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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT
January 1 – March 31, 2016

April 27, 2016

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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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(January 1 – March 31, 2016)

Prepared by:

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

April 27, 2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGO	Attorney General’s Office (<i>Fiscalía General of la Nación</i>)
AJA	Access to Justice Activity (or the “Project”)
CAPIV	Victims’ Attention Center
CECAR	<i>Corporación Universitaria del Caribe</i>
CEJ	Corporation for Excellence in Justice (<i>Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia</i>)
CNMH	National Center for Historic Memory (<i>Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica</i>)
CSJ	Superior Judicial Council (<i>Consejo Superior de la Judicatura</i>)
DADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate of the Ministry of Justice and Law (<i>Dirección de Mecanismos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos</i>)
DINAC	National Directorate of Context Analysis (<i>Dirección Nacional de Análisis y Contextos de la Fiscalía General de la Nación</i>)
DNP	Department of National Planning
EC	Equity Conciliator
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias of Colombia</i>)
FENALPER	National Federation of Ombudsmen
FIP	<i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i>
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JH	Justice House
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
LJC	Local Justice Committees
LJS	Local Justice System
LR	Land Restitution
LRDP	Land and Rural Development Program
MJL	Ministry of Justice and Law (<i>Ministerio of la Justicia and del Derecho</i>)
MPC	Ministry of Post-Conflict

NGC	National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (<i>Comisión Nacional of Género of la Rama Judicial</i>)
NUSCJ	National University School for Community Justice
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
RECOMPAS	Network of Community Councils of the South Pacific
RJC	Regional Justice Committee
RRS	Rapid Response Strategy
SNAVU	National Bureau of Attention to Victims and Users (<i>Subdirección Nacional de Atención a Víctimas and Usuarios</i>)
SV	Sexual Violence
UARIV	National Unit for the Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation of Victims (<i>Unidad para la Atención and Reparación Integral a las Víctimas</i>)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period of January through March 2016 for the Access to Justice Activity (AJA). The activities during this quarter were shaped, in part, by outside factors related to justice and peace in Colombia. During the last quarter of 2015, Colombians learned that a peace agreement could be signed on March 23 of this year. However, the date came and went without an agreement in part due to the complexities of the negotiations with regard to the following crucial issues: 1) whether arrest orders for members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) will be lifted in concentration zones or throughout the entire country; 2) when amnesty will be conferred on members of the FARC who have not committed serious crimes; 3) how and when the FARC will be able to engage in partisan and electoral politics; and 4) what mechanisms will be used to endorse the agreements (referendum or constituent assembly).¹

During the reporting period, the following occurred in relation to the peace negotiations: 1) in February, President Santos visited Washington, D.C. in search of allies for the future implementation of the peace accords; and 2) during President Obama's visit in March, Secretary of State Kerry met with leaders of the FARC in Cuba. These diplomatic gestures, along with the continued peace negotiations, point to the signing of peace accords, and while a date has not been determined, it is expected soon.

Meanwhile, the Colombian government has started to prepare a Rapid Response Strategy (RRS) for the first 18 months following the signing of a peace agreement, under the leadership of the Ministry of Post-Conflict (MPC). The Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL) will assist in leading this strategy with regard to access to justice issues. Beginning in 2015, the MPC/MJL began to meet with USAID/Colombia and the AJA in search of strategic partners for the RRS with respect to access to justice. Of special relevance within this strategy is the need to create and/or strengthen Local Justice Systems (LJS) and to extend the geographical coverage of justice services through mobile justice brigades. Both are matters with which the AJA has unique experience. Throughout its three years of implementation, the AJA has created and/or strengthened 29 Local Justice Committees (LJC), which are the axes of coordination of the LJSs in the municipalities. In February 2016, representatives of the MPC/MJL visited three municipalities in the La Macarena, Sur de Tolima and Bajo Cauca regions, and they confirmed, first hand, the LJsCs' efficiency and effectiveness in the consolidation of the LJSs. The confidence of the MPC/MJL in the results achieved by the AJA resulted in a request for the geographical extension of the AJA's work to six municipalities in the Pacific region of Nariño and to four municipalities in the Putumayo region. The strategy for Nariño was submitted by the AJA and

¹*E/Tiempo*. The reasons why the peace agreement was not signed on March 23. <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/razones-por-las-que-no-se-firmo-la-paz-en-colombia-el-23-de-marzo-de-2016/16544104>

approved by USAID during the reporting period and the strategy for Putumayo will be addressed in the following quarter.

Other national issues affecting key partners of the AJA, and therefore may affect the AJA's work, occurred during the reporting period. In February, the Supreme Court of Justice initiated the selection process for a new Attorney General, the result of which will determine the outcome of many justice related matters. One of the candidates is the current Minister of Justice. If he is selected as Attorney General there will consequently be a process for the designation of his replacement. Another important issue is the suspension of the Governance Council in the Judicial Branch. The Superior Judicial Council (CSJ) will continue to assume the functions of the Governance Council until the matter is resolved. All of these changes have the possibility to affect the dynamics with the AJA's government counterparts and a possible change in the leadership of the MJL could affect the RRS.

The most significant advances made by the AJA at the regional level include the issuance of decrees for the creation of two additional LJsCs at a municipal level. To date, the AJA has supported the creation and formalization of 23 LJsCs and one Regional Justice Committee (RJC). Five additional RJsCs will be created in the other regions during the remaining months of the AJA. During the quarter, the AJA continued to implement its rurality strategy through the implementation of seven mobile justice brigades and the preparation phase for the forums on Local Justice, Rurality and the Post-Conflict Era, which will take place next quarter. Additionally, the AJA has expanded implementation into the Pacific region of Nariño with the objective of creating six additional LJsCs.

Component One completed its intervention in support of play therapy centers and started disseminating the lessons learned and best practices with the different GOC agencies involved. The AJA also shared the lessons learned in the community interventions related to free housing for victims of the armed conflict in Chaparral, and it will reproduce the experience in Montería. The AJA developed two important instruments for Equity Conciliators (EC) related to incentives for ECs and the role of ECs in gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence (SV) cases.

Great progress was made this quarter with respect to Component Two. Six small grants were awarded to regional civil society organizations to provide legal and psychological assistance to victims of GBV and one grant was awarded to a regional organization for assisting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered and intersex (LGBTI) victims of GBV in the Montes de María region. Additionally, two grants were awarded to organizations that represent victims of sexual violence within the armed conflict at a national level. Finally, a subcontract was awarded to a national organization to provide legal mentoring to the recipients of the six small grants. A meeting with all of the grantee and subcontractor organizations under Component Two was held on March 14 and 15 in Bogotá for the purpose of establishing communication and coordination channels and to create a support network among these organizations.

Regarding counterpart coordination in Component Two, the AJA worked with different directorates of the Attorney General's Office (AGO) to consolidate technical support proposals, which will be submitted to USAID for approval in the next quarter. The AJA also provided the National Federation of Ombudsmen (FENALPER) with a proposal for support in the implementation of a guide for assisting victims of GBV/SV (which will also be submitted for approval in the next quarter). Finally, the AJA made progress in the issuance of consultancies to provide technical support on complaints filed under Order 092 and to explore the feasibility of the creation/support of new Victims' Attention Centers (CAPIVs) in the AJA's areas of intervention.

Component Three continued to support the Judicial Branch and land restitution judges in the implementation of guides and protocols and during their ordinary meetings. The AJA purchased technological equipment to strengthen the land restitution courts and published the vacancy for a technical secretariat who will provide technical support to measure progress in the implementation of the guides and protocols. The study on the reform of the Judicial Branch was completed and the results have been submitted to the CSJ and the MJL, which are analyzing the recommendations made within. The AJA also made progress in Component Three in the issuance of decrees for the creation of LJC's, as noted above, and in the expansion of work into the Pacific region of Nariño. The AJA continued to make progress in the creation and/or implementation of coordination protocols between the ordinary and traditional justice systems and it held 37 consulting meetings for the preparation of the regional forums on Local Justice, Rurality and the Post-Conflict Era.

I.0 POLICY ISSUES

I.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Information about this is included in the subsection on sustainability in Section 2 of this report.

I.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS, USAID PROJECTS AND USG AGENCIES

Information about this is included in the subsection on sustainability in Section 2 of this report, given the framework in which the interests of the different USAID implementing partners have converged.

2.0 REGIONAL ASPECTS

2.1 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sustainability

Regional activities during the quarter were focused on the sustainability of the processes that are currently under implementation, based on two key elements: 1) sustainability related to inclusion and institutionalization of the processes in local public policies and their relation to national policies; and 2) the strengthening of strategic partnerships with regional actors in the territories to promote monitoring and continuity of the processes. These two elements are highlighted throughout the report.

Advocacy

Once the newly elected regional officials took office this quarter, approximately 50 meetings were held with authorities from various gubernatorial and mayoral offices to discuss the inclusion of justice related activities in the development plans of the seven departments and 29 municipalities in which the AJA works. This activity was carried out in collaboration with different USAID implementing partners (IP) (especially the IP of the Governance Program), the AJA's university partners, and other government and international agencies, including the Department of National Planning (DNP), the Department of Social Prosperity through the Territorial Management Unit, and the Organization of American States' Mission to Support the Peace Process. The AJA also carried out a complementary activity in Bajo Cauca and Montes de María to support Olgoonik in the presentation of all activities carried out by USAID in these regions. Olgoonik receives funding from USAID to organize five regional *encuentros* with the objective of promoting collaboration between USAID-funded activities and local governments. The AJA operates in two of these regions (Bajo Cauca and Montes de Maria) and participated in these workshops to share information on project activities and learn about others.



