



INCLUSIVE JUSTICE ACTIVITY BASELINE FINAL REPORT

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Contractor: Panagora Group, LLC

COR: Omar López

Authors: Miguel Emilio La Rota, Juanita Durán, Jose David Panqueva, and Ana María Trujillo

The technical team at Panagora Group included Orlando Gracia, Luisa Fernanda Cardona, and Juan Guillermo Bedoya,

Panagora Group Contacts:

Ana María Rivera
Chief of Party
Carrera 7 No. 74B-36, Piso 6, Bogotá, Colombia
Email: arivera@panagoracolombia.net

Orlando Gracia
Lead Evaluation Expert
Carrera 7 No. 74B-36, Piso 6, Bogotá, Colombia
Email: ogracia@panagoracolombia.net

Sarah Tisch
Technical Supervisor
8601 Georgia Avenue, Suite 905, Silver Spring, MD, USA
Email: sarhtisch@panagoragroup.net

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ACRONYMS

AMELP	Activity monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan
CINEP	Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular
CLA	collaboration, learning, and adaptation
CNUP	Censo Nacional de Población
CSJ	Consejo Superior de la judicatura
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracts Officer Representative
CTI	Cuerpo Técnico de Investigaciones de la Fiscalía General de la Nación
DANE	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas
DDL	Development Data Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DMASC	Dirección de Métodos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos del Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
DNP	Departamento Nacional de Planeación
DP	Defensoría del Pueblo
EN	Ejército Nacional
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GEDIS	Información y Registro de la Gestión Disciplinaria de la Procuraduría General de la Nación
JPM	Justicia Penal Militar
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activity
MTIC	Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NARP	Población negra, afro, raizal y palenquera
INDEPAZ	Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi
INML	Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses
MOE	Misión de Observación Electoral
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental
ODC	Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia -UNODC
PARES	Fundación Paz y Reconciliación

PDET	Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial
PGN	Procuraduría General de la Nación
PN	Policía Nacional
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
RTDAF	Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente
SIM	Sistema de Información Misional de la Procuraduría General de la Nación
SoW	Statement of Work
SPOA	Sistema Penal Oral Acusatorio – Sistema de Información
SQ	Squared
UBPT	Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas
UAEGRT	Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Gestión de Restitución de Tierras
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

ABSTRACT

This project builds a baseline for access to justice in PDET municipalities. It provides data that will serve as the starting point to measure USAID's planned Inclusive Justice activity results in PDET municipalities. This data will provide information on key judicial needs and services linked to the activity's three objectives and a few context indicators. It will assist the activity's offerors to inform their proposals and implement their activities.

The development of this baseline followed three main steps. First, USAID/Colombia and the baseline team built a set of 36 indicators. Second, the baseline team collected administrative data for 28 of these indicators, mainly through *derechos de petición* and a review of open sources. Finally, the team presented a baseline report, including a database and a Performance Indicator Reference Sheet for each indicator.

This final report describes the activities carried out to design the indicators, obtain data, and present the baseline results. It updates an early report submitted on December 20, 2020 and includes new data received up to January 26, 2021.

INTRODUCTION

This project builds a baseline for access to justice in PDET municipalities. It provides data on several indicators about justice needs and services that will serve as a starting point to measure USAID's planned Inclusive Justice activity results. This final report describes the activities carried out to design the indicators and obtain data and present the baseline results. It includes an update from an early report submitted on December 20, 2020.

The report presents data on 28 indicators, classified in three Inclusive Justice objectives as well as a set of contextual statistics about relevant municipalities. These indicators are disaggregated in 1,654 variables that give some specificity about the way judicial services are required or provided in selected localities. Data is provided annually from 2016 to November 2020.

Data was collected through open sources and *derechos de petición*, the equivalent to FOIA requests in the U. S. Information for five indicators was accessible through open sources of relevant authorities. Furthermore, the research team filed 97 *derechos de petición* to 77 authorities, of which 28 were answered satisfactorily, and 38 were answered insufficiently or inadequately. To date, 31 *derechos de petición* have not been answered at all, despite multiple telephone and email follow-ups.

Out of 36 initially planned indicators, this report provides data for 28.¹ We discard six indicators for which relevant authorities lack pertinent data. Additionally, we have not received a response from public authorities for two indicators.

The scarcity of accurate and systematic information is a serious problem for the Inclusive Justice activity. Data presented for this baseline is, by any measure, insufficient to have a complete or accurate picture of judicial needs and services provided in Colombian municipalities. As this report recommends, an essential part of a future project should aim to build, gather, and organize information about victimization and citizen disputes, basic services provided to respond to these needs, and about the impact of some justice policy interventions.

This document is organized as follows: the second section depicts the purpose and characteristics of the access to justice baseline. The third section describes the main activities performed to design the indicators, gather open-source data, file *derechos de petición*, and classify and follow-up on the responses (or lack thereof). It is divided into two periods: from November to December 20, when a first report was submitted, and an update about the replies received from up to January 26, which also describes the *derechos de petición* that remain unanswered and the critical missing indicators. This section gives an account of key missing information, either because it was not possible to collect data for planned indicators, or because the research team concluded there was no available data to build a meaningful indicator. The fourth section offers some recommendations for the Inclusive Justice activity, regarding the need to gather and develop better data and the possibility of carrying out impact evaluations of some of the project's interventions. Lastly, the fifth chapter displays the baseline results, describing the main characteristics and breakdown of 28 indicators, illustrating a few essential data points, and cautioning about its central limitations and risks.

¹ Note that the number of *derechos de petición* answered satisfactorily and the number of indicators for which data is presented in this report are equal. This is a coincidence.

In addition, three annexes offer a specified and expanded view of all the collected information. Annex I contain technical data for all indicators, incorporated in USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS). Annex II is a spreadsheet with the entire database. Annex III provides a graphic dashboard for a more illustrative view of selected indicators and variables.

BASELINE PURPOSE

The Inclusive Justice activity will increase the use and quality of justice services in rural, formerly unreachable Colombia areas that are most susceptible to violence, illicit activities, and impunity. The new activity will strengthen state presence, accountability, and citizen trust in the justice sector in targeted geographies.

Anticipated interventions include:

- Strengthening judicial response to crimes that have a high impact on communities, such as gender-based violence and attacks on human rights leaders;
- Strengthening Peace Accord implementation through the greater capacity for implementation of the Victim's Law, Land Restitution Policy, Truth Commission, the Disappeared Persons Search Unit, and the Attorney General's Special Investigation Unit;
- Strengthening community-based and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, with a particular focus on ethnic justice; expand behavioral change strategies for collective adherence to the rule of law, and engage and inform citizens on the purpose and availability of such services.

The following are the objectives of the Inclusive Justice activity:

- **Objective 1:** Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen justice confidence.
- **Objective 2:** Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.
- **Objective 3:** Citizens, through behavior change strategies, increase their engagement in, oversight of, demand for, and trust in justice services, along with greater collective adherence to the rule of law.

BASELINE PROJECT TASKS AND PROGRESS

This chapter describes all the activities carried out to obtain the baseline information. As a first report was submitted on December 22, we divide this description into two periods: first, it describes all the information gathered from the beginning of the project up to December 20. Second, it illustrates the

progress made until January 26. In this way, readers of the first draft can keep track of what happened since then.

ACTIVITIES FROM THE BEGINNING OF PROJECT TO DECEMBER 20, 2020

As described, we collected information for the baseline from two main sources: open sources and *derechos de petición*. First, we collected information for five indicators using open sources, largely on the relevant authorities' website. Table 1 provides a list of indicators and sources for which we were able to retrieve relevant data from public sources.

TABLE 1. DATA FROM OPEN SOURCES	
INDICATOR	SOURCE
10 – Disappeared persons identified by PN, CTI, INML	INML
18 – Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice	GOV.CO
28 – Rurality level	DNP
32 – Financial performance	DNP
33 – Hectares of coca fields	ODC

Secondly, *derechos de petición* is a legal instrument that entitles citizens to request information from public or private authorities under the Colombian Constitution. We used this tool to gain access to public databases and provide data for 25 indicators of the baseline. On December 20, we submitted 95 petitions. From these, 54 were filed to mayors' offices in relevant municipalities, and 41 to national-level authorities.

Derechos de petición should legally be responded to in 30 working days, according to article 5 of decree 491 of 2020, which extends petition response terms throughout the COVID -19 pandemic. By December 20, 37 requests were answered and 58 were still pending out of which, two from the Defensoría del Pueblo had their legal response time expired (see Table 2).

