



MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS REPORT

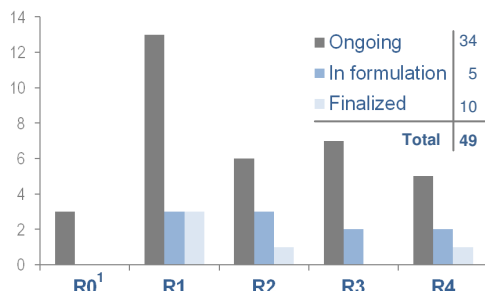
This report provides monthly institutional (Victims Unit, Ministry of Health, National Historical Memory Center and Mayor/Governor's Offices) and Victims Law achievements.

Corresponding VISP activities that have contributed to these achievements are included below each achievement.

VISP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

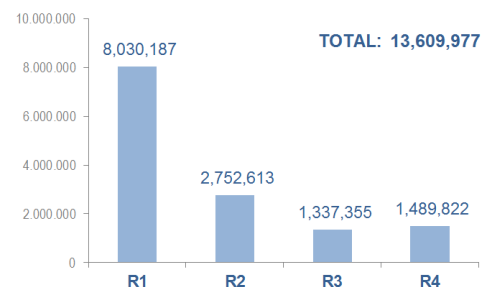
Select GOC Institutions, Policies and Systems at the National and sub national levels operationalized for effective implementation of the Victims Law.

* Cumulative VISP projects by intermediate result



¹ Projects tied to all results: VISP baseline studies and Bogotá High Counselor

* Cumulative project budget allocation by VISP intermediate result in USD



R1. Improved GOC Strategic Management for Victims Law

Average time between the declaration and evaluation reduction from **101** days in December 2012 to **60** days in May 2013

- Supporting system improvements that allow the Victims Unit to search multiple databases simultaneously which automates the evaluation
- Improving declarations data collection measures (data validation)
- Implementing a more efficient division of tasks in the Victims Unit
- Doubling Victims Unit support staff and adding new shifts

R2. Improved GOC Rehabilitation Services that Strengthen Victims Capacity to improve their wellbeing

Advancing PAPSIVI² and related protocol implementation

- Conducting a socialization workshop on program guidelines with the participation of 104 victims organization leaders from across the country
- Conducting a workshop to incorporate a gender perspective in the health care protocol Participants included female victims, civil servants from 13 departments and public agencies (Ministry of Health, Victims Unit, Department of Social Prosperity and the High Council for Victims of Bogotá)
- Progressing in validating the psychosocial effects evaluation tool with a gender perspective

² Victims Psychosocial and Comprehensive Health Program (PAPSIVI)

R3. Transitional Justice Processes Advanced

Strategies and procedures for operation of the Reparations Fund

- Developing a manual to identify goods that can be used for victims reparations, taking into account the administration and monetization of the good
- Coordinating with 20 Victims Unit officials to choose legal and economic variables to evaluate the utility of goods for the fund

Memory Initiative Virtual Network

Supporting eight³ web pages and a national intranet to strengthen networks of local memory initiatives

Target municipalities and project stages

municipalities	Identification	Presentation	Pre-production	Production	Launch of virtual network
Quibdó	█	█	█	█	█
Pasto	█	█	█	█	█
Apartadó	█	█	█	█	█
Bogotá	█	█	█	█	█
Santa Marta	█	█	█	█	█

The prioritization includes VISP municipalities and those where CNMH has historically worked with initiatives.

- Identification** of computer, Internet and social networking skills and abilities of people working with the initiative
- Presentation** by IOM and CNMH that explains the project's objective and creates a work plan for trainings and website creation with communities

³ An additional three municipalities (Granda, Montería and Buenaventura) have CNMH funded projects.

- Pre-production** training workshop on historical memory, social networking and web content production
- Production** includes adjustments to the designed website and assembly of key historical memory content
- Launch of virtual network** that consolidations local memory initiatives

R4. Select GOC Institutions and Systems Accommodate the Specific Needs of Ethnic Groups and Women

Differential Approach mainstreaming and support to ethnic authorities in the implementation of the law

- Creating space for consultations with ethnic authorities to implement the law with a differential approach
- Strengthening the Victims Unit Ethnic Affairs Directorate in:
 - Monitoring
 - Return, relocation and local integration
 - Responses to requests for judicial bodies and control
 - Ethnic group participation protocols

Public Official Quote

"...Perhaps one of the main challenges the Victims Law presents is changing the logic of the State's intervention, which must move from providing a fragmented and under-capacity system to one that guarantees, in the words of the Law, overcoming vulnerabilities.

