



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

COLOMBIA HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM III

ANNUAL REPORT

April 30, 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc. for the Human Rights Program III, contract number AID-514-C-12-00003

Contract No. AID-514-C-12- 00003

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Acronyms

ACIP	USAID Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program
AGO	Attorney General's Office
CIAT	<i>Comisión Intersectorial de Alertas Tempranas</i>
CME	<i>Comité Minero Energético</i>
CNP	Colombian National Police
COP	Chief of Party
CGO	Comptroller General's Office's
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CERAC	<i>Centro de Recursos para el Análisis de Conflictos</i>
CIPRUNNA	National Coordination for Forced Child Recruitment
DAS	Administrative Department of Security (<i>Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad</i>)
DINAE	Police Training Unit (<i>Dirección Nacional de Escuelas</i>)
DNP	National Planning Department (<i>Departamento Nacional de Planeación</i>)
EAFIT	University (<i>Escuela de Administración y Finanzas e Instituto Tecnológico</i>)
EWS	Early Warning System (<i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas</i>)
FENALPER	<i>Federación Nacional de Personeros</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRP III	Human Rights Program III
HRA	Human Rights Advisor
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICBF	<i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IGO	Inspector General's Office (<i>Procuraduría General de la Nación</i>)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Anti-personnel mines (<i>Minas Anti-Personales</i>)
MTJC	Municipal Transitional Justice Committee
MOI	Ministry of Interior (<i>Ministerio Del Interior</i>)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAICMA	<i>Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas</i>
PEI	Institutional Education Plans (<i>Plan Educativo Insitucional</i>)
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPHR	Presidential Program for Human Rights
PCN	<i>Proceso de las Comunidades Negras</i>
SNDH	<i>Sistema Nacional de Derechos Humanos</i>
DCTJ	Departmental Transitional Justice Committee
UARIV	Victims' Unit (<i>Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral de las Víctimas</i>)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	i
II. Year Two Results	1
A. Program Components.....	1
Component 1: Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights	1
Component 2: Prevention of Human Rights Violations	4
Component 3: Response to Human Rights Violations.....	7
B. Gender and Vulnerable Populations	11
C. Human Rights Grant Fund and Subcontracts	13
III. Monitoring and Evaluation	26
IV. Communications	28
V. Administration and Finance.....	29
VI. Annexes	30
ANNEX A - Approved Grants and Subcontracts	30
ANNEX B - Indicators Progress Report Jan-Mar_2014.....	30
ANNEX C - HRPIII Support of HR Policy in Regions	30
ANNEX D- Work Plan Progress	30
ANNEX E- HRP III Snapshot	30
ANNEX F- HRPIII Financial Report April 2013-March 2014	30
ANNEX G- HRPIII 2014 Annual Inventory Report.....	30

I. Executive Summary

Year Two (April 2013-March 2014) for USAID's Human Rights Program III (HRP III) marked a period of noteworthy project advances, fostering and strengthening ties with government institutions and local communities, and addressing some of the most critical needs and risks impacting communities throughout the 40 municipalities of HRP III's priority regions. Building upon the solid groundwork established in Year One, HRP III initiatives both at the national and regional levels made successful advances in meeting its set objectives and goals under the scope of its three components: promotion, prevention, and response as well as the cross-cutting component of gender and vulnerable populations.

HRP III worked tirelessly with government institutions and civil society during Year Two to advance proposed strategies to improve promotion, prevention, oversight, and response mechanisms in addressing a range of critical human rights issues including: impunity, land restitution, individual and collective reparations, gender-based violence (GBV), and implementation of the Victims' Law and other human rights public policies. Through trainings, dialogues, and forums held throughout the year in Bogotá and in the Program's eight priority regions, HRP III has pressed forward in increasing knowledge and equipping public leaders, officials, and entities with the tools to strengthen their awareness and response in the protection of human rights. In Year Two, HRP III worked closely with Colombian government institutions including: the Ombudsman's Office, Inspector General's Office, National Police, Attorney General's Office, Comptroller's Office, and National Protection Unit (NPU). All HRP III government projects are now well underway and some have already successfully concluded.

HRP III made significant strides in Year Two towards the modernization of the Ombudsman's Office, Colombia's leading institution with respect to the defense of human rights. HRP III technical assistance supported the Colombian government to pass four transformative decrees that will provide the institution with much needed resources and support. In its 20 years of existence, never has there been such an overhaul reform of the Ombudsman's Office. HRP III was a principal supporter and driver of this effort. HRP III will continue to work on this process with the Ombudsman's Office to ensure a fluid transition.

In addition, HRP III's support was critical to the progress made by the Inspector General's Office (IGO) regarding the creation of an intelligence file management system that incorporates human and civil rights principles. Throughout the year, HRP III provided continuous support in guiding the IGO through the initial design process including obtaining lessons learned and best practices from international counterparts in Guatemala and Spain. Looking forward to Year Three, the IGO is substantially better equipped to lead its inter-agency coordination effort towards completing this necessary and demanding challenge.

Following the highly successful Annual Program Statement (APS), which concluded in September 2013, HRP III awarded 26 grants to 25 civil society organizations (CSO) with a total amount of USD \$ 3,956,494 in obligated grant funds. To date, HRP III has signed a total of 46 grant agreements supporting national and regional civil society organizations. Nearly half of

those grant agreements target the needs and issues of Colombia's most vulnerable populations including: LGBT, women, youth, indigenous, journalists, and Afro-Colombian communities.

HRP III's commitment to Colombia's most vulnerable communities resulted in positive impacts in Year Two that had a ripple effect of sustainable change throughout project beneficiary communities. For example, the crisis of violence targeting the LGBT community, particularly in the coastal areas of the country, made headline after headline this past year. Accordingly HRP III regional programs stepped up its efforts through key partnerships with government entities and CSO's such as *Caribe Afirmativo* and *Colombia Diversa* to raise awareness and sensitize community members and institutions on LGBT rights.

In Cauca, an area of Colombia where indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities face continuous threats related to territorial control by illegal armed actors, HRP III teamed up with well-recognized ethnic-focused CSOs including ACIN, CRIC, COCOMACIA and UOAFROC to develop self-protection networks and strategies to mitigate risks. Similarly, HRP III implemented innovative community empowerment trainings and strategies to engage community members and municipal leaders in developing prevention and response *rutas* to address the disproportionately high levels of landmine accidents in Antioquia and Tolima.

HRP III initiatives in Year Two addressed GBV in some of the hardest hit areas of Colombia such as Tumaco and Quibdó. HRP III's support to the Ombudsman's Office gender-focused *duplas* in these municipalities made a visible and responsive impact in communities through legal and psychosocial support to GBV victims. Through their efforts to raise awareness on GBV issues, institutions including the Attorney General's Office, mayors' offices and the Institute of Forensic Science now provide coordinated and effective attention to GBV victims.

HRP III's vision to help create a Human Rights School in Antioquia reached its design milestone and is prepared to launch in Year Three. After a two-year collaboration with the governor's office and new-established partner EAFIT University, a first-of-its-kind Human Rights School for the region will serve as a comprehensive pedagogical resource to train police officers and other GOC public officials in the respect and promotion of human rights in Antioquia.

Based on HRP III's baseline study, it became evident that Colombia's multi-dimensional human rights landscape has greatly challenged law enforcement, particularly the Police, in appropriately responding to the special needs, issues, and dynamics affecting vulnerable populations including: Afro-Colombians, indigenous communities, LGBT community, women, displaced persons, unionists, and human rights defenders. Recognizing their limited knowledge, data, and training regarding these vulnerable populations, HRP III worked closely with the Police to develop police conduct guides to address these gaps. By the end of Year Two, these innovative guides are ready to be incorporated in the official required training regimen of the Police.

Moving forward, HRP III will remain flexible given anticipated changes in GOC priorities and political shifts resulting from the 2014 elections as well as the ongoing peace negotiations in Havana. The upcoming strategic review in May combined with input from the Program's annual consultations will assist HRP III in identifying adjustments to ensure that the Program remains a relevant partner in improving human rights in Colombia.

II. Year Two Results

A. Program Components

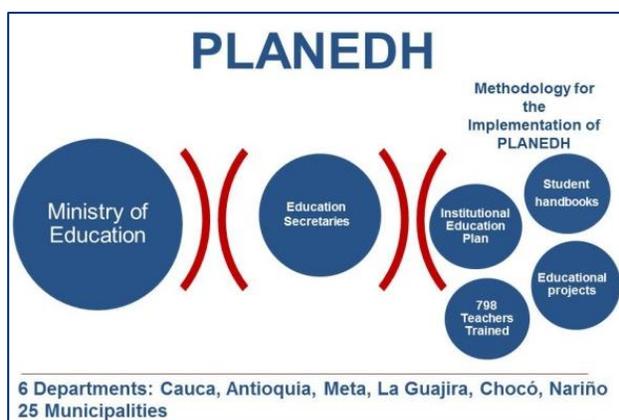
Component 1: Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

Throughout the past year, HRP III has made significant advances in embedding a culture of tolerance and respect for human rights and human rights defenders into formal, informal, and non-formal educational systems, critical institutions and other public fora. Partnering with key CSOs to effectively carry out human rights campaigns and develop innovative strategies catering to specific human rights issues impacting their communities, HRP III has successfully established platforms for increased dialogue and promotion of human rights. Emphasis on working with vulnerable populations was a priority for this Component in Year Two.

The department of Antioquia will launch its first-ever **Human Rights School** in Year Three due to collaborative efforts driven and supported by HRP III over the past year. HRP III contributed to the design of the curricula and instructional methods of the proposed Human Rights School by contracting a three-person advisory team, providing resources and offering technical guidance. The team also successfully identified financial and technical partnerships through EAFIT University which will collaborate with Antioquia's departmental government to launch and manage the Human Rights School. By the end of Year Two, EAFIT and Antioquia's government took ownership of the project and prepared budget projections for yearly operations.

Throughout the year, HRP III continued to provide **technical assistance to the National Police** to strengthen its capacity in human rights awareness and institutionalizing human rights principles and values. Through planning sessions with the DINA (the institution responsible for training police), HRP III assisted in reviewing their human rights curriculum to be used in training seminars targeting patrol officers at the regional level. The training seminars will be carried out using six human rights conduct guides also developed with support of HRP III to improve interaction with vulnerable populations (described in more detail in Component Two).

Figure 1: PLANEDH Implementation



HRP III together with the Ministry of Education made significant strides to improve the government's capacity in **institutionalizing human rights in the formal educational system**. Over the past year, the project support for the implementation of the National Education Plan on Human Rights (PLANEDH) was designed, reviewed, and was finally approved by the Ministry of Education and USAID in December 2013. With the newly-designed human rights pedagogy, approximately 798

teachers will be trained and evaluated with HRP III support in the teaching processes to be launched in Year Three. HRP III will also provide technical assistance and trainings to regional education secretaries to ensure the promotion and proper adaptation of the human rights curriculum in schools in six departments. Finally, HRP III will assist the Ministry of Education to introduce a human rights-focused student handbook into schools and to conduct a review of the extent to which the Institutional Education Plans (PEI) apply a human rights perspective.

