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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT
(October- December, 2013)

Prepared by:

Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc.
1899 L St, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR – Alternative Dispute Resolution (*MASC – Medios alternativos de solución de conflictos*)

AGO – Colombian Attorney General’s Office (*Fiscalía General de la Nación*)

AJA – Access to Justice Activity (or the “Project”)

AJP – Access to Justice Program

APP – *Alianza Público – Privada*

AWP – Annual Work Plan of the AJA

CAV – Victims Attention Center (*Centro de Atención a Víctimas*)

CCN – Cooperating Country National

CECAR – *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe*

CEJ – Corporation for Excellence in Justice (*Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia*)

CELI – Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods Initiative

CISPA – Inter-Institutional Commission for the Criminal Accusatory System (*Comisión Interinstitucional de Seguimiento al Sistema Penal Acusatorio*)

COMPOS - Committee for Social Policy (*Comité de Política Social*)

CONPES - National Council for Economic and Social Policies (*Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social*)

Coord. Comp. – AJA Component Coordinators

Coord. Terr. – (by Spanish acronym *Coordinadora Territorial*) – Regional and Strategic Partner Coordinators

COP – Chief of Party

COR – Contracting Officer’s Representative

CPC – Criminal Procedure Code (*Código de Procedimiento Penal*)

CSDI – Colombia Strategic Development Initiative

CSJ – *Consejo Superior de la Judicatura* (Superior Judicial Council)

CSO – Civil Society Organization

CSOE- Communications and Social Outreach Expert

CZs – Consolidation Zones

DADR– Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate of the Ministry of Justice and Law
(*Dirección de Mecanismos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos*)

DCOP – Deputy Chief of Party

DFJ – Department of Formal Justice (*Dirección de Justicia Formal – Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho*)

DOJ – United States Department of Justice

dTS - Development & Training Services, Inc.

EC- Equity Conciliator

EJRLB – Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Judicial School (*Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla*)

FIP – *Fundación Ideas para la Paz*

FIU – Florida International University

FONSECON – National Fund for Security and Peaceful Coexistence

FY – Fiscal Year

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

GOC – Government of Colombia

IT – Information Technology

JH- Justice House

LJC - Local Justice Coordinating Committees

LJS – Local Justice System

LLR – Lower Level Result

LRC- Land Restitution Courts

LRT – Land Restitution Tribunals

LTTA – Long Term Technical Assistance

MJL – Ministry of Justice and Law (*Ministerio of Justicia y del Derecho*)

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MARD – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (*Ministerio de Agricultura and Desarrollo Rural*)

NPJH - National Program for Justice Houses (*Programa Nacional de Casas de Justicia*)

NGC - National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (*Comisión Nacional de Género*)

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

NPEC- National Program for Equity Conciliation (*Programa Nacional de Conciliación en Equidad*)

NUSCJ - National University's School for Community Justice (*Escuela de Justicia Comunitaria de la Universidad Nacional*)

NWA - Network of Women Advocates

PAB - Project Advisory Board

PISCC- Integral Plan for Security and Citizens Peaceful Coexistence

PMP – Performance Monitoring Plan

RIG - Regional Inspector General

SGC – Sectional Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch

SPs – AJA Strategic Partners

SPA – Criminal Accusatory System (*Sistema Penal Acusatorio*)

TCN – Third Country National

UA - University of Antioquia

UACT (by its Spanish acronym) The Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (*Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Consolidación Territorial*)

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

VU- Victims Unit

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 fourth quarterly performance report covers the period from October 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The AJA is in full execution stage by this point, fully on track with its contractual obligations to have six regional offices, fully staffed, up and running by the end of Year One and with all three technical components producing results during the reporting period.

In Component One, Justice Houses and ADR, the AJA completed 15 diagnostic assessments of the functionality and sustainability of the 25-targeted justice houses (JHs), within or near the AJA's targeted municipalities in the Consolidation Zones (CZs). The project began activities to support the Justice Houses with activities, such as implementing mobile justice houses. In Bajo Cauca the AJA supported the Justice House to bring justice services to rural and isolated populations. Additionally, Checchi's seconded consultant to the MJL advanced significantly with the implementation of the National Program for Justice Houses' web-based information system, which is now installed and operating in 15 of the 25 targeted JHs (compared to only six for the last reporting period).

Checchi assisted the Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL) in the structuring of a proposal for a private-public partnership (APP by its Spanish acronym) between the MJL and the private sector for the design, construction, furnishing and 15-year maintenance of 50 new JHs in or near the CZs, which is likely to be granted in the near future, bringing further sustainability to the National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH). The AJA equipped a new JH in San José del Guaviare during the reporting period, and is well advanced in furnishing and equipping a second one in Florencia, Caquetá, which will be inaugurated on March 5, 2014. Finally, Checchi and SP the National University have signed their project long subcontract, and training for equity conciliators (ECs) will begin in Cauca and Córdoba in the next reporting period.

In Component Two, the AJA continued to advance activities with the National Gender Commission (NGC) and its Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs). The project supported the implementation of the yearly national Gender Perspective Roundtable in Popayán, with more than 200 participants, by ensuring the presence and active participation of more than 30 victims of sexual violence (whom shared their experiences with the Magistrates). Regional plans with the SGCs, particularly in Sucre, Bolívar, Meta and Antioquia were provisionally defined and partially implemented, including a forum regarding the feasibility of creating a specialized jurisdiction for gender-based violence cases in Colombia and several dissemination activities related to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (November 25). The AJA has reached agreements

with the Attorney General's Office (AGO), in close coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ), to create Victims' Attention Centers (VACs) in Tumaco and Valledupar, while exploring other possible sites in Cauca, Meta and Casanare.

The AJA advanced significantly during the reporting period with its objectives to increasing the access to justice for women. In coordination with the several victims rights NGOs, the MJL, the National Unit of Integral Victims Assistance and Reparation (VU), the AGO and the *Procuraduría General* (PGN), the AJA supported the design and implementation of two collective criminal complaint filing sessions in Sincelejo (Montes de María región) and Laguna de la Cocha (for Putumayo and Nariño), to provide orientation, assistance, the filing of criminal complaints in sexual violence cases, and registration in the Victims' Registry. Approximately 180 women and girls who were victims of sexual violence, many of the crimes associated with the armed conflict, attended the successful sessions. Of these, 170 filed criminal complaints and registered as victims. The sessions were seen as important by empowering of the victims and increasing their confidence in the justice system.

In Component Three, the AJA continued to make important advances in the strengthening of the specialized land restitution jurisdiction. The Project completed a security inspection of all 25 judicial complexes in the country where land restitution courts (LRCs) or land restitution tribunals (LRTs) are located, identifying security lapses (several of which existed in every single court and tribunal), making recommendations for improvements, which will be presented to the CSJ in the next reporting period for action. As a part of this process, the AJA trained 1,846 judges, magistrates and other court staff in security measures and appropriate procedures within the courtrooms. From December 9-13, 2013, the AJA extensively supported the CSJ to conduct a productive weeklong session of meetings, roundtables and trainings with 45 LRC/LRT judges and magistrates. During the sessions, the AJA carried out a self-protection course for the judges and magistrates. During this course, each participant defined their own individualized security plans, including precautions in holding hearings, working in chambers, varying travel routes and routines, and verifying background checks of domestic and other staff. Additionally at the session, the AJA discussed advances regarding the plans for the design and implementation of the improved court administration model in the LRCs/LRTs.

The AJA and USAID defined a general strategy, based on the successful experience with the US Judicial Conference, to support improved governance within the Judicial Branch. This strategy will enable advances to be made in making cultural, organizational and good governance changes in the specialized land restitution jurisdiction, through the creation of committees of judges, magistrates and/or administrative staff. The strategy seeks the eventual partial decentralization of functions and budgets, and the eventual incorporation of effective incentive and disincentive policies. This strategy was shared with and adopted by the CSJ (through Magistrate Nestor Correa) and then presented and thoroughly validated by the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates during the December workshop. The participants of

the workshop presented their ideas on how the five initial proposed committees (Training, Processes and Procedures, Security, Inter-Institutional Coordination and Information Technology) could be organized, could function, and particular themes that could be addressed by each committee. The AJA will help the CSJ create the committees in early January 2014, and then help to strengthen them through technical assistance. The AJA also helped to identify bottlenecks in the administrative and judicial phases of the land restitution process, as well as coordination actions to be taken, especially during the evidentiary phase. The workshops additionally addressed the importance of the participation of victims in the process, problems with the post-judgment (execution) stage, problems with cases involving opponents and other participants, among others.

With SP FIP and in coordination with the UACT and the MJL, the AJA drafted and presented the design and the methodology for the implementation of the Local Justice Coordination System. The methodology will be implemented in each of the AJA's impact regions for the creation of the Local Justice Coordination Committees and Local Justice Systems. In both Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca, Antioquia, the initial steps of the methodology have already been applied which included conducting focus groups and other activities to identify barriers to access to justice. The LJs are ready to be created in the two locations. The Southern Tolima LJs will be formally created after a visit with the Minister of Justice and Law and Magistrate Richard Monroy of the CSJ to Chaparral on February 6, 2014. After the creation of the LJs in Chaparral, Rioblanco and Ataco in Tolima, the LJs in Bajo Cauca, Briceño and Ituango (Antioquia) will be created.

The AJA supported the LJs in the Macarena Region of Meta in adjusting their action plans and coordination protocols as well as implementing several activities, such as brigades and dissemination activities. The AJA also assisted USAID/*Colombia Responde* in designing a 120-hour LJS diploma program that will be given to 60 justice operators who form part of the LJs in the Macarena region. The AJA will provide technical assistance during the delivery of the training program.

Finally, the AJA continued its work to strengthen the application of the SPA, in large part working with law students and criminal law professors. During November and December 2013, the AJA, in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ), carried out the regional semifinals and finals of the University Mock Trial Competition. This involved re-training over 30 law students in trial related skills before the final stage of the competition. The national semi-finals and the finals of the Moot Court Competition will be carried out in Manizales and Bogotá in February 2014. The AJA also advanced in the contracting process for the ISO 9001:2008 quality-based process exercises in the judicial circuits of Carmen de Bolívar and Chaparral (Tolima), in coordination with the CSJ.

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 a separate document submitted with this report.

2.0 POLICY ISSUES

2.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

During the reporting period, 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 mutual understanding of AJA objectives, to discuss programmatic needs for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, to build and strengthen strategic partnerships and relationships, and in many cases, to discuss and plan the co-financing or co-sponsoring of activities.

The counterparts consulted include the CSJ, the AGO, the Ombudsman's Office, MJL-DADR, the MJL Directorate for Formal Justice and Jurisprudence (DFJ) and Directorate for Transitional Justice (DTJ), the UACT, the *Procurador General*, the Presidential Commission for Coordination of International Assistance, the NGC, ANSPE, the National Protection Unit, the Land Restitution Unit (LRU) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Unit for the Integral Assistance and Reparation of Victims (VU), INCODER, IGAC, the municipal and departmental governments in all six targeted regions, among others.

All ten AJA SPs and several other NGOs were also extensively consulted as part of the second year planning process. Much of the consultation took place around the second year regional planning processes, which were successfully carried out in the first six regions of project implementation during the month of October after the AJA submitted its Second Year Annual Work Plan (AWP). The creation and strengthening of the Project Advisory Boards (PABs), as described below, have greatly facilitated consultation processes with key counterparts and SPs at the local level. Finally, as the AJA small grant process is now up and running, the AJA has consulted with several possible recipients of grants, such as *Corporación Mujer Sigue mis Pasos*, the CEJ, *Casa de Mujer*, the Montes de María Communications Cooperative, and others.

2.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS

This quarter the AJA continued to coordinate 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); and on several issues related to the AGO functioning and increasing staffing levels, particularly in Tumaco, where the AGO has several structural and operational problems. In the gender area, the AJA coordinated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), ONU Mujer, UNICEF, the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID by its Spanish acronym), UNHCR, and the Swedish cooperation agency. It participated in several high-level coordination meetings with several donors, including the Donors Working Group on Gender, which is now chaired by Peter Natielo, the Director of USAID.

Finally, the AJA has coordinated very closely with other USAID operators and projects in the targeted regions, and in some cases, is co-financing activities. Particularly close coordination was developed during the reporting period with: International Migration Organization (IOM by its Spanish acronym) on gender and victims issues, especially in relation to work with the VU and the mass criminal complaint session in Nariño; Global Communities – Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative (CELI) Montes de Maria on community participation issues; Associates in Rural Development (ARD)- CELI Central on several activities related to the LJs in the Macarena region of Meta, including the co-financing of the Local Justice System Diploma Course, and in Tolima; ARD's new Land and Rural Development Project regarding the creation of the model land restitution courts and tribunals; and the Human Rights Project executed by Chemonics on gender and other issues, particularly in Tumaco. In every Year Two 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

After almost a full year of operations, the AJA is on track in creating and strengthening 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. Subcontracts have been signed with all university SPs in these first five offices and the first set of deliverables were received from all SPs. The sixth Sub-Regional Office in Montería, Córdoba, to cover the five CZs in Southern Córdoba (Valencia, Tierralta, Puerto Libertador, Montelibano and San Jose del Uré), opened in early November and is fully staffed and operational. Subcontract negotiations are nearly completed with SP University of Sinú. Second annual work plans and almost all of the initial assessments including the mapping of the local justice sector actors, the assessment of the local Justice House and equity conciliation services, and the assessment of barriers of access to justice were completed in all of the six Regional Offices. These are all available for review by USAID, as needed.

The seventh and final regional office will be set up in mid-2014, and, as per conversations with USAID and the UACT. The potential sites for this final AJA office are Popayán or Santander de Quilichao, Cauca to cover the CZs in the north of Cauca and the south of Valle de Cauca.

The AJA is encouraging close coordination and sharing of experiences and best practices among the staff of its regional offices as well as establishing close communication between the regional offices' staff members, the technical component coordinators and national and local level SPs. From October 21-23, 2013, all AJA regional advisors, technical coordinators and national SPs met in Bogotá to receive instructions, coordinate activities and share experiences. The Project Advisory Boards (PABs) continue to be active in all regions, contributing significantly to AJA execution.

Many of the AJA regional offices have explored opportunities for financing or co-financing of access to justice related activities with both private sector and public sector partners. For example, the AJA reviewed a proposed agreement with the Association of Miners of Bajo Cauca to support conciliation, legal brigades and justice houses in the municipalities of the mining area. In Southern Tolima, conversations were held with ISAGEN to support rural brigades in the four municipalities. Conversations with Ecopetrol were initiated in the Macarena Region. An agreement was reached with the National Directorate of ANSPE and the regional teams of Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima to implement joint thematic rural brigades. In Southern Tolima, meetings were held with ANSPE, SP University of Ibagué, and the rural community to explore the legal needs to be addressed in the brigades.

The regional teams of Montes de María, Southern Córdoba and Meta began conversations with ANSPE operators in each region to plan for joint rural brigades. Progress was made with the governments in coordinating with the gender equity programs in Meta and the citizen security and coexistence plan of the Government of Nariño, incorporating the issue of justice.

In Antioquia, two rural mobile Justice House brigades were coordinated and carried out with support of the Governorship of Antioquia, providing assistance to over 180 persons. The AJA co-financed the First Symposium of Family Commissioners, among other activities, with the Governorship of Antioquia. The AJA is keeping records of all leveraged amounts for AJA-related activities from both private and public sector partners, which will be reported in its annual reports.