TABLE 2. DEADLINES FOR DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN		
SUBMITTED	ANSWERED	EXPIRED
95	37	2

Out of the 37 responses, 20 were answered satisfactorily; 12 were answered insufficiently or inadequately, requiring clarifications or corrections; and five responses did not provide the data requested (see Table 3).

TABLE 3. QUALITY OF QUESTIONS		
TYPE OF RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Satisfactory	Response gives requested data	20

TABLE 3. QUALITY OF QUESTIONS

TYPE OF RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Insufficient	Response gives data that is not adequate for indicator	12
Incomplete	Response does not provide at least some data requested	5
Total		37

CRITICAL MISSING INDICATORS

By December 20, 58 *derechos de petición* had not been answered, despite multiple telephone and email follow-ups. But not all *derechos de petición* were critical, as many have more than one source of information. Only five responses in which the authority did not provide us with the data requested were critical, particularly for indicators 13, 18, and 27.

- **Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN) – Indicator 27.** FGN provided data on suspects who are members of armed groups according to the *Sistema Penal Oral Acusatorio – Sistema de Información, SPOA*, which is different from what we requested, armed groups' presence in relevant localities. The data we requested is still due for the Ejército Nacional and four non-governmental organizations.
- **Ministerio del Interior- Indicator 18:** The Ministerio del Interior replied that there is no centralized registry for Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice, but rather a generic national registry of Afro Community Councils (NARP). For both indigenous and Afro-Colombians, we have data about the communities that can provide justice services but not of those that effectively do so.
- **Various sources- Indicator 13.** The main idea for this indicator was to estimate the distance between dispute resolution authorities and the main urban municipal zones. We asked for the coordinates for courts, police inspections, family police stations, and the Defensorías, to different authorities like the CSJ, ICBF, Ministerio de Justicia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Mayors' offices, and the FGN. So far, all authorities have replied with addresses instead of coordinates. For this reason, we filed an additional *derecho de petición* to the IGAC trying to get complementary information to calculate these distances. We have not received a response to this last request.

DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN TO MAYORS' OFFICES

Most of our petitions were directed to Mayors' Offices, asking for data for indicators 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25. These requests were critical for indicators 12, 21, and 25 because local authorities' data was their only source of information. For variables 15, 19, and 20 we have complementary sources.

By December 20, only 16 mayors' offices answered to our *derechos de petición*, out of which two requested to extend the deadline for reply. Local authorities had a slower response rate and their deadline expired on December 23. However, we followed-up through phone calls and emails with all mayors' offices, which accelerated some responses. Nonetheless, we noticed some resistance from some other local officials, which is somewhat expected, as local authorities have scarce information records and are not used to the same transparency standards as national agencies.

DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN TO NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Out of 41 petitions sent to national agencies, up to December 20 we received 21 responses. In turn, out of the 20 *derechos de petición* that were due, we had complementary information for 13 petitions, either from open sources or from information provided by other authorities. The remaining seven were considered critical because the data requested was the only source of information for relevant indicators. Table 4 illustrates these critical petitions:

TABLE 4. CRITICAL UNREPLIED DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN TO NATIONAL AUTHORITIES	
AGENCY	INDICATORS
Defensoría del Pueblo	11, 29, 19
Unidad de Restitución de Tierras	6, 7, 8
Ministerio de Justicia	13, 19, 20, 21, 22 regarding alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
Misión de Verificación de la ONU	1 regarding social leaders and human rights defenders
Ejército Nacional	27
Justicia Penal Militar	34, 35
Consejo Superior de la Judicatura	13

All agencies above told us they were working on the responses, except for the Defensoría del Pueblo, whom we were unable to contact. Also, according to Justicia Penal Militar officials, the data we requested was collected manually and they did not have any digitized information. Hence, they were going to take longer to respond.

To finalize, Table 5 below describes all *derechos de petición* filed, the indicators they pertain to, response dates and information, as well as the name of the files.

TABLE 5. DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN – AUTHORITY, INDICATOR, FILING, AND DUE DATE						
AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILE NAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
DP	15	30/10/2020	16/12/2020	No	DP Defensoría brigadas.docx	N/A
CERAC	27	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	19-nov	DP CERAC.docx	Rta cerac ind 27.png
INDEPAZ	27	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	3/12/2020	DP INDEPAZ.docx	Rta indepaz ind 27
IGAC	13	10/12/2020	24/12/2020	No	DP Agustín Codazzi.docx	N/A
Alcaldías	12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25	9/11/2020	23/12/2020	16 de 54	Mayors' offices (folder)	Caldono.pdf Caloto.pdf Condoto.pdf Corinto.pdf El tambo.pdf Jambalo.pdf Miranda.pdf Puerto asis.pdf Puerto leguizamo.pdf Riosucio part 1. Pdf Riosucio part 2.pdf San jacinto.pdf San miguel.pdf Santander de quilichao.pdf Toribío.pdf Unguía.png Valle del guamuez.pdf
CINEP	27	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	24/11/2020	DP CINEP.docx	Rta Cinep ind 27. Pdf
Consejos seccionales de la Judicatura	3	8/12/2020	10/02/12 (vacaciones colectivas)	No	DP Consejos Seccionales (folder): DP CSJ Bolívar y Córdoba.docx DP CSJ Cauca.docx DP CSJ Narino y Putumayo.docx DP CSJ Sucre.docx DP CSJ Antioquia.docx DP CSJ Chocó.docx	N/A

TABLE 5. DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN – AUTHORITY, INDICATOR, FILING, AND DUE DATE

AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILE NAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
CSJ	11, 22	29/10/2020	15/12/2020	13/11/2020	DP CSJ Oferta.PDF	Csj ind 11 y 22. Pdf
CSJ	15	29/10/2020	15/12/2020	1/12/20	DP CSJ Brigadas.pdf	Csj ind 15.pdf
CSJ	13	6/11/2020	13/01/21	13-nov	DP CSJ georreferenciación.pdf	Csj ind 13. Pdf
CSJ	12	16/11/2020	20/01/2020 (No	DP CSJ Presupuesto.docx	N/A
DNP	30	11/11/2020	26/12/2020	30/11/2020	DP DNP.docx	Dnp ind 30. Pdf
DP	11, 22, 19	30/10/2020	16/12/2020	No	DP Defensoría oferta. Docx	N/A
EN	27	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	No	DP Ejército Nacional.docx	N/A
FGN	4, 17	30/10/2020	16/12/2020	30/11/2020	DP Fiscalía datos criminalidad.pdf	Fgn ind 4 y 17.pdf
FGN	11, 14, 15	30/10/2020	16/12/2020	24/11/2020	DP Fiscalía Oferta.pdf	Fgn ind 15. Pdf fgn ind 11 y 14. Pdf
FGN	1, 2	30/10/2020	16/12/20	25/11/2020	DP Fiscalía procesos penales.pdf	Fgn ind 1 y 2.pdf
FGN	13, 22, 27	9/11/2020	14/01/2020	30/11/2020	DP Fiscalía varios datos.pdf	Fgn ind 13.pdf Fgn ind 22 y 27
FGN	9	5/11/2020	12/01/2021	No	DP Fiscalía GRUBE.PDF	N/A
ICBF	13	6/11/2020	22/12/2020	3/12/2020	DP ICBF.pdf	Icbf ind 13. Pdf
INML	9	5/11/2020	21/12/2020	14/11/2020	DP Medicina Legal.pdf	Inml ind 9. Pdf
JPM	34, 35	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	No	DP Justicia Penal Militar.docx	N/A
MinInterior	15	31/10/2020	16/12/2020	9/11/2020	DP Minterior brigadas.docx	Mininterior ind 15.pdf

TABLE 5. DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN – AUTHORITY, INDICATOR, FILING, AND DUE DATE

AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILE NAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
MinInterior	16, 18	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	24/11/2020	DP Miniterior comunidades étnicas. Docx	Mininterior ind 16.pdf
MinJusticia	15	3/11/2020	17/12/2020	11/12/2020	DP Minjusticia brigadas.docx	Minjusticia ind 15.pdf
MinJusticia	16, 18	6/11/2020	22/12/2020	13/11/2020	DP Minjusticia Comunidades etnicas.pdf	Minjusticia ind 16 y 18.pdf
MinJusticia	13, 19, 20, 21, 22	6/11/2020	22/12/2020	No	DP Minjusticia oferta MASC. pdf	N/A
MinTIC	31	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	23/11/2020	DP MinTic.dpcx	Mintic ind 31.png
PARES	27	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	No	DP PARES.docx	N/A
PGN	3	10/11/2020	24/12/2020	25/11/2020	DP Procuraduría.docx	Pgn ind 3. Pdf
PN	11	30/10/2020	16/12/2020	18/11/2020	DP Policía judicial Oferta.docx	Pn ind 11. Pdf
PN	13	5/11/2020 26/11/20	29/12/2020/ 20/01/2021	No	DP Policía Nacional.pdf	N/A
UBDP	13	5/11/2020	21/12/2020	24/11/2020	DP UBDP.pdf	Ubdp ind 9. Pdf
UN	1	9/11/2020	23/12/2020	No	DP Mision de Verificación.pdf	N/A
UAEGRT	15	25/11/2020	8/01/2021	No	DP URT brigadas.docx	N/A
UAEGRT	6, 7, 8	25/11/2020	8/01/2021	No	DP Restitución de tierras.pdf	N/A

UPDATE FROM DECEMBER 20, 2020 TO JANUARY 26, 2021

This section provides an update on the status of the petition rights and critical indicators from December 20, 2020 to January 26, 2021.

