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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

FIRST ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT
February - September 2013

October 31, 2013

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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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FIRST ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT
(February - September, 2013)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution (<i>MASC – Medios alternativos de solución de conflictos</i>)
AGO	Colombian Attorney General’s Office (<i>Fiscalía General de la Nación</i>)
AJA	Access to Justice Activity (or the “Project”)
APP	<i>Alianza Público – Privada</i>
AWP	Annual Work Plan of the AJA
CAV	Victims Attention Center (<i>Centro de Atención a Víctimas</i>)
CCN	Cooperating Country National
CECAR	<i>Corporación Universitaria del Caribe</i>
CEJ	Corporation for Excellence in Justice (<i>Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia</i>)
CELI	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods Initiative
CISPA	Inter-Institutional Commission for the Criminal Accusatory System (<i>Comisión Interinstitucional de Seguimiento al Sistema Penal Acusatorio</i>)
COMPOS	Committee for Social Policy (<i>Comité de Política Social</i>)
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policies (<i>Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social</i>)
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer’s Representative
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code (<i>Código de Procedimiento Penal</i>)
CSDI	Colombia Strategic Development Initiative
CSJ	Superior Judicial Council (<i>Consejo Superior de la Judicatura</i>)
CSO	Civil Society Organization

CZs	Consolidation Zones
DADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate of the Ministry of Justice and Law (<i>Dirección de Mecanismos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos</i>)
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFJ	Department of Formal Justice (<i>Dirección de Justicia Formal – Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho</i>)
DNP	Department of National Planning
DOJ	United States Department of Justice
dTS	Development & Training Services, Inc.
EC	Equity Conciliator
EJRLB	Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Judicial School (<i>Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla</i>)
EJCUN	National University’s Community Justice School (<i>Escuela de Justicia Comunitaria de la Universidad Nacional</i>)
FIP	<i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i>
FIU	Florida International University
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOC	Government of Colombia
OIM	<i>Organización Internacional para las Migraciones</i>
IT	Information Technology
JH	Justice House
JHIS	Justice House Information System
LJC	Local Justice Coordinating Committee
LJS	Local Justice System
LLR	Lower Level Result
LRC	Land Restitution Court

LRT	Land Restitution Tribunal
LTTA	Long Term Technical Assistance
MJL	Ministry of Justice and Law (<i>Ministerio of Justicia y del Derecho</i>)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (<i>Ministerio de Agricultura and Desarrollo Rural</i>)
NPJH	National Program for Justice Houses (<i>Programa Nacional de Casas de Justicia</i>)
NGC	National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (<i>Comisión Nacional de Género</i>)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Planning Department
NPU	National Protection Unit
NPEC	National Program for Equity Conciliation (<i>Programa Nacional de Conciliación en Equidad</i>)
NUSCJ	National University's School for Community Justice (<i>Escuela de Justicia Comunitaria de la Universidad Nacional</i>)
NWA	Network of Women Lawyers and Psychologists
PAB	Project Advisory Board
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNCE	National Program for Equity Conciliation (<i>Programa Nacional de Conilicación en Equidad</i>)
SGC	Sectional Gender Committees of the Judicial Branch
SP	Strategic Partner
SPA	Criminal Accusatory System (<i>Sistema Penal Acusatorio</i>)
UDAI	University of Antioquia
UACT	The Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (<i>Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Consolidación Territorial</i>)

ULR Unit of Land Restitution
USAID United States Agency for International Development
VU Unit of Reparation and Assistance to Victims of Violence

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Access to Justice Activity (AJA), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Colombia, is a four-year contract awarded to Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc., under Contract No. AID-514-C-13-00001. This first annual performance report covers the period from February 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013.

Much of the AJA activity during the first two to three months of Year One focused on start-up activities, including identifying the location of office space and setting up administrative systems. Quickly thereafter the AJA key personnel and technical staff, almost all of whom were named in the proposal, became fully operational and began the execution of technical activities. During the start-up phase, the AJA recruited and contracted the remaining Project staff, both at the national level for the Bogotá office and the regional level with staff in the Regional Offices.

Considerable effort during the first six months of the year was dedicated to negotiating subcontracts with the AJA Strategic Partners (SPs). The SPs include four national-level non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or alliances: *Corporación Excelencia de la Justicia* (CEJ), *Sisma Mujer* in representation of the Gender Alliance, the *Fundación Ideas para la Paz* (FIP), and the National University School of Community Justice (NUCJS), as well as six universities: the University of Antioquia, *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe - CECAR*, University of Sinú, the University of Ibagué, the University of Nariño, and an alliance constituted of the University of Santo Tomás and the University of the Llanos. As of the date of submission of this report subcontracts have been negotiated and signed with all of the SPs, with the exception of the NUCJS and the University of Sinú.

Additionally, the AJA rapidly set up and hired staff for five Regional Offices: Cauca, Ibagué, Sincelejo, Tumaco and Villavicencio. The Sub-Regional Office in Montería, Córdoba is in the process of being set up and will be fully operational in late October. Local planning processes and dissemination activities regarding the AJA were carried out with local partners, the Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT by its Spanish acronym), local and departmental government representatives, local justice sector operators, and other USAID projects. As of the writing of this report, the AJA is almost completely staffed, with only a few administrative and regional staff positions still open.

Substantial technical activities and important results have been undertaken and accomplished during this reporting period. In Component One, at the request of the Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL), the first draft of proposal to the Ministry of Finance and the Department of National Planning (DNP) for the authorization and financing of a Public-Private Partnership (APP, by its Spanish acronym) for the design, construction, furnishing and long-term

maintenance of 50 new Justice Houses (JHs), mostly in or near the Consolidation Zones (CZs) in the next two years was prepared. Prospects seem very positive for its approval by the Ministry of Finance and the DNP. The APP would allow the National Justice House Program to begin a very ambitious new stage to establish justice houses in consolidation zones where many small war-stricken municipalities and national entities must reconstruct the rule of law and strengthen access to justice alternatives. The APP proposal includes several items which were recommended in the USAID funded Assessment and Impact Evaluation of the Colombia Justice House Program: the hybrid justice house model; greater Ministerial funding for maintaining justice houses for a 15 year period, and increased support for small, poorer municipalities in consolidation zones.

Another highlight in Component One was equipping the Justice House in San José del Guaviare. The AJA provided key computer and audiovisual equipment to the new Justice House. The AJA also made initial plans to equip, furnish, and provide initial training for operators in the JH under construction in Florencia, Caquetá. The AJA's regional office staff initiated a brief diagnostic of each of the 25 JHs selected for support, in order to determine specific needs, note advances in the implementation of the Justice House Information System (JHIS,) and understand relations with conciliators in equity and the community at large, among other factors. A more detailed JH assessment was initiated in 15 of the 25 JHs in or near CZs selected for AJA support. Mobile JHs supported by the AJA, provided services for more than 1,000 persons during the First Year.

In Component Two, work with the National Gender Commission (NGC) of the Judicial Branch is well underway, and excellent relations have been established with its constituent members. During project year one, the AJA assisted five Regional Roundtables (“*Conversatorios*”) on the jurisprudence on gender-related matters of the Colombian High Courts, particularly of the Constitutional Court. These roundtables took place in Medellín (for land restitution judges), Caucasia, Ibagué, Montería and Cartagena (for the Montes de María region). Technical assistance was also provided for a roundtable in Puerto Carreño, Vichada which is part of the jurisdiction of the Meta Region Sectional Gender Committee (SGCs). The roundtables were planned in close coordination with the SGCs of the Judicial Branch in the various regions. The AJA worked with SGCs in targeted regions to draft 2014 work plans, which will require significant support from the AJA for their implementation. These work plans include important activities such as practical, case-based training and accompaniment, low cost campaigns, gender workshops, forums with victims, studies regarding gender-related cases, and the design, publication, and dissemination of gender-related materials.

The AJA made progress in defining the possible locations for the Victims Assistance Centers (CAVs by its Spanish acronym) as well as the modified CAVs in the Attorney General's Offices (AGOs). The AJA also explored several options for CAV placement within the Department of Justice (DOJ) (i.e. Riohacha, Valledupar, Villevicencio, Ituango, Turbo and

Tumaco). Concrete plans for the first two CAVs were made for the AGO offices in Valledupar and Tumaco.

The Project also made significant advances toward the creation of the Network of Women Advocates for Victims (NWA) and the provision of accompaniment services for victims of gender based violence (GBV), including providing support for two collective criminal complaint sessions for sexual violence victims in Magdalena and Sucre departments, which resulted in more than 122 criminal complaints being filed with the AGO and the same number of requests for benefits from the Unit of Attention and Reparation of Victims of Violence (VU). Many of these victims have already received their monetary reparation, along with letters of apology from the GOC.

In Component Three, the project made significant progress in converting the new specialized land restitution courts into the most efficient and well-respected jurisdiction in Colombia. Early in the year, the AJA supported the *First National Meeting of Land Restitution Court Information Technology (IT) Experts*, aimed at strengthening the new land restitution specialized jurisdiction and increasing its efficiency. Almost all of the IT experts assigned to the Land Restitution Courts (LRCs) and the Land Restitution Tribunals (LRTs) were present. An IT Commission was formed as a result of the event, which has continued to coordinate IT related issues within the LRC/LRTs ever since. The Project supported a high-level roundtable on the difficulty of applying the “Good Faith Purchaser” (*Buena Fe/Exempta de Culpa*) evidentiary standard in land restitution cases involving opposition. And finally, the AJA supported a weeklong training event/roundtable for all of the LRT magistrates and LRC judges in Medellín from July 7-11, 2013 to discuss security, court administration, inter-institutional coordination, application of the gender perspective, and other issues.

The project’s international expert consultants advanced the planning and design of court administration and case handling models for the LRCs and the LRTs. These models will be piloted in Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and Medellín, and then rolled-out at the national level. The models will include well defined strategies, indicators, streamlined case handling processes, improved profiles for court staff, improved and paperless case tracking systems, mechanisms for improving internal and external coordination and for providing better service to users, and the use of detailed security protocols, for information, information systems and for judges and other court personnel.

The AJA, the Supreme Counsel of the Judiciary (CSJ) and the Judicial Training School (EJRLB by its Spanish acronym), negotiated a training plan for the land restitution jurisdiction judges and personnel, creating a specialized training “sub-program” within the EJRLB and planning and carrying out three training-of-trainers sessions for 29 land restitution judges and magistrates in how to apply fifteen EJRLB course modules related to land restitution and victims’ rights.

Additionally, the AJA and DOJ trained over 1,000 law students from 86 universities in a co-sponsored and co-financed regional and national moot court competition. The project, in coordination with the DOJ, defined a plan for training law school professors and trained over 29 professors from 14 universities.

Finally, the AJA supported local justice coordination committees (LJCs) in the Macarena region of Meta, and began a diagnostic assessment and methodological design for the creation of LJCs in two pilot regions (Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima), in coordination with the MJL and the UACT. The study in Southern Tolima was completed and will be presented in November after which the LJCs are created. In Bajo Cauca, for security reasons, the study was not completed but will be completed in November and the LJCs will be created once the study is officially presented.

The AJA has been providing assistance to the MJL in implementing the “local justice system model” for consolidation zones that the MJL itself defined during 2011 to increase access to justice and the presence of the justice system, especially in rural areas where little access to justice services has historically been available. The model includes the formal justice sector (judges, prosecutors, defenders, police, coroners, etc.) the administrative justice sector (local neighborhood disputes officers or *inspectores de policía*, municipal family officers or *comisarios de familia* and the municipal human rights officers or *personeros*) as well as the informal justice sector (equity conciliators, mediators and traditional indigenous and Afro-Colombian actors). The local justice system model, which contemplates the creation of local justice coordination committees (LJCs), is aimed at increasing coordination and communication among local justice sector actors and with the community, increasing the presence and the efficiency of the justice sector particularly in population centers and rural areas outside municipal capitals, and improving the capacity of its various actors. Six LJCs have been created in the Department of Meta and are being supported by the AJA. The AJA, after having completed an assessment on the barriers to access to justice in Southern Tolima, is proposing to create four new LJCs (in Chaparral, Rioblanco, Ataco and Planadas).

I.0 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

I.1 FINANCIAL REPORT

Program expenditures for the quarter and the totals expended by contract line item since the Project's inception are detailed in the Financial Report which is attached as a separate document.

2.0 POLICY ISSUES

2.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

During the First Year, the AJA consulted extensively with its governmental counterparts, non-governmental stakeholders, other USAID projects, and other donors regarding each of the AJA components and the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI) regions. The goal of this outreach was to establish a mutual understanding of the AJA objectives, to discuss programmatic needs for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, and to build and strengthen strategic partnerships and relationships. The counterparts consulted include the CSJ and the Judicial Branch in all of the targeted regions, the MJL, the MJL-DADR, the MJL Directorate for Formal Justice and Jurisprudence (DFJ), the UACT, the *Procurador General*, the Presidential Anti-Corruption “Czar”, ANSPE, the Presidential Commission for Coordination of International Assistance, the Vice Presidential Commission for Human Rights, the NGC and the SGCs, local justice sector operators, mayors, municipal councils, governorships, ECs, civil society and victims organizations, among others. All ten AJA SPs and several other NGOs were also consulted as part of the planning process. Much of the consultation, particularly at the regional level, took place around the initial regional planning processes that were successfully carried out in the first five regions of AJA implementation.

2.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS, USAID PROJECTS AND US AGENCIES

The project participated in important coordination sessions with USAID and the Dutch Embassy regarding justice sector work in the Macarena region of Meta, in order to determine the level of effort required by the AJA in this region. The project also coordinated with the OIM regarding gender violence and sexual health issues, and the UNDP regarding sexual violence issues. In the gender area, the AJA coordinated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP, the National Protection Unit, and the Swedish cooperation agency, and participated in several high-level coordination meetings with several donors present.

Importantly, during Year One, the AJA coordinated very closely with the DOJ on several programmatic issues, including: the locations and planning for the creation of the new CAVs with the AGO; the national mock trial competition; a plan to train university professors in key aspects and teaching methodologies related to the implementation of the Criminal

Accusatory System (SPA by its Spanish acronym); on several issues related to the AGO functioning, particularly in Tumaco; and on aspects related to the implementation and follow-up of the collective criminal complaint sessions.

Finally, the AJA has coordinated very closely with other USAID operators and projects in the targeted regions, and in some cases, is negotiating the co-financing of several activities. Particularly close coordination was developed during the first year with: Global Communities – Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative (CELI) Montes de Maria on land restitution and community participation issues; Associates in Rural Development (ARD)-CELI Central on several activities related to the LJC's in the Macarena region of Meta, including a diploma program for the LJC members; the new ARD Land and Rural Development Project; and the Human Rights Project executed by Chemonics on gender and other issues, particularly in Tumaco. In virtually every regional planning session carried out by the AJA, representatives from other USAID projects operating in the regions were present and participated actively.

3.0 REGIONAL ASPECTS

PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Five Regional Offices and one Sub-Regional Office fully staffed and fully operational.
- The AJA has developed good working relationships and respect with the counterparts in all 25 municipalities. The regional offices were able convene events, and attendance levels for AJA-sponsored events are very high in the regions.
- The role of the university SPs has been extremely important in AJA execution, and have contributed and will continue to contribute much more to the AJA than is expressly stated in their subcontracts.
- All 25 municipalities have expressed their political willingness to devote more municipal resources to access to justice activities and have committed to include additional amounts in their budgets.
- PABs were created in each region and have functioned much better than expected. The PABs earnestly assumed their responsibilities to advise, plan and monitor the execution of the AJA at the local level. Many have met on a monthly basis or more, and some have created technical sub-committees.
- There exists substantial consensus among the PABs and the local counterparts regarding the importance of strengthening the justice system in rural areas.
- The AJA developed and successfully applied well-founded tools to assess access to justice barriers, problems with the application of differentiated approaches, and to identify justice sector actors in every region, which will serve as inputs to the LJs.
- Five mobile JH brigades were implemented, providing services to more than 1,000 users.
- Regional communications strategies were created in all five Regional Offices.

PRINCIPAL CHALLENGES

- The negotiation of regional SP subcontracts was complicated and very delayed, in part due to their lack of experience with USAID subcontracting and budgeting procedures and fairly weak administrative departments. The AJA worked with the SPs to develop their understanding of the process and build their capacity to develop future proposals.
- The presence of the MJL, especially the DFJ, has been very weak as has its participation in the activities in the regions related to the creation and support for the LJs. This is due in part to the lack of a permanent director in the MJL-DFJ.
- The security situation in many regions, particularly in July and August, during the miners and agricultural protests, inhibited many activities especially in Tumaco, Bajo Cauca, Meta, and Tolima.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

At the end of the truncated Year One, the AJA is fully on track with regard to the creation and strengthening of its Regional Offices. All five of the initially planned Regional Offices in Tumaco, Villavicencio, Ibagué, Cauca and Sincelejo are fully staffed and in full operational mode. Most of the initial assessments, such as the mapping of the local justice sector actors, the identification of traditional (indigenous and afro-Colombian) groups in the targeted municipalities, and the assessment of the local Justice House and equity conciliation processes, have been completed in all of the five Regional Offices, as have the detailed Year Two Work Plans.

The sixth office, in Montería, Córdoba, with plans to cover the five CZs in Southern Córdoba (Valencia, Tierralta, Puerto Libertador, Montelibano and San Jose del Uré), is in the process of being opened and the regional advisor has been contracted. She will support the Sub-Regional Office and work closely with the Regional Office in Cauca. AJA and SP the University of Sinú are in the advanced stages of completing negotiations on the subcontract. Office space has been located in the University of Sinú's Law Clinic Building and is now functioning. The Montería office will serve as a Sub-Regional Office to the Regional Office in Cauca for the *Nudo de Paramillo* region, which will entail extensive coordination and mutual support. The initial planning process in Montería is scheduled for November 11 and 12, once the subcontract with the University of Sinú is signed. The seventh and final office will be set up in 2014, and, per conversations with USAID and the UACT, will most likely

be located in Popayán, Cauca or Cali, Valle de Cauca, in order to cover the CZs in the north of Cauca and the south of Valle de Cauca.