Finally, all AJA regional offices have been busy encouraging municipal and departmental governmental authorities to include budget line items in their 2014 budgets for justice related activities. In Bajo Cauca, the mayor's office of Caucaasia agreed to incorporate in the Congruent Peace Plan a central theme of social mobilization aimed at overcoming fear as a barrier to access, with resources from the Security Fund of the Mayor's Office and in partnership with Fundación Oleoductos and University of Antioquia. In the four municipalities of Southern Tolima, a total of COP \$231,775,056 was allocated for access to justice projects. In three of the four municipalities of Montes de María, budget allocations (amounts still to be verified) were made to address justice issues, including salaries for rural inspectors. In Tumaco, the mayor's office included three access-to-justice projects for 2014 including: traditional justice programs, the protection of women victims of violence, and the co-financing of the Victims' Assistance Center in the JH and the Governorship of Nariño has included approximately US \$5 million (including FONSECON funding as well from the Minister of the Interior) in security and justice related matters (pursuant to the Integral Plan for Security and Citizens Peaceful Coexistence or PISCC), over half of which will be invested in Tumaco. In the Macarena region, the municipalities of Mesetas, La Macarena, San Juan de Arama and Puerto Rico allocated increased resources for community justice and Equity Conciliation programs.

4.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

Cecchi'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 Quarterly 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.

The details of the activities related to each AJA task set forth in the AWP as well as the projections for the next reporting period are set forth in the charts attached in the next section. A summary of the most important activities and achievements will be set forth below.

Component One – Justice Houses and ADR:

There was a distinct change of pace in advancing discussions with the Government of Colombia regarding activities for Component 1. A new Minister of Justice was sworn in during September and shortly afterwards a new Vice Minister for Promoting Justice was named. The two have been less involved in AJA activities. Furthermore, the Director of the Alternate Methods Directorate resigned during this reporting period and a new director was appointed in January 2014. The changes of key counterpart staff in the MJL have had a negative effect on the developments related with the National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH) and National Program for Equity Conciliation (NPEC).

National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH):

Public Private Partnership: Valfinanzas, the expert consultant firm subcontracted by the AJA to design the Justice House APP, finished its work in November. The subcontractor included minor adjustments to the proposal that were requested by the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department. The AJA held a meeting in December 2013 during which the consultants emphasized the need for the proposal to have strong political support from the Government to ensure it is approved early in 2014. A meeting will be held with the Minister in early January to ensure that political pressure is applied to get the APP approved. This MJL initiative is a clear sign that marginal support from USAID is no longer critical for the expansion of the NPJH. The AJA support to providing computer equipment for the new San José de Guaviare JH and furniture and computers for the new JH in Florencia represent on average only 12.25% of the total costs of establishing these JHs. The AJA has begun working with USAID to design an exit strategy which will cease

such contributions towards other new JHs. The AJA will reprogram financial support for furnishing and equipping JHs to providing technical assistance for strategic peace and post-conflict related projects in JHs in small municipalities in Consolidation Zones.



*Delivery of Computer Equipment - San José del Guaviare Justice House
December 16, 2013*

Equipping and Furnishing New Justice Houses:

The AJA delivered and installed equipment in the San José del Guaviare JH on October 18, 2014. On December 16, AJA COR, Nathan Tenny, visited the JH and donated five additional, re-conditioned computers. On December 17, the AJA and the MJL carried out the induction course training on basic JH concepts and coordination methodologies for ten JH staff members.

Regarding the Florencia, Caquetá JH the AJA analyzed the equipment and furnishing needs during the reporting period, and is currently in the procurement phase. It is expected that all equipment and furniture will be in place before the proposed inauguration of the JH in Florencia on March 5, 2014. The AJA and the MJL will carry out the JH “induction” training course (regarding basic Justice House concepts and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms) there beginning on March 14, 2014.

Strengthening 25-targeted Justice Houses in or near the AJA prioritized CZs: The five initial AJA Regional Offices have completed the diagnosis of the state of affairs of the 15 (of the 25 targeted by the AJA) JHs in their respective zones. This information was summarized in relation to the key variables and systematized by the AJA. Because of distances and/or the lack of AJA presence, the results from the assessment of the ten additional JHs in North Cauca, Putumayo, Pasto and Montería, most of which will be completed through ST consultants, are still pending for the next reporting period. The consultant to undertake the assessment in the Pasto, Mocoa and Puerto Asis JHs was contracted and the consultant to carry out the assessment in the six JHs in North Cauca was selected in December 2013. During the reporting period the AJA supported the implementation of two mobile Justice Houses in the Bajo Cauca region, providing assistance to over 180 persons in rural and isolated areas traditionally lacking easy access to even the most basic justice services.

Equity Conciliation: The AJA and SP the National University School of Community Justice signed a subcontract in December 2013. Certificate training of equity conciliators

will begin promptly in Córdoba and North Cauca, and refresher training will start in Bajo Cauca.

Component Two – Gender

National Gender Commission of the Judiciary: The AJA work with the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (NGC) and its Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs) in AJA targeted regions continues in full force. The AJA supported the NGC to implement its yearly national-level Gender Roundtable in Popayán, Cauca, entitled “From Silence to Words.” The event included participation from male and female judges and magistrates, mostly from the NGC, female leaders, victims, other justice sector operators from Cauca, and university students. Approximately 200 persons attended the event. The AJA invited two international experts on gender and access to justice to participate in the Roundtable to discuss best practices from their countries regarding the incorporation of the gender perspective in justice. Norma Cruz, a victim and activist for women’s rights in Guatemala, discussed how to advocate for State-supported shelters for female victims of gender-based violence. The Honorable Minou Tavarez Mirabal, a Congresswoman from the Dominican Republic whose mother’s murder inspired the creation of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (November 25), was also present. She talked about the importance of passing and effectively implementing legislation that supports women, particularly victims of sexual abuse, and emphasized that women cannot stop at just getting legislation approved, but also need to be strong participants in ensuring that it is effectively implemented.

In addition to judges and magistrates, several victims of sexual violence were invited, at the request of the NGC, to participate in the national roundtable, including victim’s rights activist Betty Cortina. This represents an important advance in the methodology of the AGC roundtables since the AJA began supporting them. The dialogue in Popayán also gave female victims the opportunity to meet privately with Magistrate Maria Victoria Calle Correa, President of the NGC and a strong advocate for women’s rights on the Constitutional Court, and Magistrate Gustavo Gomez of the State Council, to discuss the obstacles they face to accessing justice and how the ongoing violence in the area affects their rights. Participants agreed to monitor victims’ cases, both collective and individual, with support from AJA and the Pacific Route, an NGO working with victims in Cauca.

At the local level, an important agreement was reached with the SGCs of Bolívar and Sucre to begin the construction of a baseline study, with the help of an expert consultant, regarding gender based violence. This study is programmed to begin in February. Several training actions proposed by the SGC in Antioquia were implemented, including a course to train 10 trainers within the judiciary to carry on further trainings on the High Court jurisprudence regarding the gender perspective. Work also started with the SGCs in Meta and in Córdoba for the design of their local action plans.

Dissemination: Within the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (November 25), the AJA supported a number of important activities at the regional level, including actions for disseminating information about women's rights to the justice sector, civil society and other institutions in Southern Tolima, Sucre, Tumaco and Meta. A roundtable was also held in Medellín with the Antioquia SGC regarding the viability of creating



*International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women Activities
Montes de María Region*

a specialized jurisdiction for gender violence related cases in Colombia. The AJA is processing grants for a campaign entitled “*Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra*” (Without my Fist and in my Handwriting), as well as the production and application of communications “toolkits” regarding women's rights in the Montes de María Region.

Training: In Medellín, from November 6-7, 2013, more than 500 participants including *Comisaríos/as de Familia* and their multidisciplinary teams, from many parts of Colombia, were present in the First National Symposium for *Comisariás de Familia*, entitled “Protecting the Rights of Family Members”. This event which was organized by Alianza Medellín Antioquia (AMA), and supported by the Medellín municipal authorities, the Antioquia Governorship the AJA, Oleoductos de Colombia and OCENSA, focused on issues related to the emission of protection orders in family violence and gender violence situations and other methods which can be taken to prevent and eradicate violence within family groups, while also exploring victims' assistance options in such cases. The AJA supported the event with two international experts on the themes of emitting protection orders and on creating State-funded shelters for abused women.

Accompaniment for Victims of Sexual Violence: In Colombia's consolidation zones, the level of sexual violence both within and outside of the armed conflict is high compared to the number of formal criminal complaints for these crimes. The Government of Colombia's Justice and Peace Program which implements the peace and demobilization process recorded 25,757 confessions of homicides by ex-paramilitary forces in 2004. In that same year only 96 confessions regarding rape were made. Only 624 complaints regarding sexual violence were made through the Program between 1982 and 2006. The number of complaints is believed to be low due to victims' fear of retaliation, revictimization through

the legal process, and a lack of confidence in the legal system to effectively handle sexual violence cases.

In light of these problems, during the reporting period, the AJA worked with *Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos* (CMSMP), to develop and implement a new strategy to attend to women victims of sexual violence, that is, the collective criminal complaint and victim’s registration model. CMSMP is a well-respected Colombian NGO that has a long history of assisting women victims in seeking access to justice, particularly in the AJA-focused regions. The CMSMP, *Fundación Círculo de Estudios*, the VU, the AGO, the Inspector General’s Office and the Directorate of Transitional Justice of the MJL implemented the collective criminal complaint and a victim’s registration model for women victims of sexual violence initially in two pilot locations in northern Colombia.

The model of three day long sessions is designed to encourage and support women victims to submit their criminal complaints in individual rape cases as well as to register as victims with the VU in the national registry to receive reparations. Under the model, the sessions are held at a location outside the villages and towns in which the women live in order to provide women a safer environment to register their complaints and minimize the risk of reporting to local authorities where information is often quickly leaked to the perpetrators. The women are offered integrated services, including orientation regarding the legal system, reception of the criminal complaints, psychological and counseling services, and even yoga lessons. The model creates a safe and comforting environment to allow women to tell their story just one time in order to both file their criminal cases and simultaneously be included in the registry for accessing the services provided to victims of the armed conflict under Law 1448 of 2011 (the Victims’ Law).

The first pilot was held in the prior reporting period in Santa Marta and the second pilot was held in Sincelejo, Sucre in October 2013, for victims from the Montes de María region. A total of 60 women participated in the second pilot during which 57 women filed complaints, many but not all of them related to the Justice and Peace process. Many complaints involved multiple criminal acts in addition to sexual violence, such as kidnapping and torture.

Due to the success of the pilots, a third session was planned and carried out in Laguna de la Cocha, Nariño, with the participation of approximately 120 sexual violence victims from Nariño (mostly from Tumaco) and Putumayo, from December 10-14, 2013. All of the same institutional and civil society



“Collective criminal complaint” activity – Laguna de la Cocha- Nariño

actors were present, as were representatives from the IOM and UNICEF. Although there was considerable resistance by the AGO to some of the victims' demands, particularly regarding their right to have a copy of their complaint, these issues were resolved amicably and the session was a success. 107 victims both registered as victims and filed criminal complaints. Unlike the pilot sessions, many 12-16 year old girl victims were included in this session, which had a range of consequences that were successfully handled by UNICEF. Participants were encouraged by the session. As was expressed at the closing of the session by one of the victims: *"It is a great step to be able to tell the story of what happened for the first time; to be able to tell agencies is another great step because before there was not enough trust to speak out. Now I know that I can trust officials and that I am not alone. We all want justice."*

The completion of the three mass criminal complaint sessions has been an important step in the creation of the Network of Women's Advocates Network (NWA), which includes lawyers, psychologists, social workers and victims themselves. The objective of the NWA is to provide support and follow-up to women seeking access to justice in gender-based violence cases. Some of the victims at the sessions expressed interest in becoming members of the NWA.

Based on the three initial applications of the model, the AJA is currently preparing and seeking consensus on a conceptual and operative document to detail the steps and methodologies for implementing future mass criminal complaint sessions. The document will detail the responsibilities of the State, civil society, and international cooperation representatives that participate in such event and the strategies to secure adequate case follow-up and protection to the victims that file complaints during the sessions.

Victims Assistance Centers in the AGO: The process of consultation with local and national AGO authorities for the eventual design, creation, equipping and support of new Victims Attention Centers (VACs) continued in close coordination with the DOJ. Two locations, Tumaco and Valledupar, have been selected, and preparations are being made to create the VACs. The Project also explored other possible sites in Santander de Quilichao and Popayán in Cauca, Yopal (Casanare) and Chaparral (Tolima). These activities were closely coordinated with the VAC liaisons at the DOJ. In light of the organizational restructuring of the AGO, it is expected that there will be delays within the AGO in making decisions about the VACs.

Component Three – Justice Reform

Strengthening the Specialized Land Restitution Jurisdiction:

Security Issues: An important activity supported during the reporting period was an inspection of all 25 locations where land restitution courts and tribunal are located to identify the major security problems faced by judges and staff members. The AJA made recommendations for security improvements for each of the 25 land restitution courts and

tribunal sites, and provided training to 1,846 court officials and staff members in all 25 sites on the secure handling of documentation and personal safety risk management.

The AJA also drafted a detailed set of recommendations for the creation of an improved personnel security plan for the specialized land-restitution judges and magistrates that will be presented to the Superior Council of the Judiciary in early 2014 to aid it in designing and developing a comprehensive security policy for personal safety prevention, protection and self-care plans. Based on discussions with the National Protection Unit and the work of AJA consultants, a self-protection course was developed that included a workshop to prepare (cost-free) individualized security plans. The AJA delivered the course and workshop to the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates in a national workshop during the second week of December 2013. The workshop culminated in the development of an individual protection strategy for each magistrate and judge, based on his or her identification of a matrix of threats, vulnerabilities, capacities and risks. As security issues represent major concerns for the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates, the security investigations and the workshop were well received and appreciated.

Finally, based on the findings and recommendations of the security study, the AJA prepared a draft decree to include LR judges and magistrates in the protection program, by virtue of Article 3 of Decree 1225 of 201. The AJA also designed a coordination mechanism with which the local land restitution Security Operating Committees (CORLTs) will periodically analyze the risk factors to which the LR magistrates and judges are exposed.

Improved Court Administration

Model: The AJA continued to support the formulation of a more efficient and appropriate ctices in the judicial land restitution courts. The AJA validated the action plan for the design and implementation of the management model pilot project with LRT/LRC magistrates and judges. During the workshop held on December 11, 2013 an agreement was reached to incorporate special modules on security (for venues, personnel and information), gender and inter-institutional coordination. Also, during the December workshop, which was also attended at times by other actors in the land restitution process as well as victims of violent displacement, the AJA helped to identify bottlenecks in the administrative and judicial



“Workshop with Land Restitution Magistrates and Judges”- Bogotá, December 2013

phases of the land restitution process, as well as coordination actions to be taken, especially during the evidentiary phase. The workshops also addressed the issue of the importance of participation by victims in process, problems with the post-decision (execution) stage, problems with cases involving opponents and other participants, among others.

Through a competitive process, the AJA identified an expert, consulting firm in ISO re-engineering work and is in the process of contracting the firm. Work on advancing the design and implementation of the model is expected to begin in February in the first pilot location in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena (in the LRCs in Carmen and the LRT in Cartagena), along with the re-engineering work with the other courts in the Carmen and the administrative courts in Cartagena. Soon thereafter, the second pilot in Medellín will be initiated.

