

VICTIMS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM – VISP

Twenty-Second Quarterly Status Report
October - December 2017

AWARD: AID-514-A-12-00003



As part of the launch of the Center for Historical Memory's report on sexual violence in the armed conflict, VISP supported art exhibits at museums in Bogotá and Medellín (above) to raise societal awareness about how sexual and gender based violence affected diverse regions and populations over the last fifty years. Photo: IOM

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

**TWENTY-SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT TO
USAID/COLOMBIA
AWARD: AID-514-A-12-00003
October 1 – December 31, 2017**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2. CONTEXT	6
3. PROGRESS REPORT	7
3.1 Intermediate Result 1: Improved GoC Strategic Management for Victims Law	7
3.2 Intermediate Result 2: Improved GoC Rehabilitation Services for the Wellbeing of Citizens	15
3.3 Intermediate Result 3: Transitional Justice Processes Advanced	20
3.4 Intermediate Result 4: Select GoC Institutions and Systems Accommodate the Specific Needs of Ethnic Groups and Women	23
3.5 Intermediate Result 5: Flexible Fund for Peace	27
4. FINANCIAL REPORTING	29
5. CONCLUSION	30
ANNEXES	32

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CNMH	National Center for Historical Memory
CPEM	Presidential Advisor for Women's Equality
DEC	Development Clearinghouse
DNP	National Planning Department
FUD	Single Declaration Format
FUT	Single Regional Format
GOC	Government of Colombia
IR	Intermediate Result
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
MAARIV	Comprehensive Attention, Assistance, and Reparation Model for Victims
MOI	Ministry of the Interior
MOH	Ministry of Health
PAT	Local Action Plans
PDET	Development Programs with a Regional Focus
PES	Public Employment Service
RNI	National Information Network
RUSICST	Victims Law Reporting, Monitoring and Coordination System
RUV	Victims Single Registry
SENA	National Learning Service
SJP	Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, in Spanish)
SNARIV	National Victims Assistance and Reparation System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDP	Unit to Search for Disappeared Persons
VISP	Victims Institutional Strengthening Program
VU	Victims Unit

* Some acronyms are for respective names in Spanish.

This report covers advances by USAID’s Victims Institutional Strengthening Program (VISP) from October 1 to December 31, 2017. Section 1 presents an Executive Summary. Section 2 describes political developments and contextual changes relevant to the program’s execution. Section 3, the Progress Report, describes key results by Intermediate (IR) and Sub-Intermediate Result (Sub-IR). Section 4 provides a detailed Financial Report. Finally, Section 5 presents challenges encountered during this period and priorities for the next quarter. The report also includes the following annexes: 1) project rolling list, 2) indicator progress; 3) cost share, and 4) selected press releases.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executing Organization:	International Organization for Migration: The UN Migration Agency (IOM Mission in Colombia)
Project Duration:	July 30, 2012 – April 28, 2020
Key Program Partner(s):	Victims Unit, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Public Employment Service, Presidential Advisor for Women’s Equality
Reporting Period:	October 1 – December 31, 2017

VISP OBJECTIVE

The strategic objective of the Victims Institutional Strengthening Program (VISP) is to provide accompaniment and technical support for GOC policies, systems and institutions at the national, departmental and municipal levels, to strengthen capacities and build necessary competencies for the timely and effective execution and implementation of the Victims Law.

CONTEXT

This quarter VISP’s actions were affected by the continued changes to the political dynamics in Colombia regarding the approval of and attitudes towards the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and other components of the transitional justice system in which victims will play an important role, as well as the lead-up to upcoming presidential and congressional elections.

SELECT QUARTERLY PROGRESS

During this period, substantive progress was made in each of VISP’s four intermediate results (IRs), including:

Intermediate Result I: This quarter VISP continued to work with diverse GOC institutions to prepare for modifications to victims’ policies taking into account adaptations under the peace accord. Additionally, the program continued supporting the employment strategy for conflict victims with the Public Employment Service; technical assistance to the SPE and its service

network improved the indicators of the employment route by raising businesspersons' awareness. Between 2016 and 2017, 48 percent of interested victims were placed in jobs.

Intermediate Result 2: This quarter VISP continued working to institutionalize the rehabilitation measure for conflict victims as part of comprehensive health strategies at the national and local levels. After carrying out characterizations in targeted municipalities and developing action plans, this quarter VISP completed the document “Guidelines for the creation of departmental plans for managing and implementing the protocol for comprehensive health attention with a psychosocial focus for conflict victims.” The program also handed over the final results of the evaluation of the Victims Unit’s emotional recovery strategies to the institution’s psychosocial team and socialized guidelines for the National Victims System (SNARIV) human talent on how to attend to victims.

Intermediate Result 3: This quarter VISP completed the second phase of the process to transfer reparation, differential approach, and psychosocial attention tools developed by the program in former years to replicators within the Victims Unit. This process guarantees that the institution’s regional teams have effectively taken on and are using these tools to improve the quality of attention provided.

Intermediate Result 4: This quarter VISP launched various products that will play an important role in the incorporation of differential approaches for victims by Colombian society and the government, including the national report on sexual violence with the Center for Historical Memory and the toolbox for historical memory processes with ethnic groups with the same institution.

Intermediate Result 5: This quarter VISP advanced in the development of the National Plan for Psychosocial Rehabilitation for Peaceful Co-Existence and Non-Repetition, drafting, sharing, and validating the first second, “Recommendations for the incorporation of the psychosocial approach for building peace in the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition.” The program also worked to develop and promote pedagogical strategies to expand victims’ participation in spaces created under the peace accord.

2. CONTEXT

During this quarter, Colombia's Congress approved the law making the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP, in Spanish) into reality. This law paved the way for the 51 judges picked by the selection committee to formally begin their labors. This law is the central column of the peace process. One of its main objectives is to achieve victims' right to justice and establish how the judges will investigate and judge the most serious crimes in the armed conflict. Congress, in terms of the points agreed upon in Havana, established rules whereby judges cannot be seated if they have acted as legal representatives on issues related to the armed conflict or who are members of organizations or entities that have done so, among other prohibitions.

Additionally, this quarter the Constitutional Court approved legislative act 02 of 2017, providing legal protections for the peace accords. During the next three governments, Government of Colombia (GOC) institutions must comply with and maintain the points established by the peace accord that are related to international humanitarian law and fundamental rights. The legislative act establishes that, "the actions of all actors and authorities of the government, the normative developments of the final accord and their interpretation and application must be coherent and integral in terms of the agreed upon points, preserving the content, commitments, spirit, and principles of the final accord."

It is important to note that closing this calendar year, the GOC reported important achievements in attention and reparation to conflict victims. Through December 31, 2017, 115,265 victims received financial compensation, for a grand total of 791,801 victims who have received compensation to date (of a total of 6,850,145 victims who are subject to reparation measures). Moreover, this year eight collective reparation subjects had their comprehensive reparation plans approved and 122 collective subjects were formally included in the registry. Additionally, the framework of the employability route, more than 12,000 victims were placed in jobs through the route and 27,000 benefitted from the Department for Social Prosperity's income generation and employment programs.

The support that the process to implement the peace accord received from the Constitutional Court and Congress meant that VISP continued focusing its efforts on guaranteeing that conflict victims know about and are able to participate in new spaces. Likewise, the upcoming elections and change of administration imply important challenges for the program in terms of supporting the exiting government to clearly establish the principle advances, challenges, lessons learned and aspects to improve in the Victims Law, as an input for the incoming government and as a way to ensure that reparations for conflict victims is a priority in Colombia's new political scenario.

3. PROGRESS REPORT

Intermediate Result 1: Improved GOC strategic management for the Victims Law

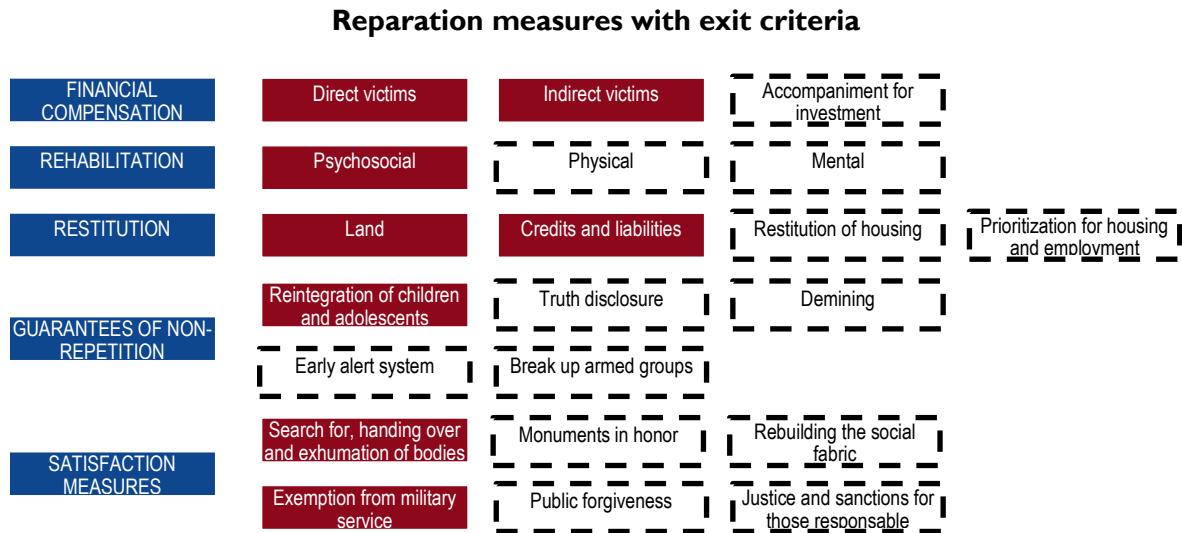
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1: GOC capacity for inter-institutional planning and coordination improved

Adjusting victims' policies for the implementation of the peace accord

During the quarter, VISP handed over 100% of the foreseen products to the National Planning Department (DNP). Completed products and the results achieved are:

- Last quarter VISP turned in guidelines for the articulation and adjustment of information systems and measurement tools on conflict victims. The DNP reported this quarter that it had consolidated a complete inventory on information systems (including the Victims Unit's information systems and other entities'). Moreover, the DNP now has a diagnostic document and proposals for the adjustment of national and regional information systems, as well as to ensure effective coordination between these systems.
- VISP has also been supporting the development of a proposal for the structure of the CONPES document on the necessary adjustments to victims' policies. This quarter, the final document was turned in to the DNP's Special Projects Group, along with an action and follow-up plan and identified recommendations. This document gives the DNP a proposal on the scope of policies, how to close-out policies, how to improve the quality of information on victims, inter-institutional coordination, spending efficiency, the implementation of returns and relocations programs, the implementation of the collective reparation plans, and how to articulate victims' policies with the commitments established under the final peace accord between the GOC and the FARC.
- VISP has also been supporting the creation of reparation exit criteria for the institutional processes and adjustments to victims' policies led by the DNP. This quarter, VISP carried out the foreseen pilots of the exit criteria. These pilots demonstrated multiple difficulties in terms of information systems, including that the majority of reparation advances are fundamentally limited by the payment of financial compensations; this represents the main shortcoming in terms of both absolute and relative advances. It should be noted that the criteria identified take into account the measures to which victims have a legal right, that are individual, and which can be completed. The chart below shows the reparation measures (blue – in caps) and the criteria included (red) and excluded (dotted border). The pilot showed that financial compensation is the

principal bottleneck to complete the reparation process. 3.8 percent of all victims included in the pilot had completely finished reparation, having received 100 percent of the measures foreseen.