Activity with Olgoonik in Bajo Cauca

This advocacy effort will be ongoing into the next quarter. On February 29, the local governments delivered drafts of their development plans to their respective Territorial Planning Committees, which issued their opinions regarding the plans on March 31. Development plans are scheduled to take effect on June 1 and adjusted versions of the plans must be submitted to the Departmental Assemblies and

Municipal Councils for final approval. Accordingly, there is an opportunity during April and May to continue advocating for greater precision in the programmatic and budgetary inclusion of justice activities that support the AJA's objectives.

Although the DNP did not include a justice line within the instructions (this was an internal decision within the DNP and the AJA has no further knowledge) to formulate development plans that were delivered to mayors and governors, it did highlight the issue of justice in general terms in the line for security and coexistence and, in some cases, the peace line. By March 31, several advances were made in five of the seven departmental plan drafts. The Antioquia plan includes resources for the provision of justice services to citizens, the local justice systems, the development of rural legal brigades, and the strengthening of family commissioners, Justice Houses and coexistence centers. The Tolima plan highlights the strengthening of access to justice with family commissioners, equity conciliators and Community Action Boards. The Sucre plan provides for more judges and prosecutors, the strengthening of police investigators, family commissioners and the Justice House, and the application of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The Nariño plan addresses the strengthening of comprehensive, accessible and timely justice services, the work of new local justice committees with an emphasis on the Pacific region, comprehensive GBV projects, support for municipal ombudsmen, legal brigades, Afro-Colombian and indigenous justice initiatives, and the promotion of neighborhood coexistence centers. Much positivity has been noted in the approaches to the formulation and inclusion of justice in the development plans (**see Annex A**).

The AJA reviewed 13 municipal development plans out of the 29 municipalities with which it works. Draft plans from the 16 other municipalities were either not completed or could not be shared for review. One structural problem identified in the process of developing these plans in the municipalities and departments is that the DNP did not include a justice line in the instructions delivered to the leaders, as mentioned above. However, the 13 plans reviewed by the AJA do indeed contain a justice line in relation to security issues. For example, seven plans in Bajo Cauca include security and justice. Of particular note is the Caucaasia plan, which includes the construction of a Legal Medicine office, which has been an ongoing request by the LJC. The plan also speaks about the strengthening of the Justice House. The three Sur de Córdoba plans reviewed recognize the justice line in its institutional dimension, and in cases such as Tierralta, the plans speak about conducting rural legal brigades, and the strengthening of family commissioners, police inspectorates and coexistence centers. The Tumaco plan explicitly includes the strengthening of the Local Justice System, the LJC, Afro-Colombian and indigenous justice, and the Justice House (**see Annex B**).

The projects registered by the LJCs in the Project Banks of the municipal mayors' offices for 2015, and in the budgets approved for 2016, include resources for justice projects in eight of the ten municipalities in Bajo Cauca, four municipalities in Sur de Tolima, and one municipality in La Macarena. It is important to mention that these budgets will be finalized in June with the resources that are approved for 2016 and contained in the 2016-2019 Multi-year Investment Plan. The AJA plans to continue working next quarter with the Secretariats of the Departments of Treasury and

Planning on the effective allocation of resources.

Coordination with strategic partners, regional allies, and other USAID implementing partners

There are four levels at which partnerships were strengthened from the perspective of making the AJA's activities sustainable once the intervention comes to an end. The first involves the joint management of the development plans with all USAID implementing partners in each region, with special support from the Governance Program's strategic partners. At a second level are the regional forums on territorial justice, rurality and the post-conflict era that will take place in the next quarter, for which the assistance of governors' offices, regional organizations and strategic partners will be essential. During the quarter, these partners participated in 22 expanded justice committees and 15 focus groups held in rural population centers in preparation for the forums. Also important was the financial and technical support provided by the Diocese of Montelíbano in Sur de Córdoba. The third level is the work with Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in Bajo Cauca and the land restitution brigades with USAID's Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP) in Montes de María, Sur de Tolima, and with Colombia Responde in Bajo Cauca.

A final and especially important level related to sustainability involves the coordination of local policies with national policies, with the leadership of the MPC and the MJL, based on the inclusion of the LJSs and the creation/strengthening of new LJs as a central point of the RRS, and the formulation of the Ten-Year Justice Plan. The AJA held meetings with this Plan's manager and Ministry advisors, and supported them in approaching different municipalities in order to learn about the LJS models already implemented. This coordination constitutes an end point for the design of a national public policy, on which significant progress has been made, as discussed below. The AJA agreed with the MJL on the provision of technical and financial support for the team of experts responsible for the design of the Ten-Year Justice Plan, for the purpose of including the LJS model that has been implemented in 29 municipalities with assistance from the AJA.

Local Justice Committees

Formalization of LJs and Regional Justice Committees

By the end of the quarter, 23 of the 29 LJs had been formalized through municipal mayoral decrees (see Annex C). The six pending decrees are for the most part ready for the mayors' signatures. This LJC-institutionalization line was also discussed in meetings with the MJL and the MPC during the development of the RRS. As a result of the formalization and institutionalization of LJC in local public policies, local government secretaries will assume the functions of technical secretaries for the LJs.

During the quarter, the AJA facilitated more than 50 informational sessions with the LJs for the newly elected officials. These sessions covered the operations of the LJs, their achievements to date, projected activities for 2016 and the inclusion of LJs in the RRS. The new administrations all

showed great interest in the work of the LJsCs, especially regarding the inclusion by the MPC of the LJsCs.

One of the agreements reached with the MJL and MPC served as the impetus for the creation of Regional Justice Committees (RJsCs), which will be developed jointly. For this purpose, the AJA delivered a draft decree to the Ministries as a preliminary input. Given that the RJC of Sur de Córdoba has been operating since last year, the Ministries' delegates participated in the RJC's fifth meeting. This provided the opportunity for all of the members to discuss the LJs continuity policy and to provide feedback on the mechanism for the institutionalization of the LJsCs. As a result, the issuance of departmental decrees by governors' offices has been ruled out in favor of a proposal for the signing of an agreement among the different offices that make up the RJC.

Furthermore, USAID and the AJA, in agreement with the MPC, developed a strategy for the establishment of new LJsCs in six municipalities in the Nariño Pacific region (in Barbacoas, El Chaco, Santa Bárbara, Roberto Payán, Magui Payán and Ricaurte). The AJA advocated for the creation of these new LJsCs and a RJC along with their incorporation into the departmental development plan of Nariño. At the end of the quarter, the Governor's Office convened a meeting with members of the sectional justice offices and ethnic justice authorities to announce the establishment of a RJC in the territory, and to discuss the most expeditious mechanism for its creation and institutionalization. There was also a consensus in Sur de Córdoba for establishing a memorandum of understanding. A new meeting was planned with the Governor's Office, the MPC and the AJA for early April to discuss this point and also to determine if the LJsCs could work with the Territorial Peace Committees that are promoted by the Governor's Office in all municipalities.

It is worth noting that the AJA made progress in the recruitment of the professionals who will make up the regional team in the Nariño Pacific region, working with the AJA team in Tumaco and in close coordination with the Nariño Governor's Office. The AJA also hired a professional staff member who will begin the analysis of the region at the start of the next quarter, including the identification of barriers of access to justice and the characterization of the conflict in the region.

The meeting of the RJC in Sur de Córdoba on March 31, in which the MJL participated, provided greater understanding of the RJC's scope of work, with special attention paid to the inter-jurisdictional coordination protocols, based on three specific cases that were presented by the indigenous



Zenú authorities. The MJL's delegate was impressed by the bottom-up (local to regional) process of developing these protocols. He announced that this process, with an ethnic component, will be included in the development of the national policy to implement LJsCs.

Regional forums on territorial justice, rurality and the post-conflict era

The six regional forums will be developed in direct coordination with the Governors' Offices and other regional actors, and will begin in the next quarter. The MPC and the MJL are reviewing the proposed agenda, as these forums will also form part of their own work agendas (see **Annex D**). Each forum will present the inputs obtained in the focus groups and meetings with the LJC's, which were requested by the MJL to help with the development of the Ten-Year Justice Plan (see the timetable in **Annex E**). The AJA made progress in the systematization of the discussions in 15 focus groups and 22 LJC meetings held during the quarter. With the exception of a focus group in Montes de María and two focus groups in Sur de Córdoba (which will be held in the next quarter), it should be noted that the AJA maintained the schedule for these meetings despite an armed strike.

Rurality strategy - Legal brigades and Community Action Boards

Given the priority of the MJL and the MPC to schedule rural legal brigades in 2016, as included in the RRS, the AJA's efforts in the regions were aimed at defining the timetable for the brigades with each of the LJC's, in most cases determining the thematic lines, and ensuring the existence of follow-up brigades. Given the defined goal of more than 100 brigades, this activity will require intense efforts over the coming quarters (see **Annex F**). This strategy will be attractive to the new mayors, and in regions such as La Macarena, the brigades will be comprehensive to include social services.

Seven legal brigades were carried out during the quarter² - one in La Macarena, one in Sur de Tolima, one in Sur de Córdoba and four in Bajo Cauca. These brigades attended to 517 people, 61% of whom were women (see **Annex G** for more information on these brigades). Follow-up brigades are scheduled for September 2016. Inter-institutional coordination meetings were also held with the mayors' offices in order to coordinate the brigades planned for next quarter, especially for land-related issues. The brigades scheduled in Tierralta (Sur de Córdoba) and Tarazá (Bajo Cauca) for this quarter were suspended for safety reasons.

