



# Community - Oriented Reintegration of Ex-combatants

Twenty-Fourth Quarterly Report  
April – June 2012



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



International  
Organization  
for  
Migration

Photograph captions:

Up-right: Coffee growers of the Arhuaca community in La Montaña - Cesar are learning how to use technological tools to improve their cultivations. Experts from the National Federation of Coffee Growers – IOM and USAID implementing partner- are their teachers.

Bottom-left: Nelson is a former combatant in process of reintegration. Thanks to support from IOM, USAID and the Colombian Agency for Reintegration he owns a successful business of motorcycle reparations in the city of Barrancabermeja (Santander).



# INDEX

<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SUMMARY TABLE – THIS QUARTER</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SUMMARY TABLE – CUMULATIVE FIGURES</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1. CONTEXT</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>National Context</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>2. PROGRAM FACT SHEET</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3. PROGRAM COMPONENTS - ADVANCES THIS QUARTER</b>	<b>17</b>
A. TRACKING AND MONITORING	17
B. INSPECTOR GENERAL’S OFFICE – PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN	18
C. SUPPORT TO THE DEMOBILIZED POPULATION	19
I. <i>Human Development</i>	<i>19</i>
II. <i>Urban Productive Projects</i>	<i>20</i>
III. <i>Rural Productive Projects</i>	<i>20</i>
D. VERIFICATION OF THE PROCESS	21
E. JUSTICE AND PEACE – ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS	24
<b>Table 4. Justice and Peace –Assistance to Victims Budget</b>	<b>26</b>
I. <i>Inter-institutional Justice and Peace System - SIIJYP</i>	<i>26</i>
II. <i>Reparations</i>	<i>27</i>
III. <i>Restitution of assets</i>	<i>29</i>
IV. <i>Assistance to Victims</i>	<i>35</i>
V. <i>Historical Memory</i>	<i>41</i>
F. PEACE INITIATIVES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	41
<b>E. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>ATTACHMENTS</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 1. SERVICES SUMMARY TABLE</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 2. SERVICES SUMMARY TABLE – DEMOBILIZED INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 3. SERVICES SUMMARY TABLE – VICTIMS</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 4. INDICATORS</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 5. EXCHANGE RATES</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 6. ENVIRONMENTAL TRACKING</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>ATTACHMENT 7. CASE STUDY</b>	<b>53</b>

## GLOSSARY

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration ( <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i> )
AG	Attorney General's Office ( <i>Fiscalía General de la Nación</i> )
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia ( <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i> )
CCAI	Comprehensive Assistance Coordination Centers
CDP	Productive Development Center
CNRR	National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation ( <i>Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación</i> )
CORE	Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-combatants
CS	ACR Service Center ( <i>Centro de Servicio de la ACR</i> )
DAPRE	Presidential Administrative Department ( <i>Departamento Administrativo de la Presidencia de la República</i> )
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
GOC	Government of Colombia
IAG	Illegal Armed Group
IG	General Inspector
IGAC	Agustin Codazzi Geographical Institute
INDER	Recreation and Sports Institutes
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MAPP/OEA	Mission to Support the Peace Process from the OAS
NO	National Ombudsman ( <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i> )
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHD	Ministry of Defense Humanitarian Assistance Program for Ex-combatants
RAP	Psychosocial Assistance Report
PPTP	Assets and Lands Protection Program
SENA	National Learning Service ( <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> )
SIG	Geo-referenced Information System ( <i>Sistema de Información Georeferenciada</i> )
SIJUF	Inter-institutional Information System of the Justice and Peace Unit of the AG's Office
SIR	Reintegration Information System ( <i>Sistema de Información de Reintegración</i> )
SIRDEC	Missing Persons Database
TMES	Tracking, Monitoring, and Evaluation System
UAEARIV	Special Administrative Unit for Victims Reparation
UAEGRIT	Special Administrative Unit for Land Restitution
Versión Libre	Process of individuals registered and heard by prosecutors
XC's	Ex-combatants

## PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

### Summary Table – This Quarter

**Organization: International Organization for Migration – Colombia**

Reporting Period:	April 1 <sup>st</sup> to June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2012
New Projects Approved:	13
New Project IOM Financial Obligations:	<b>USD \$1,220,292</b>
Total Expenses for Reporting Period:	<b>USD \$ 3,056,042</b>

Component	Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*	Obligated in USD** Total	Obligated in USD** IOM
A. Tracking and Monitoring	0	0	\$0	\$0
B. Support to GOC Reintegration Program	0	0	\$0	\$0
C. Inspector General's Office	0	0	\$0	\$0
D. Support to Demobilized Population	0	0	\$0	\$0
E. Verification to the Process	0	0	0	0
F. Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims	13	170	\$1.835.140	\$1.220.292
G. Peace initiatives and Conflict Resolution	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>\$ 1.835.140</b>	<b>\$ 1.220.292</b>

**Table 1. Projects Approved this Quarter – by Component and Beneficiaries**

**Summary Table – Cumulative figures**

**Organization: International Organization for Migration – Colombia**

Total Projects Approved (Second phase):	155
Total Project IOM Financial Obligations (Second Phase):	<b>USD \$ 19,776,099</b>
Total Expenses (Cumulative figures):	<b>USD \$ 87,173,777</b>

Second Phase					
Component		Projects Approved	Number of Beneficiaries*	Obligated in USD** Total	Obligated in USD** IOM
A.	Tracking and Monitoring	0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
B.	Support to GOC Reintegration Program	0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
C.	Inspector General's Office	2	0	\$ 757.328	\$ 757.328
D.	Support to Demobilized Population	36	2.911	\$ 4.441.462	\$ 2.621.908
E.	Verification to the Process	2	0	\$ 2.500.000	\$ 2.500.000
F.	Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims	112	63.754	\$ 22.031.351	\$ 13.553.419
G.	Peace initiatives and Conflict Resolution	3	420	\$ 431.603	\$ 343.444
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>155</b>	<b>67.085</b>	<b>\$ 30.161.744</b>	<b>\$ 19.776.099</b>

**Table 2. Projects Approved (Cumulative figures) - by Component, Beneficiaries. Second Phase**

\*The total refers to all program beneficiaries. (For beneficiary breakdown by type, see Annex 4).

\*\* US dollar amount calculated at exchange rates indicated in Annex 5.

	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	155	67.085	\$ 30.161.744	\$ 19.776.099

**Assigned Budget FY6:** USD \$12,838,955

**Executed budget FY6 (third quarter):** USD \$ 5,263,857

## Executive Summary

### General Analysis

During the past quarter, 13 new projects were approved for a total of U.S. \$ 1.220.292. At the time this report was written, 155 phase-II projects had been approved which provided services to 66.985 beneficiaries. In addition, as shown in table 2, a total of U.S. \$ 19.776.099. has been obligated by IOM through USAID-funded program in phase II.

### Component Summary

#### Tracking and Monitoring – TMES

Activities have been focused on analyzing data provided by psychometric surveys applied to beneficiaries of the demobilization program, as well as implementing a pilot test on social service and reparation in 9 key demobilization areas. All these initiatives have been devised under the framework of the process of the responsible culmination and reintegration into civil society.

#### Inspector General's Office

During the reported quarter, actions have been targeted towards enhancing the Government's public policy on collective reparation to victims and judicial benefits for demobilized, by providing civil servants training, fostering the management of database systems and improving follow-up techniques on this public policy.

#### Support to the Demobilized Population

During the reporting period, IOM has been working - In partnership with the ACR -on an intervention methodology for social service for participants, as set out by Law 1424 of 2011. In addition, actions have been undertaken to start implementation of the Graduation Assessment Instrument to detect complementary intervention activities.

#### Verification of the Process

The Mission has continued with its verification work throughout the country, particularly on activities related to the verification and monitoring of the reintegration process, security and land tenancy affairs.

#### Justice and Peace - Assistance to victims

Technical assistance has been provided to the Special Administrative Unit for Treatment and Compensation for Victims – UAERIV, by its Spanish acronym. Institutional Strengthening Projects have also been implemented to foster implementation of Victims Law. Likewise, the transfer of methodologies being implemented under legal and institutional frameworks prior to Law 1424 has started. Examples of these are the Collective Compensation Program and the Advertisement Strategy of the Historic Memory Group (currently the Historic Memory Center), among others

Peace Initiatives and Conflict Resolution

Design and implementation of the strategy for the reconciliation index continues. This requires a high institutional coordination at both national and regional levels.

## 1. Context

### National Context

#### I. Demobilized

##### ***Ex-demobilized paramilitary drops his weapons and takes his place as a citizen***

Source: El Tiempo.com

Date: June 23, 2012

In 2001, a group of FARC guerrillas raided a small town in Magdalena Medio. They ordered people out of their homes and murdered two men in front of their pregnant wives.

Just 24 hours later, paramilitaries arrived at the same location. In a threatening tone, they told people that in order to 'protect' the area against subversion, one man from each family should join the Self Defense Forces.

Rafael\*, who was 28 at the time, offered to join up in order to keep them from recruiting his father or his two younger brothers.

Peasants whose only talents were herding cattle or farming became '*radistas*' (radio operators) for the self-defense front or served as the '*la flecha*' (a look-out) who informed leaders about Army movements in the area.

He spent five years there until the group was demobilized in 2006 and he became involved in a process of reintegration into society along with 33,000 other ex-combatants.

After overcoming an attempt that placed his life in danger, adapting to the move from country to city life, and moving through a legal process that marked his progress step by step, Rafael received a certificate from the State indicating that he had 'graduated' as the first ex-combatant in the country to complete all of the requirements and steps of the *Ruta de Integración/Integration Route* outlined by the *Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración/Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR)*.

The forces were considered to be responsible for more than 5000 murders, extortion, and displacement throughout the Magdalena Medio region. Once the group was demobilized, Rafael – who had never held a weapon – returned to the town where his family lived. But vengeance was waiting for him.

#### Retaliation

Four months after the demobilization, paramilitaries - still in active war- shot him in the back and killed a friend with whom he was working in the field. His life was hanging by a thread for year, and after several surgeries, he decided to try his luck in Bucaramanga.

"When I arrived in the city, I felt paranoid. I didn't trust anyone and it was difficult to adapt because out in the countryside, no one dies of hunger but here they charge for everything including a glass of water," said the man, now 39 years old.

Although he had been advised not to undertake strenuous physical work, Rafael got a construction job because the 480,000 pesos that he received from the State was not enough to support his family. In the meantime, he had to continue with each of the steps required to obtain Government support for his re-socialization process.

First, he was required to get his high school equivalency degree. Later, he studied at SENA, completing several certificate programs and regularly attended psychosocial workshops in which the ACR evaluated how he was adapting to society. "Thanks to the work we've done with psychologists, we have been able to forgive, and ex-paramilitaries and ex-guerrillas are now more tolerant of each other," adds Rafael.

But the experience that most affected Rafael was the time that he spent doing mandatory social service work, which he completed at a community kitchen that feeds 150 children from low income families. "I was really happy to do that job because the children are so grateful."

Rafael now works for a government entity where he earns 700,000 pesos. He'd like to reveal to his colleagues that he's been 'reintegrated,' but he still fears the consequences. "We tell society and businessman to accept and they give us the opportunity we deserve. I am reintegrated and I've been socialized and graduated as a citizen and my dream has always been to work for an oil company," said the new citizen.

\*The name has been changed for this article.