In terms of the support VISP provides to the Victims Unit and SNARIV to carry out the adaptations needed to implement the peace accord, this quarter the Victims Unit advanced a proposal for handing over financial reparation and another to provide assistance, attention and reparation to members of the armed forces who are conflict victims. Modifications and complements to Sectorial Decree 1084 of 2015 are currently awaiting instructions from the Presidency's Technical Secretariat.

Furthermore, this quarter VISP supported the Victims Unit to carry out a diagnostic on its responsibilities in the framework of the land restitution process, including joint efforts and coordination with the Land Restitution Unit. The diagnostic based its recommendations on an analysis of 237 sentences issued by judges in Valle de Cauca and 91 sentences issued by judges in Antioquia. The diagnostic also analyzed the Victims Unit's Land Team's general database, which includes 10,881 people and 2,017 land sentences. In these cases, the report analyzed what kinds of orders were being issued to the Victims Unit. Between October and December, land restitution judges issued 179 orders to the Victims Unit; the majority had to do with collective reparation, returns, and registration. Finally, in order to optimize the GOC's ability to restitute land rights to victims from ethnic communities, two documents were made. The first has technical guidelines for including the ethnic approach in the implementation and follow/up to returns and relocations processes. The second establishes a strategy for inter-institutional articulation for an effective response to restitution processes.

In order to materialize the reconciliation approach, VISP also supported encounters between the Victims Unit and the National Agency for Reintegration (ARN) to determine the main areas in which the two agencies can articulate their efforts and thus develop a project for reconciliation that focuses on prevention measures and guarantees of non-repetition.

Finally, VISP supported the creation of a ten-year justice plan, after the Ministry of Justice directly invited the Victims Unit to participate in the revision of its plan – specifically the component: transitional justice and the post-conflict. The Victims Unit with VISP support presented suggestions to improve the plan and joined the inter-institutional roundtable for its final approval.

Improving local governments' planning and management capacity to implement the Victims Law and the peace accords

During this quarter, VISP began the process to socialize and implement ten institutional strengthening projects in targeted municipalities. Between October 16 and 26, ten sessions were held to socialize the projects with local governments. On October 25, specific actions began to comply with the objectives of each project that was formulated. In nine of the ten municipalities trainings have been carried out on victims' public policies, in order to even out public servants' knowledge for their participation, including accompaniment to adjust maps of processes and main requirements in each municipality. This exercise was based on the diagnostic of responsibilities and institutional processes and collective processes to improve the local governments' implementation of victims' policies. Additionally, training processes have been accompanied by theoretical – practical exercises and personalized training with public servants based on the role that they will play in the local government to meet proposed goals.

In these nine municipalities, training on project formulation also began this quarter, using the General Adjusted Methodology (MGA). Anorí, Policarpa and Remedios each had one project formulated by December 2017. In Anorí, the project foresees income generation processes for 80 victims of violence with hen farms. In Policarpa, the project will strengthen productive cacao sectors for 150 vulnerable and victim families. In Remedios, the project will strengthen the technical capacity of 650 women victims with productive businesses.

In terms of the processes carried out to strengthen capacity for articulation, VISP has been supporting each municipality to develop a diagnostic document that maps institutional offer as well as possible allies from the GOC and international cooperation. The goal of this process is that the municipalities each are able to identify possible allies or partners to strengthen the implementation of the Victims Law and at the same time, the actors identified can be classified by level and closeness to the local government. Thus, actors at the local level can work

together under the strategies that are designed and better coordinate the services and programs they offer for conflict victims.

By next quarter VISP hopes to have completed 100 percent of the technical assistance sessions and the infrastructure improvements to local victims' offices.

Furthermore, under the agreement with the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) to decentralize the operation of victims' policies to the local level, this quarter VISP completed institutional strengthening actions being carried out in twelve municipalities (corresponding to Phase III of the project). To close-out the actions, VISP held meetings to approve the final products and formally turn them over to the local governments. At these meetings the program completed the final acts of the projects, including photographic records, and the acts for donations.

Support for the comprehensive route

This quarter important advances were achieved under the work plan whereby VISP is supporting the Victims Unit to overcome the institutional blockade created by the massive number of petitions and writ of protection legal actions it received. The speed and quality of responses provided to victims has been improved. However, actions are still needed to continue strengthening response capacity and adequately respond to the Constitutional Court's sentences under Auto 206 of 2017.

While 50 percent of all writs of protection and rights of protection were pending response in the second semester of 2015, compared to only 11 percent in the same period in 2017. All of this say, institutional responses have achieved a high degree of stability. This is demonstrated by decreasing response times (see table below) and a downward trend in attention, assistance, and reparation measures having to be sentenced by the court system.

Time taken to respond to writs of protection				Time taken to respond to petitions	
	Average time (days)			Average (days)	
	2015	2016	2017	Year	
Admitted	109.4	41.0	10.9	2015	524.5
Contempt	77.4	28.8	20.0	2016	53.7
Decision	90.2	32.5	5.7	2017	16.4
Penalty	26.8	12.6	8.7		

Unidad para las Víctimas. Written Response Group. 30.11.2017

These advances were achieved in various ways, including by strengthening response processes with advisory offices and Victims Unit departments, technologically strengthening the LEX tool to support the large volume of petitions and writs of protection, opening a "legal inbox" to concentrate all notifications in one single route (which judges are now using more and more),

decreasing the volume of physical returns, and strengthening in-person attention at victims' points and centers.

Technical assistance to local governments to implement the Victims Law and the peace accord

This quarter VISP held two working sessions to develop some of the components for the project "Creation of the Multicultural Center for Memory and Peace in Cauca." The first session was held with victims, some of whom are members of formal organizations and others who are not, on historical memory and to evaluate and recognize the proposal. The second session was held with 35 public servants from Cauca and the municipality of Popayán, specifically, on historical memory processes.

Moreover, between September 20 and October 10, VISP supported the election of departmental victims participation roundtables in six targeted departments. The establishment of these roundtables means that victims have an opportunity to directly impact the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies and government actions that affect them. In November, the new National Victims Participation roundtable was elected; the roundtable's previous coordinator was reelected.

Furthermore, this quarter the program provided technical and logistical assistance for the municipal victims participation roundtables in Buenos Aires, Caldono, Miranda, Tierralta, and Dabeiba to develop their action plans. Accountability sessions were also held with the municipal councils in Pasto and Policarpa.

Support for participation and communication spaces on the peace accord's points for victims

This quarter VISP completed its efforts with the MOI and the Asociación Tejiendo Paz desde el Territorio (TEJIPAZ) to institutionally strengthen victims' organizations in Antioquia. This process strengthened organizations on how to build peace at the local level, emphasizing participation and strategies to commercialize products and services offered by local farmers and indigenous people who are victims of the conflict and are currently returning from Medellín to their municipalities of origin (Granada, San Carlos and Carmen de Atrato).

Implementing the inclusive employment model for conflict victims

This quarter VISP continued to support the model with the Public Employment Service, which seeks to facilitate the job search for conflict victims, with an emphasis on women. This quarter, VISP and the SPE evaluated the performance of the job promoters hired under the project in the field. The evaluation targeted key accomplishments and challenges encountered by the

promoters while carrying out their labors with victims. The evaluation also focused on leadership, commitment, and local management.

Additionally, VISP created coordination spaces with municipal government actors in Labateca and Villa del Rosario (Norte de Santander), Aguachica (Cesar), Combia, Valle del Cauca and Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar). These municipalities were selected based on their importance in the post-conflict. Projects were identified in these municipalities to foment rural employment with conflict victims through innovation, rebuilding the social fabric, and taking on new technologies in the framework of the SPE's employability route. Around 800 people will directly and indirectly benefit from this initiative, mainly conflict victims, communities in zones severely affected by the armed conflict, including some people with disability, Afro-Colombians, and members of the LGBTI community.

Moreover, in December, the final encounter was held with the promoters assigned to each targeted regions. This encounter highlighted best practices in each region, did a SWOT analysis on how well each area has taken on the employment model, and reinforced the importance of the promoters' efforts.

VISP's technical assistance to the SPE and its service network improved the indicators of the employment route for victims by raising 2,000 business people's awareness to foster victims' employment. Between 2016 and 2017, 48 percent of interested victims were placed in jobs. Moreover, professional guidance given to victims increased 28 percent over the same period. This translates into 90,426 victims who received guidance and 14,448 victims placed in jobs through the strategy in 2017. The following tables show the history of victims who registered and received guidance and victims who were placed in jobs by the SPE since 2014.

REGISTERED	2014	2015	2016	2017*	TOTAL
Public Network (CCF, Local governments)	55,528	76,285	80,553	90,426	302,792

* Information through October 31, 2017. Source: SISE

PLACED	2014	2015	2016	2017*	TOTAL
Public Network (CCF, Local governments)	1,984	4,627	8,681	14,448	30,864

* Information through October 31, 2017. Source: SISE

Local Management Tool

The team of engineers who are part of the decentralization (territorialización) agreement between VISP and the MOI met their goal of socializing the Local Management Tool in 25 departments this quarter. This means that the tool has been socialized in a total of 138

municipalities. 1,079 users (all of whom are public servants who work with targeted local government institutions) have also been created. These socializations tested the tool and proposed cases and scenarios to best make use of it. In the next quarters, the tool will be installed in 80 additional municipalities. In the framework of institutional strengthening projects being carried out by VISP in its USAID targeted municipalities, this quarter the tool was socialized in Vigía del Fuerte, Remedios, Dabeiba, and Caldonó.

Strategic Alliances

Under the agreement with the MOI, VISP continued to support strategic regional alliances between different levels of local government around the country, to exchange lessons learned and experiences and plan for the implementation of public policies for conflict victims. VISP and the Ministry strengthened local administrations in Caquetá, Bajo Putumayo and with the Governor of Putumayo, providing working stations and carrying out specific improvements to existing office spaces. Moreover, the program supported the strategic alliance of capital cities, which held its fourth working session in Barranquilla this quarter. Furthermore, with the MOI VISP began actions to set-up a strategic alliance between eleven municipalities in the Valle de Aburra region.

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.2: Victims Law implementation effectively communicated by the GOC

This quarter VISP defined the impact of the local and community participation projects. VISP will design a collaborative methodology between victims, entities, and experts from the communications sector, in order to develop communication materials with information on the Victims Law and the final peace accord. The process will target victims who have been part of participation processes (namely participation roundtables with differential approaches for women, youth, and LGBTI) to create communication pieces that are sensitive to local contexts and contribute to strengthening new leaders and local communication networks.

Sub-Intermediate Result 1.3: Victims Law Implementation Effectively Monitored and Evaluated by the GOC

The program continued to work to strengthen the Public Ministry's capacity to follow-up on the implementation of the Victims Law and peace accords. This quarter, the Ombudsperson's Office approved the ombudsperson's report on employment and income generation, called "Analysis of public policy actions for income generation, a perspective based on conflict victims in Colombia." The report focuses on evaluating policies for income generation and employment for victims, in order to establish barriers to access, successful actions and challenges, in order to present recommendations to reformulate these policies. To carry out this evaluation, the

report asked three questions: 1) What is the current policy for victims' income generation and employment?; 2) Based on the results of Constitutional Court impact indicators and victims' perception, what have been the results of this policy; and 3) What are the barriers to victims accessing and maintaining employment (institutional, social, and individual)?

