registered in the departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Sucre, Valle del Cauca and Tolima. A high number of these killings are attributed to paramilitary groups; the AUC is deemed responsible, for example, for 89 massacres involving the death of 527 persons total in 2001.
- Massacres producing the largest number of deaths include that in Alto Naya (Cauca, April, 32 deaths), in Chengué (Sucre, January, 24 deaths) Buga (Valle, October, 24 deaths) Aguacatal (Cauca, January, 10 deaths) Rio Bravo (Valle, August, 9 deaths) and Frías (Tolima, September, 9

deaths) and Granada (Antioquia, April 7 deaths). This information was reported in the UNHCHR Annual Report on Human Rights in Colombia.

- Announced and De Facto Blockades; the tactic of isolating regions by impeding free circulation on roads is employed primarily by the guerrilla groups and has made land-based transportation dangerous in several areas, most notably in Norte de Santander and on the highway connecting Medellín to Bogotá.
- The state of the Colombian economy shows sporadic signs of recovery, but still is a matter of grave concern. According to the National Planning Council, per capita income fell 5 percentage points in 2001 and 77% of workers earned less than necessary to purchase the “Basic Basket” of goods and services. (Cited in UNHCHR Annual Report) The economy is closely tied to the conflict inasmuch as the conflict holds back economic recovery; it was recently reported in Oxford Analytica that the conflict costs the country some 2 billion dollars (2.2% GDP per year).
- Civilian population in territory recently won or recovered by an armed group suffer high levels of violence; this was the case for example in Putumayo as the paramilitaries expanded their rule to areas historically dominated by the FARC and in Gabarra, where FARC punished coca-workers previously employed by paramilitaries.
- Terrorist acts were carried out by the FARC, the ELN and the paramilitaries during 2001; most notably: In August, the ELN exploded a bomb in the Municipality of San Francisco (Antioquia) causing the death of 3 children, as well as the destruction of some 30 houses. Later than year and in the same department, the ELN set off 50 kilos of explosives in El Peñol resulting in the death of 5 persons. In October, the FARC attacked an oilduct in Riohacha, Gaujira, which killed a mother with her four children. The AUC assumed responsibility for a car-bomb placed before the Patriotic Union offices in Bogotá. (Source UNHCHR Annual Report on Human Rights)
- Children continue to bear the brunt of the country’s violence; the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights received information on forced recruitment by FARC and paramilitaries of children under 15 years of age to engage in armed combat. Illegal armed groups are responsible also for sexual violence against girls, including the practice of recruiting (kidnapping) girls to serve as sexual partners. According to Fundación País Libre 103 children under 12 years of age were taken as hostages between January – September of 2001. (Source UNHCHR Annual Report on Human Rights)
- The Vice-Presidential Program on Human Rights reports the existence of approximately 70,000 anti-personnel mines in Colombia, located in 162 municipalities. A mine-related accident occurs once every 2.5 days; thirteen percent of the victims are children.
- Catalysts for a sharp upturn in conflict, predicted for the near future, merge into a progressive upward tendency in violence. Note that between 1996 and 2000, the number of armed actors in guerrilla and paramilitary forces increased from 13,400 – 29,000. (Source: Ministry of Defense)



Map on territorial presence of mines, information produced under Peace Grants Program with Justapaz & the Vice Presidency Program for Human Rights

### ***Breakdown in Peace Talks and Electoral Perspectives***

Even prior to the definitive rupture of peace talks between the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (hereafter FARC, for its Spanish initials), the feasibility of a negotiated settlement with the FARC during the Pastrana administration was in serious doubt. Less than one month after the near-breakdown in talks – salvaged at the last minute by means of international negotiation of the UN General Secretary’s Special Advisor to Colombia, James LeMoyne – President Pastrana voiced popular opinion on February 20<sup>th</sup> of this year in telling the FARC that “A truce is impossible,” or *enough is enough*.

In fact, the ensuing events occurred with less bloodshed than most commentators had predicted and months after the re-occupation of the former demilitarized zone in southern Colombia, neither marked escalation in combat nor in massive displacements of persons has materialized. In stead, the FARC have resorted to terrorist acts, aiming to destroy public infrastructure, isolated municipalities and spread fear amongst civilian populations.

Several trends indicate increased public support for military solutions to the conflict, including Alvaro Uribe’s projected victory in the next presidential elections, who is the candidate expected to adopt the hardest line in addressing the insurgent armies and has proposed strong measures such as the arming of a one-million strong civilian resistance movement.

Not only was the utility of peace negotiations called into question by the failure of talks with the FARC, but the negotiations are now perceived to be an indirect cause of further conflict; the Human Rights Ombudsman notes in their annual report that 10% of the displacement of last year took place in those departments where demilitarized zones existed or were being negotiated. While the report recognizes a variety of conflict sources in Magdalena Medio, for example, eruptions of violence – product of dialogue on an ELN demilitarized zone – in the municipalities of Morales, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Simití and Cantagallo led to large-scale movements of Colombian peasants.

### **III. COMMUNITY- BASED PEACE PROMOTION IN THE CONTEXT OF A FAILED PEACE PROCESS**

As noted above it is worthwhile to examine the approaches adopted for peace promotion in light of the breakdown of the most important peace negotiations nationally. In the current context, certain approaches toward peace promotion are more valid than others. Four basic approaches are highlighted below; these are:

- 1) The promotion and protection of positive ideas and leadership allows communities to preserve their social fabric and so better resist the corrosive effects of conflict.
- 2) Another important approach the use of innovative message broadcasting to reach persons most affected by conflict.
- 3) Less obviously, there is a need to help civil society to “stay relevant” in the current context: efforts to build capacity of civil society entities to provide tangible benefits to their target group, and others to improve coordination between civil society and local authorities, move in this direction.
- 4) Finally, initiatives that provide youths and other at-risk groups with viable alternatives to violence, albeit difficult to assess, continue to receive positive feedback from beneficiaries and suggest the possibility for gradual changes in attitudes toward conflict and peace.

### ***Community Led Peace Promotion***

The following projects empower communities to prevent and transform conflict in their own environments continue to be highly important to the citizen's movement for peace, notwithstanding the break-down in the National Peace Process. Although clearly this kind of approach to peace does not have the potential to bolster the government-FARC peace talks, they show promise in checking the proliferation of the conflict.



The sign for one of the community radio stations supported by the ADA project

### **Community Radio Stations**

The Peace Grants Program has sponsored three separate community radio programs; the last of these is ongoing in Putumayo and has suffered schedule setbacks on account of the strictly enforced road blockades in the department. The community workshops have been carried out in three of the five municipalities, including the departmental capital, Mocoa; the commercial center, Puerto Asís; and the northernmost municipality of Sibundoy. The turnout in these municipalities far exceeded expectations and made necessary extra sessions – this is a surprising result in consideration of the customary reluctance of Putumayo residents to organize, coupled with

the incidence of selected killings, threats and destruction to infrastructure carried out in the region lately. In Puerto Asís, rather than training the 32 persons invited, ADA found itself training 230 persons, including a large number of primary school teachers, who later decided to create a network of radio stations with programming for children. This kind of initiative allows positive ideas to be put into effect, providing a kind of normalcy in spite of worsening security conditions.

