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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT
April—June 2014

July 30, 2014

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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT (April—June 2014)

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Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>LIST OF ACRONYMS</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>1.0 ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>1.1 FINANCIAL REPORT</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>2.0 POLICY ISSUES</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>2.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>2.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS, USAID PROGRAMS, AND U.S. AGENCIES</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>3.0 REGIONAL ADVANCES</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>4.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL OUTREACH STRATEGY</i>	<i>27</i>
<u><i>Annex A. ANNUAL WORK PLAN CHART AND PROGRESS</i></u>	<i>38</i>
<i>COMPONENT 1 – JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>COMPONENT 2 – GENDER</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>COMPONENT 3 – JUSTICE REFORM</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>CONSOLIDATED REGIONAL ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>118</i>

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOFADE – Colombian Association of Law Schools

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

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

AJA – Access to Justice Activity (or the Project)

ANSPE – National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (*Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema*)

APP – Public-Private Alliance (*Alianzas Pública-Privadas*)

AWP – Annual Work Plan

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

CECAR – *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe*

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

CELI – Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods Initiative

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

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

COR – Contracting Officer’s Representative

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

CSDI – Colombia Strategic Development Initiative

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

CSO – Civil Society Organization

CSOE – Communications and Social Outreach Expert

CZs – Consolidation Zones

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

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

DNP – National Planning Department (*Departamento Nacional de Planeación*)

DOJ – United States Department of Justice

EC – Equity Conciliator

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

FIP – *Fundación Ideas para la Paz*

FIU – Florida International University

FONSECON – National Fund for Security and Peaceful Coexistence

FY – Fiscal Year

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

GOC – Government of Colombia

ICBF – Colombian Institute of Family Welfare

ICComm – National Thematic Land Restitution Inter-Institutional Committee

ICITAP – International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

ISO – International Organization for Standardization

IT – Information Technology

JH – Justice House

LJC – Local Justice Coordinating Committees

LJS – Local Justice System

LR – Land Restitution

LRC – Land Restitution Courts

LRT – Land Restitution Tribunals

LRU – Land Restitution Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MFT – Ministry of Finance and Treasury

MICE – Methodology to Implement the Community Conciliation (*Marco de Implementación de la Conciliación en Equidad*)

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

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

M&E – Monitoring & Evaluation

NIFM – National Institute of Forensic Medicine

NGC – National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (*Comisión Nacional de Género de la Rama Judicial*)

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

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

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

NPU – National Protection Unit (*Unidad Nacional de Protección*)

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

NWA – Network of Women Advocates

PAB – Project Advisory Board

PACE – Contact Center for Conciliation in Equity

PComm – National Thematic Land Restitution Processes and Procedures Committee

PISCC – Integral Plan for Security and Citizens Peaceful Coexistence

PMP – Performance Monitoring Plan

RIG – Regional Inspector General

SAVU – Sub-Directorate for Attention to Victims and Users, of the AGO

SComm – National Thematic Land Restitution Security Committee

SGC – Sectional Gender Committee of the Judicial Branch

SPs – Strategic Partners

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

SRPA – Juvenile Criminal System (*Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal para Adolescentes*)

TComm – National Thematic Land Restitution Training Committee

TechComm – National Thematic Land Restitution Technology Committee

UACT – Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (*Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Consolidación Territorial*)

UARIV – National Unit for the Assistance and Integral Reparation of Victims (*Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas*)

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarter marks the beginning of the second year of implementation of the Access to Justice Activity (AJA or Project), a four-year program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc. This sixth quarterly performance report covers the period from April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014. AJA is in full execution stage, entirely on track with contractual obligations to have six regional offices fully functional, with the seventh office, required to be functional by the end of Year Two of the contract, in process of being created in the north of Cauca.

In Component One, Justice Houses (JHs) and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), AJA designed an exit strategy for concluding USAID support to the National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH) (at the request of USAID). NPJH is now largely sustainable, and all AJA JH support is expected to end by July 31, 2015. As part of the AJA JH Exit Strategy the Justice House and Sustainability Development Index received USAID approval, and AJA will conduct the first evaluation and analysis of twenty-four JHs located in or near the AJA targeted municipalities of Consolidation Zones (CZs).¹ Through Project assistance, JHs provided services through mobile JH brigades to over 389 people this quarter in rural areas who have limited access to the state justice system. AJA has begun the promotion of community conciliation with municipal authorities in seven locations where the National University's School for Community Justice (NUSCJ) is completing the Methodology to Implement the Community Conciliation Process (MICE) sanctioned by the Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL). AJA continued support for the implementation of the web-based case tracking system as well. At the end of the last quarter, 15 JHs had the system functioning. By the end of this reporting period, the JH in Tumaco began using the system. In addition, the AJA began planning a pilot project to strengthen the presence of the National Unit for the Assistance and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV) in four JHs, including initially in San Onofre. As for the Public-Private Alliance (APP), AJA expects progress to continue as soon as the new Minister of Justice and Law is appointed in early August 2014.

In Component Two, Gender, AJA presented the report and methodology prepared by the Corporation for Excellence in Justice (CEJ) on strategic themes for the protection of women's rights to Colombian High Courts and Tribunals in Bogotá in order to better identify and categorize gender issues in cases. AJA also continued efforts to advance the

¹ During the assessment of the 25 targeted Justice Houses (JHs), Checchi found out that one of the 25 JHs, that is the JH in Corinto, was no longer a JH as the current mayor had converted it to a health center. Given that the JH was converted during the current administration, it is unlikely that this JH will be recuperated.

work of the National Gender Commission (NGC) and Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs), including implementation of 2014 work plans. NGC used Government of Colombia (GOC) funds to host four roundtables this quarter demonstrating greater buy-in by the Judicial Branch of the NGC mission. With regard to the Network of Women Advocates (NWA or the Network), AJA discovered approximately sixty women victims with leadership qualities and six local organizations to form part of the Network. To strengthen NWA, the first phase of coursework offering advocacy training in victim accompaniment and representation, “*Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia,*” took place in Chaparral and Cauca. Finally, at the national level, AJA, NWA, and *Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos* actively participated in the final editing and vetting process for a new law governing the prosecution of violent sexual crimes (Law 1719). Project activities were instrumental to the analysis and statistics referenced when drafting and finalizing the law. Law 1719 clearly defines which sexual offenses in the context of armed conflict are crimes against humanity and clarifies evidentiary standards for the prosecution of sexual offenses—including the role of testimonial evidence. As many judges and prosecutors use the absence of physical evidence as reasoning to deny claims, this law establishes clear criminal procedure in favor of victims’ rights.

Regarding Component Three, Justice Reform, AJA continued to make important advances in the strengthening of the specialized land restitution jurisdiction. For example, relevant land restitution stakeholders have approved the design and implementation of a pilot court management model for Land Restitution Courts (LRCs) and Land Restitution Tribunals (LRTs). Additionally, AJA supported the establishment of Quality Committees to ascertain and propose solutions for bottlenecks in land restitution procedures. During this quarter, AJA supported five national thematic committees—focusing on security, technology, procedures, training, and inter-institutional coordination. Finally, the Project continued to implement improved court administration models for the LRCs and LRTs in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena.

AJA regional offices have, in coordination with MJL and the Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT), created twenty-two new Local Justice Coordinating Committees (LJCs) and strengthened six existing LJCs in La Macarena, Meta. The Project continued outreach efforts to disseminate assessments on barriers to access to justice for Local Justice Systems (LJS) among partners, regional advisors, and operators. Also related to the Criminal Accusatory System (SPA), AJA conducted a workshop in Carmen de Bolívar for justice operators from Montes de María. At the instruction of USAID, university engagement has shifted focus to how these institutions may assist with enhancing access to justice instead of SPA (for instance, through clinical or other educational and outreach activities).

AJA advanced work to carry out International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008 quality-based process re-engineering exercises in the judicial circuits of Carmen de Bolívar and Chaparral (Tolima). As a result, AJA and the Superior Judicial Council

(CSJ) supported the implementation of a paperless case management process and improvements to the Justicia XXI software in order to streamline land restitution (LR) jurisdiction procedures.

1.0 ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1.1 FINANCIAL REPORT

Program expenditures for the quarter and the totals expended by contract line item since AJA inception are detailed in a separate document submitted with this report.

2.0 POLICY ISSUES

2.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

AJA consulted extensively with government counterparts, non-governmental stakeholders, donor agencies, and other USAID programs regarding each of the AJA components and the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI) regions during this reporting period.² Cooperation aimed to establish mutual understanding of AJA objectives, to discuss programmatic needs and plans for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2014 (FY2014), to build and strengthen partnerships, and in many cases, to discuss and plan the co-financing or co-sponsoring of activities. The program also added police officers to the AJA stakeholder community (after obtaining a USAID waiver).

² Counterparts consulted by AJA include the Superior Judicial Council (CSJ), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Ombudsman's Office, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate (DADR), the Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL), the MJL Directorate for Formal Justice and Jurisprudence (DFJ) and Directorate for Transitional Justice, the Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation, the Ministry of the Interior, the *Procuraduría General*, the Presidential Commission for Coordination of International Assistance, the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch, the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE), the National Protection Unit, the Land Restitution Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Unit for the Assistance and Integral Reparation of Victims (UARIV), the Presidential Office for Human Rights, and the municipal and departmental governments operating in each AJA target region.

In addition to continued collaboration with regional Attorney General's Offices (AGO), AJA dedicated significant time and effort to establishing a strong working relationship with the AGO at the national level, an important new counterpart. Work with the national AGO constitutes part of the upcoming pre-negotiated modification of the USAID and Checchi contract. Work with the UARIV also increased substantially this quarter, and AJA participated extensively in the UARIV Knowledge Fair held on June 27 in Bogotá.

As part of ongoing regional work, AJA maintained constant dialogue with strategic partners (SPs) and several other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The creation and effective functioning of Project Advisory Boards (PABs) has greatly facilitated consultation processes with key counterparts and SPs at the local level. In Montes de María, for example, pursuant to an agreement reached by the local PAB, the Government of Sucre allocated COP \$30 million for the creation of rural Contact Centers of Conciliation in Equity (PACES), with priority given for services delivered to the residents of the villages of San Rafael, Ovejas and Berrugas, San Onofre. The project is currently under review by the project bank at the departmental government and the UACT.

Local Justice Committees (LJCs) have also provided an ideal framework for facilitating effective teamwork with local counterparts and strategic partners. By the end of June, the AJA had helped create 22 and strengthen 6 LJCs throughout targeted regions. All key justice sector entities from the formal, administrative, informal and traditional sectors form part of the LJCs in these municipalities.

2.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS, USAID PROGRAMS, AND US AGENCIES

AJA continued to coordinate closely with other USAID implementers in program areas of operation. In some instances, AJA co-financed and jointly sponsored activities with different USAID projects. Some examples include:

- The USAID Human Rights Program decided to join the Congruent Peace Plan in Bajo Cauca under the leadership of the Office of the Mayor in Cauca;
- In southern Córdoba, the Ministry of the Interior, the Office of the Mayor in Tierralta, USAID Colombia Responde, and AJA held a conference with the Embera Katío indigenous people of Alto Sinú on June 3 and 4. USAID/*Colombia Responde* contributed approximately COP \$13 million to this effort and the Ministry of the Interior over \$30 million;
- USAID/*Colombia Responde* and AJA cooperated to finish the Local Justice System diploma program in La Macarena region. The objective of the diploma was to strengthen knowledge about the accusatory system, local justice systems and differential focus; and

- The USAID Human Rights Program and AJA also reached an agreement to sponsor joint activities and collaborate regularly in Tumaco—particularly with regard to gender issues, and continued to jointly support the Municipal Women and Family Committee and to help the strengthen the role and knowledge of the municipal family officer working in in the Tumaco JH.

AJA has forged relationships with subnational entities and local programs as well. During this quarter, under the leadership of UACT, AJA held a meeting with the Ministry of Mines requesting funds for a project to advance LJC in mining communities. In addition, UACT committed COP \$20 million for the creation of a special office space in the San Onofre Justice House to address the needs of children. While this activity is currently under review at UACT, the Architecture School at the *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe* (CECAR) has already agreed to assist in designing the office space, and CECAR psychology and social work interns will offer guidance on how to work with the children.

Several connections between private sector actors and AJA are under development to further program objectives. Some activities include:

- *Fundación Mineros* and AJA decided to work together and support the LJC of mining municipalities in Bajo Cauca (Zaragoza, El Bagre and Nechí). The Local Security and Coexistence Committees in the mining municipalities, created by *Fundación Mineros* more than four years ago, form part of the LJCs. Both committees are in direct contact with the communities to help them develop projects and through this partnership, the AJA hopes to strengthen institutional response locally;
- In southern Tolima, *Prohaciendo* (the executing organization of ANSPE), the University of Ibagué, and AJA negotiated a future project aimed at disseminating information about how victims are able to access justice in domestic and sexual violence cases; and
- The Secretariat for Ethnic Affairs in Meta agreed to pursue a partnership with the Ecopetrol Foundation to co-sponsor a workshop on traditional justice and linkages with the formal justice system in the La Macarena region.

Finally, AJA, together with strategic partners and subnational government officials in southern Tolima, assisted the Chaparral Justice House in receiving COP \$30 million from private energy company, ISAGEN. AJA technical assistance helped the Chaparral JH reach an agreement with the mayor’s office of Chaparral and ISAGEN to conduct justice brigades in *Cañón de las Hermosas* and to support other JH activities.

3.0 REGIONAL ADVANCES

All six AJA regional offices are fully operational, and regional activities are going strong. Since the beginning of the year, AJA has inaugurated twenty-two LJC, and this quarter alone, 11 new LJC have been launched in coordination with Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL) and the UACT:

Departments	Municipalities	Number of LJC
Bajo Cauca	Caucasia, Zaragoza, Nechí, El Bagre, Valdivia, and Ituango	10
Southern Córdoba	San José de Uré	3
Montes de María	San Jacinto and Carmen of Bolívar	4
Southern Tolima	Planadas	4
Tumaco	Tumaco	1
TOTAL		22

LJCs are particularly imperative to the strengthening of access to justice in local communities. Through LJC, AJA channels activity developed in conjunction with SPs and GOC counterparts at the national level down to the municipal level, thereby allowing for the formulation of local judicial policies anchored in national and regional agreements. This process also empowers LJC as community stakeholders capable of furthering access to justice tailored to municipal needs. LJC permit local stakeholders to select local justice sector and access to justice barriers and either seek solutions, or if necessary, relate obstacles to national level authorities for redress.



LJC meeting in Caucasia, Bajo Cauca

The LJC strategy is based on the following approach. First, an evaluation of access to justice barriers serves as a foundation for an extensive analysis of local conflict circumstances. Information for this evaluation comes from semi-structured interviews and focus groups with judicial and administrative officials, community leaders, and justice service users. The analysis also integrates a map of community actors to measure current institutional services offered. Second, AJA prompts

an ongoing effort to raise awareness about LJC and justice issues at the municipal and departmental levels. To do this, AJA targets community organizations, justice officials, directors and operators, indigenous communities, and the Afro-Colombian population. Finally, implementation involves a methodology designed by AJA to facilitate LJC growth

through creation and carrying out of organizational stages, the formulation of action plans, and monitoring and evaluation of activities undertaken.

As a result of AJA's LJC's strategy the following major accomplishments were achieved by LJC's between April and June:

- **NIFM to Return to Cauca:** The National Institute of Forensic Medicine (NIFM) and the Office of the Mayor of Cauca resolved the issues related to lack of and effective NIFM presence in the region, including an inability to conduct forensic tests in support of criminal investigations. In order to facilitate return to the area after a two-year absence (after the hospital told them to leave because it was seeking certification and couldn't do so with the constant flow of cadavers sent there for autopsies), local officials provided temporary working space in a local hospital where the NIFM will, in the next reporting period, have an effective presence again and can operate in the very active region. The Office of the Mayor also donated property for construction of a new permanent NIFM regional office;
- **Improved Coordination with ICBF in Antioquia:** In a technical committee held with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) in Antioquia, attendees decided to obtain an opinion from the Council of State advising on the equivalent responsibilities of municipal family officers and family defenders within the framework of the Juvenile Criminal System (SRPA). Council of State guidance would define potential intervention of SRPA actors and help ICBF designate interdisciplinary teams to work with minors with well-defined roles; and
- **Agreement to Create New Circuit Courts and a CAV in Córdoba:** In Córdoba, the Sectional Judicial Council approved the creation of municipal circuit courts for Tierralta and Valencia and the AGO, a proposed Victims Attention Center (CAV) for Alto San Jorge. AGO prosecutors will also take part in a training-of-trainers workshop presented by the SGC of Córdoba. Agreements to conduct these activities incorporate data collection on barriers of access to justice and other statistical abnormalities as part of the projects.

In addition to LJC's, AJA engaged with several SPs to monitor regional work plans and agreements during the past quarter. In southern Tolima, AJA negotiated with the University of Ibagué to incorporate training activities for equity conciliators in four municipalities, including a new certificate training process in Planadas. Similarly, in Montes de María, AJA and CECAR are discussing how to best carry out skills development workshops for equity conciliators in municipalities covered by the program and complete Stage IV of the MICE. CECAR also led a roundtable on the SPA in June attended by 179 participants.

The program worked with SGCs in Bajo Cauca and southern Córdoba. In partnership with the University of Antioquia, training-of-trainers courses for judges and court administrators took place in six municipalities of Bajo Cauca. Topics covered in the training sessions include: gender, differential focus, discrimination, equality, gender stereotypes, Law 1257,

attention routes for victims of gender-based violence (GBV), and improving customer service. The SGC in southern Córdoba and AJA agreed to replicate this type of training activity for formal justice officials in that region as well.

This quarter, AJA took initial steps to open a seventh regional office. This satellite office is set to serve five consolidation municipalities in the north of Cauca and in the south of Valle de Cauca. As part of the process, the program visited Popayán to engage potential counterparts and strategic partners. AJA expects to locate the workplace in Santander de Quilichao because of close proximity to CZs. Despite the lack of a regional AJA office in Cauca, which is in the process of creation, AJA consultants have already started working with JHs on certificate and refresher courses for equity conciliators. Current activity occurs alongside a local consultant from the SP NUSCJ.

4.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

Annex A provides the details of the activities related to each AJA task as defined in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) as well as the projections for the next reporting period. A summary of the most important activities and achievements is set forth below.

Component One – Justice Houses and ADR

Due to the political uncertainty surrounding recent presidential elections and potential changes in leadership at MJL the pace of Component One activities has slowed slightly this quarter, however AJA made several key achievements.

National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH)

Public-Private Alliance (APP)

The APP is almost ready for formal presentation and approval, but progress has slowed down this reporting because of the elections. The MJL requested that AJA continue support of the approval process in the last reporting but this was not able to be provided because of political reasons and the eminent change of the Minister of Justice and Law after the elections.. Nevertheless, documents prepared for APP approval by AJA subcontractor, Valfinanzas, have continued through the revision process in the National Planning Department and the MFT. AJA and MJL agreed the resulting agreement would be short-term and have clearly delineated, specific goals and deliverables. Valfinanzas proposed work for the next stages of the public contracting process be based on a commission paid by the public sector. This fee is payable only after the government awards these public contracts to build the JHs. MJL has not formally accepted this proposal yet, but has indicated an intention of doing so. Once possible, the AJA will meet with the new Minister of Justice and Law to formally make this proposal again to the MJL, probably in September after the US Ambassador has his protocolary meeting with him.

This APP will be the first cooperation implemented based entirely on GOC future consolidated budget resources and as such, has generated great interest from both the National Planning Department and the MFT. The GOC will make an estimated annual investment of COP \$16,000,000,000 over the next fifteen years (for JH construction and maintenance costs). The majority of this amount will come from the consolidated future budges sources and will occur in the first few years of undertaking the new JH construction process.

Following probable APP approval, USAID and the Vice Minister for Promotion of Justice will negotiate how AJA may best support the implementation of a hybrid JH model in some of the JHs located in CZ municipalities. To date, preparatory discussions on cooperation for specific activities with MJL officials (such as the Vice Minister for Promoting Justice, Advisors to the Minister, and the acting Director of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Directorate at the MJL (DADR)) have taken place. Proposed cooperation areas include:

- A communications strategy to present the new phase of the NPJH and to obtain the support of mayors and municipal councils;
- Planning exercises and execution of agreements with each of the fifty municipal authorities; and
- Creation and support for the operation of the inter-institutional working group to reach agreements with justice entities regarding services to be provided in each of the fifty JHs.

Furthermore, after a planning meeting held on May 21, MJL plans to merge NPJH and the National Citizen Peaceful Co-Existence Centers Program. In fact, joint activities are already set to take place during the second semester. The MJL has submitted a background report to the National Planning Department reflecting the new situation.

AJA has suggested that the two clearly different models are disadvantageous and do not offer the flexibility of an “articulated” model approach, which allows mayors more flexibility in choosing the particular services that are provided by the JH in the municipality, including some services that are not in the traditional JH model. As such, AJA has recommended that the existing and new JHs and Peaceful Coexistence Centers all have the same name, such as “Justice and Citizen Peaceful Coexistence Centers”. In this way, the centers would also adopt the articulated model allowing for wider and more flexible service delivery based on local needs and circumstances.

Exit Strategy for Concluding AJA Support of the NPJH

At the request of USAID, AJA designed an exit strategy for gradually reducing USAID support for the NPJH and making the twenty-four targeted JHs more sustainable over the next year. It was approved by the Mission Director on April 4, 2014.

To implement the exit strategy, a Justice House Development and Sustainability Index was created and approved by USAID during this reporting period. Justice Houses will graduate once they receive a score of 61 or greater (out of 100) on the “JH Development and Sustainability Index”, at which point they will no longer receive USAID/AJA support. This resource examines several variables to assess each JH capacity to be sustainable. During the next reporting period, AJA expects to conduct the first evaluation and analysis of the twenty-four JHs in operation using the JH Development and Sustainability Index; the Corinto JH is no longer operational.

The principal activities for these JHs prior to graduation are:

- Assisting in the implementation of annual work plans for each target JH, focusing on sustainability.
AJA supported twelve JHs (Popayán, Buenos Aires, Puerto Tejada, Toribio and Santander de Quilichao in Cauca; Cauca, Taraza, Anorí, Zaragoza and El Bagre in Bajo Cauca; Montería in Córdoba; Villavicencio in La Macarena; and Ibagué in southern Tolima) in completing Work Plans for 2014. Currently, twenty-one targeted JHs have Work Plans for 2014. The Bajo Cauca regional team delivered completed work plans for six JHs (Caucasia, Cáceres, El Bagre, Tarazá, Nechí and Anorí) this past quarter.

The Cauca and Villavicencio JH work plans do not show an adequate participative planning effort in the strategic areas identified by the MJL so AJA will help improve these particular efforts in the future. A Work Plan for the Zaragoza JH is still pending.

- Increasing community related activities.

In southern Tolima, the regional team participated in meetings with the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE), the Chaparral JH, and the University of Ibagué to promote JH cooperation with the ANSPE 101 Houses program in Chaparral. AJA will produce and distribute manuals on coexistence, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and legal contexts. The regional team also met with municipal daycare centers in Chaparral to gather information about the programs and the number of children and adolescent victims of conflict that they currently serve. In Bajo Cauca, the Psychosocial Clinic at the University of Antioquia supported educational activities for parents and children in conjunction with JHs in El Bagre and Nechí. The activities included: (1) Mobile rural campaigns—support for dissemination of information about routes of access to justice and the prevention of violence; (2) Support to municipal family officer’s in the municipalities of Zaragoza, Tarazá, Cáceres and El Bagre in providing psychological assistance and case monitoring; and (3) Work in educational institutions with parents, teachers and caregivers to detect cases of abuse and family problems that affect the behavior of children and adolescents in schools, in the municipalities of Nechí, Cáceres, Tarazá, Zaragoza and El Bagre.