After describing the findings and responding to the aforementioned questions, the report provides a series of recommendations. To summarize, the key recommendations include:

- Design a specific public policy for income generation and employment, based on a CONPES on the same topics, for conflict victims.
- Create a new institutional framework for implementing the aforementioned policy.
- Guarantee that the redesigned policies include specific points for differential approaches and regional contexts.
- Develop specific actions for young victims entering the job market.
- These policies must guarantee a crosscutting psychosocial approach to create or strengthen life skills.
- The Ministry of Labor, the National Learning Service, and the Ministry of Education should create job training programs and actions for adult learning to even out candidates' skills.
- Develop actions to solve access barriers related to the lack of support networks for caretakers; here the Colombian Family Welfare Institute and Social Prosperity take on an important role.

VISP expects that the report will be formatted, published, and formally presented in the first quarter of 2018, led by the Ombudsperson.

As for the second ombudsperson's report, on collective reparation and individual administrative reparation, this quarter VISP carried out semi-structured interviews that were able to address a situation not initially foreseen when support for the report began: the Victims Unit is currently reforming the collective reparation program. Based on the interviews, initial perspectives on the reform include:

- It resolves a large number of the problems previously highlighted by evaluations and Congress' follow-up reports to the Victims Law.
- It shifts the center of what collective reparation means to what communities, organizations, and groups (collective reparation subjects) really need to continue to be integrated and work together.
- It establishes a universe of issues that the Ombudsperson's Office should attend, including technical support to include victims in the registry with new criteria, observing the guarantee of rights, accompanying adjustments to existing collective reparation

plans, participating in the design of measures – particularly those that advance guarantees for non-repetition, and directly supporting communities to monitor, evaluate and follow-up the collective reparation process.

- Where the reform focuses on processes led by the Victims Unit, the functioning of SNARIV, local transitional justice committees and the Victims Unit itself must be reviewed.

Based on the interviews carried out and in the framework of the reform being carried out, the final report will separate the recommendations for the Ombudsperson's Office from other recommendations. Next quarter the report will be turned in to the Ombudsperson's Office for its approval.

As part of support for the Inspector General's Office's Delegate for Peace and Victims' Rights, VISP began two processes this quarter to improve follow-up and oversight of victims' policies and the Commission for Follow-Up and Monitoring of the Victims Law. First, the program designed a follow-up methodology for the implementation of rehabilitation and returns and relocations measures and for improvement plans; the methodology was applied in 14 targeted municipalities. Second, the program developed a proposal for adjusted indicators to follow-up on all components of the Victims Law and its regulatory decrees before and after the signing of the peace accord, as well as for the validation of this information and its use by the Follow-Up Commission.

Intermediate Result 2: Improved GOC Rehabilitation Services for the Wellbeing of Citizens

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

On October 18, VISP presented and handed over the final results of the evaluation of the Victims Unit's emotional recovery strategies to the institution's psychosocial team. The five modalities of the strategies were evaluated: 1) Emotional recovery strategy and accompaniment for reparation (EREARI, in Spanish); 2) Emotional recovery, peaceful co-existence and peace strategy; 3) Individual emotional recovery strategy; 4) Dignity, identity, and memory strategy for youth; 5) Emotional recovery strategy for children. The final results handed over propose some adjustments to all of the activities carried out with victims in the strategy, including using different types of questions to open and close each of the encounters with victims. The project also drafted a recommendations document with concrete suggestions on how to operationalize the results. Suggestions in the document include improving and unifying the theoretical

discourse that underpins each modality's methodological development to overcome some inconsistencies that were identified and could jeopardize the coherence and effectiveness of the strategy.

This quarter VISP also worked with the Victims Unit to strengthen the collective rehabilitation team responsible for implementing the Entrelazando strategy. VISP supported the design and development of a follow up phase to Entrelazando that evaluates and closes-out the implementation of the rehabilitation measure with collective reparation subjects. This phase includes a series of instruments to gather and analyze information on psychosocial damages suffered by collective reparation subjects, as well as how Entrelazando specifically contributes to rehabilitation of these damages and/or their mitigation. Based on information received from collective subjects, tejedores (the closest translation in English would be “weavers”) and the professionals who accompany the implementation of Entrelazando will be able to count on having specific indicators to determine whether a subject is ready to exit Entrelazando or should continue. This quarter, VISP supported the development of three workshops to pilot this phase and lead validation exercises with three collective reparation subjects: Simacota Alto in Santander on October 22, with 10 participants; El Placer in Putumayo on October 24 with 25 participants; and El Tigre, Putumayo on October 25 with 21 participants. These subjects were selected to participate in the pilot because of their advances to date in the strategy. Now that the phase and the instruments have been validated, the collective rehabilitation psychosocial team is guaranteed a new instrument to effectively measure the results of Entrelazando. The Victims Unit will formally use the tool as of 2018 with 40 collective reparation subjects that are ready to exit Entrelazando's collective rehabilitation process.

Furthermore, in 2016 VISP worked with the Victims Unit, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Institute for Legal Medicine to develop the document “Procedure to hand over human remains in a dignified manner.” This document provides guidelines for national and local level public servants who are responsible for accompanying the handing over of bodies of victims of forced disappearance to their relatives. The orientation it provides helps ensure that this inherently painful moment does not traumatize the victim's relatives and ensures dignity throughout the process. During this quarter, VISP and psychosocial professionals from the Victims Unit's team responsible for handing over remains held workshops to transfer the procedures to regional teams from the Attorney General's Office, Legal Medicine and the Victims Unit. 93 professionals were trained: 25 in Medellín, 19 in Montería, 23 in Popayán, and 26 in Pasto.

Moreover, this quarter VISP advanced in the development of two documents that evaluate the assistance, attention and reparation services for relatives of victims of forced disappearance.

The first is a route and guide for relatives. This document provides information on how to attend to the following relatives' needs: 1) How to search for and find the victim? 2) How to ask for and receive assistance and reparation? 3) What civil and labor laws continue to cover the relatives of a disappeared person? 4) How to ask for and receive psychosocial support?

Simultaneously, VISP worked to draft a document with technical guidelines for professionals who accompany relatives during the search, location, exhumation, identification, and handing over of remains processes.

Developing public servants' psychosocial skills

VISP has supported the development of pedagogical and methodological training tools for Victims Unit staff. The goal of this is to thus strengthen attention, assistance, and reparation processes for the victims whom with these professionals will work.

This quarter VISP also continued to support SNARIV human talent guidelines. As part of the socialization of the guidelines on how SNARIV staff should attend to conflict victims, between October and December in Antioquia, Nariño and Chocó, VISP held an event to share the guidelines and a follow-up session to foster the elaboration of training and emotional care plans for each of the participating entities. At the same time, the program promoted the creation of inter-institutional alliances between participants to develop these plans and collaborate moving forward. The all three departments, the participants mentioned the need to advance in the structuring of the plans and develop training processes to strengthen the quality of attention being provided to victims. In Antioquia and Nariño, the participating institutions agreed to carry out an autonomous exercise to structure an inter-institutional plan and begin the training process.

Participants in this process included the following institutions: the Victims Unit, the Land Restitution Unit, health secretaries (municipal and departmental), education secretaries, Social Prosperity, the police, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), Nariño's departmental health institute, state health enterprise (ESE) Pasto Salud, municipal ombudspersons, PAPSIVI FUNOF MOH, the Attorney General's Office, municipal victims' offices, government secretaries, the Ministry of Labor and the National Learning Service (SENA). 21 people participated in Antioquia, 12 in Chocó and 19 in Nariño.

Institutionalizing the psychosocial approach in the general health system

Since early 2017 VISP has supported the socialization and implementation of the "comprehensive health protocol with a psychosocial focus for conflict victims." During this

quarter, the project achieved the following results in its three intervention departments (Antioquia, Chocó and Nariño):

1. Completed the process to train both care-provider and administrative staff on including a psychosocial focus in health attention. 146 people were trained (38 from Antioquia, 28 from Chocó and 80 from Nariño).
2. Completed the characterization of the health situation of conflict victims in the three departments. This characterization also assessed five health insurance providers (EPS, in Spanish), these being Asmetsalud, Emssanar, Comfachoco, Ambuq, and Savia Salud. This characterization is very important for departments to be able to formulate their own strategies to promote health and prevent illnesses in victims at the local level.
3. Formulated three departmental plans and five municipal plans (Ituango, Medellín, Apartadó, Pasto, and Quibdó) that structure how each location will implement the protocol for 2018-19. These plans include five key components for the process: management, socialization and preparation, diagnostic, training, and attention.

At the national level, VISP drafted the final version of the document “Guidelines for the creation of departmental plans for managing and implementing the protocol for comprehensive health attention with a psychosocial focus for conflict victims” and the document “Guidelines for the formation of the psychosocial focus for human talent in the health sector.” These documents are part of the guidelines that the MOH will issue and send on to all local government institutions for implementation.

Operationalizing the rehabilitation measure at the local level is currently a priority under Sub-IR 2.1. In the SNARIV National Technical Sub-Committee on Rehabilitation Measures, the MOH – acting as technical secretariat of the sub-committee – proposed together with the Victims Unit a project to develop “Guidelines for the Territorialization¹ of the Rehabilitation Measure.” This project began by creating guidelines based on the programs and strategies being implemented by institutions charged with victims’ rehabilitation. In November, the draft guidelines were presented to the MOH and the SNARIV Sub-Committee on Rehabilitation for their feedback. Then, workshops were held in Apartadó and Quibdó to socialize the document and receive feedback on it. Through these actions, VISP has been able to identify local government actors’ needs for understanding and guaranteeing the rehabilitation measure for victims. Among other things, this document will guide local governments on how to plan for the operation and articulation of diverse rehabilitation services based on existing offer, how to improve

¹ Understood in similar terms as decentralization; bringing the rehabilitation measure down to the local level and operationalizing it with local actors, so that they can effectively meet their responsibilities under the law and implement the measure.

coordination channels, and how to know clearly how much it will cost to provide services and develop activities related to the rehabilitation measure.

Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2: GOC physical rehabilitation services improved

In December, a representative from the DCHA Leahy War Victims Fund visited the functional rehabilitation networks project, traveling to project sites in Cartagena, El Carmen de Bolívar, and Apartadó and meeting with physical rehabilitation partner organizations and allies in Bogotá.

The tables below show the total number of therapy sessions provided at functional rehabilitation centers opened by VISP in four municipalities, Apartadó, Cartagena, Quibdó, and El Carmen de Bolívar, followed by the total number of individual patients attended to in 2017.

THERAPY SESSIONS PROVIDED IN 2017													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Antonio Roldan Betancur Hospital Apartadó	700	806	797	504	789	716	681	722	725	549	645	471	8,105
University Hospital of the Caribbean Cartagena	901	799	1365	1320	1575	1363	1387	1520	1452	2111	1796	1136	16,725
Ismael Roldan Betancur Hospital Quibdó	691	945	787	455	252	613	457	934	650	560	597	492	7,433
Our Lady of Carmen Hospital El Carmen de Bolívar	941	1985	1448	1115	1285	1072	896	1293	1374	797	Pending data from hospital		12,206
TOTAL SESSIONS IN 2017													44,469

PATIENTS ATTENDED IN 2017 ²													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Antonio Roldan Betancur Hospital Apartadó	120	133	130	59	125	124	124	121	113	115	118	90	1,372
University Hospital of the Caribbean Cartagena	901	799	1365	1320	1575	1363	1387	1520	1452	246	234	118	2,520
Ismael Roldan Betancur Hospital Quibdó	131	95	205	193	224	221	240	285	328	124	129	83	1,584
Our Lady of Carmen Hospital El Carmen de Bolívar	137	154	120	120	150	102	183	217	269	181	Pending data from hospital		1,633
TOTAL SESSIONS IN 2017													7,109

² Data on the total number of patients with how many are conflict victims are pending.