Another priority of the rurality strategy involved expanding the CABs' relationship with a greater number of LJC's. At the end of the quarter, a representative of ASOCOMUNAL was participating in 23 of the 29 municipalities, and representatives of village CABs were participating in all rural activities. The six remaining LJC's have preliminary agreements for formalizing a relationship with the CABs. In fact, representatives of the CABs are already actively participating in legal brigades and focus groups in preparation for the regional forums on territorial justice, rurality and the post-conflict era.

² The seven mobile justice brigades are comprised of four brigades by law school clinics and three LCJ brigades.

Map of actors

The maps of actors were adjusted based on a more comprehensive approach that emphasizes not only justice services offered, but also the demand for these services in the territories, based on the Bajo Cauca model delivered last quarter (see **Annex H**). The maps will again be updated based on the demand once the focus groups and regional forums have been held, in order to incorporate the social demands identified in these events.

In order to determine the needs of the institutions, the AJA administered a questionnaire to judges and prosecutors, who identified different territorial complexities, including the weakness of the Attorney General's Office and the absence of judicial policies in the municipalities. The maps show the actors present in each municipality (and which services they offer) and lists the absent operators that have been identified as necessary. They also include information about the officials who work in the region's central municipality and provide services to other municipalities. Finally, the map includes alerts on the most critical situations that require urgent intervention by the State.

Ethnic justice

During the quarter, progress was made in the incorporation of an ethnic approach in the Local Justice Roundtables in La Macarena, which included indigenous authorities. A discussion was initiated on coordination protocols that will be developed in the next quarter. The workshops held in that municipality were attended by indigenous authorities from the Nasa, Wananos and Tinigua communities. It is important to note the MJL's commitment to assist and promote the recognition of the Tinigua people, who are in danger of extinction, as a guarantee for the physical and cultural survival of their ethnicity. One problem is that these communities lack territory and the legalization of their land, requiring an urgent intervention, since without property all rights are diminished, including access to justice.

A second activity to highlight is the focus groups with indigenous communities in La Macarena and Sur de Córdoba, and indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in Bajo Cauca and Tumaco. These focus groups included an ethnic perspective (through the participation and point of views from indigenous and Afro-Colombian community members who participated) in the preparation of the regional forums on improving justice services in the territories.

A final important activity, mentioned above in the section on the RJC's, was the presentation of specific cases from the Zenú community as a starting point for the application of the inter-jurisdictional protocol verified in prior meetings of the RJC of Sur de Córdoba.

Gender

In January, the AJA's regional offices provided assistance for a workshop in La Macarena on an

interdisciplinary approach to cases of GBV. The inclusion of the issue of gender and GBV in the development plans still needs to be assessed. During the workshop, best practices related to the management of justice were identified. These included overcoming barriers and obstacles to access justice at the local level using the resources and tool available in each community, interagency coordination and the LJC's promotion of trainings according to the interests of the justice operators. Feedback received from the participants included appreciation of the workshop as a space to talk to and collaborate with actors in both the formal and indigenous justice systems. The AJA also participated in activities to commemorate International Women's Day in Sur de Tolima, Bajo Cauca and Montes de María. Additionally, the AJA's regional advisors participated in a workshop held with organizations that provide legal representation to victims of GBV in each of the regions. The workshop was developed by the AJA's Component Two staff and included topics such as contractual requirements of grants, a proposed network of grantee organizations and legal mentoring.

3.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 COMPONENT ONE – JUSTICE HOUSES AND Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening Justice Houses (JHs)

Completion of the public-private partnership proposal process

The agreement between the MJL and Evensen Dodge International to work together on the public-private partnership proposal that aims to build and maintain JHs has been delayed due to financial and technical considerations brought on mainly by the change of leadership in the MJL. With the new Minister, it is necessary for the AJA to reintroduce the proposal. However, within the MJL no advancement of the issue has occurred to date. Should the MJL confirm the viability of this public-private partnership, the AJA still intends to support this partnership with three consultants once it is underway. However, given recent developments and the changes within the MJL, the AJA will reevaluate this action in the next quarter and proceed accordingly with guidance from USAID.

Design/support of innovative interventions by JHs for the post-conflict period

The MJL and the MPC identified the priority topics for the RRS. The AJA has discussed with the Director of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate of the MJL (DADR) about a planned seminar on the proposals of the role of JHs in a post-conflict stage. The MJL will present details of the role of the JHs in the RRS at the National JH Committee meeting planned for April 15th. Accordingly, the MJL has proposed that the seminar be held later in the year so that the proposals for

the role of JHs and the results of the regional forums on territorial justice, rurality and the post-conflict period can all be taken into account.

Promoting knowledge of restorative justice options will be required in the post-conflict period to resolve conflicts, favor reconciliation and help build peace. Proposals for carrying out an initial project on restorative justice with the Popayán JH will be received early in the next quarter and implemented within six months.

Identifying historical memory initiatives for the AJA to support has proved very difficult at the municipal level. The new municipal administration in Ataco is not in favor of continuing the Trees For Memory Project. A proposal received from Antioquia University, drafted with input from municipal representatives in Cáceres at the end of 2015 is now unviable because of the ongoing violence in the area. During the next quarter, the AJA will receive a proposal from strategic partner *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe (CECAR)* for an initiative known as “*Sabana de Sueños*” to be replicated in a rural area of San Onofre.

In light of the difficulties, the AJA is considering funding historical memory activities in coordination with the National Center for Historical Memory (CNMH). The Center requested AJA support for two different types of projects using the Center’s methodologies: one is known as Historical Memory Exchange Visits, and the second, called “Lost Treasure,” is used to promote historical memory experiences with children. To carry out these projects, the AJA will work with strategic partners and proposals for the implementation of activities will be received early in the next quarter. The expected time for implementation is five months.

An AJA pilot project executed by *Corporación Juego y Niñez*, which promoted play therapy groups with child victims of violence in Rioblanco and Chaparral, concluded on March 9. In Rioblanco, 50 children were selected by the JH to participate due to intra-familial violence or neglect. Of the 50 children selected to participate, several were related to very complex cases, including one child victim of sexual abuse, three child victims of the armed conflict (two of whom have disabilities), and four children at risk of homelessness and inability to attend school. More than half of the children exhibited signs of high anxiety when administered the State Anxiety Trait Inventory for Children. In Chaparral, a total of 400 children were chosen to participate (200 from neighborhoods within the urban center of Chaparral, 24 from Santofimio, 112 from Carmenza Rocha, and 64 from the free housing development of Santa Helena). All the children from Santa Helena belong to families victimized by the armed conflict and the majority of those from Carmenza Rocha have been displaced by violence. The children from Santa Helena showed the highest level of anxiety (44%). However, by the end of the project that figure was reduced to 28%.

The experiences of this project were shared with other institutions currently using play activities with children on March 3, in order to enable others to benefit from the AJA’s experience. In the short term, these materials will be used in a new project, promoted by the MJL and the Foreign Affairs Ministry, in El Bagre. The JH and the Recreation Center in this municipality will coordinate efforts to allow

children identified by the JH to participate in the programs offered by the Recreational Center. Both entities will be given introductory training by AJA consultants.

The AJA will provide introductory training for all personnel involved in the El Bagre project, as well as for the family commissioners, multidisciplinary teams, JH coordinators, and municipal victims' liaisons from the other six JHs in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño. To do so, the AJA will offer a third Victimology and Victims' Assistance course in Caucasia, with special emphasis on assisting children, during five days between April 29 and May 20.

In August 2015, the AJA began supporting the Chaparral JH in providing legal advice and access to justice assistance to the Santa Helena Free Housing Development for victims of the armed conflict. More recently, in March, the AJA presented an outline of the Access to Justice and Peaceful Coexistence Strategy to the MJL, the Housing Development Coordinator of the Vice President's Office, and Ministry of Housing representatives. This strategy is well underway in Santa Helena, Chaparral, and will be implemented during the next quarter in the La Gloria Stage 1 Housing Development in Montería. The Vice President's Office, the MJL and the Housing Ministry have indicated that they will support the efforts in Montería by adding GOC support for additional activities in La Gloria Stages 2 and 3. Furthermore, these government entities have identified 20 other housing development with high levels of insecurity and criminality where they want to replicate the AJA's efforts to improve the situation for the families living there.

Increasing coverage of JHs outside urban areas

During this quarter, the Ibagué JH carried out a mobile JH brigade in the village of El Totumo and surrounding rural areas, including La Montaña, La Osera, Los Cauchos, Llano del Combeima, and El Cural. Five justice service entities participated in the brigade. The majority (87%) of the 132 issues presented were attended to by the JH municipal Family Affairs Office. This office also conducted a workshop on human rights, rights of children and intra-familial violence with 58 students from the local school. Results of the brigade include two hearings for cases of children involved in family conflicts. Additionally, a home visit during the brigade to a family whose father is verbally aggressive led to agreements to be monitored by the multidisciplinary team.

The Municipal Director for Justice and Public Security participated in the mobile JH campaign in order to understand this rural extension activity. The AJA proposes to explore how the municipality can strengthen this type of rural outreach.

Adoption of differentiated approaches in JHs

On the March 9 in Tumaco, the AJA and the National University School for Community Justice (NUSCJ) carried out the second discussion group to review the training material related to

participation of ECs in cases of violence against women.³ The participants recognized that ECs receive cases of domestic violence and assist women victims of violence. They also identified the ECs' potential to transform social norms that legitimize violence against women. Finally, they recognized that although the ECs can't develop conciliations directly related to violent acts, they are sometimes the first justice service provider women access. The ECs have helped women victims of violence who were in the midst of an emotional crisis and were seeking someone who would listen and provide relief and solutions to their situation.