In all of the five Regional Offices, the Project created local Project Advisory Boards (PABs), which will provide guidance, oversight, feedback, technical and other support to the AJA during the project execution process in all five regions. In general, the PABs members are the AJA regional team advisors, representatives from the UACT, the local strategic partner university, the Governor's Offices and in some cases other key access to justice actors (such as the mayor's office in Tumaco). The PABs have met regularly since their creation, participated extensively in the planning process for Year Two at the local level, and will certainly become a crucial element to the success of the AJA at the regional level. In Antioquia, the PAB has set up a series of technical sub-committees for specific subject matters (i.e. JHs and ECs; Gender; Formal Justice Sector; LJs; etc.) that have undertaken their tasks in a very serious manner and have contributed significantly to the advances of the AJA in that department. The PABs in other Regional Offices are considering similar strategies to increase counterpart and beneficiary population participation in the AJA execution. In areas where ethnic minorities are present, the PABs are defining strategies to include representatives from such groups in either the PABs and/or in the work of the existing or soon to be created LJs.

The work of the Regional Offices has been categorized through a series of processes to assign responsibility to the regional advisors, create clear lines of communication with the central office in Bogotá and to ensure a high quality and efficient control of the work. The AJA carefully selected regional staff members with complementary profiles to be able to cover all of the work processes in the Regional Offices. Regional advisor positions were planned and sufficiently budgeted to assure a high level of professional competence to permit an optimal level of autonomy and capacity in the regions and to avoid the need for extensive supervision from the central office.

In all of the existing Regional Offices, the AJA has created excellent relationships with local counterparts and has earned substantial praise and respect for the participatory nature of the planning and other processes as well as for their eagerness to fully cooperate with (and not replace) existing working groups, with other USAID operators and donors and with municipal and departmental governments. Additionally, in all of the Regional Offices, the AJA has established very close working relationships with the UACT and with our Regional University SPs, all of which have participated extensively in virtually all aspects of the AJA execution to date. The UACT also has proven to be a key ally of the AJA, accompanying the vast majority of AJA activities, including processes in far-reaching municipalities through their municipal officials, saving the AJA considerable time and effort in many situations.

In addition to creating and strengthening crucial strategic alliances at the local level, the Regional Offices have dedicated a substantial amount of their time and effort to collecting baseline and progress data for the AJA's Performance Management Plan (PMP), as well as

mapping the justice sector, identification of existing civil society actors/potential CSO allies, and the functioning of the justice sector in the rural areas. In many regions these activities were substantially affected by the strikes, protests, and blockades that were very prevalent in July and August. Once the protests were over, the Regional Offices completed all of these initial assessment and other tasks.

4.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

Checchi's contract with USAID sets forth a detailed results framework along with delineated project activities and sub-activities. To facilitate reporting accomplishments on the expected results, this First Annual Report (like the AWP) addresses the activities/sub-activities established by the contract, organized around the Project's three components:

1. Justice Houses (JHs) and ADR;
2. Gender; and
3. Justice Reform.

Technical activity started in earnest during Year One in all three AJA components, with all five Regional Offices up and running early in the year. The details of the activities related to each AJA task set forth in the AWP as well as the projections for the next quarterly reporting period are set forth in the charts attached in Annex A.¹ A summary of the most important activities and achievements is provided below.

4.1 COMPONENT ONE – JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR

Principal Achievements

- An APP proposal was drafted and presented to the Ministry of Finance and the Department of National Planning on the part of the MJL, with very good chances of approval to aid in the construction and maintenance of 50 new JHs in or near CZs.
- A survey of JHs in 15 AJA-targeted municipalities was completed and initiated in 10 others, including relations with ECs, use of IT system and mobile JH infrastructure and activity.
- Advances in the development of the hybrid JH model and the unification of the National Justice House Program and the National *Centros de Convivencia* Program with the MJL.

¹ As per the instructions of COR Nathan Tenny, the projections set forth in this First Year Annual Report and its Work Plan charts only cover the next reporting quarter. The projections for Year Two of the AJA are fully set forth in the Year Two AWP.

- Five mobile JHs were conducted in Antioquia, providing legal-related services to over 1,000 persons.
- One new JH (San José del Guaviare) was equipped and one (Florencia) is in process of being equipped and furnished with AJA support.
- Contracts of seconded consultant within the MJL-DADR to support Web-based Justice House Information System (JHIS) installation and support were signed.
- A JHIS committee within the MJL to monitor progress with the implementation of the system was created.
- Regional strategic plans were defined for the four JHs in Southern Tolima, for the first time in history.

Principal Challenges

- Frequent changes of the director of MJL-DADR: There have been three changes of the director of the MJL-DADR, and the AJA has had to present the program several times and create a working relationship with each one.
- Much of the activity regarding the creation of new JHs has been put on stand-by pending the approval of the APP.
- The NUSCJ subcontract negotiation and approval process, in part because it is part of a public university, has delayed activities in the equity conciliation area.
- In general terms, it has been possible to trace budget allocations to justice houses in municipal budgets, but it has been impossible to determine if these resources were actually spent on justice houses in 2012. The exceptions are the municipalities of Southern Tolima which clearly show budget execution for justice houses during 2012.
- All regions and most municipalities, except those in Macarena, have designated funds to EC activities, but there is little clarity as to whether or how these resources were spent.
- Offering EC refresher courses is challenging as many ECs that were certified are no longer available or interested in being an EC. Furthermore, many municipalities would prefer to select new ECs rather than host a refresher course for existing ECs.
- To date, there have been no attempts or processes to try to recover ECs who are currently inactive and motivate them to return to the active role of conciliating that they were trained and certified to do. A pilot project is being implemented in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño to evaluate whether a refresher course can be designed to meet these goals while strengthening active ECs.

Summary of Activities and Achievements

The AJA established an excellent relationship with the MJL from the onset of project execution, which has welcomed the AJA activities directed towards the far-reaching challenges presented by then Vice Minister of Promotion of Justice Miguel Samper (VM). The Project assisted in the development of a Public-Private Partnership (APP) proposal, which, if approved, would privatize and fast-track justice house construction. If the APP receives long-term Government of Colombia (GOC) funding, it would constitute a clear commitment toward taking the Justice House model into the heart of the CZs, making them a part of the institutional provisions for building peace in areas historically absent of effective GOC presence. If the APP for JH construction is approved, the MJL, working through contracts with one or more private companies, will advance the construction of 31 JHs (out of the total of 50 planned) located in CZs. Of these, 29 JHs would be in CSDI municipalities and approximately 18 would be in currently targeted AJA regions. Because of the significant possibility of having JHs in the near future in all of AJA targeted municipalities, some activities related to the advocacy and technical assistance for the creation of new JHs have been suspended temporarily until the APP proposal outcome is determined.

The AJA visited the new JH in San José del Guaviare from June 4-5 after USAID authorized this JH for AJA support in equipment procurement. The MJL-DADR representative, the Mayor and AJA personnel agreed that that the project will provide equipment to the JH, including desktop and laptop computers, UPS, a video projector, and other IT equipment, as necessary. As of the time of the writing of this report, all the equipment, including 18 desktop computers, 2 laptops, 4 printers, a video projector, 2 multi-purpose printers, and 20 Office 2013 and anti-virus licenses, have been delivered to the San José de Guaviare JH, to the great satisfaction of the Mayor and the JH staff, which is already working at the site. The Project also reached out to the MJL-DADR and the Mayor of Florencia, Caquetá to furnish and equip a new JH still under construction there. The COP and Component One Coordinator made a trip there to assess equipment and furniture needs in early August.

The vision of a JH “hybrid” model, which would combine elements of the traditional Justice Houses and the *Centros de Convivencia*, has long been sought by USAID and supported by the current VM. These hybrids would allow other groundbreaking innovations as the JHs are adapted to small, war stricken towns, often with large rural surroundings. Components of a general hybrid model were incorporated in the APP proposal, and are currently being formalized in a concept document that will be presented soon to the MJL. Importantly, the MJL has internally made the decision to institutionally combine the National Justice House Program (NJHP) and the National *Centro de Convivencia* Program, which will greatly facilitate the implementation of the hybrid model. The hybrid model currently under consideration contemplates at least three types of additional, optional services for new, and possibly some existing, justice houses: small claims courts from the Judicial Branch, victims’ assistance offices, and children’s playrooms.

At the regional level, AJA support for JH outreach activities (i.e. “mobile Justice Houses”) in rural areas was provided for the JHs in Cáceres, Zaragonza, Anorí, and Nechí (2), all in Antioquia, providing services to over 1,000 persons. Additionally, the Project coordinated an initial diagnostic assessment of the current status of 25-targeted JHs with MJL-DADR.² The study was completed in 15 of the JHs near the Regional Offices, and initiated in the remaining 10 JHs in other regions that have been more difficult. The study principally assessed the existence and use of the JHIS, JH ties with equity conciliators (ECs), and mobile JH infrastructure and activity. The results of the study in the 15 JHs indicate that all JHs mention ECs as part of the JH activity, but that only eight JHs have current work plans they are executing, and 11 have undertaken mobile justice house activities during the last two years. The results also show that only nine of the 25 JHs have the WEB-based version of the JHIS, installed. However just six of 24 JHs use this system on a continual basis. Of these six JHs, only five create monthly reports using the Web-based JHIS. This can be complemented by observing the national panorama in which 45 of 83 existing JHs have the WEB-based JHIS installed and 30 of these 83 JHs use this system on a permanent basis. The implication is that small municipal JHs in consolidation zones have not been a priority for the installation or use of the WEB-based system by the MJL. The AJA has helped several JHs define draft work plans for the year 2014. In Tolima, a regional work plan for the four JHs was defined which will greatly increase coordination and communication in the area. This was always the intention in the region, but until now, had not been effectively carried out.

Of the 15 JHs surveyed, all 15 have *Comisaría de Familia*, but only half of these offer psychological and social support for their work in the JH. The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) was reported as participating in only two JHs. Eight JHs registered projects in this area, which they are undertaking to combat violence against women and in the family unit. The study also found that seven JHs report having an Ethnic Affairs Office, but only three of these are developing projects with ethnic communities and often it is not clear what role the JH plays in these projects.

Some progress has been made with securing support from private sector enterprises for JHs. Initial meetings have been held with private companies in Antioquia and Tolima, namely with *Fundación Mineros* in Medellín and *ISAGEN* in Chaparral. Both have expressed their willingness to plan funding for some JH activities in the areas where they conduct business.

² The following 25 existing JHs have been selected (and approved by USAID in the First Year AWP) to receive AJA support: Ataco, Chaparral, Ortega, Rioblanco y Ibagué (in Tolima); Tumaco and Pasto (in Nariño); Mocoa and Puerto Asís (in Putumayo); San Onofre (in Sucre); Villavicencio (in Meta); Montería (in Córdoba); Santander de Quilichao, Puerto Tejada, Corinto, Toribío, Buenos Aires, and Popayán (in Cauca); and Caucasia, Nechí, El Bagre, Tarazá, Cáceres, Zaragoza and Anorí (in Antioquia). All are in or near consolidation zones.

Project activities with the National Program for Equity Conciliation (NPEC), also within the MJL-DADR, have faced a different set of challenges. The circumstances of the regional ECs and their sustainability are precarious. While ECs have been identified and are eager to continue their training, only 20% of the appointed and certified ECs in Bajo Cauca are active. Lack of motivation and, in some cases, security problems have prevented ECs from carrying out their duties. Checchi SP NUSCJ has a time-tested community-based methodology for linking ECs to community networks and their strengths and needs. The NUSCJ, once their subcontract is signed, will soon apply their methodology in the municipalities where it will carry out an integrated and thorough process for selecting, training and accompanying new ECs. They will start in Southern Córdoba and then move on to the Cauca region. At the same time, they will support refresher courses for ECs in several municipalities with the goal of rescuing certified ECs that are no longer active which is a big problem in many municipalities. The clear NPEC guidelines (set forth in the *Marco de Implementación de la Conciliación en Equidad* or “MICE”) for this four-stage process are currently under revision by NPEC with a view towards strengthening the process based on past experiences. The AJA and the NUSCJ will participate in the revision process. The Project has experienced greater difficulty in developing EC “refresher” courses, which are part of the AJA/USAID contract and which the AJA and the NUSCJ will provide in some 30 municipalities that have ECs appointed and actively conciliating. Here there is much discussion as to what constitutes a satisfactory “refresher” program and whether or not inactive ECs can be attracted and recovered successfully with such training. This is a matter that must be resolved as work begins in Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca Antioqueño. Additionally, the AJA has suggested to the MJL-DADR that a Sub-Committee of the National Council for Conciliation and Access to Justice (created by Article 46 of Law 640 passed in 2001) be set up within the MJL to provide an institutional venue for EC policy, problems and reform proposal discussions, as a replacement for the NGO-led EC Working Group that suffered sustainability problems.

Undoubtedly, the local justice system model to be initially defined and implemented with JH and EC participation in two pilot regions (Tolima and Bajo Cauca) is a very interesting proposal. The AJA faces the challenge of trying to keep a community justice and client focus in discussions shared with a network of formal and administrative justice entities seeking to strengthen their institutional capacity. As the local justice system model attempts to respond to unsatisfied legal needs, the need for more extensive rural coverage and a fragmented institutional presence in the CZs will be debated. The AJA will seek to ensure that the JHs respond to this unique opportunity with improved skills and case management in areas of ethnic relations, gender violence, and other priority problems identified by local communities.

4.2 COMPONENT TWO – GENDER

Principal Achievements

- The AJA has established an excellent relationship with the NGC.
- The project supported five very well attended Regional Roundtables on the Gender Perspective with the National Commission for Gender of the Judicial Branch, introducing broad-based attendance and more recently participation of women's and victims groups.
- The AJA has developed excellent relations with the SGCs and has assisted in the definition/modification of draft 2014 work plans depending on their level of consolidation (e.g. several were either non-existent or very inactive at the initiation of the AJA), including for those in Bolivar, Sucre, Antioquia, Meta and Tolima, incorporating several interesting and innovation activities, such as practical case-based training in applying the gender perspective, base-line studies regarding the handling of sexual violence cases and low cost campaigns regarding gender issues.
- The AJA has helped to incorporate the gender perspective in the work of the LRC/LRTs.
- The AJA has developed a good relationship with the EJRLB, which has asked the AJA for support in creating and providing technical assistance to a planned Gender Investigation Group in 2014.
- Identification of several interesting observatories in the regions that are very willing to augment their observational lines of action to include gender-related issues and/or GBV.
- The idea of creating the NWA has been met with great acceptance both by civil society and governmental organizations both at the national and regional level, as there are very few organizations providing legal services and accompaniment to victims at the regional level.
- The AJA assisted in the design, coordination and implementation of two collective "non-revictimizing" criminal complaint sessions in Sucre (Sincelejo) and Magdalena (Plato), where an historic 122 victims of sexual violence (mostly in the context of the armed conflict) made unified (but individual) criminal complaints, declarations under the *Justicia y Paz* regime, and registration for GOC victims benefits from the VU. These sessions were very integral and inter-institutional in nature, and received wide press coverage and have generated an enormous interest on the part of the civil society as well as the justice sector institutions.

- The AJA is articulating effectively with the VU on issues related to access to justice and has been asked to set up three pilot models where the VU has a presence in the JHs in AJA-targeted areas (in addition to the work on the collective criminal complaint sessions).
- The AJA created an important role for victims groups and for individual victims themselves in project activities, which has been very successful and important. Taking into consideration victims' experiences and points of view are essential to achieve real reform. Their silence perpetuates the status quo.

Principal Challenges

- There are many actors in the gender field, requiring extensive coordination to avoid duplication of efforts or implementation of inconsistent methodologies or focuses in training or other activities.
- There are few observatories in the regions (or at the national level for that matter) dedicated to the issue of gender and/or GBV and virtually none within the State institutions.
- The NGC has been very reluctant to incorporate vigorous analyses of sentences, even on an anonymous or voluntary basis, as a mechanism to measure impact of its activities that are in the process of being defined by the AJA. However, it is willing to consider other measurement mechanisms.
- The AJA has found very few women professionals (especially lawyers) in the regions that are dedicated to accompanying victims of GBV. As such, the NWA will include law students (with the hope of encouraging them to practice in this area once they graduate) as well as victims willing to accompany other victims. It will also conduct activities to motivate existing lawyers to support this field, even on a part-time or pro-bono basis.
- The collective criminal complaint model requires effective follow-up to the victims' complaints, so that the cases do not just sit in the offices of the AGO, further eroding their confidence in the justice system. The DOJ is helping to meet this challenge.
- There is a great focus on the carrying out of campaigns (as opposed to dissemination activities) on the part of the counterparts as a means to prevent GBV, which tend to be expensive and have little lasting impact. Campaigns need to "call women to action" (i.e. denounce, etc.) or work with increasing knowledge (of sanctions, etc.) and the sensibility of aggressors in order to be effective. General non-violence campaigns are historically difficult when it comes to measuring impact.

- In many parts of the country GBV is considered a “cultural issue” both among society as well as many in the state institutions and not as a crime.

Summary of Activities and Achievements

The Gender Component has also been very active regarding technical matters in Year One. It initially focused in large part on planning activities and coordination with the multitude of other GOC, NGO, and international donors active in this field and then began with earnest in supporting some very innovative and successful activities.