#### Example of Success

For Alejandro Éder, the director of the ACR, the certificate that the ex-combatant received last Tuesday at a ceremony in the governor's office in Santander, shows that the reintegration policy is beginning to produce results. "This is an example for all demobilized individuals participating with the ACR, for people who have not yet joined the process, and for those who are still in illegally armed groups (...) They need to understand that weapons are not the way out of conflict," says Éder.

**Program relevance:** Although the graduation process may not have officially begun for those people who are currently in the reintegration process, the recognition provided to this participant serves as a stepping stone for the ACR to develop a favorable opinion on this topic and open the door to conversations about the graduation process and responsible completion of the process, a topic that will be of vital importance to the Program in the upcoming months.

**Link:** [http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/oriente/exparamilitar-desmovilizado-dejo-las-armas-y-se-graduado-de-ciudadano\\_11969653-4](http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/oriente/exparamilitar-desmovilizado-dejo-las-armas-y-se-graduado-de-ciudadano_11969653-4)

## II. Victims and Land Restitution Law

***One down, nine years left to go<sup>1</sup>.***

**Source: El Tiempo.com**

**Date: June 12, 2012**

In the blink of an eye, the first of 10 years established by the State as the timeframe for making amends to victims of armed conflict, has elapsed. This appears to be a very ambitious promise given that the law itself recognizes continued violence.

For now, it can be said that the Victims and Land Restitution Law has experienced a slow but steady launch. While it's true that it hasn't yet accomplished significant transformation, in a country where many laws are considered to be worth their weight in paper, much has been done to ensure that this law does more than just line the coffers.

In record time, agreements were made with ethnic communities regarding specific reparation methods during the first successful attempts at Previous Consultations on laws. Additionally, the strategy to implement the policy was recently approved through a Conpes document that clarifies concerns regarding funding sources needed to meet this challenge.

While President Santos may have waited longer than expected to delegate responsible parties in institutions created by the law, he did it with the clear head of a statistician and not the calculating means of a politician. And because of that, the victims and lands units as well as the Center for Historical Memory now have directors that are recognized for their technical experience and not for their political favors. This is very important if the goal is to ensure that the implementation of this law won't be taken advantage of by political campaigns, or to go the way of the benefits of the Acción Social or Colombia Humanitaria programs.

Directors will now need to address the slow, bureaucratic processes and demonstrate to victims and society that they won't see more of the same. The "ramp-up" year should come to a close and the institutions should be prepared to begin implementation. Unfortunately, they do not seem to be prepared for this yet, at least in not all areas.

The glitches and implementation appear to be found in the areas of political awareness, participation by victims, and the slow response to dealing with violence. The law has been well-publicized but there has been little education in terms of its significance - what it has accomplished and what is still to come. It wasn't much lauded nor criticized; it was merely quickly reported in some media.

Currently, two of the most significant challenges to be addressed include violence and the need for regional entities to understand the needs of victims. While we have seen the efforts of regional and municipal entities to include this topic in their local development plans, the real task ahead lies in guaranteeing that they will be carried out.

The topic of security faces similar challenges. Nobody denies - in fact the world repeats - that the

<sup>1</sup> This is an Op-Ed column from a special section published in the local newspaper to commemorate the one-year anniversary of the Victims Law.

Colombian decision to embark on a massive reparations process in the midst of flying bullets is as ambitious as it is risky. But this country doesn't need more martyrs. Enough sacrifice has already been made by the victims. It's now time for the State to come forward. The recently created Protection Unit still hasn't told us how to address these risks with audacity and integrity. There is nothing more urgent than the protection of life.

Implementation of the land restitution policy has been brought to our attention primarily through the keen observations of Senator Jorge Enrique Robledo. The government initially presented quite gleefully certain figures and information on restitution when in fact those achievements were a result of other policies.

In truth, the restitution processes haven't yet reached the land judges (just recently nominated by the Supreme Judiciary Court). The challenge is that these processes – that are being minimally substantiated by the Land Units- need to be processed based on the transitional spirit of the Victims Law and not on traditions of regular civil regulations. If not, in 9 years we will find ourselves in the same situation we are in today. This time, history might not repeat itself. Author: Nelson Camilo Sánchez.

**Program relevance :** This article is relevant in that it highlights the perception of certain activities and challenges of institutions supported by the program through the attention to victim's component that are responsible for the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law.

Link: [http://www.eltiempo.com/Multimedia/especiales/leydevictimas/uno-ano-recorrido-nueve-mas-por-recorrer\\_11938154-7](http://www.eltiempo.com/Multimedia/especiales/leydevictimas/uno-ano-recorrido-nueve-mas-por-recorrer_11938154-7)

***Government Issues Compensation to 20,000 Victims of Violence in May.***

**Source: RevistaDinero.com**

**Date: June, 14 2012**

President Juan Manuel Santos revealed in May of this year that the national government issued compensation to 20,000 victims. An equal number are expected to be issued this month.

President Juan Manuel Santos pointed out that the goal at the end of the four-year period is to indemnify 380,000 victims though the final number may be much higher. With respect to land restitution, he indicated that more than 15 thousand applications have been received to date for the dispossessed hectares registry – a total of 150,000 hectares.

“Last month, we issued 20,000 compensations and another 20,000 will be issued this month as part of a larger goal to compensate at least 150,000 victims this year, most of whom participate in a comprehensive reparations process,” affirmed the president this Thursday during the presentation of a new book by de Juan Fernando Cristo, ‘La Guerra por las Víctimas.’

The head of state indicated that the government has now initiated a process to comply with the mandates of the Law and that by the end of the four-year period the goal is to have compensated 380,000 victims although the final number may be much higher.

“In addition, this year we initiated 32 collective compensations, which could reach 280 processes by the year 2014,” he revealed.

Finally, President Santos pointed out that there is a 10-year timeframe for reaching all of the victims who are eligible for compensation and stated his confidence that the goal would be met.

“For now, we are giving priority to victims that have been waiting for compensation for several years under previous legislation and to the most vulnerable victims such as those with abilities, female heads of household and the elderly,” he concluded.

**Program relevance:** USAID and IOM supported the Administrative Reparations Program that was implemented during the previous government under the Justice and Peace Law. Some of the payments that were approved within the framework of this program were still pending and were delivered during this quarter by the Santos administration. Without a doubt, this is an achievement of the Program and the institutions that have been strengthened over the years that have been responsible for managing these compensations.

**Link:** <http://www.dinero.com/actualidad/noticias/articulo/gobierno-entrego-20000-indemnizaciones-victimas-violencia-mayo/153350>

***The first steps of the Victims Law (first restitution petition)***

**Source: El Espectador.com**



**Date: June 15, 2012**

“Today, we are registering the first of the petitions presented to the judicial courts on behalf victims. This case concerns lands illegally confiscated in the village of Mampuján, Montes de María, an area that suffered horrible violence. And beginning today, other petitions will be presented to begin the restitution process that was promised by the Victims Law.” With these words, the Minister of Agriculture, Juan Camilo Restrepo, initiated the implementation of Law 1448 of 2010.

This first collective petition addressed the need for beneficiaries of this Law to register their lands – lands that have seen the blood and destruction caused by illegally armed groups. The claimants are 17 families that were displaced from their property beginning March 10, 2000 when a group of 150 paramilitaries entered Mampuján and forced the families to abandon their lands.

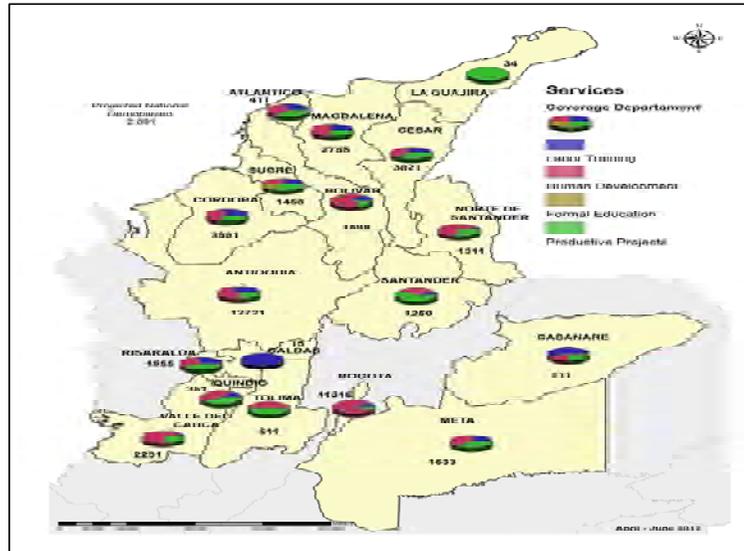
Twelve years later, brought forth by the Lands Unit directed by Ricardo Sabogal, and under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, the families presented the first restitution petition. The land restitution judges received a document that includes 17 cases, from a total of 52 cases that will be presented in the next few days. These cases intend to achieve restitution for 550 of 2800 hectares that were taken by paramilitaries.

According to Sabogal, this initiates the process that is the equivalent of a historical debt in the country. “We have received more than 14,000 applications for restitution for 1,100,000 hectares. Therefore we will soon have new petitions and will soon advance to benefit victims. We have been working arduously toward collecting evidence in Mampuján and we have demonstrated a commitment and an effort in bringing forward this petition only two months after the Law was ratified. This is an indication of our commitment to land issues and the victims of this war,” said the official.

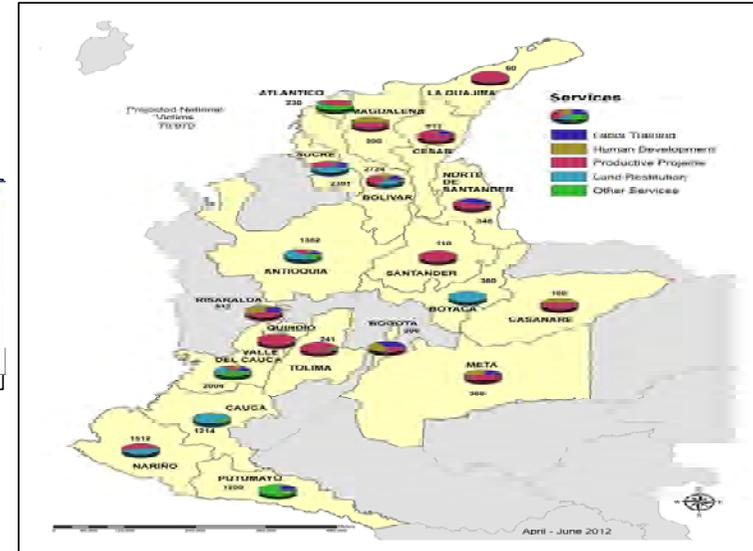
**Program relevance:** the pilot project for restitution of land in Mampuján, carried out between 2009 and 2011 when the National Commission for Reparations and Reconciliation, led to the documentation of cases of lands dispossessed outlined in this article. While paperwork for titles may have advanced, in order to provide increased agility and a symbolic value to the process the national government made a decision that to present the Mampuján cases as the first to be resolved by land restitution judges under the mandate of the Victims and Land Restitution Law.

