

DDR AND CHILD SOLDIER ISSUES

This monthly review, produced by IOM, provides a summary of news related to the implementation of the Peace Accord in Colombia, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) processes. Also included are statistics on people in the process of reintegration and former child soldiers, with information provided by the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN), and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF).



DISENGAGED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Reported cases of force recruitment since 1999

› Total: **7,518**

(30 July)

Total disengaged since 1999

› Since 1999: **6,512**

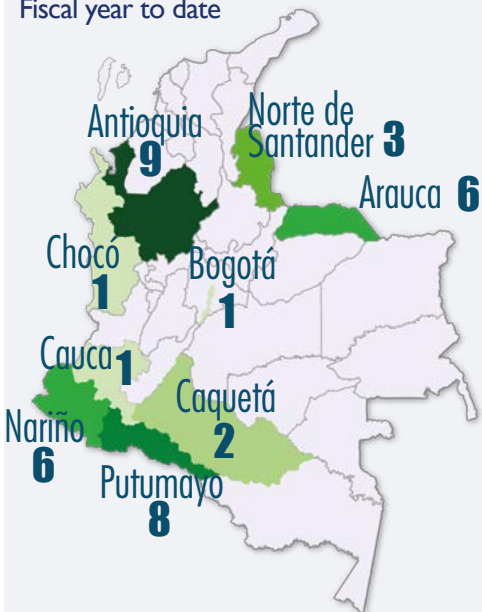
› Fiscal year to date: **101**

› This month: **13**

› Currently enrolled in program: **274**

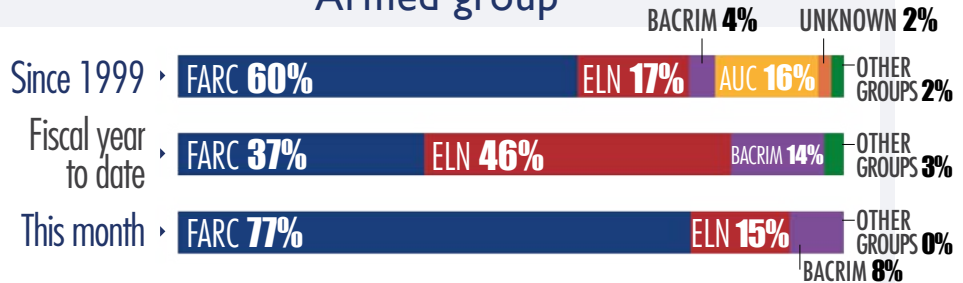
Disengagement by department

Fiscal year to date



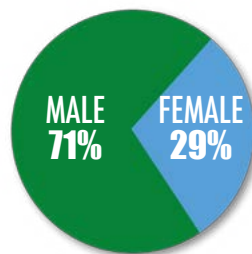
(of known locations)

Armed group

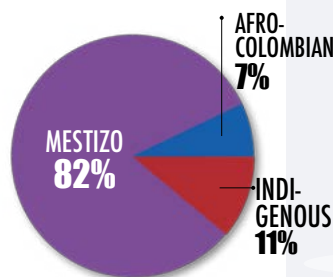
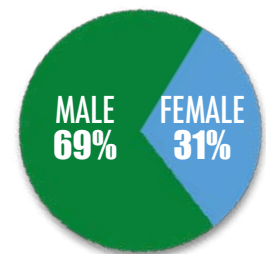


Since 1999

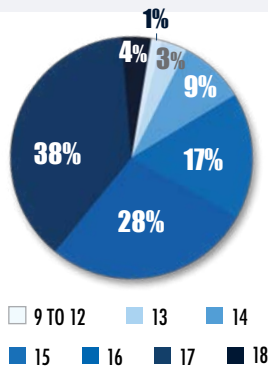
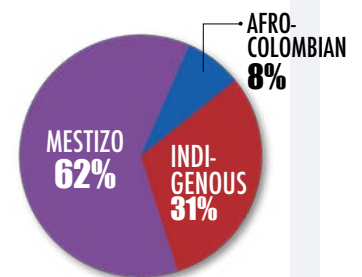
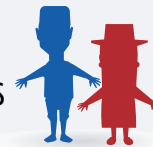
July 2018 (This month)