The discussion and the conclusions will be incorporated into the final version of the training module to promote a clearer understanding of just how ECs can assist in cases of violence against women. Training sessions for ECs, municipal Family Affairs Office staff and JH personnel from 20 municipalities will be carried out during April.

Strengthen National Justice House Program operations and organization at the national level

The AJA's Regional Offices have undertaken several actions aimed at making JHs and other justice issues visible in the municipal development plans and the corresponding budgets. The Regional Offices will be reporting on the inclusion of justice topics in current municipal and departmental development plans. They will continue to do so until June 2016, when the local authorities will complete their 2016 budget allocations. The municipal plans will be voted on by the respective councils by May 31, at which point the AJA will report on the included topics. The AJA has concluded that an additional consultant is not necessary for this purpose, and will suggest to USAID that this item be removed from the Year 4 Work Plan.

3.1.2 Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening ADR mechanisms, outside of the context of JHs

Developing incentive schemes for equity conciliators

The NUSCJ document proposing a system of incentives for ECs has been revised by the DADR of the MJL to provide a basis for a public policy document on this subject. On March 17, the NUSCJ carried out a second discussion group with 25 professionals selected for their knowledge of ECs and their operations in many parts of the country. The final document, accompanied by a summary of the group discussion and recommendations, is ready to be sent to the DADR, which is responsible for the public policy proposal.

³ The AJA sought to bring justice operators' perspective to this discussion, which it was able to do since the group included 14 ECs from rural and urban areas of Tumaco, representatives of the Public Defender's Office, the Municipal Human Rights Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the municipal authorities, professional personnel from the Justice House, and the women's organization Corporación 8 de Marzo.

Increasing capacity of ADR Options, especially in rural areas

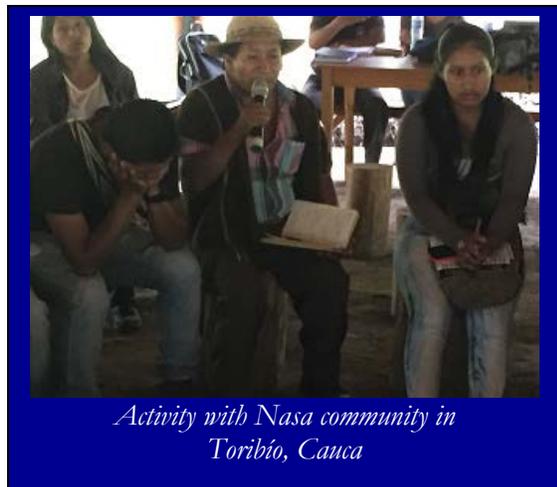
Three new ADR centers will be set up by June 2016 by strategic partner CECAR with the new municipal governments in Carmen de Bolívar, San Onofre, and Ovejas. The location of a new center in San Jacinto is pending. These new centers will double the number of ADR centers in the Montes de María region, as two are already operating in San Onofre and a third exists in the Citizen Coexistence Center in San Jacinto.

The NUSCJ is working with the new municipal governments in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño, Sur de Córdoba, Sur de Valle and Northern Cauca to determine where the new ADR centers will operate. The new municipal filing systems will be implemented in these municipalities.

Training Equity Conciliators

The NUSCJ hired two regional representatives, one in Cauca to cover Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and Sur de Córdoba, and the second in Miranda to provide support in Southern Valle and Northern Cauca. These representatives will maintain ongoing contact with local authorities and ECs in order to continue with Phase Four of the Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation process, which involves enhancing the confidence and organization of the 154 new ECs. This process will include the establishment of new ADR centers.

The highly innovative community conciliation training process in the indigenous setting of the Pueblo Nasa in Toribío began this quarter in March and will end in April. Undertaken on the basis of a specific agreement with the Nasa authorities and recognition by the MJL, this training experience seeks to



increase the ADR capacity within the framework of the special justice system administered by the Pueblo Nasa. The teaching staff includes Nasa authorities and their experts on the Nasa justice system, as well as NUSCJ professionals. The 65 students come from three Nasa communities in Toribío: San Francisco, Tacueyo and Toribío. They were selected because of the role they play in the work of the *cabildo jurídico* (legal council), *cabildo de familia* (family council) and the *guardia indígena* (indigenous guard), as these entities are continually involved in conflict resolution situations. The Nasa authorities also foresee that these students will bring new strengths to positively

contribute to general community development planning, and not just to the special justice services. This experience will be presented to representatives from other indigenous communities in April for their consideration and feedback.

Community dialogues to support post-conflict initiatives, promote ADR and identify community justice efforts

Given the changing institutional responsibilities for justice activities in preparation for the post-conflict period, the AJA is now collaborating with the MPC and MJL on justice related issues included in the RRS and the community dialogues are on hold until it is determined how they might respond to RRS objectives.

The AJA has advanced in the selection of the national entity to develop the Map of Community Justice efforts, but USAID has indicated that this work should cover a wider investigation of justice operations in the 24 chosen municipalities, and the final decision on responsibility for Component 1 has yet to be made.

3.2 COMPONENT TWO – SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CRIMES

3.2.1 Assist the Superior Justice Council (CSJ) in promoting gender equity within the judiciary and with users

Provide assistance to the NGC and selected Sectional Gender Committees

During the quarter, the AJA held two meetings with members of the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (NGC), in which they agreed to support two regional workshops in the consolidation zone municipalities of Montería and Caucaasia, dates are to be determined.

3.2.2 Support the implementation of an inter-institutional strategy to reduce impunity in GBV cases and increase civil society advocacy

Below we describe the work performed during the quarter with government entities on institutional strengthening projects:

National Federation of Ombudsmen (FENALPER): The AJA held meetings, and has maintained ongoing communication, with the FENALPER team for the joint development of the project to disseminate the publication “Tools for Defending Women from Violence Within and Outside the Armed Conflict”.. The document consists of qualitative diagnostic tools, for the practical identification of actors, institutions, routes and obstacles in 35 municipalities. FENALPER is currently reviewing the final version of the project and the terms of reference. This activity will soon be

incorporated in the FY2016 Action Plan.

National Unit for the Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation of Victims (UARIV):

The AJA held two meetings with personnel from the UARIV's Inter-institutional Management Directorate and gender team, to offer support through an embedded team responsible for identifying the status of cases of GBV reported during five mass reporting campaigns⁴, and cases contained in the confidential annexes of the orders for the monitoring of Decision T 025 of 2004.

The AJA is working with the MJL and the Attorney General's Office on this initiative in order to develop a complete final report on these cases, from a criminal and administrative law point of view. The AJA will hold meetings with these entities during the first two weeks in April in order to reach the relevant agreements. The process has been complex due to: 1. The unification of project objectives and achieving agreements between the various entities; 2. The schedule of the officials in charge; 3. Changes in the objectives and planning of activities being support by Component 2; and 4. Change in the staff of Component 2.

The AJA and AGO at the national level

National Bureau of Attention to Victims and Users (SNAVU): Providing continuity to the above-mentioned initiative, the AJA held two meetings with SNAVU in order to determine institutional strengthening needs through an embedded team responsible for identifying the status of cases of GBV reported in the aforementioned five mass reporting campaigns and cases contained in the confidential annexes of the orders for the monitoring of Decision T 025 of 2004. Detailed information was obtained about the needs, and an agreement was reached on the route of implementation of the project within the AGO. However, a meeting with the UARIV still needs to be held for reaching the final agreements.

Public Policy Bureau: The AJA and the Bureau's team defined the terms of a proposal for developing a methodology for the dissemination of the sexual violence investigation protocol and its pilot program in three municipalities. The Bureau approved the proposal and the terms of reference for the personnel necessary for its implementation. The proposal is currently being reviewed by USAID for approval.

National Directorate of Sectional Offices: Through work sessions and ongoing dialogue with a team of prosecutors knowledgeable of gender issues, the AJA developed an institutional strengthening proposal to enable that team to provide technical advice to territorial prosecutors and investigators in GBV cases in 14 municipalities (previously known as peer-to-peer training). The

⁴ Carried out in Santa Marta on August 30 and 31 and September 1, 2013, in Sincelejo on October 1, 3 and 4, 2013; in La Cocha, Nariño on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2013; in Turbaco on June 5 and 6, 2014; and in Valledupar on February 13, 14 and 15, 2014.

project includes the provision of a group of professionals embedded on the Attorney General’s Office, other experts, as well a material and technical resources necessary for the achievement of the proposed objectives. The National Directorate of Sectional Offices is reviewing the proposal along with the terms of reference for the personnel necessary for its implementation.

National Directorate of Context Analysis (DINAC): Through work sessions and ongoing dialogue with the DINAC team, the AJA developed an institutional strengthening proposal for the design and implementation of activities for the management and socialization of information for the analysis of the context of GBV crimes. The DINAC made profound changes to the proposal during its last review at the end of March, and it is reviewing it again for approval, along with the terms of reference for the personnel necessary for its implementation.

Local AJA support for the AGO

During the quarter, the AJA worked with the SNAVU on strengthening the Victims’ Attention Centers (CAPIVs). The AGO’s response has been positive, and it requested support for the CAPIVs in five municipalities: Montelíbano, Caucasia, Chaparral, Buenaventura and Barrancabermeja. The support will be providing furniture, computer equipment, cameras and video (necessary to record interviews), playrooms for children, among others. Two of the municipalities are not in the AJA’s intervention areas (Buenaventura and Barrancabermeja), and which the AJA is considering at the express request of Isabel Duran (Director of the National Bureau of Attention to Victims and Users), because there is a significant flow of victims and high levels of GBV in these areas.