Work with the NGC is well underway and excellent relations have been established with its constituent members. During Year One, the AJA assisted in the planning and implementation of five Regional Roundtables (“*Conversatorios*”) on the jurisprudence on gender-related matters of the Colombian High Courts, particularly of the Constitutional Court. These roundtables took place in Medellín (for land restitution judges), Cauca, Ibagué, Montería and Cartagena (for the Montes de María region). Technical assistance was provided in conducting a roundtable in Puerto Carreño, Vichada, part of the Meta Region Sectional Gender Committee (SGCs), as well. Publications related to these roundtables are currently being designed. All of the roundtables were planned in close coordination with the SGCs of the Judicial Branch in the various regions. Themes addressed in the various roundtables have included: applying the gender perspective in individual cases; gender and transitional justice; protection of the rights of women in the land restitution and other processes; gender components of the Victims’ and Land Restitution Law (Law 1448 of 2011); women and forced displacement; women’s rights, human development and associated laws and regulations; and of course the jurisprudence of the High Courts on gender-related issues.

After the Roundtables, which are important in motivating judges and other justice sector actors to correctly apply the gender perspective in their work, the AJA worked with SGCs in targeted regions to draft 2014 work plans that include substantial planned support from the AJA for their implementation. These work plans, which exist for the SGCs in Bolívar, Sucre, Meta, Antioquia, and Tolima departments, include important activities such as practical, case-based training and accompaniment, low cost campaigns, gender workshops, forums with victims, studies regarding gender-related cases, and the design, publication, and dissemination of gender-related materials. With support for the implementation of these SGC work plans at the local level, the AJA hopes to enforce the implementation of the gender perspective and the effective application of the High Court jurisprudence by local level judges.

It is important to emphasize that the AJA has played an important role in changing the dynamic of the roundtables, which previously were focused towards judges and in some cases other justice sector actors. The AJA has helped to introduce the civil society and victims as important participants and actors within the roundtables. In assisting the roundtables, the AJA exercised great efforts in securing a large presence of women and victims’ groups at the

events. As evidence of the impact of these efforts, the AJA is providing logistical support for the presence of Betty Cortina, victim and director of *Corporación Mujer Sigue mis Pasos*, to speak at the national NGC event in Popayán (entitled “From Silence to Words”) in November and convene civil society organizations to ensure, according to Magistrate Maria Victoria Calle, President of the NGC “a healthy dialogue in which the voice of victims is heard.” The NGC has asked the AJA to help develop impact measurement mechanisms for the roundtables, however it has been reluctant to permit the evaluation of individual sentences regarding the application of the gender perspective as well as the use of case-based training methodologies applied by the Magistrates of the NGC in the roundtables.

The process of consultation with local AGO authorities for the eventual design, creation, equipping, and support of new CAVs was initiated. The AJA tentatively identified locations for the three planned CAVs: Riohacha, Guajira; Valledupar, Cesar; and Ituango/Valle de Toledo, Antioquia. The Project also explored other possible eventual sites in Villavicencio and Turbo, Antioquia. These activities were closely coordinated with the CAV liaison at the DOJ. After the consultations, initial decisions were made with the DOJ and the AGO to initiate the VAC processes in Tumaco and Valledupar. In Valledupar, blueprints were developed for the creation of a CAV in the AGO. The DOJ has expressed great interest in tying the follow-up work for the criminal complaint sessions to the functions of the CAVs and the other victims attention units (CAIVAS, CAVIF, etc.) within the AGO.

The Gender Alliance is well underway in creating the NWA. They provided presentations regarding the NWA in Tumaco, Ibagué and Sincelejo. The participants manifested great interest in participating in the NWA, and both civil society and GOC actors have recognized the importance of sustainable mechanisms for providing accompaniment to victims of GBV as very few currently exist in the regions. The SPs and regional teams have agreed on the criteria for selecting participants who will form part of the NWA and who will accompany victims in seeking access to justice. They have designed and defined the mechanisms and responsibilities for the public call to start the process of training the NWA’s future members. The AJA will directly support the creation and strengthening of the NWA in areas where the Gender Alliance, for budgetary constraints, will not have a presence.

At the regional level, the regional teams and the local SPs have identified local gender observatories in Tolima, Nariño, and Antioquia and possibilities to create others (or include gender observation lines in existing observatories) in Montes de María and Meta. These will be supported and strengthened by the AJA and by SP *Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia* (CEJ), in the near future.

In close coordination with the MJL, the AJA supported two three-day “collective criminal complaint” activities (in Sucre and Magdalena) for victims of sexual violence, with the objective of increasing the low level of criminal complaints filed in these cases and to increase their access to justice. These criminal complaint events should be considered as the first activities of the NWA, as many of the victims themselves expressed interest in joining

the NWA and providing accompaniment to other victims of sexual violence. The collective criminal complaint sessions were inter-institutional and integral in nature involving civil society actors, justice sector institutions (AGO, *Procuraduría General*, etc.) and other government actors, such as the VU. Victims were provided with psychological and other support services, including instruction in yoga to become more in touch with their bodies and assistance in forming self-help groups. Then each victim made their individual declaration to all the relevant authorities including the AGO, for *Justicia y Paz* purposes as well as to file a criminal complaint in the ordinary justice system, and to the *Procuraduría* and/or the VU to register themselves as victims and apply for the appropriate GOC benefits for victims, including the \$17 million COP reparation for sexual violence victims. In these first two sessions, an historic 122 victims made their unified declarations, receiving an enormous amount of press coverage and interest on behalf of the justice system as a whole. Of these 122 victims, many have already received reparation funds and letters of apology, some in a matter of days, from the GOC through the VU. The AJA is currently helping the MJL prepare a document detailing the conceptual and operational elements of the model, and is planning to assist the MJL in implementing it in the AJA's targeted regions.

The new Minister of Justice of Law and Justice is very interested in this model as a best practice in exercising transitional justice and its broad replication in other regions, but has little funding to support it. The AJA will support implementation for similar events in its regions influence and has helped seek additional funding for other areas. Valledupar (in relation to the creation there of a Victims Assistance Center (CAV) and Tumaco are the next two likely locations for the collective criminal complaint sessions. Follow up mechanisms are being designed and their implementation will be coordinated to ensure that the victims receive an adequate response from the State, both within the CAVs and, in close coordination with the DOJ, the AGO, as well as through other sources.

The regional risks for people who accompany victims, particularly sexual violence victims (Tumaco, Montes de María, etc.) and for justice sector officials, have been identified. An arrangement has been made with the National Protection Unit to monitor risk situations in the AJA regions and participate in the collective complaint and registration workshops, and to hold ongoing dialogue to identify and deal with risks for the NWA.

Finally, the AJA has been asked, through the Gender Component Coordinator, to participate in several high-level events and working groups at the national level regarding the rights of victims of sexual violence and women in general. These include: the National Protection Unit; a working group within the Ministry of the Interior to develop protection policies for women victims of violence; the Vice President's Human Rights Program to work on access to justice and a focus on the recuperation of the rights for women victims of violence at the local level; the VU in strengthening the leadership skills of women victims, especially those victims of sexual violence, and to strengthen their access to justice, participation and protection at the local level; as a member of the Working Group on Developing a National Policy for Sexual and Productive Health as it concerns access to justice; as part of the

National Women's Summit related to the Colombian peace process regarding women and sexual violence; and as part of the group of advisors to the Constitutional Court regarding the issuance of a judgment (*auto*) regarding access to justice for women victims of sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict.

4.3 COMPONENT THREE – JUSTICE REFORM

Principal Achievements

- Supported three very successful meetings/workshops of LRT/LRC magistrates, judges, judicial staff members and other actors in the land restitution process: a meeting of all 34 LRC/LRT IT staff members; a two-day session on the “Good Faith Purchaser” standard for most of the 15 LRT magistrates; and a week-long session in Medellín with 52 judges and magistrates on change management, concepts of quality-based court management models, inter-institutional coordination, applying the gender perspective, among other things. It is important to note that the AJA has facilitated a more technical, concrete approach to conducting these meetings.
- The AJA has an excellent relationship with Dr. Nestor Raúl Correa and the staff of his chambers, the contact point for the AJA regarding the land restitution jurisdiction within the CSJ, all of whom have been extremely open to new ideas and innovations within the jurisdiction and very supportive of the AJA initiatives.
- Completed a safety and security evaluation in 17 of 23 judicial venues at the national level to recommend improvements and the training of over 150 LRC/LRT judicial staff members in basic self-protection measures.
- Initial design and presentation of an integrated quality-based LRC/LRT court management model that will be piloted in Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and Medellín in the next quarter to increase judicial efficiency.
- The AJA has had very good coordination with other donors and projects working in the land restitution area, in particular the new Land and Rural Development Program of USAID and the CELI-Montes de María project.
- Creation of a LRT/LRC sub-training program within the EJRLB and the training of 29 LRC/LRT trainers through three different courses covering 15 different EJRLB modules that will be replicated, in a sustainable manner, for the rest of the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates, as well for new ones as they are appointed.

- Definition and acceptance by the CSJ of an AJA strategy to improve judicial governance within the land restitution jurisdiction through the creation of judicial commissions (e.g. Security, Implementation of Case Management Model, Training/Formation, Inter-Institutional Coordination, IT Issues for engineers, etc.) to increase judicial participation and decentralize some decision making within the CSJ, and improve the system of incentives and disincentives to increase efficiency.
- Trained over 1,000 students from 86 universities in skills related to the criminal accusatory justice system (SPA) and the implementation of regional moot court competitions, in coordination with the DOJ.
- Designed curriculum and trained 29 law school professors from 14 universities in SPA-related teaching methodologies, in coordination with the DOJ.
- Designed a methodology (with FIP) to assess barriers to justice and unsatisfied legal needs, and a draft methodology to create and support the LJSs and LJsCs.
- Five CZ judicial circuits (in relative order, Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena, Chaparral, Tumaco, Granada or Villavicencio, and Caucasia) were selected to begin implementation of improved quality-based court administration and case handling procedures in coordination with Magistrate Monroy of the CSJ. Work will begin shortly in Carmen de Bolívar.

Principal Challenges

- The negotiation of regional SP subcontracts was complicated and therefore, delayed the initiation of several activities.
- The security situation, particularly during the months of July and August, inhibited several activities in the regions.
- Many LRT/LRC magistrates and judges come from the very formal civil law jurisdictions and have shown some resistance to change, particularly regarding the adoption of a paper-less court administration system.
- The EJRLB, which is supportive of AJA activities, still maintains a very traditional approach to judicial training, focusing on classroom and theoretical, as opposed to practical, methodologies. The new director has shown some openness to introduce more practical elements into judicial training processes.
- There has been little inter-institutional coordination among justice sector actors in the regions and some resistance to coordination (for fear, concepts of institutional

independence, an excess of meetings in other instances that have not produced concrete results, etc.), which will need to be overcome in the creation of the LJs.

- The MLJ has shown little leadership in the work with the LJs, partly due to the temporary nature of the director of the DFJ. The new MJL-DADR director wants to get involved in the LJS work and is a strong AJA ally and would greatly help resolve this challenge.

Summary of Activities and Achievements

Land Restitution Jurisdiction: The AJA achieved significant technical advances with regard to the improvement of the land restitution jurisdiction and in making this jurisdiction and its judges and magistrates the most efficient and highly admired in Colombia.

The AJA supported a roundtable on the “Good Faith Purchaser” (*Buena Fe/Exempta de Culpa*) standard on May 20 and 21, as part of its support to the CSJ and the new land restitution jurisdiction. The roundtable took place under the auspices of the Sub-Program for Restitution and Formalization of Land of the Judicial Training School “Rodrigo Lara Bonilla” (EJRLB), the creation of which was also supported by the AJA. The discussion focused on the role of the land restitution judges and magistrates as historic actors within the transitional justice process, and demonstrated their responsibility in determining outcomes for victims of land seizures that were part of the armed conflict in order to enforce their rights pursuant to the application of legal principles such as the “Good Faith Purchaser” standard in cases involving opposition. The roundtable involved the important presence and intervention of the Federal District Court Judge from El Paso, Texas, the Honorable Frank Montalvo, and several Colombian land law experts. LRT magistrates, who are responsible for applying the standard in determining land restitution rights in cases involving opposition, discussed how to best apply this evidentiary standard which is very difficult to meet by allegedly good faith buyers of land and has resulted in some difficult situations for LRT magistrates particularly in cases involving two or more *campesinos*.

On May 30 and 31 in Bogotá, the AJA supported the *First National Meeting of Land Restitution Court IT Experts*, aimed at strengthening the new land restitution specialized jurisdiction and increasing its efficiency. Almost all of the IT experts assigned to the LRCs and the LRTs were present. The event focused on developing a core IT strategy to allow the standardization of case processing procedures and handling of information via a “paperless” case tracking system in land restitution proceedings in order to improve services and increase efficiency. An IT working group was formed as a result of this national meeting.

In an effort to strengthen the land restitution processes in Colombia, a national meeting of land restitution judges and magistrates, entitled “Inter-Institutional Workshop with

Participants in the Land Restitution Process”, was held in the city of Medellín from July 8 to 12, with the extensive support of the AJA. More than 50 judges and magistrates from different parts of the country attended the workshop. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its Special Administrative Unit for Land Restitution, the Ministry of Defense, and the INCODER also participated. The following topics were discussed in the workshop: safety and security issues for the LRT/LRC magistrates and judges and their staffs; change management; the details of the AJA proposed LRT/LRC land restitution case management model and their initiation in pilot districts; the gender perspective in land restitution processes; and improving inter-institutional coordination among the many actors involved in the land restitution process. Group sessions were held to analyze specific issues and propose solutions, which were very productive.

In addition to the IT and other national events, the AJA has made important progress in advancing in the design of more integrated court administration and case handling models in the LRCs and LRTs. The AJA presented a proposal for the definition and implementation of integrated court administration models in the LRCs and the LRTs, to be initially piloted in Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and Medellín at the July 8-12 LRC/LRT event in Medellín. The proposed models include 13 different modules, including: the mission and vision of the land restitution jurisdiction; streamlined processes and case tracking mechanisms; definition of reasonable caseloads; organizational structures within the courts; internal and external coordination mechanisms and processes; services to and relations with court users; evaluation and monitoring mechanisms; training and knowledge management; IT systems; architectural layout of the courts; performance indicators; and security of information, information systems and personnel. Best international practices were taken into consideration in drafting the proposal, which were also presented to and well received by all the LRC judges and LRT magistrates in the July 8-12 national meeting in Medellín.

In addition to the IT workshops, training activities were planned and carried out for LRC/LRT judges, magistrates and staff. This included the creation of a specialized training sub-program within the EJRLB and the formation of a group of trainers composed of LRC/LRT judges and magistrates. Three training-of-trainers sessions for 29 LRC/LRT trainers focused on the replication of 15 different EJRLB modules such as: land restitution, transitional justice mechanisms, victims’ rights, restitution of the land rights of indigenous groups, restitution of collective land rights of Afro-Colombian and Roma populations, and international standards applicable to the Victims and Land Restitution Law. The sessions also focused on the use of adult teaching methodologies and tools for application of the corresponding EJRLB modules.

Finally, the AJA has subcontracted CEJ to develop the scope of the Land Restitution Observatory, the methodology for its design and timetable for its gradual implementation will be presented by CEJ. The Observatory will include at least the following observation

lines of action: case management monitoring, application of regulations and law, jurisprudence, media coverage monitoring, and the use of indicators and other variables.

Strengthening SPA Implementation: The AJA also advanced significantly with the execution of its AWP activities for strengthening the SPA implementation in very close coordination with the DOJ. The AJA carried out training courses for students in SPA-related trial skills. Over 1,000 law students from 86 universities at the national level participated in 13 sessions to date. These courses served as a preparatory step in the university teams' participation in the National Moot Court Competition, also carried out in these same regions (to the regional final level) with the DOJ. The goal of the competition is to train students from different law schools at the national level in matters related to the handling evidence in trials pursuant to the Colombian accusatory criminal justice system. The students are taught how to develop factual, juridical and evidentiary theories of their cases, prepare and deliver opening and closing arguments, and undertake direct- and cross-examinations of witnesses, before competing in the evaluated mock trial competition.

The AJA and the DOJ also defined a methodological guide for the carrying out of the first set of trainings for professors to teach SPA-related skills to future lawyers. Trainings were provided for 29 law school professors from 15 different universities in Popayán. Additionally, the AJA identified the 11 university law schools proposed for intensive support in the CSDI regions and began the process of contracting the consultants required to carry out the initial assessment in each one.

On July 4 and 5, fifty-two legal and administrative officials from the Judicial District of Villavicencio and other districts in the department of Meta participated in a discussion group on advances and challenges in the implementation of the criminal accusatory justice system in the Department of Meta. This discussion group, which was held through the Sectional CSJ in Meta, addressed the main administrative, legal and operational obstacles preventing parties and justice sector officials from operating the SPA in an efficient manner. A second roundtable in Meta is scheduled for November 21-22, 2013.

A grant with the CEJ, the technical secretariat of CISPA, is well advanced to provide support to CISPA. The grant is expected to begin on November 1, 2013 and is planned to support many regional events and seminars regarding the SPA to identify and respond to identified problems in AJA-targeted zones.

Local Justice Coordinating Committees: The AJA has been providing assistance to the MJL in implementing the “local justice system model” for CZs that the MJL itself defined during 2011 to increase access to justice and the presence of the justice system, especially in rural areas where little access to justice services has historically been available. The model includes the formal justice sector (judges, prosecutors, defenders, police, coroners, etc.), the administrative justice sector (local neighborhood disputes officers or *inspectores de policía*, municipal family officers or *comisarios de familia* and the municipal human rights officers

or *personeros*), and the informal justice sector (equity conciliators, mediators and traditional indigenous and Afro-Colombian actors). The local justice system model, which contemplates the creation of local justice coordination committees (LJCs), is aimed at increasing coordination and communication among local justice sector actors and the community, increasing the presence and the efficiency of the justice sector particularly in population centers and rural areas outside municipal capitals, and improving the capacity of its various actors. Six LJCs have been created in the Department of Meta and are being supported by the AJA. The AJA, after having completed an assessment on the barriers to access to justice in Southern Tolima, is proposing to create four new LJCs (in Chaparral, Rioblanco, Ataco and Planadas).