Good Judicial Governance Strategy: The AJA and USAID defined the strategy to support improved governance within the Judicial Branch, which will enable advances to be made in making cultural, organizational and good governance changes. The strategy is based on the successful experience in the US with the Judicial Conference. The strategy will be implemented in the specialized land restitution jurisdiction, through the creation of committees of judges, magistrates and/or administrative staff. It seeks the eventual partial decentralization of functions and budgets, and the eventual incorporation of effective incentive and disincentive policies. This strategy was shared with and adopted by the CSJ (through Mag. Nestor Correa) and was thereafter presented to and thoroughly validated by the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates during the December workshop. Consultant Peter McCabe, former Assistant Director of the Administrative Office (AO) of the United States Courts, and Federal Judge Frank Montalvo, from the El Paso District Court, were present and helped present the strategy and assist the work groups in validating it. The participants of the workshop presented their ideas on how the five initial proposed committees (Training, Processes and Procedures, Security, Inter-Institutional Coordination and Information Technology) could be organized and function, and the particular themes that could be addressed by each committee. The AJA will help the CSJ create the committees in early January 2014, and then provide technical assistance to strengthen them. The first meetings of each committee are expected to take place in February or March.

Land Restitution Observatory: With the support of SP CEJ, a draft design was prepared for the regional observatories related to the land restitution jurisdiction, which includes a description of the regulatory framework for the special land restitution jurisdiction, jurisprudential references, a description of the administrative and judicial land restitution processes, and a description of the existing land observatories (of the Ministry of Defense, the Inspector General's Office, the National University, the University of the Andes, Forjando Futuros, UN-Hábitat, etc.), as well as lines of observation, a battery of indicators, information collection instruments, and an information validation strategy.

Strengthening of Accusatory Criminal Justice System (SPA):

The AJA continued its work to strengthen the application of the SPA, in large part working with law students and criminal law professors. During November and December 2013, the AJA, in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ), carried out the regional semifinals and finals of the University Mock Trial Competition. This involved a re-training of over 30 law students in trial related skills before the final stage of the competition. The students received a three-day retraining with national and foreign instructors and participated in workshops in which they played different roles in a homicide case presided over by a judge in order to practice the best techniques for examining and cross-examining witnesses, formulating objections, presenting evidence of the crime (weapons, bullet casings, fingerprints, etc.), arguing and persuading. This exercise is important to build a new culture based on oral trials and the technical management of evidence to support claims and decisions. The students learn skills to improve the argumentation, legal and evidentiary presentation to become future judges, lawyers, litigators and prosecutors. The national semi-finals and the finals of the Moot Court Competition will be carried out in Manizales and Bogotá in February 2014.

Creation and/or strengthening of Local Justice Coordination Committees (LJCs) and Systems (LJSs):

The AJA, through its SP FIP and in coordination with the MJL-DFJ, drafted a methodological report for the design and implementation of the Local Justice Coordination System. This report was presented to and discussed with the MJL and the UACT. The agreed-upon methodology will be implemented in each of the AJA's impact regions for the creation of the LJCs/LJSs. In Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca, Antioquia, the initial steps of the methodology have already been applied which included focus groups and other activities to identify barriers to access to justice. The LJCs are ready to be created in the two regions. The Southern Tolima LJCs will be formally created after a visit with the Minister of Justice and Law and Magistrate Richard Monroy of the CSJ to Chapparral on February 6, 2014. After the creation of the LJC in Chapparral, Ataco and Rioblanco in Tolima, the LJCs in Bajo Cauca, Briceño and Ituango (Antioquia) will be created.

The AJA supported the LJCs in the Macarena Region of Meta in adjusting their action plans and coordination protocols. It also supported the activities the LJCs set forth in their action plans, including several dissemination activities and improving the coordination and referral of cases between the formal justice sector operators and equity conciliators. The AJA reached agreement with USAID/*Colombia Responde* (ARD) on the scope, content and methodology of the LJS diploma program that will be given to 60 justice operators of the LJCs in the Macarena region. The AJA provided assistance in the development of the curriculum. Through a competitive process, *Colombia Responde* awarded a subcontract to execute the diploma program to the University of Meta. The AJA worked closely with the University to prepare for the diploma course, which begin on January 17, 2014. The AJA

will also provide extensive technical assistance in the execution of the 165-hour (including 120 classroom hours) diploma course.

An important part of the LJSs and in increasing access to justice in the AJA-targeted municipalities will be the creation and strengthening of semi-presential, semi-virtual legal clinics for advanced level law students to provide services to residents in mostly rural and conflicted areas. The AJA SP universities Sinú, Santo Tomás, Nariño, and CECAR have begun the design and implementation of virtual legal clinics and implementation of legal clinic campaigns. In Bajo Cauca, the AJA defined terms of reference and published a request for grant applications to implement virtual legal clinics in all targeted municipalities in Antioquia.

Improving Court Administration in CSDI Circuit Courts:

The AJA conducted the process of selecting a consulting company to design and implement the ISO 9001:2008-based quality management system for the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar. A Request for Proposal for similar work in the judicial circuit of Chaparral, Tolima was also released. These activities were closely coordinated with Magistrate Richard Monroy. It is anticipated that these activities will be executed simultaneously in the Carmen de Bolívar and Chaparral judicial circuits, starting in February. An initial trip was made with Magistrate Monroy to Cartagena to discuss the concepts and the methodology of the re-engineering exercise with the judges and their staff members. A similar trip will be made on February 6 to Chaparral, Tolima.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL OUTREACH STRATEGY

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
5.1. Communication for development															
5.1.1 Provide training to journalists in access to justice and gender-based violence in the AJA targeted regions.														The design of the workshops and their content was initiated.	The training for journalists in the different regions will begin in March 2014. The process for designing and carrying out the workshops will be coordinated closely with the USAID Communications Office.
5.1.2. Provide support carrying out of campaign “Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra” (Without my Fist and in my Handwriting).														The Gender Alliance presented the proposal for the campaign to the AJA, which will be funded through a small grant. The proposal has been approved by the AJA technical committee.	The regional analysis in the first targeted zone (Montes de María) in which the campaign will be implemented, will begin in the next reporting period.
5.1.3. Provide support in the definition of the communications strategy for the LJC in all regions where they are created and assistance with their subsequent implementation.														The February-September 2013 annual report included the communication activities that will be carried out in each of the regions. As part of these activities, the AJA submitted a draft of the communications strategy for the different Local Justice Committees in La Macarena region. The draft is being discussed by the UACT, Colombia Responde and FUPAD, as the strategy will be a joint effort.	The AJA expects to have an action plan defined for implementing the strategy in the LJC in the Macarena region. This work will be replicated as LJC are created in other zones as well, such as in Tolima (which will be created in February) and Bajo Cauca (in February or March).

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
5.1.4. Provide support of the UACT- sponsored communications strategy “Aquí Estamos” (Here we Are”) in Bajo Cauca.																Bajo Cauca now has a social communications intern who will be responsible for acting as liaison in working on the “Aquí Estamos” communications strategy of the UACT-Antioquia.
5.1.5. Support of UACT strategy on the national level.																
5.1.6. Support the Communications Collective of Montes de María and the Voices and Sounds of Montes de María in carrying out dissemination activities in the Montes de María region.														A scope of work for a grant on communications in Montes de María is in the approval stage. The grant will support the creation of a communications toolbox related to access to justice issues. This toolbox can be used by the Communications Collective to teach about access to justice, and by justice operators to improve their relations with the community.	The RFA is expected to be released in February 2014. An award will be made and implementation started by March/April 2014.	
5.1.7. Support campaigns, such as with the Gender Working Group of the Municipal Government of Tumaco, including local campaigns against gender violence in the regions where dissemination work will not be carried out with the Gender														On November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, a discussion group-workshop on gender was held as one of the communication activities that were planned by the Gender Working Group of Tumaco. The discussion group-workshop presented positive experiences of women victims of violence, as well as communication pieces on the municipal campaign “ <i>Consiénteme no me ofendas</i> ” (“Pamper me, don’t offend me”). This	Current plans for January-March 2014 are to begin the campaign in activity 5.1.2.	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Alliance.														activity complied with the mandate to support gender campaigns in the regions.	
5.2. Communication for institutional empowerment															
5.2.1. Define and execute dissemination strategy regarding the criminal accusatory system (SAP).														This strategy has been initiated in several of the Local Justice Committees in Meta that are supported by the AJA. Once the grant to the CEJ is in full execution (January 2014), divulgation activities will advance further.	Dissemination activities will be initiated in the LJs as their Action Plans are defined.
5.2.2. Support dissemination strategies for counterpart institutions regarding gender-related issues in the institutional context (includes programs, protocols, training and communication activities).															In February 2014, the AJA will publish a National Gender Commission booklet that discusses the gender-related advances made in the Colombian jurisdiction.
5.2.3. Identify the needs and strengths of communications of the JHs and ECs in order to define AJA support of communications activities in these processes and support their implementation.														This has been completed in 15 JHs.	It is expected that the AJA will identify the communications needs of all of the 25 Justice Houses in which it has prioritized, in a document developed with the MJL and the Justice Houses in March 2014.
5.3. Communication to affect public opinion															
5.3.1. Update AJA website.														Ongoing updates.	Ongoing updates.

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
5.3.2. Write and publicize AJA success stories.														The AJA wrote a success story about the collective complaint-filing session in Sincelejo, Sucre.	The AJA expects to present another success story in March 2014.
5.3.3. Produce bi-monthly <i>Justicia al Día</i> (“Justice Update”) Bulletin.														The September-October “Justice Update” Bulletin was submitted to USAID for approval.	The fifth “Justice Update” Bulletin will be approved and published in January 2014.
5.3.4. Support the ongoing circulation of notes and information within the social networks of USAID.														Ongoing updates.	Ongoing updates.
5.3.5. Support the ongoing circulation of information within the communications media and facilities of SP Universities.														Publications have been made in University of Ibagué with the assistance of the AJA’s communications interns in the Southern Tolima region. The AJA held a meeting with CECAR (Montes de María) to coordinate publication support activities, and publication agreements were reached.	In February 2014, the AJA should have a work plan with University of Antioquia and University of Nariño for the dissemination of information about the activities carried out by the project. The AJA expects to perform the same work in the following months with University of Sinú and University of Santo Tomás in Meta.
5.3.6. Negotiate and execute agreements to send information for broadcasting, at low or no cost, to community and regional radio and TV stations.															The AJA’s first TeleCaribe special on justice will be broadcast in January 2014. It is expected that this type of agreement will be defined and carried out with other media in the regions in which the AJA is working.
5.4. Internal communication															
5.4.1. Support in the														- Training of regional teams on	Ongoing.

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
compliance with the AJA/ USAID Branding and Marking Plan (ongoing).														USAID branding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the creation of a branding plan for the grants. - Ongoing support for graphic images for each of the AJA's products. 	
5.4.2. Encourage the use of virtual communication mechanisms with Regional Offices and SPs (ongoing)														A virtual meeting was held with the Justice House in Chaparral and with all of the AJA's regional offices.	Beginning in January, schedule virtual meetings between the AJA's regional offices and the Bogotá central office every two weeks.
5.4.3. Create and maintain AJA documentation center (with important documents, photographs and videos), some to be put on the AJA website (ongoing).														The AJA has an archive of 2,000 photographs of its activities in Bogotá and the regions, which it will annex to this report at the request of the USAID Communications Office.	Ongoing.
5.4.4. Carry out ongoing press monitoring and circulation of pertinent access to justice and other information to AJA staff, USAID and others (ongoing).														The press monitoring is carried out every day and information is sent to the AJA's staff, as well as USAID and its Communications Office.	Ongoing.

Annex A

ANNUAL WORK PLAN CHART AND PROGRESS

COMPONENT I– JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
<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>																
Support, equip and/or furnish two new Justice Houses, potentially in San José de Guaviare and Florencia, Caquetá.														<p>San José de Guaviare JH: Computer equipment was installed on October 18. On December 16, AJA COR, Nathan Tenny, visited the JH and donated 5 additional, re-conditioned computers. On December 17, the AJA and the MJL carried out the induction course training for 10 JH staff.</p> <p>The Mayor of San José de Guaviare has requested that AJA purchase a special refridgerator to adequately store forensic evidence in the office of the Forensic Doctor. The AJA is still waiting to receive conformation that the Forensic Medical Institute definitely will establish their office within the JH before deciding about this final purchase.</p> <p>Florencia JH: The definition of which justice entities will have a presence in the JH was decided between the</p>	<p>Conclude the start up support to the San José de Guaviare JH with an annual planning session and a workshop regarding gender violence.</p> <p>The computer equipment and furniture will be purchased, delivered and installed in the</p>	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														Municipality and MJL at the end of November. AJA published TORs for the purchase of computer equipment. The architect contracted to develop the specifications for the furniture procurement visited the JH on December 16 to define details of the furniture required in each office according to the type of services that will be provided there.	Florencia JH. The staff induction course and annual plan workshop will be conducted. The tentative date for the inauguration of the JH is March 5, 2014.	
1.1.1.1. Support defining proposal for the creation of a JH in Sincelejo.														The MJL has not received the JH proposal from the Sincelejo Municipality. Any further action in this area is pending a decision from USAID regarding future actions regarding logistical support to new JHs.	This activity is unlikely to continue in light of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that will be finalized in the next quarter.	C1-1
1.1.1.2. Continue supporting the process to procure the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department of the Public/Private Alliance (APP) for the construction and maintenance of 50 new Justice Houses (JHs), mostly within or near the														Expert consultant firms contracted to design the APP finished their work and the minor adjustments requested in the meetings held with the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department are being concluded. The AJA held a meeting in December 2013 during which the consultants emphasized the need for the proposal to have strong political support from the Government to ensure it is approved early in 2014.	A meeting has been proposed with the Minister of Justice to allow AJA and the expert consultant firms to hand the final product to the Minister and discuss with him the technical approval stages pending and the importance of his political leadership in presenting the APP proposal to achieve maximum national government support. Any further action in this area is	C1-1

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
CZs.														pending a decision from USAID regarding support for new JHs in the future.	
1.1.1.3. Provide support for the Carepa Justice House (Antioquia), should it be built.													No activities fro any other other new JHs were carried out during the reporting period, given the ongoing discussions with USAID regarding the JH Exit Strategy. Any further action in this area is pending a decision from USAID.	This activity is unlikely to continue in light of the pending AJA JH Exit Strategy that will be finalized in the next quarter.	C1-1
1.1.1.4. Recover and reposition the proposal for a new Justice House in Planadas (Tolima).													Beyond obtaining several of the JH structural design documents, no activities for new JHs have been carried out. Any further action in this area is pending a decision from USAID.	This activity is unlikely to continue in light of the pending AJA JH Exit Strategy that will be finalized in the next quarter.	C1-1 C1-2
1.1.2. Supporting Current Justice Houses															
1.1.2.1. Share and discuss regional documents containing the analysis of the first three activities (information related with JH Improvement System, Access to Justice Barriers and NJHP Information System functioning level) regarding the													Four AJA Regional Offices compiled diagnoses of the state of the 15 JHs in their zones. This information was summarized in relation to the key variables and systematized by AJA. The analyses were returned to each JH coordinator in December for review. The AJA Regional Office in Cordoba was established in November 2013, and will complete the diagnosis in the	JH diagnostic assessments will be conducted in 10 remaining JHs in Córdoba, Nariño, Putumayo, and North Cauca. The AJA will support Four Regional Planning Workshops to share the results of the JH diagnosis as an input for the 2014 Annual JH Work Plans.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
present state of the 25 targeted JHs.														first quarter of 2014. The consultant to undertake this same exercise with the Pasto, Mocoa and Puerto Asis JHs was contracted. The consultant to carry out the assessment in six JHs in North Cauca was selected in December 2013.		
1.1.2.2. Collect information regarding inter-institutional relations, municipal social capital and priority topics for legal advice, conflict resolution and public campaigns undertaken within the 25 JHs.														AJA Strategic Partners (SPs) in four regions are undertaking the analysis of the wider context in which each JH is located.	AJA SP in Córdoba will undertake the analysis of the wider context in which the Montería JH is located.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10
1.1.2.3. Support each of the 25 JHs to draw up their work plans for 2014 to improve their working conditions and their results.														This process commenced in South Tolima at the regional level but the plans for the individual JHs are still being drafted.	The work plans for 2014 will be drafted for each of the 25 JHs with input from DADR MJL.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10
1.1.2.4. With the MJL design and carry out a national competition to discover best practices, strategic innovations,																C1-2 C1-7 C1-10