- Installing and strengthening use of web-based case tracking systems and reports. Sixteen JHs are now using the SICJWEB, however two of these facilities, Chaparral and Rioblanco in Tolima, still have serious internet connection difficulties and the AJA is looking for solutions with the local authorities (such as the purchase of USB internet units as was done in Tumaco, which in August started using the system). As a result, SICJWEB is effectively working in fourteen JHs in Cauca, Cáceres, El Bagre, Nechí, Tarazá, Zaragoza, Villavicencio, Puerto Tejada, Santander de Quilichao, Pasto, Puerto Asís, Mocoa, Montería, and San Onofre. The fourteen out of twenty-three MJL-approved JHs (61%) using the SICJWEB and producing reports contrasts with the forty-eight out of eighty-eight JHs (55%) from the NPJH at the national level using SICJWEB. AJA considers these results satisfactory taking into account that the twenty-three JHs referenced are small, isolated municipalities.
- Helping local actors carry out and eventually sustain Mobile Justice Houses. JH 2014 work plans include mobile JH activities and coordination with municipal representatives of ANSPE. During this reporting period, three assisted with three mobile JHs: two in southern Tolima and one in Santander de Quilichao, Cauca (in Quinamayo, home to a large Afro-Colombian community).

Pilot Project Strengthening the Presence of the UARIV in JHs

This quarter, AJA worked closely with the NPJH and UARIV to develop a number of strategic projects. Activities include:

- Strengthening the precise information response JH municipal victim's officers may give by having direct access to the UARIV consolidated registry and victims databases via CRM systems. AJA will offer assistance to this activity initially in the San Onofre, Zaragoza, Puerto Tejada, and Nechi JHs;
- Four regional training sessions will take place in cooperation with the UARIV Reparation Training School and the MJL. The purpose of these workshops will be to examine UARIV actions in each region and explore how JHs may complement these efforts or others related to the post-conflict period. All 24 operational JHs will eventually participate;
- Child victims of violence caused by the armed conflict, criminal conduct, or domestic violence will develop awareness of rights, violence prevention, and life skills and reinforce personal development through guided play and value-based, community focused projects. Current interventions exist in the Rioblanco and Chaparral JHs, and AJA expects to possibly expand this type of support to JHs in Bajo Cauca; and
- Project design is underway with the ANSPE to offer legal advice and basic legal training for new homeowners and families in the free-housing project, Santa Helena, in Chaparral. The Chaparral JH will receive AJA assistance to carry out these activities in coordination with ANSPE municipal representatives.

Equity Conciliation

In an effort to establish adequate impact measurement and monitoring mechanisms, AJA has started to gather signed conciliation agreements in each municipality where JHs have a working relationship with equity conciliators (ECs). The first attempt to verify the number of agreements reached in the first months of 2014 took place in May. A total of 1,048 agreements from sixteen JHs are on file and will serve as the baseline for a new AJA Performance Management Plan (PMP) indicator in this area.

AJA began the promotion of community conciliation with municipal authorities in seven of ten locations where the NUSCJ is completing the Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation (MICE) process: Pradera and Florida in Valle del Cauca; Miranda, Corinto, Toribio and Caloto in Cauca; and Caucasia in Bajo Cauca. The NUSCJ has continued with preliminary fieldwork required by Stage 1 of the MJL (MICE) in four municipalities in northern Cauca (where full certificate training courses will be completed). Preliminary fieldwork for certificate training courses will also resume in three municipalities of southern Córdoba after negotiation with the acting Director of DADR to continue Stage 1 activities in Montelíbano, Puerto Libertador and San José de Uré. USAID has agreed to modify the AJA contract to eliminate this type of work in Valencia, Córdoba due to insecurity issues in this region. Instead, AJA will carry out a new EC certificate training process in Caucasia, Bajo Cauca. NUSCJ has commenced preliminary fieldwork required by Stage 1 of MICE (identification of networks and EC selection processes) in Florida and Pradera, Valle del Cauca as well, which will both have certificate-training processes. In

total, NUSCJ has started seven municipal selection and certificate training processes. The University of Ibagué will propose an EC selection and certificate training process for community conciliators in Planadas, Tolima and refresher courses in Chaparral, Ataco and Rioblanco. At the same time, CECAR is preparing refresher courses and MICE Stage 4 processes for the four municipalities in Montes de María. Other municipalities that will have only refresher courses include Tumaco, Tierralta (security permitting) and Santander de Quilichao. In the AJA-targeted municipalities in Meta, other donors are working on EC issues, so limited support is being provided to the ECs through the LJs there. The details are:

Seven new CE selection, training and certification processes that are underway, include:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	SUB-CONTRACTOR
Bajo Cauca Antioqueño	Caucasia	NUSCJ
Valle de Cauca	Florida	NUSCJ
	Pradera	NUSCJ
North Cauca	Miranda	NUSCJ
	Corinto	NUSCJ
	Toribio	NUSCJ
	Caloto	NUSCJ

Seven “refresher” course processes that are underway, include:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	SUB-CONTRACTOR
Bajo Cauca Antioqueño	Nechí	NUSCJ
	Taraza	NUSCJ
	El Bagre	NUSCJ
	Cáceres	NUSCJ
	Zaragoza	NUSCJ
North Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	NUSCJ
Nariño	Tumaco	Nariño University

New CE selection, training and certification processes that will begin in the next quarter include:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	SUB-CONTRACTOR
South Tolima	Planadas	University of Ibague

Phase IV of the new EC selection, training and certification processes that will begin in next quarter, include:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	SUB-CONTRACTOR
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Montes de María	San Jacinto	CECAR University
	Cármén de Bolívar	CECAR University
	San Onofre	CECAR University
	Ovejas	CECAR University

Refresher course processes that will begin in the next quarter include:

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	SUB-CONTRACTOR
South Tolima	Ataco	University of Ibagué
	Chaparral	University of Ibagué
	Rioblanco	University of Ibagué
Bajo Cauca Antioqueño	Cáceres	NUSCJ

AJA regional offices held meetings in these same municipalities in Montes de Maria with forty-four ECs. With the exception of San Onofre, the ECs lack work space. AJA discussed resolving this issue with the Office of the Mayor. In San Jacinto, AJA prompted the LJC to request office space, and the Office of the Mayor complied, providing office space for local ECs in the Coexistence Center. In Carmen de Bolívar, the Mayor assigned temporary space for ECs in the Family Commissioner’s Office and offered permanent offices in a Coexistence Center under construction. In Ovejas, the ECs decided to form study groups for designing a work plan to offer services from the PACE.

Finally, the AJA has advanced in improving the relations between the ECs and the JHs in several targeted municipalities AJA is funding a project with CEs in Tumaco to strengthen the interaction with the four out-lying PACEs and CEs have been included in mobile JHs. The AJA, through the NUSCJ, is in the process of identifying incentive programs for ECs to present to MJL for discussion. Incentives to be analyzed include economic, material, and moral retributions. This document will be ready for review by USAID by September 29, 2014.

Component Two – Gender

National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch

In an effort to disseminate jurisprudence on gender-related issues, CEJ prepared an Observatory of Sentences for identifying the application of gender perspective in judicial decisions and lays out standards of High Courts, international treaties, and other relevant instruments (as well as being a didactic educational resource). CEJ presented this tool to rapporteurs at Colombian High Courts and Tribunals in Bogotá to use for identifying gender issues in cases. AJA also sponsored an awareness and orientation session on gender and justice issues generally and on how to practically apply this tool. Twenty-three staff from AJA strategic partners and regional teams attended the training. The methodological

tool will help regional offices and SGCs analyze and process the rape, child support, maternity leave, and maternal mortality cases typically handled.

The NGC hosted four roundtables without AJA funding this quarter. Relying on GOC funds to sponsor these types of activities indicates a greater buy-in by the Judicial Branch for the NGC mission and objectives. AJA will support regional NGC roundtables next quarter, in coordination with regional SGCs in Villavicencio, Montería and Sincelejo, Pasto and Tumaco, and Mocoa. Judges will be invited to stay after the roundtable to receive case-study training, by the AJA, as the magistrates are reluctant to do this type of training themselves. Additional sessions using the case-study methodology will be supported through the SGCs in AJA-targeted areas (i.e. Bolívar, Meta, Nariño, Sucre, Córdoba, and Antioquia) outside of the NGC roundtables. NGC also encouraged inter-institutional coordination of the SGCs with the *Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos*.

The training methodology will evaluate a case and helps judges draft sentences utilizing the gender perspective. The idea is that after the roundtables, judges will develop a sentence with a gender focus with assistance from the AJA. It is important to note that the AJA will assist the EJRLB in developing a training of trainers program in gender issues that can contribute to these efforts.

Gender Perspective Skills Development

The Gender Alliance offered capacity-building seminars to judicial operators in Sincelejo in April and Chaparral in May. The eighteen participants in each training session included officials from JHs, Offices of Mayors, Health Secretariats, Municipal Family Commissioner Offices, Citizen Coexistence Centers, Municipal Human Rights Officers (*Personerías*), police departments, and prosecutor and public defender offices. Among other things, the training has involved explaining the access to justice “routes” for GBV victims, the role of each participating institutions. AJA strategic partners and regional teams took part in the training on the methodology used for applying gender-related jurisprudence. The Universities of Antioquia, CECAR, Sinú, Ibagué, and Nariño will collect and classify judicial decisions to apply the methodology and monitor judicial decisions in rape, child support, maternity leave and maternal mortality cases.



Gender perspective seminar for judicial operators in Sincelejo

Advocacy for Victims of Sexual Violence

The AJA, through the Gender Alliance and *Corporación Mujeres Sigue Mis Pasos*, selected lawyers, leaders, and organizations to form part of the Network of Women Advocates

(NWA). To date, approximately sixty women victims with leadership qualities were identified as well as six local organizations and professionals that will participate in the NWA.³ During this reporting period, women victims, students, and professionals in Montes de María, La Macarena, Antioquia, and Tumaco agreed to participate in NWA. The NWA is now functioning in Montes de María, La Macarena, Bajo Cauca, Tumaco, and Southern Tolima. As an average the victim members of the NWA provide integral assistance throughout the criminal process to approximately 10 victims per month. The AJA is designing instruments to capture information on how many victims are provided with services by the NWA by the individual members (outside of AJA-supported events for which attendance lists are used for this purpose).

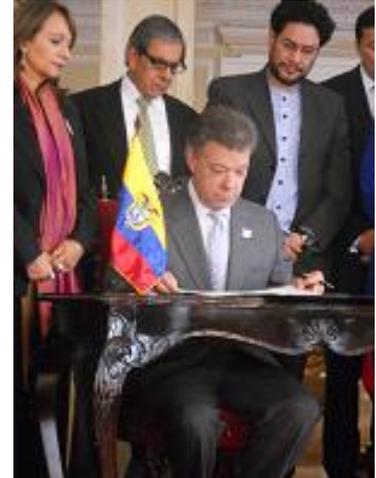
To strengthen the NWA, the first phase of a course, “*Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia*,” carried out initial training sessions in Chaparral on April 9-11, and in Cauca on May 20-22. Thirty-two women leaders, professionals, and victims attended in Chaparral, and twenty women leaders and professionals participated in Cauca. The majority of participants were psychologists (9), lawyers (7) and conciliators in equity (3).

AJA identified numerous potential NWA members at a June 2014 session in Bolívar and offered a skills development seminar on access to justice and gender issues to almost fifty victims present at that session.

The regional team in Bajo Cauca, in coordination with the University of Antioquia, prepared a proposal for the implementation of an observatory regarding land and gender issues. With the Mayor’s Office and The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Tumaco regional team provided technical assistance to the Gender and Family Subcommittee for the preparation of a protocol establishing management of and confidentiality for information systems used by local entities associated with access to justice for GBV cases. The team evaluated assistance guidelines for each entity in order to define a single protocol for inter-institutional provision of justice and related services for GBV victims. Relevant government counterparts are currently reviewing this tool for final approval. The Tumaco LJC also prioritized dissemination of the protocol and follow-up activities to ensure access to justice in GBV cases as a priority.

³ To date, the participating organizations include *Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos*, *Corporacion Casa Amazonia*, *Limpal Colombia*, *Corporacion Vinculos*, *Asolipnar*, y *Mujeres Victorimas Emprendadoras*. New organizations that will be joining the NWA soon include, the University of Nariño GBV Clinic (with over 10 students and several lawyers) as well as the *consultorios jurídicos* from the University of Medellín, CECAR, the University of Santo Tomas, the University of Sinú, and the University of Ibagué, each of which has numerous students and several supervising or interning lawyers working with them. In terms of overall individual (i.e. non-organizational) membership to date, there are 87 victims, 10 lawyers, 6 psychologists/social workers, 1 sociologist, 1 anthropologist, 1 communications specialists and 5 students participating in the NWA

At the national level, AJA, NWA and *Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos* (CMSMP) actively participated in the final editing and vetting process for a new law governing the prosecution of violent sexual crimes (Law 1719). This law was presented and discussed during the Bolivar mass criminal complaint session as part of the AJA training. The AJA and the CMSMP in its role as a member of the NWA and on its own behalf, assisted several sessions to discuss the contents of Law 1719 and to present information regarding problems identified by the NWA in its work with victims, so that they could be addressed in the Law. President Santos signed the legislation on June 18, 2014; it was the last law approved by the last Congress and signed by the President. AJA activities were instrumental to the analysis and statistics referenced when drafting and finalizing the law. Law 1719 clearly defines which sexual offenses in the context of armed conflict are crimes against humanity and clarifies evidentiary standards for the prosecution of sexual offenses—including the role of testimonial evidence, even in cases without any physical evidence. As many judges and prosecutors used the absence of physical evidence as reasoning to deny claims, the law establishes clear criminal procedure in favor of victims’ rights. This reform will have important implications in a post-conflict scenario as well.



President Santos signs Law 1719 to protect victims of sexual violence

Finally, the AGO has requested AJA assistance in the drafting and vetting of a protocol and the related training necessary for the prosecution of sexual violence cases. The Victims Law (Law 1448 of 2011) mandates production and use of this protocol, and for the last two years, civil society groups have lobbied the AGO to actually define and implement it. AJA will support this activity through a grant. UN Women will collaborate as well.

Victims Assistance Centers and the AGO

While the restructuring process has delayed plans to create Victims Attention Centers (CAVs), the AGO recently established a new Sub-Directorate for Attention to Victims and Users (SAVU) to oversee victims’ assistance models at the national and regional levels. Organizational development of the SAVU is underway, and AJA has agreed to help SAVU with strategic planning and organizational development and to support SAVU engagement initially in Tumaco, a priority for USAID and GOC counterparts.

Participation in High-Level Gender-Based Violence Panels

The AJA Gender Component Coordinator has taken part in a number of high-level GBV panels and activities to raise awareness of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict.

Some events include:

- From June 10-13, the Global Summit on Sexual Violence took place in London, United Kingdom. The event was hosted by the Foreign Secretary William Hague, and led by the UN Ambassador for Refugees Angelina Jolie;
- On April 23, the national newspaper *El Tiempo* organized a forum on GBV, “*Diálogos en Blanco Púrpura.*” International cooperation agencies, donors, and national institutions took part in Bogotá. The AJA Gender Component Coordinator and other GBV experts moderated a forum component called “Readings and Analysis of Sexual Violence in the Armed Conflict”; and
- On May 15-16, *El Tiempo* and Jineth Bedoya (a high-profile victim of sexual violence) organized a forum on sexual violence in the armed conflict in Cartagena. The Gender Component Coordinator moderated a discussion of a forum component called “Stories of Women Survivors,” empowering women victims of sexual violence and leaders.

Component Three – Justice Reform

Strengthening the Specialized Land Restitution Jurisdiction

Good Judicial Governance Strategy

AJA and USAID advanced interventions aimed at improving governance and administration of the courts and tribunals associated with the specialized LR jurisdiction. AJA worked closely with CSJ to promote best practices, cultural and organizational change, and good judicial governance. Overall implementation strategy is based on the successful experience of the Judicial Conference in the United States. This activity is well underway, and with the support of experts on differential approaches, AJA has made some adjustments to the pilot management model in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena (which include incorporation of the differential focus and incorporation of zero-paper model). Judges, magistrates, and other LR actors have started actively engaging in CSJ debates on best procedural practices and how to increase the efficiency of the LR jurisdiction. For example, relevant LR jurisdiction stakeholders have approved design and are actively participating in implementation of a pilot court management model for Land Restitution Courts (LRCs) and Land Restitution Tribunals (LRTs).

In order to design and implement the pilot model, AJA subcontractor, *Corporación Visión Región*, helped the CSJ to: (1) carry out an evaluation of administration at targeted LRCs and LRTs; (2) draft a diagnostic report outlining terms of compliance with ISO 9001:2008 standard requirements; (3) define a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) matrix to establish the SWOT of each court or tribunal; (4) create a matrix of macro processes; and (5) establish plans for continuous improvement of operational efficiency at each of the targeted LRCs and LRTs. These products are contained in the

Assessment Report of the Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar courts as related to ISO 9001:2008 requirements. Additionally, AJA supported the establishment of Quality Committees to ascertain problems or bottlenecks in LR procedures and seek corrective action. Taking the resulting data into account, AJA and SPs expect to finish the draft model of re-engineered processes and submit for judge and magistrate review through the Processes and Procedures and Inter-Institutional Coordination Committees by early October 2014.

AJA continued to support capacity-building, operations, organizational development, and integration of the LR National Thematic Committees (Security, Technology, Processes and Procedures, Training, and Inter-Institutional Coordination). These Committees are key to implementation of improved procedures to prompt speedier, higher quality, and more effective judicial decisions. AJA work with the LR National Thematic Committees this past quarter includes:

- Virtual classrooms generated discussion networks to facilitate identification of opportunities, initiatives, better coordination, and decision-making within the Regional and National Thematic Land Restitution Committees;
- Through AJA assistance, the Processes and Procedures Committee (PComm) prepared and presented a proposal to evaluate current LR operations related to the procedural stages of a LR claim (admission of the complaint, joinder of necessary third parties, evidence, joinder of claims, minimum contents of the decision, and post-decision phase). AJA compiled, updated, organized, and spread the results of this exercise and presented it at a May LR conference in Cartagena. PComm will also support and monitor development of a management model for the LRT for Cartagena and a pilot quality management system for LRCs and the LRT in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena;
- The Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee (ICComm) defined coordination strategies and communication initiatives for carrying out more efficient land restitution processes. ICComm proposed development of protocols for coordination in evidentiary matters, checklists and forms, application and complaint requirements, development of databases for both national and regional entities, and establishment of communication channels between LR process stakeholders. The ICComm also promoted regional meetings and dialogues among legal sectors;
- The National Thematic Technology Committee (TechComm) and Security Committee (SComm) designed and carried out a security plan for information management in LR processes. AJA experts provided analysis for this plan; and
- At the end of April 2014, the PComm, ICComm, and Training Committee (TComm) met in Bogotá to develop a proposal for coordinating with Land Restitution Unit (LRU), including a checklist of requirements for LRU applications.

Furthermore, during the National LR Conference in Cartagena, the five committees prioritized areas of action, many of which will require AJA support. Discussion and negotiation of this assistance will take place in specific committee meetings during the next reporting period. Topics prioritized include:

- TComm: 1) induction for new officials; 2) improving coordination between the Judicial School and the Committee; and 3) 2015 LR Training Plan;
- SComm: 1) evaluation of the implementation (or lack thereof) of security protocols for office, personnel, and information safety; 2) design an implementation and monitoring strategy for the protocols; 3) socialization of draft agreement for security protocols; 4) analysis of specific cases in Apartado and Buga (high security risk areas); and 5) establishment of a close working relationship with the National Protection Unit (NPU);
- TechComm: 1) monitor pilot court advances; 2) support implementation and monitoring of zero-paper system; and 3) information security, which will move to ICComm;
- PComm: 1) validation of the pilot project in Carmen de Bolívar; 2) establish parameters for best practices competition for judges, the five winners of which will visit an agrarian court in Costa Rica; 3) follow-up on “checklist” for admissibility of petitions from the LRU; and 4) follow up on the inadmissibility of suits for lack of knowledge regarding ethnicity; and
- ICComm: 1) establish database crosscheck tools (in coordination with the USAID Land and Rural Development Program); 2) follow-up on statistics; 3) work to reduce bottlenecks identified by the NPD; 4) undertake coordination with the PComm; and 5) create list of requirements to relevant institutions.

To build an elite cadre of LR judges and magistrates, AJA is planning an observational visit to the agrarian courts of Costa Rica. Delays in the creation and operations of the thematic committees have slowed requisite approval for the trip. AJA hopes to use the trip to motivate LR magistrates and judges, in coordination with the PComm and the ICComm, to participate in a contest on collection and organization of best internal court administration and inter-institutional coordination practices. Winners will be sent on the Costa Rica trip to see first-hand how agrarian courts in that country use paper-less, quality-management techniques for court administration. Participation of ICComm and PComm in the contest will empower these committees and offer important inputs for the definition and replica of the pilot court administration models.

The First Zero-Paper Case

AJA and CSJ continued to support the implementation of a paperless (*cero-paper*) case management process and improvements to the Justicia XXI software in order to streamline LR jurisdiction procedures. The first zero-paper case started in 2013 in the LRU. The LRU

digitally shared and processed the matter with the Ibagué LRC and subsequently, the Bogotá LRT. The Bogotá LRT finalized the first decision in Colombia based on a paperless file on June 20, 2014. In addition, the Yopal judicial circuit adopted a 100% paperless policy and procedure this past quarter. According to the CSJ implementation schedule, all LRCs and LRTs will soon have a centralized information system, tied to Justicia XXI, with updated electronic notifications, reception of complaints, joinder of claims, and emission of sentences. This system will facilitate coordination with LRU and increase the total efficiency of the LR jurisdiction. Through assistance to TechComm, AJA will continue to support this activity.

Practical Skills Development

This past quarter, AJA sponsored the Twelfth Land Restitution National Conference of the LR jurisdiction in Cartagena. CSJ engineers reported to judges and magistrates on advances in the zero-paper program and plans for replication at the national level. In June, AJA held a workshop on how to apply differential gender and indigenous lenses to the quality management processes in Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar. Drafting of organizational policies, missions, and strategic procedures for beneficiary judges and magistrates in the region also began. AJA continues to monitor and evaluate the *in situ* training plan for judges, magistrates and judicial personnel associated with the pilot program and the other activities performed by its subcontractor, *Corporación Visión Región*.

LR Observatory

In April, a group of LR experts discussed the design of an LR Observatory set forth by SP CEJ. The current plan includes five lines of observation for on-going study: universal coverage, respect for due process, procedural quality, effectiveness of judicial decisions, and pluralism. The LR Observatory will include four geographic offices in the circuit courts of Ibagué, Carmen de Bolívar, Villavicencio, and Apartadó. Semi-annual meetings of national and regional experts will debate and analyze progress on the five lines of observation. ICComm and PComm will evaluate and review results obtained. Local technical committees will eventually carry out LR Observatory recommendations in the regions. AJA will conduct outreach campaigns on the proposal in conjunction with program strategic partners.

Strengthening of the Accusatory Criminal Justice System (SPA)

Inter-Institutional Monitoring Commission for the Accusatory Criminal System

AJA signed a grant agreement last quarter with the CEJ (which serves as the Technical Secretariat for Inter-Institutional Monitoring Commission for the Accusatory Criminal System (CISPA) to fund administrative, special, and technical sessions of SPA agencies. Accordingly, the program funded the CISPA Technical Committee meeting in June 2014 in Bogotá. As Technical Secretariat, CEJ presented a progress report on CISPA fulfillment of institutional commitments and strategy related to management, training, regulatory reform, and budget. CEJ also circulated the CISPA work plan for the second half of 2014. AJA and CEJ agreed on cities to host the CISPA technical committee, SPA reform roundtables, and regional committee meetings. Selected locations consisted of a regional focus on AJA areas of operation to diagnose barriers related to the implementation of SPA. In cooperation with SP CEJ, AJA promoted and held discussions on SPA reforms in CSDI zones in Tumaco and Ibagué. Finally, the CEJ continued to update the CISPA website with jurisprudence, regulatory changes, and studies and documentation on good practices related to the implementation of SPA. CEJ delivered monitoring reports on the operation of SPA, detailing obstacles to efficient implementation.