The AJA initiated technical support for the six recently created LJCs in the Macarena region of Meta (La Macarena, Uribe, San Juan de Arama, Mesetas, Vista Hermosa and Puerto Rico). The project assisted in the definition of their coordination protocols and aligned their action plans with several AJA lines of action, such as strengthening the presence of virtual and other law clinics and brigades, improving the implementation of the SPA at the local level, incorporating the gender perspective, and strengthening the processing of land restitution cases. Support for implementation of the LJC action plans has started in many of the six municipalities.

The AJA carried out a diagnostic assessment and methodological design for the creation of LJCs in two pilot regions (Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima), in coordination with the MJL and the UACT, pursuant to the sub-contract with the *Fundación Ideas para la Paz* (FIP). The study in Southern Tolima was completed and will be presented in November after which the LJCs will be created. In Bajo Cauca, for security reasons, the study was not completed but will be completed in November and the LJCs will be created once the study is officially presented. The Tumaco LJC will also be created, once the barriers to access to justice study is updated. The creation of the LJCs in the remaining AJA-targeted municipalities will be undertaken during 2014.

Improved Court Administration in CZ Circuits: The AJA and the CSJ evaluated the judicial circuits in the AJA targeted areas and have reached general agreements to support the implementation of quality-based management systems in five of them (Tumaco, Chaparral, Caucasia, Villavicencio or Granada and Carmen de Bolívar). The selection was based on the location of the court circuits in consolidation areas and the number of permanent (as opposed to temporary) judges in each circuit and the number of co-located courts in each circuit (to facilitate the centralization of administrative functions). The process will begin in the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and soon thereafter start in Chaparral, Tolima. The AJA prepared the terms of reference for contracting specialized consultants to work on systems in the first judicial circuit.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL OUTREACH STRATEGY

The progress in the area of communications and social outreach during the First Year of the AJA is presented below based on the *AJA Communications Strategy* that is composed of three principal strategic categories: communication for development or popular communication; communication to impact public opinion; and internal communication for institutional empowerment.

5.1 COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OR POPULAR COMMUNICATION

Census of community radio stations present in the areas covered by AJA: the database of community television and radio stations in all zones where the AJA is currently working is complete.

Projections: Negotiate agreements with some of these radio and television stations with the goal of procuring free or low cost airtime for disseminating activities related to the AJA.

Commencement of design of training workshops on the subjects of access to justice and gender for journalists: The Project identified the Tumaco Communications Committee, who received training from the USAID Human Rights Project in human rights-related matters. AJA training in the communications area will be coordinated through this committee on access to justice and gender-based violence issues in order to strengthen the committee in processing news items in these areas and to continue increasing the knowledge of and sensitivity to these themes as communicators.

Projections: The AJA will provide training for journalists in Tumaco and Montes de María in access to justice and gender-related issues, beginning in December.

5.2. COMMUNICATION FOR THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC OPINION

Creation of databases of national and regional (CZs) journalists who work on the subject of access to justice: The AJA has compiled databases of journalists in all of the zones where it is currently working.

Projections: Make additional contacts and establish ongoing relations with local journalists to assist in accurately disseminating information related to the AJA and to access to justice in AJA targeted regions.

Project Website: The website of the AJA is up and running online. The address is www.proyectoaccesoalajusticia.com.

Projections: Constant update of AJA website.

“Justice Update” Bulletin (“Justicia al Día”): The third edition of the Justice Update bulletin is in the editing stage and will be published shortly.

Projections: Publication of Justice Update bulletin version September-October 2013.

Regional Bulletins: The project has designed a strategy to produce simple weekly or bi-weekly bulletins in the regions for to increase the awareness of the AJA activities and achievements among counterparts, strategic partners, and others.

Projections: Weekly or bi-weekly production of information bulletins in all AJA targeted regions.

Re-launch of campaign against Gender-Based Violence “Without my Fist and in my Handwriting” (*Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra*): The campaign will be re-launched with the support of SP the National Women’s Network (part of the Gender Alliance) in two targeted AJA regions. In Tumaco, an ongoing campaign, which is being supported by various institutions, entitled “Spoil Me, Don’t Offend Me” (*Consiénteme no me Ofendas*) was identified and will be supported and intensified to have more impact, rather than initiating a new campaign.

Projections: Provide technical accompaniment in the “Spoil Me, Don’t Offend Me” campaign in Tumaco and support for the initiation, through a grant, of the “Without my Fist and in my Handwriting” campaign in Antioquia and Montes de María.

Definition of Regional Communications Strategies: Regional communications strategies for four of the five existing Regional Offices (Tumaco, Ibagué, Cauca and Montes de María) have been defined and are beginning to be implemented in close coordination with university SPs and with local civil society organizations that work in the communications field.

Projections: Finalize the communications strategy in the Villavicencio office and continue supporting the implementation of the communications strategies in all five regions. Once the Montería Sub-Regional Office is set up, the AJA, in coordination with SP University of Sinú will define and begin implementation of the communications and social outreach strategies there.

5.3 INTERNAL COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNICATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL EMPOWERMENT

Support communications (products and dissemination) related to the Regional Mock Trial Competitions: The AJA provided support in preparing and printing diplomas for the Regional Mock Trial Competitions.

Projections: Communications coverage and logistical support are planned for the remaining phase of the competition. The National Moot Court Competition Finals will be held in Bogotá in February 2014.

Internal contact database: The AJA already has a database of key contacts for sending information. This task is ongoing.

Communications (products and dissemination) support for AJA events: Good Faith Purchasing Roundtable, Change Management in LRC/LRTs, Training of LRC/LRT Trainers (*Formación de Formadores*), First Meeting of LRC/LRT Engineers, Land Restitution Roundtables, and National Gender Commission Roundtables: The AJA Communications Specialist provided logistical support and preparation of photographic and other materials for these important AJA events.

Weekly press monitoring: Press monitoring for the AJA and access to justice related news at the national and AJA-targeted regional level is carried out on a daily basis, with reports sent to the AJA, SPs, and pertinent USAID staff members every day.

Brochure and internal communication materials of the AJA: The AJA general informational brochure has been designed and is in the approval stage.

Projections: Publication and distribution of the AJA informational brochure.

Business Cards: Business cards have been designed, printed and distributed to all staff members of the AJA, in both Bogotá and in the Regional Offices.

Projections: This task will be on going as new staff members are added.

Business Folders: The AJA business folders have been designed and are in the approval stage.

Projections: Publication and distribution of business folders to Bogotá and Regional Office staff for events.

Annex A

ANNUAL WORK PLAN CHART AND PROGRESS

COMPONENT I– JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<i>1.1. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening JHs (Section C.4.1.1.)</i>											
<i>1.1.1. Establish new JHs</i>											
1.1.1.1. Support, equip and/or furnish two new Justice Houses, potentially in San José de Guaviare and Florencia, Caquetá.									Completed in San José del Guaviare. Purchase order for the computer equipment and accessories for the San José de Guaviare Justice House has been placed with selected Rio technology company. Initiated in Florencia. A meeting with the Mayor of Florencia and a visit to view the almost completed Justice House in Florencia have not yet provided details of the computer equipment and furniture required.	Computer equipment installed. Initial training program for San José de Guaviare Justice House staff commenced. Computer equipment and furniture purchased and installed in Florencia Justice House.	C1-1 C1-2
1.1.1.2. Explore potential projects for construction of JHs in consolidation zones for the year 2014: Planadas, Sincelejo, Ovejas, Puerto Rico, Ituango, etc.									AJA contracted an expert financial consulting firm (Valfinanzas) to design the financial, legal and business components of the Public/Private Partnership (or APP, by its Spanish acronym) proposed by the MJL for constructing new JHs. The APP, by which the MJL seeks national government approval for building 50 justice houses in 2014, completed an initial drafting stage and is well advanced in discussions within the MJL and the Ministry of Finance, and is in preliminary discussions with the	Given the meetings and approvals required in the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department it is foreseen that a decision regarding the APP proposal will be forthcoming this year.	C1-1 C1-2

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									National Planning Department (NPD). If approved, this option for justice house construction will replace individual justice house building projects approach for a more strategic effort on the part of the national government. A meeting with the Mayor of Sincelejo to discuss the state of the proposal and encourage him to continue seeking MJL funding for building this new justice house in 2014 was held in Sincelejo on Sept. 2. However, it appears unlikely that there will be MJL funds available in 2014.		
1.1.1.3. Advance in the preparation of projects to establish three new JHs in 2014, subject to MJL approved.									See 1.1.1.2	Awaiting decision on APP proposal.	C1-1 C1-2
1.1.1.4. Technical assistance in the preparation of JH projects or obtaining support from the Regional Strategic Partners or the private sector for the project.									See 1.1.1.2	Awaiting decision on APP proposal.	C1-1 C1-2
1.1.2. Supporting current Justice Houses											
1.1.2.1. Select, in coordination with MJL-DADR, the 25 JHs to be supported by AJA, preferably in or near the consolidation zones. Review and document the status of the 25 JHs selected. This will include the status of the IT system,									The following 25 existing JHs have been selected to receive AJA support: Ataco, Chaparral, Ortega, Rioblanco y Ibagué; Tumaco; Pasto; Mocoa y Puerto Asís; San Onofre, Villavicencio, Montería, Santander de Quilichao, Puerto	A consultant is currently conducting an assessment of the JHs in Pasto, Mocoa and Puerto Asís which will be completed by December 2013. Another consultant is assessing the Justice House in Montería with the help	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
the ties between EC and JHs, the use of brigades and mobile JH mechanisms, and the existence of annual actions plans and the status of their implementation.									<p>Tejada, Corinto, Toribío, Buenos Aires, Popayán, Cauca, Nechí, El Bagre, Tarazá, Cáceres, Zaragoza y Anorí. All are in or near consolidation zones.</p> <p>The review of the status of 15 of these JHs has been carried out and completed in the regions where AJA has set up its Regional Offices. To do so, it was agreed with the DADR that AJA would use a verification instrument that the DADR has developed and applied in 80 justice houses since 2011. Amongst other items, this instrument includes questions related with the participation of ECs in the JH, the inclusion of mobile JHs in the activities undertaken and the existence of annual actions plans and the extent of their implementation.</p> <p>The review in the 15 JHs indicates that all mention ECs as part of the JH activity, eight JHs have current work plans, and 11 have undertaken mobile justice house activities during the last two years.</p>	of the AJA Sub-Regional Office. Finally, a consultant will be engaged to undertake an assessment in the Santander de Quilichao, Puerto Tejada, Corinto, Toribio, Buenos Aires, and Popayán JHs in Cauca and Valle del Cauca.	
<i>1.1.3. Assisting MJL with “unexpected” services and a hybrid JH model</i>											
1.1.3.1. Support the selected contractor of MJL-DADR, if chosen in developing hybrid model,									The MJL-DADR did not contract this study, but has nevertheless made the decision to combine the	A base document was discussed with MJL-DADR and a second version will be produced to orient	C1-2 C1-4

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
in line with the Public Private Alliance for JH Construction (APP) proposal.									Justice House and <i>Centro de Convivencia</i> models and to create a new hybrid JH model. AJA consultants, at the request of the MLJ, are drafting a base document which contemplates at least 3 types of additional, optional services for new, and possibly some existing, justice houses: small claims courts from the Judicial Branch, victims' assistance offices and children's playrooms. This document will be developed further with MJL-DADR.	future justice houses constructions. This will become especially important if and when the MJL APP proposal is approved as these new JHs will adopt the hybrid model.	
1.1.4. Improving system of NPJH indicators, data-collection and integrated databases											
1.1.4.1. Verify the state of application of the JHIS in a sampling of JHs, especially at the 25 JHs selected in or near the consolidation zones.									Details regarding the JHIS have been gathered from 24 of the selected existing JHs, namely, Ataco, Chaparral, Ortega, Rioblanco y Ibagué; Tumaco; Pasto; Mocoa y Puerto Asís; San Onofre, Villavicencio, Montería, Santander de Quilichao, Puerto Tejada, Corinto, Toribio, Buenos Aires, Popayán, Cauca, Nechi, El Bagre, Tarazá, Cáceres and Zaragoza. To date the MJL does not recognize the Anorí Justice House, which was built by the Antioquia Governorship, so the national	The WEB based version of the JHIS will be installed in at least 10 additional JHs of the 25 AJA selected JHs. Most JHs that have the WEB based version of the JHIS installed and staff trained will begin producing reports.	C1-2 C1-3 C1-6

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									<p>information system has not been installed there.</p> <p>The results of MJL and AJA surveys show that only 9 out of 24 JHs have the WEB-based version of the JHIS installed. However just 6 of 24 JHs use this system on a continual basis. Of these six JHs, only five draw up monthly reports using the Web-based JHIS.</p> <p>This can be complemented by observing the national panorama in which 45 of 83 JHs have the WEB-based JHIS installed and 30 of these 83 JHs use this system on a permanent basis. The implication is that small municipal JHs in consolidation zones have not been a priority for the installation or use of the WEB-based system.</p>		
1.1.4.2. Support the implementation of data compilation processes on the services provided by the JHs in the regions and initial analysis of such data, as a basis for monitoring the project.									<p>A first AJA meeting regarding the JHIS, with the Vice minister of Justice, emphasized the need for the MJL-DADR to have professional staff dedicated to implementing the system. The DADR now has a systems engineer on its permanent staff with information system experience. The MJL DADR and AJA have created a JHIS committee, which has held six meetings since April 2013 to</p>	<p>JHIS Committee analyses a first report produced with preliminary data obtained from 20 JHs during the months of October and November 2013.</p>	<p>C1-2 C1-3 C1-6</p>

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									coordinate tasks and take decisions regarding the implementation of the WEB-based system. When this instance commenced its activities this system was present in 40 of the 82 JHs. This committee interviewed and evaluated the candidates for a consultancy which AJA has contracted to assist in installing the system in additional JHs, to train JH staff to use the system and consolidate data received in the MJL from JHs.		
1.1.5. Increasing coverage of JHs outside urban areas											
1.1.5.1. Support the implementation of two pilots of the Local Justice System (LJS) and Local Justice Coordination Committees (LJCs) in three regions: Southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and Macarena Region. See section 3.3.1									Local Justice Coordination Committees (LJCs) have not yet been set up in Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca Antioqueño where the existing JHs will play an important role. There are no JHs yet in the Macarena region, as such they are not playing any role to date in the work of the LJCs there.	JHs in Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca Antioqueño are active in the LJC pilots in these regions.	C1-2 C1-5
1.1.6. Adoption of differentiated approaches in JHs											
1.1.6.1. Review and document the status of 25 JHs selected as per the strategic guidelines selected by MJL-DADR for 2013, to wit: gender violence and justice, and the self-ruling rights of the ethnic communities.									Completed in 15 Justice Houses. Ongoing in the remaining 10 Justice Houses. The verification instrument mentioned as the basis for the JH review includes questions related to the development of projects dealing with the prevention and attention to violence against women and the	AJA and <i>Corporación Humanas</i> agreed to share information gathered about the 25 AJA selected JHs once the workshops are over and to give DADR suggestions for further actions in 2014 which would continue the strengthening of the JHs in this field.	C1-2 C1-10

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									<p>family and projects supporting ethnic communities' access to justice.</p> <p>Of the 15 JHs examined all 15 have <i>Comisarías de Familia</i> but only half of these offer psychological and social support for their work in the JH. In only two of the JHs is the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) recognized as participating in the JH. Eight JHs registered projects in this area, which they are undertaking to combat violence against women and in the family unit.</p> <p>On August 22, in the MJL, the AJA Component One Coordinator met with the DADR contractor, <i>Corporación Humanas</i>, who is presently carrying out 2-day workshops in each of the JHs countrywide. The workshop offers a review of the national and international norms, guidance as to psychosocial assistance for women who are victims of the internal armed conflict and of sexual violence in particular.</p> <p>In the same review of the 15 JHs it was found that seven JHs report having an Ethnic Affairs Office but</p>		

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									only three of these show projects they are developing with ethnic communities and often it is not clear what role the JH plays in these projects.		
<i>1.1.7. Increased ADR links with JHs</i>											
1.1.7.1. Review the relations of equity conciliators with the respective 25 JHs selected.									<p>In the 15 JHs reviewed all of them reported that equity conciliators were present and offered their services in the JHs. Many of the JH coordinators complained that very few of the appointed ECs go to the JH and work there. However, the relations between the conciliators and the JHs are often tense. Since they generally provide office space for the ECs, the coordinator expects them to set up a roster system that ensures an EC is always on-hand in the office.</p> <p>This point was broached in the planning workshop held with MJL-DADR PNCE staff and directors of the Community Justice School from the National University on July 24. It is clear that the JH's expectations regarding ECs presence has to be restated by DADR and agreements reached with each JH as to how they can best establish a close working relationship with ECs that recognizes their community base</p>	AJA will finish the review of remaining JHs.	C1-9

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									and decentralized nature of their activities.		
1.1.8. Increased Sustainability in JHs											
1.1.8.1. Support MJL in formulating the APP project related to the construction and maintenance of new JHs.									See 1.1.1.2	Pending approval of APP proposal.	C1-4
1.1.8.2. Start design of strategies for public-private alliances.									Initial meetings were held with private companies in Antioquia and Tolima, namely <i>Fundación Mineros</i> in Medellín and <i>ISAGEN</i> in Chaparral. Both have expressed their willingness to plan funding for some JH activities in the areas where they carry out their business.	Preliminary contacts will be projected as part of the design of the APP and a strategy document produced.	C1-4
1.1.9. Support Local Justice System Pilot Projects											
1.1.9.1. JHs and ECs participate in the placement into operation of the Coordination Component of the Local Justice System in two regions: Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca Antioqueño.									See 1.1.5.1		C1-2
1.2. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening ECs, outside of the context of JHs (Section C.4.1.2.)											
1.2.1. Strengthening conciliation in equity											
1.2.1.1. Map local forces in four municipalities in Southern Tolima for reinforcement of ECs in three areas: institutional, community and networks.									AJA strategic partner (SP) the Community Justice School of the National University (ECJUN) has not yet been able to sign their contract to allow them to carry out this work.	Mapping local forces will be initiated in the four municipalities of the Southern Tolima by alternative agreements with AJA regional SP, the University of Ibagué.	C1-12