Moreover, during this quarter VISP designed and began to execute the project to implement the “Give and Receive Support Strategy” (*Estrategia D.A.R.*). The goal of this project is to contribute to the recognition of the legal capacity of victims with and without disabilities by strengthening the capacities of the Victims Unit assistance, disability, reparation and psychosocial teams. To do this, VISP designed and developed a training and knowledge transfer methodology for Victims Unit staff; this methodology focuses on using and applying the “Instrument to evaluate decision-making with support for people with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities.” The first training workshop was held in Bogotá in November with 15 professionals from the Victims Unit’s disability and psychosocial teams. The participating professionals now have the tools to evaluate the support needed by victims with disabilities who are waiting to receive their financial compensations. For 2018, 80 cases of victims with disabilities that need the application of this tool have been prioritized.

In October, VISP began activities to consolidate the operational route for community rehabilitation. This project aims to open and roll-out a route for rehabilitation in four community rehabilitation centers, to guarantee the centers’ operations, sustainability, and increase the demand for their services.

Intermediate Result 3: Transitional Justice Processes Advanced

Sub-Intermediate Result 3.1 GOC reparations for conflict victims advanced

This quarter, VISP implemented the second and final phase of the project to transfer training tools and methodologies designed in the initial phase of the program. The project effectively installed capacity in the Victims Unit, to advance processes to continue disseminating the tools within the entity. The Victims Unit’s central level team was trained on multiple methodologies, and also received accompaniment and technical support during sessions to replicate the training process in Victims Unit regional offices in Antioquia, Caquetá, Córdoba, Urabá-Darién, Nariño, Chocó, and Cauca. Tools on rights-based focuses, psychosocial, differential and gender approaches were disseminated with and transferred to 120 public servants from the Victims Unit in the seven targeted region offices. The goal of this project was to insure that the Victims Unit’s teams at different levels have fully taken on tools developed by VISP under IR 2, IR 3 and IR 4 over the last several years, so that these teams can themselves continue to train their co-workers at the national and local level moving forward.

While the first phase of this process focused on designing and training trainers, transferring pedagogical tools to a group from the Victims Unit, this second phase focused on accompaniment, technical support and follow-up to ensure teams’ ability to multiply their

knowledge. The public servants who participated in the transfer process said that they believe the tools will help them to strengthen their day-to-day activities working with conflict victims. For example, regarding the differential approach model transferred as part of the process, participating Victims Unit teams said that this model will allow them to better understand victims' unique differences and specific needs. They also said that it would be useful to replicate the information learned with local victims' participation spaces and regional transitional justice committees.

Following this process, VISP created a report on the process describing the advances, weaknesses and strengths of the pedagogical model proposed in the first phase. This report is based on the performance of the public servants who participated in the transfer sessions at the local level. The report also offers recommendations and lessons learned for the Victims Unit to lead its own training processes on these and other tools on the future to continue building its teams' capacity. The report's methodological proposal addresses how to best transfer the tools to the local level and key lessons learned for carrying out similar exercises in the future. Some recommendations are:

1. Rethinking the selection mechanisms and instruments used by the Victims Unit to guarantee that the participants convoked to these types of spaces have the required skills and profiles.
2. Using pedagogical strategies that go beyond purely conceptual or normative reflections and successfully connect conceptual proposals with real-life and pedagogical experiences.
3. Setting-up a training team in the Victims Unit at the central and regional level to articulate technical guidelines with the principles established by the Victims Law and a rights-based approach (sensitivity and commitment to respecting human dignity), differential approach (recognition of ethnic diversity, gender, sexual orientation, diverse capacities, and generational capacities) and a psychosocial approach (psychosocial and care perspectives).
4. Developing ways to measure the knowledge obtained by participants in training processes (e.g. pre and posttests) by establishing a baseline on concept learning and tracking the quality and pertinence of the message, concept, or tool that is being transferred.

Additionally, this quarter VISP continued supported a project to operationalize access to services in post-conflict municipalities by handing over the "Strategy for the territorialization of offer" to the Victims Unit. This strategy seeks to promote effective access to services provided by the government and overcome victims' situation of vulnerability. It gathers lessons learned

from pilots carried out in five targeted municipalities: Dabeiba, Tierralta, Riosucio, Cartagena del Chairá and Tumaco. Lessons learned include: 1) verification of the ability to contact prioritized victims so that they can participate in events promoting available services; 2) defining the most precise manner possible to prioritize victims for targeted services; 3) specifying from the first encounter with institutions what should be understood by “effective access” and “signed up”; and 4) ensuring clarity about how to report effective access to institutions. In the five sessions held this quarter, 215 effective accesses were achieved. Here, effective access is understood not as a number of victims, but rather as a need that has been overcome; this means that one victim can have more than one effective access. For example, one victim could have overcome needs related to education, health, income generation, and identification (i.e. ID card, *cédula* and/or military service book).

Also this quarter, VISP continued the project to bring victims together with services already offered by institutions through service fairs. Specifically, articulation began between USAID-funded VISP activities and the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for the Post-Conflict project “Focalization of financial reparation slots in strategic rapid response zones,” which is also being implemented by VISP. Articulation aims to connect victims in former transitional normalization zones with financial education opportunities. As such, VISP accompanied service fairs in La Montañita (Caquetá) and Toribio, Buenos Aires and Caloto (Cauca) to gather information. Focus groups were held with 25 victims as well as 15 in-depth interviews that provided inputs used to draft a recommendations document for the Victims Unit with proposals for improving the current financial education methodology. Two specific points to improve came to the forefront: 1) identifying and materializing victims’ intention to invest their financial compensations in housing, productive projects, education, and land; and 2) developing detailed investment plans with the help of experts on specific topics and the support of local government actors that work with each topic. Next quarter the program will support eight financial education encounters (two each in four targeted municipalities) and systematize the experience to provide best practices about this type of support for vulnerable populations.

Moreover, this quarter VISP continued the project to strengthen the Victims Unit’s returns and relocations program’s information management. VISP carried out pre-operational steps, including hiring four professionals and six technicians responsible for accessing and consolidating information. The Reparation Directorate’s information system has been updated 70 percent; homologation, data filtering, and parameterization of three complete databases that make up the information system have been carried out. The three databases are: 1) database on legal sentences managed by the Reparations Directorate, 2) database on legal sentences managed by the Land Restitution Unit, and 3) database on legal sentences managed by the Advisory Legal Office. In terms of the process to migrate data, to date all necessary requirements have met to

migrate filtered information into the system. VISP hopes to finalize the migration of the three databases next quarter and begin the proposal to design the INDEMNIZA and MAARIV modules.

Under the project to institutionally adjust victims' policies for peacebuilding with the DNP and the Victims Unit, this quarter VISP completed the component to draft a methodological manual for the formulation of collective reparation plans. The government now has a standardized work scheme to gather, organize, analyze, and present information on collective reparation measures through comprehensive collective reparation plans (PIRC), using the general adjusted methodology (MGA) and based on appropriate cost plans and follow up tools.

Finally, the project to train Collective Reparation Sub-Directorate staff on the general adjusted methodology advanced by reviewing each of the relevant procedures related to the formulation of PIRC logic frameworks, in order to identify necessary modifications to the Victims Unit's integrated management system to align these procedures with the methodological manual (identification, preparations, diagnostic of damages).

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

This quarter under IR 4 VISP designed practical guidelines with the Victims Unit's Central – Local Coordination for the incorporation of differential actions for gender and senior citizens in the PAT being adjusted in late 2017. These guidelines include proposals for objectives, results-based indicators, and goals for specific results. The guidelines were taken on by the Victims Unit in a general document that it shared with all of its regional offices across the country in November and December.

Sub-Intermediate Result 4.1 – Select ethnic communities strengthened in their design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation roles under victim legislation

This quarter VISP worked in eleven prioritized municipalities to update 2018 local action plans (PAT) with the inclusion of differential actions for ethnic communities. Technical assistance was provided to 110 people (78 public servants from local government institutions, 18 ethnic leaders, and 14 representatives of victims roundtables) on incorporating tailored actions for the implementation of ethnic differential approaches and the responsibilities set by law-decrees 4633 and 4635 of 2011.

Moreover, together with the MOI and the Victims Unit, VISP designed and produced two methodological pieces to complement the backpack for the dissemination of decree-laws 4633 and 4635 of 2011. These pieces deal principally with prevention and protection and the attention and assistance of ethnic victims; the first edition of the dissemination backpack placed much more emphasis on comprehensive reparation measures.

Finally, VISP identified, formulated and managed 14 projects for ethnic victims in Caquetá for the recovery of cultural practices and ancestral knowledge of ethnic communities. These projects were presented to national and regional funding sources for possible financing. The total value of the initiatives presented is approximately US \$160,000. At the same time, the program provided support to formulate and manage projects in Buenos Aires (Cauca) and Tumaco (Nariño). The former characterizes Afro-Colombian victims in the municipality and the latter would organizationally strengthen the indigenous community Eperara Siapidara, which is located in different municipalities along the Pacific coast of Nariño.

Sub-Intermediate Result 4.2 – Support and care services improved for victims of sexual violence in target municipalities

From October to December, in the framework of the implementation of the Victims Unit's comprehensive reparation strategy for women victims of sexual violence, VISP accompanied a formal closing event with representatives of the entity's regional offices and women who participated in the strategy. The "Voices of Life" event was held in Bogotá in December with the participation of 41 women from the seven regional offices targeted by VISP. A total of 120 women who have been victims of sexual violence in the armed conflict participated to exchange experiences, form support networks, and receive artistic tools for emotional recovery to complement the satisfaction measures they receive through the strategy.

Moreover, VISP advanced in the process to adjust and consolidate a document with guidelines for carrying out the strategy. This document includes proposals for improvements that were identified in the field. Examples of some of the proposals identified include carrying out activities on women's rights using the gender backpack developed by the program or carrying out opening activities that include cultural aspects unique to specific regions (for example, traditional alabao songs and Afro-Colombian dances in Chocó). The document also includes a proposal for activities and the inclusion of new topics, for example offer of services available to women once they have completed these encounters, follow up instruments to draft reports and the systematization of processes. Another recommendation is to articulate the strategy with the offer and central – local strategies, to ensure long-term sustainability.

As part of training on topics related to gender, VISP advanced the design of a digital and interactive version of the gender backpack on women's and LGBTI rights. This tool will make the training processes much more universal; to access training materials, people will only need an offline computer. VISP hopes to turn the final digital version in to the Victims Unit and the Presidential Advisor for Women's Equality during the first quarter of 2018.

Additionally, VISP participated in the closing of the inter-institutional strategy for access to justice and reparation for women victims of sexual violence "Red Construyendo" in Florencia. 40 women participated in this encounter, which fostered dialogue between women's leaders and representatives of the Ombudsperson's Office, the Inspector General's Office, the police, the municipal government secretary, and others. Advances by VISP, the Ministry of Labor, and the Presidential Advisor for Women's Equality towards the creation of a route to foster employment for women victims of sexual violence in the department were also presented, in the framework of Decree 2733 of 2012.