Technical Assistance for Law Schools

In an effort to provide technical assistance and training for law schools, AJA supported discussions on the SPA with partner universities. For example, on May 13, AJA and CECAR held a roundtable discussion in Sincelejo, attended by over 170 criminal justice operators and university professors, on the advances, setbacks, and challenges of SPA. Topics entailed the proposed SPA reform, alternative outcomes, prosecutorial discretion, and measures to ensure defendant appearance in court.

This past quarter, AJA administered curriculum modification surveys at eleven universities in preparation for a diagnostic baseline study at targeted universities. AJA staff shared a plan for developing a standardized curriculum to teach SPA and evaluate related skills at partner educational institutions as well. Moreover, the Colombian Association of Law Schools (ACOFADE) has agreed to finance activities and continue engagement related to this proposal in the future. At the instruction of USAID, in future quarters AJA will shift its university engagement to focus to how these institutions can enhance access to justice instead of SPA (for instance, strengthening their clinical or other educational or outreach activities).

AJA designed and applied an instrument to classify legal clinic course requirements at the eleven partner universities taking into account: (1) court administration; (2) case registration systems; (3) differential approaches; and (4) case evaluation. AJA and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) worked together to create and initiate a network of SPA professors. In the future, these teachers will utilize this information to replicate courses designed by AJA and DOJ and evaluate the impact of SPA study activities. AJA and DOJ presented ACOFADE a strategy for transferring responsibility on teaching methodologies and evaluating the impact of SPA studies. ACOFADE agreed to provide assistance and

funding for this activity in the future. Additionally, with ACOFADE, AJA and DOJ carried out a strategy for transferring the moot court and mock trial competitions projects to administration at law schools. After this year, in accordance with USAID guidance, AJA will no longer provide support for moot court and mock trial competitions.

Creation and Strengthening of Local Justice Coordination Committees and Systems

AJA has progressively launched the local justice system model defined by MJL and supported extensively by UACT. AJA has also assisted in the creation of LJC in the target consolidation regions. So far, the program has supported the creation of twenty-two LJC and supported the strengthening of six others in La Macarena region of Meta.



Local Justice Committee in Zaragoza, Bajo Cauca

In total, twenty-eight LJC served AJA areas of operation as of June 30 with AJA assistance. AJA assisted with the creation of twelve LJC during this reporting period:

Region	Municipalities	Number of LJC
Bajo Cauca	Caucasia, Zaragoza, Nechí, El Bagre, Valdivia and Ituango	10
Southern Córdoba	San José de Uré	3
Montes de María	San Jacinto and Carmen of Bolívar	4
Southern Tolima	Planadas	4
Tumaco	Tumaco	1
TOTAL		22

AJA continued outreach efforts to carry out barriers to access to justice assessments for local justice systems among partners, regional advisors, and operators. These documents have served as a basis for: (1) the creation of new LJC in CSDI zones; (2) the provision of technical assistance to local justice operators; and (3) the improvement of Local Justice Systems (LJS) operations for reducing barriers to access to justice. With resources from AJA, municipalities, and other partners, LJC have prioritized issues for inclusion in action plans. For example, in Bajo Cauca, AJA supported the development of a work plan based on the issues prioritized by each LJC. Discussions identified the need to create a Regional Justice Committee, and the Department of Antioquia, municipal administrations, the

UACT, and University of Antioquia backed this suggestion. Additionally, the Caucasia LJC reviewed the Congruent Plan of Peace and Coexistence, and in Sur de Bajo Cauca, southern Tolima and southern Córdoba, AJA identified barriers to access to justice in meetings held by the LJCs.

Capacity-Building Initiatives

From June 25-28, AJA conducted a workshop on LJS and SPA in Carmen de Bolívar for justice operators from Montes de María. At the request of LJCs, AJA scheduled three-day SPA workshops in Bajo Cauca, southern Córdoba, southern Tolima, Tumaco, and La Macarena next quarter.

Training sessions will cover the functional scope of the LJCs, SPA procedural roles, principles and tools for managing criminal evidence, and standards for criminal investigations. The intended audience includes municipal judges, criminal circuit judges, judicial police and judicial police investigators, public defenders, ombudsmen, municipal police inspectors, and local, sectional and specialized prosecutors.

AJA, in coordination with the University of Meta and USAID/*Colombia Responde*, supported a diploma program for thirty-nine local justice sector operators to improve capacity. Action plans of six LJCs improved as part of the diploma program. Each LJC prioritized action items and the difficulties encountered in LJS operation, and LJCs will revise their action plans accordingly.

AJA also supported roundtables on the SPA in Tolima and Tumaco, and collaborated with CECAR to organize SPA discussions in Sincelejo as well. The Project also sponsored the first-ever capacity-building engagement in the municipality of Carmen de Bolívar; attended by members of San Onofre, Ovejas, San Jacinto and Carmen de Bolívar LJCs.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL OUTREACH STRATEGY

The AJA was very active during this reporting period, improving its communication projects, consolidating and amplifying its communication strategy and establishing standards for communications products. The AJA continued to reiterate the branding and marking rules among staff and strategic partners and across activities. The project offered capacity-building workshops on USAID branding and marking guidelines to AJA staff in Montes de María, Bajo Cauca, and Tumaco as well as strategic partners and other affiliates such as Humanizar, CEJ, University of Ibagué and CISPA. AJA continues to provide training and support on a regular basis to regional staff and partners regarding the design of branding and marking plans compliant with USAID regulations.

Over the course of the last three months, the AJA has conducted a nationwide analysis of public relations tools used by judicial institutions to disseminate information about justice and gender issues. The study will help the AJA identify and take advantage of existing outreach efforts, resources, tools, and messages to advance program goals. This exercise will also highlight gaps in local awareness efforts, allowing the AJA to design more effective messaging and promote access to justice by targeting specific communications needs in AJA areas of operation. For example, AJA, in consultation with strategic partners, the University of Antioquia and CECAR, recognized the public outreach difficulties faced by equity conciliators in Bajo Cauca and Montes de María. Expert analysis offered the AJA detailed perspective on how to best create and implement communications strategies in these particular regions. The program plans to begin these awareness campaigns in August 2014.

AJA has met with UACT several times since April to develop an organizational communications strategy. As a result, AJA and UACT have agreed to work together to devise and carry out mutually beneficial events and distribution of outreach materials. Examples include the dissemination of SPA and SPA training for judges in Tumaco, Sincelejo, and Carmen de Bolívar.

This quarter, the program initiated preparation and publication of regional *Justicia al Día* bulletins to improve awareness efforts in AJA regions. As part of this work, AJA has released the first issue of *Justicia al Dia Regional* for Bajo Cauca and expects to distribute Macarena and southern Tolima versions shortly. The *Justicia al Dia* national edition for March/April 2014 received positive attention and accolades. The May/June edition is under production, and AJA will circulate the document soon.

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	5.1. Communication for development														
5.1.1 Provide training to journalists on access to justice and gender-based violence in the AJA targeted regions.														In progress. We confirmed that the first workshop for journalists in the Bajo Cauca region will be held on July 9 with the support of the University of Antioquia, the UACT and the Government of Antioquia. Its objective is to provide training to the media on the justice and gender reform to enable them to provide accurate information about these issues, and more so in a possible post-conflict era in Colombia. We also confirmed that AJA will conduct a workshop in the Tumaco region in partnership with Chemonics, which coordinates a communications and media roundtable in this region of the country. The date for this workshop has yet to be determined.	We expect to conduct the workshops for journalists in Bajo Cauca and Tumaco, and to schedule other workshops in the other AJA regions during the second half of the year.
5.1.2. Provide support carrying out of campaign “Sin mi Puño and con mi Letra” (Without my Fist and in my Handwriting).														In progress. AJA signed a grant agreement with Humanizar, which will implement the “Sin mi Puño and con mi Letra” campaign in Bogotá. The topics agreed upon with Humanizar are the branding and marking rules for donations, the campaign and its messages, tools, and work plan. Much of the quarter was dedicated to preparatory activities for the campaign by Humanizar.	We will continue with the work started for the development of the first session of the campaign on November 25; the second will be held on March 8, 2015.
5.1.3. Provide support in the definition of the communications strategy														In progress. AJA hired a consultant to design communication pieces related to the LJS and LJC that provide general	Based on the consultant’s diagnosis of the communications pieces, AJA will identify the tools to be produced and disseminated for the

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
for the LJC's in all regions where they are created and assistance with their subsequent implementation.														information about access-to-justice tools. This will enable AJA to define the set of tools that will be developed to support the communications activities for the entire project, including those for the Justice Houses. These tools will support the work of the Local Justice Committees.	project, with the support of consultants and/or communication collectives in each of AJA's six regions. In addition, AJA will identify other LJC needs that can be addressed with AJA human and financial resources.
5.1.4. Provide support of the UACT-sponsored communications strategy "Aquí Estamos" ("Here we Are") in Bajo Cauca.														The support is to be defined. AJA met with the University of Antioquia, the Government of Antioquia and the UACT to discuss communications in general, including AJA's support for the "Aquí Estamos" campaign. However, the partners for this initiative still have not defined its objectives, roles, support and time of execution.	We will determine whether or not to develop this campaign.
5.1.5. Support of UACT strategy on the national level.														In progress. AJA and UACT's national communications department met to define actions needed to strengthen those activities that have already been performed. These include mentoring the UACT as a strategic actor in information dissemination activities, publicity, and regional and national AJA communication pieces, social networks, and the Web.	We will define more joint activities in support of the communications strategies for both AJA and the UACT.
5.1.6. Support the Communications Collective of Montes de María and the Voices and Sounds of Montes de														In progress. The RFA issued in Montes de María, on two occasions (in February and March), received no response from communications collectives. Based on the projections in point 5.1.3, Voices and	With the information obtained from the consultant's diagnosis, we will have better elements to determine the communications tools that AJA will produce and disseminate, as well as whether collectives or consultants would be

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María in carrying out dissemination activities in the Montes de María region.													Sounds could be one of the collectives with which AJA could work in Montes de María. In addition, AJA contacted the communication divisions of the governments of Bolívar and Sucre to disseminate news about AJA in this region.	more suitable for supporting the dissemination of information about AJA's work in this region.
5.1.7. Support campaigns, such as with the Gender Working Group of the Municipal Government of Tumaco, including local campaigns against gender violence in the regions where dissemination work will not be carried out with the Gender Alliance.													The support is to be defined. AJA met with a representative from the campaign "Consíenteme, no me ofendas" ("Pamper Me, Don't Offend Me"), and a UNHCR consultant to define possible lines of support. The consultant offered to review the campaign and advise AJA on the specific support required, but AJA has not yet received this feedback.	AJA will continue with these conversations in order to define the support to be given to the Mayor's office for this campaign.
5.2. Communication for institutional empowerment														
5.2.1. Define and execute dissemination strategy regarding SPA.													In progress. AJA supported the development of SPA roundtables in Tumaco on April 23, in Sincelejo on June 13 with CECAR, and in Carmen de Bolívar from June 25 to 28. AJA worked with CISPAs to define specific communication actions related to the SPA workshops scheduled for July and August.	AJA plans to define and execute specific communications actions in support of the SPA, in addition to supporting the roundtables in July and August in Caucasia, Montería, Chaparral, Tumaco and Granada.
5.2.2. Support dissemination strategies for counterpart													In progress. AJA held meetings with the Gender and Justice Component and the NGC to discuss a forum on gender issues to	We plan to define the general structure and development of the forum with the NGC, the UN

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institutions regarding gender-related issues in the institutional context (includes programs, protocols, training and communication activities).														be held in November. This is expected to have a national impact, with the participation of international speakers, the media and possibly a foreign celebrity as international spokeswoman.	and other partners, with the guidance from USAID.
5.2.3. Identify the needs and strengths of communications of the JHs and ECs in order to define AJA support of communications activities in these processes and support their implementation.														<p>In progress. Based on the communications support given to strategic partners CECAR and the University of Antioquia, AJA defined the communications support to be given to the Justice Houses in the Montes de María and Bajo Cauca/Nudo de Paramillo regions. In southern Tolima, AJA supported the University of Ibagué with the definition of a communications strategy for equity conciliators in that region. In addition, it hired a consultant to identify communications pieces that can be used by the project that provide general information about access-to-justice tools. This will enable AJA to define the set of tools that will be developed to support the communication activities of the entire project, including those of the Justice Houses.</p> <p>AJA produced a pamphlet on the Local Justice Systems that serves to inform and educate communities, institutions and</p>	<p>AJA will work with the Communications Coordinator of the Justice House Component to determine the communications support that will be offered to the Justice Houses for some of their projects. It is more strategic to do this than to provide support to all 25 Justice Houses supported by AJA.</p> <p>In addition, based on the consultant's diagnosis of the communications pieces, AJA will identify the tools to be produced and disseminated for the project, with the support of consultants and/or communication collectives in each of AJA's six regions. This is expected to initiate in September 2014 in several regions.</p>

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													partners about the LJSs and LJs. A special version was used for the launch of the LJC of Tumaco.	
5.3. Communication to affect public opinion														
5.3.1. Update the AJA website.													In progress. The Spanish and English versions of AJA’s website were updated. The design of the website was improved, and the purchase order with the provider used for this task was renewed at a more competitive market rate. Costs were reduced by around 30%.	AJA will take actions to attract more visitors to the project’s website.
5.3.2. Write and publicize AJA success stories.													On May 20 and 28, USAID approved two Success Stories/Case Studies sent by the AJA for Components 1 and 3 of the project: “Mobile Justice Brigades Arrive for Families in Extreme Poverty,” and “National Thematic Committees on Land Restitution Created with USAID Assistance.”	We will develop two more success stories during this period.
5.3.3. Produce the bi-monthly <i>Justicia al Día</i> (“Justice Update”) Bulletin.													In progress. The bulletin complied with USAID editorial and graphical requirements. Also, in an effort to enhance the visibility of AJA in the regions, we launched the first edition of <i>Justicia Al Día – Regional Bajo Cauca</i> , which provided the project with better connections in the regions. At the end of June, we published the March/April edition of <i>Justicia al Día</i>	We will continue to publish the national bulletin, which has already been planned and approved, as well as other regional editions of the bulletin.

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														<i>Nacional</i> , as well as the first edition of <i>Justicia al Día – Regional La Macarena</i> .	
5.3.4. Support the ongoing circulation of notes and information within the social networks of USAID.														In progress. Every week, USAID communications department publishes on its Facebook page notes that we sent about AJA's activities.	We will continue with this activity.
5.3.5. Support the ongoing circulation of information within the communications media and facilities of SP Universities.														In progress. We defined the dissemination plan with the University of Antioquia, CECAR, and the University of Ibagué.	We will define dissemination plans with other university partners of AJA.
5.3.6. Negotiate and execute agreements to send information for broadcasting, at low or no cost, to community and regional radio and TV stations.														In progress. As indicated in point 5.1.3, the consultant performed three tasks: diagnosis of communications tools, identification of those that can be reused by the project (rights) and, finally, creation of dissemination channels at low or no cost. This work has enabled us to accurately disseminate the communications pieces that we produce and, in general, the information pieces that we develop with communications collectives and/or consultants in the regions, through community channels, at low or no cost.	With the information from the consultant, we will identify the strategy to disseminate information about project activities.
5.4. Internal communication															
5.4.1. Support in the compliance with the AJA/ USAID Branding														In progress. Following the communications meeting held on March 19 with national and regional teams, AJA started	We will continue to apply the branding and marking regulations, and strengthen our partners'

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and Marking Plan (ongoing).														<p>standardizing knowledge of USAID branding and marking regulations and their proper application in agreements and subcontracts. As a result, AJA was able to produce success stories, articles for the national and regional editions of <i>Justicia al Día</i>, photographs, notes for social networks and the website, bulletins, institutional presentations, invitations, and pamphlets, etc., which flowed better and complied with USAID regulations. AJA also complied with these regulations in meetings and support and monitoring was carried out with strategic partners, such as CECAR, UDEA, the University of Ibagué, CEJ, CISP, Humanizar, and the Women's Network. This has not been an easy process as many SPs want to be able to at least present their logos in some of the work as they are the keys to sustainability in the regions. As such there has been some resistance, given the nature and design of the project, and the fact that subcontracts do not allow them to use their logos.</p> <p>In order to facilitate compliance with regulations, AJA provided branding and marking training to strategic partners during its visits to the regions.</p>	capacity to implement them in accordance with our agreements, subcontracts and waivers.

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														On April 18 and June 10, AJA submitted two branding and marking waiver requests to USAID: one for security reasons, to be applied in rural and semi-rural areas in which AJA operates; and a second for the universities and the CEJ to carry out co-branding with USAID.	
5.4.2. Encourage the use of virtual communication mechanisms with Regional Offices and SPs (ongoing)														In progress. Communication with the regional offices was constant and fluid during the reporting period. While communication via cell phone was prioritized because it is immediate, virtual meetings are being held as well.	AJA will continue to engage in constant and fluid communication with the regional teams.
5.4.3. Create and maintain AJA documentation center (with important documents, photographs and videos), some to be put on the AJA website (ongoing).														In progress. AJA documented its experiences and results with social network notes (on Facebook and the website), the national and regional editions of <i>Justicia al Día</i> , bulletins, success stories, and photographs (one of which was sent to USAID contest in Washington).	AJA will continue with this work. When required, it will document its experiences with the publication of reports, booklets, and books, etc.
5.4.4. Carry out ongoing press monitoring and circulation of pertinent access to justice and other information to AJA staff, USAID and others (ongoing).														In progress. During the first week of March, AJA standardized the daily delivery of its Press Report, which monitors national press coverage of issues relevant to the project, such as justice, peace, the conflict, and the post-conflict era, victims, Justice Houses and gender. This report is sent daily to USAID Bogotá, staff in the Washington, Bogotá and regional offices, and	AJA will continue to deliver this monitoring report.

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														consultants (except when travel by the Communications Expert precludes its production).	

Annex A

ANNUAL WORK PLAN CHART AND PROGRESS

COMPONENT 1– JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	<i>1.1. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening JHs (Section C.4.1.1.)</i>																
<i>1.1.1. Establish new JHs</i>																	
1.1.1.1. Support, equip and/or furnish two new Justice Houses, potentially in San José de Guaviare and Florencia, Caquetá.															Beyond the support received previously no further activity has been undertaken with the San José de Guaviare and Florencia JHs. MJL still wants to carry out one or two additional training sessions but despite AJA insistence these activities have not been programmed by MJL with the JHs.	This activity will not continue in light of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that was approved by USAID.	C1-1
1.1.1.2. Support defining proposal for the creation of a JH in Sincelejo.															This activity will not continue in light of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that was approved by USAID.		
1.1.1.3. Continue supporting the process to procure the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department of the Public/Private Alliance (APP) for the															The documents prepared by AJA subcontractor have continued their revision process in the National Planning Department and the Finance Ministry. The request by the MJL for AJA to finance another contract with the expert subcontractor has received a positive reply from AJA for a short period and very specific actions to	The APP documents and the assigning of future central government resources for the construction of 50 JHs and on-going support are approved. DADR in MJL begins preparatory activities with municipal governments.	C1-1

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construction and maintenance of 50 new Justice Houses (JHs), mostly within or near the CZs.														complete the approval stage of the APP documents. The subcontractor's proposal to continue providing expert support for the following stages of the public contracting process is based on a commission to be paid once the contracts for building the JHs have begun. The MJL has not formally accepted this proposal as yet.		
1.1.1.4. Provide support for the Carepa Justice House (Antioquia), should it be built.														This activity will not continue in light of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that was approved by USAID.		C1-1
1.1.1.5. Recover and reposition the proposal for a new Justice House in Planadas (Tolima).														An initial conversation with the Secretaría de Gobierno de Planadas was simply to advise the local government as to the progress to date with the APP proposal.	MJL and AJA preparatory activities undertaken in relation with the Planadas JH which will be built by way of the APP.	C1-1 C1-2
1.1.2. Supporting Current Justice Houses																
1.1.2.1. Share and discuss regional documents containing the analysis of the first three activities (information related with JH Improvement System, Access to Justice Barriers and NJHP Information System state) regarding														The AJA supported a third regional meeting which was held in Popayan with five JHs and several municipal government representatives present on the 29 th of May. The Corinto JH is not operating and repeated efforts to engage the municipal authorities to revise their present position have not been successful. The Coordinator of the NJHP in MJL who was at the	The AJA team will hold meetings in Monteria and San Onofre JHs to define AJA actions in support of the JHs' 2014 Work Plans. AJA will contract a consultant to undertake the JH Improvement diagnosis and to support the planning process in the two remaining JHs in Putumayo.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

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the present state of the 25 targeted JHs.													regional meeting will take this issue up with the municipal authorities. The AJA team held JH meetings in Tumaco 25 th of April and in Villavicencio on June 18-20 to examine the respective JH work plans for 2014. AJA support for several activities in the JHs Work Plans were agreed upon.		
1.1.2.2. Collect information regarding inter-institutional relations, municipal social capital and priority topics for legal advice, conflict resolution and public campaigns undertaken within the 25 JHs.													There are several sources of information about the context of each JH municipality: access to justice barriers, context in which ECs work or are to be trained and appointed, JH diagnosis documents, etc. A JH Development and Sustainability Index has been created, combining several of the variables mentioned, to assess the capacity of each JH as part of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that was approved by USAID.	A JH Development and Sustainability Index has been created, combining several of the variables mentioned, to assess the capacity of each JH as part of the AJA JH Exit Strategy that was approved by USAID. A first measurement and analysis of the 24 JHs in operation, using the JH Development and Sustainability Index will be carried out in August, in 22 Justice Houses, and several of these issues will be covered in that exercise.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10
1.1.2.3. Support each of the 25 JHs to draw up their work plans for 2014 to improve their													An additional 12 JHs (Popayán, Buenos Aires, Puerto Tejada, Toribio and Santander de Quilichao en Cauca, Cauca, Taraza, Anorí, Zaragoza and El Bagre in Bajo Cauca	A consultant will be contracted in early September to work closely with Mocoa and Puerto Asís JHs.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

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working conditions and their results.														Antioquia, Montería, Villavicencio and Ibagué) completed their Work Plans bringing the total to 23 JHs. Two of these work plans that were received from Cauca and Villavicencio JHs do not show adequate results of a participative planning effort in the strategic areas identified by the MJL and AJA will try to help improve these efforts.	Caucasia and Villavicencio JHs will be assisted directly by the AJA to ensure they improve their planning documents.	
1.1.2.4. With the MJL design and carry out a national competition to discover best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs															With the MJL, the design of the fieldwork to discover best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs will be commenced. The execution of the fieldwork to gather the relevant information has been delayed as the electoral process carried out during the first semester was a serious limitation.	C1-2 C1-7 C1-10
1.1.2.5. With the MJL carry out a national meeting for 25 Existing JHs in the AJA regions with colleagues from other JHs who have														This activity will continue through 2015 as it forms part of the JH exit strategy.	The national meeting for 25 Existing JHs in the AJA regions with colleagues from other JHs who have contributed winning best practices, strategic innovations, and lessons learned	C1-2 C1-7 C1-10