### ***Countering Apathy through Innovative Message Broadcasting***

Many NGOs have proposed to Peace Grants projects aiming to raise awareness on the Colombian conflict; however, a brief survey of existing visibility campaigns – with peace slogans appearing on advertisements for coffee to street signs – suggests that the question of public apathy is not a consequence of a lack of peace-related messages, but the kind of immunity that an audience develops as a result of message overload. To address what many perceive as growing apathy on the conflict and the plight of its many victims, Peace Grants has sought to sponsor awareness-raising approaches that break with traditional schemes. In this sense, Peace Grants has sponsored young rappers and actors, a tv drama on demobilization and reintegration, the documentary series on gang disarmaments, and most recently, a radio program concerning victims of kidnapping.

With financial support from Peace Grants, the radio program Voces del Secuestro or Voices of the Kidnapped, will carry out a series of regional events in which family members of kidnapped persons will come together to record messages for their loved ones and to discuss on air the effects of kidnapping on families of the victims. It is hoped that the show and the events themselves will generate renewed interest in this issue.

### ***Building capacity and networks for Civil Society Entities***

During a period of intensification of conflict, the freedom of action and the popular support (at least expressed support) for civil society often diminishes. This is a partly a result of increased pressure by armed actors who have kidnapped, threatened and killed national and international NGO workers. However, organized civil society may suffer also a gradual loss of relevance to the public at large if its

organizations are considered too far removed from developments in the country and topics of immediate interest to the country's citizens. In this regard, efforts to promote continued leadership by civil society organizations should not focus exclusively on issues of protection and visibility, but also on those related to their effectiveness in providing valued services to their target groups and the coordination between civil society and other sectors of the country.

In this regard, the project has sponsored several projects that work with NGOs to build their capacity in technical areas, such as:

#### ASFADDES: Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaigns on Disappeared Persons

Aside from supporting this organization in developing a multi-media awareness campaign, presently disseminated on national and regional television stations during the highest-rated time slots, Peace Grants provided technical and financial assistance to improve ASFADDES service to family members seeking support in denouncing disappeared persons. Information gathered and systematized from official records and case evidence shows 1,283 cases of disappearance in the last year, representing an average of 3.5 cases daily. The group is receiving technical assistance also from two similar Argentine organizations, representatives from which will visit Colombia later this year.

#### Strengthening of Network for Ex – Combatant Women

This project hopes to provide the network of ex – combatant women with the opportunity to provide valuable services to their communities, rather than focus exclusively on the psychosocial and economic needs of its own member. At the national workshop carried out to catalyze the creation and legalization of the network as an NGO, plans to provide accompaniment to ex – combatant girls were complemented with a commitment by the 71 women to seek out ways to support women who escape or release from the current insurgent groups.

#### Peace Commission Offices

Although the project was designed to strengthen the peace commission offices, part of the municipal or departmental governmental framework, in the last quarter civil society organizations in each department have benefited as much or more from the activities sponsored. NGOs, grassroots organization, local leaders and church groups participated in the Conflict Prevention and Transformation workshops in all departments and, in two departments, requested that the same group receive training in project formulation of peace promotion projects. In Huila, Santander and Bolivar, the groups established a semi-permanent table for dialogue on the conflict in their departments and local efforts toward resolution. Moreover, although Peace Grants has selected only one or two pilot projects from each region, the participating NGOs have put together a portfolio of project proposals, to be presented jointly with the Peace Commissioner in each department to possible donors later this year.



Creation of interinstitutional plans for conflict prevention and transformation in Santander

## *Providing Real Alternatives to Conflict, Violence and Crime*

This approach has been adopted most successfully by organizations working with Children and Youths in marginal neighborhoods; the Taller de Vida project is an ongoing example:



Almost half of the youths that participate in Taller de Vida reside in this poor fringe city called Usme.

Likely the most important achievement of the Taller de Vida project, which works with 114 young people from 14 – 24 years of age, has not been the achievement of projected goals but the leadership and representation opportunities provided to the group in national and international processes. Their easy acceptance as representatives of African Colombian youth indicates that while there was a general awareness of the importance of including issues related to excluded groups (including ethnic minorities, youths and displaced persons – the Taller de Vida represents each of these groups) there were not organized groups to represent these issues. The Taller de Vida youths have presented their popular-research paper on “The Impact of Armed Conflict on Young African

Colombians” in Cambodia at an international conference and in several universities since their return; the group has given presentations at large-audience events in Cartagena and Bogotá and are presently tasked with helping to organize the Latin American Youth Conference, sponsored by the Andean Committee, to take place in Bogotá in May. Under another component of the project, the group is filming two documentaries and has already received a commitment from the district government to broadcast these on public television.

The following table presents all approved projects, according to the area of activity and themes addressed in each of these; beneficiary calculations are included:

*Table 1: Impact Summary – Approved Projects*

#	TITLE	DIRECT BENS	INDIRECT BENS	STRATEGY	THEMES	DILUTED IMPACT
1.	<b>Guides on Municipal Development</b>	8,432 Municipal Authorities, NGOs, and sight-impaired persons	4,300 Secondary Users	Message Broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Governance</li> <li>✓ Civic Education</li> <li>✓ Decentralization</li> </ul>	174,000 Readers/Listeners of the Popular Format Guide
2.	<b>Conflict Resolution Documentaries</b>	5,028 Directly involved Youth	20,000 Benefited Community Members	Message Broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Conflict Resolution</li> <li>✓ Children –at - risk in conflict.</li> </ul>	1,800,000 Viewers according to ratings
3.	<b>Cultura Callejera para Salir de la Hoguera</b>	35 Child Artists	750 Theater Audience	Children and Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Children-at-risk in conflict</li> <li>✓ Community Strengthening</li> </ul>	6000 CD listeners
4.	<b>Support to Community Media Stations</b>	110 Trained Persons	290 Members of benefited Radio Stations	Alternative Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Media Training</li> <li>✓ Alternative Media</li> </ul>	35,900 Radio Listeners
5.	<b>Web Site for Conflict and Peace</b>	1,000 Journalist	1,000 Regular users	Alternative Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Alternative</li> </ul>	5,000 Occasional Users