**Link:** <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/articulo-353465-los-primeros-pasos-de-ley-de-victimas>

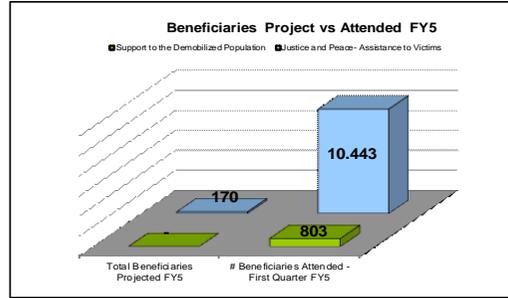
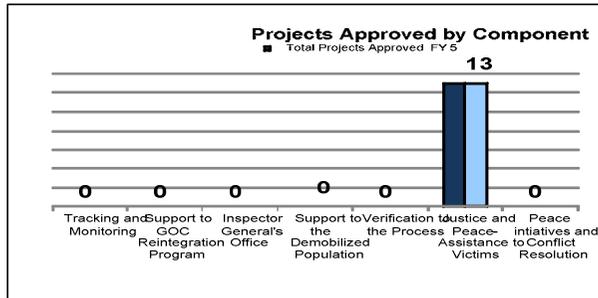
**2. Program Fact sheet**



Map 1: Beneficiaries attended framed under Support to demobilized component.



Map 2: Beneficiaries attended framed under Justice and Peace component.



Principal Components	Allocated in USD FY5	Committed in USD FY5	Balance
Tracking and Monitoring	\$ 1.237.000	\$ 0	\$ 1.237.000
Support to GOC	\$ 250.000	\$ 0	\$ 250.000
Oversight Ombudsman	\$ 160.000	\$ 0	\$ 160.000
Support to the Demobilized Population	\$ 2.362.500	\$ 227.553	\$ 2.134.947
Verification to the Process	\$ 1.000.000	\$ 1.000.000	\$ 0
Justicia y Paz	\$ 3.100.000	\$ 5.513.558	-\$ 2.413.558
Peace initiatives and conflict resolution	\$ 350.000	\$ 159.746	\$ 190.254
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8.459.500</b>	<b>\$ 6.900.857</b>	<b>\$ 1.558.643</b>

Period: October 2011 – September 2012

Source: DDR Information System

### 3. Program Components - Advances this quarter

#### A. Tracking and Monitoring

TMES activities during this quarter continue to be mainly focused on the reintegration route culmination process of ACR participants, and support to ACR on the methodological planning and setting in motion of the Social Service Model.

- Between April and May 2012, 1211 Graduation Assessment Instruments were applied (IECC by its Spanish acronym). As of July 30<sup>th</sup>, a total of 4,015 instruments has been applied (this number includes participants who were not listed for pilot test application, since ACR decided that this instrument would be applied to participants who were at an advanced stage of the psychosocial route). For analysis purposes on results obtained from pilot test, it was decided to establish an application deadline on May 31<sup>st</sup> 2012. The Pilot Test Results Report is being elaborated between ACR and IOM.
- During the reported quarter, TMES regional teams and ACR professionals from each Service Center (CS by its Spanish acronym) continued to apply the Monitoring Instrument for Business Units (ISUN by its Spanish acronym) to disbursed Units before 2011. In this period, 293 Business Units were visited, out of which 62 are closed, which were also applied a Follow-up Culmination Record. 215 are still running and 16 at risk of closure.
- On the framework of the ACR Documentary Management Protocols, Regional TMES teams performed the fourth phase of files relocations to the ACR Unit for Documentary Management and between Service Centers. During this phase, 1,612 inactive participants' files (including participants with deceased, benefit losses, and demobilized with no entry registry statuses) were sent to the ACR Unit for Documentary Management. Service Centers transferred between them a number of 4,509 files and documentation from active participants in the reintegration process.
- During this quarter, TMES database was updated: 1,975 registries were completed; 865 corrected; 4,263 statuses updated with information provided by ACR; and 463 new participants' registries were uploaded, which correspond to data from individually demobilized participants between 2011 and 2012 who joined the ACR.
- As for the social service pilot testing which activities and advances related will be carried out, initially conceived to be launched in 3 cities with USAID funding, project was enlarged to a total number of 9 cities, including 14 Service Centers and 3,667 participants at the *intermediate II* and *advanced* psychosocial stages. This constitutes an additional element for the responsible culmination of the reintegration process. This project will be co-funded by both USAID and ACR.

For project execution, partners and allies at the local level with expertise in community work will be identified and selected. These will be in charge of project implementation for each city. Project implies the signing of an inter-institutional agreement, which is underway and being elaborated by IOM, in order to advance the procurement processes for project operators. TMES will simultaneously conduct follow-up of initiatives by means of measurement instruments, which are to be applied to participants involved in the initiatives, to benefited communities and to some institutions with influence in the area.



### **B. Inspector General's Office – Procuraduría General de la Nación**

1. Regarding the project "*Preventive control and public policies follow-up on benefits granting to demobilized and reintegrated population*", the technical team, belonging to the socioeconomic and administrative benefits follow-up component, carried out the following activities during this quarter:
  - As a result from the follow-up and evaluation workday visits carried out in the last quarter, a report on the "Balance of the public policy on Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration – DDR- December 2011" was published. The document shows the state-of-the-art of the DDR-policy implemented by the GOC in the last years, highlighting the analysis of statistical data during the period 2007-2011.
  - Evaluation of Information collected through set of indicators of the reintegration process was started, as well as of interviews carried out with national and regional entities. By conducting this assessment, necessary changes on both instruments and indicators were identified, in order to focus on impact indicators more than performance indicators, except for those in which performance indicators might be convenient. An example of this are: the economic reintegration, security, protection and fulfillment of no-repetition components.
  - As part of the sustainability strategy, instruments and indicators are being modified to fit a new format, which will be distributed to the regional and national entities through the internet.

In relation to the follow-up component on legal benefits granting for ex-combatants, pursuant to Law 782 of 2002 and Law 975 of 2005, the most relevant achievements during this quarter were as follows:

- The analysis of the reports provided by the Judicial Inspectors acting in the Justice and Peace processes continued. As a result, 354 reports were analyzed and 4,976 records were entered into the database (These records include assets, public servants, victims, among others, which are mentioned by demobilized people during the judicial proceedings)
- A report was prepared and submitted regarding public servants mentioned by the J&P postulates of the *Bloque Vencedores de Arauca* during audiences (Versiones libres).
- Training workshops for Judicial Inspectors and information collectors involved in the Justice and Peace processes continued to be carried out, in order to instruct them on the management of the single registration form (Formato Único de Registro) and the access to the database, in the cities of Bogotá, Barranquilla and Medellín.

2. As for the Project “Strengthening of the intervention of the Inspector General’s Criminal Affairs Unit, regarding legal representation of victims of collective damage cases in the reparation incidents” the following activities were carried out during this quarter
- In April, the “Instrument for the intervention of the Public Ministry in representation of the collective victims in the Justice and Peace judicial process” report was delivered to the Justice and Peace Coordination Unit. The document describes the concepts of collective damage and collective victims, the analysis and diagnosis methodologies, and definition of collective reparation measures. In addition, a description of the different types of judicial criminal intervention available for the Judicial Inspectors(*Procuradores Penales*) is included.
  - In May, a national training workshop for Judicial Inspectors was held, based on the protocol “Instrument for the intervention of the Public Ministry in representation of the collective victims in the Justice and Peace judicial process”. The objective was to train these civil servants and advance the conceptual and methodological development of the topics exposed: collective damage, collective victims and the different ways of judicial intervention.
  - The first visit to institutions and other actors in the Magdalena Medio area was carried out, aiming at establishing strategic alliances to document the collective damages perpetrated by the Bloque Central Bolívar in the region.
  - Advances were obtained on the systematization of workshops held with victims of the Frente Omar Isaza - FOI, of the Autodefensas Campesinas del Magdalena Medio. This information (collective damages and reparation measures) will be presented in the reparation incident of Ramón Isaza.
  - The Inspector General Office appealed the sentence of Edgar Ignacio Fierro Flores, a.k.a “Don Antonio”, issued by the Justice and Peace Court (*Tribunal de Justicia y Paz*), as it did not include some reparation measures defined with and proposed by affected communities from the Department of Atlántico. Finally, the Constitutional Court ordered to include all the reparations measures presented by the Inspector General Office on behalf of the victims. This is a very important event which reaffirms the role of the Judicial Inspectors and the collective victims in the Justice and Peace process.

### **C. Support to the Demobilized Population**

During the third quarter, the following projects were approved:

#### **I. Human Development**

As part of the psychosocial approach towards vulnerable population benefiting from the DDR program, the psychosocial coordination unit acts, using IOM mission statement as its reference framework, in coordination with associates and main stakeholders, to accomplish the following:

- Raise awareness about the impacts of both the DDR process and armed conflict on beneficiaries’ psychosocial well-being.

- Streamline and enhance psychosocial activities within DDR projects.
- Promote and advocate access to psychosocial services for people in need of such support.

#### Main accomplishments

- A tools kit for psychosocial and mental health response partly designed to be published in the following weeks.

## II. Urban Productive Projects

During this period, support was provided for the implementation and consolidation processes for the demobilization projects. During the quarter, key highlights of the projects include:

- **Comprehensive Project to establish or strengthen productive units in Santander:** The project, financed by resources from the *Instituto de Desarrollo de Santander/Santander Development Institute (IDESAN)* and the municipality of Barrancabermeja, has 89 active participants from the 93 proposed participants (45 in strengthening and 44 in entrepreneurship). All of the business plans to be financed have been approved and the purchasing processes have moved forward as well as delivery to participants (68% complete).
- **Micro-franchise Stores Project with FENALCO Atlántico:** Implementation of the improvement plan has been carried out for the first micro franchise in Barranquilla. As a result, sales have gradually increased and are now currently at 70% of the required break-even point. In July, a stakeholders committee was convened to present project progress and to analyze certain adjustments that need to be made to the intervention model.
- **Job Opportunities Project to Contribute to Reincorporating into Civil Life Program Risaralda:** During this period, the ACR visited the implementing agency, ACOPI Centro Occidente to better understand the employment model for demobilized individuals. As a result of this visit, the ACR requested a proposal to conceptualize the model and transfer knowledge to the professionals in the ACR Service Centers. The proposal is currently being developed and will be submitted to the ACR in the next few days.

## III. Rural Productive Projects

- **DDR 174 Comexa – Tabasco Chili Pepper project in El Copey, Cesar Department:**

During the quarter, the chilli pepper projects implemented by C.I. Comexa came to a close in Codazzi and Copey. Some of the supplies meant for implementation of the project were donated to the Rural Women's program implemented by Carboandes and the Coffee Growers Committee in Cesar and Guajira.

Likewise, resources were returned to each of the donors (IOM, Cesar and ACR).

- **Reintegration and community development program in Sucre (San Onofre) and Antioquia (Puerto Triunfo and Puerto Nare) Departments - Phase II:**

During the quarter, there were significant sales by the San Onofre Association: 5,016.9 kilos of Red Ají and 4,589.7 kilos of premium Green Ají. Sales were carried out on March 1 and June 25, 2012. Total income generated from the sales was reported COP \$17,622.690.

Key highlights in this quarter include:

- The training process was reinforced for administration, accounting, and financial components for associations through financing for administrative practices in each of the cities. Thirty three association members participated in the process.
- For accounting, a process was organized with each of the associations in coordination with the accountants to establish parameters that each Association will be required to meet.
- The warehouse was built for alternative crops in Puerto Nare to handle the considerable volume that they are currently managing and to ensure that they are able to meet postharvest and storage additions required by their customers.
- Four hectares of yucca was established in Puerto Nare (2 has) and Puerto Triunfo (2 has) to increase supplemental income of beneficiaries.
- To date, there are 2.9 hectares of chilli pepper in Onofre, two of which are now ready to harvest.

Given the phyto-sanitary problems in Antioquia, four hectares of chilli pepper were eradicated. Crops in both Puerto Nare and Puerto Triunfo were affected by the presence of microorganisms (Fusarium and Nematodos, respectively), which impeded completion of the production cycle.