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contributed winning best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs																	and leadership amongst JHs will be held towards the beginning of FY 2015. The MJL plans to hold joint regional meetings with JHs and Citizen Peaceful Co-existence Centers and this might be a suitable alternative venue. This will be discussed with MJL.		
1.1.2.6. Reactivate the National Justice House Program webpage in the MJL to include presentation and discussion groups of best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs																	This activity will be moved up in time in light of the JH Exit Strategy. The MJL has been identifying problems with the existing NPJH webpage in order to contract improvements.	The NPJH webpage will be renovated by the MJL and will be ready to receive information regarding best practices, strategic innovations, lessons learned and leadership amongst JHs towards the end of 2014.	C1-2 C1-7 C1-10
1.1.2.7. Support actions related to the four strategic priority areas identified by the MJL in selected JHs (gender violence, access to justice for indigenous communities, youth programs to prevent forcible recruitment by																	On the one hand, AJA projects and support, seek to provide continuity in areas where the MJL has undertaken extensive staff training in JHs through-out the country, namely handling gender violence cases and strengthening attention for children and young persons whose rights are often not prioritized and preventing violence against them. For example,	Projects and actions, related with gender violence cases, attention for children and their rights as well as mobile JHs are included in the respective JH work plans have AJA and MJL support their implementation.	C1-2 C1-4 C1-7 C1-8 C1-10

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illegal groups, and mobile JHs (especially in rural areas and settlements beyond urban zones).													<p>the AJA has worked extensively with the family municipal officer in Tumaco to overcome some obstacles. She has been mildly receptive and the situation is improving.</p> <p>Together with the Municipal Family Affairs Office in Rioblanco and Chaparral, projects are focusing on activities with children between the ages of 6 -12 years old.</p> <p>In the light of the JH Exit Strategy approved by USAID, the access to justice for indigenous communities has been assigned to local justice committees rather than JHs so these efforts can be continued until 2017.</p> <p>Mobile JHs, especially to rural areas, is an on-going activity that has AJA support.</p>		
1.1.2.8. Assist the MJL in designing a strategy and action plan to include the JHs as key actors in the transitional justice process in the event that peace accords													<p>This activity will continue through July 2015 as it is part of the strategic project areas.</p> <p>An initial meeting has been held with MJL staff and a preliminary draft strategy document regarding the possible roles of the JHs in a post-</p>	<p>The preliminary document will be discussed and redrafted with the MJL and other invited experts by the end of September.</p> <p>A second visit will be programmed with staff from the Transitional Justice Directorate</p>	

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are signed between the GOC and the FARC.														<p>conflict period is being written for discussion with the MJL</p> <p>A visit to the Popayán JH with the Coordinator of the NJHP from the MJL, on the 30th of May discussed the possibility of this JH participating in the pilot experiences being carried out with the UN Transitional Justice Fund. The JH has received initial information about the scope of the pilot exercise.</p>	<p>of the MJL to design the pilot project to be carried out by the Popayán JH.</p> <p>The pilot activities will be accompanied by an AJA consultant in order to have a full report and identify challenges and achievements of this Transitional Justice initiative.</p>	
1.1.3. Assisting MJL with “unexpected” services and a hybrid JH model																
1.1.3.1. Carry out brief study and prepare design of “hybrid” JH model requested by MJL														<p>In a planning meeting held with the MJL on May 21st, MJL reported that it has taken steps to have the NJHP and the National Citizen’s Peaceful Co-existence Centers Program interact and some joint activities are planned for the second semester.</p> <p>MJL has submitted a base document to the National Planning Department that reflects this new situation. It remains to be seen if they retain the “articulated” model as a third alternative in this document.</p> <p>In preliminary discussions with the MJL as to how they intend</p>	<p>AJA will contract a consultant to assist the MJL in writing a document regarding the “articulated JH model” as the guide for the new JHs to be built under the APP. The consultant will begin as soon as the APP approval process has been completed and the draft document related with the new JHs to be built will be completed within two months.</p> <p>AJA will also continue to recommend that all the existing JHs retain this identity while allowing flexibility in the</p>	<p>C1-2</p> <p>C1-4</p>

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														<p>implementing this development, the MJL has indicated that they intend changing the name of the JHs in small municipalities with no national justice institution presence. MJL proposes that these JHs be called “citizen’s peaceful coexistence centers”.</p> <p>Of course this reply is problematic. In particular many JHs to be built in small municipalities included in the APP documents would not qualify as JHs.</p> <p>AJA has suggested that this continues to imply there are two clearly different models and this does not provide the flexibility an “articulated” model would allow. AJA has recommended that all the existing and new JHs and Peaceful Coexistence Centers have the same name, such as “Justice and Citizen’s Peaceful Coexistence Centers”. Potentially all could also adopt the “articulated model” and thus allow a wider variety of services.</p>	<p>services provided, especially as the new role in a post-conflict period is defined.</p>	

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													The APP opportunity to materialize the “articulated” model has been delayed as reported in 1.1.1.3		
1.1.3.2. Design and implement a brief study and monitoring project to provide feedback related to the current functioning of small claims courts in hybrid JHs.													Discussions with the Superior Judicial Council and MJL regarding the inclusion of the small claims courts indicates that these courts will probably only be placed in JHs in large cities where the municipal courts have very heavy caseloads. If this is the criteria for setting up small claims courts these will not be found in the AJA regions.	Given this situation no further action will be taken in this area.	C1-2 C1-4
1.1.3.3. Design and implement pilot projects in three JHs incorporating the presence of the UARIV													The nature of the strategic projects that the NJHP and the UARIV will undertake with AJA cooperation have been defined. These include: a. Strengthening the precise information response the municipal victims’ officers in JHs can give victims by being directly connected to the UARIV register and data bases via their CRM system. AJA proposes supporting his type of project in San Onofre, Zaragoza, and Nechí JHs. b. Four regional training sessions undertaken with the Reparation Training School of the UARIV and	Projects will commence their activities and follow-up will be provided by AJA.	C1-2 C1-4 C2-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														<p>the MJL to examine the actions UARIV is carrying out in each region and exploring ways in which JHs can support these efforts or others related with the post-conflict period. All 24 JHs will participate.</p> <p>c. Child victims' of violence, affected as a result of the internal conflict, criminal conduct and family violence situations, receive support to develop awareness of their rights, violence prevention life skills and reinforce their personal development by way of guided play and values-based community focused programs. This type of project is being designed to operate in coordination with the Rioblanco and Chaparral JHs but will be explored as a possibility in two JHs in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño.</p> <p>d. Project designing is underway with the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty ANSPE to provide legal advice and basic legal training for the new house owners and their families in the Free housing project "Santa Helena" in Chaparral. The Chaparral JH will receive AJA</p>		

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														support to carry out these activities in coordination with the ANSPE municipal representatives who undertake social support actions for this population. Project preparation is underway with UARIV.		
1.1.4. Improving system of NPJH indicators, data-collection and integrated databases																
1.1.4.1. Share and discuss regional documents containing the analysis of the functioning of the NJHP Information System in the 25 targeted JHs.														No activity is planned for this report period.		C1-2 C1-3 C1-6
1.1.4.2. Support for improving data collection processes related to JH services in the regions and begin process to improve reporting capacities (producing at least six reports).														16 JHs are now using the SICJWEB, although two of these, namely Chaparral and Ibagué in Tolima have serious internet connection difficulties. SICJWEB is working in 14 JHs in Cauca, Caceres, El Bagre, Nechi, Taraza, Zaragoza, Villavicencio, Puerto Tejada, Santander de Quilichao, Pasto, Puerto Asis, Mocoa, Monteria, and San Onofre. All of these JHs have been producing reports, some of them quite basic and focused on statistics, but reports nonetheless.	With AJA support a report with the data received from the 14 JHs during the first semester will be compiled. Assistance provided to ensure the MJL can produce a similar report for the 48 JHs reporting nation-wide.	C1-2 C1-3 C1-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														All of these have been using the SICJWEB on a continual basis during the first semester of 2014. These 14/23 JHs (61%) that are using the SICJWEB contrasts with the 48/88 JHs (55%) of the NJHP as a whole. Results that AJA considers satisfactory if one bears in mind that the 23 JHs include many small, isolated municipalities.		
1.1.5. Increasing coverage of JHs outside urban areas																
1.1.5.1 Support the initial phase of the creation of the Local Justice System (LJS) effort in the regions: southern Tolima; Bajo Cauca Antioqueño; Tumaco; and Montes de María.														In the municipalities where the LJsCs have been created the JHs participate in the meetings and activities planned.		C1-2 C1-5
1.1.5.2. Draft municipal studies of the principal causes of violence and conflicts and priority issues to be addressed in the LJsCs.														The LJsCs have the all the context documentation they need. These were produced by SP FIP in their barriers to access to justice assessments. . Action items will be included by JHs in the 3 rd year, where there will be more problem focused JHs for rural		C1-2 C1-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														areas. These plans will be available in August.		
1.1.5.3. Define plan to carry out rural access to justice activities including JHs and specific problem focused mobile JHs, as agreed with LJC's, in rural settlements of ten municipalities in the four regions mentioned above.														AJA is elaborating a document that provides standards and protocols that a JH must have to create thematic and mobile justice houses. The document should be completed by the end of September.		C1-2
1.1.5.4. Draft working document designing for at least two separate specific-problem focused mobile JHs, responding to priority issues identified in the municipal violence and conflict studies.														The first topic chosen for a specific-problem focused mobile JH was attention for victims of the internal armed conflict within the framework of the Law No. 1448 of 2011. This was carried out in San Onofre in May, 2014. Another specific-problem brigade was carried out in Tumaco regarding conciliation in equity in June 2014.		C1-5
1.1.5.5. Support 14 rural brigades that include specific- problem focused mobile JHs in the 4 regions mentioned above.														The first specific-problem focused mobile JH was held on the 9th of May in a rural area known as "El Chicho" of San Onofre in Montes de María. This was in reply to the detection of the need to respond to victims' questions and their lack of a clear idea		C1-2

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														of the terms of the Law No. 1448. The following institutions with a direct responsibility in this area participated in the event: Defensoría del Pueblo, municipal representatives of ANSPE-Red Unidos, UARIV Regional Center in Sincelejo and from the San Onofre JH the Municipal Family Affairs office, municipal representative of UARIV, Municipal Human Rights office, the Community conciliators and the JH Coordinator; AJA strategic university partner CECAR with their victims' center was also present. 239 victims were attended. During the brigade, the AJA found that many victims were not included in the registry given that they were, for example, displaced (or left their place of residence) shortly after (and not exactly at the same time as) violent events in their area. Petitions were filed to the UARIV to challenge some of these decisions.		
1.1.5.6. Undertake 17 mobile JHs coordinated with the National Program for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty (ANSPE),														Mobile justice house activities are include in the JH Work Plans. Many, but not all of these, will be coordinated with the municipal representatives of ANSPE.		C1-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
particularly to attend ANSPE families in areas beyond the urban centers.														<p>During the report period three mobile JHs were held: two in southern Tolima and one in North of Cauca.</p> <p>The Chaparral JH, in coordination with ANSPE municipal representatives, undertook a mobile JH on the 30th of May. 26 staff linked to municipal and state entities travelled to the Santa Barbara rural area in the Cañon de Las Hermosas where a total de 223 persons were attended (of which 80 accessed justice services), 146 of these belong to families registered with Red Unidos-ANSPE. 20 members of indigenous communities also received justice related services. 62% of the people who benefitted from these services were women.</p> <p>Entities present in this mobile JH included: the Municipal Family Affairs office with the multidisciplinary team, municipal representative of UARIV, Municipal Human Rights office, the Community conciliators and the JH Coordinator, Colombian Family Welfare Institute ICBF, Municipal Neighborhood</p>		

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														Disputes Office, Municipal representatives of Red Unidos - ANSPE, Municipal Children's Playroom, Municipal Hospital Chaparral, Ministry of Health program PMA, Agrarian Bank, Territorial Consolidation Unit UACT and AJA Regional team. On the 27 th of June the Santander de Quilichao JH carried out a mobile JH in Quinamayo rural area where there is an Afrocolombian community.		
1.1.6. Adoption of differentiated approaches in JHs																
1.1.6.1. Review and provide information regarding the present capacity of 18 of the 25 targeted JHs in CZs, regarding the use of a gender sensitive approach in cases of gender violence and assistance provision protocols oriented towards justice services for ethnic communities.														AJA has obtained the individual JH reports provided by <i>Corporación Humanas</i> and MJL. Many JHs have included activities related with gender violence in their 2014 work plans. In the light of the JH Exit Strategy approved by USAID, the access to justice for indigenous communities has been assigned to local justice committees rather than JHs so these efforts can be continued until 2017.		C1-2 C1-10 C2-5
1.1.6.2. Define proposals to improve the use of a gender sensitive															Proposals defined will allow AJA to support gender violence community awareness actions or	C1-2 C1-10 C2-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
approach in cases of gender violence and the quality of JH interaction with ethnic community members.																case management articulation in 10 JHs.		
1.1.6.3. Undertake actions to improve the use of a gender sensitive approach in cases of gender violence and in the Justice House interactions with ethnic community members.																10 actions will be commenced to improve the use of gender sensitive approach in JHs.	C1-2 C2-5	
1.1.6.4. Define and distribute protocols for providing services in JHs to LGBTI groups in 5 municipalities.																In an alliance with Colombia Diversa a LGBTI guidance document will be drafted for a sensitive approach towards JH users.	C1-10	
1.1.7. Increased ADR links with JHs																		
1.1.7.1. Draft document with MJL that clearly defines the guidelines for the relationship between ECs and their work places (PACES) with the JHs.																MJL NPCE contracted the up-dating of the Methodology for Implementing Community Conciliation which includes their work places (PACES). This document is the priority for MJL presently. In documents examining the relationship between ECs and JHs in	This new guidelines document will be discussed with the PNCE with a view to drafting a document which refers specifically to the ECs and their PACES relationship with JHs.	C1-9

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														Bajo Cauca Antioqueño the difficulties that exist for establishing good working relationships are evident. In other municipalities these same or similar problems exist with Citizen's Peaceful Coexistence Centers and municipal authorities.		
1.1.7.2. Support 20 targeted JHs in or near the CZs JHs in defining work plans to improve coordination with the local ECs.														The Tumaco JH is one of the 14 JHs that include activities related with ECs in their work plans. The activities with the ECs are to be included in the JH work plans rather than having separate plans for activities with ECs. The project to strengthen the ECs in Tumaco is seen as part of the execution of the JH work plan and will improve the coordination between the JH and the PACEs in other parts of the city.	Other JHs will be encouraged to include activities with ECs in their work plans.	C1-9
1.1.7.3. Carry out regional workshops to discuss the joint activities of JHs and ECs.															Four regional workshops carried out to discuss the joint activities of JHs and ECs.	C1-9
1.1.8. Increased Sustainability in JHs																
1.1.8.1. If the MJL proposed APP for														Preparatory discussions of cooperation for specific activities	Approval of the JH APP is concluded.	C1-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
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building the 50 JHs is approved, an agreement will be reached with USAID and the Vice Minister of Promotion of Justice regarding how the AJA can support the implementation of the hybrid JH model in some of the JHs in targeted CZ municipalities.														have been discussed in several meetings with MJL officials, such as the Vice Minister for Promoting Justice, Advisors to the Minister, and Director (temporarily in charge) of DADR. Areas proposed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A communications strategy to present new phase of the NJHP and get mayors, municipal councils on board; o Planning exercises and execution of agreements with each of the 50 municipal authorities; Creation and support for the operation of the inter-institutional working group to reach agreements with justice entities regarding services to be provided in each of the 50 JHs.		
1.1.8.2. Establish public/private cooperation agreements that support activities in three JHs.														No action was undertaken while USAID examined the possibility of working with <i>Fundación Mineros</i> in Nechi, Zaragoza and El Bagre JHs. USAID approved this opportunity to explore private sector cooperation in June.	First meeting planned with <i>Fundación Mineros</i> on the 2 nd of July. Definition of topics and projects for the cooperation agreement.	C1-4
1.2. Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening JHs (Section C.4.1.1.)																
1.2.1. Strengthening equity conciliation																

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
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1.2.1.1. Promote the reaching of seven municipal decisions to institutionalize equity conciliation.														Promotion of the community conciliation with municipal authorities has begun in the 7 of the 10 municipalities where the NUSCJ is beginning the complete MICE process: Pradera and Florida in Valle; Miranda, Corinto, Toribio and Caloto in Cauca; and Caucaasia in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño. The process to promote municipal decisions on these issues has begun, although according to the MICE they are supposed to be made in the Third Stage. The municipal agreement is part of the Third Stage of the MJL Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation MICE which is undertaken in municipalities where new conciliators are being selected and trained. These agreements will be promoted in the first semester of 2015.	Promotion of the community conciliation with municipal authorities begun in South Cordoba: Montelibano, Puerto Libertador and San José de Uré.	C1-12
1.2.2. Increasing the sustainability of the NPEC and incentives for EC																
1.2.2.1. Draft proposal to create an Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee of the National Council for Conciliation and Access														No new activity was developed in this regard during the report period.		C1-12

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED		
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to Justice, chaired by MJL.																	
1.2.2.2. Sub-Committee linked to the National Council for Conciliation and Access to Justice created.														No new activity was developed in this regard during the report period.			C1-12
1.2.2.3. Discussions held with the Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee regarding proposals for pilot projects based on recommendations for strengthening and improving sustainability of the ECs especially the proposal to grant incentives to ECs actively engaged in handling cases.														The NUSCJ document on incentives for community conciliators and proposals for obtaining greater information from community conciliators about their conflict resolution activities is almost ready for discussion with MJL and then with other expert groups. The discussion draft will be available by the end of September. Since DADR in MJL is not going to form the Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee linked to the National Council for Conciliation and Access to Justice, AJA has decided to seek other forums for the discussion of the document. While these may lack decision-making faculties they will provide feed-back and new suggestions that will allow the document to gain greater credibility.	Document on incentives for community conciliators and proposals for obtaining greater information from community conciliators about their conflict resolution activities is presented in early September and discussed with several groups that are experienced in community conciliation.	C1-12	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED				
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1.2.2.4. Begin the pilot project to improve incentives for ECs actively engaged in handling cases.																	It is likely that a new Minister of Justice and Law will be appointed by the in-coming government in August. This minister will have to focus on post-conflict period justice needs. Here, AJA believes, community conciliators will be an important figure and innovations may be more acceptable.	C1-12	
1.2.3. Establishing adequate EC impact measurement and monitoring mechanisms																			
1.2.3.1. Discussions held with the Equity Conciliation Sub-Committee regarding proposals for pilot projects based on recommendations for strengthening and improving sustainability of the work of the ECs especially proposals to improve the procedures for gathering information from ECs.																	No new activity was developed in this regard during the report period.	It is likely that a new Minister of Justice and Law will be appointed by the in-coming government in August. This minister will have to focus on post-conflict period justice needs. Here, AJA believes, community conciliators will be an important figure and innovations may be more acceptable.	C1-11
1.2.3.2. Begin pilot project regarding new information gathering procedures with ECs.																	While not a pilot project, AJA has begun to gather signed conciliation agreements from community conciliators in each municipality	Projects being supported by AJA to train and strengthen community conciliation efforts will all include a commitment to	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														where there are JHs that have a working relationship with these conciliators. A first attempt to verify the number of such agreements reached in the first months of 2014. A total of 1048 agreements were reported from 16 JHs. A USAID indicator will monitor the number of community conciliation agreements deposited in municipal sites assigned for this purpose.	organize a municipal depository for community conciliation agreements. Community conciliation agreements registered Indicator measured.	
1.2.4. Training Equity Conciliators																
1.2.4.1. Seven new training programs commenced for ECs in four municipalities southern Córdoba (Montelibano, Valencia, Puerto Libertador and San José de Ure); one municipality in southern Tolima (Planadas) and two municipalities in Norte del Cauca (i.e. Miranda, Caloto, Corinto or Toribio), with special priority given to														The NUSCJ has continued with the preliminary field work required by Stage 1 of the MJL Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation in four municipalities in North Cauca. It is also resuming preliminary field work in three municipalities of South Cordoba after an agreement was reached with the Director (temporarily in charge) of DADR to continue the Stage 1 activities in Montelibano, Puerto Libertador and San José de Ure. USAID has agreed to modify the AJA contract to eliminate this same work in Valencia, South Cordoba.	A tenth selection and training process for community conciliators will be initiated in Caucasia, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño by NUSCJ. Another selection and training process for community conciliators will start in Planadas, led by Ibagué University. NUSCJ will present selected candidates for community conciliator training from 2 municipalities, Florida y Pradera, to the MJL to seek the Ministry	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
candidates from rural areas.														<p>The NUSCJ has commenced the preliminary fieldwork required by Stage 1 of the MJL Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation in two municipalities in Valle del Cauca.</p> <p>This means the NUSCJ has started nine municipal selection and training processes to date.</p> <p>The Ibagué University is preparing a proposal for a selection and training process for community conciliators in Planadas, Tolima.</p>	validation of their personal capacity to undertake this type of conflict resolution task.	
1.2.4.2. Create map of local justice and conflict resolution systems in nine municipalities.														<p>The NUSCJ has presented their document with local justice and conflict resolution maps in six municipalities of Bajo Cauca Antioqueño.</p>	<p>The NUSCJ will present the local justice and conflict resolution map in four municipalities of North Cauca and in two municipalities in Valle del Cauca.</p> <p>The Ibagué University will begin the local justice and conflict resolution map in Planadas.</p> <p>CECAR University will begin the local justice and conflict resolution map in four</p>	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
																	municipalities in Montes de María.		
1.2.4.3. Provide EC refresher courses in nine municipalities.																	<p>As the University of Antioquia and the NUSCJ studies of the situation of community conciliators in Caucasia have both shown the precarious nature of these conciliators, USAID has agreed to AJA supporting, by way of sub-contractor NUSCJ, a complete new selection and training process for community conciliators in this municipality.</p> <p>In May AJA Regional office in Montes de María met with the ECs in Ovejas, San Jacinto, San Onofre and Carmen de Bolívar to maintain the AJA commitment to strengthen their position in their municipalities and support them as they begin to operate.</p>	<p>The NUSCJ will commence refresher courses for appointed community conciliators in five municipalities in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and one municipality in North Cauca.</p> <p>The Ibagué University will begin refresher courses preparations in three municipalities in South Tolima</p> <p>CECAR University will commence the preliminary activities of Stage Four of the MJL Methodology for Implementing Community Conciliation in four municipalities in Montes de María, respectively.</p>	C1-11
1.2.4.4. Help ECs interact and reach agreements with																	The NUSCJ has provided a second version of the discussion document regarding the manner in which	The Ibagué University will organize a meeting in Chaparral with indigenous community	C1-11

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
indigenous communities in one municipality – Ortega, southern Tolima.														community conciliator processes might enhance justice options in indigenous communities. This was first discussed with the Nasa community in Toribio on the 25 th of June and their comments are being incorporated. It is expected to start at the end of September, when the NUSCJ has advanced more in the MICE process.	representatives to discuss the draft document The NUSCJ and the Ibagué University will participate in at least one expert discussion group in Bogotá with the MJL to received feed-back and suggestions for a guidelines document on the manner in which community conciliator processes might enhance justice options in indigenous communities.	
1.2.4.5. Facilitate discussions with municipal authorities to renew or confirm nine municipal resolutions adopting Equity Conciliation.															The NUSCJ, the Ibagué University and CECAR University will engage municipal authorities in discussions to renew or confirm five municipal resolutions adopting Equity Conciliation.	C1-11
1.2.5. Assisting in resolving ADR overlap especially related with ECs																
1.2.5.1. Propose to the MJL, the drafting of a CONPES (or a similar instrument or legal tool) of ADR to avoid overlapping competencies of figures of ADR.														No activities were undertaken with the DADR during this period. Rather the discussion of the role of the community conciliators in the post-conflict period, especially in small municipalities and widespread rural areas, has been tabled as the National Planning Department and the		C1-12

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT RELATED	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														Corporation for Excellence in Justice have convened a group of specialized entities, including AJA, to develop justice needs with a territorial perspective. These discussions should lead to justice issues being incorporated into CONPES documents written for particular regions of the country.		
<i>1.3. MOU defined with Ministry Justice</i>																
1.3.1. Establish dialogue with the various instances of the MJL regarding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with USAID for the duration of the AJA.														Given that the contents of the AJA-USAID contract modification has been agreed between USAID and Checchi and that the MJL has been officially informed by USAID (April 25 th meeting), discussions regarding the MOU can start.	MOU to be negotiated with the in-coming government's Minister of Justice and Law.	

