International Organization for Migration
Address: Carrera 14 93B- 46, Bogotá • Colombia
Phone: 57.1. 639.77.77 ext. 1630 • e-mail: cleguizamo@iom.int
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CJT  Transitional Justice Committee
CMH  Historical Memory Center
CRA  Regional Assistance Center
DNP  National Planning Department
FARC-EP  Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army
GOC  Government of Colombia
IR  Intermediate Result
MOH  Ministry of Health
PAPSIVI  Victims Psychosocial and Comprehensive Health Program
PAT  Regional Action Plans
PMP  Performance Management Plan
SNARIV  National Victims Assistance and Reparation System
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
VISP  Victims Institutional Strengthening Program
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report presents achievements and implemented activities during the third quarter of the 2013 Fiscal Year (April 1 to June 30, 2013). This is the second implementation quarter for the Victims Institutional Strengthening Program (VISP). Along with the summarized sections below the report includes annexes on 1) project rolling list, 2) progress made on VISP’s PMP indicators with quarterly reporting requirements, reflecting advances in the second quarter of implementation (following Work Plan approval in December), 3) memorandum of understandings (MOUs) signed this quarter and 4) relevant press releases regarding VISP activities.

VISP Objective

The strategic objective of VISP is to ensure select Government of Colombia (GOC) institutions, policies and systems at the national, departmental and municipal levels are operationalized for effective implementation of the Victims Law.

Context

Influential events in the Colombian context this quarter include a reduction in the 2014 budgets of GOC institutions responsible for the Victims Law, new court orders requiring the GOC to provide more services to IDPs (without a budget increase) and the soon to come into effect Ley de Garantías. Despite a funding decrease the issue of victims has received greater public attention through various national media campaigns, its use in several political campaign platforms and the current peace negotiations in Havana, Cuba (the issues of victims is a negotiating agenda point).

Select progress

Substantive progress was made in each of VISP’s four intermediate results (IRs).

Intermediate result 1 advances include technical assistance for the temporary registration and evaluation system (RUV). This assistance reduced the response time lag between victim’s declarations and evaluations from 180 to 60 days, greatly improving the Victims Units efficiency and agility.

Another notable advance in terms of coordination between central governments and subnational governments was implementing seven regional teams (one in each VISP department) to provide technical assistance to governors and mayors in implementing the Victims Law and managing regional action plan (PAT) implementation. Additionally it is important including holding the first National Victims Assistance and Reparation System (SNARIV) session in Nariño to identify gaps and improve the relevant services in the territories. This gave continuity to last quarter’s priority of creating, validating and adjusting PATs.

VISP also supported the Victims Unit’s institutional strengthening plan in eight distinct areas such as budgeting, cash flow, and public procurement and hiring, contributing to a more effective and efficient public response.

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Intermediate result 2 advances include contributing to 9 of 21 VISP municipalities having implemented the Victims Unit’s emotional recuperation strategy this quarter. To achieve this—and to ensure sustainability of quality services—VISP trained local Victims Unit psychosocial team liaisons and provided technical support for Victims Unit service assistants to incorporate healthy practices when they provide victims services.

Other advances include the signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Health (MOH). VISP activities (approved by USAID via the 2013 work plan) have been included in the MOH’s operational plan, which connects the two institutions at the strategic level.

Intermediate result 3 advances include supporting digital literacy in five municipalities (Quibdó, Pasto, Apartadó, Bogotá and Santa Marta). Three distinct spaces for memory museum booklets were also identified and are under coordination. VISP is working with communities in Medellín, public institutions in Pasto and with victim’s organizations in Bojayá and Granada.²

Intermediate result 4 progress includes identifying needed courses of action to strengthen service provision for women victims of sexual violence through implementing a workshop to share experiences on services for women victims of sexual violence. VISP also supported women from grassroots organizations to present initiatives in the workshops that are currently being implemented.

VISP also supported creating a specialized attention center in Quibdó to ensure victims of sexual violence have effective and timely access to quality psychological, physical and emotional recuperation and legal services. The center responds to Quibdó’s high sexual violence underreporting rates and lack of institutional coordination.

General VISP progress and priorities included national/local coordination and disseminating VISP actions to the local level. This quarter saw various nation-wide communication campaigns, which brought the issues of Victims into the limelight. VISP supported Semana Magazine’s in-depth coverage of the issue in their “Victims Project” as well as supporting the airing of the “Repair to Continue” radio campaign. The latter being the first time the Victims Unit disseminated nation-wide messaging on the importance of victim’s reparations.

Likewise, the development and formulation of sub-projects to be implemented with strategic partners—particularly the Victims Unit, the National Historical Memory Center (CNMH) and the MOH—continued. At the close of this reporting period, VISP has 54 ongoing and completed project fact sheets coordinated with partners and reviewed by USAID for a total of approximately USD 14,505,485 million.

Challenges and Priorities
Main challenges this quarter include having to redefine the scope of the Victims Unit’s information system by prioritizing the registration and evaluation module and the urgent need on behalf of the GOC institutions for tools and protocols to be able to comply with their responsibilities (PAPSIVI teams inductions and locally disseminating the historical memory report). Finally, support the increased need of local/national coordination through SNARIV and training local public officials to standardize messages and knowledge.

In the upcoming quarter VISP will focus on developing the 2014 work plan, designing the knowledge sharing and management scheme to transfer to the local level and an overall push towards bringing both VISP and GOC activities to the local level. Specific priorities by intermediate result are: finalize the VIVANTO 2.0 design and begin implementation (IR 1), initiate trainings for health system public

² Although not a VISP municipality, the municipality has been historically supported by the CNMH.
officials and PAPSIVI teams (IR 2), support the Companion Program’s local dissemination (IR 3) and strengthen local women victims of sexual violence organizations (IR 4).

2. CONTEXT

**Fiscal constraints and response to court orders regarding displaced populations**

Fiscal GOC restrictions are expected that will affect the financing of GOC entities responsible for implementing the Victims Law in 2014 as well as an urgency to execute the 2013 budget before the Ley de Garantías comes into effect for the November 7th elections. This has happened in a larger context of a reduction in GDP growth (2.8 vs. 5.4% in the first quarter of 2013 and 2012, respectively) and an industrial growth reduction of 11.7%. Similarly, doubts regarding the needed economic growth to start major infrastructure projects in 2014, the adoption of new fiscal policies for public finances, tax form implications, progress of regional budget execution and improved biannual General Royalties System budget execution.

The second half of 2013 will require rapid and greater government execution at central and local levels before November 7, when the Ley de Garantías comes into force for the 2014 elections. Additionally there is strong pressure on CNMH and Victims Unit given the Ministry of Finance’s approval of a lower investment budget for 2014 compared to 2013 (566 billion COP as opposed to 756 billion COP for the Victims Unit and 30 billion COP as opposed to 33 billion COP for the CNMH). This closes an investment cycle that peaked in 2013 with the largest capital budget in Colombia’s history at over 40 trillion COP.

Parallel to lower budgets, the Constitutional Court has required more resources for services, humanitarian aid and reparations to displaced populations. This requires the State to compensate displaced persons on top of covering costs associated with humanitarian aid or assistance. The National Planning Department (DNP) and the Ministry of Finance are also required to reserve financial resources to respond to all emergency humanitarian aid needs. Additionally, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity and all regional agencies are required to regulate the degree of responsibility between the federal and regional authorities to allow complementarity competition and subsidy principles for emergency humanitarian assistance.

These court decisions require the State commits an additional 1.5 trillion COP—almost the entire Victims Unit’s 2013 budget (1.7 trillion COP). The Victims Unit plans to present a minimum subsistence model to the Constitutional Court and DNP on July 15 to allow efficient use of resources for humanitarian relief and reparations and strengthen coordination between national and regional SNARIV managers, implement and monitor the Public Policy for Prevention, Protection, Care, Support and Reparation for Victims and technical assistance process and support to local authorities.

This work—which is supported by USAID’s Public Policy Program—has not been able to be completed. VISP will take on some of these uncompleted responsibilities, such as the socialization of the minimum subsistence model, supporting SNARIV coordination, as well as supporting the design and consolidation of the co-responsibility system.

**Positioning the Victims Unit nationally and local implementation of the Victims Law**

Both the Victims Unit and problems associated with conflict victims had a higher positioning between citizens and government entities in the quarter, while local demands for effective implementation of the law have been increasing.

This may be associated with a confluence of factors such as first, the large role that the victims issue had during the pre-election period and the visibility of the president in events with communities affected by the conflict as El Salado and San Jose de Apartadó where Santos asked for forgiveness
on behalf of the State, and his presence in marches (Necoclí, Bogota and Carmen de Bolívar) reiterating a long-term commitment to victims. Second, the discussion of the issue of victims’ rights in regional peace roundtables, and indirectly in Havana and the possible political participation Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) members responsible for crimes against humanity. Third, by the announcement of Colombia as the country with the highest number of IDPs as reported by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre: IDMC and Norwegian Refugee Council, the development of mass communications strategy "Repair to Continue" and Semana magazine’s Victims Project. Finally, greater leadership of the Victims Unit of SNARIV, derived from the meeting led by the President and the launch of the SNARIV locally to strengthen institutional government coordination for victims services at the departmental level.