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									Nonetheless, the AJA Regional Offices in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, Tumaco and Sur del Tolima have provided an overview of the situation of the ECs and their collaboration with the JHs in these regions.		
1.2.2. Increasing the sustainability of the NPEC and incentives for ECs											
1.2.2.1. Encourage the reactivation of the <i>Mesa Nacional de Conciliación en Equidad</i> (EC National Working Group).									The <i>Mesa Nacional de Conciliación en Equidad</i> (EC National Working Group) was an NGO-driven temporary body, which no longer meets. Discussions held with DADR PNCE have suggested an alternative, and more institutionally based, measure would be to create an EC Committee of the National Conciliation and Access to Justice Council.	The proposal to create an EC Committee of the National Conciliation and Access to Justice Council will be taken up with the new Minister of Justice and Law by the new Director of DADR shortly.	C1-12
1.2.2.2. Update Work Plan for EC National Working Group with a view towards increasing sustainability of the ECs.									Pending the creation of EC Committee.	A work plan for the proposed Committee is a first task should this instance be created.	C1-12
1.2.3. Establishing adequate EC impact measurement and monitoring mechanisms											
1.2.3.1. Discuss with EC National Working Group potential pilot projects on any of its recommendations, especially the proposal to compile information regarding activities and impact of the ECs.									Pending the creation of the EC Committee.	Given the recommendations made in the past to strengthen the ECs and the PNCE there is relevant material for the proposed EC committee.	C1-11
1.2.4. Training Equity Conciliators											

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.2.4.1. Start selection, training, certification and accompaniment processes for equity conciliators in three municipalities of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño (Caucasia, Nechí, and Cáceres) and one in Sur del Tolima (Planadas). Also initiate discussions with the governorship of Antioquia for the financing of such processes in three more municipalities in Antioquia (Ituango, Briceño, and Valdivia). Also initiate discussions with the governorship of Antioquia for the financing of such processes in three more municipalities in Antioquia (Ituango, Briceño, and Valdivia).									Initial discussions with the DADR PNCE staff and the Antioquia Governor's Office indicate that previous training and certification processes have been provided in all six municipalities in the sub-region of Bajo Cauca, centered around Cauca, with a total of 87 ECs appointed, but, according to MJL information, only 22 of these are still active. The Governor's Office has asked the AJA to verify if any of the 65 reportedly inactive ECs can be recovered rather than beginning new certification processes. AJA Regional Office staff in Cauca are preparing to carry out individual interviews with ECs said to be inactive to determine the situation regarding their work as ECs. See 1.2.1.1 Regarding the work planned in Southern Tolima.	The AJA Regional Office in Cauca will draft a report presenting an analysis of the inactive ECs and recommendations to proceed to increase the number of ECs offering their services in Cauca, Nechí, Tarazá, Cáceres, El Bagre and Zaragoza. The new training and certification process for ECs in Planadas will be planned with the AJA national associate, University of Ibagué, with training likely to begin in early 2014.	C1-11
1.2.5. Assisting in resolving ADR overlap especially related to EC											
1.2.5.1. Propose to the MJL, the drafting of a CONPES (or a similar instrument or legal tool) of ADR to avoid overlapping competencies of figures of ADR.									This has not yet been discussed due to the frequent change in DADR Directors. There have been three Directors of DADR in the last nine months.		C1-12
1.3. MOU defined with Ministry Justice											

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.3.1. Establish dialogue with the various instances of the Ministry of Justice to agree to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with USAID for the term of the Access to Justice Activity.									This has been discussed with the Vice Minister of Justice, but has not been drafted.	The MOU will be proposed with USAID to the new Minister of Justice and Law.	

Expected Results:

C1-1	Eleven (11) new JHs furnished and equipped by the close of the MJL's 2010-2014 planning cycle, with priority provided to requests for assistance from the MJL for JHs in consolidation regions.
C1-2	Improved perception of the legitimacy of the state due to the presence of and services provided by JHs supported by AJA.
C1-3	Establishment of system-wide databases dealing with JHs' case registration and tracking and integrated accounting.
C1-4	Provided that MJL wants to engage on these issues, greater clarity as to the nature of JHs in different-sized municipalities, the relationship of the MJL to JHs and their respective municipalities, and how to minimize sustainability challenges.
C1-5	Increased coverage of JHs outside of the main population centers in targeted municipalities, with a particular focus on consolidation regions.
C1-6	Implementation of a more rigorous system of indicators for monitoring the performance of JHs.
C1-7	Support for the development of JH capacities and services, within the guidance for JHs established by the MJL, which respond directly to municipal governments' needs.
C1-8	Support to JHs, to include budget line items, established in departmental and/or municipal development plans.
C1-9	Increased linkages between the JHs and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.
C1-10	Improved services in targeted JHs adopting differentiated approaches for disadvantaged groups.
C1-11	Greater accountability for and increased coverage of equity conciliators.
C1-12	Strengthened and increased sustainability of NPEC.

COMPONENT 2– GENDER

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
2.1. Assist SJC in promoting gender equity within the judiciary and with users (Section C.4.2.1.)											
2.1.1. Providing assistance to the NGC and selected SGCs											
2.1.1.1. Design roadmap for arranging regional strategic plans of the Sectional Gender Committees of the Judicial Branch (SGCs) that incorporate the perspective of gender.									Roadmap designed and implemented with the SGCs in Bolívar, Sucre, Meta, and Antioquia departments.	Implementation of roadmap with Nariño and Tolima SGCs.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.2. Design regional strategic gender plans in Nariño (Tumaco) and Meta (Villavicencio), after the Regional Roundtables of the NGC.									Regional Plans designed with the Bolívar, Sucre and Meta SGCs. The Antioquia SGC already had a well-developed plan, the implementation of which is being supported by the AJA.	Design the plans with the Nariño and Tolima SGCs. Support execution of plans with each SGC. Several gender-related training events are planned for the next quarter in Antioquia (training of trainers) and Meta.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.3. Support the carrying out of Regional Roundtables in Tumaco, Villavicencio, Cauca, Ibagué, Montería and Sincelejo with the NGC, judges and magistrates on the jurisprudence of the High Courts in the matter of gender.									Except for Tumaco and Villavicencio, Regional Roundtables were carried out with the NGC's leadership and the participation of magistrates of the High Courts, regional judges and magistrates, judicial officers and participation of female gender violence victims, whose experiences provided key elements for the debate. Events were canceled in Tumaco for security reasons and in Villavicencio for scheduling conflicts with the NGC	For security reasons, the roundtable that had been planned for Tumaco was cancelled and will be held in Pasto in early 2014, ensuring the participation of the female victims, which has been recognized by the NGC as an innovative and positive element for these judicial sector training activities.	C2-1 C2-8

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
									magistrates and will be re-scheduled in early 2014.		
2.1.1.4. Perform training activities for judges and court staff (on high court jurisprudence), in Medellín (with land restitution judges and magistrates) and Popayán (with the High Courts).									The training workshop for judges and land restitution officials in Medellín from July 7-11, included a full day for identifying key elements that guarantee women's rights in the restitution processes and applying the gender perspective by the LRC and LRT judges. The AJA also extensively supported four other Regional Roundtables on the Gender Perspective in Cauca, Ibagué, Montería and Cartagena (for the Montes de María Region), with the presence of judges, other formal, informal and administrative justice sector actors and civil society representatives. Technical support was also provided for the Regional Roundtable in Puerto Carreño, Vichada, part of the Meta SGC judicial circuit.	From November 7-9, 2013, the national NGC Roundtable will be held in Popayan, in which AJA will provide technical support to hold the meeting as well as invite two international experts on protection for female victims of GBV and a Colombian sexual violence victim who has led access to justice processes for other women victims.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.5. Carry out a Roundtable of Rapporteurs on the national level to establish categorization guidelines for jurisprudence on gender.									Due to delays in signing the subcontract with the CEJ, this event was not carried out this year.	CEJ is planning to hold the event in QR3.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.6. Review and systematize the standards on gender of the High Courts.									Initiated under the CEJ subcontract.	A review and systematization of the jurisprudence will commence.	C2-1 C2-8

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2.1.1.7. Arrange with the NGC the process to strengthen a National Strategic Plan with perspective of gender in the justice sector, incorporating elements of <i>Acuerdo No. PSAA 12-9721</i> .									Headway has been made in identifying key issues for the NGC 2014 Strategic Plan: moving from focusing only on the principle of equality to working on the correct application of the jurisprudence of the high courts, particularly the Constitutional Court Sentences on women victims' rights, which will be developed through the different training processes (e.g. Roundtables). It has been agreed that the National Plan will include key strategies identified by the SGCs: training, case-based accompaniment, and dissemination and communication actions (local campaigns).	The AJA will assist the NGC and the SGCs to define the final issues and strategies to strengthen the National Strategic Plan to encourage the improved application of the gender perspective in the justice sector and of the implementation of <i>Acuerdo No. PSAA 12-9721</i> , during 2014.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.2. Training judges on gender issues											
2.1.2.1. Support the NGC in the carrying out of trainings after and related to the Regional Roundtables regarding the gender focus and High Court Jurisprudence in Tumaco, Villavicencio, Caucasia, Ibagué, Monteria and Sincelejo.									The Gender Roundtables have enabled the SGCs in Bolivar, Sucre, and Antioquia (and in Meta, although a Roundtable has not been held there yet) to identify training needs to improve implementation of High Court jurisprudence in issues that characterize the violence against women in the regions (for example, trafficking and sexual exploitation in Bolívar, sexual violence in Sucre, etc). Criteria were agreed upon for carrying out judicial personnel training processes in the gender area, including broadening participation to the Ombudsman (<i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>)	Support training process for the justice sector in Antioquia (training for trainers session in October). Planning of training and coaching processes for judicial personnel that will be incorporated into the action plans of the SGCs in Bolívar, Sucre, Antioquia and Meta. Identify the training topics with the Nariño, Tolima and Córdoba SGCs (stemming from the Roundtables carried out or to be carried out).	C2-2 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
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									<p>and the <i>Procuraduría General</i>. It was agreed that each region will plan and organize these processes, which will be led by the Gender Alliance, in coordination with the SGCs, to strengthen the processes and strengthen their regional plans.</p> <p>The AJA has begun coordinating with the EJRLB to develop judicial branch research groups, which will provide practical training elements for judicial operators, and the regional training processes will serve as input to create a justice and gender research group.</p> <p>These processes will be organized and monitored in coordination with the NGC and the EJRLB.</p>	Define dates and start organizing the training sessions for judicial personnel, which will be carried out in some regions by the Gender Alliance. The workshops, their content and follow up will be coordinated with the NGC and the EJRLB.	
2.1.2.2. Review contents on gender in the training programs of the judicial training academy <i>Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla</i> (EJRLB).									<p>The contents have been reviewed.</p> <p>The content and methodologies for better incorporating the gender component into specific training processes (e.g. land restitution) have been identified and are being defined.</p> <p>Work has begun on coordinating with the EJRLB's new management to access information and to jointly plan and review new proposed gender contents in training processes.</p>	<p>Establish a final agreement to work jointly with the EJRLB.</p> <p>Conduct the final review of the content and methodologies for incorporating gender issues in training processes.</p> <p>Incorporate the EJRLB's participation in regional training processes (Gender Alliance and SGCs).</p>	C2-2 C2-8

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									Progress has been made in identifying strategic actions for increasing gender mainstreaming: using modules of the Ombudsman's training program and creating research groups within the Judicial Branch (EJRLB).		
2.1.2.3. Coordinate with the Ombudsman and EJRLB and local universities regarding the use of modules already designed and virtualized in their training courses on gender.									<p>OIM and the Ombudsman were asked to facilitate access to the training program materials which were produced with USAID funding. The OIM answered positively, but the Ombudsman has not provided the information as of yet.</p> <p>A tentative agreement was reached with the EJRLB to review the training program to be included in its training plans.</p>	An agreement will be reached with the Ombudsman to implement its training plan through the EJRLB and local universities with EJRLB's concurrence.	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.2.4. Design indicators to measure impact of training programs on the issue of gender.									<p>NGC agreed to support a review of the indicators that already exist within the Judicial Branch (in the UDAI, or Statistics Department, and in the quality-related provisions of the CSJ regulations), and in the EJRLB, and then use this review to agree on how to include new indicators or strengthen existing ones.</p>	<p>Identify with the NGC and EJRLB new needs and elements to expand and qualify the impact indicators of the training programs for the Judicial Branch.</p> <p>Reach agreement with the NGC, the SGCs and EJRLB on the terms of reference for hiring the consultant responsible for designing the indicators.</p> <p>Start the process for recruiting the consultant who will perform his or her work starting in February 2014.</p>	.C2-2 C2-8

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2.1.3. Assist the CSJ in developing improved data collection systems and quality control mechanisms											
2.1.3.1. Identify international, national and regional gender and justice observatories.									<p>Completed.</p> <p>Gender observatories run by local institutions in Antioquia and Tolima have been identified and characterized, although some gender violence-related issues are included, justice issues are not included.</p> <p>In Nariño, the observatory run by the University of Nariño that monitors women's access to justice was identified and shows great potential for including more detailed analysis of judicial sentences.</p> <p>In Montes de María and Meta, observatories that address social issues in general, but do not include the gender perspective or gender justice issues, were identified.</p> <p>Dates have been defined with the CEJ for the identification and characterization of national and international gender justice observatories.</p> <p>An agreement has tentatively been reached with the EJRLB to make headway in forming "research groups" that can act as observatories within the Judicial Branch.</p>	<p>Define strategies to strengthen, qualify and/or create regional gender observatories, in coordination with the CEJ.</p> <p>Reach final agreement with the director of the EJRLB on the design of research groups that involve the regions' judicial personnel.</p>	C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
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2.1.3.2. Design mechanisms to capture data, variables for systematization and analysis of judgments of the Observatory.									<p>The EJRLB will use the research group strategy for collecting, organizing and analyzing the gender approach in sentencing. EJRLB plans to initiate this strategy next year. AJA has agreed to support the Gender Research Group, if and when it is created.</p> <p>The AJA identified sources of information from victims who allow their case results to be publically accessed. This information will be collected, systematized, and analyzed through the National Women Advocates for Victims Network (NWA) which accompanies victims through legal processes and provide support to regional legal clinics.</p>	<p>Reach final agreement with the EJRLB on the most effective way to collect, organize and analyze gender judgments: through the (cross) research groups or the creation of a gender justice research group.</p> <p>The AJA regional teams and university partners will design mechanisms for collecting, analyzing and systematizing judgments, based on the work of legal clinics and the NWA.</p>	C2-4 C2-8
2.2. Assist other justice sector institutions in improving their ability to respond to gender-based violence or otherwise provide support to women involved in the criminal justice process (Section C.4.2.2.)											
2.2.1. Strengthening institutional attention to victims of violence											
2.2.1.1. Coordinate with the DOJ the design and equipping of three CAVs to be supported.									<p>A review has been conducted of effective gender violence victim attention models and practices, such as CAIVAS in Bogotá and the Justice House in Quibdó.</p> <p>The AJA identified institutional and social barriers to access to justice for victims in Tumaco and found that it is a favorable location for the installation of a CAV. The premises for the CAV</p>	<p>Furnish and equip CAVs in Tumaco and Valledupar. Initiate planning process for modified CAV in Chapparal. Identify location for fourth CAV.</p>	C2-6

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									<p>have been identified in cooperation with the AGO. Other conditions are currently being assessed, such as the safety for victims and officials and institutional capacity.</p> <p>The AJA and the DOJ have identified other regions with positive institutional conditions to install the CAVs in Valledupar (Cesár), Riohacha (La Guajira), Chapparal (Tolima), and possibly in Ituango (Antioquia). Valledupar and Tumaco have been selected as the first two locations for the creation of new CAVs and plans have been initially drawn up for their creation.</p> <p>The Chapparal AGO has requested the creation of a modified CAV there.</p>		
2.2.1.2. Plan for implementation of the first CAV.									Completed. Initial plans have been drawn up for CAVs in Tumaco and Valledupar.	Implementation of plans.	C2-6
2.2.1.3. Support the consolidation of the perspective of gender at the CAV.									The AJA held meetings and workshops to identify best practices for incorporating the gender perspective into the CAV model. The project worked with the CAIVAS, Justice Houses, and held events such as the collective complaint and documentation workshops for sexual violence victims (held in Magdalena and Sucre), which helped provide insight and best practices for	A plan for the dissemination of good practices for attention to domestic violence victims, will be designed which will include the definition of each institution's responsibilities and set the minimum levels of coordination. The good practices dissemination processes will be tied to the female victims who are promoting women's access to	C2-6 C2-8

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									<p>improving the attention to victims of violence.</p> <p>Female victims are being educated and empowered to guide and assist other victims, and monitor the institutional response to criminal complaints filed in sexual violence and related cases.</p>	Justice and will be part of the NWA.	
2.2.2. Providing assistance in the design and the implementation of modified CAVs											
2.2.2.1. Plan with the DOJ the location of the modified CAVs and their functions.									Regions and institutional conditions for the implementation of the modified CAVs have been identified. Chapparal is the most likely location for the first modified CAV.	A design and plan for a modified CAV in Chapparal, Tolima will be completed.	C2-5 C2-8
2.2.3. Creation and strengthening of a Network of Women GBV Advocates and of CSOs working on GBV issues											
2.2.3.1. Identify organizations and professional women who work to promote the rights of victims of gender violence, including case accompaniment on the local level.									<p>Completed. The AJA identified professional and grass roots women's organizations in the project's municipalities in most of the AJA's regions. In general, there were very few women lawyers working on GBV issues identified in the regions. Some psychologists and several NGOs were identified, as described below.</p> <p>In the Bajo Cauca Antioquia, there are female victims' organizations that are carrying out economic productivity-</p>	<p>Identify organizations, women, and students who work and/or show an interest in working with female victims in Meta and Córdoba.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to identify more women and organizations that work with GBV victims, particularly professionals, in the regions where the CAVs and modified CAVs will be created</p>	C2-8

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									<p>related projects not related to gender violence issues. The NGOs working in the field of sexual violence have very little municipal presence.</p> <p>In Montes de María there are female victims' organizations working on violence issues.</p> <p>In Tolima there are women's organizations working in GBV themes, but these must be strengthened.</p> <p>In Tumaco, female victims are very well organized and working extensively on violence issues.</p> <p>The AJA will identify law students and other university students who are interested in working with female victims, to link the victims to the NWA, in part because of the lack of women lawyers working on GBV issues.</p> <p>The women leading the "<i>Corporación Mujer Sigue mis Pasos</i>" (Woman Follow my Steps Corporation) have been identified in the following project sites: Montes de María, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, and Tumaco. This organization, which is led by female victims, works primarily with sexual</p>	in order to involve them in this process and in the NWA.	