TWO NEW PETITIONS

Originally, we filed a petition to the UN Verification Mission asking for homicides committed against human rights defenders and social leaders in 2020 that were in a process of verification. They answered that the Verification Mission oversees monitoring former FARC-EP combatants' homicides, not social leaders and that the competent body to answer this petition is the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia. Therefore, we filed a new petition directed to the latter on December 28.

In addition, we sent a request of information to the Ministerio de Justicia asking for relevant data from alternative dispute resolution (ADR) providers, such as Comisarías de Familia, Casas de Justicia, Centros de Convivencia Ciudadana, Personerías Municipales, etc. The Ministry only provided data from Centros de Convivencia Ciudadana and Casas de Justicia, clarifying that the competent body to provide information for Comisarías de Familia is the Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN). Then, we decided to file the same petition to the PGN, which has already been answered with information exclusively for 2018.

RESPONSES FROM NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

To date, out of 97 petitions, we received 66 responses. From December 20, 2020 to January the 26, 2021, we received 29 responses, 12 from national authorities and 17 from mayors' offices. Table 6 shows the 12 national agencies that responded to the *derechos* de petición and their correspondent indicators.

TABLE 6. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES. ANSWERED PETITIONS FROM DECEMBER 20 TO JANUARY 26

AGENCY	INDICATORS
FGN	27
DP	15
DP	11,22, 19
PN	10
MinJusticia	13, 19, 20, 21, 22
CSJ Antioquia	3
CSJ Putumayo y Nariño	3
UAEGRT	15
UAEGRT	6, 7, 8

TABLE 6. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES. ANSWERED PETITIONS FROM DECEMBER 20 TO JANUARY 26

AGENCY	INDICATORS
PGN	13, 19, 20, 21, 22
AC	13
EN	27

Of the 12 responses, only four were satisfactory from Ministerio de Justicia, Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Gestión de Restitución de Tierras (UAEGRT) and PGN. Authorities such as Policia Nacional (PN) and Consejo Superior de la Judicatura (CSJ) did not have the requested information, and the petition filed to IGAC did not provide the data necessary for indicator 13. The petition sent to FGN; the two petitions sent to DP; and the derecho de petición sent to EN were answered unsatisfactorily. We asked for data disaggregated by municipalities but in these three cases, they replied with data organized by departments.

TABLE 7. QUALITY OF RESPONSES

TYPE OF RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Satisfactory	Response gives requested data	4
Insufficient	Response gives data that is not adequate for indicator	4
Incomplete	Response does not provide at least some data requested	4
Total		12

CRITICAL MISSING INDICATORS – INSUFFICIENT OR INADEQUATE DATA OR REPLIES

In general, we received inadequate information for indicators 5, 13, 26, 27, 34, 35. This information remains critical, as they only have one source of information.

- **Fiscalía General de la Nación – Indicator 27.** The FGN provided data on suspects who are members of armed groups according to the SPOA, which is different from what we requested, the presence of armed groups in relevant localities. On December 19, FGN provided data indicating the presence of armed groups by departamentos, and not by relevant municipalities, stating that it is the only disaggregation available.
- **Ejército Nacional – Indicator 27.** This petition was our last resource to provide information for indicator 27. The EN rejected our petition, stating that the information requested about the non-state actor's presence is confidential.
- **Various sources- Indicator 13.** We originally asked for coordinates for dispute resolution providers to different authorities like the CSJ, ICBF, Ministerio de Justicia, Defensoría del Pueblo, Mayors' offices, and the FGN. But their responses were not insufficient because the authorities replied with addresses instead of coordinates. We then filed a request to IGAC asking to provide complementary

data to measure the distance between dispute resolution providers and the main urban municipal zones. The IGAC responded that they could not provide this data because they have no competence in this topic. We disregarded this indicator because none of the authorities responded with pertinent data.

- JPM- Indicators 34 and 35. JPM reported that it does not have information regarding cases, victims, and clearance rates for military crimes with a municipal specificity.
- Victims Satisfaction Survey-Indicator 5. For indicators 5, 23, and 24 we used the information provided by the victims’ satisfaction survey hired by Panagora. As was stated from the beginning of the project, this survey is not representative on a municipal but regional level. We also found that due to the initial formulation of questions, indicator 5 had to be answered in the same way as indicator 24. We discarded indicator 5 for lack of specific information.
- Electoral risk index-Indicator 26. This indicator was supposed to be built from open data sources, but we found that there is no available micro-data with the municipal specification. We discarded it for lack of specific information.

CRITICAL UNREPLIED DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN

To this date, the following petitions remain unanswered:

- CSJ- Indicator 12 (budget). The response term for this petition expired on January 20. We have not received an answer despite emails and phone calls.
- UN HCHR- Indicator 1 (human rights defenders in process). This petition was submitted on December 28.
- FGN – Indicator 10 (disappeared people). The response term for this petition expired on January 12. We have not received an answer despite emails and phone calls.

RESPONSES FROM MAYORS’ OFFICES

As stated, most of our petitions are directed to mayors’ offices, asking for data for indicators 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25. Although the deadline for these replies expired on December 23, we have so far received a total of 33 responses out of 54 *derechos de petición*.

QUALITY OF RESPONSES FROM MAYORS’ OFFICES

From December 20 to January 26, we received 17 responses. Overall, the replies from mayors’ offices have provided insufficient information (see Table 8). Only four responses provide sufficient data.

TABLE 8. QUALITY OF RESPONSES

TYPE OF RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Satisfactory	Response gives requested data	4
Insufficient	Response gives data that is not adequate for indicator	13

TABLE 8. QUALITY OF RESPONSES

TYPE OF RESPONSE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Incomplete	Response does not provide at least some data requested	0
Total		17

CRITICAL MISSING INDICATORS

Our missing information is critical for indicators 12, 21, and 25 because local authorities are their only source of information.

- Indicator 12. The main idea for this indicator was to ask mayors' offices for information related to the budget assigned to justice services, and the percentage that it represents on their general budget for periods 2016-2020. Of the 33 responses received, nine mayors have relevant data, out of which only four provided information regarding the percentage that it represents versus the general budget. Six municipalities only provided data on the budget for fiscal year 2020 because, due to the change of government, they do not have access to data from the previous periods. Five mayors' offices answered that they do not have a budget assigned for justice activities. In the remaining cases, the mayors' offices did not provide any data. Given the heterogeneity of the responses and the deficiencies in the recording of these data, we conclude that we have insufficient information to give any content to this indicator. We also requested complementary information from the CSJ regarding the public funds allocated for justice in each municipality, but they have not yet answered.
- Indicators 20 and 21. For these indicators, we asked local authorities for community-led dispute resolution mechanisms. Out of 33, eight municipalities responded that they had conciliatory committees of community action boards, which constitute mechanisms of a civil nature. Three responded that the indigenous councils performed this function. Four did not respond to our request. The rest of the mayors' offices assured that there are no such mechanisms in their municipalities. As these are informal justice mechanisms, their quantification is more difficult. We consider that this information is insufficient to build an indicator.
- Indicator 25. We asked local authorities about the existence of public interventions that increase social capital, community involvement, and engagement. Five mayors denied having this type of program and six did not answer this question. The remaining 22 were not specific or clear enough about the existence of such programs. Given the heterogeneity of the responses and the deficiencies in data recording, we conclude that we have insufficient information for this indicator.