The Component Two team is obtaining detailed information about the CAPIVs from national and territorial officials of the AGO. The advances made during the quarter are listed below:

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Status</i>
Montelíbano	The Mayor’s Office stated in writing that a property was available for the operation of the CAPIV
	SNAVU authorized the corresponding Sectional Office to determine the needs In April, the AJA’s engineer will help to identify the technical characteristics of the equipment with which the CAPIV will be strengthened
Caucasia	SNAVU sent a list of needs to the AJA SNAVU does not have a document that certifies that the municipality has a property available for the CAPIV

Chaparral	SNAVU sent a list of needs to the AJA The AJA communicated with the Sectional Director and the architect in charge of the CAPIV, who reported that the final designs will be delivered within three weeks
Buenaventura	SNAVU sent a list of needs to the AJA SNAVU needs to send the liaison's contact data so that the AJA can identify the technical characteristics of the material elements with which the CAPIV will be strengthened
Barrancabermeja	SNAVU sent a list of needs to the AJA SNAVU needs to send the liaison's contact data so that the AJA can identify the technical characteristics of the material elements with which the CAPIV will be strengthened

Increase the capacity of women's organizations and local and national non governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide legal and psychological support to victims of GBV/SV

In order to support grantee organizations and subcontractors in carrying out their judicial representation and psychosocial assistance processes, the AJA has designed a set of guides (templates) for the preparation of reports and products, which will be sent to the organizations in advance with a description of the expected content and examples for their better understanding. In addition, the AJA made visits to the territories, held Skype meetings, and maintained ongoing communication by telephone and email, for the purpose of providing guidelines to the organizations for the implementation of their work plans and completion of the monitoring tools. The progress made with each of the regional organizations is described below:

Diocese of Montelíbano: The grant agreement was signed on December 7, 2015. In March, the AJA team visited the organization in the municipality of Montelíbano to review the pending grant activities and products, as well as the coordination mechanisms. To date, the AJA has approved the first and second products (1. The characterization of the 15 cases; 2. The first quarterly report focused on best practices, lessons learned and obstacles). The first legal mentoring visit by *Corporación Humanas* will take place on April 4 and 5.

Helénita González Pérez Lawyers' Collective: The grant agreement was signed on December 15, 2015. In January, the Grant Advisor visited the organization for the purpose of implementing the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT). In February, the Advisor visited the organization in Cartagena for the purpose of monitoring the identification, selection and judicial representation of the cases covered by the grant, as well as the pending products and the coordination mechanisms. To date, the first product has been approved (work plan and schedule), and the second should be delivered on April 6 (first quarterly report). The first legal mentoring visit by *Corporación Humanas* will take place on April 7 and 8.

Ibagué Women’s Network: The grant agreement was signed on January 20, 2016. The Grant Advisor visited the organization in that month for the purpose of implementing the OCAT. To date, the first product has been approved (work plan and schedule), and the first report is scheduled for April 4.

Bajo Cauca Subregion Women’s Network: The grant agreement was signed on February 8, 2016. The Grant Advisor visited the organization for the purpose of implementing the OCAT. Later that month, the Grant Advisor assisted in the selection of the legal team that will implement the grant. To date, the first product has been approved (work plan and schedule), and the first report is scheduled for April 10.

Corporación 8 de Marzo “Women and Men for Equality”: The grant agreement was signed on February 11, 2016. To date, the first product has been approved (work plan and schedule), and the first report is scheduled for May 4. The Grant Advisor will visit the organization on April 4 for the purpose of implementing the OCAT.

Asociación Meta con Mirada de Mujer: The grant agreement was signed on March 3, 2016. The first product is being reviewed (work plan and schedule), and the first report is scheduled for April 11. The Grant Advisor implemented the OCAT on March 31.

The progress made with each of the national organizations is described below:

Corporación Humanas Regional Center for Human Rights and Gender Justice: The purpose of the grant is to provide representation in 10 cases of sexual violence in the framework of the armed conflict in the Montes de María region, and it was signed on February 24. The documents related to product No. 1 were approved (methodology, tool for measuring the project’s results, work plan and timetable).

Corporación Humanas Regional Center for Human Rights and Gender Justice: The subcontract was signed on February 24. Its purpose is to provide support, advice and legal assistance to local organizations for judicial representation in cases of gender-based violence. To date, the first product has been approved (tool for measuring the project’s results, work plan and timetable). The organization participated in the meetings held on March 14 and 15 to identify the needs of regional grantee organizations and to prioritize the subject matter of the first field visit. Humanas will conduct the first mentoring session for the Diocese of Montelíbano on April 4 and 5, and for the Helenita González Pérez Lawyers’ Collective on April 7 and 8.

Corporación SISMA Mujer: The grant agreement was signed on March 7, 2016. Its purpose is to document and provide representation and psychosocial assistance in cases of sexual violence against women in the municipality of El Salado (at least five cases). The first product was received during the last week of March, and it was reviewed by the AJA and is currently being modified by the

Corporación.

Corporación Caribe Afirmativo: The grant agreement was signed on March 14, 2016. The first product is being reviewed, and the first report is scheduled for April 11.

In order to facilitate a meeting between national and regional organizations, the AJA conducted a national workshop on March 14 and 15 that addressed the following matters: contractual clarifications for the implementation of the grants; a proposed initiative for the creation of a communication network among the grantee organizations; self-protection; and legal mentoring. At the end of the workshop, the



National workshop with regional organizations in Bogotá, March 14, 2016

organizations highlighted as important the exchange of experiences with other organizations; the possibility of providing recommendations for the development of the psychosocial mentoring, in accordance with their needs; an initiative for building a network (and having a tool for the exchanges), supported by the organization in charge of the legal mentoring; and the work performed by the AJA to enable the organizations to engage in dialogue with and to introduce themselves to the Attorney General's Office.

3.2.3 Promote educational activities with the public, enhancing knowledge about the legal framework related to gender matters, including rights under this legal framework

Disseminating information on gender and GBV issues

Below we describe the support provided by the AJA for the commemoration of International Women's Day in March:

<i>Regional Office</i>	<i>Activity supported by the AJA</i>	<i>Place(s)</i>	<i>Partners in the activity</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>
Sur de Tolima	Academic event	Ibagué	Sectional Gender Commission of Tolima	60 Judicial Branch officials

Bajo Cauca Antioqueño	Discussion, walk and cultural events - “Everyone is different, everyone has rights”	Caucasia	Fundación Oleoductos de Colombia IOM Municipal Office of Gender Equality for Women FortalESciendo Program of Pastoral Social	450 women, men and young people from the municipality
Montes de María	Walks - “The women of Montes de María are Ready for Peace”	Carmen de Bolívar San Onofre	Women’s organizations	400 women from the municipalities

In addition, below we note the progress made in managing the subcontracts with strategic partners:

University of Nariño: The delivery of seven products by this partner had been suspended since July 2015. Due to changes in the objectives and planning of Component 2, in March the AJA agreed to reorient the University’s actions in order to support two legal brigades in Tumaco, through its legal clinic. In addition, the University decided to provide support under the subcontract to the grantee organization Corporación 8 de Marzo “Women and Men for Equality” on psychosocial issues, with its own resources and in furtherance of its commitment in gender matters.

CECAR: The delivery of three products by this partner had been suspended since July 2015. Due to changes in the objectives and planning of Component 2, in March the AJA agreed to reorient the University’s actions in order to support two legal brigades with a gender focus in the framework of the LJs. The AJA is waiting for details about the date, topic and place of the brigades.

University of Antioquia: The delivery of four products by this partner had been suspended since July 2015. Due to changes in the objectives and planning of Component 2, in March steps were taken with the coordinator of the subcontract to define new products and their timetable. The AJA is awaiting a formal response from the University regarding the issues addressed.

3.3 COMPONENT THREE – STRENGTHENING LOCAL JUSTICE SERVICES AND LAND RESTITUTION JUDICIAL PROCESS

3.3.1 Support for the functioning of land restitution courts

Building an elite class of land restitution judges and magistrates

In coordination with the CSJ, the AJA continued to implement the policy for providing incentives and managing change in the judicial culture of the land restitution specialty through the strategy of replicating the management model of these judicial offices. During the quarter, 64 officials from the offices in Sincelejo, Mocoa and Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Popayán and Ibagué discussed, validated and adopted strategic, mission, and continuous improvement processes, protocols and guidelines for the specialty.

The replicated model will enhance the efficiency and quality of the justice services provided to victims of violent displacement or abandonment of land because of the armed conflict. The AJA will systematize the report on the replication workshops and experts' recommendations, and will support the *in situ* monitoring of their implementation.

The National Land Restitution (LR) Thematic Committees worked on the consolidation and updating of the specialty's guidelines and protocols. Beginning in April 2016, the AJA will support meetings of the five Committees to share and validate the recommendations and lessons identified by the winners of the best practices competition on their trip to observe the United States judicial system. The AJA will monitor the replication of the experiences and knowledge acquired, and will continue to promote a judicial culture in the land restitution specialty based on motivation (incentives), trust, participation, the use of technology, teamwork, and inter-institutional coordination. In developing this work next quarter, it is expected that the Technical Committees will again receive assistance from United States judges.