#### ***D. Verification of the Process***

The Mission has continued with its verification work in Colombia's national territory. Between April 1st and June 31st, the Mission has carried out 26 missions to 50 municipalities. During this time, there's been a close dialogue between Government authorities, the civil society and the international community on issues related to the affectation of the communities, and the risks faced by the land claimers in their restitution processes.

MAPP/OEA recognizes the efforts of the Colombian State in enacting the Law 1448 of 2011; however, it highlights the challenges of this Law. Government's political will is crucial for the sustainability of this process, specially, where lack of resources and the complexity of its implementation will require the involvement of all sectors of the society.

During this quarter, the Mission continued to closely follow the development on the reform of Law 975 and its sustaining meetings with all relevant stakeholders, in order to influence the debate in line with

the recommendations given by the Mission. These were produced in the Framework of Transitional Justice in Colombia presented in October of 2011. In this sense, it is desirable that the Mission accompanies and strengthens the institutions addressed in the Law to promote achievement of transitional justice, and evaluates the possibility of creating public policy in this area.

Activities are shown in detail as follows:

- As part of the **verification of the reintegration process**, the Mission visited 8 of the municipalities that concentrate the higher percentages of demobilized populations.
  - During this reporting period, the Mission issued 13 different monthly reports (one per regional office) monitoring the regional offices on DDR, and visiting targeted areas.
  - During April of this year, quarterly maps which display the dynamics of recruitment were created from the information gathered at the field offices. Moreover, the Mission presented, together with GIZ, the dynamics of recruitment, databases and maps in a workshop with the Inspector General's Office.
  - In May 13th focus groups took place, one for each regional office, for the monitoring and verification of the Reintegration Program. The activity served to monitor the main provided services, as well as security issues and compliance of Law 1424.
  - The Mission delivered to the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) in May a special report on the support of the MAPP-OAS in the dissemination of the Law 1424. This report consists of:
    - A report with final conclusions of this partnership.
    - An analysis report for each prioritized area with the ACR.
    - A report on the balance of activities, in each area.
    - The delivery of the original minutes of interviews held with the communities, the civil society and the institutions.
  - The Mission conducted a follow-up of the Law 1424. This was carried out in agreement with ACR for the development of common agendas between Service Centres of the ACR and the regional offices of the MAPP-OEA to support the search and identification of actions for the "Social Service".
  - On April 16th, the Tribunal of Justice and Peace of Bogota sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment Orlando Villa Zapata, alias "Ruben", for the crime of conspiracy aggravated and the crime of recruitment of 73 children. This sentence represents the 10th decision of Justice and Peace and the second of the Bloque Vencedores of Arauca, and the second of the Justice and Peace process primarily targeted to the crime of recruiting children.
- Regarding the **monitoring of the security** situation, the Mission visited 50 municipalities (performing 26 missions in the period). Several relevant security situations were registered as follows:
  - The Mission has noted a reconfiguration and realignment of certain groups linked to former paramilitaries in Meta and Guaviare such as the ERPAC. One of the main evidences of this situation would be the increase of targeted killings of people with a very definite profile, especially in San Martin.
  - Confrontations between unknown armed units supposedly linked to structures behind the

dispute between the so-called Bloque Meta y Vencedores or Libertadores del Vichada are another example of this phenomenon. In Vista Hermosa and Puerto Gaitán, there has been a rumour of the presence of Los Cuchillos, a fact that is associated with the presence of ERPAC members, which would carry out extortions in the area. Some versions suggests the possibility that representative figures such as Daniel Rendón Herrera, a.k.a. “Don Mario” and Manuel de Jesus Pirabán, a.k.a. “El Pirata” are forging, while in prison, this confrontation taking place in the Llanos Orientales.

- The Mission highlights the threats made by the Águilas Negras to the leaders who work for the rights of IDPs, and the promotion of property rights. In the month of April, threats were registered against the communities of “La Europa” in the municipality of Ovejas, Sucre, from certain workers of “Don Juancho Arepas”, apparently with the aim to stop the voluntary process of return of this community.
  - In addition to the problem of gang proliferation and their possible manipulation by criminal bands in Medellin and Cali, the office in Villavicencio had information that members of Los Urabeños are likely to be approaching leaders of groups in the slums of Villavicencio, in an attempt to strengthen control over certain economic sectors of the city. However, the relation between the Criminal Bands and the “city gangs” does not appear to be all that consolidated, as from time to time rivalry arise between them, especially when the criminal bands intend to enter territories controlled by the “city gangs”.
  - On the other hand, it is also important to emphasize that during this period the first conviction for the murder of Roger Martinez was issued. Mr. Martinez was a claimant of a property in San Onofre (Sucre) and was granted with protection measures by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. According to the judgment of the Superior Tribunal of Bogotá, the crime was perpetrated by members of the criminal group “Los Paisas”. Also, and in the same decision, a warrant of arrest of Mario de Ávila Díaz, a demobilized member of FARC, was issued.
- Regarding **verification and monitoring of land tenancy issues:**
    - The proximity with the UAEGRTD at the national and regional level, permits the Mission to observe their efforts to promote a policy of land restitution to the victims, but also, view with concern that these efforts may be insufficient to alleviate the precarious living conditions of the victims and the need for a rapid solution that allows them to return to their properties and secure their alimentation. During this process, the Mission has identified that local institution are unsure about their roles and responsibilities in the restitution policy.
    - Likewise, it is important to address the concern about the actual coverage that the territorial Offices of the UAEGRTD have, as well as their location, which in most cases takes place in the capitals of the departments. This implies another obstacle for the victims (especially for women victims) who usually live in isolated places. The Mission also calls attention to the need to ensure a gender approach and special measures for women claimants in order to respond to the particular needs and difficulties that women face in their access to restitution.
    - Up to date 14,200 applications, comprising 1’085.782 acres have been reported to the Special Administrative Unit for Management of Land Restitution. The cases are handed over to 12

judges; 7 of which have so far been designated, while 4 judges are in process. The department with the highest number of applications is Antioquia with a 13.03%. Bogotá is the UAEGRT office with the highest level of applications with a 20, 97%. And finally, Carmen de Bolívar is the municipality with the highest number of applications, with 678 applications.

- The civil society participating in the Mission's working table of Context, Security and Protection has created a technical working group on data, in charge of defining variables that will form the base of a mechanism for a joint monitoring of the risks to the land restitution process. During this quarter, the working table has met 2 times and has defined both variables and indicators to be monitored. The working table is currently approving the working plan for the implementation of this monitoring system.

#### ***E. Justice and Peace – Assistance to Victims***

Framed under the component of Justice and Peace – Assistance to Victims, the following projects were approved and will be implemented directly by IOM/DDR:

- A project aimed at providing strategic, technical assistance in the design and planning of the Historical Memory Center. This will be supported by a specialized consultancy firm. Project implementation will be in charge of the Department of Social Prosperity of the Government of Colombia (DDR 839)
- An institutional strengthening project, targeted at providing management models for the Special Administrative Regional Units for Land Restitution Management was approved. Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (DDR 840)
- A project to provide technical support for government regional institutions on the formulation and building of the Territorial Development Plan with the ultimate goal of benefiting victims (Assistance, Treatment and Comprehensive Reparation programs). This project will be carried out by the Ministry of Law and Justice, as well as the Special Unit for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparation for Victim (UAERIV). (DDR 843)
- A project was approved on comprehensive, technical assistance for displaced population (relocated and returnees). The project is intended to enhance social, human capital and productive assets, and it comprises a series of assessment diagnoses to determine the special needs found in the evaluated land fields. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (DDR 842)
- A project to reinforce the socio-economic conditions of returnee peasants in the Municipality of La Paz was approved. The project's main purpose is the provision of technical assistance to develop and acquire efficient, environmentally-friendly coffee growing techniques. This project will be implemented in partnership with the National Union of Coffee Growers of Colombia, and the Coffee Growers Committee of the Departments of Cesar and La Guajira (DDR 414)
- A project to support the UAERIV in its mission of assisting victims was approved. The project is focused on providing advice to UAERIV on treasury and tax policies. By means of reports,

assessments and proposals drafts, the project aims at ensuring financial resources for victim reparation. (DDR 845)

- A project to support the UAERIV in establishing administrative reparation amounts was approved, as established by Law 1448 of 2012. Project implementation will be in charge of the *Economía Urbana* consultant firm. (DDR 418)
- A project with a view to supporting the government in the implementation of the rural property formalization program was approved. This will be achieved by developing instruction books and training of civil servants from regional government agencies, institutions and officials entitled to work on rural property formalization. The Coordinating Unit from the Rural Property Formalization Program will be responsible for project implementation. (DDR 846)
- A project to support UAERIV in the development, printing and distribution of a monthly Newsletter was approved. The newsletter has, as its main goal, the promotion of UAERIV's mandates and advances, as well as the procedures on how to access to benefits granted by the victims' treatment and reparation policy. Project will be implemented by UAERIV. (DDR 847)
- A project to provide training for civil servants of the Department of Antioquia was approved. The project seeks to reinforce civil servant's capacities regarding the implementation of reparation and treatment route for victims. This initiative will be in charge of the Municipality of Medellín. (DDR 848).
- Another project to support the UAERIV was approved. This project focuses on strengthening UAERIV's capacities to draft and produce protocols on assistance, treatment and individual comprehensive reparation, including the psychosocial approach. Project implementation will be in charge of UAERIV (DDR 849)
- A project to provide technical assistance on procedures modeling and technological management to UAERIV has been approved. The project seeks to conduct assessments on UAERIV's current technological processes, in order to optimize them and detect weaknesses on information and data technological management. UAERIV will be responsible for project implementation. (DDR -850)
- A project to develop a collective reparation plan for the community of Puerto Lopez in the Municipality of El Bagre, in accordance with the principles of a sustainable use of forests and nature, was approved. This project will be implemented in partnership with CORANTIOQUIA. (DDR-841).

Community Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants  
Twenty-fourth Quarterly Report  
April –June 2012

Projects Approved for Justice and Peace- Assistance to Victims		Number of Beneficiaries	Amount in USD* Total	Amount in USD* IOM
1	OIM/DDR - Depto Admin. Prosperidad Social- Centro Memoria Historica	0	\$17.386	\$12.500
2	OIM/DDR - Unidad Administrativa para Restitucion de Tierras	0	\$284.091	\$284.091
3	OIM/DDR - Unidad Especial para Atención y Reparación a Víctimas	0	\$115.909	\$62.536
4	OIM/DDR - Min. Agricultura - Asistencia a Desplazados - Fase Diagnostico	0	\$120.181	\$120.181
5	Comité de Cafeteros del Cesar/Guajira	170	\$403.742	\$123.364
6	OIM/DDR - UAERIV - Hacienda Publica	0	\$23.729	\$23.729
7	Economia Urbana	0	\$4.802	\$4.802
8	OIM/DDR - CORANTIOQUIA - Reparacion Colectiva	0	\$67.545	\$26.693
9	OIM/DDR - Incoder - Min Agricultura - IGAC - Formalizacion Propiedad	0	\$209.836	\$209.836
10	OIM/DDR - UAERIV - Boletin Informativo	0	\$12.033	\$12.033
11	OIM/DDR - Alcaldía de Medellín - Piloto de Formación y Ruta Reparación	0	\$24.727	\$24.727
12	OIM/DDR - UAERIV - Protocolo Procedimientos Reparacion Víctimas	0	\$79.590	\$79.590
13	OIM/DDR - UAERIV - Procesos Gestion Tecnologica	0	\$471.568	\$236.210
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>\$ 1.835.140</b>	<b>\$ 1.220.292</b>

**Table 4. Justice and Peace –Assistance to Victims Budget**

**I. Inter-institutional Justice and Peace System - SIJYP**

As part of the consolidation process of the Inter-institutional System for Justice and Peace, a dialogue has been initiated with the Ministry of Justice, the entity that has been charged with leading the process and assigning new government resources needed to operate and launch the system in the fourth phase. Within the phases that are currently being implemented, the following activities have been accomplished:

- SISTEMAS COLOMBIA SAS delivered the following modules: documentation management, which makes all project documents available digitally to all system users; dissemination, which facilitates mass distribution of documents, reports, and notifications to users; and auditing, which can track those users who have accessed, edited, modified or added information to documents.
- SISTEMAS COLOMBIA SAS made a partial delivery of module to allow for communications between the SIJYP and the system being used by the Justice and Peace Unit in the Attorney General's Office. With the delivery of these modules, development of the SIJYP is now 75% complete and users in the system will now be able to access data stored in the system used by the Attorney General.
- Finally, three Justice and Peace information matrixes were produced for members of the Inter-institutional Committee for Justice and Peace.