TABLE 9. NEW RESPONSES AND PETITIONS FROM DECEMBER 20 to JANUARY 26

AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILENAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
Alcaldías	12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25	9/11/2020	23/12/2020	33 out of 54		Carmen de bolivar. pdf Carmen de bolivar parte 2. pdf Carmen del darien.pdf

TABLE 9. NEW RESPONSES AND PETITIONS FROM DECEMBER 20 to JANUARY 26

AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILENAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
						Chalan.pdf Barbacoas.pdf Dabeiba.pdf El Charco.pdf Francisco pizarro.pdf Montelíbano.jpg Mutatá.pdf Necoquí.pdf Puerto guzman.pdf Roberto payán.pdf San Juan de uré.pdf San Juan nepomuceno.pdf Tierralta Parte 1.pdf Tierralta Parte 2..pdf Tierralta parte 3.pdf Valencia.pdf Villagarzón.pdf
MinJusticia	13, 19, 20, 21, 22	6/11/2020	22/12/2020	22/12/2020	DP Minjusticia oferta MASC. pdf	Minjusticia IND 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.pdf
FGN	13, 22, 27	9/11/2020	14/01/2020	30/11/2020 20/12/2020	DP Fiscalía varios datos.pdf	Fgn ind 13.pdf Fgn ind 22 y 27.pdf Fgn ind. 27 corrección. pdf
Agustin Codazzi	13	10/12/2020	24/12/2020	22/12/2020	DP Agustin Codazzi.docx	AC ind 13.jpg
PN	10	5/11/2020 26/11/20	29/12/2020 / 20/01/2021	21/12/2020	DP Policía Nacional.pdf	Policia Nacional Ind 10.pdf
UN	1	29/12/2020	11/02/2021	No	DP Alto Comisionado.pdf	N/a
UAEGRT	15	25/11/2020	8/01/2021	12/01/2021	DP URT brigadas.docx	N/a
UAEGRT	6, 7, 8	25/11/2020	8/01/2021	12/01/2021	DP Restitución de tierras.pdf	N/a
PGN	13, 19, 20, 21, 22	28/12/2020	10/02/2021	13/01/2021	DP Procuraduría comisarías.pdf	Procuraduria comisarías.pdf
Consejo seccional de la Judicatura	3	8/12/2020	10/02/12 (vacaciones colectivas)	19/12/2020	DP CSJ Nariño y	CSJ Nariño y Putumayo.jpg

TABLE 9. NEW RESPONSES AND PETITIONS FROM DECEMBER 20 to JANUARY 26

AUTHORITY	INDICATOR	FILING DATE	DEADLINE	ANSWER DATE	PETITIONS: FILENAME	RESPONSES: FILENAME
Putumayo y Nariño					Putumayo.docx	
Consejo seccional de la Judicatura de Antioquia	3	8/12/2020	10/02/12 (vacaciones colectivas)	9/12/2020	DP CSJ Antioquia.docx	CSJ Antioquia rta.jpg
EN	27	10/11/2020	26/01/2021	26/01/2021	DP Ejercito Nacional.docx	EN IND 27.pdf

MISSED AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: AGENDA FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

During the completion of this project, we identified several critical information gaps about access to justice in the Colombian regions. The lack of this information gravely undermines the ability to have a basic useful understanding about the judicial needs of the population and the ability of the Colombian State to provide effective judicial services. For this reason, the generation, collection and organization of data, should, in itself, constitute an improvement to access to justice policies. To expand the availability of quality information should hence be one priority for any future project regarding access to justice in Colombia.

The information gaps that we consider critical, are divided in three: first, we discarded some indicators in the planning phase of this project, when we did not find available sources to formulate an indicator. Three main gaps stand out here: Victimization prevalence, underreporting levels about judicial needs, and satisfaction levels about judicial services.

There are no comprehensive or regional surveys that give a systematic idea about crime victimization prevalence in rural areas in Colombia. Colombian authorities assume, incorrectly, that crime trends are reasonably connected to offence complaint trends with the Police or the FGN. The proportion of victims that file a complaint has its own sources of volatility, independent from crime levels. From crime-specific studies, urban research², or anecdotal evidence, we know that the level of under-reporting is high. But we know little about how high it is and how it changes.

More generally, information about how much people use the official justice system is scarce. In Colombia, this is crucial to understand, for example, the degree of legitimacy of judicial authorities, or the level of adherence to the rule of law. Several investigations have shown that in many territories shadow citizenship from armed actors offers conflict resolution mechanisms that compete with public ones, and, on occasions, are the prevalent providers of these services.³ Knowing the way the justice

² Blattman Christopher, Duncan Gustavo, Lessing Benjamin, Tobón Santiago and Mesa-Mejía Juan Pablo. Gobierno criminal en Medellín: panorama general del fenómeno y evidencia empírica sobre cómo enfrentarlo. Nota de Política CIEF No01. Universidad Eafit. 21 de octubre de 2020

³ Among many others, see Ilder Annette. *Borderland Battles: Violence, Crime, and Governance at the Edges of Colombia's War*. Oxford University Press. 2019

system works, without understanding how much it really is an effective provider of justice, results in an incomplete picture.

In addition, there is no available data on citizen satisfaction of judicial services. We include for this project some specific data on gender violence (provided by Panagora). But there is no updated data about the satisfaction of the majority of legal needs, including all relevant criminal offences. This data is essential to propose and implement public policies that take into account the specific conditions of the Judicial system and other national and local agencies. This is particularly important in PDET municipalities, where State authorities lack basic levels of credibility. It is crucial to measure the levels to which public service providers are able to respond to public needs in satisfactory ways.

A second group of information gaps results from indicators that we planned, assuming there was a minimal probability of accessing relevant information, for which we realized authorities did not have useful data. From petitions' responses, we now know there are serious data holes for dispute resolution at the municipal level –for example we were not able to gather updated information on the number of Comisarias de Familia, municipal budgets for justice sector, geographical location for dispute resolution mechanisms, and basic case inventories of the military criminal jurisdiction (Justicia Penal Militar).

Data from municipalities is very scarce, both on issues of formal justice and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. As explained in indicator 12, only a few local authorities answered our derecho de petición and, of those who responded, all did so incompletely. This lack of information may reveal several problems. For example, on the issue of budget levels for justice policies, lack of data can indicate an absence of prioritization for justice issues, a technical inability to disaggregate or organize the budget, or a mere lack of accountability from some Mayors' offices. A similar situation occurred for indicators 20, 21 and 25 for which we received only a few answers from municipalities, all of which were incomplete and heterogenous, making it impossible to build a stable indicator. These are all serious shortcomings that should be addressed.

Another issue for which authorities indicated a lack of information regards the criminal military jurisdiction. According to the Justicia Penal Militar's reply to our follow up call, they do not even possess a basic inventory of cases, that allows them or the public any possibility to measure performance in investigating and prosecuting crimes committed by members of the armed forces while on active duty. The final answer to our questions stated there was no information for municipalities but only for departamentos. The credibility of the State in PDET regions is in constant competition against the regulatory power of illegal armed actors. An effective and impartial response to eventual crimes committed by public officials is essential to increase the legitimacy of the criminal justice system in these areas. Therefore, it is vital to improve the availability of data about criminal and disciplinary cases against members of the armed forces.

A third information gap regards evaluation. Overcoming the scarcity of information not only concerns the lack of basic data, but also, the inability of the justice sector to provide rigorous data about the results of its projects and interventions. This is especially relevant for several international cooperation programs regarding justice reforms in Latin America, whose outcomes, in terms of improving access to justice and criminal justice performance, are uncertain. In addition to two-year, ex-post, evaluations, it appears necessary for cooperation programs to design ex-ante evaluation strategies, as an integral part of the formulation of new interventions.

A valuable tool to incorporate in commencing programs are impact evaluation strategies, that attempt to identify the causal relationship between interventions and their effects. This may be particularly useful for interventions for which their net impact is unclear, either because it is empirically uncertain, or because there are doubts about their relative benefits –compared to their costs. For example, it is unclear in Colombia if alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are more satisfactory for involved parties, compared to formal mechanisms. Or, similarly, if restorative criminal justice tools have better outcomes for victim’s satisfaction and recidivism levels, than traditional procedures.

A rigorous measurement of these results would need, not only good analyses after some implementation time, but the application of impact evaluation mechanisms designed from the beginning. This is necessary, as these evaluation tools may change certain implementation conditions, including the possibility to randomize the subjects treated for some period. Evaluation strategies have to be thought-out together with the design of relevant interventions. They are methodologically more complex and expensive, however they may prove valuable to overcome the lack of useful empirical evidence as a foundation for justice policy decisions.

