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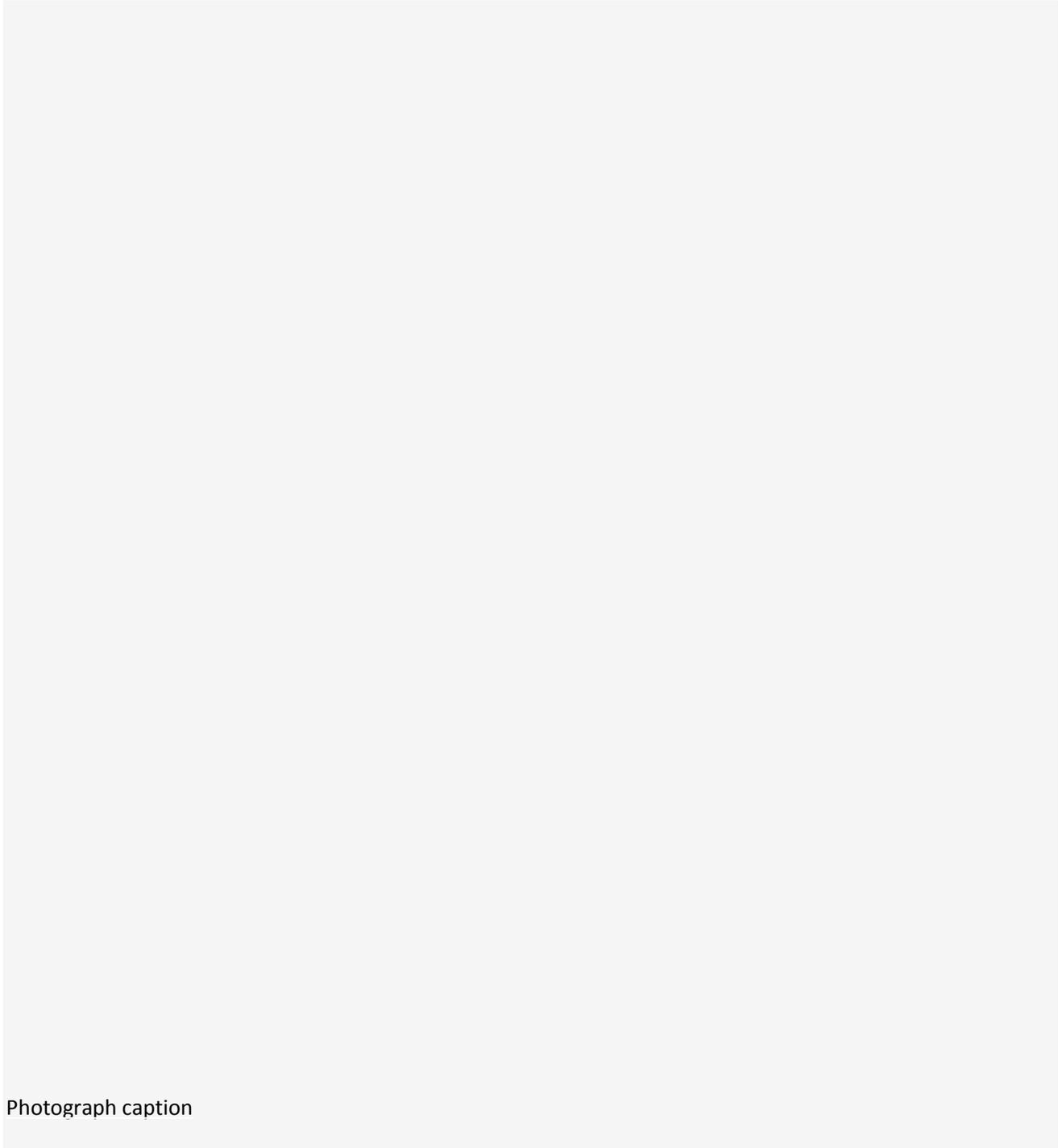
COMMUNITY-ORIENTED REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS - CORE

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



TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID/COLOMBIA
January – March 2013

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Photograph caption

On the left: Jean Carlos Iriarte. On the right: Marina Barboza. Demobilized people in the Ciudad Bolívar Service Center learn shoe-making and leather industry skills through an employability initiative.

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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
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
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)
SIIJYP	Inter-institutional Information System – Justice and Peace
SIRDEC	Information System for Network of Disappeared Persons and Remains
UNFJYP	National Unit of Attorneys for Justice and Peace (Unidad Nacional de Fiscales para Justicia y Paz)
VISP	Victims Institutional Strengthening Program

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1. Executive Summary

This report covers CORE programming for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2013. 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 in the quarter that contribute to CORE's results and objective; difficulties encountered during implementation; priorities for the upcoming quarter; and a financial report.

The objective of the CORE program is to support the Colombian Government in the implementation of laws related to the reintegration and legal status of demobilized ex-combatants. The CORE has worked 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 partner agencies after a period defined by the entities involved. The timeline for transfer depends on the project.

The Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) team has provided technical support to assess psychosocial readiness for reintegration among 613 individuals through the IECC, as well as of participant business units, where appropriate, through the ISUN. In terms of economic reintegration, the CORE partner agency – the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) - considers the models for job training and formulation and implementation of business plans to be highly successful and sees them as key elements in its economic reintegration toolkit. These activities have contributed to the realization of Intermediate Result 1: "ACR Designs and Implements the GOC Reintegration Policy."

In terms of the realization of Intermediate Result 2: "Operational Mechanisms to Establish Definitive Legal Status of Ex-Combatants", new projects have been developed to support the Attorney General's office in constructing contexts of macro-criminality in terms of land usurpation and forced abandonment, to facilitate sentencing in high priority cases and attribution of crimes to those who fall under commanders' supervision. The ongoing project supporting the Exhumations Sub-Unit has received and digitized 200 biological samples required in the process of identification of remains, and created 180 genetic profiles based on the DNA samples received.

The ongoing Interinstitutional Information System for Justice and Peace, or SIIJYP, is now being used by the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice and Law, Office of the Ombudsman, and the Victims' Unit. The SIIJYP team is training regional offices of these entities, and working to incorporate others to the system. CORE has also 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. 49 community service action plans were formulated, involving 919 participants, or 25% of the goal number for this year.

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 recently created work area has begun to produce informational documents about the current peace process in Colombia and compile research documents regarding the demobilization of the FARC and other issues related to the DDR side of the peace process. The team also organized an event called "Challenges and perspectives on

an eventual peace agreement between the Government and the FARC”, which was attended by representatives of the ACR, the Center for Historical Memory (CMH), the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Attorney General’s Office, and other governmental entities.

Other projects that also contribute to the realization of this objective are being developed with Fundación Ideas para la Paz. They involve the systematization of civil society proposals related to the current peace process, and monitoring and analysis of conflict dynamics and peace negotiations. A project with Fundación Social will create a National Reconciliation Index (IRN), a tool that aims to evaluate, monitor, and modify reconciliation policies based on four dimensions: trust; democracy; land; and victims’ rights. Projects in these areas have been formulated in this quarter and expect to see further results in the next.

Various contextual shifts and challenges that affect CORE have presented themselves during this quarter. The Attorney General’s Office created the “Action Plan for Case Prioritization”, which focuses research and legal resources on high-priority cases that deal with those ultimately responsible for violations of human rights and infractions of International Humanitarian Law. This means that unit commanders’ cases are investigated and the charges against them decided based on specific events such as massacres, forced displacement, and others. The associated shift from processing cases individually to prioritizing commanders’ cases and bulk-processing their subordinates’ cases directly affects projects implemented under Intermediate Result 2.