To support **the promotion of a culture of human rights in ethnic communities**, HRP III provided grants to key civil society partners including *Asociación Tradicionales del Consejo Regional Indígena del Tolima* (CRIT), Familia Ayara and *Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales del Territorio Étnico Wayuu* (*Territorio Étnico*). Since November 2013, HRP III together with CRIT has developed an innovative collective memory strategy engaging indigenous leaders and community members to create a documentary on the life of indigenous human rights leader and champion, Quintín Lame. Through hands-on workshops with indigenous leaders in Tolima and Cauca, participants learned to gather, document, and facilitate group processes of collective memory to contribute towards the documentary's production. To date, a total of 75 community members have participated in developing the script and determining shooting sites for its filming to take place during Year Three. This unique project in effect will serve as a lasting tool to honor their struggle in human rights and further promote their human rights agenda. As a testament to the commitment of their resistance movement, this project has been instrumental in breaking down barriers of fear and silence associated with discussing human rights in communities where discourse on these issues is largely non-existent and has historically implicated a risk burden.

By the end of Year Two, Familia Ayara has worked with 106 youth from six indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in Chocó and Nariño utilizing arts and hip hop and rap music to promote human rights messaging in their violence-afflicted communities. Over the past year, youth received human rights training and then produced six hip hop-inspired videos and songs, which they disseminated throughout their communities. They also organized six community festivals rallying 2,400 community members under a unified banner of human rights. Trained youth have gone on to train 870 of their peers in human rights during the grant period. In addition, they successfully established partnerships with social organizations both at the local (31) and national levels (10) to garner support and sustain efforts beyond the end of the grant.

Initiating in December 2013, *Territorio Étnico* is working to strengthen traditional mechanisms together with the mayor's office and other relevant government institutions to promote and defend rights of the Wayúu community. Central attention will be placed on issues of sexual abuse impacting indigenous women and children which is a highly sensitive and largely concealed issue within indigenous communities. To date through this grant and via traditional mechanisms, 414 Wayúu members (266 women) have participated in human rights empowerment training. Other participants include 179 traditional authorities as well as 119 Wayúu teachers. Empowerment trainings targeting community action board leadership were held involving 186 Wayúu leaders including 111 women. To date, *Territorio Étnico* has also completed the design of an informational booklet on the Victims' Law and Decree 4633 (regulatory decree of the Victims' Law specifically addressing indigenous communities) which will be published in their indigenous language and Spanish. *Territorio Étnico* has also produced

four radio messages to assist in disseminating human rights information in their communities. In addition to the continued work on these initiatives in Year Three, the grantee will conduct research on gender and human rights with regard to Uribia and will partner with educational institutions and the Wayúu community to ensure the promotion of human rights education.

In August 2013, HRP III supported the first-ever **National Autonomous Afro-Colombian Congress** which also commemorated the 20th anniversary since the passing of Law 70 which is considered one of Colombia's most progressive laws regarding ethnic communities. HRP III worked with Afro-Colombian leaders and organizations leading up to the momentous event providing technical planning and logistical assistance to ensure a successful outcome. Underscoring the importance of this gathering, high-level State officials including President Santos and Vice-President Garzón participated in recognition of the event which aimed to build consensus among Afro-Colombian communities towards developing next steps in working together with the government to advance critical issues such as *consulta previa* and the implementation of Law 70.

To this end, HRP III has supported the systematization of documents and the development of proposals to be presented before relevant government institutions and Congress. Another important outcome from the Congress through HRP III support was the establishment of the *Autoridad Nacional Afro-Colombiana* (ANAFRO), the Afro-Colombian representative body on *consulta previa* discussions with the government. Since the Congress, ANAFRO has held two follow-up meetings with the vice-minister of the Ministry of Interior who has recognized ANAFRO as the official mechanism to advance discussions on *consulta previa*, which is a significant and positive step forward for both parties.

In its second successful year of **training future human rights lawyers**, HRP III supported the Ombudsman's Office eleventh annual moot court competition for human rights law students held in Ibagué, Tolima. With 73 universities registered from 18 departments, 46 human rights law students from 23 universities competed in the final rounds making compelling arguments on the violation of the freedoms of expression and press. The two winners from Universidad de San Buenaventura de Cali will participate in the moot court competition at American University in May 2014. The next national moot court competition will be held in September 2014 on political participation, which theme was jointly selected by the Ombudsman and HRP III.

To raise awareness and strengthen Colombia's media coverage on human rights issues, HRP III successfully executed and completed a grant with *Fundación Para la Libertad* (FLIP) this past year. With this support, FLIP inaugurated its annual human rights journalist competition that provides to the winner an internship with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) media office in Washington, DC. Building on its positive experience, the IACHR has expressed interest in extending the internship period and creating a broader regional competition. With HRP III support, FLIP was also able to publish its annual report which was launched in February 2014. As part of this event, HRP III directly supported an exposition entitled, "*Restricciones a la prensa en Colombia 2013*". As an informational timeline it publicly displayed key highlights and challenges of journalists and to exercising freedom of press in Colombia.

To strengthen the Human Rights Observatory of the Office of the Vice President's Presidential Program on Human Rights and IHL, since June 2013, HRP III has worked with the Vice President's Office to strengthen its capacities regarding follow-up and the development of its public policy guidelines. Through a three-person consultant team, HRP III helped improve data collection related to human rights at the national and regional levels in six departments. Thus far, 25 of the projected 33 analysis reports on critical human rights issues impacting vulnerable communities were completed by the team and included topics such as: national human rights situation 1990-2012; GBV against Afro-Colombian women; regional impacts on the civilian population due to the armed conflict; and the situation and dynamics of criminal bands. Furthermore, technical support was provided to better coordinate the management of information gathered by the four Presidential Program Observatories (Anti-personnel mines, Youth, Forced Recruitment, and Women's Equality). HRP III was also on hand to provide technical assistance and trainings to regional and departmental observatories including in Villavicencio, Apartadó, Turbo, San Jose de Guaviare, Tumaco, Antioquia, and Meta. Throughout the year, HRP III supported three meetings that convened regional and national human rights observatories to provide feedback, best practices and lessons learned in an effort to improve coordination and communication among these entities.

Component 2: Prevention of Human Rights Violations

HRP III's Prevention Component in Year Two made notable headway in strengthening protection mechanisms for individuals and communities facing continuous threats due to ongoing violence related to the internal armed conflict. With a strong regional focus and civil society support, Component Two's initiatives ensured the participation of both victims and responsible entities to develop and implement strategies focused on identification and response to risks. Parallel to this, Component Two's strategy effectively addressed critical institutional gaps increasing knowledge, skills, and tools for the National Police, Ombudsman's Office, and *Personerías* to deliver needed services and resources to those most impacted by risk in a timely fashion.

During Year Two, HRP III initiatives focused on developing and **strengthening prevention measures and mechanisms for at-risk communities** and gained significant ground both at the national and regional levels. Through grants awarded to five widely-recognized civil society organizations focused on ethnic communities and through a government partnership with the NPU, HRP III provided technical assistance to bolster the development of self-protection strategies. At the local level, HRP III worked to provide support for communities in Chocó through grantee COCOMACIA – FISCH and in Cauca with grantee partners UOAFROC, ACIN and CRIC. Similarly, HRP III worked at the national level with AFRODES. Over the past year, these organizations carried out activities aimed at **increasing community awareness and identifying and responding to risks** by gaining a better understanding of their own organizational capacity and evaluating their activities to ensure effective practices in order to minimize risks.

HRP III's strategy has hinged on building the capacity of these organizations to better support at-risk ethnic communities in these pre-selected areas. Through workshops, trainings and forums, HRP III has provided the critical tools and knowledge on **self-protection measures and mechanisms**, that can be used both individually and collectively, while developing strategies in

line with traditional and cultural customs and law. For example, HRP III grantee FISCH ensured sustainability of efforts by integrating these tools and principles into each of the *consejo comunitarios*' long-term action plans (*etno-desarrollo*). In this way, ethnic communities have made concrete steps towards internalizing these new concepts to better mitigate risks.

In addition during Year Two, HRP III provided technical assistance to develop a series of **self-protection tools** with grantee organizations. HRP III's initiatives carried out with AFRODES and FISCH which led to the development of an incident report form to accurately document risks and/or ongoing human rights violations impacting community members are noteworthy. HRP III worked with each organization to adapt this form to best suit and respond to their respective needs and conditions while integrating and preserving their culture and traditions. In addition to serving as an information collection tool, ethnic communities can now maintain an organized registry and timeline of risks and threats for improved risk analysis and evaluation, particularly upon reporting incidents to relevant authorities. Moreover, these efforts will continue to enhance access to services and strengthen the relationship and communications between civil society organizations and institutions responsible for providing protection.

HRP III initiatives facilitated opportunities for the NPU to directly engage with civil society organizations and jointly develop strategies and the aforementioned tools. Through exercises such as self-protection tool pilots carried out with AFRODES or self-protection workshops held in Cauca with UAOFROC, the NPU gained a clearer perspective of not only the initiatives being carried out by the respective counterpart organizations but also the challenges faced with regard to protection.

During Year Two, HRP III continued to provide **support to EWS analysts through a rapid response fund**. HRP III provided needed logistical and communications support including cellular phones with GPS capacity to the analysts enabling them to complete monitoring of issued alerts and risk assessment follow-up trips to 33 municipalities in the departments of Córdoba, Guaviare, Chocó, Atlántico, Vaupés, Meta, Santander, Caldas, among others. This support was further complemented by work carried out by an HRP III consultant who completed an assessment of identified challenges and issues, including funding EWS analyst transportation costs, faced by the institution that impact quality service and protection provisions. Based on her findings, the consultant made recommendations regarding the internal regulations, mechanisms, and structure to improve administrative and financial processes and ease the burden of EWS analysts who previously were incurring out-of-pocket expenses to cover their transportation, lodging, and per diem costs in fulfilling their duties. This very basic gap, in fact, ultimately was impeding critical information and response from being accessed and inasmuch placing impacted communities in increasing jeopardy.

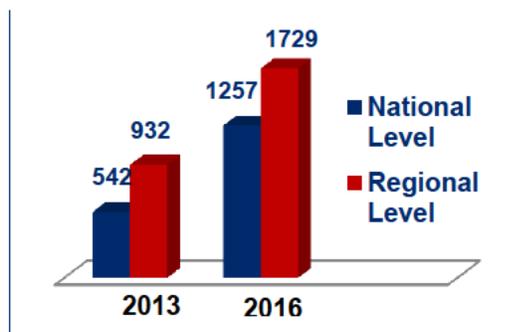
By remodeling channels to access available funds, the Ombudsman's Office Secretary General, with HRP III guidance, created and approved a rapid response fund servicing EWS analysts and other institutional staff. The implementation of this new and seemingly modest reform, in essence, has revolutionized the Ombudsman's Office operational capacity. In addition to becoming more self-sustainable in not having to depend on international cooperation support, the rapid response fund more importantly represents an efficient method for staff to carry out principal functions in some of the most remote communities in need of risk evaluations and follow-up of issued warnings.