The Victims Institutional Strengthening Program is not only important, it is VITAL and ESSENTIAL. One of the greatest barriers to the advancement of the Law has and continues to be the weak Institutional capacities of local authorities. These types of programs are necessary, but should be developed based on local characteristics and needs. There is no point implementing such programs if they do not realize that each local context is distinct".

Luz Patricia Correa

Director of the Municipal Attention and Reparation Unit in Medellín (Antioquia). May 30, 2013.



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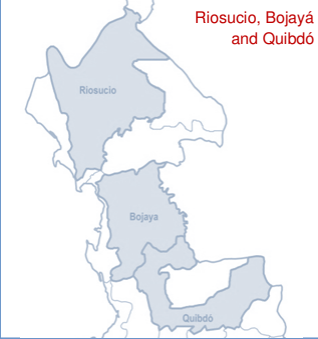
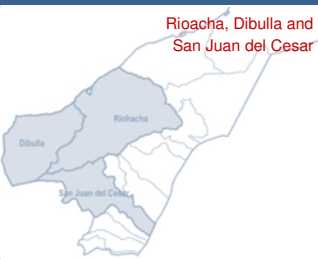

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Monthly Highlights 1 • May 2013

Institutional Strengthening of Select GOC Entities

Entities	Institutional Capabilities	Individual Competencies
 <p>Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas</p>	<p>Tools to facilitate the implementation of individual and collective reparations.</p> <p>Presentations of the Victims Law, its decrees and the Royalties Law to Ethnic Authorities.</p> <p>National Women's Meeting.</p> <p>Creation and dissemination of the "Repair to Continue" campaign in TV, radio and print.</p> <p>Integration of data sources into the National Information Network.</p>	<p>Training for Victims Unit liaisons in emotional recovery strategies.</p> <p>Dissemination of the participation protocol and presentation of its booklet and creation of the victims participation roundtables.</p>
 <p>Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica</p>	<p>Support for the Historical Memory General Report communications plan.</p>	
 <p>MinSalud Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social</p>	<p>Implementation of the first national PAPSIVI plenary conference.</p>	
 <p>Public Ministry</p>	<p>Application of the Ombudsman's monitoring and evaluation instrument in Mayor's, Governor's, ICBF, SENA and Victims Unit offices.</p>	<p>Registration and guidance decentralization workshops with the Ombudsman's Office.</p>
 <p>Mayors and Governors</p>	<p>Creation of departmental teams to adjust PATs and create projects.</p>	

Highlights by Target Municipality

Antioquia	Magdalena	Bolívar
 <p>Necoclí, Turbo, Apartadó, Chigorodó and Medellín</p>	 <p>Santa Marta, Ciénaga and Fundación</p>	 <p>Cartagena, María La Baja and San Juan Nepomuceno</p>
<p>R3. 3,000 spectators attended "Inxilio: The Path of Tears", a theater production that honors victims</p>	<p>R1. Strengthening management capacity for indigenous Arhuaco in the Victims Law and General Royalties System</p>	<p>R4. Women victims associations advance in their collective reparation process</p>
Nariño	Cauca	Chocó
 <p>Samaniego and San Juan de Pasto</p>	 <p>Popayán</p>	 <p>Riosucio, Bojaya and Quibdó</p>
<p>R1. Presentation and discussion of the Victim's Participation Protocol in Nariño</p>	<p>R4. VISP presented to DNP and differential approach topics with local institutions</p>	<p>R1. Chocó's Municipal Ombudsman Experience Exchange Workshop held</p>
La Guajira	La Guajira / R4	Bogotá
 <p>Rioacha, Dibulla and San Juan del Cesar</p>	<p>Training Victims Unit regional offices in Rioacha in project formulation for the co-financing mechanism</p>	 <p>Bogotá</p>
	<p>Bogotá / R1. Discussion of the draft protocol with the High Counselor for Victims and dissemination with local Ombudspersons</p>	