Three challenges to the implementation of Program activities were encountered this quarter: the need for additional information about business units operational after participation in income generation projects, and psychosocial competencies; delays in graduating participants from the ACR reintegration program; and the lack of information and certainty surrounding the current peace process between the GOC and the FARC. These have required the CORE to adjust its practices and in some cases develop new tools and work models in order to accommodate the dynamic environment in which it operates. These challenges may continue to shape the Program’s operations in future quarters.

2. Context

A broadened focus in the reintegration process

The ACR has been working on broadening the focus of the reintegration process and policy based on the evolution of the program and regional experiences. The process now uses a more comprehensive approach to working with demobilized individuals not only in terms of the benefits they receive but also in understanding the ways in which dimensions such as education, work, family, and citizenship interact. The ACR program allows for a more personalized approach to reintegration that takes into account the characteristics and experiences of the individual, including his or her family's living situation and their socioeconomic conditions. For example, a participant living in a home for demobilized people could be at risk of returning to criminal behavior if criminal networks operate within the home. It is important that the ACR personnel know that the participant is living in this environment so that they can work to resolve this kind of vulnerability, not just provide a series of benefits. Instead of taking pre-determined actions to evaluate and assist the demobilized individual, the program now provides guidelines and general orientation strategies to allow for participatory design of reintegration plans suit the needs and experience of the individual, and permits variation between regions of the country as needed. The new integrated model facilitates the development of specific competencies and skills, thereby assisting the individuals' reintegration in a way that benefits the demobilized individual, the community into which they reintegrate, and society as a whole.

The implementation of this new plan began with the distribution of relevant information and tools to the ACR Service Centers and their personnel in February and March. Training for the modified program is essential so that reintegration personnel can apply methodologies and tools in an appropriate manner, and design personalized reintegration plans for each demobilized individual. The CORE Program has adjusted its support strategies under IR 1 to respond to the transition taking place in the ACR's programs. As the ACR's implementation of these changes progresses, CORE will have to continue adapting to the new methodology.

Changes in the implementation of the Justice and Peace Law

The National Unit of Attorneys for Justice and Peace (UNFJYP), created the "Action Plan for Case Prioritization". This plan focuses research and legal resources on high-priority cases that deal with those ultimately responsible for violations of human rights and infractions of International Humanitarian Law. This means that unit commanders' cases are investigated and the charges against them decided based on specific events such as massacres, forced displacement, and others. The armed group members who were under their supervision then admit to being involved in the events as appropriate, and their cases can be processed in bulk. The objectives of the plan are to streamline the processes associated with the Justice and Peace law and improve criminal investigation practices by clarifying patterns of macro-criminality and macro-victimization. At present, the UNFJYP has designated 16 cases as high priority. The individuals being processed include: Salvatore Mancuso Gómez (alias 'Mono Mancuso', 'Santander Lozada' or 'Triple Zero') who was responsible for three blocs of the AUC paramilitary group; Rodrigo Tovar Pupo (alias 'Jorge 40') who had one bloc of the AUC paramilitary group; and Carlos Mario Jiménez Naranjo (alias 'Macaco') and Rodrigo Pérez Alzate (alias 'Julián Bolívar) who were joint commanders of one bloc comprised of eight fronts of the AUC paramilitary. The investigations of the 16 cases focus on four crimes: forced disappearance; forced displacement; illegal recruitment of minors; and gender-based violence. Especially serious crimes that do not fall into these categories are also being considered in these cases.

This shift from processing cases individually to identifying priority cases and crimes directly affects projects implemented under Intermediate Result 2: Operational Mechanisms to Establish Definitive Legal Status of Ex-combatants, in which IOM supports the ACR and other government agencies in the implementation of laws related to legal processing of former combatants.

Peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the FARC

Talks initiated in 2012 continue this year, and have so far focused on the first item on the agenda: integrated rural development. At the end of the seventh round of talks on the 21st of March, the government stated that it was satisfied with the progress made to date, but that there are still some issues that remain to be solved with regard to this point of the agenda. Socio-economic reintegration issues will be addressed under the third item on the agenda, which relates to surrendering weapons and ending the armed conflict.

Program Indicators: Quarterly and Cumulative Progress and Goals

IR	Name of Indicator	Target (year 1)	Current quarter achievements	Cumulative achievements in all quarters	Observations (15 words)
SO	Percentage of ex combatants who are involved in income generation activities and law abiding after graduation	60%			
IR1	# ex-combatants graduated from the reintegration program	1.700	16	646	11 men, 5 women
	Percentage increase of ACR in the Institutional strengthening index	50%			
IR 1.1	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their social abilities	2.777	613	4227	493 men, 120 women
	# ex-combatants evaluated according to their economic capacities	1.000	121	428	91 men, 30 women
IR 1.2	# of ex-combatants, armed belligerents, who complete USG-assisted transformational programs	3.000	76	20.111	43% receptor communities; 57% demobilized population; 50 men, 26 women
	Percentage of female participants in USG-Assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets credit, income or employment)	10%			
IR2	# of ex-combatants with certified requirements to access legal benefits through Law 1424/10 mechanisms	3.667			
	# of cases fully prepared for prosecution under Justice and Peace Law	80			
IR 2.1	# of government officials in key institutions that enhance skills on reintegration components of transitional justice	70			
	Number of prosecutions supported	250			
IR 2.2	Number of ex-combatants certified for community services requirement under ACR designed methodology	3.667	347	347	297 men, 50 women
	# of ex-combatants certified for truth-telling requirement	7.000			
IR3	# of conflict management initiatives identified and requested by the GOC	3	1	1	Systematization of civil society proposal
IR 3.1	# of conflict analyses and fora	12 reports 4 research documents 3 Fora	1	1	Fora: Challenges and perspectives on an eventual peace agreement between the Government and the Farc
	# of conflict management inputs handed over to the GOC	3			
	Number of non-combatants assisted by USG-funded reintegration programs	0	0	176.530	
	Number of communities assisted by USG funded reintegration programs	25			
	Number of entities strengthened by USG funded assistance	0			

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 has continued to support the ACR in assessing the competencies of ex-combatants who are nearing completion of the ACR reintegration route 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.

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.¹

During the last quarter, the SAME team has supported the ACR in the continued evaluation of competencies for the graduation of participants in 2013, assessing social and psychological readiness among individuals through the IECC, as well as of their business unit, where appropriate, through the ISUN. Project results this quarter are as follows:

- SAME supported the ACR in applying, analyzing, and reporting on **613** IECC assessments in Bogotá, Medellín, Barrancabermeja, Cauca and Cúcuta. Of the 613, 48% met the ACR’s requirements for graduation. Before the participants graduate from the process, the ACR revises the remaining requisites in services related to education, professional training, economic insertion, and judicial situation.
- **16** participants graduated from the ACR reintegration process this quarter, for a cumulative total of **646** participants. Of the total, **81% (13)** participated in education programming, took part in economic or social reinsertion activities and job training supported by CORE.²
- SAME supported the ACR in applying and tabulating **121** monitoring visits to business units (individual productive projects) that received seed capital disbursements between 2008 and 2012.

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

² The low number of graduates is due to delays in the ACR’s verification of the legal status of demobilized individuals. This is more extensively addressed in the “Challenges” section below.

- Transfer of SAME methodologies, knowledge, and document management protocols to the ACR personnel in the service centers. The IOM is supporting the training and other activities necessary for this transfer, and will hand over responsibilities in these areas in the next quarter.