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs																
1.1.2.5. With the MJL carry out a national meeting for 25 Existing JHs in the AJA regions with colleagues from other JHs who have contributed winning best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs																C1-2 C1-7 C1-10
1.1.2.6. Reactivate the National Justice House Program webpage in the MJL to include presentation and discussion groups of best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs															It is expected that planning for this activity will begin during this QR.	C1-2 C1-7 C1-10
1.1.2.7. Support actions related to the four strategic priority areas identified by the MJL in selected JHs (gender violence, access to														Two preparatory meetings with the MJL-DADR contractor <i>Corporación Humanas</i> were held to review the situation of the 25 JHs in relation with gender violence. Progress reports were received.	Once <i>Corporación Humanas</i> has presented its final report in January-March, 2014, AJA will jointly assess possible actions that build on its gender violence training carried out and protocols	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
justice for indigenous communities, youth programs to prevent forcible recruitment by illegal groups, and mobile JHs (especially in rural areas and settlements beyond urban zones).													<p>The MJL-DADR has a contractor working on JH issues related with children and adolescents.</p> <p>The AJA has begun supporting mobile JHs (as described in the consolidated regional section below) but will seek to help JHs plan and prepare out-reach activities more thoroughly so they achieve better access to justice results.</p>	<p>developed with each JH.</p> <p>AJA will begin meeting with the MJL contractor working on JH issues related with children and adolescents.</p>	
1.1.2.8. Assist the MJL in designing a strategy and action plan to include the JHs as key actors in the transitional justice process in the event that peace accords are signed between the GOC and the FARC.													On December 5, preliminary proposals were presented to the Director of the MJL-DADR and discussed with the Director of the National Unit for Assistance and Integral Reparation of Victims (VU), as part of the groundwork in this area.	A strategy document will be discussed with the MJL.	
1.1.3. Assisting MJL with “unexpected” services and a hybrid JH model															
1.1.3.1. Carry out brief study and prepare design of “hybrid” JH model requested by MJL													The AJA prepared and sent a preliminary document to the Director of MJL-DADR.		C1-2 C1-4
1.1.3.2. Design and implement a brief study and monitoring project to provide feedback related													A preliminary meeting in was held in December with Magistrate Suarez in the Superior Judicial Council (CSJ), who is responsible for setting up the	The AJA will examine if and how the project could train municipal judges in small municipalities in Consolidation Zones to apply	C1-2 C1-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
to the current functioning of small claims courts in hybrid JHs.														small claims courts. He indicated that these courts will not generally be placed in JHs in the smaller municipalities. However, municipal judges in small municipalities, for example in Consolidation Zones, will be able to apply the abbreviated small claims procedures in appropriate cases, which will represent an important access to justice tool.	abbreviated small claims procedures in appropriate cases.	
1.1.3.3. Design and implement pilot projects in three JHs incorporating the presence of the Victims Unit (VU).														On December 5, preliminary proposals were presented to the Director of the MJL-DADR and discussed with the Director of the VU as part of the groundwork for this activity.	The pilot projects, which will be set up in 3 JHs, will be defined and initially designed by the AJA, MJL and the VU. San Onofre, Chaparral and Caucasia are possible candidates to pilot the project.	C1-2 C1-4 C2-5
1.1.4. Improving system of NPJH indicators, data-collection and integrated databases																
1.1.4.1. Share and discuss regional documents containing the analysis of the functioning of the NJHP Information System in the 25 targeted JHs.														In September 2013, AJA contracted the Information System consultant to assist the MJL in expanding the NPJH SICJWEB to a greater number of JHs. Users in 24 of the 25 AJA selected JHs were trained in the use of SICJWEB. Since the MJL does not recognize the Anori JH, the JH has not been provided with the JHIT system. This training was conducted via telephone		C1-2 C1-3 C1-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														and in four regional SICJWEB meetings funded by the MJL with support from AJA. These training sessions provided detailed feedback about the situation of the SICJWEB in the JHs in each of the targeted regions.		
1.1.4.2. Support for improving data collection processes related to JH services in the regions and begin process to improve reporting capacities (producing at least six reports).														The four regional meetings carried out in December 2013 also permitted AJA to meet with representatives from 22 of the selected JHs. From these JHs, 42 JH staff members including JH coordinators, Reception and Information Center, and Computer Support Center personnel were present. They discussed details of preparing a monthly JH report based on the SICJWEB with AJA staff members. Examples from leading JHs in this area, such as San Onofre, Mocoa and Villavicencio, were shared. AJA and MJL expectations regarding regular individual JH reporting and productive use of the information therein was emphasized. By the end of the quarter, 15 of the 25 selected JHs (compared with 6/25 in the previous quarter) were using SICJWEB and data was being received	The AJA's consultant seconded to the MJL will continue to promote the installation and strategic use of the SICJWEB system in the remaining 25 targeted Justice Houses.	C1-2 C1-3 C1-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														directly by the MJL. The seconded AJA MJL consultant, who offers five-day a week support desk service from the DADR MJL and conducts frequent telephone follow-up, reported that the other nine targeted JHs say the JHIT system is not operating because they lack internet connection or because the JHs do not have the adequate staff to use the system.		
1.1.5. Increasing coverage of JHs outside urban areas																
1.1.5.1 Support the initial phase of the creation of the Local Justice System (LJS) effort in the regions: Sur de Tolima; Bajo Cauca Antioqueño; Tumaco; and Montes de María.															The LJS activities will begin in Sur de Tolima, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, Tumaco, and Montes de María, with JH participation in the municipalities where a JH exists.	C1-2 C1-5
1.1.5.2. Draft municipal studies of the principal causes of violence and conflicts and priority issues to be addressed in the LJs.														Four AJA regional offices and strategic university partners began studies. The following aspects are being covered: local justice and peaceful coexistence actors, law-based culture, statistics of types of conflict and the interaction of the JH with local government, communities, etc.	Four regional studies of the principal causes of violence and conflicts and priority issues will be presented to the LJs for discussion.	C1-2 C1-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.1.5.3. Define plan to carry out rural access to justice activities including mobile JHs and specific problem focused mobile JHs, as agreed with LJC's, in rural settlements of ten municipalities in the four regions mentioned above.																This plan will be drafted once individual JHs work plans have been consolidated.	C1-2
1.1.5.4. Draft working document designing for at least two separate specific problem focused mobile JHs, responding to priority issues identified in the municipal violence and conflict studies.																This document will be drafted once four regional studies of the principal causes of violence and conflicts and priority issues to be addressed and individual JHs work plans have identified key issues.	C1-5
1.1.5.5. Support 14 rural brigades that include specific- problem focused mobile JHs in the 4 regions mentioned above.															The AJA continued to support JH rural out-reach by supporting a mobile JH in Nechí (October 18, 2013), which provided assistance to over 70 persons.	Additional mobile JHs will be supported.	C1-2
1.1.5.6. Undertake 17 mobile JHs coordinated with the National Program for the															The AJA has continued to support JH rural out-reach by providing funding for a mobile JH with the Cáceres JH in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño (November		C1-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Elimination of Extreme Poverty (ANSPE), particularly to attend ANSPE families in areas beyond the urban centers.														22, 2013). The Cáceres mobile JH incorporated the participation of a variety of departmental and national government programs, including ANSPE.		
1.1.6. Adoption of differentiated approaches in JHs																
1.1.6.1. Review and provide information regarding the present capacity of 18 of the 25 targeted JHs in CZs, regarding the use of a gender sensitive approach in cases of gender violence and assistance provision protocols oriented towards justice services for ethnic communities.														Meetings were held with <i>Corporación Humanas</i> and DADR with a review of each of the 24 selected JHs where <i>Corporación Humanas</i> has carried out the gender violence training workshop.	Meetings with <i>Humanas</i> will continue. A review of each of the 24 selected JHs where <i>Corporación Humanas</i> carried out the gender violence training workshop will be drafted and submitted to the AJA regional Offices. Documents focused on the JH relations with ethnic communities will be drafted in Tumaco and Sur de Tolima.	C1-2 C1-10 C2-5
1.1.6.2. Define proposals to improve the use of a gender sensitive approach in cases of gender violence and the quality of JH interaction with ethnic community members.															Proposals for improving the JH response in gender violence cases documented and JHs will include one of these proposals in their work plan 2014.	C1-2 C1-10 C2-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.1.6.3. Undertake actions to improve the use of a gender sensitive approach in cases of gender violence and in the Justice House interactions with ethnic community members.														Some initial training activities will be initiated regarding gender sensitive approaches to sexual violence cases in Tumaco and possibly in Tolima and Meta.	C1-2 C2-5
1.1.6.4. Define and distribute protocols for providing services in JHs to LGBTI groups in 5 municipalities.														Protocols definition initiated.	C1-10
1.1.7. Increased ADR links with JHs															
1.1.7.1. Draft document with MJL that clearly defines the guidelines for the relationship between ECs and their work places (PACES) with the JHs.													Initial documents have been received from Sur de Tolima, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, Tumaco, and Montes de María regarding the relation between the JH, ECs, and the PACES that exist in some municipalities. Each region has specific strengths and weaknesses but all coincide in the conclusion that the ECs feel they were abandoned by the MJL and their local justice colleagues do not provide adequate support and recognition. In Bajo Cauca Antioqueño the AJA Regional Office is undertaking a study	The AJA jointly with the MJL will draft a document that clearly defines the guidelines for the relationship between ECs and their work places (PACES) with the JHs.	C1-9

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														to determine if other inactive, appointed ECs can be recovered and the refresher course could be a new starting point for wider coverage of EC in the JH and urban and rural areas. Furthermore there is no clear idea of what is meant by a PACE. In Sur de Tolima a single EC in rural areas is not identified as a PACE, while in Tumaco the home of a single EC in urban areas constitutes a PACE and the EC/PACE in the Tumaco JH is a coordinating figure for the other five urban PACES in the city.		
1.1.7.2. Support 20 targeted JHs in or near the CZs in defining work plans to improve coordination with the local ECs.															The AJA provides support to define 20 JH work plans to include community activities with ECs and initiatives to seek greater coordination by way of PACES or other options.	C1-9
1.1.7.3. Carry out regional workshops to discuss the joint activities of JHs and ECs.																C1-9
1.1.8. Increased Sustainability in JHs																
1.1.8.1. If the MJL proposed APP for														The APP was not approved during this quarter. There were ongoing meetings	Support for the 50 new JHs, if constructed, will be highly	C1-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
building the 50 JHs is approved, an agreement will be reached with USAID and the Vice Minister of Promotion of Justice regarding how the AJA can support the implementation of the hybrid JH model in some of the JHs in targeted CZ municipalities.														and discusses between the MJL, AJA, and the subcontractor who developed the APP model document and the prospects still remain very positive.	strategic and not logistical in nature in accordance with the proposed AJA JH Exit Strategy being finalized. Any further action in this area is pending a decision from USAID in light of ongoing discussions regarding the AJA JH Exit Strategy.	
1.1.8.2. Establish public/private cooperation agreements that support activities in three JHs.														Discussions with private companies in Antioquia and Tolima have continued with <i>Fundación Mineros</i> in Medellín. The <i>Fundación</i> is willing to provide matching funds for strengthening the JHs in El Bagre, Zaragoza and Nechí amongst other things. In Southern Tolima, <i>ISAGEN</i> has funded the perimeter fence for the Chaparral JH.		C1-4
1.2. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening JHs (Section C.4.1.1.)																
1.2.1. Strengthening equity conciliation																
1.2.1.1. Promote the reaching of seven municipal decisions to institutionalize equity conciliation.															Activity will be initiated in North Cauca and Córdoba.	C1-12

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.2.2. Increasing the sustainability of the NPEC and incentives for EC																
1.2.2.1. Draft proposal to create an Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee of the National Council for Conciliation and Access to Justice, chaired by MJL.														This has been discussed with the Director of the DADR MJL and the Coordinator of the PNCE and there is interest in taking this further. With the change of Minister in September and shortly afterwards the arrival of the new Vice Minister for Promotion of Justice, any decision on this point has been delayed.	Proposal drafted.	C1-12
1.2.2.2. Sub-Committee linked to the National Council for Conciliation and Access to Justice created.															This activity depends on the institutional response to 1.2.2.1, which has been slow given the change in authorities.	C1-12
1.2.2.3. Discussions held with the Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee regarding proposals for pilot projects based on recommendations for strengthening and improving sustainability of the ECs especially the proposal to grant incentives to ECs actively engaged in handling cases.																C1-12

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								
1.2.2.4. Begin the pilot project to improve incentives for ECs actively engaged in handling cases.																		C1-12		
1.2.3. Establishing adequate EC impact measurement and monitoring mechanisms																				
1.2.3.1. Discussions held with the Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee regarding proposals for pilot projects based on recommendations for strengthening and improving sustainability of the work of the ECs especially proposals to improve the procedures for gathering information from ECs.																		C1-11		
1.2.3.2. Begin pilot project regarding new information gathering procedures with ECs.																		C1-11		
1.2.4. Training Equity Conciliators																				
1.2.4.1. New certificate training programs commenced for ECs in municipalities of																		In December 2013, AJA signed a sub-contract with its SP the National University: Escuela de Justicia Comunitaria (NUSJC). The	A study will be conducted to document the identification of community networks and the dispute resolution options in each	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
South Córdoba, South Tolima and municipalities in North Cauca with special priority given to candidates from rural areas.														subcontract includes new training programs for ECs in four municipalities of Sur de Cordoba-Montelibano, San Juan de Ure, Valencia and Puerto Libertador; four municipalities in Norte de Cauca - Caloto, Toribió, Corinto and Miranda; and two municipalities in Valle de Cauca - Florida and Pradera.	targeted municipality. Selection of the candidates to be trained as new ECs will be initiated in four municipalities of Sur de Córdoba - Montelibano, San Juan de Ure, Valencia and Puerto Libertador; four municipalities in Norte de Cauca - Caloto, Toribió, Corinto and Miranda. Most of these municipalities are very conflictive, and these activities are subject to appropriate security conditions to be able to proceed.		
1.2.4.2. Create map of local justice and conflict resolution systems in municipalities of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, South Córdoba, Northern Cauca, Southern Tolima y Montes de María.														In December 2013, AJA signed a contract with the NUSJC. This includes providing refresher courses for existing ECs in the municipalities of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño-Caucasia, Tarazá, El Bagre, Zaragoza, Nechi, Cáceres; Sur de Córdoba- Tierralta, and Norte del Cauca -Santander de Quilichao.	A document will be produced which analyses the community networks and the dispute resolution options in each municipality and the relation of the existing ECs with these. The active ECs and those that have been appointed and could be recovered with a refresher course in each municipality will be identified.	C1-11	
1.2.4.3. Provide EC refresher courses in municipalities of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, South Tolima, North Cauca y																	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Montes de María.																
1.2.4.4. Help ECs interact and reach agreements with indigenous communities in municipalities where there is a significant indigenous population.														The NUSJC will draft a document regarding ECs and their relations with ethnic communities.	Discussions of this document with the DADR MJL and the ethnic authorities in Ortega, South Tolima and Toribío, North Cauca will be held.	C1-11
1.2.4.5. Facilitate discussions with municipal authorities to renew or confirm nine municipal resolutions adopting Equity Conciliation.															Activity will begin in Cauca and Córdoba.	C1-11
1.2.5. Assisting in resolving ADR overlap especially related with ECs																
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.																C1-12
1.3. MOU defined with Ministry Justice																
1.3.1. Establish dialogue with the various instances of the MJL														This MOU was mentioned to the advisor to the new Minister of Justice and Law but no draft was written.	Discussions will continue, and the signing of the MOU will depend on whether the current	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS FOURTH QUARTERLY (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	regarding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with USAID for the duration of the AJA.														