COMPONENT 2– GENDER

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.1. Assist CSJ in promoting gender equity within the judiciary and with users (Section C.4.2.1.)																
2.1.1. Providing assistance to the NGC and selected SGCs																
2.1.1.1. Define annual action plan with NGC to incorporate the gender perspective and the differential focus in the justice sector, incorporating <i>Resolution No. PSAA 12-9721</i> .														<p>NGC’s annual plan was defined with the assistance of UNFPA. It is basically a list of activities, with little strategic content. Although the AJA offered assistance in preparing a more strategic plan, the prior plan had already been presented to the CSJ and funded, and cannot be changed at this point in time. Assistance will be provided to the current President of the NGC for the 2015 Plan and the AJA has already secured an agreement from the President for us to provide the technical assistance in preparing the plan.</p> <p>Complementary activities that will be supported by the AJA, including support for the activities of Sectional Gender Committees (seminars, trainings, campaigns, etc.), have been incorporated into the plan.</p>	<p>Regional roundtables on gender will be conducted with AJA support in Nariño, Sucre, Córdoba, Meta and Bolívar.</p> <p>AJA will develop a final conceptual and methodological proposal for a national roundtable on November 13-15, 2014 The final agenda will be prepared and technical and financial support will be obtained from international cooperation organizations for the agreed upon national roundtable (with experts and celebrities).</p> <p>AJA will continue to work to ensure that girls and young women are included as a specific population in the national dialogue.</p>	C2-1 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
															The strategy will be presented to USAID at the end of December 2014.		
2.1.1.2. Design mechanisms and instruments with the NGC to measure impact of the NGC activities on the national and local levels.															<p>B</p> <p>On April 1, the CEJ Observatory of Sentences was presented to the rapporteurs of the High Courts and the Tribunals of Bogotá an analytical tool that can be used to help apply and evaluate the use of a gender focus in judicial decisions. Approximately 20 people participated, including representatives of UNFPA and the President of the NGC.</p> <p>The Judicial Branch's Sectional Gender Committee (SGC) in Meta agreed to apply the analytical tool to identify needs and prepare its annual plan.</p>	<p>The EJRLB will take into account the results of the methodology for the analysis of decisions with a gender focus and will include them in its training processes.</p> <p>The rapporteurs will carry out an exercise with the CEJ Observatory of Sentences to improve identifiers in judicial decisions; the tool cannot be used to analyze the decisions themselves.</p> <p>The SGC of Meta will classify judicial decisions compiled in 13 Judicial District municipalities.</p>	C2-4 C2-8
2.1.1.3. Accompany the application of the instruments.															<p>The SGCs of Sucre and Bolívar started compiling judicial decisions issued in their judicial districts regarding gender issues.</p> <p>The SGC of Meta agreed to use the Observatory of Sentences developed by the CEJ.</p>	<p>The SGCs of Sucre and Bolívar, with AJA support, will analyze jurisprudence and identify the obstacles and needs of each judicial district in order to produce judicial decisions with a gender focus.</p>	C2-4 C2-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
																	The CEJ will conduct training for the SGCs using compiled and classified decisions.		
2.1.1.4. Assist the NGC in preparing a plan/strategy for the CSJ to assign a specific budget to gender matters, to the NGC and the Sectional Gender Committees (SGCs).																	The CSJ approved and allocated resources for the 2014 Work Plan presented by the NGC. It also started identifying key plan elements for 2015, which include increasing the budget for the NGC and the SGCs.	AJA will continue to provide technical support to the NGC for the development of its 2015 work plan, which will incorporate SGC work, as well as the necessary resources.	C2-1 C2-2 C2-4
2.1.1.5. Implement regional strategic plans already negotiated with SGCs in Nariño (Tumaco), Montes de María (Bolívar and Sucre), and southern Tolima.																	The SGC in Nariño did not report any activities during this quarter. AJA is funding a consultancy to develop a baseline in Bolívar and Sucre that includes the dynamics of sexual violence and institutional response. The presidents of the SGCs in Bolívar and Sucre are supporting the carrying out of the consultancy. The SGC in Tolima did not perform any activities during this quarter.	AJA and SGC of Nariño will coordinate for the departmental roundtable to review the attention routes for victims of gender violence in the municipalities especially in Tumaco, where this activity has been prioritized by the new LJC. This activity will be developed with resources from the Governorship of Nariño and the AJA. The work plans of the SGCs of Bolívar and Sucre, developed on the basis of the baseline, will be finalized.	C2-2 C2-3 C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
														The annual SGC Bolivar and Sucre works plans will begin to be implemented.	
2.1.1.6. Design and support the implementation of regional strategic plans with SGCs in Bajo Cauca (based in Medellín), Meta (based in Villavicencio), and Córdoba (based in Montería).													<p>Two meetings were held with the SGC of Meta. The first identified SGC needs and reviewed proposals for the development of its annual plan. In the second meeting, the Observatory of Sentences developed by the CEJ was socialized. The SGC agreed to use this tool to identify plan elements.</p> <p>The SGC of Córdoba signed a letter of intent with magistrates, judges and prosecutors to improve institutional coordination. Under the agreement, the SGC convened a training session for magistrates, judges and prosecutors in May that will cover women's rights in judicial decisions.</p> <p>The SGC of Antioquia supported the SGC of Córdoba in carrying out a train-the-trainer program for 37 participants, including judges, judicial officers and prosecutors in Montería.</p>	<p>The needs and obstacles of the judicial branch will be identified based on an analysis of judicial decisions. The SGC Meta working plan will be prepared.</p> <p>The CEJ will provide training to the SGC on the jurisprudential analysis tool.</p> <p>AJA will support the second phase of training on women's rights in judicial decisions for magistrates, judges and prosecutors. The training session will be convened by the SGC of Córdoba.</p>	C2-2 C2-3 C2-4 C2-8
2.1.1.7. Support carrying out of NGC													AJA did not support any roundtables during this period because the NGC		C2-1 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Gender Roundtables in Pasto, Villavicencio, Popayán (National Level Roundtable) Sincelejo, and one other location within the CZs, with the NGC, judges, magistrates, other justice sector actors and CSO representatives.														held roundtables in Atlántico, Huila, Cali, Caquetá and Antioquia with its own resources.		
2.1.1.8. Support a national Roundtable with the rapporteurs of regional appeals courts to identify categorizations and disseminate guidelines and standards regarding jurisprudence on gender-related issues.														The CEJ presented the rapporteurs of the High Courts and Tribunals of Bogotá the Observatory of Sentences methodology for a gender focus in judicial decisions.	The rapporteurs will carry out an exercise with the CEJ Observatory of Sentences to improve decision identifiers.	C2-1 C2-8
2.1.1.9. Review and systematize the gender standards of the high courts.														The CEJ organized the standards of the high courts in its Observatory of Sentences. It also conducted training on the use of this tool, as well as a basic awareness-raising session on gender and justice issues. A total of 23 people from AJA's strategic partners and regional teams participated.	Antioquia, Caribe, Sinú, Ibagué and Nariño Universities will implement the CEJ Observatory of Sentences and will select jurisprudence. Cases will be analyzed on the following topics related to gender: violent carnal access, child support, maternity leave and maternal mortality.	C2-2

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	2.1.2. Training judges on gender issues														
2.1.2.1. Implement with the SGCs, workshops for first instance judges and court officials on women's rights and jurisprudence of the high courts of Montes de María (Bolívar, four judicial circuits), Sucre and southern Tolima.													Alianza de Género provided training to 21 judicial operators in Sincelejo (April 8, 9 and 10) and 15 in Chaparral (May 6, 7 and 8), including officials from Justice Houses, Mayor's Offices, Health Secretariat, Family Commissioner Offices, Citizen Coexistence Centers, municipal solicitor's offices, police departments and prosecutors' offices.	Training on the tool for analyzing the gender focus in judicial decisions will be provided to first instance judges in Meta, and will be financed by the Government of Meta.	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.2.2 Coordinate with the Judicial Academy <i>Escuela Judicial Rodrigo Lara Bonilla</i> (EJRLB), if possible, the inclusion of specialized modules on gender violence or the inclusion of gender violence in existing modules.													At the NGC President's initiative, a proposal was made to the EJRLB to include the methodology developed by the CEJ Observatory of Sentences in its training processes.	AJA will work with the EJRLB to determine how to incorporate the methodology used to evaluate a gender focus in judicial decisions.	
2.1.2.3 Implement the modules of the training program (or parts thereof) with judges and/or other local justice sector actors and CSO representatives on													The position of the Delegate for the Rights of Children, Young People and Women was divided into two: Delegate for the Rights of Children, Young People and Senior Citizens, and Delegate for Women and Gender Affairs. This split prevented the AJA	AJA will continue to seek an agreement with the transitional justice program, which financed the virtualization of the modules for their transfer to the universities.	C2-2 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
gender of the Ombudsman (<i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>) through the regional universities (Montes de María, southern Tolima and Nariño).														from reaching an agreement on the transfer of the program, and will be resolved in the next reporting period. They are still deciding on who is the “owner” of the information. The National Human Rights Officers (personeros) Federation has approached the AJA on giving the course to personeros and LJs in some regions.		
2.1.2.4 Design, validate and implement indicators to measure the impact of the training activities on gender matters.														The analytical tool that forms part of the methodology used to review the incorporation of a gender focus was applied and used to measure the impact of training provided to judges.	Each item will be scored in order to identify the impact of the workshops and other training activities related to gender issues. This score will be reported as part of the AJA’s PMP).	C2-2 C2-8
2.1.3. Assist the CSJ in developing improved data collection systems and quality control mechanisms																
2.1.3.1. Design and implement plans to strengthen and/or incorporate in the existing regional gender observatories access to justice and gender issues in Nariño, Bajo Cauca, and southern Tolima.														The CEJ delivered the design of the interactive website. The University of Nariño presented the AJA with a proposal for the implementation of the gender justice observatory in the municipality of Tumaco. The purpose of the observatory is to analyze first instance decisions on violence against women.	The website designed by the CEJ will become operational. AJA will analyze the observatory implementation proposal presented by the University of Nariño. AJA will analyze the proposal for the creation of an observatory in Bajo Cauca.	C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														<p>The regional team in Bajo Cauca, in coordination with the University of Antioquia, prepared a proposal for the implementation of an observatory in Bajo Cauca on land and gender issues.</p> <p>The observatory of the Government of Tolima is not yet in operation because of a lack of financial resources.</p>		
2.1.3.2 Design and implement plans for the creation of gender and justice observatories in at least two regions (i.e., Montes de María, Córdoba and Meta).														<p>AJA reached an agreement with the Universidad del Sinú to support the creation of a justice and gender observatory.</p> <p>The University of Santo Tomás in Meta did not have the resources or capacity needed to create and maintain an observatory.</p>	AJA will support the design and development of the observatory at the Universidad del Sinú with the assistance of the CEJ. It will also identify other candidates for the creation of an observatory, if possible.	C2-4 C2-8
2.1.3.3. Design mechanisms to collect information, and define variables to systematize and analyze judgments in cases involving gender issues.														<p>AJA's strategic partners and regional teams participated in the training that covers the methodology used for monitoring gender-related jurisprudence.</p>	The Universities of Antioquia, Caribe, Sinú, Ibagué and Nariño will collect and classify judicial decisions in order to apply the methodology and monitor the following issues: violent carnal access, child support, maternity leave and maternal mortality.	C2-4 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
2.2. Assist other justice sector institutions in improving their ability to respond to gender-based violence or otherwise provide support to women involved in the criminal justice process (Section C.4.2.2.)																	
2.2.1. Strengthening institutional attention to victims of violence																	
2.2.1.1. Coordinate with the DOJ the plans for and the installation of two Victim Attention Centers (CAVs) in Tumaco and Valledupar.															Pending decision of the AGO. The restructuring process of the AGO has contributed significantly to the delay in CAV activities, as a new Sub-Directorate for Victims' Assistance will be in charge of the victims' assistance models. An agreement was reached with the new Sub-Directorate to proceed in Tumaco.	AJA will start work on the creation of the CAV in Tumaco.	C2-5 C2-6
2.2.1.2. In coordination with the DOJ and the AGO, plan for implementation of the third CAV.															No activities were planned for this quarter.		C2-5 C2-6
2.2.1.3. In coordination with the DOJ, design, validate, plan and implement actions to guarantee the gender and differential focuses at the CAVs, including mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up to the functioning of the CAVs.															Delayed due to delays in the starting up of the CAVs themselves. See 2.2.1.1 above.		C2-5 C2-6 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.2.2. Providing assistance in the design and the implementation of modified CAVs																
2.2.2.1 Coordinate with the DOJ the planning for the installation of two modified Victim Attention Centers (i.e. possibly in Bajo Cauca and southern Tolima).														No activities were planned for this quarter.		C2-5 C2-6
2.2.2.2 Coordinate with the DOJ the definition of functions of the modified CAVs, support the preparation of protocols and procedures for treatment with focuses on gender and differential.														No activities were planned for this quarter.		C2-5 C2-6
2.2.3. Creation and strengthening of a Network of Women GBV Advocates and of CSOs working on GBV issues																
2.2.3.1. Carry out public <i>convocatoria</i> for selection of women and men* who will participate in the Training School “ <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia</i> (For the Right of Women to a														The invitation process for the Training School “ <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia</i> ” was developed in Chaparral in the following manner: (i) the regional team developed a database of women’s organizations in the municipalities; (ii) it identified the most renowned women in the communities; (iii) it initially invited		C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Life Free of Violence) ” in three regions: Bajo Cauca, Montes de María and southern Tolima.														the women leaders; and, finally (iv) Sisma Mujer confirmed the participation of each in the School. The invitation process for the Training School “ <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia</i> ” in Cauca was developed in the following manner: (i) the regional team developed a database of women leaders and professionals in the municipalities; (ii) Sisma Mujer initiated contact with women selected from the database; and (iii) the regional team reinforced the invitation and confirmed the assistance of the participants.		
2.2.3.2. Implementation of the first phase of the Training School in the three regions, identifying the mechanisms for construction of the NWA there with participants.														The first phase of the Training School “ <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia</i> ” was implemented in Chaparral on April 9, 10 and 11, and in Cauca on May 20, 21 and 22. 30 women leaders, professionals and victims participated in Chaparral, and 21 women leaders and professionals participated in Cauca.	The second phase of the Training School will be implemented in Sincelejo, Chaparral and Cauca.	C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.2.3.3. Strengthen the leadership and capacity of women victims to provide accompaniment and support to other victims through training processes and C2-7C2-8 orientation in Bajo Cauca, Bolívar and Tumaco.														A meeting was held on May 8 in Villavicencio with nine women leaders from the Department of Meta, most of them from indigenous communities. They identified obstacles to access justice and the need for training on justice matters. Two people from the Government of Meta's Secretariat of Women and Gender Equity attended the meeting as observers.	The AJA will provide training to women to enable them to assist other victims in Antioquia and Tumaco.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.4. Creation of the Network of Women Advocates (NWA) who orient, accompany, and advice victims of gender violence in three regions (Montes de María, Tumaco and Bajo Cauca).														AJA identified approximately 60 women victims with leadership qualities and local organizations and professionals that can participate in the NWA. The regional teams, in coordination with the universities, and through the Training School " <i>Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencias</i> ", identified women victims, students and professionals in Montes de María, Meta, Antioquia and Tumaco that could be part of the NWA	The first formal national meeting of the NWA will be held in late August to define several structural and operational aspects of the NWA.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.5. Design, implement, follow-up and systematize the																C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
service provision models regarding the accompaniment of victims of gender violence (individual, collective, and case accompaniment).															
2.2.3.6. Design methodologies and materials for the accompaniment and documentation of cases and initiate training processes to leaders, students and professionals of the NWA.													The first phase of the Training School “Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencias” was implemented in Chaparral and Caucasia.	The second phase of the Training School “Por el Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencias” will be implemented in Sincelejo, Chaparral and Caucasia.	C2-7 C2-8
2.2.3.7 Monitor the safety conditions for the NWA and its participants in the regions.													On June 5 and 6, 2014 in Turbaco, Bolívar, 50 participants received training on self-protection mechanisms.	AJA will provide training in self-protection for women in the departments of Antioquia and Tumaco. AJA will provide ongoing coordination with the NPU in order to monitor the security conditions of women and organizations that participate in the activities of the NWA.	C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	2.3. Promote educational activities with citizens that increase awareness of the legal framework related to gender issues, to include rights under this legal framework (Section C.4.2.3.)																
2.3.1. Providing grants to NGOs focused on women's issues																	
2.3.1.1. Identify women's rights and other organizations and projects that may be candidates for receiving financing of activities through grants.															AJA issued a closed invitation to women's organizations interested in conducting a "review and analysis of private law and the provisions of Law 1448 in order to propose interpretative alternatives that will guide judicial operators in overcoming the gaps in Law 1448 in land restitution processes for women". However, AJA did not receive any offers, because the organizations invited did not take the deadline into account.	The AJA will publish an open invitation (the previous one was declared deserted). AJA will review and evaluate proposals.	C2-3 C2-7
2.3.1.2. Award and monitor grants to at least two women's rights or victims organizations to further objectives and strengthen activities of Component 2 and the AJA.															The APS was published and it included gender issues and land-related law, the qualification of the NWA (which supports victims), training, and debate activities whose objective is to position women's strategic issues in public opinion.	AJA will review and evaluate proposals.	C2-7 C2-8
2.3.2. Disseminating gender and GBV issues																	
2.3.2.1 Design and implement local dissemination plans regarding the rights of															AJA held a meeting for indigenous women victims in Villavicencio, which identified justice-related training needs.	AJA will design and implement plans for the dissemination, through massive criminal complaint and reporting sessions, of information	C2-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
women, and particularly of women victims.													In Turbaco, Bolívar, 50 participants received training on their right to justice and protection.	about the rights of women victims in Antioquia and Tumaco.	
2.3.2.2. Identify specific training needs for the women in each region.													In meetings held in Cartagena and Meta (with indigenous women), the participants identified their training needs on accessing justice, their rights as victims of sexual violence, mechanisms and procedures for participation under Law 1448, laws and public policies, and transitional justice.	The AJA will design a training program to be implemented by the leaders of the <i>Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos</i> , with the support of local organizations.	C2-7 C2-8
2.3.2.3. Design plan to implement the campaign: “ <i>Sin mi Puño and con mi Letra</i> ” (Without my Fist and in my Handwriting), adapted to the different regional contexts (in three regions – i.e. Montes de María, Bajo Cauca and Tumaco).													Completed the action plan designed for the implementation of the campaign “ <i>Sin mi puño and con mi letra</i> ” in AJA’s three prioritized regions.	AJA will compile information about communication initiatives in six municipalities (Chaparral, Ataco, Caucasia, Cáceres, Sincelejo and Carmen de Bolívar), and will perform the following activities for this campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare each local action plan for the campaign. • Compile information about violence against women in each municipality. • Hire a publicist for the campaign. 	C2-7 C2-8

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
																<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and print communication pieces for the campaign. • Prepare radio spots for the campaign. • Prepare violence awareness module for the volunteers. 		
2.4. MOU defined with CSJ																		
2.4.1. Prepare the draft MOU and generate the process to procure signature between USAID and the CSJ																AJA identified the basic elements of the MOU with the CSJ.	AJA will work to finalize the MOU.	

COMPONENT 3 – JUSTICE REFORM

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	3.1. Support for the functioning of land restitution courts																
3.1.1. Building an elite class of Land Restitution Judges and Magistrates																	
3.1.1.1. Plan and execute an observational visit to the agrarian courts of Costa Rica, with key allies within the land restitution jurisdiction in Colombia.															This has been delayed because of delays in the creation of the thematic committees and AJA's plans to use the trip to promote an initiative that will identify the best practices of LR magistrates and judges and, in agreement with the PComm and IComm, hold a "contest" to award and encourage the winners by sending them on an observational visit to the agrarian courts of Costa Rica.	AJA will support the development of the contest and will finance the visit of the winning judicial operators.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.2. Validate the action plan for the design and implementation of the management model pilot project in the Land Restitution Courts (LRCs) and Land Restitution Tribunals (LRTs).															The action plan has been validated and is in full execution. With the support of experts on differential approaches, AJA made adjustments to the pilot management model project in the Land Restitution Courts LRCs and LRTs in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena. Training was provided on differential gender and indigenous ethnic approaches, to enable the definition of policies and a mission and vision consistent with a differential equity		C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														approach in the provision of justice services by the land restitution courts.		
3.1.1.3. Design and implement pilot model courts in the land restitution jurisdiction in two locations.														<p>With the support of the contractor Corporación Visión Región, AJA carried out an evaluation in the judicial LRCs and LRT pilot offices. In order to design and implement the pilot model, AJA subcontractor, <i>Corporación Visión Región</i>, helped the CSJ to: (1) carry out an evaluation of administration at targeted LRCs and LRTs; (2) draft a diagnostic report outlining terms of compliance with ISO 9001:2008 standard requirements; (3) define a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) matrix to establish the SWOT of each court or tribunal; (4) create a matrix of macro processes; and (5) establish plans for continuous improvement of operational efficiency at each of the targeted LRCs and LRTs. These products are contained in the Assessment Report of the Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar courts as related to ISO 9001:2008 requirements.</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support the construction of mission, strategic and support processes, the establishment of processes and procedures, and Quality Committees—all in the context of the management model implementation for the land restitution jurisdiction.</p> <p>The design and implementation of the pilot model court in the land restitution jurisdiction will be initiated in Medellín, Antioquia in the near future, once the new procedures are implemented in Bolívar.</p> <p>AJA will continue to support training, operations, work meetings and formulation of initiatives of the LR National Thematic Committees in an effort to obtain speedier, higher quality and more effective judicial decisions.</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														<p>Additionally, AJA supported the establishment of Quality Committees to ascertain problems or bottlenecks in LR procedures and seek corrective action. Taking the resulting data into account, AJA and SPs expect to finish the draft model of re-engineered processes and submit for judge and magistrate review through the Processes and Procedures and Inter-Institutional Coordination Committees by early October 2014.</p> <p>As part of implementation of the management model in the land restitution courts and support to the judicial branch, the AJA and the CSJ initiated a strategy to promote best practices, cultural and organizational change, and good judicial governance. AJA continued to support training, operations, meetings, work and formulation of initiatives of the LR National Thematic Committees, in an effort to obtain speedier, higher quality and more effective judicial decisions.</p> <p>AJA supported the Committees in preparing and presenting a proposal</p>		

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														for analyzing the land restitution process in the six defined stages (admission of the complaint, joinder of necessary third parties, evidence, joinder of claims, minimum contents of the decision, and post-decision phase). AJA began to compile, analyze, systematize and socialize the information in accordance with a work schedule. This document was presented in the conference of LR Magistrates/Judges held in the city of Cartagena from May 5 to 9.		
3.1.1.4. Evaluate the pilots, and propose and implement the methodology and plan to replicate them.															AJA and CSJ will evaluate and take into account the experience of the pilot management model plan in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena in order to design and implement it (without ISO certification though) in Medellín, and replicate it later in other AJA regions (also without ISO certification).	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.1.5. Support work groups/commissions that design and monitor the implementation of the pilot court management models and other aspects related to the land restitution jurisdiction as														AJA and CSJ continued to support the operations and work of the Regional and National Thematic LR Committees through “virtual classrooms”, which generated discussion networks that facilitate the identification of opportunities,	AJA will continue to support the functioning and operation of the National Thematic LR Committees, virtual classrooms and Quality Committees in relation to the pilot model for Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
an exercise in and model for good judicial governance.														<p>initiatives, better coordination, decision-making and dialogue.</p> <p>Dejusticia, with cooperation from Switzerland, the Victims Unit and the committees socialized their proposals at the National Conference of the LR Specialty for which AJA provided financial and technical support.</p>	<p>PComm will support and monitor the development of the management model for land restitution offices and the pilot quality management system project for the judicial offices in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena designed and implemented by AJA.</p> <p>AJA will support the work session of the PComm in October.</p>	
3.1.1.6. Design protocols for communication, appropriate and effective transfer of cases and collection of evidence, among the LRCs/LRTs courts and other institutions involved.														<p>AJA supported the coordination and communication initiatives and strategies of the IComm for the development of the land restitution process. IComm worked on proposals for the development of protocols for coordination in evidentiary matters, checklists and forms, application and complaint requirements, the development of databases of national and regional entities, and the construction of communication channels with entities related to the land restitution process.</p> <p>At the end of April, the PComm, IComm and the TComm met to develop a proposal related to coordination with the LRU, including</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support the IComm in the development of protocols and the improvement of communication means and coordination with other entities for the resolution of problems in the jurisdiction.</p> <p>AJA will support the work session of the IComm during July.</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														<p>a checklist of requirements for the admission of LRU applications.</p> <p>ICComm sought to coordinate its work with information presented by the NPD about the difficulties faced by entities involved in the land restitution process. It promoted regional intersectional meetings to address these issues.</p>		
3.1.2. Supporting Land Restitution Courts IT needs																
3.1.2.1. Incorporate the IT requirements and needs into the court management model.														<p>AJA supported the CSJ, through the National Thematic Committees on Technology and Security, in the design and implementation of a security plan for information management in the judicial land restitution process, which takes into account the input and recommendations that security experts previously provided to the land restitution judges.</p> <p>AJA also made progress in hiring a consulting company with expertise in information security.</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support the CSJ, through the SComm in the design and implementation of a security plan for the management of information in the land restitution specialty, ensuring the proper and reliable use of highly sensitive information.</p> <p>AJA will support TechComm work session during the month of August</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.2.2. Support the design of software that will facilitate the transfer of information between														<p>AJA and CSJ continued to support the implementation of the zero-paper process as an information system, as well as improvements to the Justicia</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support CSJ and Technical Committee in the implementation and improvement of the zero-paper process, and will</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	the Land Restitution Units (LRUs) and the LRC/LRTs and the various land registries existing on the national level (at pilot facilities).														