This increased visibility has been accompanied simultaneously by increased demand and limited response capacity at local levels by ombudsmen, mayors and regional Victims Unit offices, CNMH liaisons and interdisciplinary teams from the Ministry of Health in charge of Victims Psychosocial and Comprehensive Health Program (PAPSIVI), involved in the implementation of the Victims Law. These demands cover a wide range of actions ranging from care and humanitarian aid to new mass displacements, operational support to the operation of the Transitional Justice Committee (CJT), participation roundtables as well as technical assistance and support to municipalities.

Given these demands involved in implementing the law there is limited budgetary, functional, access to information and communication with the national level leeway which would prevent timely and effective responses from the national level. Because of this the support of VISP departmental coordinators is expected to progressively increase not only for the Victims Unit but the other GOC entities as well. This implies strengthening national/local VISP coordination for technical assistance in project formulation, adjusting PATs, operational support to CJTs, local SNARIV and communication and exchanges with the Victims Unit, the MOH and the CNMH, with whom several local projects have been implemented.

3. PROGRESS REPORT

The progress report section briefly outlines inter-programmatic coordination (between VISP and other USAID programs) before detailing specific progress by VISP intermediate result.

Although the previous quarterly report mentioned VISP would support the United Nations participation roundtables to collect proposals for the peace process in Havana, Cuba, support instead came from the IOM mission. This decision was taken jointly with USAID and the Victims Unit that VISP support would be better used in a analysis context and not logistical.

Inter-programmatic coordination
During the quarter, VISP developed activities in collaboration with other USAID operators to support the implementation of the Victims Law such as the USAID Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Program and the Human Rights Program.

With respect to PPP-USAID, efforts were coordinated on Intermediate Result 1 (specifically Sub-Result 1.2), activities were aimed at improving inter-institutional capacity and coordination, including VISP support for the Victims Unit to implement the mechanism to co-finance projects with mayors and governors. The activity complements the training developed by PPP-Program to disseminate the mechanism to subnational governments, with VISP technical assistance in the project methodology formulation.
With respect to the Human Rights Program, VISP coordinated with the Human Rights Program at the regional level for Results 4.3 by opening the Attention Center in Quibdó for victims of sexual violence. This specialized center has been created to ensure victims of sexual violence have effective and timely access to quality psychological, physical and emotional recuperation and legal services. The center responds to Quibdó’s high sexual violence underreporting rates.

3.1. **Intermediate Result 1: Improved GOC strategic management for victims Law**

**Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1 GOC information systems for victims’ registration and information management operationalized**

Within IR 1.1 VISP supported the Victims Unit in three areas.

1. **Design and develop VIVANTO 1.0 and design 2.0**
   VIVANTO 1.0 is the first phase of the Victim Unit’s information system. VISP support included producing the final overall system that integrates 12 external GOC databases. This integration streamlines searches for the 5,000+ Victims Unit and other GOC users (from 1,688 SNARIV and local institutions) and allows victims profiles in each database to be easily updated from the centralized system. Modules for questions and complaints were also designed and will be developed shortly.

   VISP also supported integration between VIVANTO and SNARIV, allowing the two systems to share information on services received by victims. VISP provided technical assistance to certify VIVANTO with the Ministry of Technology’s Government Online program, a crucial step to integrating the system, as without this certification other GOC institutions will not be able to share information. The certification is expected to be granted in July.

   VIVANTO 2.0 will provide information on victim’s service history (from declaration to reparations, including vulnerability characteristics). Design advances include designing system improvements, registration and evaluation modules for collective and individual declarations, distributing the declaration form, updates, notices, profiling and modules that create the physical evaluation document.

   Approval advances include submitting the following modules to the Victims Unit for revisions and approval: institutional service offerings, declaration registration and evaluation for collective subjects, prevention and emergencies, evaluation and service scheduling and the inclusion of persons deemed by the court system to be victims.

   VISP also assessed data collection requirements to design and develop institutional service offerings, evaluation and service provision timeframes and service and reparation route modules.

2. **Technical assistance for the temporary registration and evaluation system (RUV)**
   Support included developing a contingency plan for the evaluation of declarations to further streamline response times between the declaration and evaluation and designing and developing a digital signature and fingerprint application for declarations. General software problems encountered were also resolved to maintain system operation and the notifications were improved. The latter addresses a serious problem as victims had taken legal action against the Victims Unit because of poor management of notifications on behalf of the Victims Unit.
3. Process documentation: Collection and systematization of the Victims Unit’s activities

VISP supported the design and characterization of processes of the Planning Advisory and Technology Advisor offices, updating the Justice Office and National Information Network processes and data collection for return and reintegration, inter-institutional management, participation and human rights.

**Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2 GOC capacity for inter-institutional planning and coordination improved**

IR 1.2.1 Key mechanisms for inter-institutional and multi-level coordination clarified nationally and operational in target municipalities

VISP achieved advances in three areas under IR 1.2.1:

1. **Clarifying direct funding opportunities (USAID Forward)**
   
   Through the USAID Forward program VISP analyzed Colombia’s legal and budgetary international cooperation regime and created a concept note identifying five possible options for USAID to directly finance GOC entities. Currently studies are underway to identify which projects the Victims Unit and CNMH will present to USAID. VISP has also begun developing a checklist to help bring USAID Forward to local institutions.

2. **Victims Unit institutional strengthening**
   
   Following the Victims Unit’s institutional strengthening plan VISP supported eight distinct strengthening efforts. Select accomplishments are highlighted below:

   1. Directorate General: VISP produced documents to create a foundation for evaluating cases where criminal gangs (BACRIM) are the main perpetrators and created a report highlighting the Victims Unit’s humanitarian assistance for victims of criminal gangs (BACRIM). VISP also created a document on SNARIV’s progress that was presented to Congress.
   2. Budget: VISP provided technical assistance through over 10 working sessions to identify and quantify needs to develop and file the Victims Unit’s 2014 budget with the Ministry of Finance. VISP also supported the Victims Unit in defending their budget proposal.
   3. Strategic Management: VISP implemented a project management framework for each Victims Unit office.
   4. International Cooperation: VISP identified and systematized 128 international cooperation needs through four workshops and a work session with diverse Victims Unit departments. These inputs will be used to create the Victims Unit’s international cooperation needs assessment. Support was also provided to include USD 500,000 from Spanish International Cooperation Agency in the Victims Unit budget.
   5. Cash flow: VISP assessed cash flow processes and identified a host of problems hindering accurate monthly projections and timely payments. As a result of this assessment a new framework was established to improve financial management and avoid Ministry of Finance sanctions.

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3 Checklist items include: DNP’s municipal performance rating, Transparency for Colombia’s transparency rating, registry of victims and displaced populations, amount of royalties received and percentage of victims and displaced persons with SISBEN.
4 The 2014 budget proposal is 1.85 trillion COP, a 24% increase from 2013.
5 The framework includes evaluating results at a senior level between the director general and mission director, overseeing activities at the operational level between the Subdirectorate and the VISP program coordinator and project monitoring at the tactical level by operational program managers.
6 Identified problems include: non-automated personnel costs that prevent monthly projections, overhead financial commitments are not monitored, monthly reparations payments are not automated, as well as a backlog of 4 billion COP unpaid payments.
6. Public Procurement and Hiring: VISP supported procurement and hiring procedure audits and held weekly trainings to improve weak areas. Areas in need of improvement included: implementing preliminary studies and determining how to hire and how to cost out needs.

7. Talent Management: VISP carried out talent management activities including updating the roles and responsibilities handbook, identifying 147 new functions needed to be covered and assessing the academic and experience background needed to carry out the functions. This was done through activity-based staff assessments where VISP documented current public official’s functions and identified gaps through working sessions.

8. Standard Internal Control Model and Quality Management System: VISP raised awareness among Victims Unit staff on internal control (Self-Control, Self-Regulation, Self-Management), continuous improvement and quality management through three workshops.

3. CNMH institutional strengthening

VISP began 1) developing tools to strengthen the CNMH’s toolbox which will allow local authorities to include local memory projects in PATs and development projects and 2) hiring a team to design a data collection methodology, indicators, a project bank for memory initiatives and a national/local CNMH strategy which will ensure the impact of projects can be measured.

1.2.2. Key mechanisms for inter-institutional and multi-level coordination clarified nationally and operationalized in target municipalities.

VISP is working towards better coordination by supporting regional support teams, physical building updating and overall coordination mechanisms.

Regional support teams

Seven regional teams (one in each VISP department) were created to provide technical assistance to governors and mayors in implementing the Victims Law and managing PAT implementation. Quarterly results for these teams included holding the first SNARIV session in Nariño. This implied working sessions with local and national institutions to identify difficulties, successes and gaps in services. Outcomes were passed on to national level SNARIV entities to assure proper service coverage.