	News	Members			Media ✓ Media Training	
6.	<b>Conflict Information Management Workshops for University Students</b>	165 Students and Professors	Other students benefit from improved teaching	Alternative Media	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Alternative Media ✓ Community Strengthening	Improved Journalism in the Future
7.	<b>Community Radio Andaquí</b>	55 Trained Media Workers and Volunteers	54 Members of participating grassroots NGOs	Alternative Media	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Alternative Media ✓ Community Strengthening	80,000 Radio Listeners
8.	<b>Youth Leadership Activities</b>	950 Children and Youths	3,370 Members of participating families	Children and Youth	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Children-at-risk in conflict ✓ Community Strengthening	Improved relationship between IDP and Resident Families
9.	<b>Pilot Activities to Prevent Recruitment of Child Soldiers</b>	80 Children and youths; 50 NGO representatives	240 Family Members	Children and Youth	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Children-at-risk in conflict	1000 Bulletin and/or documentary beneficiaries
10.	<b>Memory and Peace Murals</b>	15 young painters	150 participants in "street workshops"	Children and Youth	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Children-at-risk in conflict ✓ Community Strengthening	2000 community members in neighborhoods with murals
11.	<b>The Other Traces Of War: Civil Society Response to Violence Affected Persons</b>	200 leaders in the area of psychosocial assistance	1,200 community members viewers of the exhibitions	Children and Youth	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Children-at-risk in conflict	3000 children receiving psychosocial assistance currently
12.	<b>Demobilization and Reintegration Stories: Television Special</b>	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 children ex – combatants	Message Broadcasting	✓ Peace Initiatives ✓ Civil Society ✓ NGO Development	1,800,000 television viewers, university and school students
13.	<b>Indigenous Justice &amp; Peace Alternatives</b>	1,250 Indigenous persons	2,250 other indigenous persons from 5 ethnic groups	Excluded Groups	✓ Justice ✓ Interethnic/Faith ✓ Human Rights ✓ NGO Development	6.750 Indigenous persons
14.	<b>Young African-Colombian Peace Builders</b>	100 Young persons and their families (500 total)	500 IDP and inner-city youth	Excluded Groups	✓ Civil Society ✓ Children at-risk in conflict	500 young persons
15.	<b>Awareness Campaign On Disappeared Persons.</b>	80 active members	500 family members expected to join Asfaddes	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	✓ Civil Society ✓ Interethnic/Faith ✓ Human Rights ✓ NGO Development	2.000 other family members of 400 disappeared persons
16.	<b>Information System on Ethnic Minorities</b>	10 representatives of Hemera Foundation	1,500 estimated users of the Website and Database	Excluded Groups	✓ Civil Society ✓ Interethnic/Faith ✓ Human Rights ✓ NGO Development	General public interested in indigenous affairs
17.	<b>Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption and Human Rights Abuses</b>	250 participants from legal branch	1,000 Persons who receive the HR report.	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	✓ Justice ✓ Transparency /anti-corruption ✓ Civic Education	3.000 audience of report (through multi-media diffusion)
18.	<b>Support to National Week for Peace</b>	50 Representatives from NGOs	5,000 viewers	NGO Development	✓ Civil Society ✓ NGO Development ✓ Peace Initiatives	Colombia

19.	<b>Institutional Strengthening of Peace Commission Offices</b>	100 Government and Civil Society Representatives	5,000 beneficiaries of pilot projects	Institutional Strengthening of Peace Commission Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Governance</li> <li>✓ Conflict Resolution</li> </ul>	Colombia
20.	<b>Support to Women and Victims of Sexual Violence in the context of armed conflict</b>	100 health and public officials, representatives from NGOs working with women	400 recipients of trainer's manual	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Human Rights</li> <li>✓ Civil Society</li> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> </ul>	1,000 recipients of National Directory
21.	<b>Local Action to Prevent Landmine Accidents and Raise Awareness</b>	150 Municipal officers	10,000 at-risk persons receive information of mines; victims receive improved assistance	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Human Rights</li> <li>✓ Mine Awareness</li> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	200,000 TV viewers and radio listeners of campaigns
22.	<b>Community Radio Stations in Putumayo La Onda de Paz</b>	125 regular participants in Community Radios	2,500 benefited through sporadic participation	Alternative Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Alternative Media</li> <li>✓ Community Strengthening</li> </ul>	20,000 listeners
23.	<b>New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution</b>	120 leaders	30,000 residents in newly-titled lands	Excluded Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Community Strengthening</li> <li>✓ Interethnic/Faith</li> </ul>	--
24.	<b>Strengthening of Network of Ex – Combatant Women</b>	117 active members	397 participants in project activities	Excluded Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ NGO Strengthening</li> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Civil Society</li> </ul>	--
25.	<b>African Colombians – Joint Project on Conflict, Ethnicity and Peace</b>	300 NGO workers and project participants	--	Excluded Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ NGO Strengthening</li> <li>✓ Interethnic/Faith</li> </ul>	500,000 in audience of visibility campaign
26.	<b>Voces del Secuestro</b>	20,000 listeners of the radio program		Assistance to Victims; Message Broadcasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Alternative Media</li> <li>✓ Human Rights</li> </ul>	
27.	<b>Photography Workshop with At Risk Children</b>	30 children, mostly displaced	150 family members of the beneficiaries, 3,000 viewers of photography in Bogotá and USA	Children & Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Peace Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Children at Risk in Conflict</li> <li>✓ Community Strengthening</li> </ul>	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>39,352</b>	<b>94,001</b>			

#### IV. FOLLOW-UP COOPERATION TO PEACE GRANTS SUB-GRANTEES

The USAID Mission has provided follow-up funding to three of the organizations that received seed money for pilot activities from Peace Grants, including: Medios para la Paz, Observatorio para la Paz and Fundación Hemera, and USAID is considering support for Fundación Multicolor, organizers of the community-radio networking projects, SIPAZ (Spanish initials for Peace Information System). The US Embassy (Political Affairs Office) is funding a program with Fundación Social to provide intensive training to Local Peace Commissioners, including those in the five departments prioritized by the Program.

Aside from the US Government sources, three Peace-Grants sponsored programs have received support from bilateral or multilateral international entities; Taller de Vida and the Colombian Theater Corporation received assistance from the German Embassy, Terre des Hommes; Medios para la Paz, from the Canadian Embassy; and Procomún from the World Bank.

The Colombian Government has been a funding source for several projects; the Fund for Peace Investments (FIP) provides large-scale assistance to the Mine Awareness Program. Nonetheless, in those projects for which the Peace Grants Program can be said to have *leveraged* government funds, the contributions tend to be smaller. In the Demobilization and Reintegration Movie, the Ministry of the Interior (Reinsertion Department) contributed to help cover some production and distribution costs. In the ASFADDES and Black Communities: a Joint Initiative project, the Government is sponsoring public broadcast time for the airing of the televised awareness-raising campaign. For the New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution project along the Pacific Coast, the Ministry of the Interior is providing 1,800 USD for training of councils and a mayor’s office has committed to an in-kind contribution in technical accompaniment of productive/environmental projects.

Finally, the private sector has proven an important counterpart and follow-up financial source for several projects. Most notably, the series of peace-oriented documentary programming designed under Peace Grants by the Unidad Investigativa (Gustavo Bolivar) was taken over on a permanent basis by the TV channel, Telecolombia, as the Peace Chronicles series proved to be good business. On a much smaller scale, the Peace and Memory Murals project in Cali received positive response from the private sector; one school offered to pay the costs of including a new mural along one of its external walls.

#### V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

BUDGET LINE	EXPENSE DESCRIPTION	TOTAL EXPENSES	LINE BALANCE

The following table demonstrates budgetary implementation by project; please note that the in the Peace Commissioners Project, the majority of the funds are to be expended in this quarter as these are earmarked for funding pilot projects as the culminating component of the institutional strengthening project carried out with these Offices.