## II. Reparations

### a. Judicial reparations

- **Support for the Directorate of the Justice and Peace Prosecutors Unit**

Support activities for the Justice and Peace Prosecutors Unit include the following:

- Two assistant judges that support the directorate updated 57 cases of gender violence offenses attributed to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia/United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) using data from 10 different offices.
- Eighteen *versiones libres*/statements were transcribed to obtain information from claimants. In addition, 156 alleged facts, outlined in these processes were updated, strengthening the information to be used in the judicial processes and for reparations.

- **Apoyo a la Sub Unidad de Atención a Víctimas(Unidad de Justicia y Paz)**

- Social workers supported Attorneys by providing psychosocial assistance to victims during 4 “versiones libres” and attended 969 victims in Bogotá. IOM also gave support to the victims’ call center. During this quarter 1,805 calls were received.
- The missing persons database (SIRDEC) was updated with a total of 41 new registries, as a result of identification gatherings that took place during the year.
- The website was fed with news, hearings and notices. During this quarter, items were uploaded onto the website. 936 pictures of personal belongings found in mass graves for body identification were included on the website. Finally, 80 cases were documented for the historical memory files.
- During these 3 months IOM supported the human remains handover ceremonies in Medellin, Bogota Valledupar, and Puerto Asís. A total of 60 corps was returned to their families and 240 relatives attended the ceremonies. IOM contributed with logistics, accommodation, transportation and workshops on psychological attention.
- Thanks to the work done by a genetics expert, 18 identification cases were analyzed and 9 were completed.

- **Apoyo a la Unidad de Persecución de Bienes (Unidad de Justicia y Paz)**

- Two hundred and twenty two cases related to direct restitution of land were analyzed and 158 victims received information on claim proceedings.

- **Support to the Fight against Criminal Gangs Unit**

- Information on 90 emblematic cases was reviewed, which are currently under investigation by the Unit.

- **Administrative Reparations**

During the reported period, the Justice and Peace component prioritized actions to continue the technical and financial support to the Special Administrative Unit for Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation to Victims (UAEARIV by its Spanish acronym), the Historical Memory Center and the National Ombudsman's Office

The expert on the victim's registry process (recruited in April 2012) completed the following tasks:

- Support the evaluation process of applications submitted under Decree 1290, as part of contingency plan to expedite the process.
- Analysis of the temporary database created for the former Administrative Reparations Program (Decree 1290).
- Support the construction of the assessment criteria for the registration of victims who come to the UEARIV seeking reparation.
- A new agreement with the UAEARIV was signed, to develop the first phase of the Information System of the UEARIV, based on the technical platform and technology used to develop the Inter Institutional Information System for Justice and Peace- SIJYP-.
- As for the strengthening process of the Special Administrative Unit for Treatment and Comprehensive Reparation for Victims (UAEARIV by its Spanish acronym), the following advances deserve to be highlighted:
  - The delivery of the first draft of the participation protocol. In addition, a summary to support the Unit on validating and socializing the participation protocol will also be elaborated.
  - The design of an advertisement strategy. Website address was launched (<http://www.atencionyreparacion.gov.co>). It contains a Blog in which the Unit will be allowed to permanently register information. FTI Consulting continues to provide its follow-up services on media.

- b. Collective Reparations**

Completion of the validation and adjustment of collective reparation plans. These will be applied to communities in which collective reparation plans' pilot tests have been applied. Moreover, methodologies were implemented for valuation and assessing the influence exerted by government institutions in the decision-making process, at both local and national level.

### **III. Restitution of assets**

During the second quarter of 2012, support for the national government’s Comprehensive Land Policy program, part of Victims Law 1448, focused on three basic components: Land Restitution, Rural Property Formalization, and Institutional Strengthening.

#### **a- Land restitution:**

##### **• Pilot Projects on land restitution**

During the quarter, pilot projects for land restitution in Urabá, Montes de María – Bolívar and Canal del Dique and Montes de María – Sucre, focused their efforts on supporting the launch of the Regional Directorates for Land Restitution in Cartagena, Sincelejo and Antioquia (Apartadó and Medellín), through technical assistance provided by pilot project contractors in the following areas:

- Design and launch the attention strategy
- Identify potential cases for micro-targeting according to the guidelines established by Law 1448 of 2011 and the Regulation Decree 4829 of 2011
- Define the first micro-targeting
- Receive and process restitution applications

Teams from the pilot project have been essential to launching these offices given that in the early months of operation, there was not enough staff to carry out all of the functions determined by Law 1448.

According to official information from the Special Administrative Unit on Land Restitution Management (UAEGRTD), as of July 16, 2012, Antioquia, Bolívar and Sucre have received 2439, 1,785 and 803 land restitution applications, respectively. It should be noted that Antioquia and Bolívar have the highest level of participation in the nation of applications entered to the Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands (14.82% and 10.85% respectively).

**Applications Entered into Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands  
 Per the Property Locations Department**

Property Locations (Department)	Number of Applications	Area (has)	Participation
Antioquia	2439	140.705	14,82%
Bolivar	1785	74.418	10,85%
Cesar	1367	72.748	8,31%
Tolima	1347	43.434	8,19%
Meta	1081	339.022	6,57%
Putumayo	950	29.630	5,77%
Nariño	891	18.725	5,42%
Cordoba	858	45.371	5,21%
Sucre	803	34.192	4,88%
Norte de Santander	787	49.008	4,78%
Valle del Cauca	562	14.775	3,42%
Santander	518	34.318	3,15%
Caqueta	511	56.286	3,11%
Magdalena	459	22.171	2,79%
Cauca	443	11.110	2,69%
Cundinamarca	265	11.705	1,61%
Chocó	224	14.818	1,36%
Huila	223	13.553	1,36%
Arauca	167	43.012	1,02%
Caldas	145	3.210	0,88%
Casanare	139	104.198	0,84%
Guaviare	135	14.268	0,82%
La Guajira	113	4.978	0,69%
Vichada	85	65.372	0,52%
Boyaca	56	1.556	0,34%
Bogota D.C.	33	730	0,20%
Risaralda	25	468	0,15%
Atlantico	21	4.751	0,13%
Quindio	11	78	0,07%
Amazonas	4	126	0,02%
Vaupes	4	180	0,02%
Guainia	2	190	0,01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.453</b>	<b>1.269.106</b>	

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: July 16, 2012

The following charts percent disaggregate numbers by city for applications entered into the registry in Sucre and the Urabá region.

**Applications Entered into the  
 Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands  
 Department of Sucre**

Municipality	Applications
Galeras	1
San Marcos	1
santiago de Tolú	1
Buenavista	2
San Juan de Betuli	2
Sampués	3
Sincé	3
Palmito	4
El Roble	5
Sucre	5
Majagual	8
Corozal	10
Guarandá	11
San Benito Abad	17
Chalán	22
Tolu Viejo	24
Los Palmitos	25
Sincelejo	29
Colosó	39
San Pedro	54
San Onofre	87
Morroa	201
Ovejas	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>803</b>

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: July 16, 2012

Montes de María in Sucre is the area that was selected as the macro-targeted zone (prioritized to speed the restitution process) for registry applications. However applications have been received from areas throughout the department.

**Applications Entered into the  
 Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands  
 Urabá Area**

Municipality	Applications	Amount (Has)
Apartadó	113	4.331
Arboletes	112	13.586
Carepa	32	737
Chigorodó	113	4.965
Murindó	2	21
Mutatá	132	6.174
Necoclí	188	8.286
San Juan de Urabá	13	613
San Pedro de Urabá	44	2.617
Turbo	505	32.783
Vigía del Fuerte	9	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.263</b>	<b>74.196</b>

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: July 16, 2012

According to the information provided above, 1,263 restitution applications received in Urabá represent 51.8% of the total applications received as of July 16 in Antioquia.

Despite the fact that the number of applications originally estimated by the national government appeared to be significantly higher than those received to date it, should be noted that according to the gradual and progressive guidelines established in Regulatory Decree 4829 of 2011 that govern procedures for the Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands, the proposed process includes macro- and micro-targeting to define geographic areas in which studies of the received applications will be carried out. Therefore, the regional offices will concentrate primarily on developing case studies for micro-targeting rather than for the totality of applications received.

Consequently, efforts of regional offices for micro-targeting cases have focused on: i) the identification of essential cases; ii) a review of existing documentation for those specific cases; iii) developing workshops for data collection and iv) developing informational databases of the respective properties.

Therefore, the following micro-targeting cases have been defined to date for the regional directorate in Sucre, Apartadó and Cartagena. Case studies of these micro-targeting cases will be developed in order to carry out restitution pilot project.

**Micro-targeting – Regional Directorates of Land Restitution – Apartadó**

Micro-targeting Cases	Cities	Claimants	Applications	Hectares
Cooperativa Los 16	Apartadó, corregimiento el Reposo, vereda Vijagual, predios Gorgonita y el Provenir	14	28	166

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: July 16, 2012

**Micro-targeting – Regional Directorate for Land Restitution - Sucre**

Micro-targeting Cases	Cities	Applications	Hectares
Predio Pechilín	Morroa, corregimiento de Pichilín	47	310
Chambimba	Morroa, vereda el coco Pertenencia	54	528

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: July 16, 2012

**Micro-targeting – Regional Directorate for Land Restitution - Bolívar**

Casos Microfocalizados	Municipios	Solicitudes de restitución
Mampuján	María la Baja	57
Carmen de Bolívar	V - reforma	20

Source: UAEGRTD. Date: May 25, 2012

It is important to highlight that the necessary steps have been initiated to begin micro-targeting an additional case in Canutal, in Ovejas-Sucre (approximately 28 restitution applications) and for three additional cases in the cities of Chigorodó (Finca Guatinaja- 24 claimants), Necoclí (Vale Pava – 54 claimants) and Turbo (Vereda la Teca – 21 claimants). However, difficult security conditions surrounding Urabá have led to a temporary suspension of the process that was being carried out Necoclí.

- **Formulation of the participatory construction phase of the assessment pilot to facilitate access of the victims of Monterrey-Simití (South Bolívar) to land restitution and collective and individual reparation procedures**

During the quarter, it was decided that the timeframe for this project should be extended through September 2012. Although the project has advanced significantly in terms of the planned activities, additional time will be required to complete the products and to collect the experiences as well as to carry out an administrative and financial close.