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														immediate replication at the national level.		
3.1.2.3. Support the design of an information security plan for the land restitution process.														<p>AJA made progress with the information security plan by moving ahead with the process of hiring a consulting company with expertise in the matter.</p> <p>The TechComm proposed initiatives for establishing information security in land restitution processes. The Technical Committee conducted a national survey of officials about their knowledge of information security and preventive measures. Although the survey was not completed by everyone, the results showed a lack of knowledge about information security. The committee's work was socialized with land judges and magistrates at the National Conference of the Specialty held in May.</p>	<p>AJA will continue hiring information security experts in order to provide the necessary support to the LR jurisdiction, taking into account the importance of the issue and judicial officials' ignorance of the matter.</p> <p>AJA will continue to support Technical and Security Committees and will share with them information about the scope and stages of implementation of the designed plan, and will agree on monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>AJA will support the SComm work session in July.</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.2.4. Support the implementation of the information security plan in the court management pilot locations.														During the second quarter of the year, AJA and Corporación Visión Región, a subcontractor, made progress in the implementation of the pilot management model project for Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena, by conducting evaluation, diagnostic and	AJA will hire a company to design the information security plan and will incorporate the plan into the management model for LR offices.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
													training activities in the beneficiary court offices as well as coordination meetings.		
3.1.2.5. Initiate implementation of the information security plan at other LRCs/LRTs.														AJA will take into account expert studies on information security and the consultancy's deliverable products, which will be discussed with the CSJ.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3. Training Land Restitution Judges															
3.1.3.1. Design and develop a supplementary training course for judges and magistrates.													AJA continued to support training of land restitution judges and magistrates and TComm initiatives. AJA, Dejusticia, the LRU and the UARIV designed and co-financed the National Conference of the LR Specialty. At this event, judges and magistrates discussed interinstitutional coordination and received training on various topics like: transitional civil justice, property identification, actions without damages in the land restitution process, the legal nature of the restitution action; environmental regulations; the single route of assistance, attention and comprehensive reparations for victims of forced displacement; the role of women in the comprehensive	AJA will support the training initiative proposed by the TComm and its work session scheduled for July.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														reparations process; and comprehensive reparations for victims.		
3.1.3.2. Design and implement national level workshops for the exchange of experiences between magistrates, judges and other personnel of the land restitution jurisdiction as well as other institutions forming part of the restitution process.														<p>The agenda of the National Conference of the Land Restitution Specialty held in the city of Cartagena included an exchange of experiences between the different judicial and administrative institutions that are involved in the land restitution process.</p> <p>At this event, AJA discussed the land restitution observatory designed by CEJ and the inclusion of a gender perspective in the management model.</p>	AJA will continue to support national workshops for the exchange of experiences between magistrates, judges and other institutions and personnel of the land restitution jurisdiction. In support of ICComm, AJA will promote initiatives and proposals for coordination (especially with the LRU), awareness-raising processes, standardized forms, etc.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.3.3. Develop <i>in situ</i> training for judges, magistrates and court personnel, personnel from the model pilot facilities, to overcome resistance to change.														<p>With the support of Corporación Visión Región, AJA developed <i>in situ</i> evaluation, diagnosis and training activities for LR justice operators on the general characteristics of the ISO 9001:2008 and NTCGP 1000:2009 standards.</p> <p>The purpose of this training was to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial offices. AJA held a training workshop in June on the inclusion of a gender focus and a differential indigenous focus in the</p>	AJA will continue to monitor and evaluate the <i>in situ</i> training plan for judges, magistrates and judicial personnel in the facilities of the pilot program, and the other activities performed under the subcontract with the expert company.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
													quality management process for Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar, and it began the construction of policies, mission and strategic processes with the beneficiary judges and magistrates in the region.		
3.1.3.4. Support the design and development of a gender-focused training module for LRCs/LRTs.													On May 9, during the Twelfth Land Restitution Course supported by AJA, the LR magistrates and judges received training on the implementation of the land restitution specialty management model with a gender perspective.	Once the gender module for the LR jurisdiction has been developed, AJA will provide support to TComm for its implementation.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4. Addressing corruption risks within Land Restitution Courts															
3.1.4.1. Prepare, in coordination with the Procedures and Processes Commission, a map of risks of judicial corruption in the LRCs/LRTs in each of the AJA targeted regions.													During the design and development of the LR management model, the AJA prepared the basic conceptual design of a corruption risk map, once the processes and procedures were documented.	<i>Fundación Ideas para La Paz</i> (FIP), a strategic partner of AJA, will prepare a proposed LR judicial corruption risk map, and its implementation will be discussed with the CSJ. AJA will support its adoption through the PComm.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.4.2. Present the corruption risk map to the CSJ and support the implementation of the recommendations at the court management model pilot facilities.														During the implementation of the pilot management model for LR offices in Carmen de Bolívar, AJA will validate the corruption risk map in order to replicate it later in the other offices.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.1.4.3. Design the regional observatory for the land restitution jurisdiction (which will operate in 4 regions).													<p>In April, a group of LR experts discussed the design of the Observatory presented by the CEJ.</p> <p>The design includes five lines of observation: universal coverage, respect for due process, the quality of the processes, the effectiveness of judicial decisions, and the simultaneous nature of the regimes. It also includes four territorial approaches, and will be implemented in the Circuits of Ibagué, Carmen de Bolívar, Villavicencio and Apartadó.</p> <p>The baseline was presented in June during the implementation of the Observatory in June and discussed and approved by AJA. It contains monitoring indicators (dating to December 2012) and establishes the following for each line of observation: jurisprudential monitoring, regulatory monitoring, and the institutional offer of services.</p>	<p>With the support of CEJ, the National Observatory will be implemented with four geographic approaches, and semi-annual meetings with national experts and ICComm will be convened to periodically validate and monitor the information obtained by the observatory.</p> <p>Local technical committees will be formed in the participating regions. The design will be socialized with these committees, and the project's regional partners will support its implementation.</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5. Addressing security risks within Land Restitution Courts															
3.1.5.1 Draw up a security requirements plan and recommendations for													<p>SComm received the following products from the security expert hired by AJA: site security studies, a preventive security workshop and</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support SComm in the implementation of measures to mitigate personal security risks and security risks in the LR judicial</p>	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
each one of the current 23 LRCs and LRTs addressing security measures, necessary improvements and the handling of emergencies.														security strategies for LR judges in residential, work and social settings; security procedures and protocols; and proposed resolutions and decrees for security risk protection and prevention for LR judges.	offices, and it will hold a work session with CSJ and experts to discuss issues related to the designed security processes, procedures and plans and other inputs from the security consultant. AJA will also continue to promote and support the work and operation of SComm through its regional advisors, assisting the regional committees in socializing and implementing the security protocols for LR offices, judges, magistrates and employees.	
3.1.5.2. Design an inter-institutional instrument and mechanisms for the evaluation and assessment of the risk of LRC/LRT judges and magistrates.														AJA began designing the instrument.	AJA will continue to develop the design of the instrument with the ICComm and SComm.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5.3. Support the creation of a Security Commission within the land restitution jurisdiction and help such commission define and monitor the implementation of														AJA supported the work and operations of the SComm. During the conference of the specialized LR jurisdiction held in Cartagena, the SComm socialized the established short-term goal of determining whether improvements	The AJA will work with the PComm and SComm on the formal adoption of the security protocols and plans that were designed by AJA experts. The SComm will work in coordination with the NPD on the implementation of these security plans and protocols.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
recommendations to the Administrative Chamber of the CSJ, and the incorporation and adoption of security protocols, processes and procedures for LRC/LRT judges and magistrates.													have been made based on the security diagnosis performed by the AJA. SComm conducted surveys and determined that, although preventive and security measures have not all been implemented in the facilities, it agreed to move ahead with training on preventive security and corrective measures, and to exchange information with the police. SComm identified specific cases of personal security risks of judges in Buga and Pasto, which were submitted for consideration to the NPU.		
3.1.5.4. Prepare and submit to the CSJ a draft decree to include LRC/LRT judges and magistrates in the National Protection Program (by virtue of Article 3 of Decree 1225, of 2012).													AJA supported the SComm in its operations and presentation of initiatives.	AJA will support SComm in promoting the adoption, by the CSJ Administrative Chamber of Resolutions and Decrees, of security protection for land restitution judges and magistrates.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.1.5.5. Develop and implement a training program in self-protection mechanisms													This activity was completed with the personal security consultant.	AJA will support the implementation of the personal security plan for LR magistrates, judges and employees, through the SComm.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
so that LRC/LRT judges and magistrates can construct their own personal security plans in accordance with their particular personal and family circumstances.													AJA supported the SComm in its operations and presentation of initiatives.		
3.1.5.6. Assist the CSJ in securing or allocating resources for the purchase and implementation of videoconferencing equipment for virtual hearings in the LRCs/LRTs and provide technical assistance in its effective use.													AJA supported the implementation of virtual classrooms, which will facilitate ongoing communication of the land restitution thematic committees, the land restitution judges and magistrates in general.	AJA will continue to support the CSJ engineers and technical staff in order to continue implementing virtual classrooms for the land restitution specialty.	C3-1 C3-2 C3-3
3.2. Support for continued implementation of Criminal Procedure Code															
3.2.1. Support to CISPA															
3.2.1.1. Support the carrying out of regular and extraordinary meetings of CISPA.													A meeting of the CISPA Technical Committee was held in June 2014 with the support of the AJA. CEJ, as technical secretary of CISPA, presented a progress report on the fulfillment of institutional commitments and the strategy related to management, training, regulatory reform and the budget, and it	AJA will continue to support ordinary and extraordinary meetings for CISPA. CISPA meetings will be held in October and December.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														socialized the work plan for the second half of 2014. AJA agreed with CEJ, a grant beneficiary, on the cities in which the CISPA's Technical Committees, SPA reform roundtables, and regional committees will be held. This was done to provide a territorial focus and to diagnose problems and barriers related to the implementation of the SPA in the regions.		
3.2.1.2. Support CISPA in incorporating "differential" treatment approaches for providing services to marginalized groups, including women, ethnic minorities and LGBTI populations among its member institutions.														CEJ, which signed a grant agreement with AJA to support CISPA, presented a proposal to modify CISPA's methodology, which includes adjusted and updated monitoring indicators and an inventory of indicators with a gender focus.	AJA will continue to monitor the incorporation of these indicators in CISPA.	C3-4 C2-5
3.2.1.3. Support the expansion and improvement of the monitoring and evaluation system of CISPA and its incorporation of indicators regarding the														CEJ presented a proposal to modify CISPA methodology, which includes an inventory of indicators with a gender focus that help monitor violence against women, as well as indicators used by some national and international organizations in relation to access to justice, the percentage of	AJA will work with the CEJ to include indicators for issues related to gender, to be incorporated in the observatories that monitor the SPA. The indicators will be presented for validation by CISPA.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
processing of gender violence cases.														complaints, the quality and effectiveness of services, the percentage of crime victims, and information and statistics on violence against women, among other issues.		
3.2.1.4. Support the carrying out of quarterly Roundtables on the SPA, in the areas of influence of the AJA.														AJA, along with the CEJ, promoted and held discussions in CSDI zones in Tumaco and Ibagué on SPA reforms. AJA also supported discussions on the Criminal Accusatory System with universities that are regional strategic partners. On May 13, AJA and its partner CECAR held a discussion in Sincelejo, attended by 170 criminal justice operators and university professors, on the advances, setbacks and challenges of the SPA. The topics addressed included the proposed reform of the SPA, alternative outcomes, prosecutorial discretion and measures to ensure the defendant's appearance.	AJA will continue to support roundtables on the SPA in the project's regions of influence with its strategic partners, and it has scheduled a series of events in the LJC's and the SPA in different areas, with expert consultants.	C3-4
3.2.1.5. Provide technical and logistical support for the carrying out of meetings of the Technical Commission of the CISPA, in the AJA's targeted regions.														AJA agreed with CISPA and CEJ on a schedule for two meetings of CISPA's Technical Committee in AJA's targeted zones during the second half of the year.	Two sessions of the Technical Committee will be held in October and December on the monitoring of the SPA.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
3.2.1.6. Provide support for the carrying out of two meetings of the Regional Monitoring Commissions.														AJA and CEJ discussed the places in AJA's impact regions in which meetings of the regional commissions of CISPA will be held, in accordance with the agreed schedule (tentatively in Montería and Ibagué)	AJA will support two regional commission meetings on the monitoring of the SPA, in July and September.	C3-4
3.2.1.7. Facilitate coordination mechanisms between CISPA, the Local Justice Committees (LJCs) and SP Universities, to improve implementation of SPA on the operational level in the AJA's targeted CZs.														AJA presented the LJC model to the CISPA's Technical Committee.	AJA and CEJ will agree on a methodology to coordinate actions between the LJCS, the LJC's and CISPA.	C3-4
3.2.1.8. Design a publicity campaign that promotes the advantages of the SPA in the consolidation zones.														CEJ and AJA agreed on the methodology for the design of the strategy to promote the SPA in CSDI regions.	With the support of CEJ, AJA will design a marketing strategy that incorporates tools for communicating with the community, in order to promote the benefits, advantages and importance of the SPA as a model for criminal investigations and prosecutions, in the framework of the LJC's.	C3-4
3.2.1.9. Support the updating of the CISPA website.														CEJ continued to update CISPA's website, www.cispa.gov.co , with information about jurisprudence, regulatory changes, and studies and documentation on good practices	AJA, together with CEJ, will continue to update information based on the SPA monitoring indicators.	C3-4

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														related to the implementation of SPA. CEJ delivered monitoring reports on the operation of the SPA, which described bottlenecks that have hindered its efficient implementation.		
3.2.1.10. Review the study developed by USAID on the handling of preliminary hearings, in order to identify methodological and other adjustments to be replicated in the CZs.														AJA agreed to postpone the study of preliminary hearings until a decision has been made on the regulatory reform proposal currently being considered by the Congress, which would modify the structure of criminal accusatory proceedings, and even eliminate the imputation hearing.		C3-4
3.2.2. Technical assistance and training for law schools																
3.2.2.1. Prepare diagnostic assessments regarding the current situation at the 11 targeted universities.														AJA prepared a methodological document that measures the impact of curriculum changes, as well as survey forms on curriculum modifications at the 11 selected universities. AJA, with the support of experts, drafted a proposed model curriculum to teach criminal procedure law and oral litigation by covering current legal provisions, program and institutional quality conditions, special curriculum reform conditions, cases and procedural solutions. The aim of this curriculum is to help standardize curriculum content,	AJA will administer the curriculum modification surveys at the 11 universities. At the instruction of USAID, from now on this activity will be aimed towards providing services that will enhance access to justice, and not so much toward the SPA.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														learning strategies, and results-based evaluations, and also serve as a methodology for modifying law program curricula.		
3.2.2.2. Create working groups within each targeted university law school and provide technical assistance in the definition and implementation of projects regarding curricular reform, pedagogical strategies and evaluation methodologies.														In April, AJA created working groups at each of the 11 universities in order to socialize the findings and support them in the curriculum reform process, strengthen their curricula, and discuss the proposed reforms. Expert consultants presented a report on curriculum workshops held with the universities, which contained: a list of participants, the workshop date, the methodology, matters relevant to the discussion, and the results. The workshop methodology included questions about curriculum diagnosis, the presentation and analysis of the proposed curriculum model, a discussion about the conclusions, and formulation of commitments resulting from the working session at each university.		C3-5
3.2.2.3. Create a network of local universities to support curricular reform processes and the sharing of best practices.														AJA promoted the creation of local and/or regional networks to promote SPA curriculum reforms at the 11 universities.	AJA will create regional networks of universities and their law schools for the purpose of assisting the implementation of curriculum reforms and the methodology to be	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
														used in teaching and evaluating the results of the SPA curriculum. The change in focus of this activity is described above.	
3.2.2.4. Perform diagnostics of the management systems and the training plans for the clinical programs of the 11 targeted law schools.													AJA designed and applied an instrument to identify legal clinic requirements related to: the management model, curricula, case registration and monitoring systems, differential approaches, and case evaluation systems, etc., in the 11 selected universities. This activity was consistent with the new guidance established by USAID with respect to the universities.	AJA will evaluate the diagnosis results and will share findings and recommendations with the legal clinics of the 11 law schools, for the adoption of efficient management models and curricula with a differential focus.	C3-5
3.2.2.5. Make improvements to the operational/management model of the clinical programs within one pilot university law school.														AJA will provide technical assistance to legal clinics in the implementation of reforms to the management model and training programs for students.	C3-5
3.2.2.6. Develop and carry out a training plan for criminal law professors.													AJA and DOJ designed and initiated the implementation of a strategy for the creation of a network of SPA professors, who in the future will replicate the courses designed by AJA and DOJ on methodologies to teach, and evaluate the impact of studying the SPA.	AJA will continue to implement the training strategy for the creation of networks of SPA professors in order to transfer methodologies for teaching about, and evaluating the impact of studying the SPA. This activity will probably not continue in light of USAID's suggestions.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
													<p>AJA developed a training course on curricula and a methodology for teaching and evaluating the results of studying the SPA for criminal procedure law professors. AJA and DOJ conducted a training session for professors in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta to transfer these methodological tools to the universities.</p> <p>AJA and DOJ presented the ACOFADE a strategy to transfer the methodology for teaching and evaluating the impact of studying the SPA. ACOFADE has agreed to provide assistance and funding for this activity in the future. AJA developed a training course on curricula and a methodology for teaching and evaluating the results of studying the SPA for criminal procedure law professors. AJA and DOJ conducted a training session for professors in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta to transfer these methodological tools to the universities.</p>		

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
3.2.2.7. Present and validate SPA training curriculum with the law schools participating in the training program for criminal procedural law professors.														Completed. AJA shared with the 11 universities a proposal for standardized curriculum to teach the SPA and evaluate related skills.	ACOFADE has agreed to assist and finance activities related to this activity in the future. As such, AJA will no longer participate in this activity.	C3-5
3.2.2.8. Train law students at the national level in abilities and skills of the SPA.														<p>With the authorization of USAID, AJA and DOJ designed and began to implement a strategy to transfer to universities the methodologies needed to teach about, and evaluate the impact of studying the SPA. In accordance with USAID instructions, this activity has a budget limit of \$20,000, and will be conducted this year only.</p> <p>AJA and DOJ met with ACOFADE to present a proposal to transfer methodologies to teach about and evaluate the impact of studying the SPA for law school students. ACOFADE has agreed to provide assistance and fund for this activity.</p> <p>A training session was held with university students in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta.</p>	AJA will continue to implement the strategy that transfers teaching methodologies that evaluate the results of studying the SPA, which will be implemented by universities or networks of professors who will replicate the courses in the future.	C3-5