Likewise, on December 14 the program presented the employment strategy to over 100 public servants from the Ombudsperson's Office as part of the annual encounter that brings together regional ombudspersons from all departments in Colombia. The Ombudsperson's Office will now disseminate the strategy preliminarily when it attends to women victims of sexual violence and gender based violence.

Moreover, VISP supported the women's secretariats from Medellín and Caquetá to socialize Decree 2733 of 2012 with 36 businesses interested in hiring women survivors of gender based violence, under a strategy whereby they will in turn receive tax benefits. Three encounters were held with businesses.

VISP also applied the index of institutional preparedness for the inclusion of LGBTI issues in municipal development plans and action plans. The instrument was applied with public servants and leaders of social organizations and victims in 11 areas targeted by the program (the municipalities of Policarpa, Pasto, Apartadó, Dabeiba, Medellín, and Quibdó, and the departments of Cauca, Córdoba, Caquetá, Chocó, and Nariño).

Moreover, in a participatory manner, seven work plans were developed to include LGBTI issues in PAT and other SNARIV scenarios in the municipalities of Policarpa, Apartadó, Dabeiba, and Montañita and at the departmental level in Cauca, Córdoba, and Caquetá.

As for support to train public servants and representatives from LGBTI organizations to implement special tailored actions to protect this community's rights, this quarter VISP trained

over 148 people in five municipalities (Montería, Policarpa, Pasto, Popayán, and Tumaco). Trainings were conducted on basic concepts on gender, sexual identity and orientation, legal frameworks, differential affectations suffered by LGBTI persons in the armed conflict, and how to build strategies to influence political and social situations. Participants included members of civil society organizations like Córdoba Diversa, Montería Diversa, the Departmental Roundtable for Sexual Diversity of Cauca, and others, as well as public servants who work with municipal and departmental government institutions (municipal ombudspersons, victims liaisons, National Learning Service, Victims Unit, police, army, and penitentiary institutes).

Following over nine months of work with the Ombudsperson's Office, VISP and the entity presented the "Plan for Comprehensive Attention and Attention Route for Women Survivors of Sexual Violence." This route means that women who go to the Ombudsperson's Office for help after this crime will be attended following a single, unified route and based on tailored needs including ethnicity, disability, age, and other characteristic. Prior to this project, the Ombudsperson's Office had multiple protocols to attend to sexual violence survivors, which made the process much more complicated. The plan and route were formally adopted by the Ombudsperson through an ombudsperson's resolution that will be disseminated in all regions of the country in 2018.

VISP also supported the Center for Historic Memory to design art exhibits and prepare the launch of the report *La guerra inscrita en el cuerpo*, which reveals 57 years of sexual violence committed in the armed conflict. The launch itself and expositions are memory efforts carried out by the women who participated in the research and writing of the report; official launch events were held in Medellín and in Bogotá with the participation of over 1,200 people, including public servants and members of civil society interested in the topic. In 2018, the Center hopes to present the book and the exposition in various municipalities around the country, one of which could be Apartadó with VISP support.

Finally, together with the MOH, VISP trained 258 public servants from local institutions who are part of the attention route for victims of gender violence (especially health secretaries, IPS, EPS, gender delegates, district attorney's office staff, and family commissaries) with emphasis on sexual violence as part of and outside of the armed conflict. Participants learned about the different actions that they must do to guarantee quality health attention, in the framework of MOH Resolution 459 of 2012. Twelve workshops were held in Montería, Tierralta, Quibdó, Riosucio, Florencia, La Montañita, San Vicente del Caguan, Pasto, Policarpa, Miranda, Popayan, and Buenos Aires. Follow up and technical assistance will now follow in coordination with departmental health departments.

IR 5: Flexible Fund for Peace

National Plan for Psychosocial Rehabilitation for Peaceful Co-Existence and Non-Repetition

Responding to the final peace accord's points 5.1.3.4.1 and 5.1.3.4.2, the GOC, led by the MOH Social Promotion Directorate with technical accompaniment from the Center for Historical Memory, the Victims Unit, and the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization (ARN), has been developing a National Plan for Psychosocial Rehabilitation for Peaceful Co-Existence and Non-Repetition. An inter-institutional roundtable made up of the aforementioned institutions is responsible for the plan's creation. VISP has been providing technical assistance throughout the development of the plan.

The plan includes a conceptual framework and three strategic action lines. From October to December, VISP advanced in the validation of the final version of the conceptual framework that accompanies the plan, which presents its focuses, processes, and contributions.

Furthermore, VISP advanced in the development, socialization, and validation of first section: "Recommendations for the incorporation of the psychosocial approach for building peace in the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition." This line defines what the psychosocial approach means for peacebuilding and provides guidance on the psychosocial approach that can be used by those responsible for carrying out activities to promote peaceful co-existence and reconciliation as part of the final accord. This line's contents were socialized and validated with the plan's inter-institutional roundtable; representatives of each of the involved institutions participated.

Additionally, VISP began the process to create the second section, "Strengthening the offer of psychosocial attention and comprehensive health." To date, the project has defined the second line's objective and information that must be gathered by the entities that are part of the plan, in order to map out the process to strengthen the available offer of attention services.

The third section, "Psychosocial strategies for peaceful co-existence, reconciliation, and non-repetition" also demonstrated important advances. Specifically, during two working sessions with the inter-institutional roundtable, the third line's objectives, content structure and concepts were defined. An initial version of the content structure was completed and will be socialized with the entities in January 2018.

Implement a pedagogy strategy for victims and local governments

This quarter VISP supported the Agency for Land Renovation (ART) to hold an encounter with representatives of impulse committees for collective reparation subjects in Development

Programs with a Regional Focus (PDET) zones. VISP provided support to design a methodology for the encounter and transfer it to ten public servants from the ART and the Victims Unit. The objective of this was to tell about 100 representatives of impulse committees about the route to articulate PDET with PIRC. VISP acted as facilitator during the actual encounter, which resolved doubts and responded to expectations of collective reparation subjects' representatives. The encounter also strengthened soft skills and practical abilities using active exercises with 100 representatives of collective reparation subjects. These representatives will now be responsible for transferring the information they learned to their communities to plan for the participatory construction of PDET.

In order to strengthen the process for victims to participate and impact participatory spaces related to PDET and Action Plans for Rural Transformation (PART), as well as to expand their participation in existing spaces at the local level, VISP worked with the Victims Unit to develop a methodology for victims' effective participation. This methodology is based on different inputs handed in by the ART and the Victims Unit, and seeks to unite different institutions' routes for victims' participation in PDET. VISP then transferred the methodology through a series of training trainers sessions. Once the methodology has been brought down to the local level, in the 17 municipalities targeted by VISP that are part of the 170 PDET municipalities, the next step will be to hold sessions with conflict victims who are members of victims participation roundtables, leaders of collective reparation and returns processes, and victims' leaders, to give them the information and tools to get on board with the PDET participatory process.

VISP also formulated a project to design a methodological proposal for victims' participation in the truth commission. This project will gather experiences, expectations, and demands that victims have for the truth commission. This quarter, VISP approached the Roundtable for Truth, a space where victims' organizations propose dialogue spaces so civil society can support its inputs for the implementation of point five of the peace accord (Victims). Corporación Viva la Ciudadanía will be the implementing organization for this project, given its experience holding workshops at different levels. It will work at the local level to gather inputs from different victims' organizations. Meanwhile, VISP and the Roundtable for Truth have held encounters with the truth commission to socialize the project's advances. Once the local level sessions have been completed, a recommendations document will be handed over to the truth commission.

4. CONCLUSION

VISP encountered and addressed the following challenges this quarter:

Intermediate Result 1: VISP has faced difficulties working with the municipal administration in Miranda to implement the institutional strengthening project there. The program hopes to be able to overcome these difficulties in order to provide technical assistance and improve the capacities of the municipality for the implementation of the Victims Law.

Intermediate Result 2: Due to security issues in the municipality of Tumaco, VISP has not been able to advance the implementation of the protocol for comprehensive health for victims there as was expected. This is because program teams have not been able to travel there to carry out technical assistance, training or follow-up. Moreover, the health secretary has changed several times during the development of the project, which has impeded its ability to fully take on the project.

Intermediate Result 3: This quarter VISP faced some challenges executing projects that were not fully taken on by the Victims Unit; to address this, the program met with the international cooperation liaison who committed to passing concerns on to the Reparations Directorate and reinforcing the importance of coordination, as well as following up on compliance with activities, supervision of contracts, and successful handing in of products.

Intermediate Result 4: One difficulty faced by VISP is that not all targeted municipalities have ethnic liaisons, which makes it challenging to articulate actions and coordinate with local teams to implement actions for victims who belong to ethnic communities. In the end, this is an opportunity for VISP to continue strengthening institutions and ethnic leaders for them to impact their regions.

Intermediate Result 5: The government has presented certain difficulties designing, creating, and regulating new institutions for the implementation of the final accord, as well as delays corresponding to the judicial review and approval of these new institutions. VISP hopes to be able to carry out some processes that have been on hold during the first six months of 2018.

Furthermore, VISP has identified the following top priorities for coming quarter:

Intermediate Result 1: Provide information and training to victims who are members of participation roundtables to strengthen their skills in terms of the Victims Law and to identify other challenges and needs related to the new administration.

Intermediate Result 2: As a priority for next quarter, VISP intends to socialize and implement the protocol for comprehensive health attention for victims and the guidelines for human talent for SNARIV in the three remaining targeted departments (Caquetá, Córdoba, and Cauca). With this, the program will have covered 100 percent of the municipalities targeted, strengthening the services victims receive and thus contributing to the rehabilitation measure.

Intermediate Result 3: In the next quarter VISP plans to complete the transfer plan for the project to train public servants on adjusted methodology, as well as to support the project to provide financial compensation for victims under VISP's agreement with the United Nations Multi-Donor Fund, which will be completing its first phase and entering the second in new municipalities.

Intermediate Result 4: Priorities for the next quarter include analyzing the process to implement the employability strategy at the departmental level, based on successful experiences in other parts of the country. VISP will also provide support and technical assistance for the implementation of recommendations for differential approaches in PAT.

Intermediate Result 5: During the next quarter, VISP plans to reach an agreement with Decontaminate Colombia (formerly DAICMA) for a plan to pilot the psychosocial accompaniment strategy for communities affected landmines in five new municipalities.