Per the Operating Plan, the following implementation activities were carried out:

1. **Community characterization and reparations strategy:** an analysis of the dimensions of damage and community characterization as well as a document of reparations strategy. These documents were developed as a result of technical roundtables coordinated with public entities: Ministry of Justice, Special Administrative Unit for Attention and Reparations for Victims, Special Administrative Unit for Dispossessed Lands Management, and the Attorney General.

As part to the work carried out in technical roundtables this quarter, participants were able to clarify that there was no procedure to reclaim these properties in the UAEGRT process; that Forest Reserve Zone (ZRF) property was not available for restitution because it was impossible to reclaim property rights on those lands. In addition, it will be necessary to identify if this community indeed has cases of lands that were dispossessed in order to provide evidence of routes and the possibility of identifying a process for collective return.

In addition, a final technical roundtable was held with the Prosecutor to address the proposed collective reparations that will be used in the case against “Macaco” (alias) through the Justice and Peace process.

2. **Unifying reparation plans:** The agency implementing the *Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio*/Development and Peace Corporation in Magdalena Medio (CDPMM). Project received the trust from the Victim's Restoration Fund, an agricultural cooperative that was provided as reparation for the Bloque Central Bolívar (BCB). A reparations plan for victims of the Bloque has been requested.

In coordination with public entities, a decision was made to fuse the collective reparations plan (an obligation created through the trust) with the reparations plan developed with IOM,

financed by USAID, which seeks to accomplish the following:

- Achieve greater cooperation and technical sustainability in the assessment and proposals for collective reparations;
- Support inclusion of all victims affected by violence;
- Improve the dialogue and participation of qualified entities and social leaders in the CDPMM, which develops reparation proposals;
- Guarantee that all assets provided through trusts are appropriately assigned to the reparations plan for all victims recognized in the collective reparations of the BCB. To this end, work plans will be developed.

3. **Official presentation of results:** The project will culminate with an event to present the results to the community and public entities. The event will be held on August 18, in San Blas, Simití, and Bolívar.

### **Pilot Projects to validate a comprehensive and participatory methodology for large-scale training campaigns for titling vacant land and clearing private property**

Based on priorities for the department and zones developed during the first quarter of 2011, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and IOM the following activities were carried out in the second quarter year:

- **Inter-institutional coordination** has been achieved through various seminars for socialization and training to different stakeholders at the national level. This ensured that the Formalization Program for Rural Property was included in development plans at the regional level (Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño Huila and Boyacá) and the municipal level (Popayán, Buenos Aires, Jamundí, La Unión, Pitalito and Ramiriquí). Support has been provided for managing counterpart funds and in-kind resources on behalf of public entities.
- **Socialization:** In April 2012, several socialization campaigns were initiated for direct beneficiaries in areas covered by the projects. Specifically, socialization was achieved for 1354 families in Cauca-Nariño-Huila; and the first radio transmissions were transmitted on a station in Ramiriquí.
- **Establishing the Mass Formalization Zone (ZFM):** Under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, documents were prepared for each project as required to declare a ZFM, which facilitates interventions by the program in the area.
- **Receiving and classifying applications:** Workshops for receiving applications began in May. Several other stakeholders participated: the Superintendent of Notaries and Registries, and INCODER, among others. These workshops have facilitated 1038 applications in Popayán, Buenos Aires and Pitalito, as follows:
- **Compiling and updating the *Sistema de Información Geográfica/Geographic Information***

**System (SIG):** several maps have been developed based on mapping information and other data in several areas, which would have allowed the project to identify specific locations of properties using documents when receiving applications. The methodological protocols for mapping in the field have been reviewed and were initiated in the pilot project in Popayán.

#### **IV. Assistance to Victims**

##### **a. Institutional Support for Victims Assistance**

##### **• Support for People with Disabilities (PWD's) – Archangels Foundation:**

During this quarter, several activities were developed for the income generation component. Assets were delivered and productive units were inaugurated in Villavicencio and Granada. The sports projects continued according to the plans established in each city: the sports clubs “*Enseñando a Vivir/Teaching for Life*” and “*Fundación Destrezas/Skills Foundation*” were acknowledged by the Mayors’ offices in Acacias and Villavicencio, respectively.

##### *○ SELECTION AND INDUCTION OF PROFESSIONALS*

The implementing group decreased in size as many of the planned activities are now coming to a close. At this time, an Income Generation Specialist and the Project Coordinator are still on the team. In addition, the sports component still has two trainers working in Funza and Acacias.

##### *○ INCOME GENERATION AND SPORTS COMPONENTS:*

#### **BOGOTÁ: ARCHANGELS FOUNDATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION**

##### **Project:** Electrotherapy Unit:

Equipment was supplied to establish the unit and some remodeling was completed. The event to inaugurate and present the sports club was held on July 13, 2012. The club began to offer services in June.

##### **Sports Club: ARCHANGELS FOUNDATION**

The sports process continued according to the plans established for each of the athletes. The sitting volleyball team continues to train in the Coliseo Cayetano Cañizales and the athletes with visual and hearing impairments train in the Unidad Deportiva El Salitre Pista Atlética. There are currently 20 athletes in training – 11 in sitting volleyball and nine in athletics.

#### **SOACHA: MOTHER TERESA OF CALCUTTA FOUNDATION**

##### **Project:** Angelita Torregrosa Multisensory Gym

A flow adjustment was necessary due to several difficulties experienced in enrolling patients in the gym. There are currently 65 children participating under the agreement with the mayor's office in Soacha, 14 of those participate directly with the foundation and one is an individual user.

**Sports Club:** A new recruitment phase was initiated to support the group - especially the sitting volleyball teams and athletics for the hearing impaired. A schedule was established for visits to other sports institutions and academic training for the socialization element of the project and to enroll new athletes.

#### **FUNZA**

**Income generation:** Resources to establish this productive unit were transferred to strengthen five approved units and an implementing group. It was not possible to select a single organization that was able to meet all of the requirements for establishing the Unit and creating the Sports Club

**Sports Club:** The sports process in Funza continues to work jointly with municipal officials in Mosquera, who facilitate development and have brought in the attention group to include cognitive disabilities. Thirty-two athletes are listed in the report. The sports club initiative was solidified in the documents approved to create the sports club in Mosquera where all of the identified athletes will be affiliated.

#### **GRANADA: ENFORMA META CORPORATION**

**Project:** Sportswear Design and Manufacturing Center - ENFORMA

Machines were delivered to set-up the ENFORMA Sportswear Design and Manufacturing Center. On May 18, the inaugural event was held for the Unit, and several local officials, parents, and athletes affiliated with the process attended.

**Sports Club:** The sports process is proceeding according to plan. The Corporation is responsible for training the athletes while the sitting volleyball team is supported by the Mayor's office. Currently there are 12 visually and hearing impaired athletes and six participants in the sitting volleyball team.

#### **ACACIAS: ASOCIACION ENSEÑANDO A VIVIR/TEACHING FOR LIFE ASSOCIATION**

**Project:** Physiotherapy Gym

During the trimester, the work plan was approved and many of the necessary items for the gym were purchased. The inauguration event is scheduled for the second week in July. Meetings were held with the Mayor's office to facilitate the agreement with the Association to enroll patients.

**Sports Club:** The Mayor's office committed to a sports recognition resolution. The sports club was also presented to a group of City Councilmen and the municipal Secretary for Social Development, who expressed a great deal of interest in supporting the project. To comply with the sports process, it became necessary to implement new strategies to convene and support athletes that initiated the process because some athletes have dropped out due to personal reasons (moved out of the area, work, and health reasons). Officials of the associations have empowered the club by leading in a

direct and positive manner.

#### **VILLAVICENCIO: FUNDACIÓN DESTREZAS/SKILLS FOUNDATION**

**Project:** Neuro-development Gym – Skills

All the gym equipment was delivered and installed. The inauguration was held on May 17 and several of the affiliates and the users from the foundations attended.

**Sports Club:** The trainer in charge of the process and the coordinator of the sports club from the foundation were able to work together. In addition, several schedules for technical work were established and new training hours were made available to athletes with hearing impairments. The new sports discipline was implemented (“Boccia”) for people with cerebral paralysis. The regional Sports Institute assigned a person to direct this program. The physiotherapy program implemented a schedule of medical and physical assessments for the athletes. A total of 21 athletes joined the trainings “Boccia.”

##### ○ LOCAL PARTNER TRAINING

Several trainings were held in accordance with the specific needs of the local partners. A neuro-rehabilitation program was developed with Fundación Destrezas; and Enforma Meta held workshops to train people to use the machines and create patterns for uniforms and sweatshirts. In July, workshops are scheduled for the Electrotherapy Room in Bogotá and the physiotherapy Gym in Acacias.

##### ○ WEB PAGE

Web pages were updated to include new information for local partners. [www.sportpower.org/web](http://www.sportpower.org/web)

#### **b. Human Development**

As for the psychosocial strategy component, the following achievements were obtained:

- A mental health and psychosocial response, co-designed between IOM and the UAEARIV, to be presented to the Salabarría Family (emblematic case). This route took into account a previous identification of needs, which was carried out in the last quarter.
- A general strategy to support the UAEARIV in building the psychosocial response to one of the reparation cases, Mampuján, which was socialized and agreed with the community.
- A 60-hours in-depth course, co-designed between IOM and the Special Unit.
- A pilot training course carried out in Medellín, in which 80 civil servants from the Municipality of Medellín and the Special Unit, responsible for providing direct assistance, were trained on psychosocial approach and the non-harm perspective. The training’s objective was the

reinforcement of the civil servants' skills and the quality of assistance provided by them to the armed-conflict victims.

- 11 Regional advisors were trained on the design of working plans at the local level with 68 municipalities. The workshop's contents comprised all different criteria established at the national level, in order to provide guidelines for drafting work plans and ensuring their coherence with the National Reparation Program and Regional Development Plans.

### c. Psycho – legal support (Ombudsman Office 'Duplas' Project)

Regarding the projects implemented in close coordination with the Ombudsman Office, during this quarter, the advances were:

#### Assistance, advice and orientation of victims from an Ombudsman approach

During the quarter, the servants in charge of providing previous orientation to victims and receive the Claim Statement Form, (*Formato Único de Declaraciones*) in the regional offices, assisted 1,727 victims and receive 1,468 statements.

Antioquia regional office receive most of the statements during the reported period (327), followed by Magdalena (304) and Chocó (178), being Santander the office the one that receive the lowest number, as the regional staff begun activities in mid-April.

#### Component II

Within the component of psycho-legal orientation and advice of victims, regarding their rights, procedures and access routes, Duplas assisted 4,339 victims individually, being Cesar regional office where more consultations were demanded (1,756), followed by Magdalena Medio region (887) and Meta (557). As for the documentary consolidation process, 2,037 victims were attended. Also, psycho-legal workshops were held in several municipalities throughout the country, attending 2,296 victims.

Given the high volume of victims approaching the Ombudsman regional offices, and taking into account the mandate of Law 1448 of 2011, which states that statement must be registered by Pubic Ministry, the psycho-legal teams have been forced to make the registration of victims in the registration form, in spite that within the regional offices are specific functionaries designated to perform this task. During this period, 401 statements were registered, being the Magdalena Regional Office where most of statements were registered, followed by Cundinamarca and Antioquia.

#### 1. Strengthening of the Ombudsman Office regarding monitoring and follow up of the Law 1448 of 2011

During this period, an alliance was made with the *Centro Nacional de Consultoría*, whom will develop the tools that will allow the Ombudsman office to perform its verification and follow up role to victims Reparations Programs. Also, it will be in charge of training the staff in the application and analysis of these instruments.