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.2.2.9. Support the carrying out of two regional finals and the national final of the Inter-University Mock Trial Competition (2013).													Completed. In accordance with USAID's instructions, AJA designed and implemented a strategy to transfer the mock trial competition methodology, to be implemented in the regions, by the law schools.	AJA will continue to implement the strategy to transfer the competition's methodology to the regions.	C3-5
3.2.2.10. Support the carrying out of the National Inter-University Mock Trial Competition (five regional competitions).													In accordance with USAID's instructions, AJA and DOJ implemented a training strategy to gradually remove support and funding for the competition. The objective of the strategy is based on the creation of regional groups of teacher trainers who will organize and carry out the competition in a sustainable manner. Meeting was held with ACOFADE to discuss the strategy and discuss the possibility of them assuming responsibility for organizing the competition as well as programming a meeting with students and teachers for this purpose.	ACOFADE has agreed to provide assistance and funding for this activity in the future and, as such, this activity will be eliminated from the Work Plan.	C3-5
3.3. Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform															
3.3.1. Strengthening local justice systems, through the UTC															
3.3.1.1. Update and/or prepare an assessment on barriers to access to justice in Montes de													In May, FIP presented a diagnosis of barriers to access to justice in the four remaining municipalities of Bajo	AJA, with support from the FIP, will complete its review and adjustment of the diagnoses of barriers to access to justice in La Macarena, Tumaco	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
María, Tumaco, Córdoba and La Macarena.														Cauca Antioqueño (Anorí, Briceño, Ituango and Valdivia).	and Montes de María during the second half of 2014.	
3.3.1.2. Disseminate with the Project Advisory Boards and the Judicial Branch the documents on barriers to access to justice and the maps of actors in each one of the Project regions.														AJA presented diagnoses of barriers to access to justice and a map of justice actors and local coordination bodies to the regional Advisory Boards in the project's regions of impact, except for those in Montes de María and Macarena, whose assessments are currently being adjusted by FIP. The report on barriers to access to justice in Tumaco is also being adjusted by the FIP, although the progress made has been shared with the Advisory Boards. The diagnoses of barriers have been analyzed and discussed with the Advisory Boards and presented at Local Committee meetings.	AJA will continue to analyze and socialize the reports on barriers with the Advisory Boards and the LJC's.	
3.3.1.3. Disseminate and adjust the strategy for implementation of the local justice system in the regions.														AJA continued to disseminate the methodological document for the design and implementation of the local justice system with partners, regional advisors and operators. This document has served as the basis for the creation of new local justice committees in CSDI zones, the	AJA will continue to support the implementation of the Local Justice Systems, provide technical support to local justice operators in the framework of the Local Justice Systems, and support the operation and activities of the Local Justice Committees and Advisory Boards.	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														<p>provision of technical assistance to local justice operators that enables them to better comprehend the objectives, and the structure and operation of the local justice system.</p> <p>AJA made significant progress in the implementation of the LJS in the different areas of influence. AJA has been progressively launching the local justice system and has created local justice committees in the consolidation regions. So far, it has created 22 LJs (Carmen de Bolívar, Ovejas, San Onofre, San Jacinto; Anorí, Briceño, Caucasia, Cáceres, El Bagre, Ituango, Nechí, Tarazá, Valdivia, Zaragoza; Montelíbano, Puerto Libertador, San José de Uré; Ataco, Rioblanco, Chaparral, Planadas and Tumaco) and supported the implementation of six others in La Macarena region.</p>	AJA will support the creation of the two remaining Local Justice Committees in southern Córdoba, in the municipalities of Tierralta and Valencia.	
3.3.1.4. Support the LJs in the region of La Macarena, Meta in the implementation of the LJC action plans and coordination protocols.														In coordination with the University of Meta, and with co-financing from Colombia Responde-Meta, AJA supported a diploma program for 39 local justice operators. The action plans of the six LJs were improved as part of the diploma program.	AJA will continue to support the implementation of LJs in its regions of influence, and training of local justice operators in the framework of the system, in order to improve understanding of the objectives, advantages, structure, methodology	C3-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														Justice operators in the La Macarena region received technical support, and presented final papers that will be used to implement initiatives in the LJsCs.	and operation of the local justice system and good judicial governance.	
3.3.1.5. Hold one roundtable (per region) on progress in the implementation of the SPA.														AJA agreed to conduct a workshop on LJS and the SPA in the project's regions of influence, and it established the schedule for the same. The event will be attended by expert consultants. AJA, in coordination with CEJ, held roundtables on the SPA in Tolima and Tumaco, and with CECAR in Sincelejo. At the end of June 2014, AJA conducted a workshop on LJS and the SPA in Carmen de Bolívar for 33 justice operators from Montes de María.	AJA will continue to conduct workshops on LJS and the SPA in the consolidation regions during the next semester, in accordance with the established schedule.	
3.3.1.6. In coordination with <i>Colombia Responde/USAID</i> , support the execution of a diploma program on the "focus on rights and good governance in local														AJA provided technical support to the diploma program conducted in La Macarena on Local Justice Systems with a focus on rights and good governance, which concluded on May 29. AJA supported curriculum development for the module on LJCS and the module on differential	AJA will continue to support the implementation of the final papers in the diploma program offered in the framework of LJsCs, and it will support strengthening of LJS in La Macarena region (implementing action plans, coordination protocols and operating manuals).	C3-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	justice coordination systems” (in Meta).														
3.3.1.7. Provide assistance in securing financial support for and technical assistance in carrying out diploma programs on the Local Justice System in southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca, and Tumaco, taking into consideration the different realities of each region.													<p>AJA trained LJS operators during a three-day session in each region on crime scene management, the preservation of evidence, procedural roles, investigation planning, case prioritization, standards of guarantees for victims and defendants, and the handling and legalization of arrests. The training took into consideration the different actors that are present in each region and made suggestions on how to undertake efficient investigations, even if key actors (such as the National Institute of Forensic Medicine) are not present or do not have a sufficient presence.</p> <p>The first course took place in the municipality of Carmen de Bolívar and was attended members of the LJs from San Onofre, Ovejas, San Jacinto and Carmen de Bolívar.</p>	AJA will continue to support training of justice operators that make up the LJs that it promotes. The next courses will be offered in Caucasia, Montería, Chaparral Tumaco and Granada, preferably in coordination with DOJ trainers from ICITAP and OPDAT.	C3-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
													AJA promoted modifications to the contract with the University of Tolima in order to incorporate a training plan for local justice operators in southern Tolima, based on the content, methodology and evaluation of the diploma program offered for LJCS in the La Macarena region. This was necessary because USAID/Colombia <i>Responde</i> did not co-finance this activity.		
3.3.1.8. Form LJC's in southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca, Montes de María and Tumaco.													The LJC's that were formed during the period were: Bajo Cauca: Caucasia, Zaragoza, Nechí, el Bagre, Valdivia e Ituango. Southern Córdoba: San José de Uré. Montes de María: San Jacinto y Carmen de Bolívar.	AJA will support the creation of the two remaining Local Justice Committees in southern Córdoba (in Tierralta and Valencia, security conditions permitting), and will continue to support the implementation and strengthening of LJSs in the consolidation regions.	C3-7
3.3.1.9. Support the design of action plans and coordination protocols for the LJC's.													AJA supported the design of LJC plans and projects, based on the central issues that each has prioritized.	AJA will continue to support activities related to LJC's action plans.	C3-7
3.3.1.10. Support the implementation of the action plans of the LJC's.													AJA provided support in activities of LJC action plans through the dissemination of information about rights and guidance on legal assistance, legal and mobile justice brigades, training on differential approaches (indigenous-Afro) and the	AJA will continue to support LJC action plans.	C2-5 C3-7

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														SPA. With these activities, AJA sought to overcome or mitigate the access-to-justice gaps or barriers diagnosed in the regions in which it is present. Further details about specific activities are provided in the Regional Section below.		
3.3.1.11. Hold a seminar on the evaluation of the impact of the LJsCs in each region where they are operational.														Together with the regional teams, AJA monitored the operation, impact and results of the local justice committees. Perception surveys were taken by the LJsCs.	AJA and the regional teams will continue to monitor the operation, impact and results of the LJsCs.	C3-7
3.3.1.12. Support the creation of Departmental Justice Committees, where applicable.														At the initiative of the Advisory Board and Regional Committee in Bajo Cauca, AJA supported the implementation of a regional observatory on access to justice, and encouraged operators to join it. Also, plans were made for the creation of a regional justice committee next quarter. The creation of a regional or departmental justice committee in La Macarena region was postponed at the request of the Government of Meta.	AJA will promote the creation of regional or departmental justice committees in other CSDI regions, ensuring more and better coordination with the local justice committees and facilitating the execution of their action plans.	
3.3.1.13. Design and validate the methodology														AJA continued to share with its advisors and regional partners the methodological document used to	AJA will monitor the legal brigades to ensure that they are carried out in	

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
for carrying out rural “legal brigades.”													carry out rural brigades and follow-up. More details are provided in the Regional Section below.	accordance with the methodological guide that it designed.	
3.3.1.14. Promote the preparation, development and monitoring of rural legal brigades of a thematic nature as per the needs prioritized in each region by the LJs.													AJA designed and carried out new justice brigades in Bajo Cauca (Briceño and Valdivia), La Macarena (Puerto Rico and Mesetas) and southern Tolima (Ataco) with the participation of 518 beneficiaries. Three legal clinic brigades were carried out during the quarter in coordination with the LJs in San Juan de Arama and Mesetas en La Macarena as well as Montelíbano in southern Córdoba, in which 315 attention requests were received.	AJA is awaiting approval of a contract to carry out legal brigades in Bajo Cauca and southern Córdoba. New regional strategic partners will begin their activities in July.	
3.3.1.15. Hold an evaluation seminar with the members of the LJC on the progress and impact of the legal brigades carried out, and systematize the results of such evaluation.													Meetings have been held with several LJs to evaluate the legal brigades and make necessary adjustments to the methodology.	AJA will design a system to monitor and evaluate the results of the legal brigades, which will be shared and discussed with Local Justice Committee operators.	
3.3.2. Improving Court Administration in CSDI municipalities															

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.3.2.1. Initiate the process to improve the case processing and other capacities through the implementation and certification of a quality management system in the Palace of Justice in Carmen de Bolívar and the offices of judges and magistrates of the contentious-administrative jurisdiction in Cartagena.													<p>AJA continued to support the design and implementation of a quality management system for the judicial circuits in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena.</p> <p>The subcontractor <i>Corporación Visión Región</i> began its activities. It visited the judicial offices that had already been certified in the adoption of the quality management system, and it conducted evaluation campaigns in the judicial offices in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena that have benefited from the project.</p> <p>It prepared a diagnostic report on the judicial offices of the contentious administrative jurisdiction in Cartagena, the headquarters of the judicial circuit of Carmen de Bolívar, and the region's land tribunals. The report identified their current critical situation with respect to compliance with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2008 standard, using a SWOT matrix to define their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and it proposed a map of macro</p>	<p>AJA will continue to support the construction of mission, strategic and support processes in the framework of the implementation of the management model, and the establishment of processes and procedures for the implementation of the quality management system in Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar to permit ISO 9001:2008 compliance.</p>	C3-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														processes and established improvement plans.		
3.3.2.2. Initiate the carrying out of the awareness, training, design and implementation phases of the implementation of the quality management system (Carmen de Bolívar).														<p>AJA supported an awareness and training phase to design and implement the quality management system in the judicial circuits of Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena</p> <p>In May, AJA worked on a training and awareness-raising phase with judicial officials in the land restitution specialty and the administrative litigation jurisdiction of Bolívar and the headquarters of the Circuit of Carmen de Bolívar, in relation to the general provisions of the ISO 9001:2008 and NTCGP:1000:2009 standards. This will help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial offices. Over 150 people participated in two activities that took place in Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar.</p> <p>In June, AJA conducted a training workshop (with 45 participants) for</p>	AJA will continue to support training and awareness-raising for justice operators by designing and implementing the quality management system in the Judicial Circuit of Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena.	C3-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
														the inclusion of a gender focus and a differential indigenous focus in the quality management process for Cartagena and Carmen de Bolívar, with the support of expert consultants. It also began to develop mission and strategic policies and procedures with beneficiary judges and magistrates in the region and implementation of processes and procedures that were established in the Quality Committees.		
3.3.2.3. Initiate the process of hiring an entity to design, implement and certify the quality management system in the judicial circuit of Chaparral, Tolima.														AJA began negotiations on the proposal presented by experts interested in the design and implementation of the quality management system for the judicial circuit headquarters of Chaparral in southern Tolima.	AJA will continue the hiring process, based on experience in executing the quality management system in selected offices in Carmen de Bolívar and Cartagena, and other previous experiences.	C3-6
3.3.2.4. Advance in the awareness, training, design and implementation phases of the quality management system in the judicial circuit of Chaparral.														This is dependent on the contracting process with the University of Ibagué, which won the bidding process, but negotiations regarding price and scope are still ongoing.	AJA will finish the contracting process for the design and implementation of the quality management system in Chaparral, based on previous experiences and initiate the activity.	C3-6

ACTIVITIES	FY 2014 October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 (Months)												ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)	EXPECTED RESULT			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
	3.4. MOU defined with CSJ																	
3.4.1. Present and validate with the CSJ the MOU and promote its signing.																		

CONSOLIDATED REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
Process: Inter-institutional Coordination and Articulation with Counterparts and Strategic and Other Partners		
Meetings with Strategic Partners (SP) to monitor regional work plans and agreements on joint activities.	<p>Three meetings were held in Bajo Cauca (one per month) to monitor the activities of the University of Antioquia's subcontract, and it was concluded that the work plan was being executed in a satisfactory manner. The University is an excellent strategic partner, and is ensuring sustainability of the actions in the region.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, the director of AJA met with the director of the legal clinic that forms part of the Universidad del Sinú and announced that a signed subcontract had been sent to the University, but AJA did not receive the contract signed by the University. In order to address LJC's request for brigades that provide legal counseling, assistance and representation, AJA requested proposals and decided to award a contract to the Dioceses of Montelíbano, which is being negotiated.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, the contract with the University of Ibagué was amended to incorporate training activities for Equity Conciliators in the four municipalities. During the quarter, AJA held several meetings with the U. of Ibagué and the UACT</p>	<p>AJA will continue monthly monitoring in order to ensure compliance with the timetables and delivery of products defined in the subcontract.</p> <p>AJA will collaborate with stakeholders to agree on the strategic lines of the work plan for the third year of the project.</p> <p>AJA will start coordinating SP work plans with the action plans of the operational LJCs.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>to review products and scheduled activities. The U. of Ibagué is a partner that ensures the sustainability of the project in the region.</p> <p>In Montes de María, the contract with CECAR was amended to incorporate training activities for Equity Conciliators in the four municipalities. During the quarter, AJA held periodic meetings to monitor and schedule activities. CECAR was actively involved in the creation of the four LJC's, they attended meetings with Equity Conciliators and led a roundtable on the SPA.</p> <p>In Macarena, the subcontract with U. Santo Tomás was finally signed and the budget was approved after a meeting with the rector and dean of the law school. The regional team maintained ongoing contact with the University for the preparation and development of legal brigades.</p> <p>In Tumaco, monitoring meetings were held with the U. of Nariño, especially with regard to the legal clinic, the SPA roundtable with CEJ and CISPA, and the social infrastructure of the Justice House. The University agreed to work with the National Ombudsman's Office to include a gender focus in the legal clinic.</p>	
Advisory Board Meetings	<p>Two Advisory Board meetings were held in Bajo Cauca with the governor's office, the national and regional UACT, the University of Antioquia and the regional team. The participants reviewed the lessons learned, discussed the main results of the project, prioritized activities through September 2014, and defined the issues to be addressed by the technical committees.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, a meeting of the Advisory Board was held at the end of the quarter to monitor the execution of the project, pursue partnerships with other USAID operators, and review the timetable for the next quarter.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, the Project Coordinating Committee met to review the timetable of activities for the second half of the year.</p>	<p>AJA will strengthen the Programmatic Coordination Committee of the Advisory Board in Macarena.</p> <p>AJA will hold at least one Advisory Board meeting in each region in order to evaluate the execution of the 2013 and 2014 work plans and to present, and obtain feedback on, the work plan for the third year of the project.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>In Montes de María, the Advisory Board met to discuss the products delivered by CECAR, the LJs' priorities and requests regarding rural PACEs.</p> <p>In Tumaco, activities were coordinated with the members of the Advisory Board, especially the governor's office with regard to justice issues in the Comprehensive Security and Coexistence Plans.</p>	
Operating Technical Committee Meetings	<p>In Bajo Cauca, meetings of the following committees were held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Committee with Legal Medicine: An agreement was reached to work with the Mayor's Office in Caucasia to resolve problems conducting forensic tests. A temporary solution was negotiated (for space in the local hospital) in order to facilitate the return of Legal Medicine to the region, also a lot was donated for the construction of new permanent headquarters. • Technical Committee with the ICBF: Participants agreed to get an opinion of the Council of State regarding shared responsibilities between Family Commissioners and Family Defenders within the framework of SRPA in order to define agreements for the intervention of SRPA actors and complete ICBF interdisciplinary team (with appointment of a family defender). • Technical Committee on Gender Coordination between AJA's gender observatories and the Gender Affairs Observatory of Antioquia: information management, knowledge and investigation. Technical advice, communication and disclosure. AJA contributed to developing the model to address violence against women and access to justice. Gender was incorporated as a variable in the observatory of the Regional Justice System Committee. • Technical Committee with University of Medellín The parties discussed the legal clinic's intervention plan in the 10 municipalities as well as in-person, virtual and radio campaigns. They also discussed how to combine the in-person and virtual campaigns and how to integrate the legal clinic into the mobile justice campaigns that will be conducted in the rural area. 	AJA will convene at least two technical committee meetings in each region, based on the action plans of the LJs.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>In southern Córdoba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Committee on Judicial Policy: A meeting was held with the CTI, AGO, SIJIN and Legal Medicine to coordinate actions that address the priorities of the LJC's and prepare the seminar on the Criminal Accusatory System scheduled for July 16 to 18, 2014. • Technical Committee with Territorial Entities: In a meeting with the governor and his secretary general, the government ratified its commitment with AJA to respond to the request made by the five mayors to the MJL to extend the equity conciliation program throughout the area, and to include funding for justice projects in the 2015 budget. Also, it was agreed that support will be given to the municipality of Valencia for the creation of rural police inspectorates. • Technical Committee with the AGO An agreement was reached to create a municipal circuit court for Tierralta and Valencia and a Victims' Attention Center that covers Alto San Jorge, as well as enroll prosecutors in the train-the-trainers workshop held by the Sectional Gender Committee of Córdoba. These agreements will result in projects that incorporate the study of barriers to access to justice and the correction of gaps in the relevant statistical information. <p>A meeting of the Technical Committee on Gender was held in La Macarena to present the methodology proposed for the incorporation of a gender focus in judicial decisions. It was also agreed that the Secretariat of Gender and Women's Equity of the Government of Meta will provide financial support to train judges on this topic.</p>	
Advances in partnerships with private entities.	<p>In Bajo Cauca, a partnership was reached with Fundación Mineros to support the Local Justice Committees of the municipalities in the mining area (Zaragoza, El Bagre and Nechí). During a visit to the facilities of the LJC of Zaragoza, the USAID COR promoted the partnership under the terms set forth in the draft agreement.</p>	AJA will define a work schedule with Fundación Mineros in Bajo Cauca.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>With the leadership of the Mayor's Office of Cauca, Fundación Oleoductos of Colombia became involved in the Congruent Peace Plan, which is the principal project of the LJC of Cauca.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, progress was made on a proposed project with Prohaciendo, the U. of Ibagué and AJA to disseminate information about victim assistance routes in cases of domestic and sexual violence through calendar events. Steps were taken to co-finance this proposal.</p> <p>In La Macarena region, the Secretariat of Ethnic Affairs of the Government of Meta agreed to promote, with support from AJA, a partnership with the Ecopetrol Foundation to co-finance a workshop on traditional justice and coordination with the ordinary justice system.</p>	<p>AJA will monitor the agreement between the mayor's office of Cauca and Fundación Oleoductos.</p> <p>AJA will provide technical and financial support for the dissemination of information about the route of attention in cases of domestic and sexual violence.</p> <p>AJA will create a partnership with the Ecopetrol Foundation.</p> <p>AJA will explore possible partnerships in other regions.</p>
<p>Advances in partnerships with other USAID operators.</p>	<p>In Bajo Cauca, under the leadership of the Mayor's Office of Cauca, USAID's Human Rights Program became a participant in the Congruent Peace Plan.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, AJA formed a partnership with the Ministry of the Interior, the Mayor's Office of Tierralta, <i>Colombia Responde</i>/USAID, and AJA to hold a conference with the Embera Katío indigenous people of Alto Sinú on June 3 and 4. Colombia Responde contributed approximately COP \$13 million for this event.</p> <p>In La Macarena, the partnership established with Colombia Responde/USAID for a diploma program on the Local Justice System, financed by AJA, completed its first activity, and began negotiating other activities.</p>	