COMPONENT 2– GENDER

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	2.1. Assist CSJ 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. Define annual action plan with NGC to incorporate the gender perspective and the differential focus in the justice sector, incorporating <i>Resolution No. PSAA 12-9721</i> .															The NGC designed its annual work plan, which is pending approval by the CSJ.	Support coordination of the NGC’s national plan with the plans of the SGCs for adjustment and implementation. The implementation of the sectional plans and national plan will begin.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.2. Design mechanisms and instruments with the NGC to measure the															Completed the assessment of the incorporation of the principle of equality and non-discrimination in judicial practice (consultancy	Develop mechanisms and instruments for measuring the impact of NGC actions at the local and national levels. SGCs will incorporate these	C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
impact of the NGC activities on the national and local levels.														supported by the United Nations Population Fund).	instruments in their work plans.	
2.1.1.3. Accompany the application of the instruments.															Plan for the implementation and monitoring of the impact on the SGCs (Bolívar, Sucre and Meta).	C2-4 C2-3
2.1.1.4. Assist the NGC in preparing a plan/strategy for the CSJ to assign a specific budget to gender matters to the NGC and the Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs).															Identify the National Plan activities that will be financed with resources allocated by the CSJ. Work with the CSJ on a directive to enable the SGCs to obtain resources for the previously agreed upon activities (of the annual plan).	C2-1 C2-2 C2-4
2.1.1.5. Implement regional strategic plans already negotiated with SGCs in Nariño (Tumaco), Montes de María (Bolívar and Sucre), and Sur del Tolima														An agreement was reached with the sectional committees to begin the construction of a baseline regarding gender-based violence in Bolívar and Sucre.	A consultancy to construct the baseline of gender violence with the SGCs in Bolívar and Sucre will be initiated.. A strategic plan for the SGC in Nariño and Meta will be designed, if possible.	C2-2 C2-3 C2-4 C2-8
2.1.1.6. Design and support for implementation of regional strategic plans with SGCs in Bajo Cauca (based in Medellín), Meta (based in Villavicencio), and														The training actions proposed by the SGC in Antioquia were implemented. Work was begun with the SGC in Meta and Córdoba for the design of its plan.	Initiate implementation and monitoring of the strategic regional plans in Antioquia, Meta, and Córdoba.	C2-2 C2-3 C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Córdoba (based in Montería)																
2.1.1.7. Support carrying out of NGC Gender Roundtables in Pasto, Villavicencio, Popayán (National Level Roundtable) Sincelejo, and one other location within the CZs, with the NGC, judges magistrates, other justice sector actors and CSO representatives.														The annual National Gender Commission Roundtable was carried out in Popayán in November 2013, with technical support from two international consultants (Norma Cruz and Minou Mirabel). Several scheduled roundtables in Villavicencio and Pasto/Tumaco were suspended for security and/or other scheduling reasons.	Gender roundtables regarding land and gender issues to be carried out during FY 2014 in Sincelejo, Pasto/Tumaco, Mocoa, Villavicencio, and possibly in Apartado. The decision as to the timing of the roundtables is awaiting the appointment of the new President of the NGC in January 2014.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.8. Support a national Roundtable with the rapporteurs of regional appeals courts to identify categorizations and disseminate guidelines and standards regarding jurisprudence on gender-related issues.															Work with the NGC to define the methodology and date (possibly February or March) for the roundtable with rapporteurs.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.9. Review and systematize the gender standards of the high courts.														The methodology and prioritization criteria for systematizing the gender standards were designed.	Implementation of the proposal developed by the CEJ will start.	C2-2

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.1.2. Training judges on gender issues																
2.1.2.1. Implement with the SGCs workshops for first instance judges and court officials on women's rights and jurisprudence of the high courts of Montes de María (Bolívar, four judicial circuits), Sucre and Sur del Tolima.														<p>Within the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, approval was given for activities to disseminate information about women's rights to the justice sector, civil society and institutions in Southern Tolima, Sucre, Tumaco and Meta. A roundtable was also held in Medellín with the Antioquia SGC regarding the viability of creating a specialized jurisdiction for gender violence related cases in Colombia.</p> <p>Planning of training sessions was carried out with the Gender Alliance.</p>	The Gender Alliance will continue to coordinate with the SPs on gender training activities, including those related to the formation of the NWA.	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.2.2 Coordinate with the Judicial Academy <i>Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla</i> (EJRLB), if possible, the inclusion of specialized modules on gender violence or the inclusion of gender violence in existing modules.														<p>An agreement was made with the help of the AJA between the EJRLB and the IOM to transfer resources from the EJRLB to the IOM. Those resources will be used to hire a consultant to develop the modules on gender violence.</p>	A consultant by will be hired by the IOM to design the modules, in coordination with the AJA.	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
2.1.2.3 Implement the modules of the training program (or parts thereof) with judges and/or other local justice sector actors and CSO representatives on gender of the Ombudsman (<i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>) through the regional universities (Montes de María, Sur del Tolima and Nariño).													An agreement (regarding copyright) was made between the IOM and the UNDP, which financed the production of the modules, to allow the transfer of the modules to the universities.	Planning and implementation of the modules through the regional university SPs in Montes de María and Southern Tolima.	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.2.4 Design, validate and implement indicators to measure the impact of the training activities on gender matters.													This activity has been delayed. The Terms of Reference are currently being drafted.	Design the indicators to measure impact of training activities (through the consultancy).	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.3. Assist the CSJ in developing improved data collection systems and quality control mechanisms															
2.1.3.1. Design and implement plans to strengthen and/or incorporate in the existing regional gender observatories, access to justice and gender issues in Nariño, Bajo Cauca, South Tolima.														Design, coordinate, and implement local plans to improve existing gender observatories.	C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.1.3.2 Design and implement plans for the creation of gender and justice observatories in at least two regions (i.e. Montes de María, Córdoba and Meta).														Obtain approval of plans for the design of gender observatories in Sucre and Meta.	C2-4 C2-8	
2.1.3.3. Design mechanisms to collect information, and define variables to systematize and analyze judgments in cases involving gender issues.														A proposed methodology for prioritizing and selecting judgments for evaluation will be prepared.	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 plans for and the installation of two Victim Attention Centers (VACs) in Tumaco and Valledupar.														AJA supported the coordination with local authorities and the AGO for the physical adaptation of the JH in Tumaco where the VAC may be installed. With the appointment of 9 new prosecutors for Tumaco in early January, the location of the VAC may change, depending on the physical office located by the AGO for these new staff members.	In coordination with the VU, designs for the inclusion of the VAC in the VU's Victims Center will be defined. Plan for the implementation of the VACs, both in Valledupar and Tumaco, with assistance models that ensure a differential focus and gender perspective.	C2-5 C2-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														AJA coordinated with the AGO and the Victims' Unit for the installation of the VAC in Valledupar.		
2.2.1.2. In coordination with the DOJ and the AGO, plan for implementation of the third VAC.															The AGO in Yopal, Casanare has indicated its desire for a VAC. The situation and the conditions existing there will be explored for this option.	C2-5 C2-6
2.2.1.3. In coordination with the DOJ, design, validate, plan and implement actions to guarantee the gender and differential focuses at the VACs, including mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up to the functioning of the VACs.															Training plans will be designed and implemented. Interinstitutional coordination mechanisms and monitoring of the services will be conducted through the National Network of Professionals and Leaders for the Support of Women Victims (NWA), and through other institutional systems.	C2-5 C2-6 C2-8
2.2.2. Providing assistance in the design and the implementation of modified VACs																
2.2.2.1 Coordinate with the DOJ the planning for the installation of two modified Victim Attention Centers (i.e. possibly in Bajo Cauca and Sur del Tolima).															The AGO in Santandar de Quilichao, Cauca, has also indicated its desire for a modified VAC and the availability of adequate conditions there will be explored as an option.	C2-5 C2-6
2.2.2.2 Coordinate with the DOJ the definition of functions of the																C2-5 C2-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
modified VACs, support the preparation of protocols and procedures for treatment with focuses on gender and differential.																
2.2.3. Creation and strengthening of a Network of Women GBV Advocates and of CSOs working on GBV issues																
2.2.3.1. Carry put public <i>convocatoria</i> for selection of women and men* who will participate in the Training School “ <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia</i> (For the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence),” in three regions: Bajo Cauca, Montes de María and Sur del Tolima.														Criteria and mechanisms were defined for the convoking and selection of NWA participants through the regional universities (strategic partners).	Participants in the Training School will be selected and the first phase of the School will be implemented in Montes de María.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.2. Implementation of the first phase of the Training School in the three regions, identifying the mechanisms for construction of the NWA there with participants.																C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
2.2.3.3. Strengthen the leadership and capacity of women victims to provide accompaniment and support to other victims through training processes and orientation in Bajo Cauca, Bolívar and Tumaco.													Sessions, led by women victims and attended by the MJL, the VU, the FGN and the PGN, to provide orientation, assistance, the filing of criminal complaints in sexual violence cases, and registration in the Victims' Registry in Nariño and Montes de María were supported by the AJA. The campaigns were attended by 180 women, adolescents and girls who were victims of sexual violence. Of these, 170 filed criminal complaints and registered as victims.	The AJA will continue to support strengthening the leadership of women victims through a complaint filing and mass registration session in Valledupar (possibly in mid-February), which will be a site for the creation of a VAC with AJA/DOJ assistance.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.4. Creation of the Network of Women Advocates (NWA) who orient, accompany and advise victims of gender violence in three regions (Montes de María, Tumaco and Bajo Cauca).														Identify professionals, students and local women leaders, and design a methodology for monitoring the cases processed in the mass complaint filing and registration campaigns, as an initial activity of the NWA.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.5. Design, implement, follow-up and systematize the service provision models regarding the accompaniment of victims of gender violence (individual,														Systematize and evaluate the mass criminal complaint filing and registration sessions in Magdalena, Sucre and Nariño, and design and obtain consensus regarding on a final model. An RFA will be drafted for promoting access to justice by women victims.	C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
collective, and case accompaniment).																
2.2.3.6. Design methodologies and materials for the accompaniment and documentation of cases and initiate training processes to leaders, students and professionals of the NWA.															A training session on psychosocial assistance for women leaders, and mechanisms and routes of access to justice will be held in Bolívar.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.7 Monitor the safety conditions for the NWA and its participants in the regions.														Periodic meetings were held with the National Protection Unit (NPU) to monitoring the security conditions in the regions in which the NWA is active and to advise them of the AJA activities and any risks that may be involved.	Coordinate protection plans with the NPU for the leaders in Cesar (who have received threats).	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. Identify women's rights and other organizations and projects that may be candidates for receiving financing of activities through grants.														Organizations (3) and strategic issues to be financed with grants were identified.	Initiate the competition for at least three grants to women's organizations.	C2-3 C2-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.3.1.2. Award and monitor grants to at least two women's rights or victims organizations to further objectives and strengthen activities of Component 2 and the AJA.														Prepared TOR for grants to women's organizations.	Publish, compete and possibly award least two grants that strengthen gender issues in processes for the restoration of rights, promote the rights of women, and strengthen the leadership of women victims in the creation of the NWA.	C2-7 C2-8
2.3.2. Disseminating gender and GBV issues																
2.3.2.1 Design and implement local dissemination plans regarding the rights of women, and particularly of women victims.														Training sessions for women victims on their rights and the right to justice were conducted in Magdalena, Sucre and Nariño (200 women and adolescents).	Training workshops will be held for women victims in Valledupar and Bolívar.	C2-7
2.3.2.2. Identify specific training needs for the women in each region.														Training needs were identified in Nariño, Sucre and Bolivar.	Identify training needs in Meta, Córdoba, Southern Tolima and Bajo Cauca Antioqueño.	C2-7 C2-8
2.3.2.3. Design plan to implement the campaign: "Sin mi Puño y con mi Letra" (Without my Fist and in my Handwriting), adapted to the different regional contexts (in three regions – i.e. Montes de María, Bajo Cauca and Tumaco).														A grant application was received. The Grant Evaluation Committee asked the applicant to make some technical changes to the grant application. Due to the long holidays in Colombia, the revised grant application was not received before the end of the quarter.	The grant to implement the campaign should be awarded by early February. Implementation of the expectations phase and launching of the campaign in three regions will be completed by the end of the quarter.	C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
2.4. MOU defined with CSJ																	
2.4.1. Prepare the draft MOU and generate the process to procure signature between USAID and the CSJ																A draft MOU will be prepared and shared with the CSJ.	