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									violence victims, promoting access to justice.		
2.2.3.2. Propose and arrange the creation of the Network of Women Advocates for Victims of GBV (NWA).									<p>Completed. The SPs and regional teams have agreed on the criteria for selecting participants who will form part of NWA, and the mechanisms and responsibilities for the public call to start the process of training the NWA's future members.</p> <p>The VU, the OIM, the “<i>Fundación Círculo de Estudios</i>” (Study Circle Foundation) and the “<i>Corporación Mujer Sigue mis Pasos</i>” are helping to strengthen the participation and leadership of female victims who accompany and counsel other victims to access justice. The AJA, through the Gender Alliance, will support the activities of these institutions in Montes de María, Bajo Cauca Antioquia, and Tumaco. These female victims have expressed interest in forming part and supporting the NWA.</p>	<p>A work plan will be established for the Training School in Montes de María, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and Sur del Tolima.</p> <p>Grant agreement initiated with the <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i> to join and strengthen the NWA.</p> <p>A timetable set with OIM, the Victims Unit, the <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i>, the <i>Fundación Círculo de Estudios</i>, for the activities that the AJA will support to qualify the female victims for the NWA in the AJA zones.</p>	C2-8
2.2.3.3. Arranging and initiation of design of sub-regional training schools: Training Centers for Women's Right to a Violence-Free Life.									<p>Completed. The model of the School for Women's Right to Violence-Free Life was designed and presented to the SPs, regional teams, and women's organizations in Montes de María, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, and Southern</p>	<p>Agreement made for regional timetables for announcing and starting the Training Centers.</p> <p>Present the Training Center's training materials and contents to</p>	C2-8

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
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									Tolima. Criteria were agreed upon for selecting the participants and the criteria for calling and registering the participants.	regional teams, SPs, and partners.	
2.2.3.4. Design and initiate implementation of the case accompaniment model (statistical sustainment).									<p>Completed. Inter-institutional and social partnerships were built to accompany processes for building and/or strengthening violence victims support models that reinforce women's leadership, prevent re-victimization, qualify the institutional response, optimize resources (lower cost, higher impact), recognize, protect, ensure the protection, participation, and access to justice for domestic violence victims, both within and outside of armed conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AJA, in partnership with the Victims Unit, the OIM, the <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i>, the <i>Fundación Círculo de Estudios</i>, helped to strengthen and qualify the leadership of the victims who accompany other victims to obtain justice in Antioquia, Bolívar and Tumaco. • The AJA, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Law, the <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i>, the <i>Fundación Círculo de Estudios</i>, helped to design, implement and monitor an “accompaniment” model for the 	<p>Systematization of the individual and collective victims attention models.</p> <p>Implementation of the collective criminal complaint and registry model in Nariño for victims from Tumaco.</p> <p>Initiate the design of the mechanisms for monitoring institutional response to collective complaints, and individual cases. This process will be performed with the organizations and agencies that form part of these partnerships.</p> <p>Follow-up on criminal complaint cases filed in Sincelejo and Magdalena will be assumed by the NWA and by AGO contact persons in Bogotá.</p>	C2-8

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									<p>collective criminal complaint and registry in the national unified victims data base of victims of sexual violence cases.</p> <p>A total of 122 sexual violence victims (in the context of the armed conflict) have been accompanied, counseled, and filed criminal complaints and requests for benefits from the VU. Several have already received reparation from the VU. Follow-up is being provided by the <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i> and the <i>Círculo de Estudios</i>.</p>		
2.2.3.5. Design materials for the NWA and professionals of the institutions that treat victims of Gender Violence (GBV) and their dissemination plan.									<p>Methodologies have been identified and implemented for the collective complaint processes. These methodologies will be systematized and included in the training plans for justice sector institution personnel coordinating with the processes and for the NWA. The Gender Alliance is still working on the preparation of the other materials.</p>	<p>Mechanisms and materials will be designed to disseminate accompanying models for female victim accompaniment models.</p> <p>An agreement will be reached with the VU and the OIM to include these contents in the project for strengthening female victims' leadership.</p>	C2-8
2.2.3.6. Monitor security for the NWA, in the selected regions.									<p>The regional risks for people who accompany victims, particularly sexual violence victims (Tumaco, Montes de María, etc.) and for justice sector officials, have been identified.</p>	<p>The National Protection Unit (NPU) will participate in the next collective complaint and registration workshop (likely in Pasto).</p>	C2-8

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY to SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
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									An arrangement has been made with the National Protection Unit to monitor risk situations in the AJA regions and participate in the collective complaint and registration workshops. Ongoing dialogues to identify and deal with risks for the NWA will be held.	Risks and “innovative” women victim protection models will be identified in coordination with the NPU.	
2.2.3.7. Evaluate local Gender Violence observatories (3).									The AJA has undertaken an initial characterization of the regional observatories (especially the institutional ones), in which gender violence is not included explicitly (e.g. in Tolima, Antioquia and Nariño) but could be included.	The information will be reviewed to assess the regional observatories and define plans for strengthening them or for creating new observatories.	C2-8
2.3. Promote educational activities with citizens increasing awareness of the legal framework related to gender issues, to include rights under this legal framework (Section C.4.2.3.)											
2.3.1. Providing grants to NGOs focused on women’s issues											
2.3.1.1. Make an inventory of potential organizations to receive grants and proposal for potential issues to be supported.									Completed. The grants manual has been handed out among the organizations that have requested support from the AJA to implement their activities, and the following applicants have been identified as potential organizations for receiving grants, due to the relevance of their proposals for the AJA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Casa de la Mujer</i> (Women's Centre): proposes a project to research, organize and design 	Design and approval of the terms of reference for allocating grants. Public call for allocating grants (for women's organizations).	C2-3

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									<p>proposals for the justice sector in order to harmonize civil rights with legislation for land restitution processes to guarantee women's rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Women's Network: requests support to implement a campaign in the project's municipalities to generate a greater social commitment to prevent violence against women. <i>Corporación Mujer sigue mis Pasos</i>: requests support to strengthen the leadership of the female victims who counsel and accompany other women to access justice. Montes de Maria Communications Collective requested financing to carry out dissemination activities. 		
2.3.2. Disseminating gender and GBV issues											
2.3.2.1. Design plans for dissemination of laws that protect the rights of female victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV).									In progress.	Initial dissemination activities will be initiated as part of the communications strategies of the Regional Offices.	C2-7
2.3.2.2. Implementation of first dissemination plan (Tolima).									Pending completion of dissemination plans.	Activities will be initiated.	C2-7
2.3.2.3. Design plan for local implementation of the campaign: <i>Sin mi Puño, y con mi Letra (Without my Fist, and in my Handwriting)</i> .									Completed. The AJA undertook an inventory of campaigns for women's rights in the regions (institutional). The inventory	An assessment will be conducted of the contents and strategies of current regional campaigns to strengthen any to include contents that promote women's	C2-7

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									<p>gathered the content, messages, and strategies of the campaigns' implementation.</p> <p>The SGCs in Bolivar, Sucre, Antioquia and Meta were identified as being interested in implementing regional campaigns;</p> <p>The AJA carried out an inventory of mechanisms and alternative means of communication in the regions;</p> <p>The “<i>Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra</i>” campaign was presented in Antioquia, Tolima, Montes de María, and Tumaco. Feedback was received on the regional relevance of the proposed content, methodologies in order to make necessary adjustments;</p> <p>The campaign implementation plan is included in the project's Second Year AWP.</p>	<p>rights, identify institutional responsibilities, and foster changes in ideas and beliefs that promote gender equality.</p> <p>The “<i>Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra</i>” campaign will take these elements into account for its regional implementation. The timetable for implementing the campaign will be developed in early 2014.</p>	
2.4. MOU defined with CSJ											
2.4.1.1. Prepare draft of pertinent concepts in the MOU on gender for signature by USAID and the CSJ.									Key elements for the MOU have been identified: mechanisms for strengthening the SGCs, new elements for the NGC's strategic plan, and contributions by the EJRLB, among others.	Draft MOU for signing with the CSJ.	

Expected Results:

C2-1	Increasing financial contribution by the Administrative Chamber of the CSJ over the life of the project to carry out activities involving the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch.
C2-2	Increased alignment of lower court decisions in targeted zones with high court jurisprudence on gender issues.
C2-3	Increased awareness by users of gender jurisprudence through low-cost information campaigns led by the judiciary.
C2-4	Development of data collection system, indicators, and quality control measures to ensure accuracy of information collected by the Administrative Chamber of the CSJ to determine the impact of the activities carried out through the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch.
C2-5	In coordination with DOJ, improved understanding by police, prosecutors, and those who provide services to victims of crime as to how to treat women involved in the criminal justice process.
C2-6	Three Victims' Attention Centers constructed or otherwise established; heightened awareness by Attorney General's Offices in targeted zones of how to treat women who are victims even where there are no Victims' Attention Centers established.
C2-7	Greater community and individual awareness of the substantive and procedural criminal laws related to gender-based issues.
C2-8	Greater confidence by citizens in the capacity of the criminal justice sector to fairly resolve criminal complaints involving gender issues.

COMPONENT 3 – JUSTICE REFORM

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
3.1. Support for the functioning of land restitution courts (Section 4.3.1.)											
3.1.1. Building an elite class of Land Restitution Judges and Magistrates											
3.1.1.1. Analyze final report on management model proposal for land restitution courts (LRC), contracted by USAID.									Completed. The AJA, with the support of international LRC and LRT management model experts, is identifying the components that should be included in the court management model for the continuous and efficient operation of LRCs and land restitution tribunals (LRTs). These findings are being disseminated to all the LRC and LRT magistrates and judges. The LRC and LRT Mission and Vision statements are being defined jointly and in a participatory fashion.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.2. Update the information regarding the case handling processes within the LRCs and the LRTs in preparation for the definition of the LRC and LRT Models.									Completed. The AJA conducted a study in most of the 23 LRCs and LRTs to review the current procedures in case management to identify the main bottlenecks in the land restitution process.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.3. Validate the proposed findings and recommendations of the process engineers contracted directly by USAID in the LRC in AJA regions.									Completed during the First Engineers Meeting and the July 7-10 meeting of judges/magistrates in Medellín. AJA is promoting and supporting the CSJ's identified need to incorporate an information management system that would		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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									allow gradual progress towards a digital case handling system and improve secure and trustworthy handling of information. To this end, AJA sponsored the first National Meeting of Engineers within the LRCs and LRTs, hired "paperless" case management experts, and created a committee for building and tracking an information security plan.		
3.1.1.4. Identify LRCs in judicial districts with positive experiences and best practices in handling land restitution cases.									Completed. AJA supported the design and application of an instrument for identifying best practices in the LRC. The AJA is promoting the creation of regional groups or committees of LRC and LRT judges and other officials starting in places where the new case management model will be designed and implemented.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.5. Identify and analyze the best international models applicable to handling complex land restitution cases.									Completed. The AJA identified efficient case management model components from agrarian and other courts in Latin America. An AJA consultancy firm is putting forward observations and recommendations for an LRC/LRT management model based on Costa Rica's experience and on other successful experiences in other Colombian jurisdictions.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.6. Identify with the CSJ and USAID, the pilot locations for the									The AJA reached an agreement with the CSJ regarding the locations	A consultant will be hired and the AJA will begin defining the	C3-1 C3-2

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implementation of the LRC and LRT Model Courts. The selected Model LRCs should feed into the Model LRTs and have some relation to cases coming from targeted CZs. Possible options include: (1) Sincelejo with 4 LRCs/Cartagena LRT; (2) Ibague with 2 LRCs/Bogotá LRT; or (3) Medellín with 2 LRCs and Caucasia with 1 LRC/Medellín LRT).									<p>where the LRC and LRT management models will be implemented on a pilot basis. It is important to note that the pilots will be monitored and supported for 4-6 months before the improvements are gradually rolled out to the rest of the LRCs and LRTs.</p> <p>The AJA is designing and proposing to the CSJ a plan for the implementation of the pilot court administration model, initially in Carmen de Bolívar and Medellín, based on 13 modules or components including: the mission and vision of the land restitution jurisdiction; streamlined processes and case tracking mechanisms; definition of reasonable caseloads; organizational structures within the courts; internal and external coordination mechanisms and processes; services to and relations with court users; evaluation and monitoring mechanisms; training and knowledge management; IT systems; architectural layout of the courts; performance indicators; and security of information, information systems and personnel.</p>	details of the model court administration pilots with LRC and LRT judges and magistrates in the selected regions. Initial steps will be validated with all LRC/LRT judges and magistrates in the Nov. 24-29 meeting in Bogotá.	C3-3
3.1.1.7. Form LRC/LRT Model Court Working Group, including CSJ as well as judges and									A work group of judges and magistrates will be formed in November with the objective of	The AJA will promote the creation of several “judicial commissions” on key themes at	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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magistrates from LRCs and LRTs in targeted pilot areas.									<p>working on adjustments to the proposed management model. The AJA has been working with judges and magistrates in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena to make headway on establishing the bases of the pilot plan.</p> <p>These working groups will help to strengthen the good judicial governance and organizational culture, in accordance with the standards of participation, decentralization and democratization in decision making and in the design and implementation of management models that serve as an instrument for implementing improved policies based on incentives and disincentives encouraging change in the judges and magistrates who form part of it.</p>	the national meeting of LRC and LRT judges and magistrates in November. In addition to supporting and encouraging the meaningful participation of judges in various aspects of AJA implementation, the commissions will be designed to strengthen an improved system of good judicial governance and improve judicial incentives and disincentives. US experts will be brought in to share best experiences from the successful US “Judicial Conference” system.	
3.1.1.8. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the USAID-contracted process engineers, the diagnostic assessments carried out in the AJA regions, and other studies or reports by the CSJ, define the LRC and LRT Court Management Models.									The AJA updated the information gathered by process engineers to serve as the basis for the pilot courts design and evaluation. The AJA shared the final report with the CSJ and the judges that updated the information on the information system.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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3.1.1.9. Define plan for implementation of Model LRCs and Model LRT.									Completed. As stated above the ALA plans to support pilot experiences in Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and Medellín. The AJA shared the strategy with USAID which is designed to support the judiciary in order to make advances in cultural, organizational, and good judicial governance reforms, including the creation of committees of judges/magistrates, the partial decentralization of functions and budgetary matters, and effective incentive and disincentive policies.	The plan will be initiated in pilot districts.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.10. Design and implement quarterly forums for the exchange of experiences among magistrates, judges and personnel of the land restitution courts.									Completed. The AJA and the CSJ are organizing a second meeting of LRC/LRT magistrates and judges, to share experiences and best practices in the jurisdiction. The AJA provided technical assistance to an event held in September with LRC/LRT judges and magistrates and the Unit of Land Restitution (ULR) regarding application of the gender perspective in the land restitution process.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.11. Identify requirements and design protocols for communication, opportune and effective transfer of cases and compilation of evidence, among the courts and other institutions involved.									Completed. The AJA has included a module in the proposed land restitution court administration model that will permit the definition of a map of relationships, inter-institutional agreements, and evidentiary protocols for		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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									coordination and communication with entities such as INCODER, the LRU, the NPU, etc.		
3.1.2. Supporting Land Restitution Courts IT needs											
3.1.2.1. Undertake assessment of IT requirements and needs of the land restitution courts and tribunals.									Completed. The AJA supported the diagnostic study of information and communications technology requirements and needs to improve coverage and efficiency in the operations of the LRCs and LRTs.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3. Training Land Restitution Judges											
3.1.3.1. Identify training requirements and needs, in accordance with the training sub-program in land restitution and formalization of the Judicial Branch.									The AJA supported the CSJ and the EJRLB to design and implement a specialized sub-training program for LRT and LRC judges and magistrates which has trained 29 judges as trainers in 6 EJRLB modules.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3.2. Design and execute three training of trainers (mostly LRC and LRT judges and magistrates) regarding the execution of six existing EJRLB modules.									Completed. In order to ensure the replicability and sustainability of the LRC and LRT learning processes, the AJA supported the creation and training of a select group of 29 trainers, who attended three courses to become training as trainers in the following modules, among others (15 in all): Civil Transitional Justice, Victims' Economic Rights, Restitution of Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Restitution of Collective Ownership of Afro-Colombians and Roma Groups, international standards applicable to the law on victims and		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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									land restitution, court evidence in the restitution process, victim's testimony in the restitution process, a general module regarding land restitution and formalization and related actions (possession, ownership, occupation, and administrative legal actions); and post-sentence activity in the land restitution and formalization process.		
3.1.3.3. Design and develop a supplementary training course for new judges and magistrates.									Completed. The AJA supported talks and courses on specialized topics for LRT and LRC magistrates and judges in order to strengthen their competence in matters such as: the Good Faith Purchaser standard in opposition cases, applying the gender perspective, and change management techniques.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3.4. Design a course module regarding change management.									Completed. The AJA designed the agenda, materials and executed a one-day workshop (July 7 in Medellín) on “change management” that was attended by 52 LRC/LRC magistrates and judges and members of the CSJ. The goal was to minimize resistance to innovation of the old paradigms that make the current Colombian judicial system very formalistic.		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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3.1.3.5. Initiate design a gender-focused module to be applied to restitution of lands and territories.									This activity was initiated in coordination with the EJRLB. The EJRLB consultant who is designing the module travelled to a weeklong workshop in July in Medellin which helped inform the contents of the module.	This activity will continue.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4. Addressing corruption risks within Land Restitution Courts											
3.1.4.1. Prepare a map of risks of judicial corruption in each region where the AJA focuses its actions.									The AJA will design the methodology to prepare the map of risks of judicial corruption in the land restitution jurisdiction in the two selected pilot court administration regions. The mapping will be done in coordination with the Presidential Anti-Corruption “Czar,” who will share his mapping methodology with the program and will participate to the extent possible in the exercise.	The methodology will be applied initially in two pilot regions (Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and Medellín)	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4.2. Initiate design of regional observatory for the land restitution jurisdiction, taking into consideration the work in this area of DHEMOS under the AJP.									The AJA has agreed with the CEJ on the scope of the Land Restitution Observatory, the methodology for its design, and timetable for its gradual implementation. The Observatory will include at least the following observation lines of action: case management monitoring, application of regulations and law, jurisprudence, media coverage monitoring, and the	The design of the first observatory will be completed under the CEJ subcontract.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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									use of indicators and other variables.		
3.1.5. Addressing security risks within Land Restitution Courts											
3.1.5.1. Evaluate ideas on evaluation of security risks for judges, magistrates and staff of the LRCs and LRTs contracted by USAID.									<p>The AJA identified the safety and security of RT Magistrates, Judges, officials, and offices as a sensitive issue. The AJA completed a security risk study and proposes that the recommendations provided in the study be included and taken into account in the LRT and LRC offices management model.</p> <p>The AJA designed and reached an agreement with the CSJ regarding a work plan to assess and implement safety and security recommendations and protocols, develop and deliver a self-protection education and training program, prepare a security requirements plan for each of the 23 court and tribunal venues. The security study of 17 of the 23 venues was completed as of early October. The remaining venues will be inspected before the November LRC/LRT event.</p>	<p>The AJA will prepare and present to the CSJ a detailed list of recommendations to improve security in the 23 existing LRCs and LRTs. It will also design inter-institutional mechanisms to improve the evaluation and taking into consideration of risks involved in the land restitution process. This will include the preparation of an instrument to convey information to the LRC/LRT magistrates and judges regarding specific risks (out of a pre-determined list of 12 variables) in land parcels subject to restitution processes.</p> <p>The AJA will prepare a complementary draft decree to fully include judges and magistrates in the National Protection Unit Program according to Article 3 of decree 1225 of 2012. Some judges and magistrates are already included in the program.</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5.2. Identify the specific security risks to judges, magistrates and staff of the LRCs and LRTs, in the Project's targeted									As a preventive measure, AJA experts presented the results of the security risk study to all of the magistrates, judges, and officials	The AJA will train all LRT/LRC magistrates and judges in how to prepare self-protection plans in	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