IR 1.2 ACR provides comprehensive assistance to graduate participants

After more than six 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 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 9,772,292,342 COP, of which the ACR contributes resources valued at 4,060,000,000 and USAID contributes resources valued at 5,712,292,342.

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 implement the strategy in **17** departments (**25 municipalities**) to benefit **1,214** demobilized individuals who are in the intermediate or advanced stage of their route. 50 ACR reintegration professionals were trained in the implementation of the socioeconomic reintegration model.

- **Project: Development of an "INTEGRATED OCCUPATIONAL MEDIATION ROUTE", and transfer of the socioeconomic model to the ACR (Status: Project formulated with the ACR)**

Recognizing that not all ACR participants have an entrepreneurial profile, the ACR and CORE also work together on strategies to facilitate job placement for ex-combatants. The "Integrated Occupational Mediation Route" methodology aims to engage demobilized individuals 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.

As was the case in the project above, this model has been found to be effective and will be important for future implementation, requiring additional efforts this year in order to fully systematize and transfer the methodology to the ACR. Accordingly, the ACR and CORE will work closely together develop three job placement projects in seven departments to benefit 475 demobilized individuals in the process of reintegration. Training was conducted with 30 reintegration personnel in 10 regional service centers and all 4 service centers in Bogotá.

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

USAID and the 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.

MAPP continued monitoring and verification activities for the reintegration program, the Justice and Peace Law, and the current state of security. Activities include:

- **54** field visits were carried out in 109 municipalities.
- **22** reports on DDR were issued, covering security issues and the circumstances facing ex-combatants, host communities, and ACR-led “Community Service” initiatives.
- The final report on female ex-combatants, developed at the end of 2009 and the beginning of March 2010, was presented to the ACR and the main donors of the Mission.
- Monitoring the application of the Reform of Law 975, Law 1592/2012, through participation in case hearings and judicial sessions in which victims identify the damages against them and any other victimization by which they were affected during the armed conflict.
- Monitoring of the “Community Service” initiatives under Law 1424, with three preliminary conclusions: 1) Community Service initiatives implemented by ex-combatants increased significantly in the second semester of 2012; 2) most of the collective initiatives consisted of public works (reforestation, social infrastructure maintenance, etc); and 3) participation by the communities was weak in many cases.

IR 1 ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy		Number of Beneficiaries	Amount in USD* Total	Amount in USD* IOM
1	OIM/DDR - Income Generation	125	\$181.992	\$181.992
2	OIM/DDR - Occupational Mediation	1.214	\$5.375.298	\$3.142.075
TOTAL		1.339	5.557.291	3.324.067

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, as well as 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.

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

The Attorney General’s Office is charged with 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. From

2013 forward, activities with the Attorney General's Office relate to legal processing of ex-combatants under the Justice and Peace Law and Legal Status of Ex-Combatants Law.

Project results this quarter include:

- CORE developed and shared with USAID a project to strengthen capacity in the Prosecution of Assets Sub-Unit of the Justice and Peace Unit to implement the Justice and Peace Law and manage the transition required by the reform of that law in 2012. CORE will support the Sub-Unit to construct macro-criminality contexts on land usurpation and forced abandonment to facilitate the sentencing in high priority cases and attribution of crimes to those who fall under commanders' supervision.
- CORE continues to work with the Chief of Justice and Peace Unit to develop a technical assistance project to aid in the Unit's case prioritization strategy, which will include the development of tools to analyze macro-criminality and macro-victimization patterns.

Ongoing activity:

CORE supports the Exhumations Sub-Unit to conduct the technical processes necessary to match identities with human remains, comprising hard evidence in the legal processing of ex-combatants for the serious crimes of forced disappearance and homicide. In this quarter the project accomplished the following:

- The receipt and digitization of **200** biological samples required in the process of identification of remains in the laboratory. The samples were collected by team members during service sessions.
- Experts created **180** genetic profiles based on the DNA samples received. These profiles were matched with osseous remains and registered in the CODIS database, computer software that contains the DNA profiles of missing persons.
- Verification and updating of the information contained on the Sub-Unit's website with respect to the exhumation activities carried out (location, results, maps, images, etc.).

- **Project: Support for the Demobilized Persons Unit (Status: Project formulated with Attorney General's Office)**

The Demobilized Persons Unit is tasked with investigating ex-combatants who are not registered under the Justice and Peace Law. This Unit must verify that these former combatants are entitled to judicial benefits under Legal Status for Ex-combatants Law (Law 1424/10). During this quarter, CORE and the Attorney General's Office formulated a project that aims to strengthen the technical and operational ability of the Unit in four locations: Bogotá, Valledupar, Medellín and Bucaramanga, due to the high concentration of cases. The project will allow regional attorneys to conduct investigative processes in those areas of the country, and systematize case information.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

- **Project: Public policies on benefits to the demobilized population (Status: Ongoing until May 2013)**

Since 2007, USAID and the IOM have been working with the Inspector General's Office to support their role in verifying GOC adherence to obligations related to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. Through the project, the Inspector General's Office has been able to provide regular follow-up of the reintegration process, give early warnings on problematic situations, and issue recommendations to responsible GOC entities such as the ACR and the National Police.

Project results this quarter include:

- Validation of the monitoring tool used to track actions undertaken by responsible GOC entities. The project applied the instrument with several such entities, including: Group for Humanitarian Attention to Demobilized People (GAHD); Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR); National Protection Unit of the Ministry of the Interior (UNP); National Police; Capital District Health Secretariat; and Capital District Education Secretariat.
- Development of the PDF web application. The project team worked collaboratively with the Inspector General's Office on the technical contents of the project webpage and provided technical assistance and training on the PDF application.

INTERINSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

Decree 3460 of 2007, a regulation under the Justice and Peace Law, created the Inter-institutional Committee for Justice and Peace to coordinate institutions with responsibilities under the Law.³ The Committee created technical working groups to generate inputs for decision-making on policy. One of these working groups, focused on Information Systems, took on the challenge of structuring a single information system for the Justice and Peace process.

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

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 team is currently in the process of conducting training sessions on the use of the system modules in the regional offices of the Attorney General and the Medellin and Barranquilla Ombudsman's Offices.
- The system is being used by the following institutions: Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice and Law, Office of the Ombudsman, and the Victims Unit. The team is also currently in the process of incorporating the ACR and the High Commissioner for Peace to the system, so that they can exchange information with the SIIJYP.

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 2010⁴. With the support of the CORE and the regional operators, the ACR will offer community service

³ By law, the Committee includes the Vice-President's Office, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, *Acción Social* (now the Department of Social Prosperity), Attorney General's Office, High Judicial Council, Supreme Court, National Ombudsman's Office, Inspector General's Office, National Family Welfare Institute, National Commission for Reparations and Reconciliation (now defunct), and High Commissioner for Reintegration (now the ACR).

⁴ Community service has four essential components relating to reintegration: 1. Provide a space for community development in which participants in the reintegration process take responsible citizen action. 2. Strengthen the citizenship competencies of the participants in the process of reintegration. 3. Contribute to the strengthening of intellectual capacities and personal

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.

Results this quarter include:

- Hiring of 9 regional operators with experience in community work and demobilized populations to identify, implement, and systematize community service activities so that participants fulfill the requirements of Law 1424/10 in order to access benefits related to their liberty within the Transitional Justice framework. The community service project covers 14 service centers, to attend 3,667 participants.
 - Identification and preparation of community service activities. Governmental, regional, and local entities have had meetings with the private sector and social organizations to identify ideas for community service and generate alliances for the implementation of future projects.
 - Rapid participative diagnostics with the communities to identify possible community service activities.
 - **49** community service action plans formulated, involving **919** participants (**25%** of the goal number).
- **Project: Methodologies for Ex-Combatant Contribution to Historical Truth and Reparation (Status: Project formulated with CMH and shared with USAID)**

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). This quarter, CORE and CMH defined the procedures and timeline of the project's initiation. Profiles and terms of reference were produced for the personnel who will comprise the team in charge of the development of these activities.