An interesting example of this type of intervention was performed in 2016 at the FGN in Colombia when they evaluated the impacts of increased coordination, accountability, and leadership among teams responsible for homicide investigations in Colombia. They randomly assigned the investigations of 66% of the 1,683 homicides occurred in 2016 to new and interdisciplinary investigation teams. They found a statistically significant increase in the accusation and conviction rates for the treatment group relative to the control, among other findings. ⁴ From that moment the Prosecution Office started to extend the intervention to some of the regional offices and in 2020 made it mandatory to all of them.

In general, the unavoidable scarcity of resources makes it impossible (and inefficient) to build a homogeneous and all-encompassing justice service supply for all municipalities. The information described in this chapter is necessary for a robust targeting exercise. Having public and systematic data on justice demand and services in PDET municipalities is in itself a way of prioritizing on this sector.

BASELINE RESULTS

This section provides the results for the access to justice baseline. It gives a basic characterization of each of the 28 indicators for which relevant information was collected, defining its content, sources, and reporting methodology, describing the factors according to which it is disaggregated, and presenting the main formulas in which it is expressed.

Table 10 shows the planned indicators for which we collected at least some relevant information which informs the results we are reporting.

⁴ Collazos Daniela, Fergusson Leopoldo, La Rota Miguel, Mejia Daniel, Ortega Daniel. CSI in the tropics Experimental evidence of improved public service delivery through coordination. Serie Documentos Cede, 2020.

TABLE 10. INDICATORS FOR WHICH WE HAVE DATA AND SHOW RESULTS

INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR NAME	RESULTS DECEMBER 20	RESULTS JANUARY 26
1	Cases or victims. Selected crimes	Yes	Yes
2	Clearance rates	Yes	Yes
3	Cases in Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN)	Yes	Yes
4	Protection measures	Yes	Yes
5	Satisfaction levels of victims	No	No
6	Approved registration requests RTDAF	No	Yes
7	Registration requests RTDAF	No	Yes
8	Land restitution jurisdiction performance	No	Yes
9	Disappeared persons identified by the UBDP	Yes	Yes
10	Disappeared persons	Yes	Yes
11	Justice sector capabilities	Yes	Yes
12	Municipal budgets for the justice sector	Yes	Yes
13	Institutional Offer of Justice.	Yes	Yes
14	Remote criminal reporting	Yes	Yes
15	Access to justice mobile brigades-	Yes	Yes
16	Indigenous authorities providing justice services	Yes	Yes
17	Ordinary cases regarding ethnic groups	Yes	Yes
18	Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice	Yes	Yes
19	Disputes by government-trained ADR	Yes	Yes
20	The offer of community-led ADR	No	No
21	Cases handled by community-led ADR mechanisms	No	No
22	Case input/output	Yes	Yes
23	Women victims of VBG I	Yes	Yes
24	Women victims of VBG II	Yes	Yes
25	Social capital	No	No
26	Electoral risk index	No	No
27	Organized crime and non-state actors' presence.	Yes	Yes

TABLE 10. INDICATORS FOR WHICH WE HAVE DATA AND SHOW RESULTS			
INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR NAME	RESULTS DECEMBER 20	RESULTS JANUARY 26
28	Rurality level	Yes	Yes
29	Ethnic and women population	Yes	Yes
30	Multidimensional poverty index	Yes	Yes
31	Internet penetration	Yes	Yes
32	Financial performance (level of budgetary execution)	Yes	Yes
33	Coca Cultivation	Yes	Yes
34	Cases and victims by armed forces	No	No
35	Clearance rates for JPM jurisdiction	No	No
36	Cases or victims. Selected crimes	Yes	Yes

In the following pages, we give an idea about the results, providing for each indicator an essential value for each municipality for 2019 (unless otherwise stated). Complete technical accounts are available in the reference sheets in Annex I. Annex II contains all baseline results, for all years and disaggregation levels. Finally, each indicator in this section contains a word of caution, regarding its most salient risks and limitations for collecting and interpreting the data. Again, Annex I provides a comprehensive description of methodological definitions and warnings.

INDICATOR I - CASES OR VICTIMS. SELECTED CRIMES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of cases and victims per municipality per year since 2016 for the following offenses:

- Intentional homicide
- Sexual violence offenses
- Domestic violence
- Femicidio
- Assault (*Lesiones personales dolosas*)

These cases are, in turn, disaggregated by:

- Human rights defenders and social leaders
- Sex
- Ethnic groups
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI)

Table 11 shows an aggregated result for some offenses.

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF CASES PER MUNICIPALITY – SELECTED CRIMES 2019

MUNICIPALITY	SEXUAL OFFENCES	FEMINICIDE	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE	PERSONAL INJURIES	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Apartadó	114	1	71	310	314
Carepa	57	0	26	79	33
Dabeiba	21	0	16	10	2
Mutató	23	0	20	4	14
Necoclí	28	0	9	33	18
Nechí	20	0	16	3	2
San Pedro De Uraba	24	0	6	22	15
Turbo	82	1	124	227	174
Vigía Del Fuerte	6	0	2	7	17
El Carmen De Bolívar	74	0	41	190	194
María La Baja	35	0	20	101	37
San Jacinto	16	0	13	44	25
San Juan Nepomuceno	20	0	4	79	24
Caldono	37	2	19	27	30
Caloto	13	0	53	78	85
Corinto	14	0	83	21	15
El Tambo	49	0	88	86	55
Jambaló	30	0	7	4	9
Miranda	29	0	47	81	41
Santander De Quilichao	129	7	219	308	301
Toribio	49	0	33	27	81
Montelíbano	53	0	93	38	28
Puerto Libertador	37	1	28	27	21
San Jose De Ure	8	0	26	0	1
Tierralta	79	0	36	87	54

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF CASES PER MUNICIPALITY – SELECTED CRIMES 2019

MUNICIPALITY	SEXUAL OFFENCES	FEMINICIDE	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE	PERSONAL INJURIES	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Valencia	20	0	11	8	11
Bojaya	5	0	7	8	1
Carmen Del Darien	1	0	14	7	0
Condoto	12	0	5	45	14
Istmina	26	0	27	71	33
Nóvita	5	0	5	9	4
Riosucio	33	0	60	22	17
Unguía	2	0	15	6	5
Barbacoas	23	1	50	32	22
El Charco	7	0	21	17	10
La Tola	1	0	5	0	2
Magüi	10	1	18	3	2
Olaya Herrera	7	0	31	4	0
Francisco Pizarro	2	0	6	1	0
Ricaurte	9	0	19	13	8
Roberto Payán	5	0	18	2	0
Santa Bárbara	8	0	19	2	1
Tumaco	103	3	410	197	196
Chalán	2	0	1	1	0
Ovejas	20	0	8	21	19
San Onofre	33	1	39	57	23
Orito	34	0	36	14	7
Puerto Asís	106	8	85	122	184
Puerto Caicedo	16	0	15	15	19
Puerto Guzmán	29	1	41	5	13
Leguízamo	37	0	25	35	30
San Miguel	6	0	27	5	19

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF CASES PER MUNICIPALITY – SELECTED CRIMES 2019					
MUNICIPALITY	SEXUAL OFFENCES	FEMINICIDE	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE	PERSONAL INJURIES	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Valle Del Guamuez	78	0	34	21	53
Villagarzón	24	0	18	27	12

SOURCE. SOURCES FOR THESE INDICATORS ARE REPLIES TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM THE FGN.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator includes information regarding annual total cases (*noticias criminales*) according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (for crimes under Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) from 2016 to November 2020. Unit of analysis for intentional homicides is the victim and not the case. Additional information concerns reported crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this indicator. Two crucial aspects to take into account while reporting or interpreting these data are: first, counts for all crimes underestimate true victimization levels, because of insufficient reporting to authorities. For most crimes, most victims do not file a complaint. And some homicides in violent localities are unknown to criminal justice authorities. We did not find national and systematic data about the level of unreported crime, but there are some crime-specific studies or local anecdotal accounts that confirm these issues.

Second, some variables in SPOA suffer from insufficient recording and updating, especially regarding victims' characteristics. For example, the gender variable, which is one of those with the best recording level, is not registered in six percent of cases in our database.

INDICATOR 2 - CLEARANCE RATES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of clearance rates for all crimes above, divided into three levels: i) investigation progress, ii) formal progress, and iii) conviction rates – against entries.

This indicator shows the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in investigating and prosecuting serious violent crimes committed in PDET municipalities. Our results include the same desegregations of offenses and victims as for indicator 1.