ANNEX I: Rolling List

Code	Sub-Intermediate Result	Sub-Project	State
VISP-R0-1049	R0	Training, meetings or workshops for the implementation of the Victims Law	Finalized
VISP-R0-1050	R0	VISP PMP baseline indicator data collection	Finalized
VISP-R0-1070	R0	VISP Knowledge Management and Exchange	Finalized
VISP-R0-1094	R0	Explications, proposals and recommendations of victims of kidnapping, forced recruitment and forced displacement	Finalized
VISP-R0-1105	R0	Implementing rapid actions in VISP territories	Finalized
VISP-R0-1107	R0	Support to carry out El Tiempo's "Reparation of Victims" forum	Finalized
VISP-R0-1112	R0	Training Workshops with the Legal Branch on Victims' Attention, Assistance and Reparation Routes	Finalized
VISP-R0-1119	R0	Strengthening Coordination between the Victims Unit and the ACR on Reconciliation	Finalized
VISP-R0-1211	R0	Regional management model for the implementation of the Victims Law	Finalized
VISP-R0-1214	R0	Including a reconciliation approach in the Victims Unit's Comprehensive Collective Reparation Route	Finalized
VISP-R0-1219	R0	Support to carry out the forum "Repairing for Peace: a large institutional challenge"	Finalized
VISP-R0-1221	R0	Observatory on the Comprehensive Reparation of Victims of the Colombian Armed Conflict - Office of the Inspector General of Colombia	Finalized
VISP-R0-1228	R0	Transfer the Index of Conditions for National Reconciliation	Finalized
VISP-R0-1229	R0	Diffusing Jesús Abad Colorado's Book and encounters as part of community awareness raising and training	Finalized
VISP-R0-1235	R0	Transfer the Mini Market 2x3 to victims and people in the reintegration process to finalize the program and launch three new Mini Markets	Finalized
VISP-R0-1271	R0	Support to implement Communiqué 62 from Havana on victims of forced disappearance	Finalized
VISP-R0-1277	R0	El Nogal VI Social Responsibility Congress "Institutions, Business, and the Post-Conflict"	Finalized
VISP-R0-1279	R0	Balance of institutional strengthening to implement the Victims Law	Finalized
VISP-R0-1302	R0	Implementation of rapid actions in VISP territories (phase II) to improve attention and reparation to victims	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1001	R1	Victims Unit technology infrastructure improvements.	Finalized
VISP-R1-1006	R1	Support for interdisciplinary psychosocial service teams (PAPSIVI).	Finalized
VISP-R1-1007	R1	Community rehabilitation program strengthening project.	Finalized
VISP-R1-1011	R1	USAID Forward	Finalized
VISP-R1-1014	R1	Chocó Public Ministry Support	Finalized
VISP-R1-1015	R1	Ombudsman Monitoring Support	Finalized

VISP-R1-1016	R1	Communication Plan	Finalized
VISP-R1-1017	R1	Participation System	Finalized
VISP-R1-1018	R1	Regional Centers Support	Finalized
VISP-R1-1019	R1	Victims Unit Management and Administrative Technical Support	Finalized
VISP-R1-1029	R1	Local Historical Memory Capacity Improvement	Finalized
VISP-R1-1035	R1	Inter-Institutional Technical Assistance Coordination in Chocó	Finalized
VISP-R1-1037	R1	Victims Unit/SNARIV Regional Coordination Strengthening	Finalized
VISP-R1-1038	R1	Technical Assistance for the National Information Network to develop the regional information systems operational plan	Finalized
VISP-R1-1039	R1	Technical assistance to design and implement a Service Desk model	Finalized
VISP-R1-1040	R1	Support Dibulla (La Guajira) to strengthen the participation of victims	Finalized
VISP-R1-1042	R1	Municipal Ombudsperson Institutional Strengthening	Finalized
VISP-R1-1048	R1	Medellín Victim Information System	Finalized
VISP-R1-1051	R1	Strengthening CMH institutional capacities	Finalized
VISP-R1-1052	R1	Institutional Strengthening for the Victims High Council in Bogotá	Finalized
VISP-R1-1053	R1	Disseminate and apply the protocol participation	Finalized
VISP-R1-1062	R1	Analysis team and peace process proposals	Finalized
VISP-R1-1064	R1	Victims Information System Implementation – Phase II.	Finalized
VISP-R1-1073	R1	Fostering the Victims Unit's decentralization process and providing technical assistance to strengthen mission and support processes	Finalized
VISP-R1-1076	R1	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of the Interior to contribute to the implementation and sustainability of the Information System - RUSICST	Finalized
VISP-R1-1081	R1	Strengthening institutional mandates of the central and regional Ombudsperson's Offices' Delegation to Guide and Advise Victims	Finalized
VISP-R1-1082	R1	Technical assistance to the Constitutional Court to digitalize and archive records	Finalized
VISP-R1-1083	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit's capacity to report, monitor and follow-up on compliance with Constitutional Court orders	Finalized
VISP-R1-1088	R1	Design and development and implementation of Phase 3 of the Victims Unit's information system	Finalized
VISP-R1-1089	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit's Participation Sub-Directorate	Finalized
VISP-R1-1093	R1	Implementation of the Administrative Acts Notification Process for humanitarian attention to the displaced population	Finalized
VISP-R1-1096	R1	Memory and Construction of Peace	Finalized
VISP-R1-1097	R1	Victims Attention Knowledge Fair	Finalized
VISP-R1-1102	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit's regional communication strategy	Finalized
VISP-R1-1103	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit's Inter-institutional Management Directorate	Finalized

VISP-R1-1106	R1	Mechanisms and tools for coordination between the Victims Unit and regional entities	Finalized
VISP-R1-1108	R1	Strengthening SNARIV articulation processes	Finalized
VISP-R1-1117	R1	Strengthening the CNMH's Planning and Nation - Territory Process: Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R1-1135	R1	Implementation and transfer of information to victims - Phase 4	Finalized
VISP-R1-1137	R1	Implementation of an information technology solution for the CNMH	Finalized
VISP-R1-1138	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit's Institutional Response	Finalized
VISP-R1-1139	R1	Preparatory technical study to redesign the CNMH	Finalized
VISP-R1-1149	R1	Proposals from the Victims Unit for the peace process	Finalized
VISP-R1-1151	R1	Implementation of the information system INTEGRAA in Medellín - Phase 2	Finalized
VISP-R1-1153	R1	Register and elect victims participation roundtables	Finalized
VISP-R1-1156	R1	Strengthening the Social and Humanitarian Management Directorate	Finalized
VISP-R1-1157	R1	Strengthening the Victims Unit - 2015	Finalized
VISP-R1-1159	R1	Strengthening the SNARIV Technical Coordination Sub-Directorate's national and regional articulation processes	Finalized
VISP-R1-1167	R1	Strengthening the Ombudsperson's Office's Victims Delegate - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R1-1179	R1	Strengthening the CNMH's internal communications	Finalized
VISP-R1-1182	R1	Implementation of the Offer Management Model	Finalized
VISP-R1-1185	R1	Strengthening the CNMH's Central - Local Strategy Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R1-1187	R1	Information Systems Operational Plan (POSI) Phase III	Finalized
VISP-R1-1188	R1	Identifying the characteristics of victims with an Effective Enjoyment of Rights approach	Finalized
VISP-R1-1189	R1	Technical assistance to the National Information Network to strengthen its information systems to automate process to exchange information	Finalized
VISP-R1-1191	R1	Technical strengthening of the Victims Unit to verify Victims Single Registry (RUV) processes	Finalized
VISP-R1-1196	R1	Articulation of the institutions that participate in the Inter-Institutional Roundtable to Support Victims of Forced Disappearance	Finalized
VISP-R1-1200	R1	Strengthen the Victims Unit to implement satisfaction measures for victims participating in Victims Participation Roundtables in Havana.	Finalized
VISP-R1-1205	R1	Victims Institutional Strengthening Program Best Practices of Regional Entities	Finalized
VISP-R1-1206	R1	Construction of peace and reconciliation in El Bagre	Finalized
VISP-R1-1208	R1	Support the Victims Unit to implement the training strategy 'Participaz'	Finalized
VISP-R1-1212	R1	Supporting the territorialization of policies for victims' attention, assistance and comprehensive reparation	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1215	R1	Strengthening, peace building and reconciliation in parks and educational centers in Apartadó, Chigorodó, Briceño, Anorí and Urrao	Finalized
VISP-R1-1216	R1	Strengthening the Public Ministry's Regional Transitional Justice Commission in La Guajira	Finalized

VISP-R1-1217	R1	Diploma in Victimology, Transitional Justice and Peace-building in Córdoba and Sucre	Finalized
VISP-R1-1247	R1	Strategic strengthening of local reconciliation initiatives	Finalized
VISP-R1-1251	R1	Design and implement the legal, operational, and socialization strategy for the Comprehensive Route	Finalized
VISP-R1-1254	R1	Institutional strengthening of the National Center for Historical Memory's Central - Local Strategy - Phase III	Finalized
VISP-R1-1259	R1	Raising the general population's awareness on the internal armed conflict and reconciliation to support peacebuilding	Finalized
VISP-R1-1263	R1	Regional planning and technical assistance to local governments for the inclusion of victims in regional development plans and local action plans	Finalized
VISP-R1-1266	R1	Promote differential attention for victims in the Employability Route	Finalized
VISP-R1-1273	R1	Implementation of Medellín's INTEGRAA information system - Phase 3	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1280	R1	"You won't forget my name" – Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R1-1281	R1	Strengthening the Comprehensive Route's legal and operational strategy	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1282	R1	Improve regional entities' capacity to implement victims' policy	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1287	R1	Technical assistance to the Victims Unit for institutional preparations for the post-conflict and peacebuilding	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1291	R1	Institutional adjustments (DNP-Victims Unit) in victims' public policies for peacebuilding	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1298	R1	Technical assistance and accompaniment to territorial entities for the implementation of the Victims Law	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1299	R1	Support the Ombudsperson's victims' delegate's to meet responsibilities	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1304	R1	Promoting the Public Employment Services' Labor Inclusion Model that focuses on overcoming shortcomings	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1307	R1	Implement institutional strengthening projects to improve the institutional capacity of regional entities for victims' public policies	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1309	R1	Support to decentralize public policies for attention, assistance, and comprehensive reparation to conflict victims – Phase 3	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1314	R1	Strengthening the Inspector General's Office to follow-up and manage offer for victims' reparation in targeted municipalities	Ongoing
VISP-R1-1316	R1	Territorial planning methodologies for the articulation of victims' policies and the final accord	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1002	R2	Design, develop and implement an information system for the Special Administrative Unit for Comprehensive Attention and Reparations to Victims.	Finalized
VISP-R2-1003	R2	Support for a dissemination strategy to inform national and regional audiences of the CNMH general report using audio-visual pieces and radio spots.	Finalized
VISP-R2-1004	R2	Registration and characterization comprehensive tool for the psychosocial needs of the victims.	Finalized
VISP-R2-1005	R2	Complex emergency psychosocial response model implementation.	Finalized
VISP-R2-1021	R2	PAPSIVI Consultation Group	Finalized
VISP-R2-1032	R2	Psychosocial Service Tools Validation	Finalized
VISP-R2-1034	R2	Continuous Training and Supervision Strategy	Finalized
VISP-R2-1044	R2	Technical psychosocial assistance for post-traumatic stress disorder in children and adolescents and victims of armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R2-1054	R2	Strategy for awareness, identification and psychosocial care in Quibdó	Finalized