*Financial Summary Approved projects*

CODE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PG BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET	DISB. (BY IOM)
001	<b>Guides on Municipal Development</b>	Corporación Promotora de las Comunidades Municipales de Colombia (PROCOMUN)	36,180	41,280	33,274
002	<b>Conflict Resolution Documentaries</b>	Unidad Investigativa	46,280	63,640	38,396
003	<b>Cultura Callejera para Salir de la Hoguera</b>	Corporación Colombiana de Cultura	18,000	25,000	16,579
004	<b>Support to Community Media Stations</b>	Colombia Multicolor Foundation	24,900	48,400	18,455
005	<b>Web Site for Conflict and Peace News</b>	Medios para la Paz	29,212	95,615	26,496
006	<b>Conflict Information Management Workshops</b>	Medios para la Paz	20,800	23,050	18,386

007	<b>for University Students Community Radio Andakí</b>	COMUNARTE	30,194	35,994	26,478
008	<b>Youth Leadership Activities</b>	Florencia Youth Clubs	3,160	4,865	3,041
009	<b>Pilot Activities to Prevent Recruitment of Child Soldiers</b>	Coalition Against the Use of Child Soldiers	44,190	55,143	40,558
010	<b>Memory and Peace Murals</b>	Comisión Vida Justicia y Paz (Catholic Church)	20,157	19,095	20,157
011	<b>The Other Traces of War: Civil Society Response to Violence Affected Persons</b>	Fundación Dos Mundos	26,907	35,143	22,022
012	<b>Demobilization and Reintegration Stories: Television Special</b>	Observatorio para la Paz	60,000	102,490	57,145
013	<b>Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives</b>	Fundación Camizba	44,000	49,000	24,165
014	<b>Young African Colombian Peace Builders</b>	Asociación Taller de Vida	39,115	65,156	33,315
015	<b>Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons</b>	Asfades	52,352	57,995	36,186
016	<b>Information System on Ethnic Minorities</b>	Fundación Hemera	12,000	13,808	12,000
017	<b>Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption &amp; Human Rights Abuses</b>	Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia	24,746	25,770	24,013
018	<b>Support to National Week for Peace</b>	Redepaz	43,707	46,527	43,611
019	<b>Strengthening of Peace Commissioners' Offices</b>	Peace Commission Offices and local NGOs	251,151	300,000	56,192
020	<b>Support to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of Armed Conflict</b>	National Nurses Association Antioquia (ANEC)	49,719	56,982	20,151
021	<b>Local Action to Prevent Landmine Accidents and Raise Awareness</b>	Justapaz	56,370	68,553	35,050
022	<b>Community Radio Stations in Putumayo: La Onda de Paz</b>	Association for Development of the Amazon (ADA)	88,067	118,316	28,806
023	<b>New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution</b>	National Council of Black Communities	31,610	40,814	18,990
024	<b>Strengthening of Network of Ex – Combatant Women</b>	Network of Ex – Combatant Women	30,052	59,019	12,296
025	<b>African Colombians: Joint Project on Ethnicity, Conflict and Peace</b>	Black Communities Education Committee	73,549	82,173	36,822
026	<b>Voces del Secuestro</b>	Producciones Colombia Universal	26,262	50,152	13,256
027	<b>Taller de Fotografía</b>	Alex Fattal	600	600	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,183,280</b>	<b>1,584,560</b>	<b>737,963</b>

## **VI. SEVENTH QUARTER ACTION PLAN**

In the month of March, the US Embassy awarded 250,000 USD to IOM for a small-grants program for Peace and Human Rights promotion. As noted in previous reports, the 22,000 USD project carried out with the Permanent Assembly for Peace in Riosucio last year was to be reimbursed to the OTI/IOM project upon approval of this award. Alongside this money, savings have been possible due to reimbursements by the Colombian Government for taxes expended on projects. The now available 28,160 USD will be invested in a recently identified community radio program in the former demilitarized zone; the project will be supervised by the Coordinator of the Andakí Radio Station, a highly successful project sponsored by Peace Grants in 2000.

As the IOM/OTI intervention ends in successive projects, the team is working to help sponsored organizations find additional funding to continue project activities. Similarly, the Peace Grants team continues to work with the Peace Commissioners and the African Colombian NGOs participating in the Joint Project to ensure that these umbrella projects meet their objectives.

## **VII. ANNEXES**

- i) Project description and summary cards
- ii) Press cuttings and materials
- iii) Financial reporting formats

[Annex I: Project Description and Summary Cards]

			<b>001</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Guides on Municipal Development	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Message Broadcasting	<b>Duration:</b>	5 Months (Extended for Distribution)
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	8432 Municipal Authorities, NGOs & Sight-Impaired Citizens	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	4300 Secondary Users
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	174.000 Readers/Listeners of Popular Format Guide	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$41,280
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$36,180	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$33,274
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	PROCOMUN	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Municipal Governments, Schools for the Blind
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>002</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Conflict Resolution Documentaries	<b>Coverage:</b>	Direct impact in Popayán, Villavicencio, Barranquilla, Manizales and Bogotá
<b>Strategy:</b>	Message Broadcasting	<b>Duration:</b>	7 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	5,028 At-risk persons (mostly youths) directly involved in resolution processes	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	20,000 Community members benefit from reduced conflict in neighborhoods
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Between 1.8 and 2.4 million television viewers watch the documentaries, according to ratings	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$63,640
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$46,280	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$38,396
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Unidad Investigativa (Gustavo Bolivar)	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Telecolombia (Public TV station)
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of the current reporting period.			

			<b>003</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Cultura Callejera para Salir de la Hoguera	<b>Coverage</b>	Bogotá & Urabá
<b>Strategy:</b>	At-Risk Children and Youth	<b>Duration</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	35 Children; 50% African Colombian	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	750 Audience members of theater performances and family members
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	6000 CD listeners	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$25,000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$18,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$16,579
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación Colombiana de Teatro	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Taller de Vida
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to the start of the current reporting period.			

			<b>004</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Support to Community Media Stations	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cacarica, CHOCO; Gualmatán, NARIÑO; Carmen, BOLIVAR; Congua, CUNDINAMARCA
<b>Strategy:</b>	Alternative Media	<b>Duration:</b>	8 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	110 Members of grassroots stations directly participating	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	290 Members of stations linked to SIPAZ system
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	228,000 radio listeners	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$48,400
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$ 24,900	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$18,455
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Fundación Multicolor de Colombia	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Local radio stations
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>005</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Web Site for Conflict and Peace News	<b>Coverage:</b>	National and International
<b>Strategy:</b>	Alternative Media	<b>Duration:</b>	12 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1000 Journalists, members of Medios para la Paz	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1000 Regular Web Site users
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	5000 occasional users	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$95,615
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$29,212	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$26,496
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Medios para la Paz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	--
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>006</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Conflict Information Management Workshops for University Students	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá, Barranquilla, Cali, Bucaramanga, Pasto and Cartagena
<b>Strategy:</b>	Alternative Media	<b>Duration:</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	165 Students and professors	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	Other students benefited from improved teaching of journalism
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Improved journalism in the future; new students join the Electronic Student Paper (on above mentioned Web Site)	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$23,050
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$ 20,800	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$18,386
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Medios para la Paz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	National Association of Universities
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to the start of the current reporting period.			

			007
<b>Title:</b>	Community Radio Andakí	<b>Coverage:</b>	Various municipalities in the Department of Caquetá
<b>Strategy:</b>	Alternative Media	<b>Duration:</b>	4 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	55 Local media workers and volunteers	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	54 Members of NGOs with special programs with Radio Andakí
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	80,000 Radio listeners	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$35,994
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$30,194	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$26,478
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	COMUNARTE	<b>Other Partners:</b>	18 Grassroots NGOs
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to the start of the current reporting period.			