COMPONENT 3 – JUSTICE REFORM

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
3.1. Support for the functioning of land restitution courts																	
3.1.1. Building an elite class of Land Restitution Judges and Magistrates																	
3.1.1.1. Plan and execute an observational visit to the agrarian courts of Costa Rica, with the participation of key allies within the land restitution jurisdiction in Colombia.																The AJA will support an observational visit to the land courts of Costa Rica, for leaders of judicial proceedings in Colombia, in support of the Judges' Committee on Processes and Procedures. This visit is tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 2014.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.2. Validate the action plan for the design and implementation of the management model pilot project in the Land Restitution Courts															The AJA validated the action plan for the design and implementation of the management model pilot project with LR Magistrates and Judges. During the workshop held on December 11, an agreement was reached to incorporate	The AJA will continue to support the design and implementation of the management model through the Committee on Processes and Procedures.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
(LRCs) and Land Restitution Tribunals (LRTs).													special modules on security (for venues, personnel and information), gender and intersectoral coordination. The AJA defined, with USAID, the strategy to support the Judicial Branch, which will enable advances in making cultural, organizational and good governance changes through the creation of commissions of judges/magistrates, the partial deconcentration of functions and budgets, and effective incentive and disincentive policies. This strategy was shared with and adopted by the SJC (through Mag. Nestor Correa) and was presented to the LRC/LRT judges and magistrates in December).		
3.1.1.3. Design and implement pilot model courts in the land restitution jurisdiction in two locations.													The AJA continued to work through workshops with Magistrates and Judges in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena in order to move forward with the bases of the pilot plan. In addition, in October the AJA provided support to carry out two coordination meetings of the National Commission for the Coordination of the National Justice System and the Special Indigenous Jurisdiction on	A work group will be formed by the AJA's consultant, judges and responsible magistrates to work on adjustments to the proposed court management model. The model for the management of land restitution courts and tribunals design and implementation will begin in the courts of Carmen de Bolívar and the tribunals of Cartagena in February 2014. Work in Chaparral, Tolima, will also be initiated.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														October 8-9, 2012. During the sessions, the AJA presented the relevant aspects of its Second Year Work Plan, including the creation and support for the local justice committees, in which indigenous authorities will be invited to participate. The following institutions participated in the sessions as part of the Commission: the AGO, the Ministry of Justice and Law, the Institute of Forensic Medicine, CTI, the Inspector General's Office, the Judicial Training School, INPEC, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense/Human Rights, the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, and numerous indigenous groups, including those from Nariño (AICO), Guajira (Junta Mayor de Palabrerros), Cesar (Comunidad Arahuaca), and Amazonia (OPIAC). During the sessions, among other things, the Commission defined its 2014 Action Plan, which includes several activities oriented to increasing access to justice for indigenous populations	El AJA will also support improvements to the Justicia XXI software and its testing in Ibagué in order to obtain a version that is applicable to each court. The new version of the software is based on the "zero paper" philosophy, which will enhance the efficiency of the proceedings in these specialized courts.	
3.1.1.4. Evaluate the pilots, and propose and																C3-1 C3-2

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
implement the methodology and plan to replicate them.																C3-3
3.1.1.5. Support work groups/commissions that design and monitor the implementation of the pilot court management models and other aspects related to the land restitution jurisdiction as an exercise in and model for good judicial governance.														<p>The AJA’s consultants continued to support the formulation of a more efficient and appropriate management and administration model that includes “zero paper” administration and file practices in the judicial land restitution offices.</p> <p>The AJA has also identified strategic process models that support the development and innovation of all types of courts, with the support of consultant Peter McCabe, former Assistant Director of the Administrative Office (AO) of the United States Courts, and Federal Judge Frank Montalvo.</p> <p>The good practices model that has been identified is similar to that of the Judicial Conference; it is a model that favors the formulation and execution of ideas or projects for improving the courts and tribunals and to increase incentives for excellence, and has been applied in US offices for many years.</p>	<p>In addition to the formation of the thematic committees, “virtual classrooms” will be created in order to establish the conversational networks that will strengthen the identification of opportunities and the coordination of actions for improving the courts and tribunals.</p> <p>The Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Judicial School will design and provide training for public servants in the use of a virtual platform that will allow for fluid communication and knowledge management.</p> <p>The AJA will support the formation and functioning of the LRC/LRT committees. It will thereafter hold an initial session for each one in order to plan short-term activities. These working groups will help to strengthen the organizational culture and good judicial governance, based on standards of participation, decentralization and democratization in decision-making and in the design</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														Mr. McCabe and Judge Montalvo, together with Engineer Javier Said, conducted a workshop on the functioning, objectives and formation of committees of land restitution magistrates, judges and officials. The participants welcomed the initiative, and the Program and the CSJ conducted a survey for the formation of five initial thematic committees: Technology, Security, Processes and Procedures, Inter-institutional Coordination, and Training.	and implementation of management models that will serve as instruments for the implementation of improvement policies based on incentives and disincentives that will motivate change in the judges and magistrates that make up the committees.	
3.1.1.6. Design protocols for communication, appropriate and effective transfer of cases and collection of evidence, among the LRCs/LRTs courts and other institutions involved.														The AJA and the CSJ held the Eleventh Meeting of Land Restitution Judges and Magistrates, with the participation of officials from the Land Restitution Unit, the NPU, the National Mining Agency, the Ministry of Defense and victims of displacement and their representatives. The participants identified common issues for improving procedures and the functioning of the jurisdiction's administrative and judicial phases.	The AJA will support the functioning of the thematic committees of LRC/LRT magistrates and judges that are created to address intersectoral coordination and make progress in the construction of coordination protocols in areas related to the handling of evidence, information security, and the execution of judgments, among other matters (i.e. the Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee and the Security Committee).	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.2. Supporting Land Restitution Courts IT needs																
3.1.2.1. Incorporate the IT requirements and needs into the court management model.														The AJA and the CSJ updated the information about information technology systems compiled by the engineers involved in the process, so	The AJA will continue to support the CSJ through the Technology Committee in order to incorporate reports and recommendations related	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														that it can serve as the basis for the design and evaluation of pilot tribunals. The information and advances were shared with land restitution judges and magistrates in the Eleventh Training Course for land restitution officials that was carried out from December 9 to 13, 2013.	to the information system.	
3.1.2.2. Support the design of software that will facilitate the transfer of information between the Land Restitution Units (LRUs) and the LRC/LRTs and the various land registries existing on the national level (at pilot facilities).															The AJA will also support improvements to the Justicia XXI software and its testing in Ibagué, in order to obtain a version that is applicable to each court. The new version of the software is based on the “zero paper” philosophy, which will enhance the efficiency of the proceedings in these specialized courts.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.2.3. Support the design of an information security plan for the land restitution process.														With the support of experts, the AJA designed a security plan for the personnel and offices of the Land Restitution Magistrates and Judges.	The AJA will share information with the Committee of Judges and Magistrates responsible for security matters about achievements and stages in the implementation of the designed plan, and it will agree on monitoring mechanisms.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.2.4. Support the implementation of the information security plan in the court management														The AJA studied the 23 judicial complexes with Land Restitution Tribunals and Courts and their security conditions related to: entry to the	The AJA will support the Security Committee in monitoring the implementation of the security plan and individual self-protection plan.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
pilot locations.														<p>venues, building environments, technical security means, internal security conditions, electronic equipment, and information management.</p> <p>The AJA provided security training in the tribunals and courts to 187 magistrates, judges, and officials. Land Restitution Magistrates and Judges participated in a Preventive Security workshop in Bogotá that covered security principles, the identification of risks, self-protection techniques and tools, types of information, and information protection mechanisms.</p> <p>The workshop culminated in the development of individual protection strategies for the magistrates and judges, based on the identification of a matrix of threats, vulnerabilities, capacities, and risks.</p> <p>The AJA developed a security protocol for officials/clerks of Land Restitution courts and tribunals, which includes three components: an information security protocol, a facilities security</p>	<p>The AJA will urge the Committee to take the steps necessary for adopting the decree for the inclusion of LR judges and magistrates in the protection program by virtue of their positions.</p> <p>The AJA will promote the implementation of the security protocols and the adoption of the best proposals in the security plan through the Committee of Judges and Magistrates.</p>	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
													protocol, and a personal security protocol.		
3.1.2.5. Initiate implementation of the information security plan at other LRCs/LRTs.														The AJA will work with the Committee of Judges and Magistrates responsible for security matters, on the design of a strategy for implementing the security plan in all offices of land restitution magistrates and judges.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3. Training Land Restitution Judges															
3.1.3.1. Design and develop a supplementary training course for judges and magistrates.													The AJA promoted the creation of a Training Committee of Land Restitution Magistrates and Judges that is responsible for identifying training requirements and implementing specialized courses.	The AJA will assist the Training Committee in updating the required modules, promoting differential approach training, and change management.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3.2. Design and implement national level workshops for the exchange of experiences between magistrates, judges and other personnel of the land restitution jurisdiction as well as other institutions forming part of the restitution process.													The AJA agreed with the CSJ's agenda and held a workshop with Land Restitution Magistrates and Judges from December 9 to 13, 2013 in order to share experiences and best practices in the jurisdiction. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Land Restitution Unit, the VU, the NPU, the Ministry of Defense, and victims and representatives of victims at a national and departmental level from macro-targeted areas, Afro-descendants and indigenous peoples.	The AJA will support the Inter-Institutional Committee of Judges and Magistrates in identifying the main areas that require urgent coordination and the development and implementation of the respective protocols.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														The workshop identified bottlenecks in the administrative and judicial phases of the process, as well as coordination actions to be taken, especially during the evidentiary phase, and it addressed participation by victims, the post-decision stage, opponents and participants, among other issues.		
3.1.3.3. Develop <i>in situ</i> training for judges, magistrates and court personnel, personnel from the model pilot facilities, to overcome resistance to change.														The AJA contracted for the implementation of a quality management process for purposes of certifying the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar, which includes the land restitution judges and magistrates (in Cartagena), and incorporated a change management training module for officials and civil servants.	The AJA will begin designing the quality management process and will support the active involvement of the Processes and Procedures Committee in the exercise.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3.4. Support the design and development of a gender-focused training module for LRCs/LRTs.															Once the AJA has developed the gender module for LRCs, most likely in coordination with the UN, it will support the Training Committee in its implementation.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4. Addressing corruption risks within Land Restitution Courts																
3.1.4.1. Prepare, in coordination with the Procedures and Processes Committee, a map of risks of judicial corruption in the LRCs/LRTs in each of															During the design and development of the LR management model, the corruption risk map will be prepared once the processes and procedures have been documented.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
the AJA targeted regions.																
3.1.4.2. Present the corruption risk map to the CSJ and support the implementation of the recommendations at the court management model pilot facilities.															During the implementation of the LR court management pilot model in Carmen de Bolívar, the corruption risk map will be validated in order to subsequently replicate it in the other judicial offices.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4.3. Design the regional observatory for the land restitution jurisdiction (which will operate in 4 regions), and implement in an AJA region of influence.														With the support of the CEJ, a draft design was prepared for the regional observatories related to the land restitution jurisdiction, which includes a description of the regulatory framework for the special jurisdiction, jurisprudential references, a description of the administrative and judicial land restitution processes, and a description of the existing land observatories (Ministry of Defense, Inspector General's Office, National University, University of los Andes, Forjando Futuros, UN-Hábitat), as well as lines of observation, a battery of indicators, information collection instruments, and an information validation strategy.	The AJA will discuss and validate the design of the observatory presented by the CEJ, with a group of experts and the CSJ. Once the observatory has been validated, it will be implemented initially in Carmen de Bolívar.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5. Addressing security risks within Land Restitution Courts																
3.1.5.1 Draw up a security requirements plan and														The AJA developed a security plan that contains the findings, risks and improvements in each LRC/LRT. This	The AJA will support the Security Committee, which will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
recommendations for each one of the current 23 LRCs and LRTs addressing security measures, necessary improvements and the handling of emergencies.														plan was presented and validated in a workshop held in the city of Bogotá that was attended by officials of the NPU, who expressed an interest in supporting the implementation of the main security recommendations and improvements.	the security recommendations in judicial offices and will manage the support of the NPU.	
3.1.5.2. Design an inter-institutional instrument and mechanisms for the evaluation and assessment of the risk of LRC/LRT judges and magistrates.														In progress.	Design of instrument initiated in coordination with the Inter-Institutional Committee and the Security Committee, once formally created.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5.3. Support the creation of a Security Committee within the land restitution jurisdiction and help such committee define and monitor the implementation of recommendations to the Administrative Chamber of the CSJ, the incorporation and adoption of security protocols, processes and procedures for LRC/LRT judges and magistrates.														The AJA promoted the need for the CSJ to create a Committee of Judges and Magistrates responsible for identifying policies, coordinating with other agencies, and implementing the security plan. The scope, objectives and formation of the Security Committee were developed during the security workshop held in Bogotá, and this will improve the security, response capacity and preventive actions of the entities charged with protecting the LR judicial venues and officials.	The AJA will support the Security Committee in the design of a short-term work plan.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	3.1.5.4. Prepare and submit to the CSJ a draft decree to include LRC/LRT judges and magistrates in the National Protection Program (by virtue of Article 3 of Decree 1225 of 2012).														
3.1.5.5. Develop and implement a training program in self-protection mechanisms so that LRC/LRT judges and magistrates can construct their own personal security plans in accordance with their particular personal and family circumstances.													All LR magistrates and judges participated in a Preventive Security workshop in Bogotá in November, in which they identified risks and learned about security principles, self-protection techniques and tools, types of information, and information protection mechanisms. The workshop culminated in the development of an individual protection strategy for each magistrate and judge, based on an identification of a matrix of threats, vulnerabilities, capacities and risks.	The AJA will support the implementation of the personal security plans for LR magistrates, judges and officials, through the Security Committee.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5.6. Assist the CSJ in securing or allocating resources for the														Once the management model for LR judicial offices has been developed, the AJA will support the CSJ with	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
purchase and implementation of videoconferencing equipment for virtual hearings in the LRCs/LRTs and provide technical assistance in its effective use.														securing the required equipment.	
3.2. Support for continued implementation of Criminal Procedure Code															
3.2.1. Support to CISPA															
3.2.1.1. Support the carrying out of regular and extraordinary meetings of CISPA.													The AJA signed a grant agreement with the CEJ, which serves as the Technical Secretariat of CISPA, in order to fund the ordinary, extraordinary, and technical sessions of the agencies of the SPA, among other objectives.	Through the CEJ, the AJA will conduct an ordinary session of the CISPA in consolidation zones.	C3-4
3.2.1.2. Support CISPA in incorporating “differential” treatment approaches for providing services to marginalized groups.													The AJA signed a grant agreement with the CEJ, which serves as the Technical Secretariat of the CISPA, for the incorporation of a differential approach through the use of SPA indicators related to gender, and the LGBTI community, among others.	Through the CEJ, the AJA will design and validate in the CISPA a battery of indicators with a differential approach for the monitoring of the SPA.	C3-4 C2-5
3.2.1.3. Support the expansion and improvement of the monitoring and evaluation system of CISPA and its														Through the CEJ, the AJA will design and validate in the CISPA a battery of indicators related to the processing of cases of gender-based violence in the SPA.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
incorporation of indicators regarding the processing of gender violence cases.															
3.2.1.4. Support the carrying out of quarterly Roundtables on the SPA, in the areas of influence of AJA.														The AJA/CEJ will hold two workshops in CSDI zones to discuss advances and setbacks in the implementation of the SPA, and to manage recommendations to overcome regulatory, jurisprudential, operational, infrastructure and other gaps or problems (i.e. Villavicencio and Tumaco).	C3-4
3.2.1.5. Provide technical and logistical support for the carrying out of meetings of the Technical Commission of the CISPA, in AJA targeted regions.													The AJA signed a grant agreement with the CEJ for, among other things, conducting meetings of three Technical Committees for monitoring the CISPA.	The AJA will reach agreement with the CISPA and the CEJ on the timetable for the meetings of the Technical Committees.	C3-4
3.2.1.6. Provide support for the carrying out of two meetings of the Regional Monitoring Commissions.														One regional meeting will be held.	C3-4
3.2.1.7. Facilitate coordination mechanisms between CISPA, the Local Justice Committees (LJs) and SP														The AJA will work with the CEJ on the design of a methodology for coordination between the SLCJs and the CISPA.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Universities, to improve implementation of SPA on the operational level in the AJA targeted CZs.															
3.2.1.8. Design publicity campaign that promotes the advantages of the SPA in the consolidation zones.														With the support of the CEJ, the AJA will design a publicity campaign that incorporates tools for communicating with the community, in order to disseminate information about the benefits, advantages and importance of the SPA as a model for investigating and prosecuting criminal matters.	C3-4
3.2.1.9. Support update of the CISPAs Website														The CEJ will continue to update the CISPAs website, www.cispa.gov.co , with information about jurisprudence, regulatory changes, studies and documentation of good practices related to the implementation of the SPA.	C3-4
3.2.1.10. Review the study on handling of preliminary hearings, developed by USAID, to identify methodological and other adjustments to be replicated in the CZs. Preparation of instruments, collection and analysis of													The AJA reviewed the study developed by USAID on the management of preliminary hearings in Bogotá and Ibagué, and made the methodological adjustments necessary to replicate it initially in the municipalities in the La Macarena region.	The AJA will create the team that will apply the instruments and analyze the information for the study on the operation of the SPA in the Macarena region of Meta. The AJA will explain the methodology in the LJs in the municipalities of La Macarena, Uribe, San Juan de Arama, Mesetas, Puerto	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
information in one of the AJA's targeted regions (Meta), prepare the report and presentation of results.														Rico and Vistahermosa.	
3.2.2. Technical assistance and training for law schools															
3.2.2.1. Prepare diagnostic assessments regarding the current situation at the 11-targeted universities.													The AJA formed the team of consultants that will carry out the diagnostic assessments of the selected universities.	The AJA will perform diagnostic assessments of curricula, evaluations and teaching on the SPA, and will introduce them to the targeted law schools.	C3-5
3.2.2.2. Create working groups within each targeted university law school and provide technical assistance in the definition and implementation of projects regarding curricular reform, pedagogical strategies and evaluation methodologies.														The AJA will create working groups in each of the 11 universities to support them in the curricular reform process and to strengthen their plans for studying the SPA.	C3-5
3.2.2.3. Create a network of local universities to support curricular reform processes and sharing of best practices.														The AJA will create regional networks of universities and their law schools in order to support the implementation of curricular reforms and the methodology for teaching and evaluating the results of studying the SPA.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.2.2.4. Perform diagnostics of the management systems and the training plans for the clinical programs of the 11 targeted law schools.													The AJA formed the team of consultants that will develop the diagnosis of the management model for the legal clinics.	The AJA will perform the diagnosis and present it to the law schools. The diagnosis will include proposed training programs on a differential approach for law clinic students.	C3-5
3.2.2.5. Make improvements to the operational/management model of the clinical programs within one pilot university law school.														The AJA will provide technical assistance to legal clinics in the implementation of reforms to the management model and student training programs.	C3-5
3.2.2.6. Develop and carry out training plan for criminal law professors.														The AJA will develop a training course on curricula, teaching methodology, and assessment of results of learning about the SPA, for criminal procedure law professors in CSDI zones.	C3-5
3.2.2.7. Present and validate SPA training curriculum with the law schools participating in the training program for criminal procedural law professors.													The AJA designed a study plan for SPA training to be included in law school curricula.	The AJA will present the study plan to the law schools in CSDI zones.	C3-5
3.2.2.8. Train law students on the national level, in abilities and skills of the SPA.															C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.2.2.9. Support the carrying out of two regional finals and the national final of the Inter-University Mock Trial Competition (2013).													<p>During November and December 2013, the AJA, in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ), carried out the regional semifinals and finals of the University Mock Trial Competition.</p> <p>Special recognition was given to the winning teams of the regional competition, representing the following universities: Boyacá, Tolima, Magdalena, Tecnológico de Comfenalco, Gran Colombia (Armenia), Autónoma Latinoamericana (Medellín), Libre (Cúcuta), Francisco de Paula Santander, Envigado, Javeriana (Cali), CESMAG (Pasto), Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Santo Tomás (Bogotá), Católica and Nacional de Colombia.</p> <p>The students received a three-day retraining with national and foreign instructors for the purpose of strengthening their knowledge and skills for the next phase of the National Semifinal competition. The students participated in workshops in which they played different roles in a</p>	The AJA, with the support of the DOJ, will conduct the National Semifinals and Finals of the competition (in February) and will begin the focus group phase for the 2014 competition.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
													<p>homicide case presided over by a judge in order to practice the best techniques for examining and cross-examining witnesses, formulating objections, presenting evidence of the crime (weapons, bullet casings, fingerprints, etc), arguing, and persuading.</p> <p>This competition was carried out with the entry into force of the accusatory system, and there has been growing enthusiasm and quality in the mock trials that serve to measure progress in the management of the communication, argumentation, legal and evidentiary skills of students who are close to graduating from their law schools and who will be future judges, lawyers, litigators and prosecutors, trained in a new culture based on oral trials and the technical management of evidence to support claims and fair decisions.</p>			
3.2.2.10. Support the carrying out of the National Inter-University Mock Trial Competition (five regional competitions).															AJA will define the timetable, agenda, and methodology for the 2014 competition in focus groups.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	3.3. Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform																
3.3.1. Strengthening local justice systems, through the UTC																	
3.3.1.1. Update and/or prepare assessment on barriers to access to justice study in Montes de María, Tumaco, Córdoba and the Macarena Region of Meta.															The AJA, with the support of the FIP, diagnosed barriers to access to justice in the municipalities of Bajo Cauca (Caucasia, Cáceres, El Bagre, Nechí, Tarazá and Zaragoza) through a series of interviews and focus groups (Afro-Colombians, indigenous people, justice operators, etc.).	The AJA will present the diagnosis of Bajo Cauca in the justice coordination working groups, as an input for the construction of action plans for the LJC to be formed. The AJA will complete the diagnoses of Montes de María, La Macarena, Tumaco and Córdoba.	
3.3.1.2. Disseminate with the Project Advisory Boards and the Judicial Branch the documents on barriers to access to justice and the maps of actors in each one of the Project regions.																The AJA will present the diagnoses of barriers to access to justice and the map of actors and unsatisfied legal needs to each of the LJCs.	
3.3.1.3. Disseminate and adjust the strategy for implementation of the local justice system in the regions.															Completed. The AJA drafted a methodological report for the design and implementation of the Local Justice Coordination System. This report was presented to and discussed with the MLL and the UACT. The agreed-upon methodology will be implemented in each of the AJA's impact regions for the creation of the LJCs.		