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>In Tumaco, an agreement was reached to participate in joint activities with the Human Rights Program and maintain ongoing communication and coordination, particularly with regard to gender issues.</p>	
<p>Advances in partnerships with territorial entities and national, departmental and/or local government programs.</p>	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the partnerships with territorial entities worked to define justice projects related to issues prioritized by the LJs.</p> <p>Under the leadership of UACT, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Mines to set aside a budget to finance a project for the municipalities in the mining region, in coordination with the LJC.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, a partnership with the governor’s office and the mayors of the five municipalities was formed to request from the MJL training for equity conciliators.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, an agreement was reached with the mayor’s office of Chaparral and ISAGEN to conduct rural brigades in the Cañón de las Hermosas zone and to support other Justice House activities. The project will provide technical assistance to this effort.</p> <p>In Montes de María, pursuant to an agreement reached by the Advisory Board, the Government of Sucre allocated COP \$30 million for the creation of rural PACEs, with priority given to the villages of San Rafael (Ovejas) and Berrugas (San Onofre). The project is being reviewed by the departmental government’s Project Bank and the UACT.</p> <p>The UACT committed COP \$20 million for the creation of a special room in the Justice House in San Onofre to provide assistance to children. The project is being reviewed by the UACT. CECAR’s architecture school will assist in the design of</p>	<p>AJA will maintain close relations with USAID operators, based on the partnerships formed, and it will monitor and evaluate the activities carried out with them.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>the space, and psychology and social work interns from CECAR will provide advice to work with the children.</p> <p>In La Macarena, the Executive Directorate of the CSJ and the Executive Director of the Judicial District of Villavicencio agreed to support Internet connectivity for virtual courtrooms in the region (with the possibility of extending them to other regions, such as Montes de María), in response to the request from the Local Justice Roundtables. AJA committed to manage the partnership for the implementation of the courtrooms and began working with ARD (Colombia Responde).</p> <p>In Tumaco, AJA, UACT and ANSPE agreed on joint activities to disseminate information about dispute resolution mechanisms and the involvement of the ANSPE population in equity conciliation campaigns and mobile justice house campaigns.</p> <p>AJA and the Government of Nariño identified some project lines to be developed in the context of the Local Justice System, which will be approved with the Committee: an Adolescent Responsibility System, with the creation of a pilot integrated judicial services center; a Justice House for the Pacific area in the municipality of El Charco; strengthening of the Family Commissioner’s Office and the Police Inspectorate; and the creation of Citizen Coexistence and Integration (CIC) Centers.</p>	
Process: Institutional Strengthening		
Collection of information on municipal budgets allocated to access-to-justice activities (2013 allocation and execution, and 2014 allocation).	<p>AJA obtained partial information about the resources allocated in 2013 and 2014 municipal budgets for access-to-justice activities.</p> <p>Because of difficulties encountered in compiling budget information in all of its municipalities of influence, AJA designed Terms of Reference for short-term regional consultancies to collect and analyze budget information and the provide</p>	The consultants will be hired and AJA will receive an initial report on the budgets allocated and executed in 2013 and allocated in 2014.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	technical support to the territorial entities in the formulation of justice projects in accordance with their budget allocations.	
Projects prioritized for providing technical and coordinated assistance to the action plans of the LJs.	The 28 LJs that exist and are supported by AJA identified priority work issues, and negotiations will be held with the territorial entities about the municipal budget resources that will be allocated for the design and implementation of selected projects. The issues prioritized by the LJs are listed in the processes of the Local Justice Systems.	AJA will support the execution of a project prioritized by each LJC, in coordination with the municipalities.
Process: Gender		
Collection and review of judicial decisions in order to measure their gender perspective, using the CEJ's Observatory of Sentences.	<p>In Bajo Cauca, 10 municipalities were visited and child support decisions were recompiled through meetings with judges. No decisions were collected that refer to maternal mortality, violent carnal access or maternity leave because according to the judges these cases are rare, their investigation ends in conciliation, or they are adjudicated by administrative judges.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, the collection of decisions begun with support from the SGC, and included cases of sexual crimes in the region that involve children under the age of 14.</p> <p>The southern Tolima team, in coordination with the U. of Ibagué, defined a work plan for the collection of judicial decisions. They collected decisions and prioritized those that will be reviewed.</p> <p>In Montes de María, the regional team obtained support from CECAR for the collection and review of judicial decisions, which is ongoing.</p> <p>The Tumaco team collected judicial decisions in coordination with CSJ and with support from the U. of Nariño.</p>	AJA will complete analysis of the judicial decisions collected in each region.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
Support to activities coordinated with the Sectional Gender Committee	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the train-the-trainer courses for judges and judicial branch officials were replicated in six municipalities, through an agreement between the U. of Antioquia and the SGC, with the participation of 30 judges, judicial staff and prosecutors.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, meetings were held with the SGC. In those meetings an agreement was reached to replicate the experience of the SGC of Antioquia in training judicial branch officials. Also, the first phase of the train-the-trainer workshop on gender and justice was completed, with the participation of 36 judges, magistrates, prosecutors and court clerks.</p>	AJA will support the guidelines defined by Component 2 coordination.
Support activities of the Gender Alliance.	<p>The Bajo Cauca regional team assisted in two phases of the workshop held for professionals and leaders on the creation of the network, which will support victims in the area.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, potential network members were identified, in coordination with the departmental government's Secretariat of Women and Gender and the UACT.</p> <p>The southern Tolima regional team supported the Gender Alliance in conducting training for civil society organizations in Chaparral on the first phase of the Training Program "<i>Por el derecho de las mujeres a una vida libre of violencia</i>" ("<i>For the right of women to a life free of violence</i>"). It also supported training on gender and justice provided to municipal authorities.</p> <p>These campaigns helped compile a database for the creation of the Women's Advocacy Network, which, however, faced difficulties because of a lack of tools.</p> <p>In Montes de María, the regional team assisted the gender and justice training session for administrative justice authorities in the four municipalities, 21 officials</p>	AJA will support activities of the Gender Alliance, in accordance with the agenda agreed upon with Component 2.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>participated. Progress was made in this region with the creation of the NWA, as the League of Women for Peace and Freedom is participating.</p> <p>In La Macarena region, a meeting was held with the Secretariat of Gender Equity and seven delegates from women’s organizations in Meta to define a work plan for the creation of the NWA.</p>	
<p>Other activities in accordance with the component’s guidelines and initiatives or agreements with other local actors.</p>	<p>In Bajo Cauca, a meeting was held with the Government of Antioquia and the University of Antioquia’s Gender Observatory to identify indicators and protocols used to collect information as well as discuss specific indicators related to gender violence. The parties agreed to incorporate the gender variable in the creation of the Regional Observatory of the Justice System in Bajo Cauca, which is planned for next quarter.</p> <p>The southern Tolima team delivered a report on the conditions of illiteracy in the region in order to adapt the campaign “<i>Sin mi puño and con mi letra</i>” (“<i>Without my fist and with my handwriting</i>”) to these circumstances.</p> <p>The Montes de María team, together with CECAR, met with the Social Research Center of the Government of Bolívar to incorporate the issue of GBV into the Center’s programs, with the support of CECAR.</p> <p>In Tumaco, the regional team provided technical assistance to the Gender and Family Subcommittee (under an agreement between the mayor’s office and UNHCR) for the preparation of a protocol to be used for the management and confidentiality of information systems used by local entities that make up the assistance route for gender-based violence. The assistance protocols for each entity were reviewed in order to define a single protocol for inter institutional integration of assistance. The protocol was in the process of being signed.</p>	<p>In Tumaco, AJA will launch interinstitutional relations and information management protocols.</p> <p>AJA will provide technical assistance to, and monitor compliance with, the initiatives proposed in each region.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
Process: Equity Conciliation		
Development of activities in accordance with the guidelines of Component 1	<p>All of the regional teams, with the exception of the team in southern Córdoba, where there still are no equity conciliators, collected information on the Conciliation Certificates in the files of municipal offices (Justice House, mayor's office, PACEs, etc.).</p> <p>The southern Tolima team provided support to the Justice House so they can include the use of equity conciliation certificates in their action plan.</p> <p>In Montes de María, a meeting was held with 44 equity conciliators from four municipalities. With the exception of those in San Onofre, the conciliators do not have space to work. AJA began work with the mayor's offices on the issue. In San Jacinto, a request was made to the mayor's office, through the LJC, for an office for the conciliators and space was provided in the Coexistence Center. In Carmen de Bolívar, the mayor's office assigned temporary space in the Family Commissioner's Office, until the conciliators can be located in the Coexistence Center that is under construction. In Ovejas, the PACE is occupied by the victims' liaison, and the Equity Conciliators agreed to form study groups to design a work plan to provide their community services in the PACE.</p>	<p>AJA will collect information on Conciliation Certificates archived in municipal offices for the second half of FY2014.</p> <p>In Montes de María and southern Tolima, the teams will support activities incorporated in the modifications of the subcontracts of U. of Ibagué and CECAR to train equity conciliators.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, AJA will promote activities approved for the component and pursuant to the agreement with the MJL to introduce the equity conciliation program in Montelíbano, Puerto Libertador, San José of Uré and Tierralta.</p>
Assistance to the NUSCJ in activities with equity conciliators.	The Bajo Cauca team provided NUSCJ contacts for the social network inventory and a community diagnoses in Cáceres, Zaragoza, El Bagre, Tarazá and Nechí. The diagnoses included the number of conciliators in equity present in the municipalities as well as social organizations working with conciliators in equity.	The Bajo Cauca regional team will support the action plan presented by NUSCJ that is based on field work. It will also support the training process for new conciliators in Caucasia.
Assistance to Regional Partners in activities with equity conciliators.		
Assistance to activities with equity conciliators in partnership with territorial entities (mayor's and governor's offices).	The southern Tolima regional team presented the governor's office a proposal to support the meeting of conciliators in the region.	In southern Tolima , AJA will monitor the conciliators' meeting in accordance with the regional team's proposal.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	The Tumaco team supported four equity conciliation hearings in the Justice House for which specialized technical assistance was required. It also assisted the equity conciliation campaign in the rural area of Tumaco, in which 19 people participated.	In Tumaco , the regional team will support the equity conciliation campaigns incorporated into the Justice House action plan.
Process: Justices Houses		
Development of activities in accordance with Component 1 guidelines (action plans, strategic projects, information system).	<p>During April and May, 2014, the Bajo Cauca regional team delivered to the Component One Coordinator the work plans for six Justice Houses (Caucasia, Cáceres, El Bagre, Tarazá, Nechí and Anorí). The work plan for the Justice House in Zaragoza is pending.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, the regional team participated in meetings with ANSPE, the coordinator of the Justice House in Chaparral, and the U. of Ibagué to promote the assistance of the Justice House in ANSPE, “101 Houses” program in Chaparral. Assistance will be provided for manuals on coexistence, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and legal information. The regional team also participated in a meeting in Chaparral with municipal daycare centers to gather information about the programs and the number of children and adolescent victims of the conflict served with AJA support.</p> <p>In La Macarena, the regional team presented the Justice House in Villavicencio with documentation and preparation to develop their action plan. This activity will be carried out by University Santo Tomás in coordination with the component.</p> <p>In Tumaco, the regional team monitored the steps taken by the mayor’s office to overcome problems with connectivity and electrical networks, and to determine the physical location of the Information Reception Center.</p>	<p>AJA will develop agreements with ANSPE and the Justice House in Chaparral to provide assistance to the “101 Houses” program.</p> <p>In Tumaco, AJA will monitor the installation of the information system and train Justice House officials in the management and use of the system after it has been installed.</p> <p>AJA will support activities related to the projects defined in the Justice House action plans.</p> <p>AJA will support the use of instruments needed to collect information that relates to the Justice House sustainability index.</p>
Assist activities with strategic partners and territorial entities.	In Bajo Cauca , the U. of Antioquia’s Psychosocial Clinic supported school life and parents’ school activities with Justice Houses in El Bagre and Nechí. School activities were performed with the Justice Houses in Tarazá, Zaragoza and Cáceres (with psychosocial consultations), and a workshop on organizational climate was conducted in Caucasia for Justice House officials.	AJA will monitor activities promoted by its strategic partners.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>In southern Tolima, the Justice House in Chaparral received 30 million pesos from ISAGEN, through the mayor's office. AJA provided support to the Justice House coordinator in formulating the project to execute those resources.</p>	
<p>Mobile Justice House Campaigns</p>	<p>The Montes de María regional team helped with the mobile justice brigade of the Justice House in San Onofre, which was conducted in April in the village of El Chicho. The event was attended by 239 people.</p> <p>The southern Tolima regional team assisted in the mobile brigade of the Justice House in Chaparral which took place in the village of Las Hermosas, a total of 80 people attended.</p> <p>The Tumaco team sent the component coordinator a proposal for a Mobile Justice House Brigade to be included as an action item in the Justice House's plan.</p>	<p>AJA will provide assistance to the Mobile Justice House campaigns in conjunction with the Justice Houses, and will coordinate them with the LJs.</p>
Process: Local Justice System		
<p>Preparation and recruitment meetings.</p>	<p>In southern Córdoba, meetings were held with territorial and justice authorities and the Interinstitutional Justice Committee to prepare the creation of the LJs in Tierralta and Valencia, which is scheduled for the next quarter.</p>	
<p>Creation of Local Justice Committees (LJs)</p>	<p>The following LJs were created during the quarter (22 in all):</p> <p>Bajo Cauca: Caucasia, Zaragoza, Nechí, El Bagre, Valdivia and Ituango. As of June 30, there were 10 LJs in the region.</p> <p>Southern Córdoba: San José de Uré. As of June 30, there were three committees in the region.</p> <p>Montes de María: San Jacinto and Carmen of Bolívar. As of June 30, four LJs were operating.</p> <p>Southern Tolima: Planadas. As of June 30, four LJs were operating.</p>	<p>AJA will support the creation of the LJs in Tierralta and Valencia in southern Córdoba, completing the creation of LJs in all of the 30 municipalities that are currently prioritized by AJA.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>Tumaco: There is one LJC in operation.</p> <p>In total, 28 LJC's were operational as of June 30, 2014.</p>	
Prioritized issues and problems	<p>All of the LJC's have prioritized issues that will be addressed in their action plans and projects will be created to address those issues with resources acquired through partnerships and in coordination with the municipalities.</p> <p>The prioritized issues include: training on the SPA with a territorial focus; justice in the rural areas; strengthening the ethnic justice system and its coordination with the ordinary justice system; strengthening institutional capacities and attention to gender-based violence.</p>	
Map of Actors (steps taken to improve institutional capacities)	<p>In Bajo Cauca, AJA completed the map of actors for the four mountain municipalities (Briceño, Valdivia, Anorí and Ituango).</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, AJA completed the map of actors for the five municipalities.</p> <p>In Macarena, the LJC's of San Juan of Arama and Vista Hermosa made a request through AJA that was passed to the National Ombudsman's Office for the assignment of public defenders for the Judicial Circuit of Granada, which would cover the municipalities of La Macarena. They are awaiting a response.</p>	AJA will update the map of actors in each region, based on the first measurement taken as of September 30, 2013, in order to review the project's impact on improving the structure of the justice system at a local level.
Presentation and discussion on barriers to access to justice	<p>In Bajo Cauca, with the support of the FIP, 29 interviews were conducted with the justice authorities in the four mountain municipalities (Briceño, Valdivia, Anorí and Ituango), and seven focus groups were conducted with the participation of more than 100 people from urban and rural community groups. A report was drafted on barriers to access to justice in the 10 municipalities.</p> <p>In Sur del Bajo Cauca, southern Tolima and southern Córdoba, AJA finished presentation of the report on barriers to access to justice in meetings held by the</p>	<p>AJA will interview justice authorities and conduct focus groups to complement the diagnoses of barriers to access to justice in Montes de María and Macarena, with support from the FIP.</p> <p>AJA will present the LJC of Tumaco the final report on barriers to access to justice.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>LJCs, Advisory Boards and justice entities, turning the report into a guide for the prioritization of the LJC's activities and a tool for strengthening institutional capacity in the regions.</p> <p>In Tumaco, with support from the FIP, the draft report on barriers to access to justice was complemented by focus groups with Afro-Colombian Community Councils and the Awá Indigenous Reserve, as well as 20 interviews with government and justice authorities. This information was organized.</p>	
Action Plan (development and monitoring)	<p>In Bajo Cauca, AJA supported the development of action plans based on the issues prioritized by each LJC. Discussions were held on the need to create a Regional Justice Committee, with backing from the governor's office, municipal administrations, the UACT and the strategic partner. The "Congruent Plan of Peace and Coexistence" was socialized with the LJC of Cauca.</p> <p>In southern Córdoba, AJA met with the coordinators of the LJCs that are operational to present the common prioritized issues as a first step in the formulation of the action plans.</p> <p>In Montes de María and southern Tolima, activities were carried out in relation to the issues prioritized by the LJCs, as first step in the development of the action plans. The regional teams provided technical assistance to the LJCs on this task.</p> <p>In Tumaco, indigenous authorities of the Awá People, the Eperara Siapidara community, Afro-Colombian Community Councils and RECOMPAS met with the Government of Nariño and the mayor's office to define their participation in the LJC, as well as the guidelines for the formulation of the action plan, which were socialized and approved in the first meeting of the LJC at the end of the quarter.</p> <p>In La Macarena, following the conclusion of the LJS diploma program in May 2014 (with 39 graduates), each of the LJCs prioritized their action items and the</p>	<p>AJA will support the creation of the Regional Justice Committee in Bajo Cauca.</p> <p>AJA will assist the LJCs in completing their action plans, and will support certain aspects of their implementation.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	difficulties encountered in the operation of the LJS. The action plans will be reformulated based on these lines of action.	
Rules and Protocols	<p>Of the 28 LJs in operation, only the one in Ataco (southern Tolima) had operating rules by the end of the quarter.</p> <p>In Bajo Cauca, the majority of the LJs were reviewing draft documents.</p> <p>This task has not yet been initiated in the other regions, with the exception of La Macarena, which has protocols that need to be reformulated.</p>	AJA will assist in defining the protocols or routes of operation for the LJs, based on their composition and work priorities.
Legal Brigades	<p>The following five legal brigades were carried out by the LJs during the quarter:</p> <p>Bajo Cauca: Briceño. Village of El Roblal. 39 people were provided with services. Valdivia. Village of Raudal Viejo. 60 people were provided with services.</p> <p>Southern Tolima: Ataco. Town of La Reforma (2 brigades). 313 people were provided with services.</p> <p>Macarena: Puerto Rico (urban center). 70 people were provided with services. Mesetas (Village of Jardín of Peñas). 36 people were provided with services.</p> <p>Two brigades (in Valdivia and Vista Hermosa) were suspended and scheduling new brigades was put on hold because of problems related to public order due to elections and strikes by agricultural workers and miners.</p>	<p>In el Bajo Cauca, the AJA will carry out legal brigades in Zaragoza, El Bagre, Nechí, Briceño, Ituango and Anorí.</p> <p>In La Macarena, a brigade will be carried out in each municipality (progress has already been made in preparing for the brigades in Uribe and Vista Hermosa).</p>
Legal clinic brigades (in-person, virtual and radio)	<p>Three legal clinic brigades were carried out during the quarter in coordination with the LJs:</p> <p>Southern Córdoba: Montelíbano. In partnership with the Diocese of Montelíbano and Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana. 207 requests for assistance.</p>	Legal brigades will be carried out in accordance with the action plans of the LJs and the timetables established with the strategic partners and grant recipients.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>Macarena: San Juan of Arama (urban center). With support from Santo Tomás University. 70 requests for assistance. Mesetas (urban center). With support from Santo Tomás University. 38 requests for assistance.</p> <p>In Tumaco, work was performed on the design of the website, management of the user registration system, and the virtual assistance platform for the virtual legal clinic with a gender focus that is being developed by the U. of Nariño. The remodeling of the location for the clinic in the Justice House is pending. This clinic is among the entities that signed a protocol to help manage information about events that affect, or could affect, the health of Colombians (National Public Health Oversight System-SIVIGILA).</p> <p>Agreements were reached on the process to award grants for the implementation of legal clinics in southern Córdoba with the Diocese of Montelíbano, and in Bajo Cauca with the University of Medellín. These will start functioning in August 2014.</p> <p>In southern Tolima, AJA proposed modifying the subcontract with the U. of Ibagué in order to include this activity.</p> <p>In La Macarena, the subcontract signed with Santo Tomas University was amended to include the legal clinic brigades and four virtual legal clinics as priority activities, in coordination with the Local Justice Roundtables.</p>	
Psychosocial Clinic Brigades	<p>In Bajo Cauca, the U. of Antioquia psychosocial clinic developed the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mobile rural campaigns (support, dissemination of information about routes of access to justice and the prevention of violence). -Support family commissioner’s offices in the municipalities of Zaragoza, Tarazá, Cáceres and El Bagre in providing psychological assistance and case monitoring. 	AJA will assist the U. of Antioquia to continue psychosocial clinic activities, in coordination with the action plans of the LJC’s.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
Provide training and education to justice operators	<p>-Work in educational institutions with parents, schools, teachers and caregivers to detect cases of abuse and family problems that affect the behavior of children and adolescents in schools, in the municipalities of Nechí, Cáceres, Tarazá, Zaragoza and El Bagre, and formulate of school coexistence strategies with the students.</p> <p>In La Macarena, the LJS diploma program concluded with the graduation of 39 justice operators from the six municipalities.</p> <p>The LJC of Uribe conducted a training session for Community Action Board (CAB) conciliators in the towns of La Julia, Diviso, Paraíso, Primavera and Uribe, to improve coordination among the community, administrative and formal justice systems, and minimize barriers to access to justice. This event was attended by 14 JAC representatives.</p> <p>In Tumaco, AJA and CEJ, one of its strategic partners, developed a roundtable on the SPA, with approximately 70 participants.</p> <p>In Montes de María, the strategic partner CECAR led a roundtable on the Criminal Accusatory System for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, municipal solicitors, police inspectors, local magistrates, the CTI and Judicial Police, with 167 participants.</p> <p>In Sincelejo, the first SPA workshop was held on June 25, 26 and 27, with the participation of 33 members of the LJsCs of the four municipalities.</p>	<p>At the request of the LJsCs, AJA will conduct the following SPA workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bajo Cauca. Caucasia. July 7,8 and 9 • Southern Córdoba. Montería. July 16, 17 and 18 • Southern Tolima. Chaparral. July 28, 29 and 30. • Tumaco. August 11,12 and 13 • Macarena. Granada. August 25, 26 and 27. <p>Following are some of the issues to be discussed in the workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional scope, procedural roles and operational coordination in the SPA. • Principles and tools for managing criminal information. • Standards applicable to investigations. <p>These workshops will be given to municipal judges; criminal circuit judges; local, sectional and specialized prosecutors; the CTI; Judicial Police; public defenders; municipal solicitors; police inspectors; and municipal magistrates.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
		The AJA will consider amending the subcontracts with strategic partners to include the implementation of training plans.
Formulation and implementation of access-to-justice projects	<p>Work began on the following LJC projects based on prioritized issues:</p> <p>Bajo Cauca: Caucasia. Congruent Peace and Coexistence Plan. Cáceres. Protocol for coordination between the indigenous and ordinary justice systems.</p> <p>Montes de María: San Jacinto. Strengthening of ancestral justice in two Afro-Colombian Community Councils (with royalty resources); and furnishing of two rural PACEs (with departmental government resources); San Onofre. Creation of a space in the Justice House for children (with resources from the UACT and technical support from CECAR).</p> <p>southern Córdoba: Puerto Libertador, San José of Uré and Montelíbano. Creation of a Victims' Attention Center (in coordination with the AGO).</p> <p>Tumaco. -Strengthening of the Afro-Colombian justice system with RECOMPAS and other Community Councils. -Strengthening of the traditional justice system of the Awá People.</p>	At least half of the LJC's will formulate at least one project.
Afro-Colombian traditional justice system and the LJC's	<p>Afro-Colombian communities are present in eight of the 28 municipalities with operating LJC's.</p> <p>Seven LJC's have agreements with, and representatives from, approximately 22 Community Councils, and they have prioritized strengthening the traditional justice</p>	AJA will monitor participation from the Afro-Colombian communities involved in the LJC's, and it will support the formulation of projects prioritized by the LJC's.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>system and its coordination with the ordinary justice system. The following activities were performed in development of this priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montes de María. Support to Community Councils of Eladio Ariza and Santo Madero de San Jacinto for project formulation to strengthen the traditional justice system (with resources from the mayor's office and royalties). • Tumaco. Meetings with RECOMPAS to plan a workshop on the Afro-Colombian justice system. 	
Indigenous traditional justice system and the LJs	<p>Indigenous communities are present in 20 of the 28 municipalities with operating LJs. Fourteen LJs have representation agreements with these communities.</p> <p>Strengthening of the traditional justice system was determined to be a decisive element for overcoming the internal division that has existed for 18 years. The indigenous community agreed to create an internal rule and to hold an assembly in July 2014 to discuss its representation on the LJC.</p> <p>In Montelíbano (southern Córdoba), a workshop was given to 20 indigenous authorities of the Zenú People of Alto San Jorge (Puerto Libertador, San José de Uré and Montelíbano). In addition to performing an awareness exercise of their justice system and identifying problems, the participants agreed that two delegates would participate in each LJC. It was the first time in 15 years that representatives of all of the councils had met with each other. These authorities requested support from the LJs to ensure that impunity related to the death of 45 leaders would not continue.</p> <p>Two workshops were held in southern Tolima. One was held in Planadas with indigenous authorities of the Nasa Wesh Reserve of Gaitania to work on balance and harmony in the resolution of conflicts within their community. There was consensus regarding their representation on the LJC, and the participants requested</p>	<p>AJA will conduct a workshop in Montes de María on the indigenous justice system to review its status and to identify problems within the community.</p> <p>AJA will present the agreements reached in workshops with indigenous communities and the LJC in order to develop protocols for coordination with the ordinary justice system.</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
	<p>support on training to strengthen their justice system and its coordination with the ordinary justice system. The other was held in Chaparral with the Pijao People of Chaparral and Ataco, in which more than 12 communities participated. In addition to discussing the LJS and their role on the LJs, the participants reviewed the main problems that threaten their community's wellbeing (domestic violence and abuse of authority) and their internal rules for resolving them.</p> <p>In Tumaco, a project was formulated with the Awá People to strengthen their traditional justice system and its coordination with the ordinary justice system. This project was presented at ÑLC meeting held at the end of June, where a proposal on the coordination of the LJC with the intercultural roundtable of Tumaco (led by this community) was also heard.</p>	
Rural Inspectors /Magistrates	<p>In southern Córdoba, an agreement was reached with the AGO, ICBF and Legal Medicine on a training program for rural inspectors and magistrates on the following issues: matters subject to conciliation, the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, sex crimes and routes of attention, and equity conciliation.</p>	<p>AJA will design and initiate execution of the training program for rural inspectors in southern Córdoba.</p> <p>AJA will revisit the design and implementation of the training plan for municipal magistrates in San Onofre, Montes de María, with support from CECAR, based on the profile developed at the beginning of 2014.</p> <p>AJA will monitor results of the efforts in southern Tolima to raise awareness among the mayor's offices about the implementation of rural inspectors, based on the work performed at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>AJA will monitor agreements made with the Government of Antioquia to define the training</p>

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
		program for rural inspectors and magistrates in Bajo Cauca .
Other project activities in coordination with the LJC's	In 12 of the 28 municipalities with operating LJC's, the Justice Houses and equity conciliators actively participated in the LJC's.	
Communications (radio spots or the publication of booklets, manuals and instruments for the operation of the LJC)	In southern Tolima, Bajo Cauca, Macarena and Montes de María , AJA's communications specialist agreed on the priorities of the regional communication strategies with an emphasis on the LJC's.	AJA will define the regional communication strategy with Tumaco and southern Córdoba . AJA will identify the needs and requests of the LJC's.
Process: Communications and Dissemination		
Regional bulletin, success stories, event notes and inputs, campaigns, workshops, etc.	During the quarter, AJA continuously delivered inputs about events, workshops and brigades in the Bajo Cauca and southern Tolima regions. The first "Justicia al día regional" ("Regional Justice Update") bulletin for Bajo Cauca was published.	AJA will maintain and continue to deliver inputs for the project's communications area.
Meeting with journalists and the media on access to justice.	In Bajo Cauca, AJA prepared for the meeting with journalists and the media, with support from the University of Antioquia, the UACT and the Government of Antioquia, and for the launching of the Regional Justice Committee (planned for July 9).	AJA will conduct a workshop for journalists in Tumaco and will plan to offer it in other regions.
Process: Administrative Aspects		
Advances in the assembly and maintenance of offices	<p>La Macarena team obtained a site for its operations. The sites for the Bajo Cauca, southern Córdoba and southern Tolima teams are pending administrative processes.</p> <p>The Montes de María team maintained its office in the facilities of CECAR, and the office of the Tumaco team was located in the Justice House.</p> <p>Hiring of administrative assistants for the regional teams last quarter resulted in greater efficiency in the execution of the work plan in each region.</p>	AJA will complete the administrative processes for the offices in Bajo Cauca, southern Córdoba and southern Tolima .
Preparation and processing of timetables and monthly reports	All of the regional teams delivered information on time and in the defined formats, which enabled the continuous and timely organization of the operation of the LJC's, and facilitated the delivery of information to national agencies such as the UACT.	AJA will deliver the proposed regional work plan for the third year of the project.

ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS SIXTH QUARTER (April to June, 2014)	PROJECTIONS (July to September, 2014)
		AJA will emphasize the activities of the LJC's in the management reports.

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