**d. Productive Projects (PP)**

• ***Mujer Rural* (Rural Women Strategy):**

During the quarter, key activities focused on investment capital for the project particularly for the purchase of supplies. Although there were a few minor inconveniences that were solved by the operating committees, there were delays in the implementation of some projects. Action plans were developed to move these activities forward but there may be a need to process extensions for some projects.

Work is underway to present financial reports with the second disbursement for Fundación Carboandes in Cesar, Prodesarrollo in Bolívar and Grupo Gestión in Meta. Additional project delays resulted from difficulties in verifying property ownership and changes in staff (resignations), in Fundauniban, in Urabá, and the Coffee Growers Committee in Norte de Santander. The Chamber of Commerce in Sincelejo is scheduled to present their report in July.

• **Productive project CTA Humanitas**

Implementation has been delayed given that the target population has not engaged in the project. A plan of action was coordinated with Cooperativa Humanitas to continue implementation until September. However security issues in the town of Tibú, Norte de Santander, continue to threaten the satisfactory completion of the established project goals.

To date, the presence of illegal armed groups in the region has decreased private investment compared to the levels previously registered. This has triggered fear among civilians, preventing them from joining several projects and being recognized from the public opinion as a result of participation into implemented projects. Moreover, armed groups have mounted “armed stoppages” which has deepened fear among population.

• **Comprehensive development program for coffee growers’ families, victims of the armed conflict in Nariño Department:**

Of special note in this quarter, is the audit carried out by the third-party firm Natura Cert. to 22 farms that served as examples in the recertification process for the Rain Forest alliance seal. In western Nariño, 289 coffee farms expect to receive certification.

Key results this quarter include:

**Fair Trade certification component**

- Advances in the training process for the technical team for Fair Trade guidelines.
- Implementation began on the Fair Trade pilot project for 350 farms in Samaniego.
- Initiated the process to provide technical assistance to implement Fair Trade.
- Six groups of coffee growers established to comply with Fair Trade guidelines.
- Initiate the census for 100 farms that were selected to be included in the pilot project in Samaniego.

**Rainforest Alliance Seal Certification Component**

- Prepared 289 farms, in compliance with the Rain Forest Alliance.
- Initiated demonstration training processes for seven of the eight groups in the Fair Trade pilot program.
- Initiate process to legalize seven associations in Samaniego.
- Implement an internal audit process of Rain Forest Alliance guidelines in the Nariño companies' facilities.
- An audit was conducted by the certified firm for the Rain Forest Alliance seal. A sample of 22 farms was selected for the audit from the total of 289 farms that are in the process of recertification.

● **Income generation projects for victims of armed conflict:**

Implementation continued this quarter on income generation projects for victims of armed conflict. The activities of these projects includes:

- 435 victims currently participate in the project. The goal is a total of 500 participants.
- 246 victims of conflict have work plans approved by the productive unit (entrepreneurship and strengthening). The process is being implemented to purchase and deliver fixed assets supplies and merchandise needed to carry out the plans.
- 164 victim beneficiaries from the project are in the process of training and have been placed as auxiliaries (shoe manufacturing) in the Workshop Centers in Bogotá (48 victims), Cali (78 victims) and Pereira (38 victims).
- 25 victims of conflict have found work through the “Job Opportunities for Victims in Violence in Coffee-Growing Regions” project implemented by ACOPI Center Occidente. It’s important to note that, to date, 208 victims have completed the process (111 in Pereira and 97 in Armenia). Forty participants have found work, 25 of whom are still in these positions and 15 left after having signed a contract.
- Of special note, during the reporting period, at the *FERIA REGIONAL DE EMPLEO DEL SENA/SENA REGIONAL JOB FAIR*, held in Pereira, the DPS recognized USAID and IOM for their “Social Commitment as evidenced by their contribution to a strategy of social equality, wellbeing, development and addressing poverty in the most vulnerable populations in Colombia.”

In addition, during this time the DPS and the Dosquebradas Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with SENA, supported the graduation of 40 victims of conflict as “gas service installers.” These people have found work with the gas service providers in Coffee-Growing areas.

## **V. Historical Memory**

Key results of the Historical Memory Center include:

1. Develop a workshop with international experts to learn about international experience in building policies concerning human rights archives that would assist the center a similar policy in Colombia.
2. With respect to the communication strategy for the final report, institutional and community steps were taken to carry out the teaching process for the Bojayá, el Tigre and El Placer reports. The process will be developed through radio programs and posters for teachers. In addition, during this quarter a course was developed with the Universidad de los Andes on journalism and memory based on the San Carlos case. The lecture will address recommendations to develop similar processes with other universities.

## **F. Peace Initiatives and Conflict Resolution**

Regarding the measurement of the reconciliation index, after a selection process in which three competitors participated, it was decided to hire *Cifras y Conceptos*, a specialized firm in public opinion polls. It will survey the methodology designed, review the indicators proposed and collect and assess information in the three chosen municipalities for pilot testing: Bogota, Medellin and San Carlos (Antioquia). During this period, advances were achieved on institutional talks and negotiations established with state agencies from these municipalities, in order to regularize their involvement to the project.

## **e. Priorities for the next quarter**

### **Tracking and Monitoring**

- The complete analysis of results from the IECC is currently being completed and will be presented in July.

Based on results obtained, certain determinations will be made to identify those that are qualified to graduate and to evaluate the possibility of intervening with those who have low scores in certain subject matters (citizenship, adapting to the productive context, among others) that could be improved in the short term. This will allow for better decision-making or ACR interventions and International Corporation in the future to improve the graduation process for participants in the most responsible manner.

- In July, ACR and IOM will send a schedule of ISUN applications to the Service Centers of all the participants have received a disbursement from seed capital in years prior to 2011. A preliminary report will include the results of the instrument application from last order in order to make comparisons with IECC.
- During July and August, the Service Centers and the TMES team will send the attendance sheets of the psychosocial activities, academic training and job training from 2006 to 2010 to the AR Document Management office.
- An agreement between ACR and IOM is expected to be signed by the end of July for the development of the social service project that will allow for the selection of implementing entities.

### **Inspector General's Office - Procuraduría General de la Nación**

#### **Tracking component for administrative and socioeconomic benefits**

- Design and modify web tools: simplified indicator sets to emphasize results over activities or products as the current system does and to ensure that forms can be loaded to the web to later be downloaded, filled in and sent by e-mail periodically to the technical team to be processed.

#### **Reparations**

- Document the assessment of collective damage of the BCB in Magdalena Medio, to be presented by the Criminal Prosecutor for Comprehensive Reparations in the case of Rodrigo Pérez Alzate, alias "Julián Bolívar".

- Document the assessment of the collective damage of the Bloque Catatumbo, in Norte de Santander, to be presented by the Criminal Prosecutor for Comprehensive Reparations in the case of Salvatore Mancuso.
- Document the assessment of the collective damage of the Frente Juan Andrés Álvarez, in south Cesar, to be presented by the Criminal Prosecutor for Comprehensive Reparations in the case of alias “Juancho Prada.”
- Program to discussions on the topic of collective damage
- Program two discussions to address collective damage, based on both conceptual and methodological approach as part of the collaboration created the inter-institutional roundtable development by the Historical Memory Center. August 3 and September 7 are possible dates.

#### Support to the Demobilized Population

##### Urban Productive Projects

1. Strictly monitor conditions in the first micro-franchise established in Barranquilla, to ensure that the business stabilizes and achieves financial balance. In addition, two new micro-franchise stores are expected to open once proposed adjustments to the intervention models have been approved.
2. With ACR, jointly define the work plan for implementation of income generation projects for demobilized populations according to the results obtained IECC.

#### Verification of the Process

##### In reintegration:

- Submit results of the analysis of focus groups with demobilized individuals that were carried out in the first half of the year.
- Submit results obtained from focus groups with ex-combatant women and launching the second phase of focus groups in several areas of the country.
- Accompany and support the ACR in identifying opportunities for Social Service.
- Accompany and support the ACR and the Historical Memory Center in the process of receiving the “Agreements to contribute to Truth and Historical Memory.”

##### Justice and Peace Process:

- Monitor Justice and Peace Law reform:
  - Attend congressional debates
  - Convene and inter-institutional meeting to address the issue of legal freedom of demobilized combatants and judicial compensation
  - Analyze reform modifications

## Justice and Peace – Assistance to Victims

### Reparations

- Continue supporting the human remains handover ceremonies.
- Continue work with the Justice and Peace Unit directorate as well as the Sub-Unit for Attention, the Sub-Unit for Asset Pursuit, and the Unit to Combat Criminal Groups.
- Continue developing the Inter-institutional Justice and Peace System’s software (third phase)
- The SIJYP will be implemented used in the National Treasury, Office of the Ombudsman, and the UEARIV Victims’Reparation Fund and the Ministry of Justice and Rights.
- A new Agreement will be signed with the Ministry of Justice and Rights to develop the fourth and final phase of the SIJYP. This new agreement will complete the development and implementation phases for the system in eight institutions.
- Contract a developer for the first phase of the Information System for the Victims Unit, which will formulate a strategic plan for IT and support the continuity of operations in the Registry Directorate and information management in the UEARIV by developing software and service providing professional IT services.
- Contract a professional interdisciplinary team to analyze current processes of the UEARIV, determine their validity and establish a process model, and analyze the management and the technology architecture of the unit.
- Respect the knowledge transfer and experience of collective reparations of UAERAIV. Goals include: training officials at the national and regional level, deliver documents outlining the methodology for the collective reparations groups at the national level, and successfully carry out the process for this institutional concept of the national and regional level.
- Submit the final analysis document from the attitudes and perceptions survey on the Justice and Peace Law (Saldo Pedagógico)to the Historical Memory Center and the Victims Unit.

### Assistance to victims

#### **Psycho – Legal assistance**

- Knowledge transfer of lessons learned in collective reparations to Special Administrative Unit for Attention and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims. Goals include: training officials at the national and regional level and delivering documents outlining the methodology of the process.
- Submit the final analysis document from the “Saldo Pedagógico” survey to the Historical Memory Center and the Victims Unit.

### **Human development**

- To provide training for the first 400 civil-servants group, by means of an in-depth training course, under the framework of a formal agreement with a local University.
- Completion of the needed posts recruitment process (shortlisted candidates), under the framework of the psychosocial support to the Special Unit and the Ministry of Health.
- To develop and submit an evaluation report (recommendations and obtained results), on the pilot test carried out in Medellin, to the special unit and the Municipality of Medellin.

### **Productive Projects (PP)**

- Connect the public and private sector for the Rural Women’s projects to support continuity of the organizational and productive strengthening process once IOM project interventions are complete.
- Initiate a participative evaluation process and define the systemization process for the rural women’s strategy.