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regions, working with FIP and taking into consideration the anticipated report of the USAID contracted consultants.									during their visit to the 17 venues, training over 150 persons in basic self-protection skills.	the November national land restitution event.	
3.2. Support for continued implementation of Criminal Procedure Code (Section C.4.3.2.)											
3.2.1. Support to CISP A											
3.2.1.1. Support the carrying out a regular meeting of CISP A.									The AJA discussed with CEJ the terms of the small grant, the purpose of which is to support the activities of CISP A through its Technical Secretariat.	The AJA will sign the grant with the CEJ and execution will begin on November 1.	C3-4
3.2.1.2. Support CISP A for incorporate on its agenda, of “differentiated focuses” for disadvantaged population groups and gender issues.									Delayed due to delays in the issuance of the CEJ grant.	Will be initiated as part of the CEJ grant.	C3-4
3.2.1.3. Initiate the expansion and improvement of the system for supervision and evaluation of CISP A and inclusion of indicators on the processing of GBV and sexual violence cases, taking into consideration similar activities supported by other donors.									Delayed due to delays in the issuance of the CEJ grant.	Will be initiated as part of the CEJ grant.	C3-4
3.2.1.4. Support the carrying out of quarterly Roundtables on SPA, in the areas of influence of AJA (e.g. Villavicencio, Tumaco, Sincelejo, Ibagué and Montería).									The AJA carried out the first roundtable on advances and setbacks in the implementation of the SPA in the region. Forty-six justice sector operators attended the event in Villavicencio. Many judges and prosecutors from the AJA targeted regions were present.	The AJA will support a second roundtable on the SPA in Villavicencio on November 21-22 regarding release on bail, hearsay evidence, structure of the criminal justice process, and comparative law from the Anglo-Saxon system, among other things.	C3-4

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3.2.1.5. Offer support in carrying out meetings of the Technical Committee of CISPAs, in the regions of influence of the AJAs.									Delayed due to delays in the issuance of the CEJ grant.	The AJA, through its grant with the CEJ, will convoke a meeting of the CISPAs Technical Committee to present the new terms of reference and support to be offered through the grant. The AJA and the CEJ will support the continual update of the CISPAs web site.	C3-4
3.2.2. Technical assistance and training for law schools											
3.2.2.1. Undertake assessment of the current situation at 11 specific universities, regarding curriculum, teaching methods, differential focuses, pedagogical aid, faculty profiles, systems of evaluation and legal clinic programs, in the area of SPA.									The AJA has begun the process to hire a consultant to carry out the diagnostic assessment.	The AJA will carry out the assessment of the 11 selected law schools.	C3-5
3.2.2.2. Design a training plan for professor in the area of criminal law at 11 universities, on SPA and carry out a first course.									Completed. The AJA, with the support of the DOJ, arranged a first 48- hour course on SPA teaching methodologies for law faculty professors from universities from Nariño, Cauca, the Coffee Region and Valle del Cauca. A total of 29 professors from 14 different law schools were trained. AJA produced guides or class syllabus for SPA subjects. These guides will facilitate criminal law professors to develop suitable learning skills-based syllabi, the		C3-5

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									active use of participatory learning methodologies, and the effective evaluation of learning results.		
3.2.2.3. Train law students nationally in capabilities and skills of the SPA.									Completed. The AJA, with the support of DOJ, carried out six training courses for students regarding the SPA. Over 1,000 law students from 86 universities participated in the 13, 16 hour, training sessions.	The AJA, with the support of the DOJ, will carry out six training courses for students regarding the SPA in Villavicencio, Tunja, Ibagué, Neiva, Cartagena, Barranquilla and Bogotá.	C3-5
3.2.2.4. Support carrying out of National Inter-University Contest in Oral Trial Techniques.									The AJA, together with DOJ, carried out regional (semi-final and final) moot court competitions in four regions of the country: the Coffee Region, Antioquia, the Southwest, and the Santanders.	The AJA, together with DOJ, will carry out regional (semi-final and final) moot court competitions in several additional regions of the country: Villavicencio, Tunja, Ibagué, Neiva, Bogotá, Cartagena, and Barranquilla.	C3-5
3.2.2.5. Select, in coordination with USAID, the 11 universities to receive intensive support from the Project. Perform diagnostics of the management system and training plan of the legal clinics of the Law Schools of the 11 universities selected to receive support.									Selection has been completed and the process to contract the consultant is nearly complete.	Assessment stage will be completed.	C3-5
3.3. Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform (Section C.4.3.3.)											
3.3.1. Strengthening local justice systems, through the UATC											
3.3.1.1. Update and/or collect information on barriers to access									The AJA designed, validated, and applied information-collecting	The AJA will make presentations to disseminate the results of the	

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to justice in the Project's regions of influence (i.e. unsatisfied legal needs).									instruments in Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima to ascertain existing barriers to access to justice. The diagnostic assessment results are important inputs for the promotion and creation of local justice coordination committees (LJCs) and their action plans which will be supported by the AJA.	assessments in Tolima and Bajo Cauca to prepare for the creation of the LJCs.	
3.3.1.2. Design the implementation strategy of the local justice system and the committees.									The AJA, through the FIP, has prepared a draft methodology for the implementation of LJC/LJS for Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca.	The methodology will be finalized and validated with counterparts in the UACT and the MJL and LJCs will be created in Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca.	
3.3.1.3. Integrate the Local Justice Coordinating Committees (LJCs) in the AJA's regions of influence, initiating pilots in Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima. Support LJCs in Meta.									The AJA supported the implementation and operation of existing LJCs in the Macarena region of Meta in the municipalities of Mesetas, San Juan de Arama, Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, La Macarena and Uribe. The LJCs were not created in Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima during the reporting period due to security constraints including a miner's strike, which lasted almost two months in Bajo Cauca.	See above.	
3.3.1.4. Design coordination protocols between actors forming the LJCs.									The AJA supported the creation and implementation of coordination protocols for the members of the LJCs in the Macarena region.	These activities will be supported in Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca once the LJCs are created.	
3.3.1.5. Design action plans of the LJCs.									The AJA supported the review and adjustment of the working plans for	The AJA will design and validate the methodology for carrying out	

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									the LJs in the municipalities of Mesetas, San Juan de Arama, Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, La Macarena and Uribe, incorporating gender, land restitution and formalization, and management-related issues, among others.	<p>rural justice brigades as a key instrument in making the justice system available to populations outside municipal capitals.</p> <p>Legal brigades and other activities will be supported out in regions where there are LJs. The AJA will strategically channel significant AJA resources through the LJs to help encourage rapid results and empowerment of the LJs.</p>	
3.3.2. Improving Court Administration in CSDI municipalities											
3.3.2.1. Evaluate the current situation of the courts of two judicial circuits in AJA targeted zones, taking into consideration ISO quality standards and methodologies, as a reference for defining the scope of the support for implementation of quality management systems.									Completed. The AJA and the CSJ have evaluated the judicial circuits in the AJA targeted areas and have reached general tentative agreements on support for implementing quality-based management systems in five of them (Tumaco, Chaparral, Caucasia, Villavicencio or Granada and Carmen de Bolívar). The selection was based on the location of the court circuits in consolidation areas and the number of permanent judges in each circuit. The CSJ will begin the process in the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar/Cartagena and soon thereafter in Chaparral, Tolima. The AJA prepared the	The contracting process will be completed and the process to implement quality-based court management systems in the courts in the Justice Palace in Carmen de Bolívar (including the four LRCs) and the administrative law courts in Cartagena (which have jurisdiction over the Carmen de Bolívar and San Jacinto municipalities).	C3-6

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									terms of reference for contracting specialized consultants to work on systems in the first judicial circuit.		
3.4. MOU defined with CSJ											
3.4.1. Establish dialogue with the CSJ to agree to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with USAID for the term of the Access to Justice Activity.									AJA prepared a draft MOU.	AJA and CSJ will sign a MOU.	All.

Expected Results:

C3-1	Land restitution courts functioning, in terms of production and quality, better than traditional Colombian courts.
C3-2	Land restitution courts successfully implement Colombian and international best practices throughout their operations, both substantive and procedural, as a result of AJA assistance.
C3-3	Mutual support system established by the Land Restitution court magistrates, judges, and court staff to better confront the unique challenges presented.
C3-4	CISPA Technical Secretary continues to play a significant role in improving implementation of criminal procedure code.
C3-5	Curricula improvements and other changes implemented in targeted law schools that prepare students to become successful practitioners under the new criminal procedure code.
C3-6	Improved court performance, in terms of transparency, production, quality of decision-making, and outreach to the community in courts within five circuits in CSDI municipalities.
C3-7	Functioning inter-institutional committees that implement solutions to common problems facing the justice sector in courts in five circuits within CSDI regions.

CONSOLIDATED REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2013								ACHIEVEMENTS FIRST YEAR (February to September, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (October to December, 2013)
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<i>Process: Inter-institutional Coordination and Articulation with Counterparts and Strategic and Other Partners</i>										
Negotiate terms of reference and procure signature of subcontract with the Universities.									<p>To date, the current state of the subcontracting process with the 10 AJA SPs is as follows:</p> <p>Eight subcontracts are signed and in full execution stage: FIP; SISMA Mujer-Gender Alliance; CEJ; University of Antioquia-Bajo Cauca; University of Ibagué; Universidad of Santo Tomas, Villavicencio; University of Nariño; and CECAR-Sincelejo.</p> <p>Two subcontracts are in the final stages of negotiation: University of Sinú, Montería; and the EJCUN.</p> <p>The process for negotiating and preparing the subcontracts was more difficult than expected, as none of the SPs has ever had subcontracts (as opposed to grants, which a few of them have had) with USAID and they were not familiar with the procedures and budgeting complexities and required substantial accompaniment on the part of the AJA.</p>	<p>Signing of the 2 outstanding subcontracts.</p> <p>Incorporate SP work plans into the Second Year AWP of the 6 Regional Offices.</p> <p>Production and presentation of work products and deliverables of all SPs as set forth in the subcontracts. Follow-up by the AJA.</p> <p>Bimonthly dissemination of activities of the 10 SPs.</p>
Form Project Advisory Boards (PABs).									The creation of Project Advisory Boards (PABs) in the five regions made it possible to disseminate the project	Create PAB in Montería in Southern Córdoba.

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									<p>widely in the first year, encourage local ownership, and coordinate the project's activities directly with local authorities, UACT, SPs, and justice operators. The PABs in all five initial Regional Offices have met regularly and participated actively in AJA execution. The regional work plan proposals for the second year were defined and discussed at PAB meetings.</p> <p>The Bajo Cauca PAB, which met five times, has formed four working committees that have streamlined the coordination and agreements on the members' activities, the JH and equity conciliation activities with local authorities and the MJL, local justice system with CSJ, the Attorney General's Office, the <i>Procuraduría General</i> and the Governor's Offices for indigenous and Afro-Colombian affairs; with gender alliance and gender departmental secretary, gender component.</p> <p>The PAB of Montes de María (Sucre and Bolivar) and the PABs of Southern Tolima and Macarena, have met 4 times. Despite the distance, the municipal authorities of Nariño have played an active part in the three meetings held by the Tumaco PAB.</p>	<p>Strengthen the participation of departmental and local government authorities in the PABs, as required.</p> <p>Following the Bajo Cauca's experience, ensure that the PABs of all the regions have gender working committees working with SGCs and gender secretariats of local and departmental governments; formal justice committees with Administrative Division of the CSJ, the Public Prosecutor's office, the Ombudsman's office and the Attorney General's Office (according to consultation to be made in each case with the Department of Justice). This later committee is required in the implementation of the local justice systems.</p> <p>Quarterly dissemination of the PAB agreements or recommendations.</p> <p>Establish the PAB in Montería.</p>
Review Border Municipalities/Governor-ship of									A decision was made not to recommend any initial wording to the border area	Complete the barriers to access to justice assessment and prepare the map of justice

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<p>Antioquia and Governorship of Córdoba agreement. (Applies only for Nudo de Paramillo- Bajo Cauca and Sur de Córdoba).</p>									<p>agreement between the Córdoba and Antioquia governorships. A recommendation was made and accepted to work with the 5 municipalities of Southern Córdoba and the 10 municipalities of Antioquia as the Nudo de Paramillo Region, closely coordinating all activities.</p> <p>Meetings were held with management of the UACT, the University of Sinú Legal Clinic, and the Diocese of Montelibano, and during visits to Tierralta and Valencia to announce that the project is commencing in Córdoba.</p> <p>Two candidates for positions in regional team were interviewed and a regional advisor was selected and approved by USAID.</p> <p>The consultancy firm responsible for mapping access to justice barriers and actors was approved.</p>	<p>sector actors and share it with the Judicial Branch to analyze and prioritize strategies.</p> <p>Complete four rural justice brigades.</p> <p>Start setting up municipal justice committees.</p>
<p>Prepare map of justice-related actors present in the regions.</p>									<p>Document on CD: Regional Maps of Justice Sector Actors. The regional teams in all of the AJA regions visited and held meetings and interviews to gather information with the personnel included on the map.</p>	<p>Prepare map of actors of the four municipalities outstanding from the first year: three in the Bajo Cauca mountains (which could not be completed for security reasons) and one in the Macarena region.</p> <p>Prepare the map of justice sector actors of the Southern Cordoba municipalities (pursuant to an already in progress consultancy).</p>

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										Share the map of actors with the local justice committees, as they are created.
Carry out participatory planning workshops.									<p>Participatory Planning Workshops were held in the 5 initial project regions to prepare the First Year AWP, with an average total of 100 participants.</p> <p>Each region worked on the regional plan approved by USAID for the First Year. </p> <p>The five regional AJA teams worked on building regional plans for Year Two in close coordination with SP universities, the UACT, governorships. Each region has defined its detailed work plan for Year Two, which were consolidated for purposes of submitting the regional plan aspects to USAID for approval.</p>	<p>Conduct planning workshop for the Southern Córdoba region (Nov. 12-13).</p> <p>Training for regional teams on project indicators and gathering and consolidating information.</p> <p>Provision of monthly reports by the regional teams on work plan progress.</p>
<i>Process: Institutional Strengthening</i>										
Meetings with territorial entities to present and promote AJA.									Regional plans were shared with territorial authorities and some justice institutions in 23 AJA-targeted municipalities	Inform local authorities about the regular progress of the work plan in each region/municipality.
Accompaniment in the programming and budgetary execution of 2014 Municipal Development Plans in aspects related to Access to Justice.									Document on CD - 2012 access to justice related activities included as investment items in the AJA-targeted municipalities' development plans.	Negotiate for specific access to justice project(s) to be included in 2014 budgets with municipal authorities.