In Year Two, HRP III made headway with the National Police in finalizing police conduct guides that will enhance police officer knowledge and practices with respect to the specific needs and challenges faced by identified vulnerable populations including Afro-Colombians, indigenous communities, LGBT community, women, displaced persons, unionists, and human rights defenders. Committed to **solidifying an institutional culture of respect for human rights in the National Police**, HRP III served as an integral driving force throughout the year in working with several internal offices responsible for police procedures, mandates, and oversight. HRP III worked in partnership with the police training center (DINAE) to review and revise, wherever possible, all of the Police training curricula in terms of recommendations and changes regarding the incorporation of human rights components and principles.

These conduct guides will be taught through a four-day human rights training seminar, also developed with HRP III support, which will start this year this year at regional police training centers. The training seminars will cover both theory and application via case studies analyzing the situation of the vulnerable populations and relating them to the guide’s information. The guides will also be uploaded into the National Police internal information system and inasmuch

will form part of the required material for police officers promotion process.

Figure 2: Current Staff at the Regional Level vs. Projected Staff included in reform 2016



HRP III was at the forefront of **supporting the Ombudsman’s Office in Year Two towards modernizing and strengthening its organizational structure and functions** in order to more adequately meet the overwhelming needs impacting victims resulting from Colombia’s conflict and related violence. HRP III played a central role in supporting the Ombudsman’s Office to identify and develop concrete measures to address key gaps and obstacles in service provision and compliance with key national legislation responding to victims. By carefully examining and analyzing the current and projected

changes through a human rights situational lens, HRP III hired a high-level team to work with the Ombudsman’s Office to present four decrees to the President’s Office that were successfully signed into law in January 2014. With the full support and recognition by the government of the institution’s significant need for increased resources, these decrees signify that over the next three years the Ombudsman’s Office transformation will include: the doubling of staff, of which 65% will be concentrated at the regional level; budget increases to incorporate staff positions that were formerly subsidized with international cooperation support through service provision contracts; and the creation of new positions at the Headquarters level including a Vice-Ombudsman’s Office and additional Delegates in order to provide broader and more adequate coverage for victims’ needs.

To support the Inter-institutional Commission for Early Warnings (CIAT), an HRP III subcontractor team carried out an evaluation of their risk analysis and follow-up processes and procedures with respect to the issuance of early warnings. The CIAT’s capacity and operational response procedures have been greatly challenged in sufficiently reaching its core objective of mitigating risks and posteriorly conducting follow-up to issued warnings. Therefore in Year

Two, HRP III's efforts through its consultant team resulted in two significant outcomes: 1) the development of a new risk evaluation process and 2) the development of action plans and methodologies to establish early, prevention, and emergency measures as well as non-repetition guarantees. To further support the action plans, a battery of indicators was created to facilitate the follow-up of alerts issued.

With regard to the newly developed risk evaluation process, HRP III worked closely with each of the Commission's agencies to ensure that changes made were appropriate and relevant to their functions. HRP III and CIAT are currently working to consolidate this new risk evaluation process into a user-friendly manual which will also include the newly developed indicators. HRP III will hold a series of workshops at the regional level with relevant institutions to familiarize member agencies with the new evaluation process, to dialogue and receive feedback, and to facilitate its coordination. Resulting from this, the finalized version will take place in Year Three once the first round of changes are incorporated and piloted.

Complementing the work with CIAT, HRP III is carrying out advocacy training with the Ministry of Interior's human rights office which is responsible for supporting the development of the prevention plans at the regional level. Since a fundamental component of these plans is risk evaluations, the newly developed risk evaluation model will also serve to guide the development of these regional prevention plans.

In Year Two due to HRP III **support to the National Federation of *Personeros*' (FENALPER)**, the Fifth Annual National *Personería* Assembly took place in August 2013 gathering over 1,000 *personeros* from across the country to discuss this year's theme of Strengthening Local Government through *Personerías*. Attended by high-level government officials including President Santos, the event more importantly underscored the importance and need for increased resources in order for *personeros* to carry out their duties in providing frontline response and information at the regional and local levels regarding the fulfillment of civil and human rights to Colombian citizens. Following this, FENALPER introduced a reform bill to Congress including an increased budget and resources particularly for *personerías* servicing smaller municipalities and remote areas as well as reforming internal organizational issues such as *personero* election processes. However, the Inspector General's Office requested to put the bill on hold so that it could provide institutional backing. With the upcoming election period, it is expected that the bill will be presented to Congress after July 2014. In the meantime, HRP III has provided key bridging support to FENALPER while the organization secures funding from other international donors to ensure its sustainability.

Component 3: Response to Human Rights Violations

HRP III's Response Component made considerable inroads in tackling a number of challenges and risks posed by the implementation of the land restitution policy. With far-reaching achievements such as designing the IGO's Land Restitution Observatory and developing critical tools such as land restitution indicators for the EWS, HRP III in Year Two has cleared a path for institutions to take a stronger lead in complying with the Victims' Law and responding to victims and claimants in a more efficient and timely manner. Additionally, HRP III's support to victims and their legal claims persisted in Year Two and have begun to bear fruit setting a resonating precedence for future cases.

Recognizing the IGO's critical role of institutional oversight and to address implementation challenges of government policies, HRP III committed **to strengthen the IGO's capacity through the development and implementation of a Land Restitution Observatory** which was finalized by the end of Year Two. HRP III's support has transformed the IGO's capacity to collect, analyze and systematically generate relevant information needed to complete the judicial and administrative phases fundamental to advancing land restitution processes. HRP III's support to the IGO in analyzing data contributed to valuable input and recommendations to be included in the IGO's annual report on the implementation of Law 1448 submitted to Congress. HRP III also supported the development of a new comprehensive staffing plan for the Observatory which is currently pending approval. In the meantime, hiring of any staff for the Observatory is frozen. As a stop-gap measure, HRP III has hired a short-term consultant to update input for the 2014 annual report to Congress and provide ongoing support to the Observatory.



Presentation of the Land Restitution Observatory, Bogotá, November, 2013



Ombudsman presenting on proposed EWS land restitution indicators at workshop with 50 regional analysts Bogotá, December 2013

To further **support land restitution processes**, HRP III continued to strengthen the Public Ministry's capacity in identifying and assisting at-risk individuals and communities. In particular, HRP III concentrated efforts on **strengthening the national and regional Ombudsman's Offices through the development of Early Warning System (EWS) land restitution risk indicators**. Pilot studies of the indicators were carried out in Vistahermosa, Tumaco, Tibú and Montería-Urabá with HRP III support; the results will be published for EWS analysts' use and reference. In addition, 35 EWS analysts were trained on land restitution risks.

Through its efforts, HRP III has played an instrumental role in fortifying EWS's trust and relationship within their respective communities to help gather better information and keep communities engaged and informed.

Completed in Year Two, HRP III's grantee *Forjando Futuros* **documented 60 land restitution cases** in the municipalities of Caceres and El Bagre to support the advancement of their cases before the Land Restitution Unit. In March 2014, due to HRP III advocacy and support, 12 of these documented cases from the *vereda* Luis Cano were deemed micro-focalized, which is an integral step in advancing the land restitution process, yet exceptionally difficult to obtain based on security conditions, in advancing the land restitution process. Such quick turnaround regarding land restitution case progress is rather remarkable given that, historically, these cases receive weak institutional response and more often than not remain deadlocked. Also through this grant, HRP III supported the printing and national distribution of an informational booklet on the analysis of the first 150 land restitution verdicts in Colombia.

During Year Two, in **support of collective land restitution processes involving ethnic communities** HRP III grantee *Procesos Comunidades Negros* (PCN) analyzed the territorial and

human rights of three *consejos comunitarios* (Unión del Río Rosario-Tumaco, Alto Mira and Frontera –Tumaco, and La Toma-Cauca) impacted by armed actors. This characterization of the situation is a prerequisite for presenting legal claims before land restitution judges. Following meetings supported by PCN with government authorities and *consejo comunitario* leaders, land claim cases have been prioritized and prepared to be presented by the Land Restitution Unit at the end of May 2014. Additionally, HRP III grantee *Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia* (ONIC) worked with indigenous authorities to prioritize a total of 90 land restitution cases. Of these, 26 cases have been selected to be documented and presented to the Land Restitution Unit before the end of the year.

In light of the continuous threats and acts of violence targeting ethnic communities involved in land restitution processes, HRP III grantee REDEPAZ supported communities and local networks in **creating and strengthening local self-protection networks**. Working in eight municipalities in the departments of Guajira, Bolivar and Antioquia, REDEPAZ gathered community leaders to participate in exercises to identify major risks impacting their land restitution processes and victims' leaders. Specific protection plans were then designed for each of the networks including internal measures as well as key areas identified for State response. Based on these experiences, by the end of Year Two, HRP III began exploring opportunities to provide a follow-on grant to broaden support in equipping at risk communities with self-protection strategies and tools.

During Year Two, HRP III's **support to the Intelligence and Counterintelligence Working Group at the IGO** resulted in a unique opportunity focused on obtaining best practices of intelligence file management that both protects sensitive information and prioritizes the rights of its citizens. In light of the 2011 scandal involving Colombia's Administrative Department of Security, DAS, and the illegal handling of intelligence and counter-intelligence files that placed human rights leaders, political opposition leaders, and journalists among others at great risk, HRP III's support in this effort was fundamental in increasing institutions' understanding of how to go about creating a useful, modern system of intelligence information management.

With HRP III support, an international study tour by the Working Group went to the National Historic Archive of the Guatemalan Police and the Spanish National Intelligence Agency. Critical lessons learned were shared with IGO staff regarding the purging of intelligence and counterintelligence files as well as recommendations based on international standards. In March 2014, HRP III also supported an International Dialogue including international counterpart experts and 200 representatives from the Colombian intelligence community and human rights organizations to present findings from the study tour and discuss Law 1621 (Intelligence Law) and intelligence and counterintelligence files management. An HRP III-hired consultant will continue to work on a manual and a tracking matrix to assist the Working Group at the IGO in overseeing GOC management of these files.

HRP III also continued to provide **support to the IGO's Delegate for the Prevention of Human Rights Violations** through a HRP III-hired consultant who led three regional workshops for 66 staff from the Ombudsman's Office, the IGO and *personerías*. As an outcome of these workshops, the IGO now has a greater understanding of bottlenecks impacting the guarantees of protection measures for at-risk individuals and communities. Furthermore, a response protocol is

now being developed to improve oversight with respect to GOC compliance with its protection duties.