The AJA agreed with the CSJ to conduct a study in order to: i) establish the current caseload of land restitution magistrates and judges based on characterizations and differentiating criteria; ii) make specific recommendations for the effective measurement of the inventory of processes and procedures; iii) classify and categorize land restitution processes based on differentiating criteria that result in a greater or lesser procedural burden per office; iv) evaluate the operational, human resource and technological capacity of the judicial offices for attending to the cases filed by the Land Restitution Unit; v) project the increase in Land Restitution Unit petitions in the judicial phase of the process, and establish the specialty's requirements for managing and resolving them within the legal periods; vi) establish reasonable caseloads and procedural times based on variables related to the nature of the petitions and other criteria; vi) adopt a strategy to facilitate the reduction of processing times and generate procedural efficiencies in the collective cases of indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples, and cases which involve the joinder of properties or proceedings. The terms of reference for this study were approved by USAID at the end of March 2016, and they are expected to be implemented next quarter.

The AJA promoted opportunities for coordination between the Land Restitution Unit and the USAID Land and Rural Development Program, the CSJ and the coordinators of the National

Thematic Committees, which resulted in agreements for taking joint actions that will help to overcome critical bottlenecks in the LR specialty, including transitioning cases through the administrative process to the judicial process, large quantity of cases, long case processing times and switching to electronic formats, among others. These bottlenecks will be addressed through: a) technical committees and coordination with the LR Unit and other entities involved in the judicial phase of the process to identify efficient solutions; b) regional conferences and forums organized by strategic partners; c) the presentation of the third report of the Land Restitution Process Observatory, as of December 2015; d) a national roundtable to socialize the partial results of the Land Restitution Process Observatory; and e) a diagnostic evaluation of case demand and volume, procedural burdens, and the institutional capacities of the judicial offices.

Supporting land restitution courts' IT needs

The AJA identified the LR specialty's main technological, connectivity and staffing requirements, and formulated recommendations for fulfilling them. The Administrative Chamber of the CSJ, following the AJA's recommendations, substantially improved the Internet connectivity capacity of the LR offices, and arranged for the creation of two new judicial offices in Pasto, where the AJA diagnosed a case overload. At the request of the CSJ, the AJA supported the provision of required technological equipment, and supplied 42 scanners for digitizing orders and updating information systems; 31 cameras for judicial inspections; and 38 digital storage devices for files, documentation and hearings. These devices will modernize the judicial offices, improve efficiency, and facilitate the work of land restitution judges and magistrates.

The AJA continued to support the National Thematic Committee on Technology in the design and implementation of the pilot project on "Zero Paper, Law 14148/2011, Progress Towards Online Litigation." Two hundred and four (204) LR operators in Medellín, Cúcuta, Cali, Buga, Bogotá, Yopal, Pasto, Santa Marta, Valledupar, Apartadó, Villavicencio, Quibdó, Montería, Sincelejo, Mocoa, Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Popayán and Ibagué participated in workshops that incorporated the zero-paper component for the implementation of management model. The attendees recognized the usefulness and impact of the implementation of the "zero paper" policy in reducing procedural times and improving attention to claimants, coordination between institutions, data protection, and the flow of information during the different stages of the LR process.

In addition, the AJA promoted coordination and dialogue between the CSJ, the Technology Committee and the LR Unit in order to improve the exchange of information in the databases of the entities attached to the land node, and the consolidation of the guidelines for electronic LR processes. These actions will help to overcome one of the procedural bottlenecks caused by the lack of access to information and the limited exchange of information between the agencies involved.

Training land restitution judges

During the LR jurisdiction's national conference in May, the AJA agreed with the coordinators of the Thematic Committees of the LR specialty on the validation of pending guidelines. The AJA will support their virtualization on the website of the Judicial School, thus promoting the dissemination and use of instruments that will standardize or unify criteria among judicial officials. The LR Training Committee developed an induction module for new judges and officials of the specialty. The AJA will finance the virtualization of the module in order to ensure that new legal operators quickly receive specialized low-cost quality training.

The AJA agreed with the CSJ and the Security Committee to provide technical and financial support to give continuity to the implementation of the security plan for Land Restitution offices, judges, magistrates and officials, through training workshops for members of the Committee and *in situ* reinforcement workshops at prioritized sites.

The AJA and the Corporation for Excellence in Justice (CEJ) organized a roundtable with judges, officials and civil procedure experts on the implications of the application of the General Procedure Code to the land restitution processes (oral trials, evidentiary rules, etc.) that will meet in May of 2016. This is because the judiciary needs to define the criteria that will guide the application of the new code and to identify the LR specialty's requirements for its implementation. The LR Unit has also raised this need and is working on training its staff.

Addressing corruption risks within land restitution courts

In 2015, the AJA shared the map of corruption risks with land restitution judges and officials, and during this quarter that map was incorporated into the management model during 16 replication workshops⁵ and further shared with all LR Committee coordinators and judicial offices. This will help prevent corruption through the issuance of early warnings, and will establish effective measures to ensure greater transparency in case processing.

The main risks identified in the study conducted by the *Fundación Ideas para la Paz* (FIP) were as follows:

- i) officials' management and use of information as a private good and of individual, not public, interest;
- ii) the risk of loss, alteration or theft of information due to the precarious development of security schemes;
- iii) limitations on the development of the social mapping;
- iv) the lack of guarantees of protection for claimants, which actors with legal or illegal interests exploit to abuse and pressure them;
- v) the risk of parallel conciliation motivated by factors such as mistrust of, inefficiency in, and lack of transparency of the public function;
- vi) low or no moral sanctions for fraudulent actions (false claimants) generates the risk that people will seek to obtain a benefit regardless of the means for doing

⁵ The workshops were directed at judicial authorities in 20 land restitution offices throughout the country (Medellín, Cúcuta, Cali-Buga, Bogotá-Yopal, Santa Marta, Pasto, Tumaco, Valledupar, Apartadó, Villavicencio, Quibdó, Montería, Sincelajo, Mocoa, Bucaramanga-Barrancabermeja, Popayán e Ibagué).

so; vii) the structure of the micro-targeting process may lead to the risk of responding to the interests and pressures (legal or illegal) of large capitals, armed actors, front men and promoters of dispossession, and this process could alter the criteria for the selection of areas, whether due to discrimination, pressure or bribery, where the risk factor and opportunity is the alleged collusive relationship between the public forces and criminal bands; viii) the lack of true victims' and opponents' knowledge about the claims for restitution of their property due to limited information dissemination channels, which generates a serious disadvantage for both sides, and directly affects their participation in the process due to the risk of alteration, a situation that can also be promoted by the problems of informality of the properties that do not have deeds or whose tenure is precarious.

In addition, the map of corruption risks included a catalogue of recommendations to mitigate them. These were shared with all judicial operators of the LR specialty during the workshops on the replication of the management model that is being implemented for judicial offices.

Addressing security risks within land restitution courts

The AJA supported the Thematic Committee on Technology and the Information Unit of the Judicial Branch in the implementation of the zero paper and information security plans in six judicial offices in Sincelejo, Mocoa, Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Popayán and Ibagué. The plans provide for the incorporation of the following in the judicial management model: i) a risk matrix; ii) a valuation of assets; iii) the assignment of responsibilities; iv) an information policy and management manual; v) a security protocol; vi) records of presumption and agreements on confidentiality and co-responsibility; and vii) reports on recommendations and best practices.

In the next quarter, the AJA will support the Thematic Committee on Security in training its members and implementing *in situ* workshops on preventive security for LR offices, judges, magistrates and officials at the sites prioritized by this Committee based on existing security risks (region 1: Cali, Mocoa and Popayán; region 2: Santa Marta, Valledupar and Apartadó; and region 3: Villavicencio, Quibdó and Barrancabermeja).

Support to National LR Thematic Committees

The AJA continues to provide technical and financial support for the operation of the National Land Restitution Thematic Committees on Technology, Training, Security, Processes and Procedures, and Inter-Institutional Coordination. Beginning in April, the AJA will support the work sessions of these Committees that are scheduled for the first half of the year.

The AJA supported the work session of the Committee coordinators held on February 22. The coordinators and designated officials presented progress reports on the preparation of protocols and guidelines, discussed and designed the action plan for 2016, and agreed on priority actions related to: i) contextual evidence; ii) environmental implications; iii) oral trials; iv) common codes for the

registration of cases; and v) inter-institutional coordination at a regional level. At this meeting, the AJA discussed with judges, magistrates and officials the quality certification obtained by the pilot Management Model Program in El Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena. The meeting was attended by coordinators and delegates of the Training, Inter-Institutional Coordination, Processes and Procedures, Security, and Technology Committees; liaisons to each Committee designated by the CSJ; Magistrate Néstor Raúl Correa, the leader of the process in the CSJ; the Sectional Judiciary Council; land restitution judges and magistrates from Cartagena, Sincelejo and Carmen de Bolívar; USAID; LRDP; and Corporación Visión Región, which is in charge of the implementation of the management model.

The AJA supported a joint work session of LR Unit delegates, National Thematic Committee Coordinators, and the CSJ for the purpose of improving the channels of communication and coordination between LR Unit officials and magistrates and judges. The following issues were discussed during this session: i) the need to unify criteria for case registration and statistics; ii) the filing of electronic complaints; iii) problems with the efficiency of the process; iv) statistical and measurement disparities related to procedural times; v) land nodes; vi) guidelines on minimum requirements for the admission of LR petitions; and vi) projections for new case filings. The participants agreed that the LR Unit would present the projections of new cases in the regions so that the judiciary could begin preparing new judges, if necessary. However, this task has not yet been performed. The technical secretariat will work with the AJA to follow up on the proposed improvements. Also, the LR Unit will internally review the projection of cases to avoid overburdening magistrates and judges.