- **Project: Communications Campaign on Legal Status of Ex-combatants Law (Status: Project formulated with the ACR, CMH and the Demobilized Unit of the Attorney General Office)**

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

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).

the implementation of the Law, and requirements and procedures that must be fulfilled in order to receive legal benefits.

Results this quarter include:

- CORE formulated a project factsheet for the Communications Strategy on the Ex-Combatants Law (Law 1424/10), which was shared with USAID. The factsheet defines the objectives, products, and activities necessary for the development of the strategy.
- Development of terms of reference to hire personnel to develop audiovisual materials.
- List of possible businesses to invite to the selection process.
- Design of the methodology to be used in workshops with journalists.

IR 2 Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants		Number of Beneficiaries	Amount in USD* Total	Amount in USD* IOM
1	Center for Historical Memory	7.000	\$3.758.724	\$410.220
2	OIM/DDR- Step by Step Campaign	0	\$124.515	\$108.013
3	National Attorney General's Office - Demobilized Population Unit	500	\$136.326	\$136.326
4	National Attorney General's Office - Assets Sub-Unit	0	\$75.690	\$75.690
5	FES (Community Service)	500	\$129.870	\$75.551
6	Colombo Suiza (Community Service)	550	\$138.899	\$80.966
7	CORPRODINCO (Community Service)	250	\$68.579	\$34.813
8	Centro de Consultoria Gestión Empresarial (Community Service)	300	\$75.580	\$41.814
9	IDTE - Inversiones para el Desarrollo Técnico Empresarial Ltda	717	\$173.913	\$104.275
10	Cifras & Conceptos	500	\$113.642	\$59.322
11	CREAME (Community Service)	400	\$106.213	\$62.057
12	Fundación Restrepo Barco (Community Service)	250	\$68.543	\$34.777
13	Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias (Community Service)	200	\$57.829	\$27.451
TOTAL		11.167	\$ 5.028.323	\$ 1.251.274

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 will 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, CORE hired a second information analyst. The results of the team’s work are as follows:

- Daily collection of information about the peace process and preparation of relevant documents, including weekly peace process reports to be sent to USAID.
- Organization of event related to the peace process, called “Challenges and perspectives on an eventual peace agreement between the Government and the FARC”. 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 were in attendance. The event contributed to the identification of strategic topics and challenges related to the peace process, the

peace framework, reintegration, and political participation of the FARC. The conclusions from the event are included in Annex 3.

- Compilation of research documents regarding the demobilization of the FARC and other issues related to the DDR side of the peace process.

- **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 with the objective of providing support for the systematization of civil society proposals submitted for consideration at the negotiation table. Proposals are collected from various sources: the regional negotiating tables organized by the Congressional Peace Commissions; the “Integrated Rural Development Forum”; the negotiating table website www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co; and local and regional authorities. 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:

- *Under a CORE sub-project*, Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) will conduct an independent systematization of the civil society proposals made as part of the GOC-FARC peace process, so that these proposals will contribute to agenda discussions taking place in Havana.
- FIP hired the company Cifras y Conceptos (C&C) to design a database for the systematization of the civil society proposals. This instrument will only be used by the Presidency of the Republic, specifically the High Commissioner for Peace. C&C hired five researchers, who were trained in the relevant tools and skills, and are systematizing approximately 15 proposals each day. Systematization began at the end of March and is evaluated periodically to correct errors and improve implementation. The database includes fields related to the characteristics of the input and their conceptualization. These variables allow the sophisticated systematization of a wide range of contributions, with general and specific objectives, specific categories under each point of the agenda, and issues to be resolved, among others.

- **Project: 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:

- Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) and the IOM started a Project in which FIP will independently compile technical and informational materials that analyze the Colombian armed conflict and the current peace negotiation agenda items.
- The IOM met with FIP to define the list and structure of the long-term deliverables of the project: 1. Five research and analysis reports about the negotiation agenda points. These will include international experiences and current proposals from key actors in the negotiation; 2. Twelve monthly bulletins synthesizing news and information related to the peace process; 3.

Ten virtual bulletins about the regional dynamics of the armed conflict, security, and humanitarian impact in ten departments of Colombia that include: information on the historical presence of armed groups in each region, the humanitarian impact and other dynamics of the armed conflict there, and the capacity of the armed forces; 4. Two national-level diagnostic and analysis reports about the armed conflict and other security issues from 2008 to the present.

- **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.

Project results for this quarter include:

Bogotá: Presentation of preliminary results of the index to the Bogotá Mayor's Office, with the goal of identifying possible adjustments. 1,408 households and 51 demobilized individuals were surveyed.

San Carlos: Calculation of the San Carlos index and its indicators to the Mayor of the municipality and her representatives. 201 households and 53 demobilized individuals were surveyed. The Operating Committee decided that the number of demobilized individuals should be increased.

Medellín: Presentation of the index to the Medellín Mayor's Office. 1,223 households and 51 demobilized people.

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

The objective of this project is to institutionally strengthen the National Police department of Social and Economic Reintegration, with the goal of formulating a new model with the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES). A team of experts will be 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 institutionalism, and international cooperation.

Project results for this quarter include:

- Hiring of 11 experts in different fields of expertise
- Definition of a work plan

IR 3 GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies		Number of Beneficiaries	Amount in USD* Total	Amount in USD* IOM
1	Colombian Reintegration Agency - CONPES	0	\$539.842	\$539.842
2	Fundación Ideas para la Paz - Systematization and Analysis	0	\$146.226	\$146.226
3	Fundación Ideas para la Paz - Monitoring and analysis	0	\$102.398	\$102.398
TOTAL		0	\$788.466	\$788.466

4. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Three challenges were encountered this quarter: the need for additional information about business units operating after participation in income generation projects, and psychosocial competencies; delays in graduating participants from the ACR reintegration program; and the lack of information and certainty surrounding the current peace process between the GOC and the FARC.

Information on business units

The IOM and the ACR identified the need to complement the ISUN with the design of an additional instrument to measure the growth in operational business units, as further and more detailed information is needed to properly evaluate their success. A representative sample of 186 participants will be used in the measurement, which aims to qualify the IECC results.

The IECC has so far been applied to 39% of the participants in the advanced psychosocial stage. Of them, 51% need to reinforce the different competencies measured by the instrument. Therefore, the project will work to strengthen the citizenship and citizen participation competency, which had the lowest scores. Other projects will also work to reinforce the competencies they address.

Low ACR graduation rates

The low number of participants who graduated during this first semester is due in part to the fact that when the ACR verifies the legal situation of the demobilized participants, some are reported to have problems with their judicial status in the database of the Attorney General's Office. In order to control the impact of this situation, the ACR judicial evaluators work directly with the Attorney General's Office to ascertain whether these judicial issues are grave enough to impede the graduation of the participant. The time it takes to carry out this double verification has caused delays in the number of people who can graduate from the reintegration process.

Lack of information surrounding current peace process

Given that little information about the peace process has been released and the political environment surrounding it is delicate and easily sparks controversy, the Program has been cautious in identifying organizational counterparts and projects to support. It has begun to work with key actors such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Ministry of the Interior, and think tanks such as Fundación Ideas para la Paz. These entities identified their main needs with respect to the process, and requested IOM support in the development of projects that generate technical materials for the government and documents that allow a greater understanding of the dynamics of the conflict in Colombia and the points on the negotiation agenda.