HRP III's assistance in auditing the **Comptroller General's Office's (CGO) First National Victims' Survey** provided necessary oversight support and systematic quality assurance of the survey methods. Conducted by the *Universidad Nacional* in November and December 2013, a team of over 130 surveyors received a total of 10,773 completed surveys. During this period, HRP III provided technical assistance in 15 municipalities in ensuring quality data processing and analysis procedures. The survey results will eventually form part of the CGO's annual report to Congress and will be used as a baseline tool that monitors the implementation of and impact of Law 1448 on victims of conflict.

During Year Two, emphasis was also placed on **support to local victims' roundtables and the design of a participation protocol for the implementation of Law 1448**. At the request of the Victims' Unit, HRP III supported regional dialogues on the draft protocol in the departments of Guajira, Choco and Meta. Over 200 members from 26 victims' organizations who attended the dialogues later formed seven local roundtables in a three-month initiative to increase their understanding of the new Participation Protocol, as well as improve their leadership and communications skills. The initiative allowed local authorities to understand the importance of opening up the participation spaces to new organizations. In doing so, HRP III helped to cultivate an improved inclusive representation and eliminate former practices that impeded progress. Human Rights Advisors continue to support roundtables in HRP III municipalities assisting in effective advocacy regarding the implementation of Law 1448 at the local level as described in the Regions Section of this report.

Support to victims and civil society continued to be a focus for HRP III in Year Two. Since July 2013, HRP III grantee *Universidad de Cartagena* has assisted 601 individuals through the establishment of a satellite legal clinic servicing Carmen de Bolivar and San Jacinto. *Universidad de Cartagena* has provided legal orientation and psychosocial support as well as assisted in eliciting a greater response from the Victim's Unit for some of the most complicated cases that have remained bottlenecked in institutional backlogs. Additionally, technical assistance was provided to municipal victims' roundtables on issues related to obtaining services and response from local authorities.

To **strengthen victims' human rights through the promotion of access to justice**, HRP III awarded a grant to *Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz (Comisión)* in December 2013 to **provide continuous legal support of individual and collective human rights cases** before the IACHR impacting the communities of Jiguamiando and Curvarado and neighboring *consejos* of Pedeguita and Mancilla. To date, the *Comisión* has facilitated meetings with the Cacarica community whose case before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights recently received a groundbreaking decision finding the State responsible for a mass displacement in 1997 through their execution of the Genesis Operation. These timely meetings served to exchange critical lessons learned among impacted communities regarding community protection measures.

B. Gender and Vulnerable Populations



Caribe Afirmativo LGBT training in Cauca. Popayán, May 2013

In Year Two, HRP III's strategy had a meaningful and demonstrable impact in addressing the alarmingly high rates of GBV cases experienced in violence-inflicted municipalities such as Tumaco and Quibdó. The high level of underreporting of GBV cases for Quibdó stands at 73% offering a glimpse of the magnitude of this silent crisis impacting areas where State institutions have lacked the required tools, skills, and knowledge to adequately assist GBV victims.

First inaugurated in Tumaco in May 2013 and later in Quibdó in July 2013, HRP III along with the Ombudsman's Office inaugurated the first-ever Sexual Violence Response Centers based out of the municipal's Justice Houses. From here, a gender-focused lawyer and psychologist team (*dupla*) from the Ombudsman's Office provide immediate **legal orientation and accompaniment together with psychosocial support to GBV victims**. Since May 2013 in Tumaco, 66 women have been assisted and similarly, in Quibdó, since July 2013, 111 women have received assistance. In addition to improving access to services for GBV victims, HRP III's support of the *dupla* teams encouraged the development and strengthening of an inter-institutional response and coordination as well as having raised awareness among community members through empowerment trainings and strengthening of community networks focused on these issues.

Critical to the success of efforts initiated by the *duplas* in increasing access to services, HRP III awarded grants to two well-recognized civil society organizations ASOLIPNAR (which ended during Year Two) and *Red Departamental de Mujeres Chocoanas*. Through these initiatives, key outcomes include: strengthening organizational capacity of women victims' organizations and community networks; 47 women agents of change and an additional 771 women were trained in the prevention of GBV in Tumaco and Quibdó; and the development of community and institutional response *rutas*.

Similarly with grantee partners such as *Casa de la Mujer*, HRP III worked towards increasing awareness and providing **legal and psychosocial support to women victims entitled to reparations and other services related to the Victims' Law**. Since September 2013, *Casa de la Mujer* has worked in Cauca (Buenos Aires, Silvia, Caldono) and Nariño (Tumaco) where 173 women were trained on their rights as well as gained advocacy skills to continue to campaign for their rights collectively. *Casa de la Mujer*, with HRP III support, also advanced 30 legal processes by facilitating status updates on reparations claims and other administrative processes before the Victims' Unit.

In light of the exceptionally slow progress made regarding land restitution cases particularly where women are the principal claimants, HRP III worked together with land restitution judges and magistrates to develop a critical and innovative tool to respond to this predicament. In Year Two, through a grant awarded to Sisma Mujer a benchbook for land restitution judges and magistrates containing alternative legal approaches in favor of **women land claimants** was

developed, published, and disseminated to assist in advancing cases directly impacting women land claimants.

HRP III continued to work with Sisma Mujer in Year Two on another project addressing impunity of human rights cases involving women leaders from the network that works on the protection of women victims of conflict in Montes de Maria. Since May 2013, HRP III has provided legal support to advance cases before the Attorney General's Office (AGO). Through this grant, 13 women leaders have received needed psychosocial support through this grant. As a result of the grant's advocacy efforts, the NPU will conduct a collective risk evaluation in Year Three.

Training public officials and key community leaders remained a priority for HRP III and therefore the **gender-focused human rights diploma course** continued throughout Year Two in Totoró, Cauca and in six municipalities of Meta. The HRP III-designed diploma course encompasses human rights principles, human rights law and policy implementation. By the end of Year Two, a combined total of 296 individuals had received diplomas, of which at least 130 were public officials.

In supporting the **Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity**, an HRP III consultant completed the Regionalization Manual which serves as a critical tool towards implementing the Gender Public Policy through establishing criteria and measures to guide and facilitate the implementation of the policy at the local level. It includes tools to incorporate a gender focus for municipal public policy implementation, with an emphasis on prevention of violence, protection of women leaders and those participating in politics.

HRP III's commitment and **support to the LGBT community's plight in Colombia** was carried out by key national and regional grantee partners including Caribe Afirmativo, Colombia Diversa, and Santamaría Fundación. HRP III grantee strategies helped to increase knowledge, data, and policy tools on the national and local level through achievements such as the publication of a two-year study on the situation of the LGBT community entitled, "Impunidad sin Fin: Informe de derechos humanos de lesbianas, gay, bisexuales y personas trans en Colombia 2010-2011" which engaged key institutional counterparts such as the AGO and the National Police. With HRP III support, Caribe Afirmativo trained a total 847 people including police officers, public officials and civilians through 19 training sessions focused on the strengthening of respect and knowledge of rights related to sexual and gender diversity as well as the introduction of legal and public policy tools. Trainings were held in the municipalities of Riohacha, Maicao, San Juan del Cesar, Uribia and San Jacinto.

In the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Nariño, *Santamaría Fundación* trained 161 individuals, including 50 public officials as well as LGBT activists and civil society members on LGBT rights to foster increased awareness, knowledge and cooperation among responsible entities and the community. These communities also developed an information sharing strategy where news and updates of violence incidents related to ethnic or sexual and gender orientation issues can be monitored and circulated. Since October 2013, 62 reported incidents have been monitored of which 14 are directly related to violence committed against the LGBT community.

Media campaigns reaching Colombia's community-at-large through news/magazine ads and radio broadcasts were also carried out such as "*La Vida en Familia Es Lo Que Hace a Una Familia*" to promote images and messages of unity, love, and respect reflecting Colombia's own evolving consciousness on family diversity and respect for LGBT rights. In the same vein and carrying the same message, HRP III support was instrumental in Colombia Diversa's short documentary campaign "*Re-Tratos de Familia. La vida en familia es la que hace a una familia*" which was nationally and regionally broadcast on television and remained as a powerful communications tool to be used to raise awareness and sensitize communities at events, via social media, trainings etc.

In October-November 2013, HRP III took part in an innovative process and initiative in establishing the first **Cauca LGBT Collective** comprised of LGBT activists in the region who will carry out advocacy work to guarantee human rights for the community-at-large in the department of Cauca. HRP III's technical support focused on strengthening organizational capacity resulting in the following: an annual work plan; trainings targeting Collective members; a strengthened communications team; and initiatives to raise awareness among the community regarding LGBT rights such as a LGBT-focused film festivals.

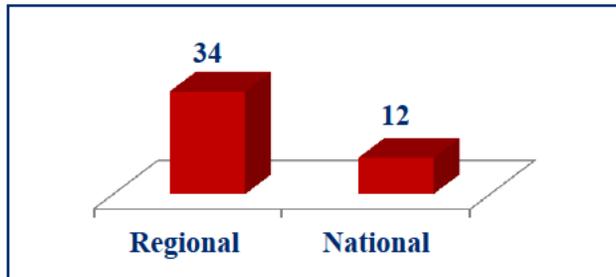
C. Human Rights Grant Fund and Subcontracts

During Year Two, HRP III awarded 25 grants to civil society organizations bringing the total amount of obligated grant funds to USD \$3,956,494. A large number of these grants were a result of the Annual Program Statement (APS) that took place from December 2012-September 2013. Since April 2013, HRP III has received 69 proposals, of which 23 were approved and 18 have been executed through signed agreements. In addition to fostering competition and participation among civil society organizations, the APS process sought to address priority issues in each region.

Evaluating grant approval decisions based on priority issues impacting each region allowed the Program to achieve a broader reach and a more efficient response to the needs of civil society. Priority issues being addressed through new grant projects in Year Two include forced child recruitment and providing psychosocial support to conflict victims. For example, the HRP III's project with *Red Departamental de Mujeres Chocoanas* addressed issues of prevention of violations and response to GBV victims in Chocó while the project implemented by *Corporación para el Desarrollo Social del Bajo Cauca* carried out communications and human rights information dissemination trainings in Cauca, Antioquia. The majority of the Program's signed agreements reflect this criterion of regional coverage and addressing identified priority issues. (see Figure 3).

During the first two Program years, HRP III issued 11 subcontracts representing a total amount of USD \$1,460,194 in obligated funds (see Annex 1). Of these, seven were successfully completed, producing impact and results on human rights issues such as victims' rights, journalist coverage of human rights, and support to institutions towards improving early warning systems and oversight of land restitution implementation. The subcontracts awarded during Year Two include topics such as improving prevention and response to GBV; support to CIAT to improve the monitoring and implementation of EWS recommendations; and increased support to regional journalists to improve coverage of human rights issues.