TABLE 12. CLEARANCE RATE – FORMAL PROGRESS. SELECTED CRIMES 2019					
MUNICIPALITY	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE WOMEN %	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE MEN %	SEXUAL OFFENCES %	PERSONAL INJURIES %	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE %
Apartadó	20	37,7	20.37	7.44	18.12
Carepa	0	44	15.09	26.37	8.82
Dabeiba	0	0	19.05	31.82	71.43
Mutatá	0	5	15.79	25	28.57
Necoclí	0	12,5	22.58	38.24	27.78

TABLE 12. CLEARANCE RATE – FORMAL PROGRESS. SELECTED CRIMES 2019

MUNICIPALITY	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE WOMEN %	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE MEN %	SEXUAL OFFENCES %	PERSONAL INJURIES %	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE %
Nechí	0	14,29	19.05	50	33.33
San Pedro De Uraba	0	0	31.82	30	18.75
Turbo	16,67	62,5	26.58	27.23	14.37
Vigía Del Fuerte	0	50	0	16.67	0
El Carmen De Bolívar	0	22,86	6.49	18.03	3.54
María La Baja	0	21,05	22.86	3.64	2.5
San Jacinto	0	0	7.14	11.36	8.33
San Juan Nepomuceno	0	0	27.27	27.16	16.67
Caldono	0	6,25	34.29	0	6.06
Caloto	20	6,25	7.69	15.49	27.27
Corinto		3,85	11.76	10	3.7
El Tambo	42,86	8,64	5.88	19.75	33.93
Jambaló	0	0	0	0	0
Miranda	11,11	15,79	13.33	32.47	10.53
Santander De Quilichao	40	13,92	21.37	4.64	14.72
Toribio	25	20,69	2.13	7.14	17.81
Montelíbano	25	17,28	26.42	11.48	29.41
Puerto Libertador	0	16	28.12	38.71	9.52
San Jose De Ure	0	11,54	0	0	0
Tierralta	40	22,58	14.08	9.41	25
Valencia	0	0	47.06	25	41.67
Bojaya	0	0	33.33	0	0
Carmen Del Darien	0	21,43	0	20	0
Condoto	0	0	20	51.22	41.67

TABLE 12. CLEARANCE RATE – FORMAL PROGRESS. SELECTED CRIMES 2019

MUNICIPALITY	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE WOMEN %	INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE MEN %	SEXUAL OFFENCES %	PERSONAL INJURIES %	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE %
Istmina	50	24	37.5	8.22	54.55
Nóvita	0	0	0	11.11	25
Riosucio	0	14,29	10.34	17.39	10.53
Unguía	0	7,14		42.86	85.71
Barbacoas	12,5	4,76	21.74	47.06	0
El Charco	0	15,79	0	13.64	10
La Tola	0	25	0	0	0
Magüi	0	6,25	10	66.67	0
Olaya Herrera	0	3,7	0		0
Francisco Pizarro	0	0	50	0	0
Ricaurte	0	11,11	0	29.41	13.33
Roberto Payán	0	0	0	33.33	0
Santa Bárbara	0	27,78	0	0	0
Tumaco	11,76	17,11	21.36	7.94	42.69
Chalán	0	0	0	0	0
Ovejas	25	0	45	20	17.39
San Onofre	33,33	27,78	21.88	38.33	8.7
Orito	0	20,59	6.52	29.03	7.69
Puerto Asís	25	18,46	22.45	26.09	61.05
Puerto Caicedo	0	6,67	21.43	18.18	63.16
Puerto Guzmán	42,86	26,47	31.03	0	21.43
Leguízamo	0	9,09	20	35.14	24.14
San Miguel	25	30,43	0	4.55	14.81
Valle Del Guamez	16,67	28,57	11.76	22.58	3.23
Villagarzón	0	20	30.43	16.28	32.14

SOURCE AND ACTIVITY RESULTS. SPOA INFORMATION SYSTEM REQUESTED THROUGH DERECHO DE PETICIÓN TO FGN.

METHODOLOGY. The data collected includes three measurements of performance: i) investigation progress rate that indicates in how many cases the prosecution has carried out relevant and significant acts that allow for the perpetrator to be identified; ii) the clearance rate or formal progress, a more demanding level that requires for a suspect to be formally identified and, normally, indicted, and iii) the judicial clearance rate or conviction rate compares total cases with those in which a conviction was achieved. The PIRS includes the specific judicial actions required for each level.

MAIN CAUTIONS. All three clearance rate levels should be considered, as they point to different aspects of criminal justice performance, and vary significantly between crimes and regions, as Table 8 illustrates. In most municipalities, there is at least some clearance level for the crimes prioritized by the prosecution (sexual, domestic violence, and homicide), but in some others, investigation results are null. Also, as observations at the municipal level are few, these measurements are volatile. It is important to analyze the whole range of periods included for this baseline.

Lastly, the same cautions described for Indicator I are relevant here, as they share the same source and measurement logic.

INDICATOR 3 - CASES IN PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN (PGN)

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of cases in Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN) related to allegations of abuses against human rights defenders and social leaders (disaggregated by status) and decisions (disaggregated by sanctions and acquittals).

This indicator refers to the number of disciplinary proceedings accumulated from 2016 to November 2020 in PGN against public servants for disciplinary offenses committed against social leaders or human rights defenders.

This indicator illustrates the service demand and performance of independent disciplinary procedures for specific wrongdoings by public officials in selected areas.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF CASES PER MUNICIPALITY. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS. SELECTED YEARS

MUNICIPALITY	ACTIVE DISCIPLINARY PROCESSES	INACTIVE DISCIPLINARY PROCESSES
Apartado	0	1
Corinto	1	0
Francisco Pizarro	0	1
Miranda	1	0
Montelibano	1	0
Ricaurte	1	0
San Onofre	1	0
Santander De Quilichao	1	2

METHODOLOGY. We received information from the PGN regarding cumulative proceedings, based on the PGN Information System, for disciplinary offenses committed against social leaders or human rights defenders from 2016 to November 2020. The information received is disaggregated by case status (active/inactive) and cases with closure decisions (*archivo definitivo*). All cases are consequently inactive.

MAIN CAUTIONS. Reporting and updating in the PGN information systems (GEDIS4 and SIM5) is precarious. Recent changes may not be reflected. And data registrations and searches are not guided by uniform criteria and do not depend on standardized variables. Therefore, data depends excessively on circumstantial discretionary decisions by PGN officials.

INDICATOR 4 - PROTECTION MEASURES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of protection measures requested by prosecutors, and the number of protection measures granted or denied by judges in domestic violence proceedings.

This indicator illustrates the institutional capacity of the criminal justice system to protect gender violence victims.

TABLE 14. PROTECTION MEASURES REQUESTED, GRANTED, AND DENIED. 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	PROTECTION MEASURES REQUESTS	PROTECTION MEASURES GRANTED	PROTECTION MEASURES DENIED	NO INFO ABOUT PROTECTION GRANTED OR DENIED
Apartadó	5	3	0	2
Dabeiba	3	0	0	3
Mutató	2	2	0	0
San Pedro De Uraba	3	0	0	3
El Carmen De Bolívar	2	0	0	2
San Juan Nepomuceno	7	0	0	7
Santander De Quilichao	2	1	0	1
Istmina	1	1	0	0
Montelíbano	1	0	0	1
Tumaco	4	4	0	0
Orito	6	0	0	6
Puerto Asís	75	19	0	56
Puerto Caicedo	11	1	0	10
Valle Del Guamuez	1	0	0	1
Villagarzón	3	3	0	0

METHODOLOGY. Additional information relates to the ethnicity of the victim and the year of events (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020).

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this indicator. In any case, it is important to take into account that the SPOA information system is not well fed and updated for variables including victims' characteristics such as race or ethnicity.

Also, these variables on protection measures give only a partial understanding of the State's ability to protect victims. It excludes all victims that do not file a complaint. And most importantly, it does not take into account any value about the protection needs. For example, there is no data on the number of victims that request protection measures. So, the indicator does not give information about how well the criminal justice system responds to the demand for protection.

Most of the protection measures are adopted by Comisarias de familia. But they were excluded, as there is no available data for their performance.

INDICATOR 6 - APPROVED REGISTRATION REQUESTS RTDAF

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of *Approval of Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente (RTDAF)*.