			008
<b>Title:</b>	Youth Leadership Activities	<b>Coverage:</b>	Florencia, Caquetá
<b>Strategy:</b>	At-Risk Children and Youth	<b>Duration:</b>	24 Days
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	950 Children and Youth	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3370 participating family members
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Improved relationship between IDP and receptor families in marginal Florencia neighborhoods	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$4,865
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$3,160	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$3,041
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Youth Clubs Association of Florencia	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Mayor's Office of Florencia, Colombian Welfare Institute
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of reporting period.			

			009
<b>Title:</b>	Pilot Activities to Prevent Recruitment of Child Soldiers	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	At-Risk Children and Youth	<b>Duration:</b>	8 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	80 At-risk children, 50 NGO representatives	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	240 Family members
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	1000 readers/viewers of bulletin or documentary; improved NGO network toward prevention of recruitment	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$55,143
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$44,190	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$40,558
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Coalition Against the Use of Child Combatants	<b>Other Partners:</b>	10 national and international agencies that comprise the Coalition

**Description & Status: (Completed)**

The Peace Grants Program is working with the Coalition Against the Use of Child Combatants (Colombia branch) to carry out pilot recruitment-prevention workshops with at-risk youths, build networks, publish a bi-monthly bulletin and produce a documentary.

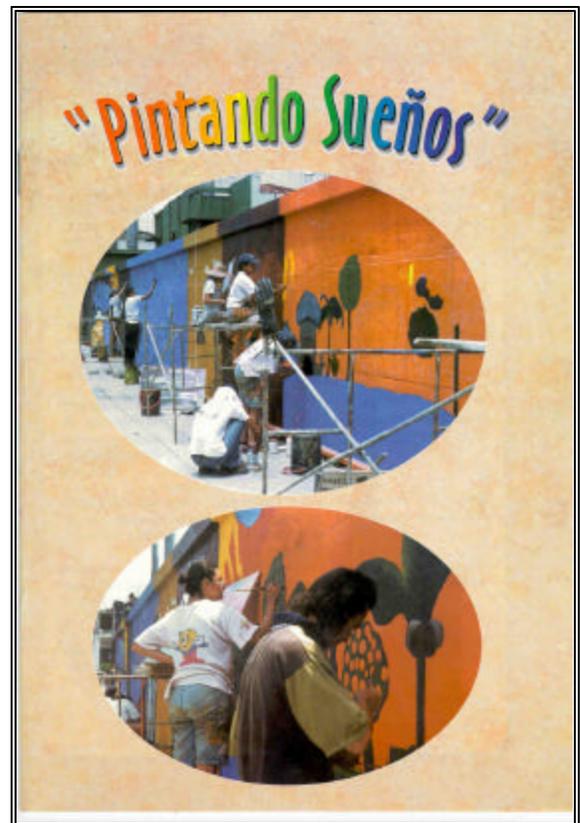
Having completed the four workshops with youths in the previous quarter, the Coalition finalized the institutional network-building activities during the current reporting period with the participation of 120 representatives from local organizations. The Coalition also published the third edition of the Bulletin during this quarter.

Institutional interest was perhaps strongest in the City of Medellín, where participants requested continued presence of the Coalition and agreed to create a semi-permanent Task Force with the assistance of Save the Children – UK, linking this pilot project to the larger USAID/OTI program for support to former child combatants.

During the extension granted to the Coalition, two further editions of the Bulletin will be published and the documentary will be completed; at present, the Coalition is negotiating with two member agencies, Terre des Hommes Germany and Save the Children – UK, for financial assistance to continue the project



Cover of the fourth and final IOM/OTI-sponsored monthly bulletin on child soldier issues and activities of the Coalition



Book published by the Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz on the stories gathered for the design of the murals, with photographs of the process and the final paintings (Project card on next page)

			<b>010</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Memory and Peace Murals	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cali, Valle del Cauca
<b>Strategy:</b>	At-Risk Children and Youth	<b>Duration:</b>	6 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	15 Young Painters	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	150 participants in School-based and street workshops
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	2000 Community members in neighborhoods with murals	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$19,095
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$20,157	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$20,157
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Mayor's Office of Cali
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>011</b>
<b>Title:</b>	The Other Traces of War: Civil Society Response to Violence-Affected Persons	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá, Cali, Popayán, Medellín
<b>Strategy:</b>	At-Risk Children and Youth	<b>Duration:</b>	7 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	200 civil society leaders in the area of psychosocial assistance	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,200 community members who view the exhibitions
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	3000 children who receive improved psychosocial assistance as a result of the discussion forums	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$35,143
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$26,907	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$22,022
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Fundación Dos Mundos	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Various universities
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>012</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Demobilization and Reintegration Stories: Television Special	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Message Broadcasting	<b>Duration:</b>	5 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	40 former combatants who participate directly	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	200 former combatants in NGOs; 250 children excombatants
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	1.8 – 2.4 million television viewers, university and school students	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$102,490
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$60,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$57,145
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Observatorio para la Paz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Fundación Arco Iris, Ministry of the Interior (Reinsertion Unit)
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>013</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Indigenous Justice and Peace Alternatives	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bajo Atrato y Darien Chocoano
<b>Strategy:</b>	Work with Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	10 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1250 Indigenous persons participate directly in training sessions	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	2250 family members, readers of Book of Community Norms
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	6750 Indigenous persons who reside in participating villages	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$49,000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$44,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$24,165
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Camizba	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>Camizba is an indigenous organization founded in 1986, which comprises 25 communities from 5 ethnic groups living in Bajo Atrato, Darien Chocoano along the Panamá border. In response to the killing of some 20 indigenous leaders in the last five years and the continuous displacement of the tribes members to escape the ongoing violence, this project aims to strengthen indigenous communities and reinforce cultural identity to guaranty the survival of their culture and people. To this end, Camizba will conduct a census of the ethnic groups living in the Darien Chocoano (estimated at 3,500 persons) and will visit each community to conduct a training workshop on customary norms and conflict resolution mechanisms. Camizba will also produce a written record of these customary norms with key concepts translated into the five languages used in the region.</p> <p>Security conditions in the Bajo Atrato, an area which has registered some of the highest levels of violence since the end of last year, have set this project back in terms of schedule and geographical coverage; rather that work with 25 communities as planned originally, the project has been able to reach 17 only with regular participation of 584 leaders. During the community workshops, facilitators share information on Constitutional Rights for indigenous persons, explore solutions to conflict affecting the community and gather information on oral history and traditional codes of conduct for the publication. The project is dedicating special attention to issues of communal organization in “cabildos” in response to demand expressed in the workshops. The team simultaneously is gathering census information on the 17 communities participating in the project.</p> <p>With regard to the security situation in the zone, there is no photographic record of this project as the paramilitaries confiscated a roll of film from the team and warned that the next time they were caught taking photographs, the punishment would be more severe.</p>			

			<b>014</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Young African Colombian Peace-Builders	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá
<b>Strategy:</b>	Work with Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100 Young persons and their families (500 persons total)	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	500 Other youths, through “multiplier” effect of psychosocial assistance
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Families gradually integrated into “networks” led by young persons; improved participation of Colombian youth at International Youth Conference	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$65,156
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$39,115	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$33,315
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Taller de Vida	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

Taller de Vida, an NGO founded in 1992 by a group of professional women displaced by violence, works in the urban areas of Bogotá and the surrounding municipalities to provide psychosocial, community organization and income-generation assistance to displaced families. The project has two components aiming to improve the quality of life to 100 young, mostly black, young persons, their families and other at-risk youths in their neighborhoods. The first component is psychosocial assistance to the 100 young persons and their families and will be provided throughout the 10 months of the program. These youths are trained as “multipliers” and assisted in the set-up of support networks in their neighborhoods to assist other children and adolescents. The second component works with these same 100 young persons to build their leadership capacity through a neighborhood research project that will be written up and presented by them at an International Youth Conference in 2002.