Figure 3. HRP III Grants by Type



To date, a total of 46 grant agreements have been signed (see Annex A) to support the Program’s three principal components: promotion, prevention and response (see Figure 4) and to address urgent needs and developing situations in the Program’s priority zones. From Year Two’s total approved grants, the Program saw an increase in projects

responding to vulnerable populations. In Year Two, a total of 23 grants benefitted indigenous communities; Afro-Colombians; women; and the LGBT community (see distribution in Figure 5). Agreements made with organizations such as *Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales del Territorio Étnico Wayuu*, *AFRODES*, *Corporación Casa de la Mujer* and *Santamaria Fundación* are examples of projects working with vulnerable populations during Year Two.

Figure 4. HRP III Grants by Component

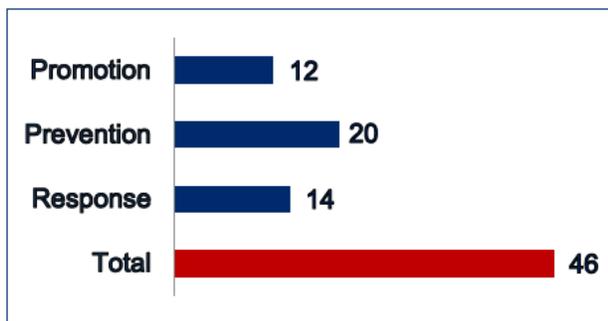
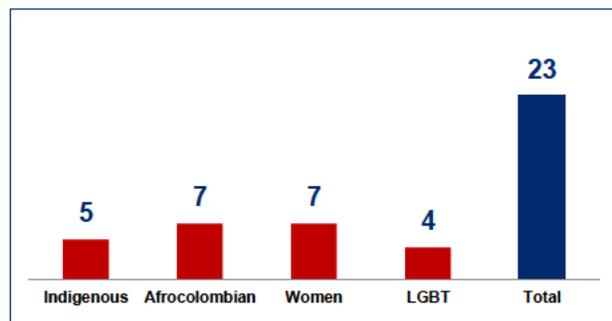


Figure 5. HRP III Grants by Issue Area



D. Regions

In Year Two, institutional coordination, support to local and regional governments for implementation of the Victims’ Law, and support to vulnerable populations remained the priorities throughout the 40 municipalities in eight regions where HRP III operates. HRP III vested significant efforts in working with and strengthening local government mechanisms including roundtables, a variety of human rights committees, and municipal committees in order to ensure the implementation of laws and policies to address victims’ needs throughout the regions. (see Annex C) Trainings offered to public officials and community members on a range of relevant human rights issues were a fundamental cornerstone to HRP III’s regional strategy in Year Two. In addition, HRP III worked in each region to address a variety of priority issues impacting human rights of targeted communities that were identified by HRP III’s baseline study during the first year.

To support the implementation of the Victims’ Law and other human rights public policies in Year Two, the Program’s Human Rights Advisors (HRAs) provided technical assistance to **strengthen 31 municipal transitional justice committees (MTJC)**. Through the MTJCs, HRP III also provided technical assistance to 36 municipal administrations in eight regions to fine-

tune and draft prevention and protection tools such as Victims' Response Plans (PATs) and contingency plans. During Year Two, HRP III supported the editing and approval phases of 28 PATs and provided technical assistance to 29 contingency plans, of which 15 were approved by their respective MTJCs.

HRP III was also very active in supporting and providing technical support to municipal *personerías* to develop their skills as the technical secretaries of their respective victims' participation roundtables. In line with this, HRP III helped to establish **30 victims' participation roundtables** in the eight regions as well as two victims' roundtables in Chocó and Tolima. Through these efforts, HRP III trained these roundtable members on the Victims' Law and the Participation Protocol. With HRP III technical assistance, internal rules and regulations of the roundtables and their annual work plans were established. HRP III also ensured that roundtables' capacities were up to par to carry out analysis of the municipal PATs and contingency plans and subsequently make necessary modifications.

To support the implementation of the Victims' Law, the Program continued to **prioritized assistance for the intake of victims'** declarations. To this end, HRP III provided logistical and technical assistance to facilitate the Victims' Unit in mass victims' declaration sessions. HRP III focused its resources on targeting areas with heavy backlogs. Working through municipal *personerías*, the Victims' Unit, ICBF, and other relevant entities, HRP III helped to carry out mass victims' declaration intake sessions in five municipalities of four regions and provide technical assistance in an additional 10 municipalities. In total 7,492 victims received psychosocial and legal assistance in Year Two.

Finally, to foster knowledge and **build capacities of public officials, community leaders, and social organizations** regarding the promotion of human rights, HRP III carried out eight human rights diploma courses and trainings in all eight regions covering the 40 municipalities. In total 8,585 individuals were trained in human rights and related policies.

Apart from HRP III's ongoing support to institutional mechanisms to strengthen and protect victims' rights as mentioned above, the Program has also equally concentrated its efforts and resources in addressing priority issue areas by region. The following sections organized by HRP III priority zones reflect key highlights of activities and initiatives undertaken in Year Two responding to identified needs given each region's unique dynamics, histories, and contexts with respect to Colombia's internal armed conflict. As illustrated, encouraging progress is taking place resulting from HRP III commitment and efforts in addressing root causes of issues through innovative, participatory and sustainable solutions, in light of particularly challenging hardships faced by communities.

GUAJIRA

Collective reparations for the Wayúu indigenous in Colombia is one of the most complex processes facing the Victims' Unit given the collective and autonomous nature of Colombia's protected indigenous territories. Consequently, the Wayúu have seen marginal advances with regard to their collective reparations processes due to a number of administrative complications and ensuing delays. Therefore, in Year Two, HRP III partnered with Wayúu indigenous

organizations of Maicao and Riohacha to draft a proposal which addresses these challenges and gaps to present to the UARIV and the Public Ministry on collective reparation for their community. Currently, the plan is being reviewed by responsible entities to evaluate future implementation.

HRP III also continued to provide **support to Wayúu collective reparation cases of Finca La Esperanza, La Cosecha, and Tawaira**. In July 2013, HRP III provided technical assistance to present the cases before Justice and Peace courts in Barranquilla which included the participation of 12 Wayúu clans and 40 Wayúu victims. HRP III also provided technical assistance to La Guajira's Victims' Unit as well as six regional Wayúu organizations in completing a characterization of Wayúu victims impacted by the internal conflict from 2000-2010. The resulting document, which also included the participation of the AGO and the Ombudsman's Office, serves as a critical and an unprecedented tool to substantiate, properly frame, and ultimately advance the pending collective reparations processes before responsible entities.

With regard to **prevention and protection issues impacting the LGBT community**, HRP III carried out a comprehensive strategy focusing on institutional coordination, CSO strengthening and promotion of LGBT rights. In support of institutional coordination, HRP III worked to advance the departmental LGBT roundtable created with Program support. With HRP III technical support, the roundtable's 2014 work plan was developed. HRP III also assisted the roundtable in working with La Guajira's governor's office to obtain financing to develop and carry out a baseline of this community which was carried out with support from *Caribe Afirmativo* from October-December 2013.

To further support LGBT organizations, HRP III worked closely with LGBTI Open Mind of Maicao and Waneejena Waya from Uribíá to strengthen their organizational capacities and have begun to develop proposals to submit to municipal and departmental institutions. Through these efforts, these organizations have begun to establish solid communication and working relationships with local public officials towards promoting dialogue mechanisms and fostering partnerships.

Together with HRP III grantee *Caribe Afirmativo*, over 500 community leaders and **281 public officials were trained on LGBT rights** and four agreements with local authorities have been signed towards promoting a culture of respect for LGBT rights. Finally, HRP III played a supportive role in carrying out events related to the Sexual Diversity and Human Rights Conference held in June 2013 which gathered 80 LGBT activists from 5 municipalities. The event included a community march commemorating fallen LGBT movement leaders from Maicao over the past four years. Support for this important event also included Maicao's government's secretary and *Caribe Afirmativo*.

TUMACO

In Year Two, HRP III continued to call attention to and respond aggressively to the acute and persistent issues impacting GBV victims in Tumaco. Therefore, in Year Two, HRP III's strategy for **prevention of GBV and assistance to victims** focused on cultivating and strengthening institutional coordination mechanisms both at the local level and the national level as well as improving attention to victims. At the local level, technical assistance focused on institutional coordination mechanisms such as the municipal women's roundtable, the family and gender

subcommittee, and its COMPOS. Through these efforts, HRP III has helped to developed community events raising awareness on the plight of GBV victims among civil society and institutions alike. A successful effort carried out by family and gender sub-committee with HRP III support took place during March 2014 for International Women's Day in which 206 community members participated.

The local-national inter-institutional coordination strategy consisted of fostering coordination amongst responsible national entities and the mayor's office to target prevention, impunity and response to GBV. In March 2013, HRP III organized and facilitated a special four-day meeting among local and national level institutional counterparts from entities including the AGO, NPU, Institute of Forensic Science, Inspector General's Office and the Ombudsman's Office in Tumaco. During this concentrated period, participants gathered to address the multiple gaps and challenges facing the protection and response to GBV victims including: backlog of cases, underreporting, low confidence in institutions, and ultimately the re-victimization of GBV victims.

Following these meetings, the AGO prioritized the issues of Tumaco and assigned a special prosecutor to specifically handle intra-familial violence cases and is currently preparing for the incorporation of nine additional prosecutors and four police investigators to bolster support and attention to these cases. Since then, the AGO has held three follow-up sessions on their commitments to the community. There has also been significant progress regarding five high priority identified GBV cases including the arrest and incarceration of perpetrators.

Tumaco grabbed national attention in Year Two after disturbing news emerged from *comuna* 4 in the Panamá neighborhood involving an episode of flagrant injustice surrounding the custody release of post-demobilized group members responsible for terrorizing the community and ensuing violence. With established networks and grantee partners already working on the ground, HRP III was quick to take a leadership role in tackling a highly sensitive and volatile situation. Spearheading a special mission with the Attorney General's Office including special prosecutors handling GPDP issues, HRP III helped to bring about increased institutional attention, resources, and support for this community in need. In addition together with HRP III grantee Familia Ayara, the innovative strategy "Paint Your House with the Colors of Peace" was implemented engaging youth and adults who re-painted 659 houses throughout the Panamá neighborhood as a powerful act of solidarity against the GPDP presence.



Beneficiary of "paint your house with the colors of peace" initiative in Tumaco, December 2013

As mentioned in the Gender Section, HRP III continues to support the Ombudsman's Office GBV-focused *dupla* team since May 2013. These efforts have been complemented by partnerships at the community level with grants awarded to *Pastoral Social de la Diócesis de Tumaco* and *Casa de la Mujer*. The *dupla* team has officially become part of the GBV response *ruta* and consequently has been able to work closer with organizations such as Pastoral Social to enhance their efforts in carrying out follow-up to GBV cases they are handling. Through *Casa de la Mujer*, two workshops have been carried out where 55 women exchanged victim experiences as a means to develop strong ties among women who share common experiences. Women were

also trained to participate as leaders at roundtables to further advocate for their needs and raise awareness of GBV issues in their community.