VISP also provided technical assistance to Nariño, Cauca, Antioquia, Guajira and Magdalena so they could present projects to the Victims Unit’s co-financing program.7

In response to the Victims Unit’s analysis these teams began adjusting PATs, double checking the initial victim’s population assessments (using the Victims Unit’s assessment manual) and creating and managing programs financed by royalties in Nariño.

VISP formed Victims Unit support teams to follow up on SNARIV sub-committees and the Unified Information, Monitoring and Reporting Regional Public Policy Coordination System for Victims of the Internal Armed Conflict (RUSISCT) and contribute to the co-responsibility structure—the structure that defines responsibilities between local and national levels—for the local implementation of the Victims Law.

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7 The Victims Unit established a USD 9,365,364 fund to co-finance projects with regional and municipal authorities. Governors and Mayors compete for funding by submitting projects that aim to strengthen victims’ assistance and reparations services. Projects’ coverage must include at least two municipalities. The Victims Unit finances up to 70% of attention, reparation and income generation projects and up to 40% of humanitarian aid and emergency projects. VISP supported the design and coordination to submit 7 projects with the following local authorities: Nariño (3), Magdalena (1), La Guajira (1), Cauca (1) and Antioquia (1). The deadline to submit projects expired on June 14. The selected projects will be announced in July.
Physical building updating
VISP built and provided supplies to a specialized sexual violence attention center in Quibdó as well as initiated similar processes for attention centers in Riohacha and Santa Marta. The center in Quibdó responded to a high need from victims (sexual violence rates are grossly underreported in Quibdó). Designs for the Turbo attention center were completed and the hiring process for construction began.

Nineteen municipal ombudsperson offices will receive building updates through VISP. During the quarter VISP received requests from each municipal ombudsperson and assessed each proposal in coordination with IOM’s infrastructure program. VISP is currently receiving proposals for the declaration kits (computers, digital fingerprinting technology, etc.) for the 21 municipal ombudsperson offices to support registering declarations.

Local Coordination
In coordination with the Victims Unit and Ombudsperson’s Office, VISP held meetings with local institutions (including regional, ethnic and victims organizations) in Bojayá and Río Sucio (Chocó) to monitor the implementation of the Victims Law and coordinate future actions. The meetings focused on collective reparations, temporary registration and evaluation system (RUV), how to create organizations, the creation of mobile participation roundtables and analyzing PATs.

Meeting minutes were created to formalize commitments and coordination between mayors and the Victims Unit.

IR 1.2.3 Effective participation facilitated by GOC.

The Victims Unit formally launched the participation protocol on May 10. VISP designed the presentation for the formal submission as well as the methodology and materials (booklets) to disseminate the protocol. VISP subsequently trained the Victims Unit’s Participation Department on their use and implemented the methodology in five VISP municipalities with public ministries, mayors, governors and victims organizations. Implementing this methodology means the municipal, departmental and national participation roundtables are no longer temporary. Twenty of VISP’s 21 municipalities now have municipal participation roundtables.

VISP also began a process to begin hiring municipal ombudsperson support personnel—16 of the 19 municipal ombudspersons asked have requested additional personnel—to register declarations and advise victims. To date fourteen persons have been identified for the 16 available positions. Municipal ombudsperson support also included assuring participation of victims in the participation roundtables in Chocó and Magdalena.

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3 Victims Law implementation effectively communicated by the GOC

To support the GOC’s communication of the Victims Law, VISP supported communication campaigns, informative materials and tools.

VISP designated resources to air the “Repair to Continue” radio campaign. This finalized the first phase of the Victims Unit’s communication campaign and was the first time the Victims Unit disseminated messaging aimed at victims and the general population to raise awareness of the importance of victim’s reparations.

VISP supported Semana Magazine’s “Victims Project”, a special edition focused on the victim’s situation in Colombia. The publication was complemented with a televised event where GOC entities

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8 Samaniego, June 6; Rio Sucio, June 8; Bojayá, June 12; Quibdó, June 12 and Bogotá D.C. June 21, 2013.
and victims organizations participated. This was the first publication on the topic with such detailed analysis and information.

VISP began a process of redesigning the Victims Unit and SNARIV web pages by providing a design team to improve the overall functionality, such as including online chats and the ability for victims to check the status of their process.

To support the Victims Unit’s timely responses to current events and to aid in verifying facts given by victims in their declarations, VISP contracted a news aggregator service for the Victims Unit to allow them to respond in real time to pertinent news around the country.

VISP signed an agreement with the Victims Unit to jointly embark on communication material. The agreement brings an additional COP 636,000,000 to VISP to support the Victims Unit’s communication efforts. Along similar lines, VISP proposed an adjustment to the Communication office’s communication plan which is currently under revision by the Victims Unit.

VISP also supported the CNMH by filming a documentary in various regions and doing the necessary hiring to produce a radio piece. Both activities will support the formal presentation of the CNMH’s No more: years of war and dignity report to be released next quarter.

**Sub-Intermediate Result 1.4 Victims Law implementation effectively monitored and evaluated by the GOC**

Three achievements stand out this quarter in the Ombudsperson project:

- 359 victims received guidance to understand and exercise their rights regarding justice, truth and reparations, access to services and subsidies (housing, credit, job training, etc.) and information regarding the responsible GOC agency
- Registration teams received declarations from 1,204 people as well as provided pre-declaration services to ensure people 1) submitting declarations brought proper documentation of their cases, 2) understood their options should they not be granted victims status, 3) how to file appeals and writ of protection and 4) what other GOC entities provide services
- 156 assessments with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), National Learning Institute (SENA), Victims Unit, mayors, and governors and 518 assessments with victims were carried out. VISP held meetings with each entity to explain the assessment and its objective, which aims to capture the implementation of the Victims Law.

**3.2. Intermediate Result 2: Improved GOC rehabilitation services that strengthen victims capacity toward their wellbeing**

**Sub-Intermediate Result 2.1: GOC psychosocial and community rehabilitation services improved**

Achievements within IR 2.1 fall into three broad work plan categories: training public officials, M&E and sustainability and designing internal protocols:

**Training Public Officials**
VISP designed trainings in evaluation skills, processes and technology for public officials (ICBF, the Victims Unit, Ministry of Health and the CNHM) to improve victim’s services as well as the methodology to transfer them to government partners.
VISP held the first in a series of trainings for the Victim Unit’s emotional recuperation liaisons in psychosocial, “do no harm” and self-care (for Victims Unit officials) approaches. The remainder of the series will be scheduled in collaboration with the Victims Unit. Steps have been taken to hire consultants that will implement the other trainings.

**M&E and Sustainability**

VISP made progress in “Entrelazando” and group emotional recuperation strategies M&E components. Two consultants were brought on board this quarter with whom VISP and the Victims Unit created a work plan to develop, adjust and validate M&E components. VISP carried out an initial analysis to identify what M&E categories are needed and began mapping existing tools and available data in each category. This will allow VISP to design indicators based on available information and take advantage of previously designed tools.

The M&E tools and processes will allow an impact evaluation to measure the psychosocial wellbeing of communities and individuals who receive services.

VISP led working groups with the Victims Unit and international mental health experts to revise and adjust the MOH’s victim and displaced population psychosocial needs evaluation instrument. The tool will be validated in July with men’s, women’s and LGBTI9 victim’s organizations and NGOs and universities.

A necessary review of the IOM/MOH agreement hindered implementation of the PAPSIVI interdisciplinary teams, nonetheless VISP made significant progress in designing the exit and sustainability strategy for PAPSIVI interdisciplinary teams as well as successfully updating the mapping tool, reviewing and analyzing current legal and budget regulations and scheduling visits with local institutions to begin the mapping in municipalities to identify mechanisms to ensure PAPSIVI sustainability (i.e. financing, institutional responsibility).

**Defining Protocols**

Through a joint project with the Ministry of Health and Chemonics, VISP supported local capacities for comprehensive attention for gender based violence victims with a specific focus on sexual violence. This was done by creating an agreement with the Ministry of Health to implement guides, models and protocols in Quibdó, given it was not prioritized by the GOC. Following the construction of the House of Justice, trainings in “do no harm” and psychosocial approaches were implemented as well as defining the House of Justice’s internal procedures.

VISP supported the implementation of the regional memory groups, toolbox and museum memory booklets through meetings and defining and revising guidelines and methodologies with the CNMH. This guaranteed that psychosocial and “do no harm” approaches were built into CNHM tools.

VISP also signed an agreement with AVRE Corporation which allowed the Emergency Psychosocial Response project to begin in two municipalities: Bogotá and Samaniego (Nariño). Corresponding Victims Unit Regional Offices and VISP agreed upon work plans and implementation timeframes as well as choosing an operator, Konrad Lorenz University Foundation, for Rio Sucio (Chocó), Popayán (Cauca) and Medellín (Antioquia). Proposals are currently being evaluated from potential operators to design an emergency psychosocial module for female sexual violence victims.

VISP jointly developed the selection criteria for the 20 cases to be monitored, which were subsequently validated in the SNARIV rehabilitation subcommittee. The 20 cases themselves will be chosen in the next meeting in the beginning of July. Steps were taken to hire consultants to monitor the cases selected.