TABLE 15. MICRO-FOCUSED MUNICIPALITIES PER YEAR						
MUNICIPALITY	YEAR OF MICRO-FOCALIZATIONN	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Apartadó	2012		3	91	92	26
Carepa	2014		1	20	10	15
Dabeiba	2020					
Mutatá	2012	13	21	28	18	15
Necoclí	2013	3	2	4	1	9
Nechí	2015	75	14	5	3	11
San Pedro De Uraba	2015	56	11	15	2	6
Turbo	2012	69	170	190	38	45
Vigia Del Fuerte	No Microfocalizado					
El Carmen De Bolívar	2012	98	40	36	87	39
Maria La Baja	2012	47	17	27	22	8
San Jacinto	2012	106	96	77	39	3
San Juan Nepomuceno	2012	78	46	17	34	3

TABLE 15. MICRO-FOCUSED MUNICIPALITIES PER YEAR

MUNICIPALITY	YEAR OF MICRO-FOCALIZATIONN	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Caldono	2017			4	4	
Caloto	2017			3	3	
Corinto	2016	1		1	3	
El Tambo	2015	3	12	16	29	6
Jambaló	2017				1	
Miranda	2020					
Santander De Quilichao	2013	4	3		7	2
Toribío	2015	9	1		4	3
Montelíbano	2017					3
Puerto Libertador	2020					
San José De Uré	No Microfocalizado					
Tierralta	2014	26	3	3	29	14
Valencia	2012	29	18	40	45	5
Bojayá (Bellavista)	No Microfocalizado					
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	2017					
Condoto	No Microfocalizado					
Istmina	2019					
Nóvita	No Microfocalizado					
Riosucio	2012	25	40	58	21	15
Unguía	2018					
Barbacoas	2019				1	1
El Charco	2020					
La Tola	2020					
Magüí (Payán)	No Microfocalizado					
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	2020					
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	2020					
Ricaurte	2017				1	

TABLE 15. MICRO-FOCUSED MUNICIPALITIES PER YEAR						
MUNICIPALITY	YEAR OF MICRO-FOCALIZATIONN	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Roberto Payán (San José)	2020					
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	2020					
Tumaco	2019					3
Chalán	2015	28	24	7	2	
Ovejas	2012	6	21	6	8	
San Onofre	2013	5	46	12	6	
Orito	2016	4	87	49	62	31
Puerto Asís	2016	3	6	1	91	28
Puerto Caicedo	2016	7	21	65	34	25
Puerto Guzmán	2016	12		50	16	
Puerto Leguísimo	2017					
San Miguel	2012	37	12	29	58	19
Valle Del Guamuez	2012	54	64	76	116	28
Villagarzón	2012	13	31	60	47	19

SOURCE. RESPONSE FROM UNIDAD ADMINISTRATIVA ESPECIAL DE GESTIÓN DE RESTITUCIÓN DE TIERRAS DESPOJADAS (UAEGRTD)

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information regarding the first micro-focused territory per municipality, starting in 2012, all the way to December 15, 2020. It measures as well, the number of administrative procedures that culminate with the registration in the RTDAF, again from 2012 to 2020.

The victims of the armed conflict who were forced to abandon their lands are entitled to the restitution of their property. For that purpose, they must request the registration of their property to the UAEGRTD in the RTDAF. The UAEGRTD must receive all the requests, but only studies those that claim properties located in macro and micro-focused territories.

A territory is macro-focused once the Ministerio de Defensa Nacional and the Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, decide that the location meets the security conditions required for effective restitution. Micro-focused locations refer to specific portions of land located inside a macro-focused territory where the UAEGRTD has decided that it is, in fact, viable to carry out an adequate registration. The UAEGRTD only initiates the administrative restitution stage once the location has been micro-focused. This claim could culminate in three of the following substantial decisions: (i) no formal study initiation, ii) non-registration of the property in the registry, and (iii) registration of the property in the RTDAF, which enables the claimant to pass to the second stage of the restitution process. This indicator measures the claims that culminate with the registration.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format contains further explanation on the land restitution jurisdiction.

INDICATOR 7- REGISTRATION REQUESTS RTDAF

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of requests for registration in the Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente (RTDAF).

TABLE 16. REGISTRATION REQUESTS PER MUNICIPALITY NOV. 2016-2020					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Apartadó	58	52	45	27	14
Carepa	26	5	13	1	3
Dabeiba	20	14	5	7	7
Mutató	40	33	50	18	5
Necoclí	41	51	36	18	11
Nechí	29	3	8	3	3
San Pedro De Uraba	58	7	45	15	2
Turbo	199	110	118	47	28
Vigia Del Fuerte	4	1	3		
El Carmen De Bolívar	90	75	104	52	9
Maria La Baja	24	20	51	6	3
San Jacinto	44	49	15	3	5
San Juan Nepomuceno	40	16	9	3	1
Caldono	7	4	6	5	1
Caloto	5	7	1	1	2
Corinto	5	6	9		1
El Tambo	94	79	37	26	15
Jambaló	1		2	1	
Miranda			2		
Santander De Quilichao	1			1	
Toribío	41	51	36	18	11
Montelíbano	15	20	6	5	3
Puerto Libertador		1		1	

TABLE 16. REGISTRATION REQUESTS PER MUNICIPALITY NOV. 2016-2020

MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San José De Uré	2		3		
Tierralta	1			2	
Valencia	14	3	8		
Bojayá	159	154	102	41	20
Carmen Del Darién	5	9	14	11	1
Condoto	1	1	4	1	1
Istmina	1		4	1	
Nóvita	58	7	45	15	2
Riosucio	20	4	5	6	2
Unguía		1	2	2	
Barbacoas					
El Charco			1		
La Tola	1	1		2	1
Magüí	15	28	17	12	5
Olaya Herrera	57	13	25	2	1
Francisco Pizarro	1				
Ricaurte	1	1			
Roberto Payán	2		2	1	
Santa Bárbara	1	5			1
Tumaco	1		2		
Chalán			1		
Ovejas	29	17	4		
San Onofre	7	99	7	6	14
Orito		1			
Puerto Asís					
Puerto Caicedo			2	1	
Puerto Guzmán	2	3			
Puerto Leguízamo	24	20	51	6	3

TABLE 16. REGISTRATION REQUESTS PER MUNICIPALITY NOV. 2016-2020

MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San Miguel	5	2	3	1	
Valle Del Guamuez		1	2	7	
Villagarzón	5	14	7	5	1

SOURCE. RESPONSE FROM THE UAEGRTD.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator measures the requests for registration in the RTDAF from 2012 to Nov. 2020 received by the UAEGRTD. As stated in indicator 6, the UAEGRTD must receive the registration requests but only studies those that claim properties located in macro and micro-focused territories.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS contains further explanation on land restitution procedures.

INDICATOR 8- LAND RESTITUTION JURISDICTION PERFORMANCE

PLANNED INDICATOR. The performance rates for land restitution jurisdiction according to enrolment orders, cases brought to courts, court decisions, and effective restitutions.

This indicator shows the effectiveness of land restitution efforts to restore claimed property rights. It measures the number of cases brought to land restitution courts according to the type of decision and the number of judicial decisions in which material restitution was carried out (restores, does not restore, compensates, and consultation stage).

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SENTENCES ISSUED BY LAND RESTITUTION JUDGES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF DECISION, 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	JUDGMENTS ISSUED	SENTENCES TO COMPENSATE	SENTENCES THAT DO NOT RESTORE	SENTENCES THAT RESTORE
Apartadó	27	1	0	0	1
Carepa	5	0	0	0	0
Dabeiba		0	0	0	0
Mutatá	13	10	1	1	8
Necoclí		12	1	0	12
Nechí	7	11	0	0	11
San Pedro De Uraba	2	1	0	0	1
Turbo	32	9	1	1	8
Vigia Del Fuerte		0	0	0	0
El Carmen De Bolívar	34	14	1	1	13

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SENTENCES ISSUED BY LAND RESTITUTION JUDGES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF DECISION, 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	JUDGMENTS ISSUED	SENTENCES TO COMPENSATE	SENTENCES THAT DO NOT RESTORE	SENTENCES THAT RESTORE
Maria La Baja	8	1	0	0	1
San Jacinto	21	1	0	0	1
San Juan Nepomuceno	14	4	0	0	4
Caldono	4	1	0	1	0
Caloto	3	0	0	0	0
Corinto	2	0	0	0	0
El Tambo	24	11	1	0	10
Jambaló	1	0	0	0	0
Miranda		0	0	0	0
Santander De Quilichao	6	3	1	0	2
Toribío	1	1	0	0	1
Montelíbano		0	0	0	0
Puerto Libertador		0	0	0	0
San José De Uré		0	0	0	0
Tierralta	15	4	1	0	3
Valencia	37	11	4	0	7
Bojayá (Bellavista)		0	0	0	0
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)		0	0	0	0
Condoto		0	0	0	0
Istmina		0	0	0	0
Nóvita		0	0	0	0
Riosucio	6	0	0	0	0
Unguía		0	0	0	0
Barbacoas	1	0	0	0	0
El Charco		0	0	0	0
La Tola		0	0	0	0