5. Priorities for Next Quarter

IR 1: ACR DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTS THE GOC REINTEGRATION POLICY

With the ACR:

- **IECC & ISUN application**
 - Continue application of the IECC to active participants who are currently in the advanced psychosocial stage of the process, to whom the instrument has not yet been applied.
 - Support the ACR in reaching its goal of 150 participants graduating from their reintegration processes in Barranquilla, Cauca, Medellín, Pereira, Santa Marta and Villavicencio.
 - Conduct approximately 600 monitoring visits to productive business units.
 - Adding resources to the project in order to conduct community service activities that benefit 2,232 more participants in 2013, principally in ACR service centers that currently have no operator. These activities will be collaborative efforts involving the communities, ACR personnel, and the SAME.
 - Provide support for the opening of the ACR service center in Florencia, Caquetá.

- **In Employability Projects:**
 - Implement the “Integrated support strategy in business plan development and income generation in 17 departments and 25 municipalities, which includes the transfer of the project to the ACR.
 - Design of a toolkit (processes, procedures, and instruments) for the management of productive projects (business plans) for transfer to the ACR.
 - Training was conducted with 30 reintegration personnel in 10 regional service centers and all 4 service centers in Bogotá.
 - 50 ACR reintegration professionals were trained in the implementation of the socioeconomic reintegration model.
 - Completion of business-related programs by 1,214 demobilized individuals.
 - Implement 3 projects to develop an “Integrated Occupational Mediation Route” in Bogotá and the departments of Risaralda, Quindío, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca, which includes the transfer of the model to the ACR.

With the MAPP/OEA:

- Present the report on special monitoring of community service activities carried out by MAPP/OAS Regional Offices in some territories at the end of 2012.
- Agree upon special monitoring activities for 2013 with the ACR related to: participants who finished their reintegration process successfully, characteristics of and main issues regarding the informal working conditions of ex-combatants, second phase of the gender-oriented activities (focus groups) with female ex-combatants.
- Implement the last part of the third phase of the study on recidivism in the ex-combatant population.

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

With other GOC partners:

- Initiate the selection and hiring process for the work team that will carry out activities associated with the CMH project.
- Sign an agreement with the Ministry of Justice to continue with the development of the Interinstitutional Information System (SIJYP).
- Finalize the design of the training project for judges in charge of issuing judicial benefits to demobilized people within the framework of Law 1424/10.
- Begin the communications campaign to increase awareness and knowledge of Law 1424/10, especially in the demobilized community, the media community, and society as a whole.

6. Conclusion

This quarter, the CORE program has initiated and continued a variety of programs that contribute to the fulfillment of its objective to support the Colombian Government in the implementation of laws related to the reintegration and legal status of demobilized ex-combatants. The CORE has developed new tools and methodologies as well as continuing to implement and improve existing instruments and activities that support the implementation of these laws. CORE has also begun the process of transferring some of these methodologies to its governmental counterparts. Challenges this quarter – which may continue into future quarters - relate to shifts in the legal and methodological framework in which the CORE operates. However, progress has been seen in all intermediate results and the realization of program objectives.

7. Financial Report

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted USAID		2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency Page (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) 514-A-00-06-00305-00			1	of pages	
3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code) ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION				INTERNATIONAL Carrera 14 No. 93B-46 Bogota, Colombia			
4a. DUNS Number 626534515	4b. EIN 1536003423A2	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) A0847P1	6. Report Type <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	7. Basis of Accounting <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accrual			
8. Project/Grant Period From: (Month, Day, Year) To: (Month, Day, Year) 09/30/2014			06/02/2006	9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year) 03/31/2013			
10. Transactions				Cumulative			
<i>(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)</i>							
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):							
a. Cash Receipts				95.344.376,79			
b. Cash Disbursements				95.774.039,70			
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)				(429.662,91)			
<i>(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)</i>							
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:							
d. Total Federal funds authorized				114.997.891,85			
e. Federal share of expenditures				95.774.039,70			
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations				2.785.807,50			
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)				98.559.847,20			
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)				16.438.044,65			
Recipient Share:							
i. Total recipient share required							
j. Recipient share of expenditures							
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)							
Program Income:							
l. Total Federal program income earned							
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative							
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative							
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)							
11. Indirect Expense	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
				g. Totals:			
12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:							
13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)							
a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official Pisani, Chief of Mission			Marcelo		c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension) 571 6397777		
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official					d. Email address mpisani@iom.int		
					04/10/2013		
14. Agency use only:							



Summary table this quarter:

Reporting Period:	January 1st to March 31st , 2013
New Projects Approved:	18
New Project IOM Financial Obligations:	USD \$ 5.363.807
Total Expenses for Reporting Period:	USD \$ 1.310.892

Intermediate Result		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*	Obligated in USD** Total	Obligated in USD** IOM
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	11	1.339	\$5.557.291	\$3.324.067
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	4	11.167	\$5.028.323	\$1.251.274
C. IR 3	GoC supported to develop conflict management strategies	3	0	\$788.466	\$788.466
D.	Verification to the Process	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		18	12.506	\$ 11.374.080	\$ 5.363.807

Table 1: Projects approved this quarter-by component and beneficiaries

Summary table-Cumulative figures

Total Projects Approved	
Total Projects Approved (Second phase):	181
Total Project IOM Financial Obligations (Second Phase):	USD \$ 32.739.808
Total Expenses (Cumulative figures):	USD \$ 95.774.039

Second Phase					
Component		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*	Obligated in USD** Total	Obligated in USD** IOM
A. IR 1	ACR designs and implements the GoC reintegration policy	51	4.625	\$ 17.049.260	\$ 12.458.686
B. IR 2	Mechanisms operational to establish definitive legal status of ex combatants	12	12.367	\$ 7.563.441	\$ 3.085.705
C. IR 3	GOC supported to develop conflict management strategies	8	420	\$ 1.318.070	\$ 1.229.912
D.	Verification to the Process	3	0	\$ 3.500.000	\$ 3.500.000
E.	Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims	47	26.555	\$ 13.276.799	\$ 7.197.451
F.	Projects in Transition	29	30.716	\$ 3.395.802	\$ 2.605.312
G.	Land Restitution	24	5.503	\$ 3.319.273	\$ 2.079.968
H.	Memoria Historica	7	70	\$ 850.986	\$ 582.774
TOTAL		181	80.256	\$ 50.273.631	\$ 32.739.808

*This table formalizes the inclusion of the SAME project factsheet in phase 2 of the CORE program

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

	Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*	Obligated in USD** Total	Obligated in USD** IOM
First Phase	333	91.465	\$ 72.862.598	\$ 45.231.103
Second Phase	181	80.256	\$ 50.273.631	\$ 32.739.808

8. Annexes

Annex 1. Projects in transition

- Project: EL SALADO

A food security and income generation project will be developed for the victims of the armed conflict 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:

- Approval of environmental licenses by *CARDIQUE- Corporación Autónoma Regional del Canal del Dique*.
- Presentation of the implementation report including the feasibility study to the operations committee
- Operations committee approval of the investments needed to conduct the stripping, fencing, and planting activities in La Quimera: 32 hectares of ñame (a root vegetable) and 15 hectares of yucca with corn. The purchase of tools and improvement of infrastructure used to store materials and crops were also approved.
- 53 victims were beneficiaries of productive projects, and 48 were beneficiaries of job training programs.