Following are the main achievements of the joint work performed by the CSJ, Thematic Committees and the AJA during this quarter: i) 100% of judicial offices (53 judicial offices) acquired the technical capacity and adequately prepared for the implementation of the “zero paper” process; ii) the channels of communication among the Technical Committees through their coordinators were strengthened; iii) significant progress (70%)⁶ was made in the consolidation of protocols and guidelines

(the remaining 30%⁷ will be consolidated during April and May); iv) discussions were held with the LR Unit for the coordination of joint activities related to transcendental matters, such as the application of guidelines on the minimum contents of petitions under Law 1448 of 2011; v) guidelines were prepared (and still under revision at the end of the reporting period) by the

⁶ Guidelines on minimum requirements for a restitution petition according to Law 1448 of 2011 (100%); Guidelines on collection of court records (100%); Guidelines on differential approach for gender, children, and adolescents (100%); Guidelines on minimum content of requests for ethnic territories (98%); Guidelines on post-ruling follow-up (95%); Security Manual (result of consultancy with security committees) and Roadmap of Security Risks (developed by the security committee and based on the Security Manual) (100%); Manual on job responsibilities for legal aid in the land restitution offices (100%)

⁷ Guidelines on ruling orders (30%); Document outlining evidentiary agreements and issues (40%); Document outlining caseload accumulation (30%); Document on joinders (30%); Guidelines on context analysis for the Land Restitution Unit (50%)

Thematic Committees on the minimum contents of ethnic petitions, and advances in dialogues on their interpretation and application by the LR Unit, with support from the USAID Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program through workshops on ethnic issues related to the land restitution process, and in coordination with the LR Unit's Directorate of Ethnic Affairs; vi) planning with the National System for Attention and Comprehensive Reparation for Victims/LR Unit on workshops (to be carried out next quarter) on the implementation of routes for monitoring compliance with land restitution decisions in four regions previously agreed on with judges and the LR Unit (Pasto, Ibagué, Sincelejo and Montería); vii) progress in the standardization and application of common guidelines (administrative and judicial phases) for the electronic processing of cases (measured through AJA support to the Technical Committees and replication of the model); viii) progress in developing guidelines for the contextual analysis of land restitution decisions; ix) adequate statistical measurement of procedural times; and x) modifications (i.e. consolidation of data bases) to land nodes.

The AJA continues to promote mobile rural brigades with support from the legal clinics of university strategic partners and the Land and Rural Development Program, focused on land-related disputes and the achievement of regional agreements. In preparation for these brigades, legal clinic students and teachers from Universidad Cooperativa de Ibagué were trained by experts in the different types of land-related disputes. This will enable them to filter the claims so that only land restitution cases, and not land formalization cases, reach the judicial phase, thereby preventing judicial congestion.

3.3.2 Support for continued implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code

Support to the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Criminal Accusatory System

The report prepared by the CEJ at the end of 2015 on the 10 years of implementation of the Criminal Accusatory System served as an input for regional forums supported by university strategic partners. The forum organized by the University of Ibagué, held on March 10, 2016, was attended by 190 criminal justice operators (tribunal magistrates, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys), litigators, university professors and students. The forum evaluated the implication of the regulatory reforms related to judicial congestion and the prestige of the criminal justice system in the framework of plea agreements and negotiations as alternatives to oral trials.

3.3.3 Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform

Strengthening local justice systems, through the UTC

The following is in addition to the information reported in Section 2 with regard to the formalization of the LJsCs, the regional forums on territorial justice, rurality and the post-conflict era, the rurality

strategy, and other LJC issues.

With support from its national strategic partner FIP, the AJA published a book titled *“Institucionalidad Socavada, Justicia local, territorio and conflicto”* (“Undermined Institutions, Local Justice, Territory and Conflict”) (see **Annex I**), a fundamental resource for the LJCs that identifies barriers to access to justice in the AJA’s regions of influence, analyzes the differential gender approach and risks of corruption in the land restitution process, and discusses local justice system guidelines, local justice policies, and the LJCs. This publication is being socialized and discussed in focus groups and expanded LJC sessions in the AJA’s regions of intervention. To date, the AJA has supported 15 focus groups and 22 meetings of expanded LJCs.

In Tumaco, the systematization carried out by the focus groups with leaders of the community councils attached to the Network of Community Councils of the South Pacific (RECOMPAS), responded specifically to the questions proposed for the exercise to be carried out prior to the forum.

The leaders of the community councils acknowledge that progress has been made in the LJS’s recognition and inclusion of the traditional justice system, although they emphasized that this recognition needs to be strengthened. They recommend coordination between the formal and traditional justice systems as a key factor. The LJCs are the most appropriate forums for engaging in joint efforts to develop, plan and execute a justice-related public policy that addresses the context and includes an ethnic approach.

Addressing the initiatives prioritized in the action plans of the LJCs, the AJA, in coordination with the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and the AGO, continued with its timetable of workshops on inter-disciplinary efforts to deal with gender-based sexual violence. During the quarter, the AJA held a workshop in the municipality of La Macarena (Meta) to discuss the following issues with the agencies and operators involved in addressing this



Workshop in the municipality of La Macarena

type of violence: routes of attention; protocols; applicable law (within and outside the armed conflict); forensic medical and psychological evaluations; field investigations; the management of evidence, and support for the prosecution of cases. The workshop was attended by 24 justice operators from the municipality of La Macarena (judges, clerks, prosecutors, defense attorneys, victims’ representatives, and family commissioners), auxiliary professionals (psychologists and doctors), judicial police, ombudsmen, inspectors, equity conciliators, and LJC members from indigenous communities (Yaguara II, Nasa, Kiwi La Macarena, Nasachacha, Embera, Chamí, Tinigua, Wananos).

The AJA evaluated the five workshops held during the quarter on the following criteria: content, facilitators, organization, logistics, materials, and development of the activity. The participants gave outstanding scores to all aspects evaluated, with a general average of 9.1 (with 10 being the highest score). The justice operators recognized the importance of this type of training activity, highlighted the participation of the authorities who are responsible for addressing crimes of sexual violence, and recommended conducting this type of activity more frequently. The AJA is preparing reports that will serve as inputs for the continued systematization of the workshops, and a matrix of findings that has enabled it to make a preliminary identification of best practices, main obstacles, and difficulties related to the functions and skills of justice operators, based on five variables (comprehensive attention, knowledge, cultural determinants, process and management, and workshop design). Upon finalizing the report, the AJA will share it on a national level with decision makers in the AGO and Legal Medicine and at the local level with LJs.

The AJA has supported and continues to support the LJs with the following initiatives for the inclusion of a differential ethnic approach: the completion of enrollment and training stages in the municipalities of Macarena, Uribe and Mesetas (Meta); the execution of these phases (enrollment and training) in the LJs of Ataco and Planadas (Sur de Tolima); the development and application of coordination protocols between the ordinary and indigenous justice systems (Macarena, Sur de Tolima, Bajo Cauca and Montes de María); completion of the three intervention phases (enrollment, training and development of the coordination protocol) at a local and regional level in the municipalities in Sur de Córdoba; and the signing of the protocol in Rioblanco (Sur de Tolima) and San Onofre (Montes de María). With the support of RECOMPAS, the AJA held planning and socialization meetings and investigation/action/participation workshops with Afro-descendant community councils in Tumaco for the inclusion of a component on their traditional justice system, the provision of required materials, and the design of tools for the promotion of activities. The AJA will continue to support these actions to provide continuity in the execution of regional strategic partners' training plans that include components on differential approaches, rights, public policies, and the adequate provision of justice services.

The AJA continued to support the LJs in improving the coverage of justice services in the rural sector through the following activities: a virtual legal clinic with a gender focus in Tumaco (497 visits and 116 online counseling sessions were registered on the clinic's website during the quarter; since its launch in 2014, the website has received 2,873 visits and the clinic has provided 2,067 online counseling sessions and 163 in-person sessions); the implementation of a virtual legal clinics to provide legal guidance and assistance to rural communities in the following universities: Medellín, Cooperativa de Colombia, Sinú, Santo Tomás de Villavencio, CECAR and Nariño;⁸ identified

⁸ In Montes de María and Tumaco the AJA helped establish the virtual legal clinic and provided computer equipment; In La Macarena the AJA advanced with the equipment installation, to be completed in April 2016. In Sur de Córdoba, the software is available, and the computer equipment will be installed in the coming months. In Bajo Cauca the software will be installed in May 2016.

additional coverage through 60 digital kiosks established by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies and the MJL in the Project's regions of intervention; and conducted seven mobile justice brigades, with 649 beneficiaries this quarter, for a total of 119 mobile justice brigades carried out to date,⁹ with 9.931 beneficiaries.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS

As a result of the AJA's strategy to strengthen the communication capacities of LJs, JHs, ECs, strategic partners and journalists, the Montes de María community communications network, *Voces y Sonidos*, completed its institutional portfolio. This portfolio contains the mission and vision statements and the services that it provides, as well as a Partnership Building Strategy, an initiative that contributes to its sustainability (see **Annex J**). Representatives of *Voces y Sonidos* were also provided with two trainings by the AJA on how to better communicate with communities about justice mechanisms. This training enabled it to broadcast a weekly radio program about the rights of women. This radio program launched on International Women's Day (March 8) and will run through March 2016.

In order to share the findings of "*Institucionalidad Socavada*", a publication aimed at contributing to the design of policies that strengthen justice institutions and better meet the legal needs of communities, with national and local policy decision makers, the AJA and FIP developed an outreach strategy that involves the publication and discussion of findings in media outlets and six regional forums that the AJA will carry out in targeted regions.