The direct beneficiary group is comprised by 114 youths, including 54 from Usme, 15 from Kennedy, 22 from Suba and 23 from La Soledad. More than half of the group is female; ages range between 14 and 24 years of age. Under the first component, the group has participated in several psychosocial and educational workshops and have covered a wide gamut of material from sexuality to Human Rights. Forty of the participants have received individual psychological assistance and the group has sponsored group activities with 25 families.

The most important success of the project to date relates to their growing leadership in the field of youth issues, in both national and international contexts, which is allowing the experience of African Colombian youths vis-à-vis the Colombian conflict to be better placed on the current agenda of researchers, decision-makers and civil society. The youths participated in a national seminar held in Cartagena on the “Past, Present and Future of African Descendants,” another seminar, sponsored by the National Museum, on the abolition of slavery (150<sup>th</sup> anniversary) and a third seminar sponsored by the National University on Childhood and Conflict. In the last quarter the group participated in the international conference for “Youth Peace Builders” in Cambodia; a member of the group presented a paper titled: “The impact of the Armed Conflict on Young African Colombians.” Finally, the group has been invited to participate in the organizing committee for a Latin American Youth Conference to be held in Bogota in the first week of May.

The video component has been the most popular among the youths; the video groups are sponsored by the Municipal Office of Supervision, which is providing them with training and has offered to air the videos on a public TV channel; the Taller de Vida youths have filmed two documentaries on African Colombian identity in Bogota and on the history of the marginal neighborhood, Usme, where many of the participants reside. Starting in April, the Canadian Embassy will finance a small grant for the group to learn photography.



Photos of the activities of the Taller de Vida youths; on the left, a workshop on practical human rights and on the right a photograph of neighborhood cultural activities in Soacha

<b>Title:</b>	Institutional Strengthening and Awareness Campaign on Disappeared Persons	<b>Coverage</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	80 current, active members of ASFADDES	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	500 new members of ASFADDES to receive support from the organization
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Awareness campaign to reach society-at-large; some 2000 relatives of disappeared persons positively impacted	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$57,995
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$52,352	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$36,186
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Asociación de Familiares de Desaparecidos y Detenidos (ASFADDES)	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

ASFADDES was established in 1982 in response to the disappearance of 12 students from two national universities, and currently receives some 20 families each year seeking support in finding or recovering emotionally from the disappearance of a family member. Medios para la Paz reports that 15 persons *each month* are disappeared in Colombia – the potential demand for the kind of support provided by ASFADDES clearly overwhelms in current response capacity. ASFADDES believes that this is in part because people are unaware of their services and afraid of reporting the crime, as well as because ASFADDES lacks the installed capacity to respond to a larger number of requests for assistance than it receives at present. The project aims to address both issues – first by building the capacity of ASFADDES and second by raising awareness nationwide on disappearances in the context of civil conflict in Colombia.

Through the end of the reporting period, the following achievements had been reached under this project:

- Television campaign disseminated on public channels on the Triple A schedule (highest viewership times) and negotiated free airtime on private stations; further broadcasting on regional stations such as Telepacífico, Teleantioquia, Canal Pentavisión, among others.
- Free airspace negotiated for radio transmission on 12 stations, including major national channels like RCN; radio transmission began in March
- Puppet shows, with characters developed in the television campaign, presented by children of disappeared persons at schools and other public areas; also to the UN, various NGOs and an international seminar on human rights
- The database has been completed and information gathered from multiple sources, including the Ombudsman's Office and the Office of the Attorney General. (For the year 2001, 1283 cases of disappearance are registered, representing an average of 3.5 disappearances each day. The most affected departments are Santander and Antioquia, followed by Cundinamarca, Cauca and Narino.)
- ASFADDES is in contact with two Argentine organizations, which have provided assistance in the database design; a visit is scheduled for the month of June.

In the next quarter, the Peace Program hopes to provide assistance to ASFADDES to find further sponsorship to continue activities beyond the intervention sponsored by the Program.

			<b>016</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Information Systems on Ethnic Minorities	<b>Coverage:</b>	National and International
<b>Strategy:</b>	Work with Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	2 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	10 Representatives of NGO, Hemera Foundation	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1500 estimated users of Web Site and Database
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Improved information on ethnic groups will help direct funds provided by national and international donors to work with ethnic minorities	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$13,808
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$12,000	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$12,000
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Fundación Hemera	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>017</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening Justice to Confront Corruption and Human Rights Abuses	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá – National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<b>Duration:</b>	2 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	250 seminar and workshop participants from legal branch, NGOs and academia	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1000 Readers of report through massive dissemination
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Enhanced interest and commitment on behalf of legal workers and Colombian society to address corruption and human rights violations	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$25,770
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$24,746	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$24,013
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Corporación Excelencia en Justicia	<b>Other Partners:</b>	UNHCHR, Office of the Presidency
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

			<b>018</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Support to National Week for Peace	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá – National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Support to NGOs working in peace promotion	<b>Duration:</b>	2 Months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	50 Representatives from NGOs	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,000 recipients/users of CD Roms
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	5,000 persons visiting the REDEPAZ events	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$46,527
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$43,707	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$43,611
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Red Nacional de Paz, REDEPAZ	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status:</b> Project completed prior to start of current reporting period.			

<b>Title:</b>	Institutional Strengthening of Peace Commission Offices	<b>Coverage:</b>	Antioquia, Bolivar, Santander, Cauca & Huila
<b>Strategy:</b>	Peace Commission Offices	<b>Duration:</b>	9 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100 local authorities and civil society representatives, 5,000 beneficiaries of peace project pilots	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	5,000 indirect beneficiaries of peace promotion projects
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Strengthening of Peace Commissions is intended to improve the environment for peace in each department by improving the relationship between government and civil society at this level	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$300,000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$251,151	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US\$56,192
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Governor's Offices

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

The Departmental Peace Commission Offices were created in 1998, tasked with identifying and developing initiatives to overcome obstacles to peace at the local level, promoting respect and awareness on human rights, facilitating the reintegration of ex – combatant groups and fostering increased dialogue between civil society and the national government regarding the Peace Process. Upon visiting these offices, it is clear that most Peace Commissioner's lack the financial and human resources to fulfill this mandate and have few success stories which might validate the importance of an active Peace Commissioner. This project aims to provide the Peace Commission offices with the necessary training, equipment, information technology and seed money for pilot projects to take an active role in peace promotion – in coordination with civil society – at the local level.