During Year Two, HRP III began initiatives in the areas of **prevention and protection of ethnic communities and human rights defenders**. As a result, the Program held several meetings with *consejo comunitarios* of Rio Gualajo, ACAPA, and Tablón Dulce which are highly vulnerable communities due to the armed conflict. HRP III supported the development of self-protection strategies and by the end of the year three protection plans will be finalized.

During Year Two, HRP III also initiated efforts to **promote LGBT rights** through a partnership with *Fundación Afrocolombiana Arcos Iris*. To date, six trainings have been held covering LGBT rights and relevant laws aimed to protect and demand LGBT rights. HRP III also provided technical assistance to help develop their 2014 work plan. To promote local institutional collaboration, these efforts have been carried out with the participation of entities such as Central Hospital Divino Niño, the municipal health office, and USAID's Access to Justice Program. HRP III has also advanced LGBT rights promotion through its grantee *Santamaría Fundación* which was previously described in the Gender Section above.

TOLIMA

In response to a 2012 Ombudsman's Office Warning Report regarding high levels of forced child recruitment targeting southern Tolima municipalities, HRP III designed and implemented a strategy to assist responsible institutions to carry out recommendations issued by the report. Working in some of the most targeted communities including Ataco, Planadas, Chaparral, and Rioblanco, HRP III partnered with the National Coordination for Forced Child Recruitment (CIPRUNNA), Victims' Unit, and the State's National Consolidation Plan to provide technical support, planning, and training **towards the prevention of forced child recruitment**.

As a starting point, HRP III contributed towards establishing a regional roundtable that initiated a departmental diagnostic of services and capacities. Based on this, the lack of institutional clarity on roles and responsibilities in the prevention and response to forced child recruitment became evident. By May 2013, HRP III supported training sessions to develop local forced child recruitment prevention *rutas* for each of the four HRP III priority municipalities, including the participation of 120 local public officials from institutions such as ICBF, mayor's offices, *personerías*, the police, and hospitals among others. As a result of these trainings, Rapid Response Teams were formed to plan rapid response strategies to imminent risk of forced child recruitment. Since then, HRP III continues to provide technical support and training to municipal public officials in implementing the *rutas*.

From August-October 2013, HRP III concentrated efforts in raising awareness regarding the prevention *rutas* and to design **community prevention strategies** among the four municipalities. In total, 194 community members participated in these work sessions including community action board (JAC) presidents, teachers, and community leaders from 125 *veredas* of the four municipalities. By the end of this process, participants had increased knowledge in the *rutas*, access to rapid response teams, and carried out a diagnostic including the development of a local community risk map.

With these newly developed tools, institutions were able to comply with many of the recommendations made by the Ombudsman’s Office and the communities are now better equipped to respond to threats of forced child recruitment. From these efforts, two at-risk children from Ataco were safely removed from the municipality per the response *ruta*. Additionally, the departmental Education Secretary has also become involved in prevention strategy development so as to promote protection spaces for children and youth within educational institutions.

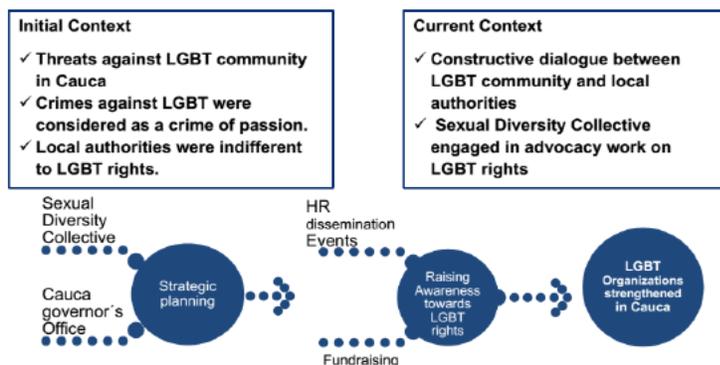
Based on these efforts and outcomes, HRP III has been invited to share best practices from these experiences at the departmental forced child recruitment prevention roundtable. A noteworthy outcome has been the targeting of these four municipalities by the CIPRUNNA which implies a prioritization and provision of services for early prevention in partnership with the established rapid response teams.

To support **prevention efforts regarding the LGBT** community in Tolima, HRP III partnered with local organizations to strengthen ties with local and departmental authorities to promote training sessions and advocacy initiatives. As a largely concealed issue in this area, HRP III took a comprehensive approach including the participation of Tolima’s governor’s office and Ministry of Interior to carry out training sessions in June 2013 to raise awareness and increase knowledge of LGBT rights involving public officials and LGBT community members from Ibagué, Chaparral, Mariquita, Honda and Valle de San Juan. Following a participatory diagnostic exercise to assess the issue experienced in these regions, a working group comprised of 25 public officials and LGBT representatives was held and actions were determined to strengthen guarantees of LGBT rights.

In Year Two, HRP III also provided assistance to **strengthen and consolidate women’s networks in Chaparral and Rioblanco**. Through grantee *Universidad del Tolima*, 126 individuals (mostly rural-based women) were trained in human rights, the Victims’ Law, and GBV prevention from July-December 2013. Furthermore, HRP III supported community-wide projects oriented at promoting prevention of violence against women in November 2013 through the Southern Tolima Regional Women’s Conference. Through this event, 320 members of women’s networks and women’s organizations from Rioblanco and Chaparral gathered to strengthen ties and strategies regarding prevention against violence. Institutional partners which participated included mayors’ offices, social workers, ICBF, and Justice Houses among others from the area.

CAUCA

Figure 6. Promotion of LGBT Rights in Cauca



The prevention of LGBT rights violations was a principal issue raised by community members in HRP III’s priority zone of Cauca due to the numerous threats made against this population and the lack of response by relevant authorities. Following initial assessments carried out with local LGBT organizations, HRP III took this

information as a base for strategic planning with Cauca's governor's office to better address issues of **prevention of human right violations and the promotion of LGBT rights**. In April 2013 HRP III assisted in developing the first Sexual Diversity Collective which quickly thereafter was successful in obtaining financial resources from Popayán's mayor's office to support their work plan including events to raise awareness on this issue. The Collective, made up of six LGBT organizations, has notably achieved the following: strengthened organizational capacity through the development of internal regulations, a work plan, and prioritization of issues; training of Collective members on Law 1257 and gender issues; and strengthening of the communications team on the use of social media and holding press events to best disseminate and promote information on LGBT rights.

Prevention and response to GBV victims was also a main priority of HRP III programming in Cauca during Year Two with a particular focus on strengthening coordination mechanisms such as roundtables working on issues of elimination of GBV in Totoró and Santander de Quilichao. HRP III's strategies centered on providing critical tools to these mechanisms to best promote and implement public policies addressing the prevention of GBV.

In Totoró, HRP III provided technical support to its women's municipal roundtable to prioritize goals for its 2014 work plan. From this process, the roundtable prioritized work with *cabildos* to develop a gender-based *ruta* to advance GBV prevention and response strategies. Other prioritized activities include trainings sessions on response *rutas* to be carried out involving police participation. In March 2014, a successful outcome of the roundtable resulted in the establishment of the first inter-institutional municipal committee on women and elimination of GBV comprised of 24 public officials from the municipal administration, AGO, ICBF, and women's and human rights defender organizations.

Similarly in Santander de Quilichao, HRP III provided technical assistance in establishing its women's and GBV prevention roundtable which officially initiated in March 2014. The roundtable is comprised of 12 women from a diverse range of civil society organizations including municipal council members and human rights committee members. Through its efforts, the roundtable has already obtained support and participation from the Inspector General's Office and the mayor's office women's secretary. In addition, the municipal council has invited the roundtable to participate at their meetings to inform council members of their issues. Similarly by the end of Year Two, the mayor's office was finalizing a public policy on gender which is a significant achievement resulting from HRP III's support and advocacy through the roundtable, given the municipal administration's and other local entities' initial complete lack of interest on the topic.

As mentioned previously in the Gender Section, HRP III has complemented these efforts through its grant support to Casa de la Mujer. This grantee has played a critical role in providing trainings to 118 women from Santander de Quilichao, Silvia, Buenos Aires and Caldonó. Through these trainings, women gained a clearer understanding of their rights and roles of political participation to advance human rights agendas as well as become familiar with law provisions, services and tools available to them.

In Year Two, HRP III also worked to **develop and strengthen self-protection mechanisms for ethnic communities in Cauca**. As previously mentioned in Components One and Two, key grantee partners advancing these efforts include recognized ethnic-focused civil society

organizations such as ACIN, CRIC, and UOAFROC. These grantees have served as fundamental agents working at the community level to train and strengthen their respective ethnic community members in self-protection strategies and tools so as to mitigate risks faced due to ongoing violence and conflict in their communities. ACIN documented 100 cases to be considered for reparation and developed a communications campaign to promote prevention of human rights violations, particularly forced recruitment and anti-personnel mine accidents. Messages disseminated as part of the campaign reached 6,000 community members. CRIC provided psychosocial assistance and legal orientation to 681 indigenous victims which facilitated the inclusion of their cases in the victims' registry. During Year Two, CRIC also trained 295 indigenous community members in their rights and 18 leaders were trained to document violation cases. With the northern Cauca Afro-Colombian community, HRP supported UOAFROC in the creation of 11 self-protection committees for 11 communities. During Year Two, self-protection plans will be drafted for these communities.

A benchmark achievement in response to the multiple challenges faced by indigenous communities in Cauca was the establishment of the departmental transitional justice committee with HRP III support. At the September 2013 committee session, an analysis of the armed conflict's impact on indigenous communities was presented by the Ombudsman's Office. This analysis subsequently led to the Victims' Unit pledging their commitment to provide support and resources such as developing an emergency assistance *ruta* for at-risk indigenous communities as well as collective reparation guidelines.

META

The promotion of human rights in HRP III priority municipalities of Meta have historically been weak largely due to the lack of knowledge on the issues which inevitably has become a significant barrier to developing appropriate responses and strategies. In these areas, following preliminary assessments carried out in Year Two by HRP III, it became clear that there was an overall lack of information for both victims on their rights and public officials on their responsibilities to respond to victims at the local level. To take a comprehensive approach in this matter, HRP III established partnerships with the public administration school - ESAP, mayors' offices, *personerías*, the governor's office victims' secretary, the Victims' Unit, and PAX CHRISTI to design a **human rights diploma course** addressing these knowledge gaps.