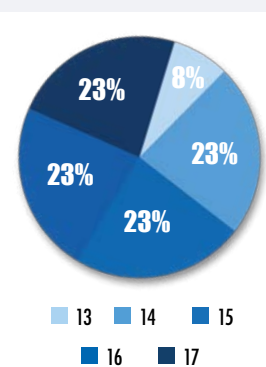
Gender



Ethnicity



Age



DEMOBILIZED ADULTS

Total currently in reintegration process:

▸ **8,581**

Total disengaged since 1999

▸ This month: **50**

▸ Fiscal year to date: **585**

▸ Since 1999: **60,155**

State of all participants

Since 1999

1,647 **3%** Not able to locate

5,477 **9%** Not yet part of program

8,581 **14%** In process

16,154 **27%** Formally removed

22,107 **37%** Successfully Completed

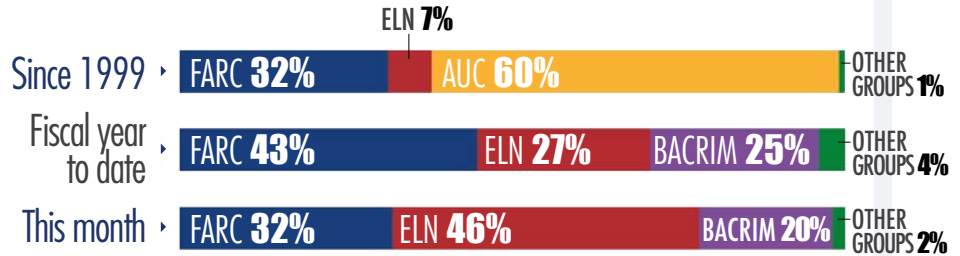
6,189 **10%** Deaths

Demobilization by department (top 8)

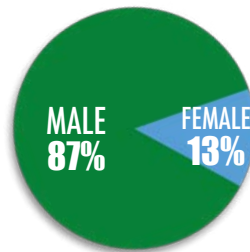
This month



Armed group



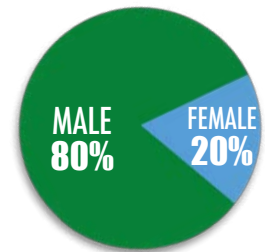
Since 1999



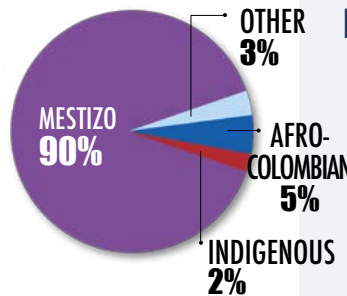
Gender



July 2018 (This month)

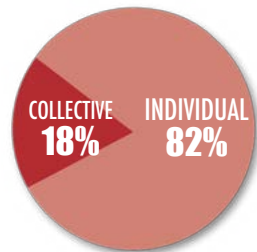
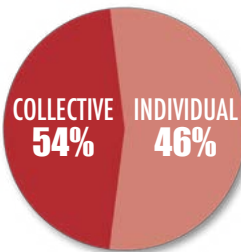


Ethnicity



NO DATA

Type of demobilization



Current occupation



* those who have died or who are without occupational registry are not included

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Attacks against social leaders continue

There was a peak in attacks against social leaders after the presidential elections, and the total of assassinations reached 80 for this year,¹ prompting President Santos to call a meeting of the Security Guarantees Committee for 10 July, during which a decision to create a single on-going registry for assassinated social leaders was reached.² Social and victims' organizations also delivered their first report to the Truth Commission on 5 July, in which they detailed ten cases of violence against human rights defenders, drawing attention to sociopolitical violence as well as the armed conflict.³ The Ombudsperson's Office also reported that almost 18,000 Colombians were displaced during the first half of 2018, mostly from the Pacific and Venezuelan border regions. This number is significantly higher than the 12,841 who were displaced in 2017.⁴

"False positive" cases brought to the JEP

The Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) opened the investigation and procedural stage for Case 003: Deaths unlawfully presented as combat casualties by State agents. The Attorney General's Report identifies 2,248 victims, known as "false positives," between 1988 and 2014, of which 48% were young men between the ages of 18 and 30. The International Criminal Court identified the involvement of 10 brigades from four divisions of the National Army.⁵

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORD

FARC-EP

FARC leadership comes before the JEP for kidnapping cases

In the first case involving FARC leadership, 32 members of the former guerrilla group appeared before the JEP to begin an assessment of kidnappings carried out during the armed conflict.⁶ The hearing on 13 July responded to reports by the Attorney General, Fundación País Libre, and the National Center for Historical Memory, which identified 2,500 to 8,500 kidnapping and extortion cases which occurred between 1993 and 2012. The FARC must collaborate and contribute to victims' reparations in order to access the benefits outlined in the Peace Accord, and it is hoped that they will give information on the location of disappeared people.⁷