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
3.3.1.4. Support the LJC in the region of La Macarena, Meta in the implementation of the LJC action plans and coordination protocols.														The AJA supported the local justice coordination committees in La Macarena in adjusting the action plans and coordination protocols. It also supported the activities of the working groups.	Ongoing.	C3-7
3.3.1.5. Hold one roundtable (per region) on progress in the implementation of the SPA.															Sessions held in several regions, including Meta in late March or early April.	
3.3.1.6. In coordination with <i>Colombia Responde/USAID</i> , support the execution of a diploma program on the “focus on rights and good governance in local justice coordination systems” (in Meta).														The AJA reached agreement with <i>Colombia Responde (ARD)</i> on the scope, content and methodology of the diploma program that will be given to 60 justice operators who make up the LJC in the Macarena region.	The AJA will support the implementation and monitoring of the development of the diploma program and will assist in developing the guidelines and curricular content of the SLJC and other modules, such as modules concerning the SPA and differentiated focuses.	C3-7
3.3.1.7. Provide assistance in securing financial support for and technical assistance in carrying out diploma programs on the Local Justice System in Sur de Tolima, Bajo Cauca, and Tumaco, taking into consideration the														The AJA also agreed with <i>Colombia Responde (ARD)</i> on replicating the Local Justice System diploma program for LJC members in Southern Tolima.	Design curriculum in coordination with <i>Colombia Responde (ARD)</i> Discussions with <i>Colombia Responde (Chemonics)</i> regarding the possible diploma course in Bajo Cauca.	C3-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
different realities of each region.															
3.3.1.8. Form LJC's in Sur del Tolima, Bajo Cauca, Montes de María and Tumaco.													Delayed due to political and security reasons that impeded the diagnostic assessments.	Based on the agreed methodology, the AJA will create LJC's in the regions of Southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca (Briceño, Ituango, Cauca and Cáceres), Montes de María, Tumaco and Southern Cordoba (Montelibano, San Jose de Uré and Puerto Libertador).	C3-7
3.3.1.9. Support the design of action plans and coordination protocols for the LJC's.														The AJA will provide technical support to the newly created LJC's for the development of work plans and coordination protocols in the regions where they will be gradually implemented.	C3-7
3.3.1.10. Support the implementation of the action plans of the LJC's.															C2-5 C3-7
3.3.1.11. Hold a seminar for evaluation of the impact of the LJC's in each region where they are operational.															C3-7
3.3.1.12. Support the creation of Departmental Justice Committees, where applicable.															

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.3.1.13. Design and validate the methodology for carrying out rural “legal brigades.”													Completed. The AJA drafted a methodological document that contains phases for the design, development, and evaluation of legal brigades that will be implemented in the regions.		
3.3.1.14. Promote the preparation, development and monitoring of rural legal brigades of a thematic nature as per the needs prioritized in each region by the LJC.													The AJA designed and published terms of reference for conducting legal brigades in the Bajo Cauca zone. Other regional SPs are in the process of designing plans for supporting brigades.	Brigades carried out in Bajo Cauca, Meta, Tolima and possibly Tumaco.	
3.3.1.15. Hold an evaluation seminar with the members of the LJC members, on the progress and impact of the legal brigades carried out, and systematize the results of such evaluation.															
3.3.2. Improving Court Administration in CSDI municipalities															
3.3.2.1. Initiate the process to improve the case processing and other capacities through the implementation and certification of a quality management system in the Palace of Justice in													The AJA carried competed a RFP to design and implement the quality management system for the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar.	In January, the AJA will negotiate and award the contract for Carmen de Bolívar. In February 2014, the AJA will begin the design and implementation of a quality management system based on the ISO 9001:2008 standards, adding some aspects of the NCTCGO 1000:2009	C3-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Carmen de Bolívar and the offices of judges and magistrates of the contentious-administrative jurisdiction in Cartagena.																standard for its implementation in the judicial offices of the administrative litigation jurisdiction of the judicial circuit of Cartagena and the judicial offices of the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar and the LRT in Cartagena. In the first stage of this model, the AJA will have a set of indicators that better reflect the performance of the courts and tribunals.	
3.3.2.2. Initiate the carrying out of the awareness, training, design and implementation phases of the implementation of the quality management system (Carmen de Bolívar).																The AJA will begin carrying out the awareness and training phases of the quality management system (Carmen de Bolívar).	C3-6
3.3.2.3. Initiate the process of hiring an entity to design, implement and certify the quality management system in the judicial circuit of Chaparral, Tolima.															The AJA drafted and published terms of reference for hiring an entity to design, implement and certify the quality management system in the judicial circuit of Chaparral, Tolima.	The AJA will move ahead with the selection and contract award process.	C3-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)	RELATED EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.3.2.4. Advance in the awareness, training, design and implementation phases of the quality management system in the judicial circuit of Chaparral.														This activity will begin in March/April 2014 depending on the award of the subcontract.	C3-6
3.4. MOU defined with CSJ															
3.4.1. Present and validate with the CSJ the MOU and promote its signing.															

CONSOLIDATED REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
<i>Process: Inter-institutional Coordination and Articulation with Counterparts and Strategic and Other Partners</i>		
Define mechanisms with the University SPs for implementation and monitoring of the regional work plans.	<p>Four subcontracts were in already in effect, with adjusted and approved work plans (University of Antioquia, University of Ibagué, CECAR and University of Nariño).</p> <p>The subcontract with University of Santo Tomás was approved, and the work plan was approved.</p> <p>Progress was made in drafting the subcontract with University of Sinú.</p>	Six subcontracts will be in full execution, with products delivered in accordance with the agreed upon schedule.

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
Strengthen the Project Advisory Boards (PABs) and their mechanisms of control and monitoring and promote/strengthen the functioning of thematic technical sub-committees on important regional topics.	<p>The Governorships of Antioquia, Meta, Tumaco and Bolívar participated on the PABs through agreements for the coordination of joint proposals and projects.</p> <p>The Governorship of Córdoba committed to participate on the Advisory Board.</p> <p>Of particular note were the dynamics of the PAB of Bajo Cauca, which created four specialized technical committees, which advanced significantly in the reporting period.</p> <p>The gender activities in Tumaco were coordinated with the CONPOS Gender and Family Subcommittee.</p>	Establish and place in operation at least one technical committee in each PAB.
Disseminate the Annual Work Plan for Year 2 of the Project as well as the more detailed Regional Work Plans and define mechanisms for monitoring the implementation.	<p>The work plans were shared with the PABs and were presented in meetings with justice officials and territorial entities in all of the municipalities.</p> <p>In the first planning workshop held in Southern Córdoba, the Nudo de Paramillo subregional team was created and criteria for coordination, monitoring and assistance among the regions of Bajo Cauca and Southern Córdoba were defined. Furthermore, the regional advisor of Bajo Cauca shared the lessons learned from implementing the first year work plan.</p> <p>In the case of the Macarena region in Meta, the work plan was presented in LJs of the Local Justice Systems.</p>	Hold a meeting to monitor the work plan in each municipality, in coordination with the LJs that will be progressively implemented.
Promote/manage private alliances to carry out AJA activities.	<p>The AJA reviewed the proposed an agreement with the Association of Miners of Bajo Cauca to support conciliation, legal brigades, and justice houses in the municipalities of the mining area.</p> <p>In Southern Tolima, conversations were held with ISAGEN to support</p>	<p>In Southern Tolima, the AJA will work with University of Ibagué on the proposed partnership with ISAGEN.</p> <p>Based on the report on barriers, the AJA will</p>

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
	<p>rural brigades in the four municipalities.</p> <p>Conversations with Ecopetrol were initiated in the Macarena Region.</p>	<p>identify private companies, with which it can establish alliances, taking into account the dynamics of the conflict in each territory.</p>
<p>Manage strategic alliances with municipal, departmental and national level government programs concerning access to justice activities.</p>	<p>Agreement was reached with the National Directorate of ANSPE and the regional teams of Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima regarding the implementation of joint thematic rural brigades.</p> <p>Meetings were held in Southern Tolima with rural communities and with the participation of ANSPE and SP University of Ibagué, to explore the legal needs that will be addressed in the brigades.</p> <p>The regional teams of Montes de María, Southern Córdoba and Meta began conversations with ANSPE operators in each region to plan for joint rural brigades.</p> <p>These activities contributed to securing achievements 43, 44 and 45 of the justice dimension of ANSPE.</p> <p>Progress was made with the governments in coordinating with the gender equity programs in Meta and the citizen security and coexistence plan of the Government of Nariño to incorporate the issue of justice.</p> <p>2 rural brigades were coordinated and carried out with the Governorship of Antioquia, providing assistance to over 180 persons. Support was given to the First Symposium of Family Commissioners and Mobile Justice House Campaigns, among other activities, in Antioquia.</p> <p>The Governorship of Bolívar agreed to allocate budget resources for access to justice for the municipalities of San Jacinto and Carmen de Bolívar.</p>	<p>Define rural brigade schedules with ANSPE.</p> <p>The AJA will conduct a workshop in Southern Tolima, planned for February, with the participation of the Directorate of ANSPE and University of Ibagué, for the purpose of agreeing on the rural brigades in Southern Tolima within the framework of the launching of the LJs in that region.</p> <p>Define the projects and programs for strengthening the alliances with the departmental governments of Córdoba, Tolima and Sucre.</p>