In addition to providing basic knowledge on human rights and implementation of public policies and perhaps more importantly, the human rights diploma course was designed to provide practical tools to further develop prevention and response strategies to critical human rights issues. Issues included forced child recruitment, anti-personnel mine accidents, GBV, and barriers to access of services from institutions. The human rights diploma course was carried out from May-September 2013, for the first time, in six municipalities of Meta in which 294 individuals participated and of which 170 public officials and civil society representatives received diplomas. In addition to serving as a competency tool for public officials and community leaders on human rights issues, the diploma courses contributed to the establishment of a sub-regional network for human rights leaders. This opportunity also facilitated a platform for departmental entities, international organizations, civil society representatives and local public officials come together to problem solve issues and challenges.

HRP III also played a key role in **creating prevention *rutas* to address concerning risk levels of forced child recruitment** on account of the heavy presence of illegal armed actors in the rural areas of Meta. Compounded with low levels of information and knowledge regarding the issue by public officials at the local and departmental levels, prevention and response policies simply did not exist. In light of this, HRP III looked to replicate and adapt the successful model used in Tolima. By the end of Year Two, HRP III has only just started to implement the strategy through activities oriented at increasing awareness among departmental and local government officials and entities so as to encourage building institutional partnerships and a coordinated effort. Nonetheless, HRP III has already successfully encouraged a coordinated cooperation to address prevention efforts for forced child recruitment from CIPRUNNA, ICBF, the Victims' Unit, and the Meta's governor's office. It is expected that by the end of 2014, *rutas* will be developed and action plans will be well underway through continued momentum driven by these partnerships.

During Year Two, HRP III also continued to support Meta's governor's office initiative to develop a forced child recruitment policy. HRP III's technical assistance to the working group has been instrumental in developing a guideline for the proposed policy which is expected to be finalized by the end of this year. Additionally, HRP III has worked together with municipal administrations, the Victims' Unit, and the governor's office to develop emergency prevention *rutas* and plans for Vistahermosa and Mesetas. Through complementary efforts of HRP III grantee BENPOSTA and the development of community prevention networks, 15 at-risk children were protected. In addition 42 public officials were trained and prevention strategies were developed in the target communities.

ANTIOQUIA

In HRP III priority zones of the Bajo Cauca region of Antioquia, risk and stigmatization are commonly associated consequences of openly discussing human rights issues in an area that historically has been at the crossroads of Colombia's violence and conflict. To an extent, communities from this region in Antioquia arguably have become desensitized to the levels of violence that have impacted its civilians and with little State presence the ongoing human rights situation has remained status quo throughout. In light of this in 2012, HRP III along with Caucasia's *personería* prioritized the establishment of Caucasia's human rights committee which to date is the first-ever and only human rights committee functioning in the Bajo Cauca region. Since then and with continued HRP III support, the committee has developed its 2013-2016 strategic plan and its 2013-2014 communications plan.



Students participating in *Corporación para el Desarrollo Social* grantee-led Human Rights Competition
Caucasia Antioquia November 2013

Caucasia's human rights committee developed projects to promote human rights with HRP III and Ministry of Interior funding. As a result, HRP III awarded a grant to *Corporación para el Desarrollo Social* which implemented an innovative strategy to promote human rights engaging youth, community, and educational institutions in Caucasia. Through this initiative, 174 students, teachers, and parents were trained in human rights. As a culminating event, a high school human

rights competition was held which initially engaged 800 students in preliminary phases and resulting in 19 students competing in the final rounds. This unprecedented community event was held in coordination and support from the mayor's office and *personería*.

Another noteworthy achievement by the human rights committee in Year Two has been the development of its monthly radio program, "**Vive Tus Derechos**" through the Universidad de Antioquia. With HRP III support, this radio program has served as the region's first-ever radio program dedicated to openly discussing human rights issues impacting the region. HRP III has provided technical assistance as a member of its program editing team. Already so successful in its short lifetime, Antioquia's governor's office has recognized it as a working model to promote other sub-regional human rights committee works.

Finally, as a complementary initiative to promote human rights in the region, HRP III awarded a grant in January 2014 to *Instituto Popular de Capacitación*, IPC. Through this grant, HRP III will provide trainings to institutions and civil society organizations in Cáceres, Cauca, and Tarazá to promote a culture of tolerance and respect for human rights. To further strengthen established efforts, these initiatives will be carried out through the Cauca's human rights committee.

During Year Two, in response to the overwhelming number of accidents related to anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnances in Antioquia, HRP III grantee *Corporación Paz y Democracia* has laid the groundwork to address the **prevention of future landmine accidents and an adequate response to victims**. Given a lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities of institutions in attending to landmine victims, a fundamental advance spearheaded by *Corporación Paz y Democracia* has been mobilizing the coordination of departmental and municipal-level institutions in developing and implementing response mechanisms, *rutas*, and protocols. Due to these efforts, Antioquia now has its first-ever departmental action plan with strategies targeting key municipalities plagued by landmine accidents.

A critical component of this strategy involves the participation of 25 community volunteers who have received training on mine risk prevention. Through these trained volunteers from remote surrounding *veredas*, replication trainings have taken place reaching an additional 3,825 individuals. To complement these efforts, HRP III has assisted in the development of departmental and municipal response *rutas* for landmine victims. To effectively disseminate information, HRP III supported the development and current implementation of a communications strategy. Institutional partners providing support include the Victims' Unit, Antioquia's governor's office, municipal administrations, *personerías*, and PAICMA.

In Year Two, HRP III supported concentrated efforts to **develop prevention and response strategies with regard to GBV victims** in Antioquia. Given the Program's lessons learned in other regions regarding GBV prevention and response, HRP III has placed an emphasis on developing and strengthening an inter-institutional response mechanism. The Program provided support to the gender equality secretary from Antioquia's governor's office to re-initiate its sub-regional roundtable which covers the municipalities of Bajo Cauca and which has been inactive since mid-2013. With HRP III support, the roundtable resumed in February 2014 and where the governor's office presented current departmental statistics on violence against women. This data will serve as the foundation for future strategies including the development of municipal *rutas*

for GBV cases and to prioritize goals for local roundtables dedicated to women's rights and the prevention of violence.

In similar efforts, HRP III grantee Sisma Mujer carried out trainings to 28 individuals in late 2013. Participants included public officials and community leaders from Cauca and Tarazá who increased knowledge on the implementation of Law 1257 and other public policies addressing violence against women.

BOLIVAR

The HRP III priority zone of Bolivar has experienced significant threats and other human rights violations targeting victims and land claimants and/or supporters of the land restitution process including land claimant leaders and organizations. In response to this crisis, HRP III prioritized the **protection of victims and land claimants**. Grantee Redepaz worked to develop self-protection networks as well as action plans for these newly formed networks in Carmen de Bolívar, San Jacinto, San Juan Nepomuceno and Ovejas. Activities culminated in August 2013. In addition to providing trainings to community networks, efforts resulted in engaging and obtaining resources from Bolivar's Victims' Secretary 2014 budget towards carrying out activities laid out in the networks' action plans.

Carmen de Bolivar's radio station was also a target of consistent threats in 2013 following radio programs highlighting exposing coverage of corruption at the mayor's office. In response, HRP III provided technical support towards developing an innovative communications plan that brought together Bolivar's Victims' Secretary, the regional Ombudsman's Office, Victims' Unit, and the municipal *personería*, to participate in a new monthly radio program that, in effect, provides a sense of protection and support to the radio station in broadcasting its programming and news coverage. The radio program now addresses human rights issues impacting Carmen de Bolivar's communities including the ongoing precarious situation targeting supporters of land restitution. HRP III's communications expert continues to provide technical assistance to the radio station to develop programming and in engaging a diverse range of public entities.

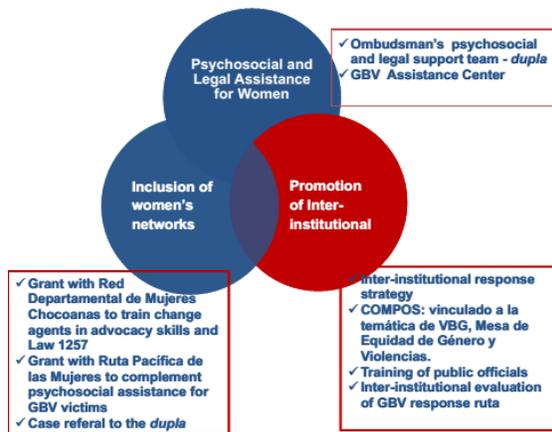
In Year Two, HRP III also **provided legal and psychosocial support to victims** of conflict in Carmen de Bolivar and San Jacinto through its grantee *Universidad de Cartagena* as previously mentioned in Component Three. This critical support has begun to make headway in an area of the country where the number of victims exceeds national averages and where, in particular, psychosocial assistance has been significantly deficient. During Year Two, 601 victims were provided with this critical support.

CHOCÓ

According to HRP III's baseline study in Year One, Chocó faces one of Colombia's most serious crises regarding sexual violence against women, with figures far surpassing national average rates. In response to this crisis and working from the successful model implemented in Tumaco, HRP III established three pillar objectives as part of its **GBV prevention and response strategy**: 1) improved response of GBV cases by the Ombudsman's Office *dupla* team; 2) improved inter-institutional coordination for prevention and response through institutional training and awareness raising activities and; 3) strengthening the capacity of civil society in

areas of prevention through grants to women’s organizations working in the region such as *Red Departamental de Mujeres Chocoanas* and *Ruta Pacifica de Mujeres*.

Figure 7: HRP III GBV Prevention and Response Strategy in Chocó



Accordingly, HRP III began supporting the Ombudsman’s Office GBV-focused *dupla* team since April 2013 as previously mentioned in the Gender Section. The *dupla* team’s outstanding efforts have worked intently to raise the profile and guarantee the rights for a dignified response to GBV victims seeking assistance through legal orientation and support as well as psychosocial guidance. To date, of the initial 25 cases that the *dupla* is conducting follow-up, two perpetrators have been arrested and an additional arrest warrant has been issued. Also, of the 19 intra-familial violence cases handled by the *dupla* an arrest warrant has been issued for perpetrator.

A keystone component of HRP III’s strategy to tackle GBV against women is developing and strengthening inter-institutional coordination and mechanisms. In line with this in October 2013, HRP III replicated the inter-institutional response meeting which was initially carried out in Tumaco to gather key relevant institutions towards creating solutions to the crisis. Participants for these two-day meetings included the Presidential Program for Human Rights and IHL, the AGO, Ministry of Health, Institute for Forensic Science, ICBF, NPU, and the Victims’ Unit. Together these institutions visited local entities involved in response to GBV cases. In addition, 37 public officials from the health sector and police were trained on best practices of GBV case investigations along with another 40 public officials and journalists who received trainings on strategies to best address women’s rights, ethnic rights, and GBV issues.

HRP III also provided technical assistance to regional officials charged with GBV response which resulted in the establishment of a GBV prevention roundtable in December 2013 to raise awareness and implement response *rutas* for GBV victims.