As a result of the contributions made by the AJA in the development of four field visits to Cáceres, Santander de Quilichao, Cauca and Montería, senior officials from the U.S government and Colombia learned about the role of the JHs and the Regional Justice Operators Committee of Montería, the work that they do, the impact that they have, and the challenges that they may face in a possible post-conflict scenario. The visitors included the United States Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources, the United States Ambassador to Colombia, the Director of USAID Colombia, the Post-Conflict and Interior Ministers, as well as municipal administration officials and representatives of the indigenous communities.

In order to enhance the visibility of equity conciliation and ADR mechanisms within the communities of Tumaco, a need that was identified by the ECs and the municipality's LJC, the AJA communications team designed, in collaboration with the University of Nariño, a strategy aimed at letting communities know about the benefits of these mechanisms. This initiative involves radio spots, a handbook, flyers and posters. The implementation of this strategy will begin in April.

The Ibagué Women's Network and the Helenita González Lawyers' Collective, organizations that work on women's rights, started their communications and institutional strengthening process. This

⁹ The 119 mobile justice brigades are comprised of 65 brigades by law school clinics and 54 LCJ brigades.

initiative will be developed with five other organizations during FY 2016, and will help improve the organizations' capacities and sustainability by professionalizing their messaging to stakeholders. Furthermore, Officials from the JH in San Onofre and the LJsCs of San Onofre and El Carmen de Bolívar and representatives of two women's support organizations received support to improve communications about their work with communities by designing their institutional portfolios, which include communication pieces that present the services they offer.

The AJA contributed to improved interactions between governors and mayors of the Bajo Cauca and Montes de María regions and the AJA's regional teams, by provided support during the USAID regional meetings organized by Olgoonik. This support included project presentations, information sets, a project banner, factsheets, and public relations materials offered to attendees.

Achievements in the AJA's internal communications include: 1) continued support for partners in complying with USAID's Branding and Marking regulations; 2) submission of activity reports to be published on USAID's Facebook page; and 3) distribution of hard copy and electronic versions of the September/December issue of *Justicia al Día* to national and regional stakeholders (**see Annex K**). The January/February issue was submitted for approval, as was the eighth edition of the Bajo Cauca region version and the third edition for La Macarena (**see Annex L**); 4) continuous updates to the website in Spanish and English with information about the AJA's activities (news, publications, success stories, Fact Sheets); 5) release of daily press reports on the AJA's activities and relevant news published in national media outlets; and 6) support for the writing and editing of weekly bulletins.

5.0 PROGRESS ON INDICATORS IN THE M&E PLAN

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	SUB-INTERMEDIATE RESULT	INDICATOR (Definition, Unit and Frequency)	TARGET FY2016	ACHIEVEMENT FY2016	COMMENTS
1.1. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening justice houses.	1.1.2. Increased coverage of JHs outside of the main population centers in targeted municipalities, with a particular focus on consolidation regions.	1.1.2.1. Number of persons attended in mobile justice brigades outside of urban areas. Unit: Number of persons Frequency: Quarterly	13,080	1,091	
1.2. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening ADR mechanisms, outside of the context of justice houses.	1.2.3. Strengthened and expanded National Equity Conciliation Program.	1.2.3.1. Number of alternative justice service providers trained. Unit: Number of alternative justice service providers. Frequency: Quarterly	320	0	The conciliation training process with the Nasa community in Toribío (Cauca) began this quarter in March and will end in April.
		1.2.3.2. Number of records of equity conciliation filed in a municipal office. Unit: Number of records of equity conciliation Frequency: Annual	2,611	N/A	This indicator is measured annually. Results will be presented in the annual FY2016 report.
2.1 Assist SJC in promoting gender equity within the judiciary and with users.	2.1.1. Increased alignment of lower court decisions in targeted zones with high court jurisprudence on gender issues .	D03-006. Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with US government assistance. Unit: Number of judicial personnel trained Frequency: Quarterly	70	26	
2.2 Support the Implementation of an Inter-Institutional Strategy to Reduce	2.2.1. Improved understanding by police, prosecutors, and those who provide services to victims of crime regarding how to	2.2.1.1. Number of individuals trained in investigation of cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) /Sexual Violence (SV). Unit: Number of people trained Frequency: Quarterly	300	85	During the quarter, the AJA held a workshop in the municipality of La Macarena (Meta).

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	SUB-INTERMEDIATE RESULT	INDICATOR (Definition, Unit and Frequency)	TARGET FY2016	ACHIEVEMENT FY2016	COMMENTS
Impunity in GBV Cases and Increase Civil Society Advocacy	treat women involved in the criminal justice process.	2.2.1.2. Changes in knowledge of key legislative frameworks and criminal investigation protocols related to GBV and Sexual Violence. Unit: Percentage Frequency: Semiannually	TBD	N/A	The target for this indicator will be defined in May 2016.
2.2 Support the Implementation of an Inter-Institutional Strategy to Reduce Impunity in GBV Cases and Increase Civil Society Advocacy	2.2.2. New Victims' Attention Centers (CAVs) constructed or otherwise established.	2.2.2.1. Number of new CAVs. Unit: Number of CAVs. Frequency: Quarterly	1	0	
2.2 Support the Implementation of an Inter-Institutional Strategy to Reduce Impunity in GBV Cases and Increase Civil Society Advocacy	2.2.3. Greater confidence by citizens in the capacity of the criminal justice sector to fairly resolve criminal complaints involving gender issues.	2.2.3.1. Percent of project-supported victims who trust that the judicial process can successfully represent their interests. Unit: Percentage Frequency: Annual	TBD	N/A	The target for this indicator will be defined in May 2016.
2.2 Support the Implementation of an Inter-Institutional Strategy to Reduce Impunity in GBV Cases and Increase Civil Society Advocacy	2.2.4. Increase understanding by participating AGO prosecutors and investigators of case management and investigation as well as prosecution of GBV/SV cases.	2.2.4.1. Number of GBV/SV cases supported through AJA's peer training program. Unit: Number of cases Frequency: Quarterly	42	0	These indicators (definitions and targets) will be revised following adjustments to AJA's work with the AGO as approved by USAID.
		2.2.4.2. Number of GBV/ SV Cases receiving investigative support that have progressed at least one sub-stage in the judicial process. Unit: Number of cases Frequency: Annual	21	0	
		2.2.4.3. Degree of change in knowledge, attitudes and practices among local justice operators (prosecutors and investigators). Unit: Points (units) Frequency: Annual	TBD	N/A	

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	SUB-INTERMEDIATE RESULT	INDICATOR (Definition, Unit and Frequency)	TARGET FY2016	ACHIEVEMENT FY2016	COMMENTS
2.3 Increase the capacity of women's organizations and local and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to provide legal and psychological support to victims of GBV/SV.	2.3.1. Strengthen CSO/NGOs' capacity to provide legal and psychological support to GBS/VS victims.	2.3.1.1. Number of CSO/NGOs receiving grants from the project. Unit: Number of CSO/NGOs Frequency: Quarterly	6	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diócesis de Montelíbano • Corporación Colectivo de -Abogadas Helenita González Pérez • Red de Mujeres de Ibagué • Red de Mujeres Subregión Bajo Cauca • Corporación Ocho de Marzo Mujeres y Hombres por la Igualdad • Asociación el Meta con Mirada de Mujer
		2.3.1.2. Number of people reached by a USG-funded intervention providing GBV services. Unit: Number of victims Frequency: Quarterly	120	0	
		2.3.1.3. Number of GBV / SV cases receiving legal representation support through CSO/NGOs that have progressed at least one sub-stage in the judicial process. Unit: Number of cases Frequency: Annually	60	N/A	This indicator is measured annually. Results will be presented in the annual FY2016 report.
3.1 Strengthened Land Restitution Courts and Land Restitution Tribunals.	3.1.1. Land restitution courts functioning, in terms of production and quality, better than traditional Colombian courts.	D03-006. Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with US government assistance. Unit: Number of judges and judicial personnel. Frequency: Quarterly	150	69	
3.3 Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform.	3.3.1. LJs are institutionalized within their respective municipalities.	3.3.1.1. Degree of change in Local Justice Committee (LJC) Members' perceptions about Local Justice System. Unit: Points (units) Frequency: Annual	4.5	N/A	This indicator is measured annually. Results will be presented in the annual FY2016 report.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT	SUB-INTERMEDIATE RESULT	INDICATOR (Definition, Unit and Frequency)	TARGET FY2016	ACHIEVEMENT FY2016	COMMENTS
	3.3.2. LJsCs and other access-to-justice initiatives are included in the development plans and budgets at the departmental and /or municipal levels.	D03-008. Number of municipalities in AJA-targeted CSDI zones that have allocated and invested monetary and other support for access-to-justice projects in annual municipal budgets. Unit: Number of municipalities. Frequency: Annual (frequency of data collection and reporting corresponds to the calendar year for this indicator.)	7	N/A	At the end of CY2015, the advance was 0, with a target of 5. However, it is important to note that the projects registered by the LJsCs in the Project Banks of the municipal mayors' offices for 2015, and in the budgets approved for 2016, include resources for justice projects in eight of the ten municipalities in Bajo Cauca, four municipalities in Sur de Tolima, and one municipality in La Macarena. It is important to mention that these budgets will be finalized in June with the resources that are approved for 2016 and contained in the 2016-2019 Multi-year Investment Plan. The AJA plans to continue working next quarter with the Secretariats of the Departments of Treasury and Planning on the effective allocation of resources.
	3.3.3. LJsCs implement a broad rurality inclusion strategy with the participation of local actors, both governmental and non-governmental.	3.3.3.1. Number of requests for legal services through brigades by law school clinics in or near CZs. Unit: Number of requests. Frequency: Quarterly	2,300	1,322	-462 requests attended. -860 gender-related counseling sessions provided through the Tumaco Virtual Legal Clinic.