Priorities for the next quarter:

- Fulfill the requisites for environmental approval from USAID for the project in “El Salado”.
- Sign the operations contract with the Corporation for Participative and Sustainable Development of Small Rural Producers – *Corporación PBA* and Cooperative Housing Foundation – *CHF International “Colombia Responde”* for twelve months.
- Sign the cooperation agreement with *Pacific Rubiales* for the construction and implementation of the water reservoir.
- Adjustment of the terms of reference for the construction and implementation of the water reservoir for the irrigation system in La Quimera plot.
- Plant the 32 hectares of ñame and 15 hectares of yucca with corn

- Project: ASOPADRA

The streets of “El Castillo” municipality, located in the Meta Department, have been systematically affected by the violent activities of illegal armed groups. This project aimed to recover 64.5 hectares for victims of the armed conflict, through the launch of an agroforestry system with the cultivation of cloned cocoa, plantain, and timber. The project’s objective was to improve the income of beneficiary families who are part of the ASOPADRA association. The project was part of the program of productive alliances of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Project supporters included local authorities, the National Chocolate Company, PEPSICO Foods Colombia, and TRACTUS SAS.

This project concluded in March 2013. The main achievements are:

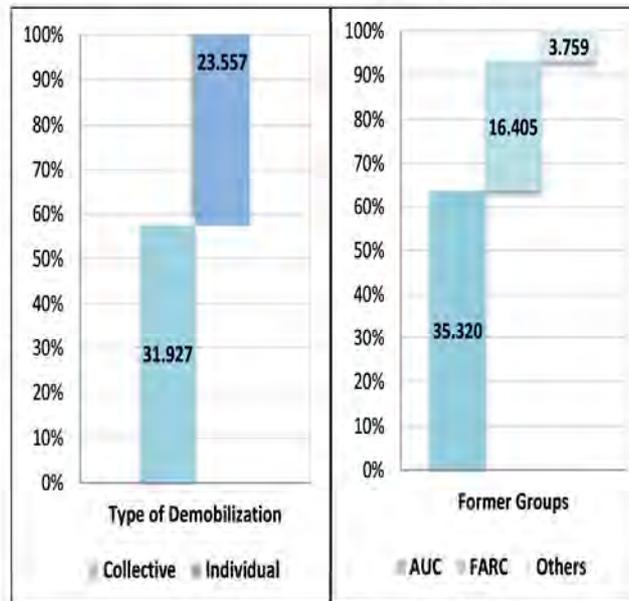
- The Project benefitted a total of 43 people through technical assistance for the recovery of cocoa crops and the implementation of an agroforestry model that allows short-term benefits to the participants.
- The project guaranteed the sale of the products through the establishment of commercial alliances.
- Organizational strengthening focused on associational, technical, tributary, and economic topics.
- The establishment and maintenance of 64.5 hectares of cocoa and plantain cultivation.
- The implementation of agroforestry systems and the management of cocoa in greenhouses, as well as disease management of plagues and illnesses.
- The implementation of a strategy of safe chemicals, disposal of solid waste, and preparation of mineral fertilizers.
- The establishment of a collection point for pesticide containers and residue.
- Training in topics such as: product quality; post-harvest processes; logistics and stockpiling; administrative and accounting competencies; and the adoption, regulation, and implementation of a rotating fund, cost registry, and production of each property.
- Signing of two commercialization agreements between ASOPADRA and their commercial allies, the “National Chocolate Company” and PEPSICO Foods Colombia.

Annex 2. Reintegration Process Monitoring Report- March 2013

1. INFORMATION ON DEMOBILIZATION

55,484 people have demobilized since 2003. 48,874 (88%) are men and 6,610 (12%) are women.

Chart 1: Demobilization by type, and former group.

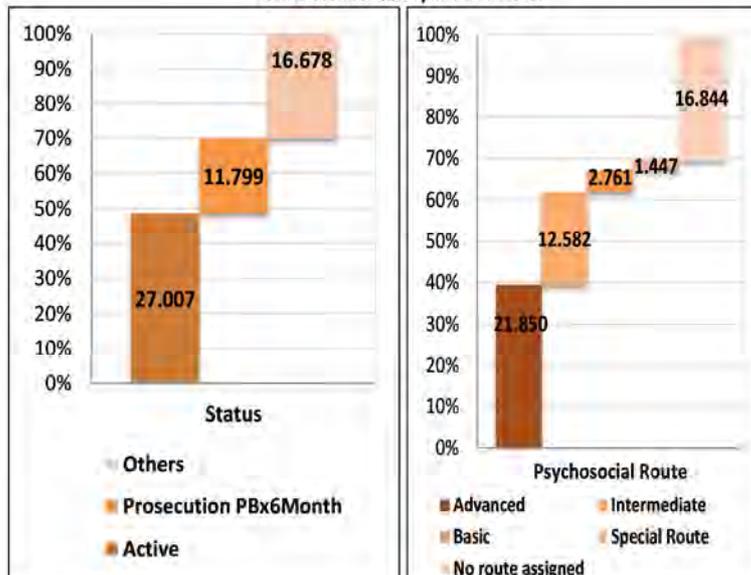


Others: EPL, ELN, ERG, ERP.

2. REINTEGRATION MAP ROUTE

27,007 participants (49%) remain active in the reintegration process. Out of this number 21,850 participants (39%) are at the *advanced-route* stage.

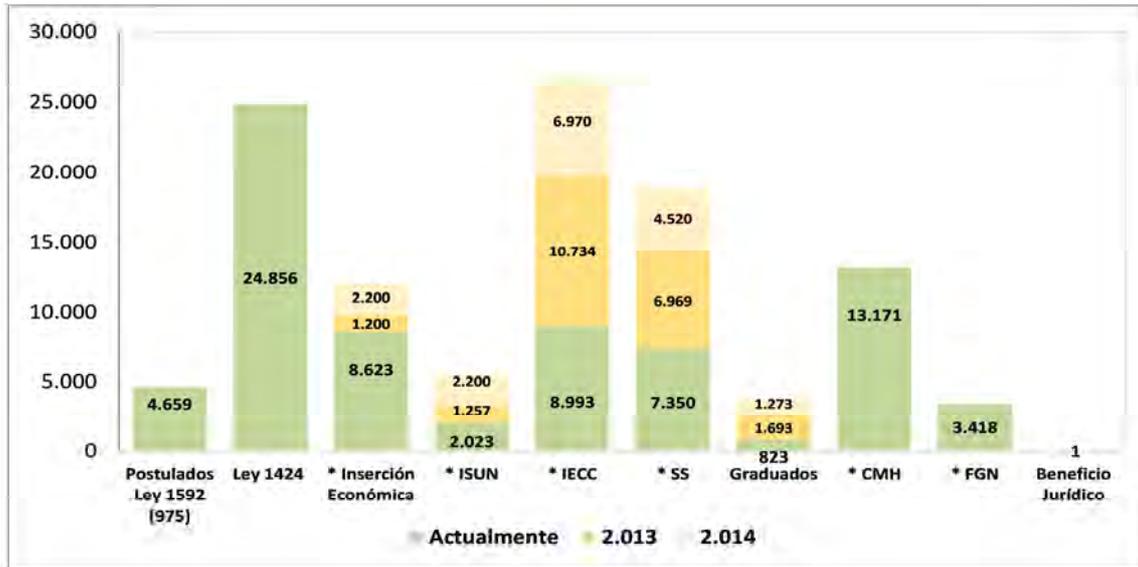
Chart 2. Status and Psychosocial route.



Others: accounts for participants holding the following statuses: imprisoned (D1059), extradited, dead, suspended, voluntary retreat, idle, loss of benefits, not holding an entry registry and graduated.