9 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex.
Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2: GOC physical rehabilitation services improved

VISP successfully reformulated the three cancelled projects into two new projects with Mercy Corps to work with the Victims Unit, MOH and the Presidential Program for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines. Goals and institutional commitments were established and the formal agreement with Mercy Corps is underway. The two projects are slated to begin in July and have been developed as follows:

- Strengthening the Disabilities Report: this project will strengthen reports on the condition of disabled victims by pulling data from the temporary registration and evaluation system (RUV), individual reparation plans, the Victims Disability Registry and the Victims of Antipersonnel Mines Registry.
- Community Based Rehabilitation: this project will design and implement a community based rehabilitation strategy with health, education, social and livelihood components to support sustainable reparations solutions for disabled victims.

3.3. Intermediate Result 3: Transitional Justice Processes Advanced

Sub Intermediate Result 3.1: GOC reparations for conflict victims advanced

VISP achievements in reparations fall into three categories: individual reparations, collective reparations and the victim’s reparations fund and are highlighted below:

Individual reparations
- VISP launched the project to operationalize the Victims Unit’s Companion Program, for which hiring is underway.
- The Reparations School and VISP defined a regional strategy to extend the School’s coverage to VISP municipalities by training regional trainers. This will be done through training local officials in two phases: training will first be given for pressing needs and second, a more comprehensive training curriculum will be implemented which will allow for knowledge sharing, furthering the impact of the original training.
- VISP initiated the first step towards creating a training model for local officials by creating a coordination process between the CNMH, the Victims Unit and the Land Restitution Unit. The three institutions are creating the agenda, topics and methodology for the trainings.

Collective reparations
- The program supported the creation of forms that will allow the Victims Unit to register and evaluate collective subjects.
- VISP began hiring for the design of a tool to cost out collective reparation plans. Current costing is done manually and is a rough approximate.
- IR 3 helped the Victims Unit create teaching material on the collective reparation route for Victims Unit regional offices.
- VISP established an initial outline for trainings of local public officials and regional Victims Unit officials.

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10 Two trainers will be placed in Antioquia (one in Medellin and one in Apartadó) and one trainer in each capital city of the other six VISP departments and one in Bogota.
Victims Reparations Fund

- VISP began working on a manual that defines the utility of proposed goods to be included in the fund. This will allow Fund officials to substantiate the rejection of unusable goods as currently they are unable to legally substantiate their claims that certain goods are useless, which incurs unnecessary costs.
- IR 3 supported a Fund outreach effort with the financial sector to investigate new funding sources for the Reparations Fund. Currently the Fund is capitalized exclusively by goods relinquished from Justice and Peace Law postulates.

Sub Intermediate Result 3.2: Victims’ access to truth and historical memory increased

VISP achievements in victims’ access to truth and historical memory fall into two categories: awareness of historical memory and support of memory initiatives and are highlighted below:

Awareness of historical memory

- Four VISP projects with distinct CNMH units are under implementation to design historical memory strategies. The projects are in line with various CNMH strategic objectives which has contributed to better internal CNMH coordination.
- Field visits were undertaken to VISP municipalities with historical memory projects. These visits created greater coordination through meetings and presentations between the VISP Transitional Justice team in Bogotá, IOM regional offices, local authorities and relevant local institutions and organizations.
- VISP contributed to disseminating the general report (specifically by supporting the creation of a documentary, short film, radio spots and print material) with different local and national media outlets.

Support of memory initiatives

- VISP Transitional Justice (IR3) and Institutional Strengthening (IR1) teams jointly formulated a project to create a baseline of local memory initiatives with the CNMH. Technical and financial management strategies for memory initiatives were also developed.
- In concert with CNMH, VISP supported three local memory initiatives through the Digital literacy project by strengthening their virtual networks through local meetings between local CNMH representatives and VISP department coordinators. These activities help local initiatives reach a wider audience.
- VISP is supporting coordination processes (trainings, project coordination, community meetings) between communities and local authorities to create artistic memory initiatives by financing projects, participating in meetings and monitoring agreements.

3.4. Intermediate Result 4: Select GOC Institutions and Systems Accommodate the Specific Needs of Ethnic Groups and Women

Sub-Intermediate Result 4.1: Victims Unit and Sub-committee on Differentiated Approaches are effective in addressing select needs of women and ethnic groups

- VISP led meetings and developed work plans with the Victims Unit and Differential Approach to include differential approach categories in the Victims Unit’s information system and to begin the hiring process for consultants who will implement the differential approach model.
- VISP helped select the FES Foundation with ICBF and the Victims Unit’s Youth Department. The Foundation will create the youth participation protocol.
• In May the Differential Approach Subcommittee approved their 2013 operating plan, which focuses on disseminating guidelines at the local level. The plan will also create a scale to measure victimizing acts for Afro-Colombian and Indigenous groups.
• VISP differential approach team made advancements in creating the event agenda for LGBTI experience exchange to identify areas of work that will contribute to services for LGBTI victims.

**Sub-Intermediate Result 4.2: Select ethnic authorities strengthened in their design, implementation, monitoring & evaluation roles under victim legislation.**

• VISP differential approach team held meetings with the Victims Unit’s Ethnic Affairs Office, National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, the Presidential Indigenous Program and the Ministry of the Interior and IOM’s Press and Information Office. VISP used these meetings to develop the necessary materials and methodology to disseminate the Indigenous and Afro decrees (laws 4633 and 4635, respectively). An inter-institutional working group was also convened to schedule local dissemination of the developed materials.
• VISP differential approach team helped the Victims Unit’s Ethnic Affairs Office identify ethnic group participation guidelines using a regional approach.
• VISP provided technical support to include technical differential approach elements (such as conceptual definitions, inclusion criteria and socioeconomic and cultural characteristics) in educational booklets, which are used to create historical memory within educational institutions.
• VISP defined a work plan to be implemented in August to strengthen ethnic authorities (Wiwa in La Guajira, Awá in Nariño and Cocomacia in Choco) in leading historical memory and truth initiatives.

**Sub-Intermediate Result 4.3: Support and care services improved for victims of sexual violence in target municipalities**

• VISP put together both the conceptual and methodological foundations for a two day event on the experience of women in the conflict. Outcomes of the event will be used to create proposals to expand and improve services for women victims.
• VISP held a national meeting of women victim’s organizations to begin building trust between women’s organizations and public institutions to strengthening service provision processes. The outcome of this meeting was the creation and approval of an initiative that combines improving local political advocacy, participation and psychosocial services for women victims of sexual violence in six municipalities: Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, Popayán, Pasto y Santa Marta.
• VISP supported a National Meeting of Women Victim’s Organizations for women’s organizations and public institutions to meet, the creation and approval of, thereby creating mutual trust.
• VISP supported readying (the third of six phases of the collective reparations route) two collective reparation plans that are under the leadership of the Coordinator of the Victims Unit’s Women and Gender Group and in coordination with the Office of Ethnic Affairs, the Psychosocial Team and Collective Reparation Branch. This implied creating plans with work schedules, agreeing upon reparations and creating the methodology for the fourth phase (damage assessment).

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11 Organization of Women in Montes de María (Narrar para Vivir) and the National Organization of Women Farmers and Black and Indigenous communities of Colombia (ANMUCIC)
4. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN

Redefining the scope of the information system
The scope of the information system was redefined due to new requirements from Victims Unit departments involved in the design and implementation of the system and the availability of the liaisons that participate in designing and testing modules. Each of these changes implied higher costs and longer timeframes. VISP presented the Victims Unit with an updated scope with associated timeframe, costs and resource requirements and currently holds weekly committee meetings with the Victims Unit to present progress. The VISP team that supports the financial and technical planning has also been improved through liaisons to monitor progress and compromises with the Victims Unit and coordinating with the Victims Unit’s and CNMH’s planning and finance areas and the evaluation of proposals and selecting consultants.

Internalizing tools and implementation
The overwhelming need of GOC partners to design tools and protocols to be able to complete their responsibilities has required a consultation process with institutional liaisons as well as direct operation and hiring teams to solve pressing, time-sensitive GOC issues. These needs required administrative efforts to select personnel to reinforce the internal support team.

This was the case for the design of the Companion Program, psychosocial effect profiling tools, resource management for collective reparations, academic memory groups and integration of the differential approach in the Victims Unit through the Ethnic Affairs Department. These projects were initially to be operated by third parties (firms or universities). Due to their complexity they are being implemented by consultants—which gives VISP more control to fine tune projects and overcome barriers as they arise.

Local/national Coordination
Coordination between Bogotá and the local level has become paramount. VISP projects are underway, GOC partners are experiencing difficulties in the field and there is an increasing demand from victims, mayors and ombudspersons. The role of VISP department coordinators as information channels between GOC local and national partners is pivotal.

To address this rising demand a good governance scheme, involving local, tactical and strategic opportunities to share information regarding identifying and resolving bottlenecks. To do so, VISP reinforced the Victims Unit’s internal capacity.

5. PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

General priorities for VISP next quarter are the following:

• Develop the 2014 work plan. This includes identifying projects to be continued as well as develop new projects in coordination with partners at the management, technical and local levels
• Design VISP’s knowledge sharing and management scheme to transfer project products to all VISP municipalities and later to other municipalities
• Train local SNARIV and Victims Unit teams to standardized the discourse on services provided to victims in attention points and assistance centers
• Implement the training and supervision strategy of PAPSIVI interdisciplinary teams and local coordination
Priorities by intermediate result:

**IR.1**
- Finalize the VIVANTO 2.0 design and begin implementation
- Design a pilot project for USAID Forward funding and define projects for USAID Forward to fund in 2014
- Provide supplies and address construction needs for attention points and support municipalities to present proposals for new attention points and regional service centers
- Complete, present and begin disseminating the CNMH “No More: Years of War and Dignity” report.

**IR.2**
- Initiate trainings for health system public officials and PAPSIVI teams
- Continue training Emotional Recovery Strategy liaisons
- Incorporate the inputs gathered through workshops with victims, organizations and academia in the psychosocial impact characterization tool and PAPSIVI protocol
- Progress in building participatory Emergency Response Models with different operators
- Develop a draft outline of monitoring and evaluation strategies for the Emotional Recovery Strategy and Entrelazando strategies

**IR.3**
- Create the selection tool and its guidelines for collective reparation cases
- Support the Companion Program’s local dissemination
- Create the first draft of the goods assessment manual for the Victims Reparations Fund
- Support the CNMH’s dissemination strategy for the No More: Years of War and Dignity report

**IR.4**
- Create inputs that will assure the specific needs of women victims of sexual violence are included in collective reparation routes
- Strengthen local women victims of sexual violence organizations

**6. CONCLUSION**

During this quarter the context within which VISP operates changed paradoxically: public funding for responsible institutions is down (for 2014) while public interest is up. This provided VISP with an interesting operating environment, in which VISP signed three new agreements with institutional partners as well as gathered momentum in activities planned during the previous quarter. VISP efforts are demonstrated in the large number of projects committed and begun throughout VISP’s geographic scope. A variety of projects in the pipeline will begin next quarter in response to the heightening need—felt most acutely at the local level—for more institutional strengthening activities.
### ANNEX 1: Rolling List

#### Ongoing Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>INTERMEDIATE RESULT</th>
<th>SUB-INT. RESULT</th>
<th>SUB-PROJECT</th>
<th>GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE</th>
<th>USAID-VISP FUNDING (USD $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1002</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.1</td>
<td>Design, develop and implement an information system for the Special Administrative Unit for Comprehensive Attention and Reparations to Victims.</td>
<td>La Guajira (Riohacha), Nariño (Pasto), Antioquia (Apartadó) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>139,471</td>
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<td>VISP-R2-1003</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.1</td>
<td>Support for a dissemination strategy to inform national and regional audiences of the Historical Memory Center's general report using audio-visual pieces and radio spots.</td>
<td>La Guajira (Riohacha, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Fundación) Antioquia (Necoclí), Chocó (Riosucio) y Bogotá.</td>
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<td>VISP-R2-1004</td>
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<td>Registration and characterization comprehensive tool for the psychosocial needs of the victims.</td>
<td>Bogotá, Bolívar (Cartagena, María La Baja), Antioquia (Apartadó), Chocó (Bojayá), Cauca (Popayán), y Nariño (Pasto).</td>
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<td>VISP-R2-1005</td>
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<td>Complex emergency psychosocial response model implementation.</td>
<td>Bogotá y Nariño (Samaniego).</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1006</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.3</td>
<td>Support for interdisciplinary psychosocial service teams (PAPSIVI).</td>
<td>La Guajira (Riohacha), Antioquia (Medellín), Bogotá, Chocó (Bojayá,) Cauca (Popayán) y Magdalena (Santa Marta).</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1007</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1013</td>
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<td>R1.4</td>
<td>Ombudsman Monitoring Support</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1019</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1022</td>
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<td>University Memory Groups</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1023</td>
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<td>R3.2</td>
<td>Historical Memory Reconstruction Instruments</td>
<td>Antioquia (Medellín, Turbo, Necoclí) y Nariño (Pasto).</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1024</td>
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<td>Companion Program Support</td>
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<td>257,316</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1026</td>
<td>R4</td>
<td>R4.1</td>
<td>Youth Participation Protocol Creation and Implementation</td>
<td>Bogotá, La Guajira (Dibulla), Chocó (Bojayá).</td>
<td>129,797</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1027</td>
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<td>Sharing Sexual Violence Experiences</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1028</td>
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<td>R3.2</td>
<td>Digital Literacy for Historical Memory</td>
<td>Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá), Nariño (Pasto), Magdalena (Santa Marta) y Bogotá.</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1029</td>
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<td>R.1.2</td>
<td>Local Historical Memory Capacity Improvement</td>
<td>Magdalena (Santa Marta), La Guajira (Rioacha), Bolívar (Cartagena), Antioquia (Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó), Cauca (Popayán), Nariño (Pasto) y Bogotá.</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1030</td>
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<td>Museums memory initiatives booklets</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1031</td>
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<td>Psychosocial Service Tools Validation</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1033</td>
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<td>Ethnic Authorities Strengthening for Project Creation</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
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<td>VISP-R2-1034</td>
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<td>R.2.1</td>
<td>Continuous Training and Supervision Strategy</td>
<td>La Guajira (Riohacha, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Fundación), Bolívar (Cartagena), Antioquia (Medellín, Necoclí, Apartadó), Chocó (Quibdó, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), Nariño (Pasto) y Bogotá.</td>
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<td>R.1.2</td>
<td>Inter-Institutional Technical Assistance Coordination in Chocó</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1036</td>
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<td>R.4.3</td>
<td>Identification and Assistance Strengthening for Women Sexual Violence Victims</td>
<td>Bolívar (Cartagena), Magdalena (Santa Marta), La Guajira (Riohacha) y Nariño (Pasto).</td>
<td>313.410</td>
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<td>R.1.2</td>
<td>Victims Unit/SNARIV Regional Coordination Strengthening</td>
<td>La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), Bolívar (Cartagena, María La Baja, San Juan Nepomuceno), Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Cauca (Popayán), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio) y Nariño (Pasto, Samaniego)</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1038</td>
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<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo), Bogotá, Bolívar (Cartagena, María La Baja, San Juan Nepomuceno), Cauca (Popayán), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto y Samaniego).</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1040</td>
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<td>Support Dibulla (La Guajira) to strengthen the participation of victims</td>
<td>La Guajira (Dibulla).</td>
<td>5.820</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1041</td>
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<td>Sharing experiences of LGBTI population victim of armed conflict</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1042</td>
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<td>R.1.2</td>
<td>Municipal Ombudsman Institutional Strengthening</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1043</td>
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<td>Management of new sources of funding</td>
<td>Bogotá, Bolívar (San Juan de Nepomuceno), Magdalena (Fundación, Santa Marta), Chocó (Quibdó, Riosucio), Antioquia (Medellín, Apartado, Turbo) y Nariño (Pasto).</td>
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<td>VISP-R2-1044</td>
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<td>Technical psychosocial assistance for post-traumatic stress disorder in children and adolescents and victims of armed conflict</td>
<td>Bogotá, Nariño (Pasto), Antioquia (Medellín), Magdalena (Santa Marta), Bolívar (Cartagena) y Cauca (Popayán).</td>
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<td>VISP-R4-1045</td>
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<td>Strengthening the Technical Ethnic Affairs Department</td>
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<td>(DAE)</td>
<td>(Cartagena, María La Baja, San Juan Nepomuceno), Cauca (Popayán), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto y Samaniego).</td>
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<td>VISP-R3-1047</td>
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<td>R3.2</td>
<td>Systematization of CMH reports</td>
<td>Bogotá, Chocó (Quibdó), Cauca (Popayán) y Antioquia (Medellín).</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1048</td>
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<td>Medellín Victim Information System</td>
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<td>VISP-R1-1049</td>
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<td>R1.1</td>
<td>Training, meetings or workshops for the implementation of the Victims Law</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>108.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1050</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>VISP PMP baseline indicator data collection</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>412.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1051</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>Strengthening CMH institutional capacities</td>
<td>Bogotá.</td>
<td>133.479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1053</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>Disseminate and apply the protocol participation</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>171.662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1054</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.1</td>
<td>Strategy for awareness, identification and psychosocial care in Quibdó</td>
<td>Chocó (Quibdó).</td>
<td>246.171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1055</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.2</td>
<td>Community Based Rehabilitation - RBC</td>
<td>Antioquia (Turbo), Bolívar (María La Baja, San Juan de Nepomuceno), Cauca (Popayán) y Nariño (Pasto y Samaniego)</td>
<td>546.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1056</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.2</td>
<td>Strengthening the registration and reporting of victims with disabilities</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Turbo, Medellín), Bolívar (Cartagena), Chocó (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>754.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R3-1057</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>R3.2</td>
<td>CMH initiatives baseline and resource management strategy</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>221.542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R3-1058</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>R3.1</td>
<td>Strengthening the reparations school: immediate training</td>
<td>Antioquia (Apartadó, Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Medellín), Chocó (Quibdó, Bojayá, Riosucio), Cauca (Popayán), La Guajira (Rioacha, Dibulla, San Juan del Cesar), Magdalena (Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación), y Nariño (Pasto), Bolívar (Cartagena, San Juan de Nepomuceno, María La Baja) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>486.494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Finalized Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>INTER-MEDIATE RESULT</th>
<th>SUB-INT. RESULT</th>
<th>SUB-PROJECT</th>
<th>GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE</th>
<th>USAID-VISP FUNDING (USD $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1001</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.1</td>
<td>Victims Unit technology infrastructure improvements.</td>
<td>Bogotá.</td>
<td>15,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1014</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>Chocó Public Ministry Support</td>
<td>Chocó (Quibdó).</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1017</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>Participation System</td>
<td>Chocó (Quibdó), Nariño (Pasto) y Bogotá.</td>
<td>118,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1021</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>R2.1</td>
<td>PAPSIVI Consultation Group</td>
<td>Bogotá.</td>
<td>73,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R4-1025</td>
<td>R4</td>
<td>R4.1</td>
<td>Indigenous Authority Technical Board</td>
<td>Bogotá.</td>
<td>3,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R4-1059</td>
<td>R4</td>
<td>R4.3</td>
<td>Women and the implementation of the Victims Law</td>
<td>Bogotá.</td>
<td>46,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cancelled / Standby Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>INTER-MEDIATE RESULT</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>SUB-PROJECT</th>
<th>GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE</th>
<th>USAID-VISP FUNDING (USD $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1008</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
<td>Institutional Strengthening: integral rehabilitation services.</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1009</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
<td>Strengthen community capacity to respond to complex emergencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R2-1010</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
<td>Community based rehabilitation project.</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISP-R1-1052</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Standby</td>
<td>High Council for Victims of Bogotá Institutional Strengthening</td>
<td>To be confirmed</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three cancelled projects (1008, 1009, 1010) were originally formulated jointly with Mercy Corps. After a consultation process with VISP strategic partners (MOH, Victims Unit and PAICMA), it was decided to reformulate the projects. For administrative purposes the original projects are shown as “cancelled”. Two of the reformulated projects were presented to USAID (numbers 1055 and 1056). The third is yet to be presented.