Through support to grantees such as the *Red Departamental de Mujeres*, HRP III’s support reached at least 600 women in the community through joint efforts carried out by the *dupla* team to raise awareness regarding services available and orientation regarding reporting of cases. With the support of Quibdó’s mayor’s office, the *Red Departamental de Mujeres* headlined the International Day of the Elimination of Violence by presenting the results of their baseline study as well as the newly developed response *ruta* and protocol for GBV victims. The *Red Departamental de Mujeres* has also been instrumental in developing a trained team of 28 women agents of change dedicated to providing outreach and orientation in their local neighborhoods and communities to encourage other women to report their cases and seek assistance. Perhaps equally resounding, this team of women agents of change carried out a survey of 463 women and 57 men to support a baseline study regarding the perception of the situation of violence against women in Quibdó. The results were eye-opening: 69% (312) of women surveyed suffered physical violence by their partner; 73% (330) have experience psychological violence and; 31% (140) women stated that they were victims of sexual violence by their partner or former partner.

Over the past year, HRP III's proactive and comprehensive approach has positively engaged and increased commitments and actions by key institutions such as the AGO, Institute for Forensic Science, and the family commissary with regard to more efficient and adequate responses to GBV cases. Nonetheless, significant challenges persist in Quibdó. While the health sector has benefitted from trainings provided by HRP III grantees and the *dupla* team, this sector still does not possess a registry for cases and institutional commitment is lacking. Similar reticence is evident with the police who as of March 2014 have not fully signed on to the process and institutional will has been lagging in promoting cultural change to prioritize protection and response to GBV victims. HRP III will continue to foster productive working relationships among institutions and civil society throughout Year Three.

Success Story

- ✓ Psychosocial and legal assistance provided by the *dupla* team to a victim of sexual and gender-based violence (July 25, 2013)
- ✓ Perpetrator allegedly part of illegal armed group
- ✓ Victim and family receive protection measures
- ✓ Inter-institutional meeting with national and local Attorney General's Office officials in Quibdó. (October 25, 2013)
- ✓ Judge ordered arrest of perpetrator (December 6, 2013)

Towards the **risk prevention of violations and self-protection strategies among ethnic communities**, HRP III has worked in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and the NPU to carry out trainings for public officials, victims' organizations, and other civil society members regarding preventive security measures and the institutional protection *ruta* in the three HRP III priority municipalities: Atrato, Medio Atrato, and Bojayá. From April-June 2013, 176 public officials and community leaders were trained due to this initiative.

In addition, HRP III grantee COCOMACIA - FISCH Chocó developed self-protection and prevention strategies with the *consejo comunitarios* and indigenous *cabildos* to mitigate risks and reduce human rights violations against communities from the alto and medio Atrato and San Juan regions. Through these initiatives, 121 community leaders were trained in self-protection as well as participated in a characterization study of the region which identified key risks used to draft a response *ruta*. In Year Three, a self-protection plan for an indigenous community and a plan for an Afro-Colombian community will be drafted.

Finally in Year Two, HRP III continued to support COCOMOPOCA to develop a self-protection proposal involving the participation of *consejo* leadership which has come under increasing threats due to their vocal opposition to illegal mining and illegal armed group presence as well as the lack of consultation with regard to use of their territories.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

A well-supported monitoring and evaluation system including an ongoing Program baseline allowed HRP III to stay up-to-date on the needs of its target populations, their geographic distribution, and how a differentiated approach by the Program and that of GOC can better serve these needs as well as make any necessary adjustments.

HRP III has made significant progress to date regarding project indicators targets. Three out of the 12 Program indicators have already met or exceeded LOP targets. This past year, the Program directly assisted 13,074 victims with legal and psychosocial assistance, or reaching 104% of the goal. Meanwhile, 12,742 human rights defenders or 122% of the LOP target was met in Year Two. HRP III provided 623 training days to journalists and reporters out of a total of 880 expected reaching 71% of its LOP target. (See Table 1 and full M&E results in Annex B) The Program has yet to report on the indicator related to the implementation of PLANEDH, however the project with the Ministry of Education commenced in January 2014 therefore progress on the indicator is anticipated for the following reporting period. All other indicators are on track.

Table 1. FY 2012-2014 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicator Progress

No.	Description	Target	Advance	% Advance	
DO3-001	Number of individuals who received legal aid or victim's assistance with USG support	12.500	13.047	104%	
DO3-014	Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on HR	22	21	95%	
DO3-017	Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	10.428	12.742	122%	
DO3-002	Number of sub-national entities that improve their performance	48	40	83%	
DO3-003	Number of USG-funded organizations representing marginalized constituencies trying to affect government policy or conducting government oversight	55	28	51%	
DO3-004	Number of training days provided to journalists	880	623	71%	
DO3-013	Citizen understanding and awareness of fundamental HR increased	70%	64%	91%	
DO3-015	Number of disciplinary cases prosecuted by the Inspector's General Office rearding HR violations in targeted HRP III municipalities	N/A			
DO3-016	Number of municipalities in target areas implementing HR education programs or the National Education Plan on HR (PLANEDH)	40	-	0%	
DO3-019	Number of incidents of abuse allegedly committed by the Police against the LGBT population	47	11	23%	
DO3-020	Responsiveness of local government authorities to early warning and recommendations issued by the Interagency Early Warnings Commission (CIAT)		5/9	56%	
DO3-021	Number of land and human rights observatories created to follow up on regional land restitution commissions	1	1	100%	

* Q2FY14 Information based on the current early warnings in targeted areas.

Baseline

- During Year Two the final baseline results were presented to USAID. The baseline was conducted through a series of focus groups and interviews with civil society representatives and public officials in the all of the eight HRP III regions. From its initial operations, HRP III worked with sub-contractor CERAC to develop situational analyses including two components: a baseline component and a monthly monitoring component on human rights in Colombia. The baseline analyzed the human rights situation in the Program regions with a focus on critical situations and the implementation of human rights-policies.

Situational Analysis

- During Year Two, HRP III submitted to USAID 10 situational analyses on the topics of: Human Rights Defenders; Peace Process; *Zonas de Reserva Campesina*, Miners' Protest; Women Human Rights Defenders; Situation of LGBT Victims in Colombia; Colombia's

Peace Negotiation Advances: Right to Political Participation; Reforming Colombia's Ombudsman's Office; Freedom of the Press in Colombia; and Victims of Forced Disappearances.

- HRP III also produced 12 “Hot Spots” highlighting human rights trends in target areas.

Monitor Information System

- Monitor does not allow for reporting of indicators that are measured by percentage. This has led to the Program's inability to report accurately in Monitor on one of its indicators.
- The Program continues to upload all required information to Monitor, and is up-to-date.

Project Evaluation and Field Visit by Devtech

- In late October, Devtech carried out an evaluation of two HRP III projects: 1) Redepaz's “Building Self-Protection Networks for Human Rights Defenders in Bolívar, Sucre, Guajira and Antioquia” and 2) FLIP's “Journalism and Human Rights in Colombia”. Devtech submitted evaluation and field visit reports highlighting that project objectives from both projects were achieved and data collection and M&E procedures were on track.

Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

- In February 2014, Chemonics carried out a DQA for indicators, in light of the five data quality standards in ADS 203, to ensure data are useful for decision making and evaluating the delivery of results. The overall findings were positive, highlighting the quality of the processes used to collect, analyze, and report data.
- Recommendations to adjust some processes to improve the precision of data were made. For instance, for **PMP Indicator No. 7** (*Mission indicator DO3-013: Citizen understanding and awareness of fundamental human rights increased in targeted areas*), Chemonics found that the program was underreporting results. Recommendations have already been implemented and are reflected in the results reported in this report. Additional recommendations for significant modification or replacement of a couple of indicators, particularly numbers 8 and 11, will be sent to USAID for consideration.

IV. Communications

In Year Two, HRP III provided critical technical support to key partners including grantees and local government committees to strengthen and build capacity in developing communications strategies and campaigns promoting human rights issues tailored to targeted communities and their needs. HRP III assisted with human rights promotion campaigns including: “*Yo protejo, Tú también*” focused on human rights issues impacting Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities through grantee Familia Ayara; “*Re-Tratos de Familia. La vida en familia es la que hace a una familia*” with HRP III grantee Colombia Diversa regarding LGBT rights; “*Comunicar Derechos*” a radio message campaign developed through human rights plans in the municipalities of La Guajira, Meta, Cauca, Tolima, and Tumaco; and an information campaign on prevention and self-protection for communities impacted by anti-personnel mines in Antioquia as part of an inter-institutional effort.

In Caucasia, HRP III worked with its human rights committee to develop its communications strategy. A successful and groundbreaking outcome of this committee has been the creation of the monthly radio program “Vive tus derechos” which initiated in December 2013.

With a focus on ethnic communities, HRP III worked closely with *Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca* (ACIN) to develop a human rights messaging strategy via radio programs, informational bulletin, publications etc. With HRP III support, ACIN held a dialogue round table which was broadcast on radio covering information on and implementation of Decree 4633. In addition, HRP III provided technical support to *Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca* (CRIC) to develop visual aids for their monthly bulletin on human rights issues related to their indigenous community and to inform on their own human rights program’s progress.

Also throughout the year, HRP III worked in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, the Presidential Advisor for Women’s Equality, *Universidad Javeriana* and *Señal Colombia* to form an advisory committee which created a documentary scholarship competition focused on gender-based violence. By the end of the Year Two, a draft of the terms of reference was developed and the target date for the competition launch is May 2014.

Seven special presentations organized by HRP III were held at the Embassy on specific human rights issues including the legal framework for peace, human rights defender protection, freedom of press, LGBT rights, among others. During the year, HRP III posted 101 Facebook updates and 286 tweets. The highest number of “likes” posted on the USAID/Colombia website was related to HRP III activities such as: the annual human rights moot court competition (916); human rights journalist competition (886), and the LGBT rights campaign “*Retratos de Familia*” on Señal Colombia (707). In addition, 69 bulletins were published covering 179 human rights issues (of which 85 were part of the HRP III and partners’ agenda). There has been a positive increase of use of this communications channel by HRP III counterparts. Finally, HRP III published six Human Rights Compass editions.

■ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

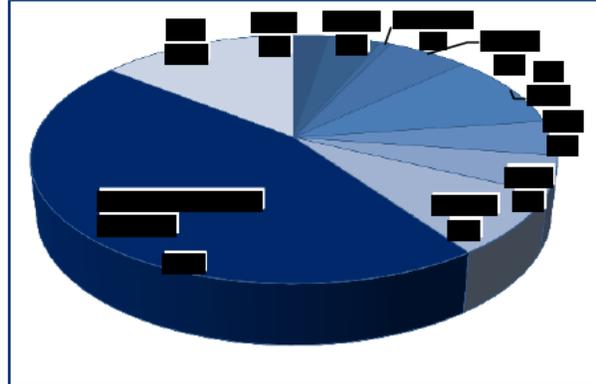
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Inventory

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]



[Redacted text]

[Large redacted text block]