3. RESPONSIBLE CULMINATION PROCESS OF DEMOBILIZED POPULATION

Chart 3. Culmination Process of Participants by Active members (27.007).



8.623 (16%) demobilized people have been given support in economic reintegration since 2004. Priority must be given to the Economic Reintegration Benefit for 2.693 (10%) participants holding an active status and who are in the advanced-route stage who have not yet received this benefit from the ACR.

2.023* (23%) participants have been provided with economic reintegration benefits and been evaluated by the ISUN. Out of this number, 948 (47%) participants have their business units running, 155 (8%) participants' business units are at risk and 920 (45%) participants' business units have closed. The ACR obtained the following information of 30.037 participants currently working from the Single Database for Registration into the Health Welfare General System (Spanish: **BDUA**): 18.366 informally employed (61%) and 11.671 (39%) formally employed. To date, the ACR reports that **13.171** participants have signed the Record of the Agreement for the Truth and contributed to Historical Memory. Likewise, a sentencing court grants stay of execution of sentence and legal benefits of the law 1424 of 2010.

** Economic Integration: participants being granted access to Business Plans, job recruitment or housing subsidies. * ISUN: Business Units Follow-up Instrument. *IECC: Culmination Process Competences Assessment Instrument. *SS: Social Service. *CMH: Participants having subscribed "Agreements for the Truth" with ACR to make liaisons with the Historic Memory Group. *FGN: Participants under prosecution by the Attorney General's Office, (data provided by FGN; submission of data and identification of prosecuted participants are still due)*

The goals supplied in chart 3 correspond to official information, reported by the SIR-ACR with a March 31, 2013 cut-off.

Annex 3. Conclusions of the event “Challenges and perspectives on an eventual peace agreement between the Government and the FARC”

1. Judicial framework

- The negotiations with the guerrillas (FARC, ELN and the remaining members of the EPL) present an opportunity to terminate the internal conflict and truly enter a post-conflict stage.
- There are various factors that will influence the success of the peace process: i) the achievement of a broad national political consensus that facilitates the creation of an integral and coherent peace policy that functions in conjunction with other public policies, and ii) the institutional competencies necessary for the implementation of the agreements.
- The creation of the judicial framework for peace should be based on current transitional justice mechanisms and should take into account complementary elements and gaps in law in order to achieve a comprehensive and integrated model.
- One of the lessons learned from the process with the AUC is the importance of having a legal framework defined from the start. The constant issuance of laws that can be contradictory and generate judicial uncertainty is not recommendable.
- The current transitional justice arrangement was not conceived as a coherent framework and has been constructed in phases.
- With respect to the judicial processing of demobilized guerrilla members, it is important to have a formula that will allow the generation of a transitional justice framework that includes conditional benefits, but that ensures that there is no impunity for serious crimes and crimes against humanity.
- It is fundamental that concepts related to political crime and crimes against humanity are clear: a conversation session about this topic could be beneficial.
- It is necessary to change the perception of what justice is in this negotiation context; justice should not be personal, it must be collective and perceived by society as a whole.
- There must be flexibility in criminal matters, but no impunity.

2. Reintegration

- The design of a reintegration program for the FARC should be subject to the expectations that they have, related more to collective benefits than to individual benefits, in addition to social and political reintegration. It is necessary to think of collective actions.
- The reintegration of the FARC will be much more regional. It is therefore necessary to understand the local social and economic dynamics with the goal of facilitating the process for the demobilized people as well as for the receptor communities.
- It is important to have an integrated information system for the demobilization of the Farc from the start, which includes a characterization of the demobilized population and the illegal structures.
- It is important to implement a process of raising the awareness of the Colombian population about the possible social and economic reintegration of the FARC, especially to encourage a decrease in stigmatization.
- It is necessary to work in various sectors, such as business, so that work and other economic opportunities increase for demobilized people.
- It is necessary to ascertain the number of minors in the ranks of the FARC, with the objective of designing a contingency plan and ensuring their reintegration taking lessons learned into account.
- It is necessary to strengthen security-related institutions and mechanisms, as the number of demobilized people who have died for different reasons is very high.

- The criminal groups (BACRIM) continue presenting a threat. Therefore, the government should design a comprehensive strategy to combat recidivism.
- It is necessary to strengthen the presence of the State in the different regions of Colombia, including assigning resources to local authorities as they will be the ones in charge of implementing the process.
- A working group was proposed to continue the discussion about the reintegration process and produce informational documents about this topic.

3. Truth, justice, and victims reparation

- There is already an institutional apparatus and other mechanisms for victim reparations. In the case of a peace agreement it will be necessary to revise the challenges to achieving reparation for current victims and for those victims who identify themselves in the future, through responsive and effective mechanisms.
- The topic of truth will play a central role in the peace process with the FARC. A balance between judicial and non-judicial truth is required. It is important to create a truth commission that works hand-in-hand with the scenario and instruments currently being used.
- One central challenge is the integrated reparation of victims. It is important to take into account the schemes of administrative and collective reparations currently in use.
- It is necessary to strengthen psychosocial rehabilitation mechanisms.
- The transitional justice framework should involve local organizations.

4. Political participation

- It is necessary to guarantee the rights to political participation of opposition parties and minorities. For this, it is necessary to make constitutional and institutional modifications to the electoral and political system, in order to guarantee the security of these parties and movements.
- It is important to revise mechanisms of citizen participation in order to create effective tools that allow the channeling of civil society opinion and proposals.

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	2.064	3.905
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antioquia	Projected	3.112	3.201	700	4.150	1.558	12.721
	Actual	0	363	0	0	0	363
Atlantico	Projected	125	125	0	0	150	400
	Actual	8	0	0	0	14	22
Bogotá	Projected	835	7.897	0	1.000	699	10.431
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Projected	188	985	0	200	225	1.598
	Actual	12	0	0	0	12	24
Caldas	Projected	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casanare	Projected	100	50	0	0	50	200
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cesar	Projected	676	505	0	1.825	815	3.821
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Projected	639	646	0	2.025	680	3.990
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guajira	Projected	0	0	0	0	34	34
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	Projected	495	728	0	1.000	532	2.755
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta	Projected	220	383	0	500	430	1.533
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norte de Santander	Projected	50	520	0	500	240	1.310
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Projected	50	150	0	0	150	350
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Projected	515	490	0	150	700	1.855
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santander	Projected	64	297	0	400	489	1.250
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Projected	230	251	100	500	377	1.458
	Actual	0	0	0	0	6	6
Tolima	Projected	0	50	0	400	50	500
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle de Cauca	Projected	85	908	0	1.000	238	2.231
	Actual	0	0	0	0	21	21
TOTAL PROJECTED		9.011	17.186	1.029	13.650	9.481	50.357
TOTAL ACTUAL		20	363	0	0	53	436

Services provided to demobilized individuals, family members and victims by department and type.

Services summary Table - Demobilized individuals

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Formal Education	Profiles & Vocational Orientation	Employability & Productive Projects	TOTAL PER DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antioquia	Population	0	363	0	0	0	363
	Demobilized	0	323	0	0	0	323
Atlantico	Population	8	0	0	0	14	22
	Demobilized	8	0	0	0	14	22
Bogotá	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolívar	Population	12	0	0	0	12	24
	Demobilized	12	0	0	0	12	24
Casanare	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cauca	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cesar	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Córdoba	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norte de Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risaralda	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santander	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Population	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	6	6
Valle del Cauca	Population	0	0	0	0	21	21
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	21	21
TOTAL POPULATION		20	363	0	0	53	436
TOTAL DEMOBILIZED		20	323	0	0	53	396

Services provided to demobilized individuals by department and type.