Project 1052 is in standby due to the strategic partner (High Council for Victims of Bogotá) having undergone an internal revision of their administrative processes.
## ANNEX 2: Indicator Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-intermediate result</th>
<th>Indicator #</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Frequency and timing of data acquisition</th>
<th>Unit of measure</th>
<th>2013 target</th>
<th>Reporting period achievements</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average time between the declaration and the evaluation in VISP municipalities</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60 n/a</td>
<td>The dramatic decrease is due both to system improvements that corrected inefficiencies and implementing contingency plans (increasing personnel and adding additional shifts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td># of victims who received benefits in the areas of financial reparations, rehabilitation and/or truth and historical memory in VISP municipalities</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>37,238</td>
<td>2,775 2,781</td>
<td>This number refers only to financial reparations. The Victims Unit’s information system does not yet permit disaggregating rehabilitation or truth/memory reparations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td># of VISP municipalities where the participation protocol is implemented</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 n/a</td>
<td>The implementation phase was not planned for year 1. Implementation requires two previous steps: 1) victims and other civil society organizations registering and 2) elections held to select representatives. VISP is currently supporting these two steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td># of persons who receive financial reparations</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td># of persons</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,775 2,781</td>
<td>Information disaggregated by ethnic group is currently unavailable. It should be available shortly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3.1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td># of persons who participate in Companion Program in VISP target municipalities</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td># of persons</td>
<td>2,721</td>
<td>12,862 0</td>
<td>This indicator has surpassed 2013 target levels due to efforts to disseminate the Companion Program service offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>% VISP target municipalities where the Companion Program is operationalized</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>% of VISP municipalities</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0 n/a</td>
<td>The Victims Unit informed IOM that the Companion Program is operationalized in certain municipalities. However, the data is not yet disaggregated. We expect to be able to report on this indicator shortly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3.1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Level of development of collective reparation plans in VISP target municipalities</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td># of collective reparation plans</td>
<td>5 (Nivel 1)</td>
<td>2 (Nivel 1) n/a</td>
<td>The remaining thee cases are in the process of signing an agreement with the Victims Unit which will bring them to &quot;level 1 (approached)&quot;. This is scheduled within year 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3.2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td># of historical memory and truth grassroots initiatives supported by the CMH in VISP targeted municipalities</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td># of initiatives</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 n/a</td>
<td>Two of the remaining three initiatives have been identified and approached. The third initiative to be identified will be in Bogotá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4.3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>% of civil servants who gain skills to identify and refer women victims of sexual violence</td>
<td>Semi-annual</td>
<td>% of civil servants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0% n/a</td>
<td>Although this indicator is reported semi-annually, no progress was expected at this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONITOR reports:
### QUARTERLY PROGRESS

**Project:** Programa Victimas - OIM  
**Indicator Type:** F Indicators - Strategic Level - Other Mission PAP - Project PAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTAL INDICATOR PROGRESS

#### PROGRESS ACCUMULATED BY FISCAL YEAR

Date of printing: 01-31-2013  
Page 3 of 3
ANNEX 3: Memorandum of Understandings
The following MOUs that contribute to VISP’s cost share requirement were signed by IOM this quarter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors / partners</th>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
<th>USAID contribution (USD)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victims Unit</td>
<td>Victims Unit Communication</td>
<td>To combine technical, human and financial resources between the Victims Unit and IOM to support the Victims Unit’s communication strategy to strengthen the acceptance of the Victims Law and ensure the Victims Unit supports victims restitution, reconciliation and peace building.</td>
<td>$346,028</td>
<td>$ 880,088</td>
<td>10.1 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Planning Department</td>
<td>Strengthening Ethnic Authorities</td>
<td>Contribute to strengthening regional management capacities of Black, Afro, Raizales, Palenquera and ROM communities and Indigenous authorities through 1) organizational strengthening, 2) technical assistance to create projects for General Royalties System and other financing sources, 3) training on the Victims Law and 4) disseminating State actions that protect and guarantee the rights of ethnic victims.</td>
<td>$1,995,461</td>
<td>$ 245,240</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Protection</td>
<td>Promotion and prevention in key public health topics in vulnerable populations - Colombia</td>
<td>Combine efforts to strengthen public health promotion and prevention interventions in vulnerable populations prioritized by the Ministry of Health.</td>
<td>$42,050,413</td>
<td>$ 929,978</td>
<td>14 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4: Press Releases

With the aim of informing the public about the activities and results of VISP the following articles – which were also made available to USAID – were disseminated and published in alternative communication channels (social networks, websites, mail marketing):

**Date:** April 9, 2013  
**Source:** Victims Unit  

**Más de 3 mil personas asistieron a Inxilio, homenaje del Gobierno a las víctimas**

En Inxilio: el sendero de lágrimas, participaron más de 150 víctimas del conflicto armado, que se prepararon durante varias semanas para hacer parte de la obra. El reparto lo componían 30 bailarines del Colegio del Cuerpo de Cartagena y de la ciudad de Medellín y 80 músicos de la Orquesta Sinfónica de la Universidad Eafit.

“La mayoría de los colombianos quiere la paz y que no haya más víctimas”, manifestó el presidente Santos. Y agregó: “A través del arte rendimos un homenaje a nuestras víctimas”.

Inxilio hizo parte de todas las actividades preparadas por la Unidad para las Víctimas y por las demás entidades del Gobierno relacionadas con la recuperación de la memoria y la reparación de las víctimas, para conmemorar el Día Nacional de la Memoria y la Solidaridad con las Víctimas, instituido el 9 de abril por la Ley 1448 de 2011.

La Unidad para las Víctimas acompañó además al Presidente en la marcha por la paz y por las víctimas realizada en Bogotá, para rechazar la violencia y respaldar las negociaciones de paz que se adelantan en La Habana.

**Date:** April 26, 2013  
**Source:** IOM  

**Taller para la caracterización de las necesidades psicosociales de las víctimas del conflicto armado**

El miércoles 24 de abril se realizó un taller con el propósito de continuar avanzando en la construcción de la herramienta que permite caracterizar las necesidades psicosociales de las víctimas del conflicto armado.

El taller fue liderado por Guglielmo Schininà, jefe de la sección de respuesta psicosocial de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) en Ginebra y Carlos Van der Laat, oficial regional de salud para las Américas de OIM, y contó con la asistencia de funcionarios del Ministerio de Salud y de la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas.

La metodología de trabajo se orientó a la presentación de ambos proyectos, la herramienta de caracterización y el proyecto de supervisión y formación, para luego introducir los avances y posteriormente recibir la retroalimentación de los expertos, que permitieron establecer conclusiones y planes de trabajo.

Como conclusiones, los expertos sugirieron que la herramienta hiciera más énfasis en los recursos, potencialidades y estrategias que las víctimas han empleado para hacer frente a su situación de vulnerabilidad, esto con el propósito de reconocer estos esfuerzos y empoderar a las víctimas como sujetos activos gestores de su recuperación emocional. Asimismo, se sugirió que el proceso de caracterización se realizará teniendo en cuenta las particularidades de cada municipio, con el propósito que el diseño del plan de asistencia, atención y/o intervención sea realizado con los recursos existentes a nivel local.