## ATTACHMENTS

**Attachment 1. Services 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	850	2.691
	Actual	91	0	0	0	0	91
Antioquia	Projected	3.112	3.201	700	4.150	1.558	12.721
	Actual	0	0	277	0	39	316
Atlantico	Projected	125	125	0	0	150	400
	Actual	0	0	0	0	15	15
Bogotá	Projected	835	7.897	0	1.000	574	10.306
	Actual	0	0	0	0	68	68
Bolívar	Projected	188	985	0	200	225	1.598
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	45	45
Quindío	Projected	50	150	0	0	150	350
	Actual	0	3	0	0	0	3
Risaralda	Projected	515	490	0	150	700	1.855
	Actual	10	26	0	0	12	48
Santander	Projected	64	297	0	400	489	1.250
	Actual	0	67	0	0	90	157
Sucre	Projected	230	251	100	500	377	1.458
	Actual	10	0	0	0	27	37
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	23	23
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED</b>		<b>8.911</b>	<b>17.136</b>	<b>1.029</b>	<b>13.650</b>	<b>8.092</b>	<b>49.018</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>803</b>

**Table5. Services Provided to Demobilized Individuals, Family Members, and Victims by Department and Type**

Community Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants  
Twenty-fourth Quarterly Report  
April –June 2012

**Attachment 2. 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	91	0	0	0	0	91
	Demobilized	91	0	0	0	0	91
Antioquia	Population	0	0	277	0	39	316
	Demobilized	0	0	206	0	1	207
Atlantico	Population	0	0	0	0	15	15
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	15	15
Bogotá	Population	0	0	0	0	68	68
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	23	23
Bolívar	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caldas	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casanare	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
Guajira	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	45	45
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Population	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Demobilized	0	3	0	0	0	3
Risaralda	Population	10	26	0	0	12	48
	Demobilized	10	26	0	0	12	48
Santander	Population	0	67	0	0	90	157
	Demobilized	0	67	0	0	90	157
Sucre	Population	10	0	0	0	27	37
	Demobilized	10	0	0	0	10	20
Tolima	Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle del Cauca	Population	0	0	0	0	23	23
	Demobilized	0	0	0	0	23	23
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>803</b>
<b>TOTAL DEMOBILIZED</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>587</b>

**Table6. Services Provided to Demobilized Individuals by Department and Type**

Community Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants  
Twenty-fourth Quarterly Report  
April –June 2012

**Attachment 3. Services Summary Table – Victims**

Department		Labor Training	Human Development & Psychological Attention	Employability & Productive Projects	Land Restitution	Other services	TOTAL * DEPARTMENT
National Coverage	Projected	0	0	370	0	75.300	75.670
	Actual	0	0	311	0	6.627	6.938
Antioquia	Projected	180	80	292	700	160	1.412
	Actual	180	0	94	0	0	274
Atlantico	Projected	0	0	100	0	130	230
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bogotá	Projected	75	75	56	0	0	206
	Actual	49	48	31	0	0	128
Bolívar	Projected	433	360	967	834	80	2.674
	Actual	68	0	141	0	0	209
Boyacá	Projected	0	0	0	360	0	360
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casanare	Projected	0	50	50	0	0	100
	Actual	0	100	100	0	0	200
Cauca	Projected	0	0	0	1.094	120	1.214
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cesar	Projected	166	0	406	0	0	572
	Actual	169	0	226	0	0	395
Guajira	Projected	0	0	60	0	0	60
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magdalena	Projected	0	100	100	0	0	200
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meta	Projected	75	168	168	0	0	411
	Actual	0	121	118	0	0	239
Nariño	Projected	0	0	800	712	0	1.512
	Actual	0	0	495	0	0	495
Norte de Santander	Projected	148	0	198	0	0	346
	Actual	0	0	228	0	0	228
Putumayo	Projected	200	0	0	0	1.000	1.200
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quindío	Projected	0	25	7	0	0	32
	Actual	0	137	6	0	0	143
Risaralda	Projected	90	225	222	0	0	537
	Actual	62	319	219	0	0	600
Santander	Projected	0	0	110	0	0	110
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sucre	Projected	281	20	896	1.104	0	2.301
	Actual	186	0	236	0	0	422
Tolima	Projected	0	0	231	0	10	241
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle de Cauca	Projected	288	288	212	361	930	2.079
	Actual	71	65	36	0	0	172
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED</b>		<b>1.936</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>5.245</b>	<b>5.165</b>	<b>77.730</b>	<b>91.467</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL</b>		<b>785</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>2.241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.627</b>	<b>10.443</b>

**Table7. Services Provided to Victims by Department and Service**



Community Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants  
Twenty-fourth Quarterly Report  
April –June 2012

**Attachment4.Indicators**

	Targeted FY6	Assisted FY6	Targeted 2014	Assisted to date
<b>Number of ex-combatants, armed belligerents enrolled in USG-assisted programs that transform them from military to civilian status</b>	<b>1.500</b>	<b>401*</b>		
Desarrollo Humano	1.500	49	<b>23.000</b>	<b>19.793</b>
Educación Formal	483	252		
Empleabilidad	1.068	41		
Formación Laboral	1.241	25		
Proyectos Productivos	1.346	98		
<b>Number of ex-combatants who complete USG-assisted transformational programs</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.200</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of non-combatants assisted by USG-funded reintegration programs</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>17.194</b>		
Asistencia directa (víctimas)	2.018	1.553	<b>141.200</b>	<b>176.363</b>
Call center (víctimas)		2.985		
Duplas (defensoría - víctimas)	20.000	6.973		
Entregas de restos (Víctimas)	810	400		
<b>Number of communities assisted by USG funded reintegration programs</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Number of entities strengthened by USG funded assistance*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273</b>

\* Out of this number, 64% are demobilized population, and 36% are receptor communities.

**Attachment5. Exchange Rates**

Month	Year	Exchange Rate	Month	Year	Exchange Rate
July	2007	1.935	January	2010	2.057
August	2007	1.976	February	2010	1.966
September	2007	2.133	March	2010	1.939
October	2007	2.038	April	2010	1.908
November	2007	2.008	May	2010	1.970
December	2007	2.075	June	2010	1.993
January	2008	1.990	July	2010	1.900
February	2008	1.990	August	2010	1.860
March	2008	1.892	September	2010	1.820
April	2008	1.834	October	2010	1.802
May	2008	1.170	November	2010	1.815
June	2008	1.172	December	2010	1.883
July	2008	1.780	January	2011	1.950
August	2008	1.771	February	2011	1.860
September	2008	1.873	March	2011	1.877
October	2008	2.147	April	2011	1.807
November	2008	2.348	May	2011	1.800
December	2008	2.355	June	2011	1.820
January	2009	2.213	July	2011	1.781
February	2009	2.300	August	2011	1.762
March	2009	2.586	September	2011	1.789
April	2009	2.355	October	2011	1.883
May	2009	2.321	November	2011	1.903
June	2009	2.208	December	2011	1.923
July	2009	2.108	January	2012	1.933
August	2009	2.006	February	2012	1.810
September	2009	2.011	March	2012	1.781
October	2009	1.918	April	2012	1.760
November	2009	1.925	May	2012	1.770
December	2009	1.959	June	2012	1.830

**Table8. Exchange Rates**

## Attachment 6. Environmental Tracking

Since January 2012, IOM and the Cocoa Growers Association of Tibu (ASOCATI, by its Spanish acronym), signed an agreement to work with 50 farmers located at the Municipality of Tibu, in the Department of Norte de Santander, to improve farm conditions and get the *Rainforest Alliance* Certificate, on the framework of the Sustainable Agriculture Network Standard (RAS, by its Spanish acronym).

The RAS standard hinges on 10 guidelines, aiming at promoting sustainability of agriculture activities, by including good practices at the social and environmental level. From an environmental approach, the Certificate urges growers to implement measures targeted at ensuring ecosystems, water sources and soil preservation, wild life protection and comprehensive waste management originated in farms. As for the social component, the standard seeks to guarantee fair conditions for workers, create health care and security programs and strengthen the community-growers relationship.

According to these principles and the standards' specific requirements, the project's work team, as a first stage, performed technical visits to evaluate and diagnose the status of each farm. Later, in partnership with growers, an action plan was elaborated, including all improvement activities in the short, medium-and-long term to be performed during the certification process.

Furthermore, training workshops with growers and their families have been developed. These workshops are intended to make these people be aware of the benefits resulting from getting the certificate, but most of all, to develop a sense of commitment to and ownership of the process. Likewise, training has been targeted at generating knowledge and capacities needed to implement improvement actions.

After six months of training workshop implementation, in addition to being constructive, these workshops have promoted the exchange and sharing of experiences between beneficiaries, as well as reinforced relationships between community members. It is also important to highlight that positive changes have been noticed, related to the way of thinking and proceeding on environment management. This has raised awareness on the importance of protecting and preserving natural resources as a mean to achieve crop sustainability, increase income and improve life conditions for families.

In the next quarter, it is envisaged to continue providing technical accompaniment and training. Also, required inputs will be bought to execute the action plan with each grower. It is expected that a number of 100 coffee growers will have obtained the certificate in the Municipality of Tibu. These growers are expected to act as multiplying, spreading factors of good environmental and social practices in the region.

Attachment 7. Case Study



# USAID | COLOMBIA

## The sweet surprises of fate

### CASE STUDY

**The lives of Rodrigo and his family were changed by an ice cream business.**



Rodrigo, Yaneth and Miguelito prepare to sell ice cream.

***“You never know what the future has in store for you but if we stick together and keep working, something better will be on its way.”***

Rodrigo's short life has taken a lot of turns and has taken him to many places. He was born 27 years ago in Tolima but when he was 13 years old, his mother took him to live in Bogotá.

In the big city, things weren't as easy as they were in the country. He never had the opportunity to go to school and he worked as an assistant in auto shops, welding shops and anywhere they were willing to hire a child. As a teenager, Rodrigo a family friend told him about a job. "Listen," he said, "they're offering good money in the country to boys like you."

Rodrigo didn't think about it much. He went with a group of people who introduced him to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia. Shouldering a weapon, he dedicated himself to patrolling towns in eastern Colombia. "I was very young and the weapon made me feel powerful."

Five years later, demobilization programs began and with many doubts he returned to Bogotá. His first few months of legal activity were not very productive. "I didn't want to do anything. I lived off the assistance I got from the government and from any small jobs I could find." But a year later, Rodrigo decided to study and he went to the ACR and discovered that there were many options available to him.

He began taking his primary school classes and that's when the fight against change, especially when he met Yaneth, a young girl from Santander was taking the same classes and stole his heart in just a few days.

Photo Credit: IOM - Colombia



Soon after they met, Yaneth had to move to Bucaramanga, but Rodrigo followed her there a few weeks later. They both worked selling coffee, empanadas and tamales. She completed her high school studies - a big accomplishment for both, and Rodrigo wanted to give her a big surprise.

Yaneth's mother, who lived in Barrancabermeja, a nearby city that had an active economy due to the oil business, told Rodrigo to work for her to make money for the gift and for party. "I was really surprised by that city because just selling sodas on the highway I made what I needed to make in less than a week," he says. A few days later he told Yaneth, "We're going to live in Barrancabermeja."

Yaneth's mother, Doña Blanca, is an entrepreneur and she taught her to make ice cream. Without a second thought, Rodrigo and Yaneth began to make ice cream and sell it in the streets. They were doing very well but they only had the ability to store a few bars so they sold fewer than 80 a day, the maximum they could freeze in a night.

And that was when Rodrigo, through the ACR, found out about a project supported by USAID, IOM and Coemprender, which provided support to the demobilized combatants and their families to strengthen their own businesses. He signed up and was selected.

"The training and the investment they made in our business was a godsend," says Yaneth. "We have three new freezers we're able to store over 1000 ice cream bars. "The business has grown to the point that Doña Blanca and her husband have also joined the business. Between the four they are able to distribute to different parts of the city and they sell about 320 ice cream bars a day.

With our earnings "we pay some debts that we have and the rest is for us and for Miguelito (their young son)" says Yaneth. "But in the future we'd like to have a small ice cream factory and have some sales people that work for us in the city and distribute our product in other stores," she adds.