Community Services Table

Geographical Coverage		Community Service
Apartado y Necocli	Projected	400
	Actual	0
Bogotá	Projected	717
	Actual	219
Cali	Projected	500
	Actual	0
Cartagena	Projected	200
	Actual	19
Cucuta	Projected	250
	Actual	0
Medellin	Projected	550
	Actual	0
Pereira	Projected	300
	Actual	109
Sincelejo	Projected	250
	Actual	0
Valledupar	Projected	500
	Actual	0
TOTAL PROJECTED		3.667
TOTAL ACTUAL		347

Demobilized certified for community services by municipality

Demobilized people complete their reintegration route this Monday in Bogotá

Source: La Libertad (Barranquilla)

Date: 10th of March 2013

This Monday, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) certified 16 demobilized people who will complete their reintegration process and thereby confirm their commitment to peace in Colombia.

After participating in the ACR reintegration process for six years, 16 people in the process of reintegration will receive their diplomas and the resolution that certifies that they completed all of the requisites and different stages that comprise the process. The ceremony will be held on Monday the 18th of March, at 9am in the GHL Hotel Los Héroes. The ex-combatant reintegration process has been supported by the United States Government for six years through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) through the Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-combatants program. Within the program framework, USAID and the IOM have supported the Colombian Agency for Reintegration with the creation of integrated profiles, human development workshops, academic and professional training, and seed capital and evaluation to establish productive units for the majority of the graduates.

The following people will be among those who attend the graduation ceremony: Gisella de Andreis, ACR Program Director; Peter Natiello, Director of USAID Colombia; Marcelo Pisani, Chief of Mission of IOM Colombia; and Camilo Potes, Coordinator of the IOM Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-combatants program.

At the end of the graduation ceremony, community service and reconciliation activities conducted by the people in the process of reintegration will be presented in a symbolic act.

Reinserted individuals enter the minimarket business

Source: dinero.com
Date: March 4th 2013



The purpose of this program is to provide work and income generation opportunities for individuals who have left illegal armed groups.

This week, two new 2x3 Minimarkets managed and operated by demobilized people in the process of reintegration will be inaugurated in Sucre. This initiative is led by the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR), with the support of the Sucre Government, Coltabaco, Fenalco Atlántico, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM).

The purpose of this program is to provide work and income generation opportunities for individuals who have left illegal armed groups and who now work for the peace and reconciliation of the country.

According to official ACR data, there are 552 demobilized individuals active in the reintegration process in Sucre, with a 20% unemployment rate. It is therefore urgent that the private sector, local governments, and international cooperation entities unite forces to generate opportunities for the professional engagement of this population.

In addition to Alejandro Eder, the following attendees will be present at the event: Julio César Guerra Tulena, Governor of Sucre; Jairo Fernández Quessep, Mayor of Sincelejo; Eduardo Antonio Gómez Merlano, Mayor of Corozal; Lucía Esparza, Communications and Contributions Manager of Coltabaco; Carlos Jiménez, Executive Director of Fenalco Atlántico; Sandra Pabón, Manager of the Reintegration and Recruitment Prevention Unit of USAID; and Camilo Potes, Program Coordinator of the Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program at the IOM.

There are six program beneficiaries in Sucre, three in Sincelejo, and three in Corozal, who will now become the owners of their businesses. The 2x3 Minimarket micro-franchises are the result of a process in which people in the advanced phase of the reintegration route complete written tests and admission interviews, and receive training in marketing and customer service through the ACR and Fenalco Atlántico, before beginning to operate their own business.

The investment by the cooperating entities is over one billion pesos, and the aim is to open 15 2x3 Minimarkets in 2013, in Barranquilla, Carmen de Bolívar, Cartagena, Corozal, and Sincelejo, to benefit 46 demobilized people in the process of reintegration. This is the first time that the 2x3 Minimarkets appear in Sucre, as the first are in Barranquilla.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

COLOMBIA

Decisions that change lives

FIRST PERSON



Jorge Mario is one of the 46 people in the process of reintegration who benefit from the 2x3 minimarket franchise.

“now I just want to work to do well for my family, so that the 2x3 Minimarket succeeds, and for peace in Colombia.”

— Jorge Mario, with his back to the camera, is still afraid of letting his neighbors and workmates know that he is an ex-combatant because of the possible stigmatization.

The story of Jorge Mario* has been one of bad decisions, as he himself admits, but since 2003 he has been working to change the bad luck that he has experienced.

Of his 44 years of age, Jorge Mario lived eight of them as a member of a youth gang, six as a member of the National Police, three in jail, and six as a member of the Northern bloc of the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC). Today, as a way of overcoming his fears and the injustice he experienced, and with the support of the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), USAID, and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), he manages his own shop and is one year away from finishing his law studies.

He was born in Barranquilla (Atlántico Department) and has two brothers. He never knew his father and lived with his mother until he was fourteen, when she committed suicide due to a mental illness. At that time he was already part of a gang, although he did not have “great responsibilities”, he says.

“The most difficult thing about losing my mother was that I had to become responsible for myself. When she died, I started to have greater responsibilities in the gang: our livelihood was theft and selling drugs. In seventh grade I left school” he says.

When he turned 18 years old, some of his fellow gang members had died in armed confrontations, others were in jail, and some lived on the street, lost in drugs. *“I was scared all the time, I slept with an old pistol in my hand and I had the feeling that I was going to die”* he states.

* Name modified at the request of the source.

One day he went to the National Police, *"I stood in the doorway and told them that they had to do something with me, that I was lost and I wanted to be a policeman."* He was a policeman for six years, and reached the level of Second Corporal.

Just when he thought everything was perfect, an error and the betrayed trust of a friend led to his expulsion from the force. He still won't allow himself to fully remember that moment. He went to the Colombia-Venezuela border and started working in contraband.

The injustice, he says, followed him: *"One day the Police caught me, I thought they would imprison me for contraband, but no: they told me there was a charge of rape against me. I was never able to show my innocence, so I went to jail for three years."*

When he got out, humiliated for a crime he didn't commit, he decided to go to the AUC. He offered to work for them as an urban bodyguard, which consisted of transporting other AUC members who were responsible for repressive actions (extortion, homicide, bombs, and kidnappings). *"Now I can't remember those scared faces that tormented me; luckily I have been able to overcome that stage of my life with the ACR's psychosocial support."*

In 2003 the Northern bloc of the AUC demobilized. *"The first thing I felt was fear of going back to jail and not having anything to eat. Later I realized that the most important thing in the process was calm. No-one was chasing us anymore, we could work in the streets and sleep in our homes."*

Thanks to the reintegration process, Jorge Mario finished high school. Today he is a beneficiary of the 2x3 Minimarket initiative implemented by the ACR, Fenalco, Atlántico local government, Coltabaco, USAID and the IOM. This is an initiative that promotes professional engagement and the economic sustainability of ex-combatants through the creation of retail micro-franchises.

Jorge Mario got married and has seven children. Four years ago, he decided to enter university to study law: he is one of 600 demobilized people in

Colombia who are pursuing higher education, out of 55,000 demobilized people in total.

"I decided to study law because many injustices were committed against me. The only thing I lacked was a lawyer, but we the poor have no right to that. When I finish law school I hope to help those who have little money. My goal is to overcome the fear of telling my friends, neighbors, and companions that I am demobilized. I know that I have made mistakes in the past, but now I want to work to do well for my family, so that the 2x3 Minimarket succeeds, and for peace in Colombia."