Through the end of the reporting period, the Program had signed cooperation agreements with each of the offices, provided basic equipment for the offices, contracted technical assistants specialized in project formulation and completed the Conflict Prevention and Transformation workshops with the participation of on average 40 governmental and civil society leaders in each department. These workshops were implemented by the NGO, Indepaz; savings generated under this line were applied for a second workshop in two of the departments on project formulation. Finally, in each department, project portfolios have been developed and reviewed by IOM staff; in coordination with the Peace Commissioner and the IOM-contracted technical assistant, pilot projects have been selected in each department for immediate implementation. The exception is Huila, where a project addressing conflict between IDPs and receptor families was identified earlier and is in advanced stages of implementation at present.



Photos of the INDEPAZ sessions with civil society leaders and local authorities to develop regional plans for conflict prevention and transformation; on the left, Cartagena and on the right, Bucaramanga

			020
<b>Title:</b>	Support to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of Armed Conflict	<b>Coverage:</b>	Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, Bogotá, Huila, Meta, Santander, Antioquia, Córdoba, Bolivar
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	100 participants	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,000 recipients of National Directory and Trainer's Manual
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	Improved assistance to victims of sexual violence, particularly in rural areas	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$56,982
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$49,719	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$20,151
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	National Nurses Association – Antioquia Branch	<b>Other Partners:</b>	NGO Humanizar
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>The National Association of Nurses, Antioquia Chapter, requested the assistance of the Peace Grants Program to improve the response capacity of civil society and government organizations to assist victims of sexual violence. The project aims to provide orientation and training to 90 persons working in different institutions, tasked with addressing, reporting and attending to said cases in 10 departments of the country.</p> <p>Several of the above organizations offered support to the project; the most important commitment was from the Defensoría del Pueblo, which offered to manage the “hot-line” for victims who seek anonymous support and information. (Unfortunately, since this time, changes in the structure of the Defensoria have been announced; the fate of the “hot-line” is now uncertain.) Humanizar offered to provide accompaniment to the project. Profamilia offered to help in the identification of participants in each department, including previous victims.</p> <p>The training for trainers workshop was carried out in Bogota in the first week of March with the professional team hired under the program and representatives from participating NGOs. The most important product of this workshop is the Pedagogical Model, which will be applied to train 90 municipal and civil society persons working with victims of sexual violence.</p>			

			021
<b>Title:</b>	Local Action to Prevent Landmine Accidents and Raise Awareness	<b>Coverage:</b>	Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, Norte de Santander and Bolivar
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to Victims and Related Issues	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	150 Municipal workers, 300 land-mine victims	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	3,000 recipients of information to avoid accidents
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	30,000 audience in Mine-Awareness campaign	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$68,533
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$56,370	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$35,050
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Justapaz	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Presidential Program for Human Rights

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

The contribution of Peace Grants to this project, implemented by Justapaz with strong support from the Vice Presidency Office for Human Rights, was essential gap-filling assistance to get this half-million dollar project up and running. The goals of the larger program are to create a database on mine location, incidence of accidents and the changing situation of living victims of mine-related accidents. The Program aims, moreover, to build national and international support for efforts to map mines and raise awareness as to the related dangers. It is estimated that some 70,000 anti-personnel mines are located in 162 municipalities and resulting in accidents every 2.5 days.

With Peace Grants funding, the project aimed to adapt data-gathering tools and database software – provided by the Geneva Demining Organization – to the specific circumstances of Colombia, to pilot the national program in five high-priority departments and to lobby greater interest and commitment from key institutional actors. To date, the project team has installed the system in Cauca, Valle, Santander and Bolivar (pending Antioquia) and provided mapping and database training to municipal focal points in each of these departments. Maps identifying risk zones have been created as a result of the gathered information in Valle, Cauca and Bolivar; the map of Santander will be completed in the next quarter. Under the last project goal mentioned above, a seminar to be sponsored by Peace Grants, the Organization of American States and the Vice Presidents Office is scheduled for the second week of April; this conference (Colombia Camina Sin Tropiezos) will result in a campaign for awareness raising on anti-personnel mines in Colombia.



Anti-personnel mines in use in Colombia

<b>Title:</b>	Community Radio Stations in Putumayo: La Onda de Paz	<b>Coverage:</b>	5 Municipalities of Putumayo
<b>Strategy:</b>	Alternative Media	<b>Duration:</b>	9 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	125 direct participants in community radio stations	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	2,500 persons through sporadic participation
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	20,000 listeners of community radio transmissions	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$118,316
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$88,067	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$28,806
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Asociación de Desarrollo de la Amazonia, ADA	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Pastoral Social of Putumayo

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

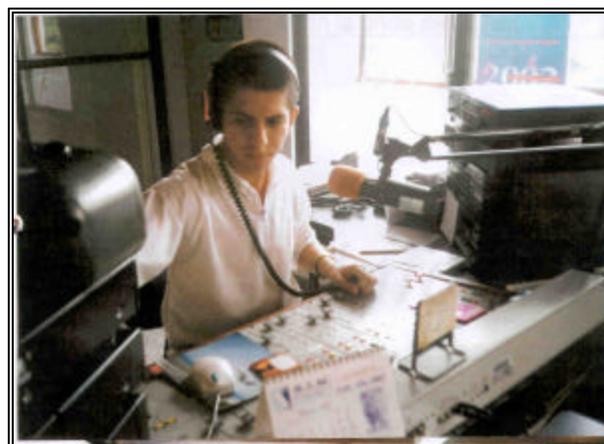
The Agency for Development of the Amazon, ADA, requested the assistance of the Peace Grants program to work in five municipalities of Putumayo to strengthen incipient organizational processes around community radio stations. This NGO has developed a community-led methodology to establish and strengthen radio stations in the department of Caquetá and Putumayo. The Peace Grants program has gained valuable experience in alternative media projects, which have demonstrated the potential for community media not only to provide a public forum for information-sharing and dialogue at the local level, but also for strengthening grassroots organizations, promoting education and development and generating wide-reaching networks of grassroots organizations from different municipalities, linked through their media stations.

As of the end of last year, ADA had contracted and oriented the technical team tasked with implementation in Putumayo, selected the five municipalities (Santiago, Orito, Mocoa, Puerto Asís and Valle del Guamuez) and carried out an inventory of existing and needed equipment in each one. During the first quarter, training started in Sibundoy; demand for the training in this municipality was higher than expected and made necessary three simultaneous sessions: one for the children and youths, another for adults and a third for radio station personnel.

The process was carried out later in the quarter in the departmental capital, Mocoa: special workshops were provided to the following groups, as a means of ensuring that they participated in the station's regular programming: a group of recovering drug-users and alcoholics, daycare providers working with the Colombian Welfare Institute (ICBF) and a grassroots cooperative. Some 226 persons participated in the workshops in Mocoa.

In Puerto Asís, again demand exceeded expectations; 32 persons were invited to the training workshops and 230 arrived. A large number of schoolteachers participated and are organizing a network of stations with children's programming, departmentwide.

This project has also been affected by security conditions in their area of responsibility; for much of this quarter, the guerrilla in Putumayo have enforced an unannounced blockade, by blowing-up vehicular bridges and warning against road transport by setting alight those vehicles found on the road.