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
<p>Coordinate and, to the extent possible, co-finance activities with other USAID operators in the regions, to design, carry out and/or co-finance training and other activities.</p>	<p>USAID/<i>Colombia Responde</i> (ARD) resources were used to carry out the Local Justice System (LJS) diploma program in Meta. This diploma program will be executed by University of Meta. The AJA provided technical assistance in the design of the curriculum, and it will provide technical assistance for the carrying out of the modules, and monitor the participation of those registered by each LJC.</p> <p>In Southern Tolima, USAID/<i>Colombia Responde</i> (ARD) and the USAID/Human Rights Program (Chemonics), the UACT, University of Ibagué and the AJA held two meetings to define the scope of the LJS diploma program. The COR of the <i>Colombia Responde</i> (ARD) program informed the COP of the AJA of his willingness to support this initiative.</p> <p>The Nudo de Paramillo regional team presented USAID-<i>Colombia Responde</i> (Chemonics) with a request for support to develop the LJS diploma program in the region. It showed an interest in coordinating actions on the issue of rurality through legal brigades on the formalization of property ownership with organizations that will benefit from productive projects through the <i>Colombia Responde</i> program.</p> <p>The mayor's office of Tumaco committed to managing resources with USAID-<i>Colombia Responde</i> (Chemonics) in order to execute the program to strengthen the traditional justice system within the framework of the LJS, which could be executed by the ESAP with support from SP University of Nariño.</p>	<p>In the Macarena Region, initiate the LJS Diploma Program on January 17, 2014. This program consists of 165 hours, including 120 classroom hours.</p> <p>In Southern Tolima, develop the design and scope of the LJS Diploma Program with <i>Colombia Responde</i> (ARD). It is proposed that the Diploma Program be developed by AJA SP University of Ibagué, which has already submitted a preliminary proposal.</p> <p>In Montes de María, explore with USAID-<i>Colombia Responde</i> the support to be given in carrying out the LJS Diploma Program there, which could be executed by AJA SP CECAR.</p>
Process: Institutional Strengthening		
<p>Prioritize and negotiate with the municipalities the execution of projects of mutual interest in access to justice and accompany their formulation, placement into operation and</p>	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the mayor's office of Caucaasia agreed to incorporate in the Congruent Peace Plan a central theme of social mobilization aimed at overcoming fear as a barrier to access, with resources from the Security Fund of the Mayor's Office and in partnership with Fundación</p>	<p>Launch the social mobilization plan against fear in March 2014 (within the framework of the LJC) in Caucaasia.</p>

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
evaluation.	<p>Oleoductos and University of Antioquia.</p> <p>In the four municipalities of Southern Tolima, a total of \$231,775,056 was allocated for access to justice projects.</p> <p>In three of the four municipalities of Montes de María, budget allocations were made to address justice issues. The amounts allocated are pending verification.</p> <p>In the municipality of Tumaco, the mayor's office included three access-to-justice projects for 2014, including traditional justice programs, the protection of women victims of violence, and the co-financing of the Victims' Center in Justice Houses (see Annex). Pending verification of the amounts allocated.</p> <p>In the Macarena region, the municipalities of Mesetas, La Macarena, San Juan de Arama and Puerto Rico allocated resources for community justice and Equity Conciliation programs. Pending verification of the amounts allocated and whether or not funds will be allocated in Vista Hermosa and Uribe.</p>	
Accompany the targeted municipalities in the programming and budgetary execution of the 2014-2015 development plans, in relation to access to justice-oriented activities and support.		<p>Support the formulation of specific projects based on the municipalities' budget allocations, and present them to LJS working groups-committees once they have been implemented.</p> <p>In Tumaco, support the execution of the traditional justice project.</p>
<i>Process: Local Justice System Model, Rural Justice Strengthening and Matters of Access to Justice Relating to Afro-Colombians and Indigenous Persons</i>		
Draft /complete the report on barriers to access to justice	The reports on barriers to access to justice in Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima were completed.	Prepare a report on barriers for the municipalities of Ituango, Briceño, Valdivia and Anorí.

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
	Progress was made on the report in Tumaco and Southern Córdoba. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with ethnic groups, women, and rural communities in order to complete the information. Interviews and focus groups in Montes de María and the Macarena Region were carried out.	Deliver the final report on barriers in the municipalities of Tumaco, Southern Córdoba, Montes de María and the Macarena Region.
Socialize the reports on barriers to access to justice and the map of actors in the working groups-committees of the LJS.		Present the conclusions of the report on barriers within the framework of the launching of the LJS in Bajo Cauca (except the four municipalities of the <i>Montaña</i>), Southern Tolima, Montes de María, Tumaco, Southern Córdoba and the Macarena Region. Publish the maps of actors of each municipality as a tool for monitoring the offer of justice services.
Socialize and adjust the LJS implementation strategy.	In the Macarena Region, the MJL participated in a meeting with 50 members of the municipal working group to discuss the Ministry's public policy on this issue. The AJA delivered a technical document that guides the operation of the LJs in the region.	Hold a workshop in Chaparral with the participation of the MJL to discuss the public policy and strategic guidelines for the creation of the LJS, following the creation of the LJs in this municipality (scheduled for February 7, 2014, with the participation of the Minister of Justice and Magistrate Monroy of the CSJ). Involve the MJL in the dynamics of the LJS working groups-committees. Receive a report from the FIP on the conceptualization and structure of the LJS.
Establish-strengthen the LJs.	Preliminary agreements were made for the launching the LJS and their respective LJs in Southern Tolima, Tumaco, four municipalities of Bajo Cauca (Ituango, Caucasia, Briceño and Cáceres), and the judicial circuit of Montelíbano, which includes the municipalities of	Strengthen the LJs in San Juan de Arama, Mesetas and Puerto Rico, and invite the participation of the MLJ. Two meetings will be held in January.

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
	<p>Montelíbano, San José de Uré and Puerto Libertador.</p> <p>The LJS diploma program, which will begin in January, was designed as a tool for the strengthening of the LJS and the LJs in the Macarena Region in Meta.</p>	
<p>Support the design and implementation of action plans and coordination protocols for the LJs.</p>	<p>Based on the work performed in the working groups in the Macarena Region, the AJA developed a work plan for the region to support the action plans of each working group.</p>	<p>Monitor the work plans that the AJA developed with each municipalities' LJC.</p> <p>The AJA will work on the design and publication of communication materials for the dissemination of the routes of access to justice and the work developed by the LJs of the Macarena Region, and it will move ahead with the preparation of thematic legal brigades for each municipality, together with University of Santo Tomás.</p>
<p>Hold a meeting to evaluate the impact of the LJs.</p>		<p>Scheduled for June 2014 in La Macarena.</p>
<p>Support regional discussion groups on advances in the implementation of the SPA.</p>	<p>An agreement was made with the Judicial Branch of Villavicencio to conduct a discussion group in February 2014.</p>	<p>Conduct the discussion group in the city of Villavicencio.</p> <p>Conduct a discussion group on the SPA in the municipality of Ituango as a framework for the launching of the LJS.</p>
<p>Conclude the systematization of the study of the coverage of formal, administrative and community justice services in rural districts and rural population centers.</p>	<p>The municipalities of the Montes de María region committed to maintain respectable numbers of rural inspector positions, as follows: San Onofre 23, Carmen de Bolívar 4 and San Jacinto 1.</p> <p>In Tumaco, the strengthening of the justice systems of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities was defined as a priority, since the position of "rural inspector" does not exist there.</p>	

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
Promote with the municipalities the design of a project for strengthening the figure of the “police inspector” (<i>inspector de policia</i>) or rural official (<i>corregidor</i>) at the rural level.	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the AJA reached an agreement with the Governorship of Antioquia that defined the central themes for the plan to strengthen the rural inspectors (strengthening of community justice, coordination with the psychosocial clinic, design of a handbook on the functions of the inspectors and dispute resolution mechanisms, and coordination of the inspectors with the justice brigades).</p> <p>In La Macarena, the rural inspector in the village of San Juan de Lozada joined the LJS working group and registered in the LJS diploma program.</p>	<p>Define the work plan for the municipalities of Bajo Cauca, with support from University of Antioquia and, if possible, initiate implementation.</p> <p>Encourage the Municipal Council of Planadas to include a budget amount to strengthen the rural inspectors.</p>
Design and initiate the execution of training plans for rural officials, inspectors, commissaries, ECs and ethnic leaders in relation to attention of conflicts in the rural area.		<p>Come to an agreement with SP CECAR on a training plan for rural inspectors in Montes de María, with priority in San Onofre.</p> <p>In Tumaco, monitor the agreements for developing the program to strengthen traditional justice systems within the framework of the LJS, which will be executed by the ESAP with support from SP University of Nariño.</p>
Support the holding of rural seminars/legal, psychosocial brigades as well as mobile legal clinics, to increase access to justice.	<p>National and regional agreements were made in Bajo Cauca and Southern Tolima for implementing legal brigades in coordination with ANSPE.</p> <p>The psychosocial clinic was created under the subcontract with University of Antioquia, with the participation of four psychology students and 23 social work students.</p> <p>In Southern Tolima, an agreement was reached with ANSPE to carry out a first campaign to disseminate information about the routes of attention. In addition, the issues to be addressed in each municipality were prioritized: Ataco-Village of Santiago Pérez - assistance to</p>	<p>Work with ANSPE to define the schedule for the legal brigades for all of the AJA’s targeted municipalities.</p> <p>Participate in the legal brigade in Puerto Rico and in the MJL’s Mobile Justice House Unit in San Juan de Arama in January 2014.</p>

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
	victims; Rioblanco - domestic violence and sex crimes; Chaparral – abuse and prevention of use of psychoactive substances, prevention and assistance for women victims of violence, and strengthening of the coexistence committees of the JAC; Ortega – prevention and assistance for women victims of violence.	
Support the implementation of virtual legal clinics (incorporating the issues prioritized by the LJs).	Sinú, Santo Tomás, Nariño, and CECAR Universities included in their work plans the design and implementation of virtual legal clinics and legal clinic campaigns. Terms of reference were developed and published for a grant to implement virtual legal clinics in all targeted municipalities in Bajo Cauca.	Schedule the activities of the virtual legal clinic and the legal clinic campaigns for the regions of Macarena, Tumaco, Montes de María and Southern Córdoba, in order to include them in the action plans of the LJs. Award the grant for the virtual legal clinic in Bajo Cauca and initiate execution.
Hold seminars to evaluate the legal brigades held.		Seminars will be held in various regions.
Systematize lessons learned from the rural seminars/legal brigades and psychosocial/legal clinics and brigades.		Pending.
Evaluate with the authorities of the indigenous districts and Afro communities of the regions, the status of their own justice systems and the coordination with ordinary justice. Define a proposal for strengthening the same.	A workshop was held in the municipality of Cáceres (Bajo Cauca) with 40 participants from indigenous, Afro-Colombian and black communities, to review the state of the art in the application of their own justice systems. Also, these communities agreed to participate in the LJS, and it was proposed that priority be given at the first meeting of the LJS to the definition of coordination-protocols between the justice systems of these communities and the formal justice system. Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities participated in the focus groups held in various regions to collect information about barriers to access to justice.	Hold a meeting of the LJC in Cáceres in February 2014.

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
<p>Where pertinent, define with the Afro-Colombian and indigenous authorities their participation in the LJsCs and provide orientation for their effective participation.</p>	<p>As part of the project of the Mayor’s Office of Tumaco to strengthen traditional justice systems, the AJA supported the preparation of a workshop that will be held in January with six Afro-Colombian communities to study the application of their own justice systems in their territories, and to agree on their participation in the LJS.</p> <p>In the Macarena Region, the AJA facilitated the participation of the indigenous governor in the municipal working group and his enrollment in the LJS diploma program.</p> <p>In a meeting with the indigenous authorities of Planadas (Southern Tolima), the AJA agreed to hold a work session with the indigenous authorities of the four municipalities in the region, in order to establish the parameters for the incorporation of the LJS and the mechanisms for coordination with the ordinary justice system, recognizing the experiences of previous USAID projects.</p>	<p>Conduct a workshop in Montelíbano and Montería (Southern Córdoba) with indigenous Zenú and Embera Katio from Puerto Libertador, Valencia and San José de Uré, in order to study information about barriers to access to justice and to define their participation in the system.</p> <p>A workshop will be held in Tumaco in January with the 14 indigenous reserves of the Awa people and a reserve of the Eperaras-Siapirara people in order to study the application of their own justice systems in their territories and to agree on their participation in the LJS.</p> <p>In the Macarena Region, an agreement will be reached with the Secretary of Indigenous Affairs on a joint action plan to strengthen the indigenous justice system in municipalities with an indigenous presence and to support the definition of coordination protocols in the corresponding LJsCs.</p>
<i>Process: Gender</i>		
<p>Support the implementation of the action plans of the Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs).</p>	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the AJA supported the CSJ in the development of a train-the-trainer workshop on “The Pedagogy of Sexual Differences”, and in holding the Third Sectional Conference on Gender of the Judicial Branch of Antioquia, which was convened to reflect whether or not there should be a special gender jurisdiction in Colombia.</p> <p>In San Onofre (Montes de María), Tumaco, Southern Tolima and Vista Hermosa (La Macarena), the AJA supported local initiatives for the commemoration of International Week for the Elimination of Violence against Women.</p>	

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	The AJA supported the creation (or “re-activation” as it once existed) of the SGC of Sucre.	
Support Gender Observatories	<p>The Government of Nariño, in agreement with the Mayor’s Office of Tumaco, proposed the creation of a gender observatory in coordination with the Observatory supported by the USAID Human Rights Program.</p> <p>A videoconference was held with University of Nariño, University of Ibagué, and the regional teams in order to discuss the experience of the University of Nariño in dealing with this issue. The parties concluded that the greatest impact can be achieved through academia, and that it is necessary to coordinate this activity with the action plans of the SGCs and to use the latest technologies, such as virtual clinics.</p>	
Strengthen the leadership and capacity of women victims to provide accompaniment and support to other victims through training processes and orientation in Bajo Cauca, Bolívar and Tumaco.	The AJA supported collective criminal complaint sessions in Nariño and Montes de María, led by women victims, involving orientation, assistance, the filing of complaints, and registration in the Victims’ Registry. The three-day long sessions were attended by 180 women, adolescents and girls who were victims of sexual violence, 170 of which resulted in filing criminal complaints.	
Support the design and implementation of the local campaign “ <i>Sin mi Puño y Con mi Letra</i> ” (“Without my Fist and With my Handwriting”), preferably in coordination with existing campaigns in the regions.	<p>In Tumaco, the AJA supported the local campaigns “<i>Consiénteme, no me ofendas</i>” (“Pamper me, don’t offend me”) and “<i>Nuevas masculinidades</i>” (“New masculinities”).</p> <p>An evaluation and proposal for the implementation of the campaign in accordance with the context of Southern Tolima was delivered pursuant to the subcontract with University of Ibagué.</p>	Define with the CONPOS Gender Subcommittee the specific support to be given by the Program to the local campaigns of Tumaco, including the monitoring of their impact.
Process: Equity Conciliation.		
Review the relations between the Equity Conciliators and Justice Houses.	Meetings were held with Equity Conciliators in Bajo Cauca to explore the continuity of their practice.	Hold meetings with conciliators active in Caucasia, Nechí, Zaragoza and El Bagre in order to determine whether or not they are interested in

ACTIVITIES	FOURTH QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS (October to December, 2013)	PROJECTIONS (January to March, 2014)
		continuing with the practice and in participating in the strengthening provided by the AJA with the support of the NUSCJ
Process: Justice Houses.		
Support the process for the formulation of new Justice House projects.		Pending definition of the APP in order to schedule activities as well as the ongoing discussions with USAID regarding the AJA JH Exit Strategy.
Complete the diagnosis of the Justice Houses.	The University of Nariño delivered the situational analysis of the JH in Tumaco.	
Process: Communications and Dissemination.		
The advances made in the communications activities are reported in Section No. 5 of this Quarterly Report.		
Process: Monitoring & Evaluation		
Compile information for the Project's PMP indicators.	In a meeting of the PAB of Bajo Cauca, the Year 2 Work Plan was presented, two indicators were defined for the Nudo de Paramillo subregional team, and the Project's Monitoring Plan was reviewed in detail.	Define regional indicators for Montes de María, La Macarena, Southern Tolima, and Tumaco.
Process: Administrative Matters		
Define, with the regional SP Universities, the terms of reference and roles of SP University sponsored interns to strengthen the Regional Offices and their activities.	University of Antioquia made two interns available (one in communications and one in social work) to support the regional team.	All SP universities will assign at least one intern in each region.

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Bogotá D.C., Colombia

Tel: (57-1) 275-2000; Fax: (57-1) 275-2318

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