Aerial fumigation of coca crops to recommence

Vice President Óscar Naranjo asserted this month that the use of aerial fumigation with glyphosate will not affect the Integrated National Illicit Crop Substitution Plan (PNIS) created for the implementation of Point 4 of the Peace Accord, but that its dispersion by drones would rather be a complementary measure.⁸ This clarification comes after the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the White House announced record levels of coca cultivation over 2017, and mounting pressure from the United States for a more aggressive approach to crop eradication.⁹

FARC does not occupy three of its ten seats in Congress

The new Congress was inaugurated on 20 July, with a historic ten seats being allocated to members of the FARC. However, three members of the former guerrilla group did not take up their seats, as Iván Márquez declined his while declaring his dissatisfaction with security guarantees, the JEP procedural laws, the capture of Jesús Santrich, and the lack of progress on the issue of land rights; Jesús Santrich remains in custody awaiting a decision on his extradition to the United States for drug trafficking; and Jairo González Mora withdrew due to health concerns.¹⁰

PEACE PROCESS-ELN

ELN peace talks continue

A new round of talks between the GOC and the guerrilla group began on 2 July, and will continue for five weeks, with an agreement on a bilateral ceasefire being a priority. The ELN expressed their concern over changes the Centro Democrático has made to the Peace Accord with the FARC,¹¹ but confirmed that they will continue peace talks with the incoming government after Iván Duque takes office as president on 7 August.¹²

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

United States to provide humanitarian support for Venezuelans in Colombia

USAID announced the provision of a further \$6 million, raising the US response to the Venezuelan migrant and humanitarian situation in Colombia to \$56 million. The funds will be used for emergency food assistance, support for Colombian health centers, and support for information management services.¹³

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS

A further 36 municipalities cleared of landmines

President Santos announced on 21 July that 36 new municipalities in the country were declared free of anti-personnel mines, bringing the total to 264. These municipalities represent about 40% of the 673 municipalities reported as having anti-personnel mines. According to figures from Descontamina Colombia, more than 6 million square meters have been cleared in the country since 2010, to the benefit of nearly 2.4 million people.¹⁴

PNIS coca crop substitution progresses

The UNODC certified the removal of 23,770 ha of coca this month, declaring participating families' fulfillment of substitution agreements with the GOC to be 91 percent. Of those certified, 5,474 ha are now in the process of substitution supported by the GOC's Integrated National Plan for Illicit Crop Substitution (PNIS), and 47,910 families have received their first payment, 25,505 families and 425 technicians have entered the integrated technical assistance, food security, and productive projects process, and 14,000 harvesters and 1,000 collectors have begun work in community projects. However, the PNIS has registered 77 instances of violence against those involved in the substitution program, and will not reach its target of 50,000 ha until August.¹⁵

DIVERSITY ISSUES

Gender in the implementation of the Peace Accord

A year and a half after the signing of the Peace Accord, the International Verification Component's Technical Secretary delivered their first report on the implementation of its gender approach this month. The report concludes that, of the 35 decrees issued by the President, 17 included gender-sensitive elements, as did two of five legislative acts, three of six 'Fast Track' laws, and six of seven projects filed during the second part of the last legislature. The Secretary highlighted, however, that many rulings are not explicit in the way in which they will implement a gender approach, and none of them made direct reference to LGBTQI people.¹⁶

FURTHER READING

Status of the implementation of the Peace Accords

This second report by the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the University of Notre Dame evaluates the progress made in the implementation of the Peace Accord, providing decision-makers with key information on the priorities and challenges to come. It also includes a comparative analysis, drawing on the implementation of other Comprehensive Peace Accords around the world, and concludes with a review of the obstacles and possible solutions for building lasting peace.¹⁷

The missing peace: The new Government of Colombia and its last guerrilla group

This analysis produced by the International Crisis Group examines the peace negotiations with the National Liberation Army (ELN), particularly in the light of Iván Duque's presidential win. The ELN, which was formed in the 1960s and has drawn on Marxist and religious ideologies, is Colombia's last guerrilla movement. Negotiations with the group have been slow-moving, and President-elect Duque has established strict conditions for their continuation.¹⁸