VISP-R2-1055	R2	Community Based Rehabilitation - RBC	Finalized
VISP-R2-1056	R2	Strengthening the registration and reporting of victims with disabilities	Finalized
VISP-R2-1074	R2	Information collection application to monitor and report on PAPSIVI actions	Finalized
VISP-R2-1075	R2	Decision-making with the support of victims with disabilities in the framework of the comprehensive reparations route	Finalized
VISP-R2-1077	R2	Development of the workshop "Inxilio: el sendero de lágrimas"	Finalized
VISP-R2-1078	R2	Institutional and community management for mental health attention with a psychosocial approach for victims of the Colombian armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R2-1079	R2	Strengthening institutional response capabilities by training 126 PAPSIVI interdisciplinary teams	Finalized
VISP-R2-1080	R2	Development of Technical Guidelines for Comprehensive Rehabilitation Assistance and Attention	Finalized
VISP-R2-1085	R2	Developing a comprehensive attention route for health and physical rehabilitation for victims of MAP, MUSE and AEI under the framework of PAPSIVI	Finalized
VISP-R2-1099	R2	Psychosocial accompaniment to turn over mortal remains	Finalized
VISP-R2-1111	R2	Psychosocial Training Strategy – Medellín	Finalized
VISP-R2-1114	R2	Training Strategy for Attention to Victims in Chocó	Finalized
VISP-R2-1124	R2	Functional rehabilitation services for victims with disabilities in four VISP municipalities	Finalized
VISP-R2-1145	R2	Consolidating PAPSIVI at the regional level	Finalized
VISP-R2-1155	R2	Comprehensive reparation of victims of forced disappearance and homicide - Phase 2	Finalized
VISP-R2-1175	R2	Guidelines to adapt and implement a guide for comprehensive assistance to children and adolescent victims of MAP, MUSE and AEI	Finalized
VISP-R2-1177	R2	Strengthening psychosocial attention and comprehensive health strategies for children and adolescent victims of the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R2-1184	R2	PAPSIVI Replicable Model Experiences	Finalized
VISP-R2-1192	R2	Management and regional strengthening to comprehensively address gender violence with an emphasis on sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R2-1197	R2	Follow-up to the rehabilitation measure for victims of the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R2-1203	R2	Organizational strengthening in psychosocial tools for the communities of Bojayá	Finalized
VISP-R2-1204	R2	Health offer management strategy	Finalized
VISP-R2-1207	R2	Implementation of rehabilitation strategies as a reparation measure for children and adolescents	Finalized
VISP-R2-1209	R2	Continued training and self-care - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R2-1213	R2	Supporting DAICMA to implement the "Agreement to clear and decontaminate territories of MAP/MUSE/AEI/REG"	Finalized
VISP-R2-1218	R2	Strategy to train psychosocial promoters in Urabá	Finalized
VISP-R2-1226	R2	VICTUS: Artistic initiatives with victims from different sectors for reconciliation	Finalized
VISP-R2-1227	R2	National Center for Historical Memory Psychosocial Strategy - Phase I	Finalized
VISP-R2-1234	R2	Methodological and technical strengthening of the Entrelazando Strategy	Finalized

VISP-R2-1244	R2	Transfer strategies, methodologies, tools, and lessons learned for child and adolescent victims	Finalized
VISP-R2-1249	R2	Regional transfer of tools for psychosocial attention to victims of the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R2-1253	R2	Strengthening the Victims Unit's Institutional Good Care Program - Phase 1	Finalized
VISP-R2-1261	R2	Community strategies for the reparation and inclusion of victims with disabilities	Finalized
VISP-R2-1262	R2	Transfer the rehabilitation measure emphasizing comprehensive health attention and functional rehabilitation	Finalized
VISP-R2-1267	R2	Design and pilot an community emotional recovery strategy for landmine victims in areas with humanitarian demining processes	Finalized
VISP-R2-1274	R2	Psychosocial Training Strategy in Medellín - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R2-1276	R2	Systematization of lessons learned by VISP's comprehensive rehabilitation component	Finalized
VISP-R2-1284	R2	Strengthening the collective reparation psychosocial team	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1285	R2	Supporting the development of the National Psychosocial Rehabilitation Plan for Peaceful Co-Existence and Non-Repetition	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1286	R2	Transferring the toolbox for care and training on psychosocial attention skills	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1295	R2	Plan to socialize and implement the comprehensive health protocol with a psychosocial and differential approach	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1296	R2	Guidelines to develop SNARIV human talent	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1300	R2	Strengthening the Victims Unit's individual and group rehabilitation strategies	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1305	R2	Strengthening psychosocial accompaniment to relatives of victims of forced disappearance and homicide	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1308	R2	Support to the Ministry of Health and the Victims Unit to decentralize the rehabilitation measure	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1315	R2	Operational route for community rehabilitation	Ongoing
VISP-R2-1320	R2	Implementation of the D.A.R. strategy (Give and receive support)	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1012	R3	Collective Reparations Strengthening	Finalized
VISP-R3-1013	R3	2013 Victims Reparation Fund Strengthening	Finalized
VISP-R3-1022	R3	University Memory Groups	Finalized
VISP-R3-1023	R3	Historical Memory Reconstruction Instruments	Finalized
VISP-R3-1024	R3	Companion Program Support	Finalized
VISP-R3-1028	R3	Digital Literacy for Historical Memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1030	R3	Museums memory initiatives booklets	Finalized
VISP-R3-1047	R3	Systematization of CMH reports	Finalized
VISP-R3-1057	R3	CNMH initiatives baseline and resource management strategy	Finalized
VISP-R3-1058	R3	Strengthening the reparations school: immediate training	Finalized
VISP-R3-1069	R3	Support for the implementation of the collective reparations route	Finalized

VISP-R3-1071	R3	Diffusion of the Individual Assistance, Attention and Comprehensive Reparation Route for Victims	Finalized
VISP-R3-1084	R3	Strengthening digital literacy to support and articulate memory initiatives: Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1086	R3	Strengthening the participation of victims in the reconstruction of historical memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1087	R3	Support the dissemination strategy of the report "¡Basta Ya! Colombia: memorias de guerra y dignidad"	Finalized
VISP-R3-1090	R3	Memory Dialogues: Truth and the construction of peace	Finalized
VISP-R3-1091	R3	Validation and creation of the Human Rights Archives Toolbox – Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1092	R3	Strengthening the ombudsperson's office's victims delegate	Finalized
VISP-R3-1095	R3	Strengthening the Collective Reparation Route 2014	Finalized
VISP-R3-1098	R3	Toolbox for Teachers Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1104	R3	Active Memory Resource Center (CRAM) - Medellín	Finalized
VISP-R3-1113	R3	Dissemination of the CNMH's Reports in Non-Conventional Languages	Finalized
VISP-R3-1115	R3	Strengthening the Individual Reparation Route with Chocó's Regional Office	Finalized
VISP-R3-1116	R3	Community Historical Memory Theatre Workshops in Necoclí	Finalized
VISP-R3-1118	R3	Support to implement women's collective reparation plans	Finalized
VISP-R3-1121	R3	Developing tools for the Reparations School	Finalized
VISP-R3-1122	R3	Regional Historical Memory Groups - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1123	R3	Technical assistance to the Victims Unit to strengthen the single attention, assistance and comprehensive reparation route for victims	Finalized
VISP-R3-1136	R3	Supporting the San José del Playón community in the reconstruction of victimizing acts	Finalized
VISP-R3-1140	R3	Strengthening the individual reparation route in Nariño	Finalized
VISP-R3-1142	R3	Improving processes in victims attention points in 10 VISP municipalities	Finalized
VISP-R3-1144	R3	Methodology to design guarantees of non-repetition for Medellín	Finalized
VISP-R3-1160	R3	Strengthening the comprehensive reparation route and training on collective reparation - Victims Unit Regional Office Magdalena	Finalized
VISP-R3-1164	R3	Diffusion of the Teacher's Toolbox - Phase III	Finalized
VISP-R3-1165	R3	Human Rights Toolbox - Phase III	Finalized
VISP-R3-1166	R3	Memory Dialogues - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1168	R3	Strengthening the comprehensive reparation route and training on collective reparation - Victims Unit Regional Office Córdoba	Finalized
VISP-R3-1170	R3	Promoting the participation of victims in memory processes - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1171	R3	Support for the implementation of the CNMH's Commemorative Agenda	Finalized
VISP-R3-1172	R3	Supporting the strategy to diffuse the CNMH's memory contents - Phase III	Finalized

VISP-R3-1173	R3	Training public servants from the Victims Unit's Regional Offices	Finalized
VISP-R3-1174	R3	Radio programs with the Memory, Peace and Reconciliation Center	Finalized
VISP-R3-1176	R3	Survey on perception, truth, justice and reparation	Finalized
VISP-R3-1180	R3	Strengthening the comprehensive reparation route and training on collective reparation - Victims Unit Regional Office Bolivar	Finalized
VISP-R3-1181	R3	Strengthening the comprehensive reparation route and training on collective reparation - Victims Unit Regional Office Sucre	Finalized
VISP-R3-1183	R3	Social construction of the national memory museum	Finalized
VISP-R3-1190	R3	Strengthening historical memory initiatives.	Finalized
VISP-R3-1194	R3	Transmedia strategy for the Victims Unit's Social Pedagogy	Finalized
VISP-R3-1195	R3	Our history backpacks: strengthening the Museum Memory House for the participatory construction of memory with victims' organizations	Finalized
VISP-R3-1230	R3	Supporting the National Center for Historical Memory to develop memory processes with victims in exile	Finalized
VISP-R3-1231	R3	Data scrubbing of archives and intelligence, counterintelligence, and human rights information	Finalized
VISP-R3-1233	R3	Strengthening the CNMH National Observatory for Memory and Conflict	Finalized
VISP-R3-1245	R3	Dialogues with the armed forces: historical memory, disclosure, peacebuilding, and democracy	Finalized
VISP-R3-1246	R3	Training, diffusion, and documentation of the Route for Assistance, Attention, and Comprehensive Reparation to victims	Finalized
VISP-R3-1248	R3	Strengthening the process to construct the National Museum of Memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1250	R3	Sub-regional debates on truth and memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1255	R3	Diffusing the Teachers Toolbox "A Trip through Memory" in four municipalities	Finalized
VISP-R3-1256	R3	Strengthening the construction of memory through organizational processes with civil society	Finalized
VISP-R3-1257	R3	Social consultation with public schools to construct the National Museum of Memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1258	R3	Strengthening memory locations with a differential approach	Finalized
VISP-R3-1260	R3	Strengthening the Victims Unit's Regional Office in Urabá - Darién for collaboration and elaboration of the SNARIV joint plan	Finalized
VISP-R3-1264	R3	Strengthening the implementation of the Route for Attention and Comprehensive Reparation	Finalized
VISP-R3-1265	R3	Exchange between the National Center for Historical Memory and the Smithsonian Institute to construct the National Museum of Memory	Finalized
VISP-R3-1270	R3	Strengthening the National Observatory on Memory and Conflict - Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R3-1275	R3	Supporting Bogotá's High Councilor for Victims	Finalized
VISP-R3-1283	R3	Strengthening the CNMH's National Observatory on Memory and Conflict – Phase III	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1297	R3	Connecting victims with institutional offer through service fairs	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1301	R3	Decentralizing access to offer in post-conflict municipalities	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1303	R3	Transferring training tools and methodologies designed in VISP phase I	Ongoing