El comité técnico del proyecto de la herramienta de caracterización, conformado por el Ministerio de Salud, la Unidad para las Víctimas y la Gerencia de Rehabilitación del Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional para las Víctimas, continuarán desarrollando mesas de trabajo colaborativas con el objetivo de finalizar la construcción de la herramienta de caracterización.
En Bojayá, Chocó, se inició la conmemoración de los 11 años del atentado en el que un cilindro bomba fue lanzado sobre la iglesia de Bellavista, en medio de un enfrentamiento entre las Farc y los grupos paramilitares de las AUC.

Una misión de Naciones Unidas encontró que los paramilitares y las Farc violaron los principios de distinción e inmunidad de la población civil, durante el enfrentamiento de los dos grupos, en el que resultaron afectadas entre 74 y 119 personas el 2 de mayo de 2002.

Por este hecho la nación fue declarada administrativamente responsable, al no proteger a la población de ese municipio, pese a la alerta temprana de la Defensoría del Pueblo, una semana antes. La nación fue obligada a indemnizar con 1.552 millones de pesos a las víctimas de la masacre.

Por este mismo caso la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a Víctimas, junto con la Defensoría del Pueblo, el Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional para la Atención a las Víctimas y la asistencia técnica de la Organización Internacional de Migraciones, OIM, entre otras, se unieron a las iniciativas de conmemoración de esta triste fecha que enlutó a esa comunidad. Un censo de las víctimas dio como resultado el registro de 800 familias afectadas, de las cuales 297 solicitudes fueron tramitadas por la unidad, las cuales garantizan nuevas inclusiones y actualizaciones de personas afectadas.

Resultan sobresalientes actividades como los actos de implementación del pensamiento colectivo, que desarrollan los programas de Reparación Colectiva a Comunidades Afro e Indígena, así como los resultados de la valoración del PAT, su marco normativo y jurisprudencial, y la caracterización de la oferta institucional que se ha instalado en Bojayá.

En Bojayá ha venido trabajando fuertemente, la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas, junto con sectores sociales, religiosos y administrativos, socializaron desde enero de este año, el decreto 4663, para concertar con la comunidad posibles formas de reparación colectiva. Igualmente, se realizó el acompañamiento técnico a la Alcaldía y Personería de Bojayá con el objeto de formular planes de contingencia como el “Plan municipio de Bojayá” concertado en abril.

La Unidad dialogó con las organizaciones de mujeres víctimas del país

La Unidad dialogó con las organizaciones de mujeres víctimas del país

Bogotá, 8 de mayo de 2013. La Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas realizó, durante el 7 y 8 de mayo, el Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Mujeres Víctimas y Organizaciones Defensoras de Mujeres Víctimas, con el propósito de recoger las experiencias de las lideresas de todo el país, escuchar sus inquietudes y propuestas en materia de seguridad, socializar el Protocolo de Participación, informar apropiadamente sobre nuevas medidas y fortalecer los lazos de confianza entre las víctimas y el Estado.

Este encuentro tuvo la participación de la directora de la Unidad para las Víctimas, Paula Gaviria; del director de la Unidad Nacional de Protección, Andrés Villamizar; de la directora de Justicia Transicional del Ministerio de Justicia, Catalina Díaz; de la directora del Programa Presidencial de Derechos Humanos, Alma Bibiana Pérez; de representantes de la Fiscalía General de la Nación y de otras entidades del Ministerio Público y organizaciones colombianas, así como también de organizaciones internacionales como la ONU Mujeres, la USAID, la OIM y la GIZ, quienes se dirigieron y escucharon con interés a 200 mujeres víctimas de todas las regiones del país.

En este espacio de diálogo, que se caracterizó por la asidua participación de las víctimas, se trataron temas fundamentales como la implementación de la Ley de Víctimas y Restitución de Tierras desde la perspectiva de la mujer, sobre el cual Paula Gaviria manifestó: “La Ley de Víctimas es una ley que tiene rostro de mujer, porque han sido las mujeres las mayores afectadas por el conflicto armado en nuestro país, porque son las mayores receptoras de atención o asistencia humanitaria con 1.464.462 mujeres apoyadas, que equivalen al 67% del total, y las mayores beneficiarias de los Planes de Reparación Individual con 67.924 favorecidas, que equivalen al 68 por ciento del total”.

Gaviria también precisó que “esta respuesta a las víctimas no sería integral si no reconociera el papel fundamental que cumplen las mujeres en la reparación y si no tuviera en cuenta el efecto multiplicador para sus familias y para el resto de la sociedad que tiene la reparación de una mujer”.

Enfatizó además en la importante labor de la mujer en la construcción de este proceso reparador. “Con su emprendimiento, con su capacidad de organización, de aprendizaje, las mujeres nos están ayudando a consolidar nuestra oferta en materia de reparación y nos están exigiendo cada vez más de ella”.

Otros de los temas tratados fue el tema de seguridad, de especial interés dadas las condiciones de vulnerabilidad de muchas lideresas, ante el cual Andrés Villamizar aseguró que hacía junio la Unidad Nacional de Protección contaría con 120 mil millones de pesos adicionales para garantizar la seguridad de las víctimas y mujeres víctimas para el resto del año 2013.

Villamizar recordó que la labor del Estado antes se había centrado en la protección y poco en la prevención y en la lucha contra la impunidad, situación que afortunadamente había comenzado a cambiar. “La única seguridad y la única protección sostenible en el tiempo es que se castiguen a los culpables de las amenazas y de las agresiones contra las mujeres”, puntualizó.
En Bogotá se realizó el Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Mujeres Víctimas

Entre el 7 y el 8 de mayo, la Unidad para la Atención y la Reparación Integral para las Víctimas realizó en Bogotá el Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Mujeres Víctimas y Organizaciones Defensoras de Mujeres Víctimas. El encuentro permitió socializar experiencias en la implementación de la Ley de Víctimas y Restitución de Tierras (Ley 1448 de 2011) bajo el enfoque de género. Asimismo, este espacio posibilitó retroalimentar los esfuerzos realizados en las diversas regiones del país con miras a reparar a las mujeres víctimas del conflicto armado.

El Encuentro contó con el apoyo de la organización de las Naciones Unidas para la equidad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres (ONU Mujeres), la Agencia Alemana de Cooperación Técnica, la Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo y el Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional para las Víctimas de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).

Taller Sana que Sana: “Una cosa es vivirla y otra cosa es contarla...”

La fase preparatoria del Encuentro se realizó el lunes 6 de mayo con el taller “Sana que Sana” liderado por Casa Ensamble con la actriz colombiana Alejandra Borrero, buscaba crear un espacio donde las participantes compartieran sus historias personales, marcadas por la afectación generada por el conflicto armado. Como resultado del taller, cada participante elaboró una caja de los recuerdos, donde de manera libre y creativa plasmaron sus historias, anhelos y sueños.

Para María*, madre cabeza de familia, con siete hijos, víctima del desplazamiento y cuyo esposo fue víctima de homicidio, la actividad le permitió a ella y a las demás participantes enfrentar su pasado, “como para poder sacar tanto dolor que tenemos dentro de nosotros, a ver si podemos. Algunas no han podido sacar ese dolor...para nosotros ha sido muy duro hablar de todo esto, porque por un lado tenemos mucho miedo, y por otro uno siente que de pronto se van a burlar: ‘esa vieja está loca, esa vieja dice puras mentiras’. Nadie sabe el dolor de otra persona, porque como dice el cuento una cosa es vivirla y otra cosa es contarla...”

*Nombre cambiado por razones de seguridad.

En este escenario subrayado por lo femenino, informó: “La Unidad Nacional de Protección en colaboración con ONU Mujeres estamos implementando un diplomado sobre enfoque de género para capacitar en esta materia a todos los funcionarios de la UNP”.

Además, invitó a las delegadas de las mujeres en los CERREM a presentar el conocimiento acumulado que tienen para que se puedan hacer estudios de riesgo de los colectivos de mujeres y así tomar igualmente medidas colectivas de protección.

En cuanto al acceso de la mujeres a la justicia, el tercer gran tema central a la mujer víctima.

En Bogotá se realizó el Encuentro Nacional de Organizaciones de Mujeres Víctimas

Las víctimas al final señalaron la conveniencia de este tipo de escenarios. “Aprovechando estos espacios y eventos es que se han visto en la necesidad de sacar nuevas leyes en beneficio de las víctimas”, concluyó Luz Marina Rolón, mujer víctima miembro de la Asociación de Mujeres Inquietas.

De igual manera, se desarrolló el conversatorio sobre el Acceso de las Mujeres a la Justicia con la presencia de Catalina Díaz, directora de Justicia Transicional del Ministerio de Justicia; Ángel Castro y Patricia Perdomo en representación de la Fiscalía General de la Nación. La Fiscalía anunció que en el futuro contará con una dirección de víctimas y que se encuentran en la búsqueda de acuerdos para adelantar un trabajo conjunto que permita “garantizar el acceso de las víctimas a los procesos judiciales”.