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									<p>Regional teams held individual meetings with each municipality or, in some cases, collective meetings with several municipalities, to collect the relevant information regarding the 25 municipalities involved in AJA activities during Year One. The AJA regional teams began discussions to support municipal budget resource allocation for access to justice activities.</p> <p>This information was required for the project indicators.</p>	<p>Provide technical support for the preparation and implementation of the negotiated project.</p> <p>Disclose the achievements at the end of the first semester.</p>
<i>Process: Court Administration</i>										
Develop diagnostic instrument and carry out assessment of court administration aspects of the judicial circuits and its efficiency in case processing.									Information about the situation of the courts was recorded on the map of actors prepared in the first year. In Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima, the regional teams, supported by the FIP, interviewed the judges in a total of seven municipalities.	The information that has been consolidated will be included for discussion in the agendas of LJsCs or in meetings in locations that still do not have LJsCs.
Validate court management and case processing model in the land restitution courts.									Pending the full definition of the case management model in the LRC/LRTs and its eventual rollout.	
Identify land restitution courts with good practices and experience in handling cases.									Completed. The information requested by Component 3 on restitution cases and judgments, as well as best practices, was provided.	The Component 3 guidelines regarding the land restitution jurisdiction will be taken into account.
Prepare map of risks of judicial corruption.									Pending the design phase of the LRC/LRT court administration models.	Coordinate with SP FIP in the two regions prioritized under Component 3 for the implementation of the pilot court administration models and begin preparing the map of risks of judicial corruption.

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Identify safety risks to judges, magistrates and other staff of the land restitution courts.									The Regional Offices have extensively supported the AJA security system consultants' field visits to the courts within their regions.	Follow-up on the recommendations of the consultants.
<i>Process: Local Justice System Model</i>										
Update assessment document "Barriers to Access to Justice."									<p>Document on CD - Southern Tolima Access to Justice Barriers Assessment prepared by the FIP.</p> <p>Document on CD - Access to Justice Barriers Assessment in two Bajo Cauca municipalities (El Bagre and Cauca) prepared by the FIP.</p> <p>The scheduled assessment trips to the other four municipalities in this region prioritized for Year One were prevented by the 57-day miners' strike and subsequent agricultural strike.</p> <p>The protocols for the interviews with different judicial officers and for conducting focus groups were validated with a team and the regional SPs before applying them.</p> <p>The convocation for justice operators and community groups was led by the regional teams who accompanied the interviews.</p> <p>Document on CD. Methodology for preparing the barriers to access to justice assessment by the FIP to support</p>	<p>Share the Access to Justice Barriers Assessment document with the Judicial Branch and other operators in Southern Tolima with the presence of the Ministry of Justice and support of FIP, for the launch of the local justice system and the LJs in the region (November or December 2013).</p> <p>Complete/update Access to Justice Barriers Assessment document in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eight outstanding municipalities in the Bajo Cauca; • The four CZ municipalities of Montes de María; • Tumaco; and • The five CZ municipalities of Southern Córdoba. <p>Share the Access to Justice Barrier Assessment documents in all the regions to discuss strategies for overcoming the barriers encountered with the judicial branch, taking advantage of the launch of local justice systems.</p>

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									the regional teams and partners in Tumaco, Southern Córdoba and Montes de María in preparing the document, given that FIP is not contractually committed to doing this fieldwork in these regions, and as such the regional teams or other actors will have to take on this task.	
Design proposal for implementation of Local Justice Coordination Committees (LJCs), possibly through the creation of a working group as a part of a committee already functioning (Transitional Justice, Human Rights, COMPUS, etc.)									<p>Document on CD – Instances of Coordination Present and Functioning in the Regions.</p> <p>The information obtained by the regional teams will serve as an input for determining whether any of the LJCs can be merged with existing coordination instances or whether they need to be created. On average, each municipality has three existing coordination instances: COMPOS Committees, Transitional Justice Committees, and Human Rights Committees. Some have more than these three basic instances, such as Tumaco.</p> <p>The AJA proposes to not create unnecessary coordination committees, because these instances generally are constituted of the same members and discuss many of the issues.</p>	Analyze this information with the UACT and the MJL, and formulate an organizational directive on whether existing coordination instances can be used or recommend the creation of new committees.
Create LJCs.									Document on CD. Methodological criteria developed for the creation of the LJCs and validated with the regional	Begin implementing the LJS in Southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca and Tumaco in the first half of Year Two.

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										teams to guide the creation of the LJsCs and LJSs.	Continue in the second half of Year Two by creating LJsCs in the other AJA regions.
Define work plan for LJsCs.										<p>In the six municipalities of La Macarena, the UACT (with Dutch and Spanish support), began setting up municipal justice committees at the end of 2012. The AJA regional team made an average of two visits to the six municipalities with members of the justice committees to support the implementation of the action plans.</p> <p>During the visits, an alliance was built with <i>Colombia Responde</i> ARD-USAID, to design and execute, with its financial support, a 120-hour diploma course on the LJS for the LJC members. The curricular design was completed in September 2013 with support from the regional team, Component 3, and the AJA DCOP.</p>	<p>In coordination with the MJL and the CSJ, draft institutional guidelines to support the creation of the LJsCs as an expression of public policy and establish mechanisms of communication between the LJsCs and the national level institutions.</p> <p>Support the preparation of action plans for the Southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca, and Tumaco LJsCs (during Year Two).</p> <p>Strengthen the municipal justice committees in La Macarena.</p>
Support to start implementation and monitoring of Action Plan for LJsCs.										LJC Action Plans have been strengthened and improved in the six municipalities of Meta.	<p>Define indicators for the action plans and monitor their implementation.</p> <p>Disseminate the LJSs' results and achievements every quarter.</p>
<i>Process: Rural Justice Strengthening</i>											
Review coverage of and service provision by justice-related operators in rural settlements and populated rural nucleuses.										Document on CD - Technical assistance to support the Regional Offices' work with municipalities in creating rural inspectors. The regional teams began talks with the	The local justice system requires that justice be decentralized to rural towns and villages. This document will serve as an input for LJsCs to discuss how to improve justice in rural areas.

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									<p>AJA-targeted municipal councils to strengthen these positions in the 2014 municipal budget and development plan.</p> <p>In Bajo Cauca, five legal brigades (mobile JHs and others) were carried out and approximately 1,000 people were assisted.</p> <p>In all of the targeted municipalities, there was a severe absence of the State justice system intervention in rural areas outside municipal capitals.</p>	<p>.Six more legal brigades teams are planned for the first half of the second year.</p> <p>Legal brigades are planned for Southern Cordoba, Montes de María and Macarena. Currently, none are planned for Tumaco as the security situation in Tumaco city and in the rural areas of Tumaco municipality is too tenuous.</p>
Systematize presence and duties of police inspectors (<i>inspectores de policia</i>), officials of unincorporated rural settlements (<i>corregidores</i>) and/or other actors in rural areas.									<p>Document on CD - Justice in the Rural Areas.</p> <p>San Onofre is the only AJA supported municipality that has maintained a very significant presence of 24 (paid) rural police inspectors.</p> <p>The other municipalities do not even have inspectors and, in general, have moved towards the creation of unpaid “<i>corregidor</i>” positions.</p>	<p>This document will serve as an input for discussions within LJsCs and justice agencies to plan training and other AJA actions beyond the rural legal brigades.</p>
Define training plan and contents for ombudsmen, police inspectors, family commissioners and/or <i>corregidores</i> .									<p>They were not identified because there do not seem to be any current strategies for strengthening or training rural inspectors or <i>corregidores</i>.</p>	<p>Follow up will be conducted on the bill in Congress regarding the creation of new rural inspectors.</p> <p>The training plans that the SP will develop will include specific subjects for police inspectors and <i>corregidores</i> in the rural areas, as well as family commissioners and ombudsmen.</p>

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<i>Process: Gender and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Issues</i>											
Evaluate existence and operation of Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs) of the Judiciary.										<p>Completed. The following SGCs were identified and assessed:</p> <p>The Antioquia SGC exists, has a work plan and has scheduled joint actions with the AJA in the Bajo Cauca region.</p> <p>The Bolívar SGC exists, has a work plan and has held joint meetings with the regional team to coordinate actions.</p> <p>The Sucre SGC is not fully operational but an agreement was reached with the self-nominated Chairwoman and the regional team to draft a joint work plan and provide support to reactivate the SGC.</p> <p>The Meta SGC exists. A joint agreement was established with the regional team to develop a work plan, to carry out awareness-raising activities, and provide training to all district judges based on concrete or hypothetical cases that they have already been identified.</p> <p>The Tolima SGC is operational. A joint agreement was established with the regional team to strengthen and implement the work plan.</p>	Actions defined in each region to accompany the strengthening of the SGCs in all six current AJA targeted regions.

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Support the design of the roadmap for defining regional strategic gender plans with the SGC.									Completed in all regions, except Córdoba, which will be completed in the next quarter.	SGCs action plans will be adjusted, and agreements will be made with the SGCs to provide direct feedback on awareness-raising activities with the judges and the training provided through the SGCs. Compile quarterly information on the actions of the SGCs supported by the project to be presented to the NGC.
Accompany the local roundtable (<i>conversatorio</i>) with judges and magistrates, in coordination with NGC.									The regional teams supported the convening of Regional Roundtables on the Gender Perspective in Medellín and Cauca-Bajo Cauca; Ibagué (Southern Tolima); Cartagena (Montes de María); and Montería, Córdoba.	Support the Roundtables to be held in Villavicencio, Mocoa, and Pasto in early 2014 and the national NGC even in Popayán on November 7-9, 2013.
Identify regional, national, international gender and justice observatories having an impact on or coverage of the region.									The regional teams collected information on existing observatories, noting local demand to make an effort not to create more observatories but to tie the gender component and access to justice to the observatories that exist in the regions, namely: The Human Rights Program of USAID supported the Mayor of Tumaco in setting up an observatory to cover different areas. The Governorship of Tolima has an observatory on public gender policy. The University of Cartagena in Bolívar has a conflict observatory for the Montes de María region, with which the	Observation standards will be prepared by SP CEJ for use in the local observatories identified in Year One (and possibly others).

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									<p>AJA began talks on articulating the gender violence issue.</p> <p>The territorial observatory of the Universidad de Los Llanos in Meta is willing to include gender and justice observation variables for the Macarena region.</p> <p>The Department of Gender Equality of the Governorship of Antioquia is willing to incorporate domestic violence issues in their departmental observatory related to the Bajo Cauca region.</p> <p>The University of Nariño has a justice sector observatory and is willing to include gender violence as a subject matter of observation.</p>	
Support design of and begin applying instruments for capturing data at the local level for the Gender Observatory of the CSJ.									Initiated under the CEJ sub-contract.	Design activity will continue.
Identify organizations and professional women who work for the rights of victims of GBV and sexual violence and other activities.									The Montes de María, Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca regional teams attended the meetings with the Gender Alliance and convened the PABs to draw up the selection criteria for NWA members.	Maintain coordination with Gender Alliance in order to develop this activity.
Propose and assist in the creation the Network of Women Advocates (NWA) against GBV.									The process for creating the NWA has begun in Montes de Maria, Tumaco and Southern Tolima.	NWA created and functioning in three regions.
Participate in design of sub-regional training schools: Training Centers									Training school design completed.	First sessions of the Training Schools will be initiated.

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for Women's Right to a Violence-Free Life.										
Design and start implementation of case accompaniment model.									<p>The Tumaco regional team provided technical support for the COMPOS Gender Subcommittee to design and consolidate agency and inter-institutional roadmaps (<i>rutas</i>) for providing better care to female gender violence victims.</p> <p>The regional teams accompanied PAB and NGO meetings, with journalists, and NGOs that work in communications to define criteria in defining regional strategies linked to others under development.</p> <p>The Montes de María team supported the collective criminal complaint session for sexual violence cases in Sincelejo, during which 60 criminal complaints were formally received by the AGO.</p>	Present the strategy for each region and initiate its implementation.
Participate in design of materials for NWA and institutions that treat victims of GBV and sexual violence.									Pending.	Will be initiated.
Monitor security for NWA, in coordination with AJA Security Company and other national level protection services.									Pending contracting of AJA security company, which is in its advanced stages.	Activity will be initiated.
Support design of dissemination plans for laws on rights of victims of GBV and sexual violence.									Initiated. Dissemination activities are included in many of the Regional Office Communications Strategies.	Support for implementation of plans will be initiated.

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Design implementation plan for local campaign: “ <i>Sin mi Puño, y con mi Letra.</i> ”									Completed. The regional teams identified anti-gender violence campaigns that are underway in the regions and for which technical support is required in relation to the Gender Alliance campaign.	Specify what support the project can provide to the different local campaigns already underway and re-launch “ <i>Sin mi Puño, y con mi Letra</i> ” campaign, in at least Tumaco.
<i>Process: Equity Conciliation</i>										
Assess relations and contacts between equity conciliators (ECs) and local justice houses (JHs).									<p>Completed. An assessment was completed and shared with SP EJCUN for use in their future work.</p> <p>The Bajo Cauca and Montes de María regional teams accompanied the visits made by the Component One Coordinator and the MJL.</p> <p>A meeting was held with the Antioquia PAB, including the governorship's director of justice, to jointly define a roadmap for training and strengthening ECs in Bajo Cauca.</p> <p>A meeting with ECs in the four municipalities in the Montes de María region to present the roadmap for equity conciliation and the work of the SP EJCUN in that area.</p>	
Map local actors, community leaders, and networks.									The Tolima regional team accompanied the planning and implementation of EJCUN focus groups in the four municipalities of Southern Tolima. Progress in this process is being monitored by Component One.	

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<i>Process: Communications and Dissemination</i>											
Carry out census of the availability of community and mass media communications and relative costs.										Completed. All the Regional Office compiled databases of journalists and community radio stations.	
Support design of regional communications strategy.										The teams organized meetings and Advisory Boards to discuss the communication strategy with the project's communications department, recommending that it be done together with different volunteer workers, the UACT and those that exist in departmental or regional governments, appropriate to the project's access to justice issues.	Define and implement the strategy for each region.
Compile information aimed at strengthening the communications network.										Initiated.	
Participate in the systematization of success stories.										Ongoing.	Ongoing.
Gather and prepare materials and other information for media.										Completed. All the Regional Offices have supported the on-going update of the AJA web page with activity notes and graphs, etc.	Ongoing activity.
Carry out inventory of Internet connectivity and places for connectivity, especially in rural areas.										Completed. All the regional teams worked on the connectivity report as per the proposed AJA format.	
<i>Process: Justice House Strengthening</i>											
Explore possible construction of JHs.										The La Macarena regional team met with the six mayors of the Macarena region to ascertain their interest in having Justice Houses built in their municipalities, with the perspective that	Pending Component 1 guidelines according to advances in the APP of the MJL.

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									<p>the MJL's APP will be approved. The team collected commitment letters from the mayors that were sent to the Vice Minister of Justice.</p> <p>The Montes de María team meet with the Mayor of Sincelejo and referred the information on the current state of affairs with respect to that process to the Component 1 coordinator.</p>	
Advance preparation of JH projects for possible construction in 2014.									Pending outcome of APP proposal.	
Hire consultant for preparation of JH projects.									Pending approval of APP proposal.	Pending approval of APP proposal.
Support Mobile JH or similar brigades with the JHs.									The Bajo Cauca Regional Office, in coordination with the Antioquia Governorship, supported five Mobile JHs providing legal assistance to over 1,000 people.	AJA will support mobile justice brigades in other regions.
Review and document status of management and incorporation of MJL strategies in JHs.									The regional teams conducted an assessment in 16 JHs using assessment tools provided by the MJL and the Component One Coordinator. The assessment included a review of Improvement Agreements with the Justice Houses and the use of the JHIS,	Provide technical support to the JHs in the 2014 planning process, and other issues as identified.
Support compilation and analysis of information regarding the JHs.									Completed partially in 15 JHs. Initiated in many of the other 10 JHs.	Will be completed.
<i>Process: Law School Strengthening</i>										
Promote and logistically support the participation of law schools in strengthening processes (contests, etc.)									Completed. Moot trial competitions were conducted in the regions.	Moot trial competitions will continue.

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<i>Process: Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Access to Justice Issues</i>											
Identify and evaluate the exercise of self and/or ancestral justice in indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.										Completed. Document on CD - Presence of Ethnic Communities in the Municipalities Covered by the AJA. The regional teams held meetings with indigenous and afro-Colombian authorities and made enquiries at the different regional institutions regarding the presence of ethnic communities and the identity of their leaders involved in conflict resolution activities.	Work with identified ethnic authorities to ascertain how they operate in their territories - shelters, community councils, the special indigenous jurisdiction (<i>derecho propio</i>) and how they coordinate with the ordinary justice system.
Agreements with Afro and indigenous communities for incorporation of ethnic perspective into the Project.										Five meetings were held with the different indigenous organizations in Southern Tolima and indigenous authorities, presenting the local justice system plans and other aspects of the AJA. A meeting was held with afro-Colombian organizations in El Bagre and Zaragoza, with similar objectives.	Maintain dialogue with the different ethnic authorities about the local justice systems and agree on their participation in LJs. Work on agendas at LJC meetings to recognize the special indigenous jurisdiction and afro-Colombian justice mechanisms and to establish mechanisms for coordination between the various jurisdictions. Incorporate these activities in the LJC action plans.
<i>Process: Administrative Aspects</i>											
Integrate the Regional Teams, including interns from Universities.										The Montes de María regional office is on the premises of SP CECAR. The Southern Tolima office began working at an office assigned in the University of Ibagué.	All the regional offices operating based on office space agreements with local universities.

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									<p>The La Macarena office has reached an agreement with the vice-chancellor of Santo Tomas University, an AJA SP, to locate the project office on its premises.</p> <p>The Tumaco Regional Office operates in the Tumaco Justice House.</p> <p>The Caucasia office is defining the agreement with the University of Antioquia's campus in Caucasia for office space.</p> <p>The University of Sinú has already assigned office space for the Montería Sub-Regional Office in its law clinic building in the center of the city.</p>	
Locate and equip regional offices.									<p>The Tumaco and Montes de María offices have been equipped. The process for equipping the offices that have established their office location has started.</p>	<p>Finish equipping the Regional and Sub-Regional Offices.</p>

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