Open assembly in the Valle del Sibundoy to promote community interest in the project; on the left, training is provided to students at local schools to participate as programmers and technicians

			023
<b>Title:</b>	New African Colombian Communities – Organization and Conflict Resolution	<b>Coverage:</b>	Pacific Coast (mostly northern)
<b>Strategy:</b>	Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	120 leaders	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	30,000 residents in newly titled communities
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	--	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$40,814
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$31,610	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$18,990
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	National Council of Black Communities	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Ministry of the Interior
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>The 1991 Constitution provides minority groups with special rights regarding territory and specifically mandate the provision of collectively-titled land to black communities. As part of a negotiated return of a large number of families displaced from the Pacific Coast in 1996, the Government provided collective titled to 62 communities on some 2.7 million hectares. The law also mandates a local governance structure for these communities with democratically elected community councils.</p> <p>The proponent organization is a national council representing local and regional African Colombian leadership structures throughout the country; the National Council of Black Communities requested the assistance of the Peace Grants program to work with these new communities along the Pacific Coast toward stronger organization, better leadership and conflict resolution. Their concern is that the titling process does not guarantee the construction of <i>community</i> and that the limited experience of these families in collectively-titled land may lead to conflict, disorderly migration back to the cities and further deterioration in the social fabric.</p> <p>At the end of last year, the project team had been contracted and trained in Bogota, including 3 regional coordinators and specialists in Ethnic Development, Territorial Administration and Conflict Resolution. Training has been carried out in Cartagena and the Costa Caucana with the community councils; these workshops have aimed to conclude with specific proposals for activities like land titling, environmental recovery and improved local access to public services. These proposals have been presented to several donors; to date the Ministry of the Interior has donated 4 million pesos (1,800 USD) to continue training of community councils and the Municipality of Guapi has committed to providing technical assistance to the community councils to develop environmental programs.</p>			

			024
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of Network of Ex – Combatant Women	<b>Coverage:</b>	Bogotá/National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	8 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	117 members	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	397 participants in group
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	--	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$59,019
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US\$30,052	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US \$12,296
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Network of Ex – Combatant Women	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Ex – combatant women from other Latin American countries

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

Beginning in March 1990 a series of successful peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and nine insurgent groups resulted in the demobilization of 5,742 combatants, of which 23% were women. Last year, several leaders among these women received a grant from the World Bank to establish contact with other demobilized women and create an informal “collective” of ex – combatant women. The collective requests the assistance of the Peace Grants Program to consolidate this organization by obtaining legal status as an NGO, expanding membership in Bogotá and elsewhere and becoming operational through concrete project activities.

The project includes several components geared toward meeting each of these needs: institutional strengthening is accompanied by financial support for small-scale activities: an international gathering of ex – combatant women, networking through regional branches, a “big sister” project with ex – combatant girls and the publication of a book of testimony from ex – combatant women on their experiences in combat and in peace.

On the 15, 16 and 17 of March, the project team carried out an International Seminar with participation from demobilized women from El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. From within Colombia, 71 participated from all over the country. Another important achievement during the period has been the legalization of the group as a non-governmental organization.

			025
<b>Title:</b>	African Colombians: Joint Project on Ethnicity, Conflict and Peace	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Excluded Groups	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	300	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	--
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	500,000 campaign audience	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$82,173
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US\$73,549	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US\$36,822
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	ORCONE Black Communities Educational Committee	<b>Other Partners:</b>	

**Description & Status: (Ongoing)**

Several figures on conflict and displacement in Colombia support the notion that ethnic minorities, specifically African Colombians and indigenous groups, are hit un-proportionately hard by the violence and poverty in this country. The reasons, of course, are many and most of these deeply embedded in the history and racial structure of this country. However, the proponent of this project, formulated in close coordination with IOM, feel that several steps can be taken to begin to address the issues, such as:

- ✓ Building capacity among NGOs and organized groups that represent African Colombian communities
- ✓ Fostering increased coordination between NGOs working with African Colombians
- ✓ Engaging communities, regional NGOs and organized groups, in gathering information to better understand the situation of black communities vis-a-vis the Colombian conflict and peace processes
- ✓ Increasing awareness in decision-makers and Colombian society at large on the situation faced by African Colombians with regard to territory issues, democratic participation, conflict in peace.

In order to accomplish these purposes, the project will invite interested NGOs to submit a concept paper on a grassroots research project on any of the above issues – although the end result should be information and perspectives on one or several of these issues, NGOs will be encouraged to be creative in the community processes necessary to conduct this research. Two to four proposals will be selected and the corresponding NGOs will be provided technical and financial support to carry out the proposal. All participating NGOs will be invited to a workshop in Bogotá to jointly create a visibility campaign on the selected issues – this workshop is designed to be a practical way of encouraging coordination between NGOs in the joint implementation of a project. This project started in the latter part of the month of March due to delays in signing the agreement (personnel changes in the proponent organization). To date, the project team has been hired and started working; in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the National Council of Black Communities, some 150 organizations have been pre-selected to participate in the first workshop and submit proposals for the research component. The group has already negotiated government-sponsored airtime to broadcast the campaign.

			026
<b>Title:</b>	Voces del Secuestro	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Assistance to Victims & Related Issues; Message Broadcasting	<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	1,200 family members of kidnapped persons	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	6,000 participants in the regional events
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	20,000 campaign audience	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$50,152
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US\$26,262	<b>Disbursement:</b>	US\$13,256
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Colombia Universal Productions	<b>Other Partners:</b>	
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Ongoing)</b>			
<p>A radio program called “Voices of the Kidnapped” has been on the air sporadically for some years. On the show family members of kidnapped persons have the opportunity to transmit messages to their loved ones; hundreds of released victims of kidnappings have contacted the radio station to inform the team that they received the messages while in captivity. The sponsorship of the Peace Grants program aims to expand the program out of Bogota and into high-conflict and isolated regions of the country, but also to expand the services the Program provides. The show production will take place in 6 departments of Colombia (Antioquia, Bolivar, Santander, Norte de Santander, Caqueta and Huila) and the events at which messages are recorded will in themselves be opportunities for family members of kidnapped persons to meet one another, contact NGOs and other entities that help victims and receive psychosocial assistance.</p> <p>As contractual negotiations were completed at the end of the reporting period, the start up of project activities is scheduled for the month of April.</p>			

			027
<b>Title:</b>	Hands-on Photography in Marginal Neighborhoods of Bogotá	<b>Coverage:</b>	National
<b>Strategy:</b>	Children and Youths	<b>Duration:</b>	4 months
<b>Direct Beneficiaries:</b>	30 children, mostly IDPs	<b>Indirect Bens:</b>	1,000 family members, audience of the exposition
<b>Diluted Impact:</b>	--	<b>Total Budget:</b>	US \$2,000
<b>Prog. Contribution:</b>	US \$600	<b>Disbursement:</b>	--
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Alex Fattal, Fullbright Scholar	<b>Other Partners:</b>	Los Andes University
<b>Description &amp; Status: (Approved)</b>			
<p>This is a small-budget project to support Fullbright Scholar, Alex Fattal to teach war-affected youths in marginal neighborhoods of Bogota to take photographs. The thirty direct beneficiaries are school children in Cazuca, Soacha, and are from displaced families. The photographs will be exhibited at the end of the project duration, in July.</p> <p>Although approved in January, the implementer was able to start activities without Peace Grants funding; the limited financial assistance requested here will be used to cover the cost of materials (primarily for film) and transportation costs. Other costs are covered by the Fullbright Scholarship Fund and the Los Andes University.</p>			