Las víctimas expresaron sus inquietudes ante los funcionarios, en particular frente al avance efectivo de las investigaciones por parte de la Fiscalía y la necesidad de consolidar el enfoque diferencial a nivel local y regional.

El Encuentro sirvió como escenario para la presentación del Protocolo de Participación de las Víctimas, para que a partir de su conocimiento, las mujeres puedan participar en los distintos espacios dispuestos para ello a nivel municipal, departamental y nacional. El texto final del Protocolo fue presentado el 8 de mayo en el Congreso de la República ante representantes de víctimas, órganos de control, senadores y representantes a la Cámara.
Conforman Comité de Impulso para reparación a organización de mujeres de Montes de María

Bogotá D.C., 15 de mayo de 2013. La organización de mujeres de la Subregión de los Montes de María conformó hoy oficialmente su Comité de Impulso para liderar la ruta de reparación colectiva, en el marco de las acciones que adelanta la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas cuyo objetivo es el restablecimiento de los derechos vulnerados de esta comunidad integrada por 840 mujeres provenientes de 15 municipios de los departamentos de Sucre y Bolívar.

Con la firma del acta de constitución, el Comité de Impulso tendrá la vocería y representación de las 840 mujeres que integran la organización ‘Narrar para Vivir’ en el diseño de los Planes Integrales de Reparación Colectiva. Esta representación deberá recoger cada grupo poblacional afectado de acuerdo con el enfoque diferencial y garantizando la representatividad de las diversas expresiones al interior de los sujetos colectivos.

A partir de la etapa de alistamiento la Unidad para las Víctimas y la organización de mujeres ‘Narrar para Vivir’ determinarán la metodología para la identificación y diagnóstico de los daños colectivos. También se adelantarán, como mínimo, una capacitación sobre reparación colectiva dirigida a los funcionarios, a los sujetos de reparación colectiva y a la sociedad civil que participarán en la construcción del respectivo Plan Integral de Reparación Colectiva.

Según Mayerlis Angarita Robles, presidenta del Comité de Impulso, “vemos un ambiente favorable para iniciar el proceso de reparación. Resaltamos la institucionalidad que hay ahora y eso nos da garantías y confianza”.

Angarita Robles añadió que “históricamente las víctimas sobrevivientes del conflicto armado en la región de los Montes de María han resistido y se han organizado y con muchos esfuerzos viven adelantando trabajos con mucha más fuerza y presencia en el territorio desde el año 2003 por la recuperación integral del tejido social”.

‘Narrar para vivir’ es la red de mujeres víctimas desplazadas vulnerables de los Montes de María. Según Angarita Robles, este movimiento social de mujeres nace por la situación de violencia que vivían las mujeres en la región de los Montes de María, a causa del conflicto armado, de la necesidad de tener un espacio donde poder expresar sus sentimientos, su dolor, su rabia, su tristeza y sus historias de vida.

Este encuentro contó con el apoyo de USAID/OIM.

Víctimas del Conflicto Recibirán Respuestas en Vivo

Por: REDACCIÓN - Medellín | 21/05/13
UN NUEVO ESPACIO EN TELEMEDELLÍN, LOS MARTES Y JUEVES, BUSCA ENTREGAR INFORMACIÓN A VÍCTIMAS.

Desde este martes, en el programa ‘Mañanas con Vos’ del canal ‘Telemedellín’, se dará respuesta inmediata y asesoría a las víctimas sobre sus casos y reclamaciones.

El programa se emite de 6 a 9 de la mañana y la sección estará al aire los martes y jueves durante el último segmento de 30 minutos.

La Unidad para las Víctimas en los medios de Antioquia

Medellín, 23 de mayo de 2013. Con el fin de brindar más información a la población y dar cuenta del trabajo realizado por la Dirección Territorial Antioquia de la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas, en convenio con la Fundación Forjando Futuros, la Unidad de Restitución de Tierras y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, inició esta semana un espacio en el programa ‘Mañanas con Vos’, de Telemedellín, para socializar la Ley de Víctimas y Restitución de Tierras.

Todos los jueves en este programa de Telemedellín, desde las 8:30 a 9:00 a.m., la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas tendrá un espacio al aire para aclarar las dudas e inquietudes sobre la Ley de Víctimas y todo lo relacionado a la atención y reparación a la población afectada por el conflicto armado.

Este jueves 23 de mayo, el director Territorial Antioquia, Jorge Mario Alcata, junto con Gerardo Vega de la Fundación Forjando Futuros, estuvo en el programa “Mañanas con vos” para abordar la temática sobre quién es víctima del conflicto armado, y explicar los hechos victimizantes que contempla la Ley de Víctimas, entre los que se encuentra el homicidio o masacre, secuestro, desaparición forzada, tortura, delitos contra la libertad y la integridad sexual.
minas antipersonales, munición sin explotar y artefacto explosivo improvisado, vinculación de niños, niñas y adolescentes a actividades relacionadas con el conflicto, acto terrorista, atentados, combates, enfrentamientos y hostigamientos, abandono forzado, despojo forzado de tierras y desplazamiento forzado.

En el próximo programa se hablará sobre la reparación integral y las diferentes maneras de reparar a las víctimas.

“El propósito es que en cada espacio la población pueda conocer aún más sobre la Ley de Víctimas y pueda resolver las dudas que tienen sobre su proceso de reparación”, comentó Jorge Mario Alzate.
Las entidades financieras colombianas le apuestan a la ley de víctimas

Bogotá, 20 de junio de 2013. La Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas organizó una campaña de socialización sobre la implementación de las medidas de atención, asistencia y reparación a las víctimas del conflicto armado, aprobadas en la Ley 1448 de 2011, con la participación de Directivos de la Banca Colombiana y entidades de Cooperación Internacional.

El objetivo de este encuentro, llevado a cabo el 20 de junio de 2013, en la ciudad de Bogotá, se centró en la divulgación de mecanismos de participación para el fortalecimiento del Fondo de Reparación, que administra la Unidad, en beneficio de las víctimas.

El evento contó con la participación de Paula Gaviria, Directora de la Unidad para las Víctimas; Peter Natielo, Director de USAID; Marcelo Pisoni, Jefe de Misión OIM; Isabella Barrios, Directora de Alianzas Público-Privadas del DPS y Directivos de las Entidades Financieras de Bancolombia, Asobancaria, Davivienda, BVVA, Banco Agrario de Colombia, Redeban Multicolor, Asomicrofinanzas, Credibanco, Banco de Bogotá y Efecty.

Paula Gaviria, explicó durante su intervención, la importancia de la participación conjunta para reconocer y reparar a las víctimas del conflicto armado, a través de la contribución concedida desde el sector privado para apoyar el desarrollo y la implementación de la Ley de Víctimas. Así mismo, resaltó el compromiso de la Unidad en la tarea de acompañar a las víctimas en la inversión adecuada de los recursos para asegurar una reparación integral y sostenible.

Entre tanto, Peter Natielo, Director de USAID, destacó la importancia del compromiso del Estado Colombiano en su responsabilidad para atender y reparar a las víctimas, y afirmó que “de la sociedad civil y de la Cooperación Internacional se espera un acompañamiento desde la solidaridad que se traduzca en acciones colectivas, complementarias y subsidiarias a la gestión del Estado”. Igualmente, se refirió al valor del trabajo colaborativo para lograr los retos que el Gobierno Nacional se propone. En este sentido manifestó: “Creemos en las acciones coordinadas de gran envergadura y de largo aliento que están emprendiendo las instituciones de Colombia, y hemos diseñado el compromiso de apoyar proyectos productivos sostenibles, donde todos pongan”, aseguró Luis Alberto Baracaldo, Gerente Nacional de Soluciones de Redeban Multicolor.

Para los asistentes de este evento quedó claro que la reparación de las víctimas tiene que ver con todos, mensaje que debe extenderse a toda la sociedad colombiana para contribuir con su prosperidad.

ALIANZAS POR LA MEMORIA

Publicado el Viernes, 21 Junio 2013 20:45. Con el interés de fortalecer los diálogos con los cooperantes y organizaciones internacionales que tienen alianza con el Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, este viernes una delegación del CNMH, encabezada por el DIRECTOR GONZALO SANCHEZ, se reunió con representantes de la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) y la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).

Con la presencia de Peter Natiello, director de USAID, y Kathleen Kerr, directora de programas de OIM, se discutieron los avances en los proyectos conjuntos como el Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional para las Víctimas y el Programa de Desarme, Desmovilización y Reintegración. La reunión también permitió intercambiar ideas para fortalecer las iniciativas y proyectos que se están ejecutando en el marco de la cooperación de estas entidades y el CNMH.

Este tipo de encuentros, que se realizarán periódicamente con distintos actores, son una oportunidad para agradecer y fortalecer el importante apoyo de la cooperación internacional al CNMH para el cumplimiento a su mandato de contribuir a la reconstrucción, preservación y difusión de la memoria de las víctimas del conflicto en Colombia.