VISP-R3-1311	R3	Strengthening informational management for the returns and relocations program	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1313	R3	Training on the General Adjusted Methodology with public servants from the Collective Reparation Sub-Directorate	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1318	R3	Support to implement the strategy Mi Negocio	Ongoing
VISP-R3-1321	R3	Creation of an operational model for the returns and relocations program	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1025	R4	Indigenous Authority Technical Board	Finalized
VISP-R4-1026	R4	Youth Participation Protocol Creation and Implementation	Finalized
VISP-R4-1027	R4	Sharing Sexual Violence Experiences	Finalized
VISP-R4-1031	R4	Differential approach in the attention and reparations processes.	Finalized
VISP-R4-1033	R4	Ethnic Authorities Strengthening for Project Creation	Finalized
VISP-R4-1036	R4	Identification and Assistance Strengthening for Women Sexual Violence Victims	Finalized
VISP-R4-1041	R4	Sharing experiences of LGBTI population victim of armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1045	R4	Strengthening the Technical Ethnic Affairs Department (DAE)	Finalized
VISP-R4-1046	R4	Strengthening indigenous authorities - Decree 4633 of 2011	Finalized
VISP-R4-1059	R4	Encounter to advance the implementation of law 1448 through the perspective of women.	Finalized
VISP-R4-1060	R4	Strengthening and increasing the participation of the Organization for Afro-Colombian Women Victims (AFRODES)	Finalized
VISP-R4-1061	R4	Support collective reparations plans with women's organizations	Finalized
VISP-R4-1065	R4	Strengthening ethnic authorities in historical memory	Finalized
VISP-R4-1066	R4	Diversity Mainstreaming Sub Committee Strengthening	Finalized
VISP-R4-1067	R4	Strengthening women victims of sexual violence and their organizations in the implementation of the Victims Law	Finalized
VISP-R4-1072	R4	Strengthening national and municipal capacities to provide comprehensive reparation to victims of sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1100	R4	Support to processes with individuals with non-normative sexual orientations and identities with an Historical Memory perspective	Finalized
VISP-R4-1101	R4	National Planning Department Phase II	Finalized
VISP-R4-1109	R4	Strengthening the Ombudsperson's Office's Ethnic Affairs Delegate	Finalized
VISP-R4-1110	R4	Strengthening the ethnic approach in the Victims Unit's Regional Office in Chocó	Finalized
VISP-R4-1120	R4	Implementing the Ethnic Decrees 4633 and 4635 at the Local Level	Finalized
VISP-R4-1125	R4	Strengthening Narrar para Vivir in the framework of collective reparation, attention, justice and social mobilization against sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1126	R4	Psychosocial and spiritually differential reparation for indigenous amazon women who are victims of sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1127	R4	Strengthening the indigenous community Ette Ennaka as an collective reparation subject to implement Legal Decree 4633 of 2011	Finalized
VISP-R4-1128	R4	Support to strengthen three local historical memory initiatives led by female victims of the armed conflict	Finalized

VISP-R4-1129	R4	Support to strengthen three local historical memory initiatives led by female victims of the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1130	R4	Institutional strengthening of gender diversity mainstreaming in Popayan, emphasizing comprehensive attention to female victims of sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1131	R4	Constructing strategies against sexual violence with a differential approach ancestral, community knowledge from Afro-Colombian women	Finalized
VISP-R4-1132	R4	Training and mobilization strategy to strengthen local capacities to attend to victims of sexual violence in Turbo	Finalized
VISP-R4-1133	R4	Continuity and advancements in the implementation and adjustments of the Victims Unit's Diversity Mainstreaming and Gender Perspective Model	Finalized
VISP-R4-1134	R4	Strengthening local ethnic memory initiatives led by ethnic authorities from the Arhuaco community in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Magdalena	Finalized
VISP-R4-1141	R4	Strengthening legal attention and protection to female victims of sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1143	R4	Inclusion of an ethnic approach in the Victims Unit's Reparations Directorate	Finalized
VISP-R4-1146	R4	Institutional strengthening to incorporate a gender perspective	Finalized
VISP-R4-1148	R4	Strengthening the Presidential Council for Women's Equality (CPEM)	Finalized
VISP-R4-1150	R4	Support to strengthen four (4) audiovisual historical memory processes led by ethnic authorities	Finalized
VISP-R4-1152	R4	Researching the relationship between human trafficking and the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1154	R4	Measures to access the attention and comprehensive reparation route	Finalized
VISP-R4-1161	R4	Strengthening regional entities to incorporate an ethnic approach	Finalized
VISP-R4-1162	R4	Strengthening the municipality Tumaco with an ethnic approach	Finalized
VISP-R4-1163	R4	Support to construct the National Report on sexual violence in the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1169	R4	Strengthening the Victims Unit's child, adolescent and youth component	Finalized
VISP-R4-1178	R4	Disseminating diversity mainstreaming contents - CNMH	Finalized
VISP-R4-1186	R4	Study on male victims of sexual violence	Finalized
VISP-R4-1193	R4	Ethnic approach in participation and reparation of ethnic subjects	Finalized
VISP-R4-1199	R4	Strengthening the incorporation of an ethnic approach in Caquetá's Regional Office of the Victims Unit	Finalized
VISP-R4-1201	R4	Local strategies for social mobilization to strengthen comprehensive attention to victims of sexual violence in the armed conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1202	R4	Strengthening the incorporation of an ethnic approach in the Cesar - Guajira Regional Office of the Victims Unit	Finalized
VISP-R4-1210	R4	Memory initiatives with ethnic authorities and the National Memory Museum	Finalized
VISP-R4-1222	R4	Transfer methodological tools to the Ombudsperson's Ethnic Affairs Office	Finalized
VISP-R4-1223	R4	Strengthening the Presidential Council for Women's Equality (CPEM) new leaders	Finalized
VISP-R4-1224	R4	Supporting the Red Agenda Caribe for the rehabilitation of victims in the Caribbean region	Finalized
VISP-R4-1232	R4	Pedagogical processes to prevent sexual violence at the local level	Finalized
VISP-R4-1236	R4	Online Course on Differential Approaches	Finalized

VISP-R4-1237	R4	Research on Gender Based Violence in the Armed Conflict	Finalized
VISP-R4-1238	R4	Social mobilization and political impact with local LGBT victim organizations	Finalized
VISP-R4-1239	R4	Disseminating Differential Approach Materials	Finalized
VISP-R4-1240	R4	Observatory of Indigenous Thought in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta	Finalized
VISP-R4-1241	R4	Disseminating the Victims Psychosocial and Comprehensive Health Program (PAPSIVI) with a Differential Approach	Finalized
VISP-R4-1242	R4	Strengthening the participation and impact of ethnic victims in 2016 regional planning	Finalized
VISP-R4-1243	R4	Develop a technology, information, and communication (TIC) tool to socialize the child and adolescent participation protocol	Finalized
VISP-R4-1268	R4	Virtual diploma program on incorporating gender perspectives in public actions	Finalized
VISP-R4-1269	R4	Transfer the Gender Backpack to the national government, local entities and women's organizations	Finalized
VISP-R4-1278	R4	Experiences from the territories	Finalized
VISP-R4-1288	R4	Strengthening attention to women victims and access to employment in new VISP territories with the CPEM	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1289	R4	Implementation of the differential approach course with public officials as an action by SNARIV's differential approach sub-committee	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1290	R4	Application of a gender perspective in the reestablishment victims' rights by the Ombudsperson's Office	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1292	R4	Strengthening the Victims Unit in the incorporation of a gender approach in comprehensive reparation measures at the local level	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1293	R4	Implementation of differential actions at the local level for LGBTI conflict victims	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1294	R4	Implementation of ethnic decree-laws in new VISP territories	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1310	R4	Local capacities for comprehensive attention to victims of sexual violence through the MOH	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1312	R4	Strategy to disseminate and publically socialize the results of the National Report on Sexual Violence in the armed conflict	Ongoing
VISP-R4-1317	R4	Strengthening the gender approach in the administration of justice by the judicial branch	Ongoing
VISP-R5-1306	R5	Carry out a technical study for the process to create and design the Unit to Search for Disappeared Persons (UBPD)	Ongoing
VISP-R5-1319	R5	Training victims participation roundtables to implement PDET	Ongoing
VISP-R5-1322	R5	Designing a methodological proposal for victims' participation in the truth commission	Ongoing

ANNEX 2: Indicator Progress

t: target a: advances

Indicator	Total Q1.FY2018	Observaciones Q1. 2018
30. # of municipalities that develop actions for the Implementation of the participation protocol	T: A: 0	During the last quarter of 2017, the 22 municipal participation roundtables targeted by VISP carried out the process to formally set-up the new roundtables, adjusting or designing their internal regulations and definition of their sub-committees.
31. Index on capacity to implement Law 1448 (institutional strengthening)	T: A:	
32. # of victims who access mental health and psychosocial services	T: A: 5,373	Information from October – December 2017, from the Ministry of Health.
33. # of victims who access physical rehabilitation services	T: A: 0	VISP is still waiting for the Ministry of Health to issue the corresponding report of the indicator.
34. Index on capacity to implement Law 1448 (rehabilitation)	T: A:	
35. # of registrations in offer management services supported by VISP	T: A: 913	Sessions were advanced through service fairs with the Victims Unit's "Territorialization of offer" project.
36. # of financial reparation transfers sent by the Victims Unit in VISP municipalities	T: A: 10,362	
37. Index on capacity to implement Law 1448 (transitional justice)	T: A:	
38. # of victims of sexual violence who participate in the comprehensive reparation strategy	T: A:	The first quarter of USAID's fiscal year corresponds to the Victims Unit's end of year close-out, which is why no phase of the 2018 strategy has started.
39. Index on capacity to implement Law 1448 (differential approach)	T: A:	
40. # actions complementary to those of the GOC related to the implementation of the peace agreements	T: A:	In this quarter no actions are reported for this indicator; USAID approval to work towards this topic was given recently, so the projects that will contribute to this indicator are just starting.
41. Mobilized Funds Ratio (MFR)	T: A:	
42. Leveraged Funds Ratio (LFR)	T: A:	

ANNEX 3: Selected Press Releases

To inform the public about VISP's activities and results, the following articles were disseminated and published in alternative communication channels (social networks, websites, mail marketing) during this quarter:

Medellín conoció realidad de mujeres con la guerra tatuada en su piel

Source: El Mundo

Date: Nov. 29, 2017

URL: <http://www.elmundo.com/noticia/Medellin-conocio-realidad-de-mujeres-con-la-guerra-tatuada-en-su-piel/363516>

Un crimen en el que la impunidad es de 90 %

Source: El Tiempo

Date: Nov. 25, 2017

URL: <http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/delitos/investigadora-habla-del-informe-la-guerra-inscrita-en-el-cuerpo-155142>

“Lo que hace la guerra no tiene límites”

Source: Center for Historic Memory

Date: Nov. 28, 2017

URL: <http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/noticias/noticias-cmh/lo-que-hace-la-guerra-no-tiene-limites>

La guerra que se inscribió en el cuerpo de las mujeres

Source: El Espectador

Date: Nov. 20, 2017

URL: <https://colombia2020.elespectador.com/verdad-y-memoria/la-guerra-que-se-inscribio-en-el-cuerpo-de-las-mujeres>

Empieza estrategia de Reparación, Convivencia y Paz en Antioquia

Source: El Tiempo

Date: Dec. 6, 2017

URL: <http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/medellin/empieza-estrategia-de-reparacion-convivencia-y-paz-en-antioquia-159022>

Con víctimas de Vigía del Fuerte inició la estrategia de Reparación, Convivencia y Paz en Antioquia

Source: Victims Unit

Date: Nov. 28, 2017

URL: <http://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/es/reparacion/con-victimas-de-vigia-del-fuerte-inicio-la-estrategia-de-reparacion-convivencia-y-paz-en>

Alianza Prosperidad Social – OIM permitirá que más de 13 mil pequeños emprendedores de 87 municipios fortalezcan sus ideas de negocio

Source: Social Prosperity

Date: Dec. 4, 2017

URL: <http://www.prosperidadsocial.gov.co/inf/not/Paginas/Alianza-Prosperidad-Social%E2%80%93OIM-permitir%C3%A1-que-m%C3%A1s-de-13-mil-peque%C3%B1os-emprendedores-de-87-municipios-fortalezcan-sus-NEGOCIOS.aspx>