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SENTENCES ISSUED BY LAND RESTITUTION JUDGES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF DECISION, 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	JUDGMENTS ISSUED	SENTENCES TO COMPENSATE	SENTENCES THAT DO NOT RESTORE	SENTENCES THAT RESTORE
Magüí		0	0	0	0
Olaya Herrera		0	0	0	0
Francisco Pizarro		0	0	0	0
Ricaurte	1	0	0	0	0
Roberto Payán		0	0	0	0
Santa Bárbara		0	0	0	0
Tumaco		0	0	0	0
Chalán	1	1	0	1	0
Ovejas	11	3	0	0	3
San Onofre	8	0	0	0	0
Orito	27	1	1	0	0
Puerto Asís	47	0	0	0	0
Puerto Caicedo	24	1	0	0	1
Puerto Guzmán	12	0	0	0	0
Puerto Leguizamo		0	0	0	0
San Miguel	24	1	0	0	1
Valle Del Guamuez	35	6	3	0	3
Villagarzón	22	0	0	0	0

INDICATOR 9 - DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS DOCUMENTED BY THE UBDP.

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of disappeared persons documented by the UBDP. This indicator shows the number of disappearance events that took place as part of the armed conflict before December 2016. It illustrates the level of this violent repertory during armed conflict and the degree of challenge that transitional justice and ordinary authorities must deal with victims' identification and families' satisfaction.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS PER MUNICIPALITY BY 2016

MUNICIPALITY	DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS
Apartadó	65

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS PER MUNICIPALITY BY 2016

MUNICIPALITY	DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS
Carepa	4
Dabeiba	40
Mutatá	13
Necoclí	7
Nechí	2
San Pedro De Uraba	6
Turbo	70
Vigia Del Fuerte	2
El Carmen De Bolívar	25
Maria La Baja	4
San Jacinto	5
San Juan Nepomuceno	5
Caldono	14
Caloto	1
Corinto	5
El Tambo	5
Jambaló	0
Miranda	3
Santander De Quilichao	11
Toribío	4
Montelíbano	2
Puerto Libertador	2
San José De Uré	0
Tierralta	30
Valencia	7
Bojayá (Bellavista)	0
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	1

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS PER MUNICIPALITY BY 2016

MUNICIPALITY	DISAPPEARANCE EVENTS
Condoto	0
Istmina	6
Nóvita	2
Riosucio	36
Unguía	5
Barbacoas	36
El Charco	5
La Tola	1
Magüí (Payán)	1
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	5
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	1
Ricaurte	3
Roberto Payán (San José)	2
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	0
Tumaco	102
Chalán	1
Ovejas	18
San Onofre	36
Orito	5
Puerto Asís	48
Puerto Caicedo	6
Puerto Guzmán	10
Puerto Leguízamo	13
San Miguel	8
Valle Del Guamuez	25
Villagarzón	6

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM UBDP

METHODOLOGY. We originally planned and requested information regarding the number of disappeared persons and disappeared persons identified per year. But the UBDP did not respond with aggregate information before 2016. Also, their database contains information about disappearance events rather than disappeared persons, but they did not clarify the difference between disappeared persons and disappearance events. Regarding the identification of victims, the UBPD response stated that no recovered body by the UBDP has been identified to date.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this indicator. However, readers should take into account that statistics provided by the unit do not represent the total cases of disappearance. Other databases from FGN or the Police contain other disappearance events and victims.

Also, we do not have enough information about the unit of analysis used by the UBDP, as they do not explain what a disappearance event is in comparison to a disappeared person. We are asking for clarification on this matter.

INDICATOR 10 - DISAPPEARED PERSONS

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of disappeared persons identified by PN, CTI, or INML.

This indicator shows the number of disappearance persons from 2016. It illustrates the level of this violent repertory, and the degree of challenge authorities must deal with victims’ identification and families’ satisfaction.

TABLE 19. DISAPPEARED PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY THE INML IN 2019			
MUNICIPALITY	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Apartadó	5	6	11
Carepa			
Dabeiba			
Mutatá			
Necoclí	0	1	1
Nechí	0	1	1
San Pedro De Uraba			
Turbo	1	1	2
Vigia Del Fuerte			
El Carmen De Bolívar			
Maria La Baja			
San Jacinto			

TABLE 19. DISAPPEARED PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY THE INML IN 2019

MUNICIPALITY	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
San Juan Nepomuceno	2	0	2
Caldono	1	0	1
Caloto			
Corinto	3	1	4
El Tambo	0	1	1
Jambaló			
Miranda	0	1	1
Santander De Quilichao	2	2	4
Toribío	2	0	2
Montelíbano	0	1	1
Puerto Libertador			
San José De Uré			
Tierralta			
Valencia			
Bojayá (Bellavista)			
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)			
Condoto	1	0	1
Istmina	2	0	2
Nóvita			
Riosucio	1	0	1
Unguía			
Barbacoas	2	0	2
El Charco			
La Tola			
Magüí (Payán)	1	0	1
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	1	0	1
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)			

TABLE 19. DISAPPEARED PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY THE INML IN 2019			
MUNICIPALITY	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Ricaurte			
Roberto Payán (San José)			
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	3	0	3
Tumaco	12	5	17
Chalán			
Ovejas			
San Onofre			
Orito			
Puerto Asís	6	1	7
Puerto Caicedo			
Puerto Guzmán			
Puerto Leguízamo	2	0	2
San Miguel	1	0	1
Valle Del Guamuez			
Villagarzón			

METHODOLOGY. Originally, this indicator was designed to include the total number of missing persons identified each year from 2016 in Colombia. In theory, the INML has an information system that unifies the data of all authorities that have identification laboratories. In effect, all authorities use this system. But information is not systematically updated, causing some differences in the data. For this reason, we requested information from each of all agencies with identification laboratories (ML, PN, and CTI). But at the closing date of the report, we only used the public information from INML.

The PN reported that it does not have this information with a Municipal specificity. Information from the Prosecutor's Office will ideally be included in the January update.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this indicator. Two crucial aspects to take into account are: first, counts for all crimes underestimate true victimization levels, because of insufficient reporting. Many family members of disappeared persons do not file a complaint. There is no systemic data as to the levels of underreporting. Second, the disaggregation of tasks and information in at least four different authorities renders it difficult to build a complete picture of disappearance levels and their characteristics in Colombia.

UPDATE. We have not received a response from the Prosecution Office. On the other hand, the PN responded that they do not have a database in this regard.

INDICATOR II – JUSTICE SECTOR CAPABILITIES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number and rates of prosecutors, judges, court assistants, criminal investigators, and public defenders, family commissioners, measured according to types of prosecutors and judges, caseload and types of offense, population, and Sq. km.

This indicator shows basic supply capacity for public justice services, both in nominal and relative terms.

TABLE 20: NUMBER OF COURTS, PER CAPITA RATE OF JUDGES, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, AND ASSISTANT TO PROSECUTORS 2020.				
MUNICIPALITY	COURTS	JUDGE'S RATE (per 10,000 INHABITANTS)	PROSECUTORS	PROSECUTOR ASSISTANTS
Apartado	13	1.01766	10	7
Barbacoas	4	0.707639	2	2
Bojaya	1	0.811293	0	0
Caldono	1	0.239406	0	1
Caloto	4	1.323802	1	2
Carepa	1	0.19553	1	1
Carmen Del Darien	1	0.512584	0	0
Chalan	1	2.172024	0	0
Condoto	1	0.808604	1	1
Corinto	1	0.393082	1	1
Dabeiba	3	1.276107	2	2
El Carmen De Bolivar	8	0.964254	5	2
El Charco	1	0.443459	2	1
El Tambo	1	0.371962	2	1
Francisco Pizarro	1	0.706314	0	0
Istmina	6	1.947673	4	4
Jambalo	1	0.538561		0
La Tola	1	1.340483	0	0
Magui	1	0.391497	0	0
Maria La Baja	1	0.206369	1	0

TABLE 20: NUMBER OF COURTS, PER CAPITA RATE OF JUDGES, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, AND ASSISTANT TO PROSECUTORS 2020.

MUNICIPALITY	COURTS	JUDGE'S RATE (per 10,000 INHABITANTS)	PROSECUTORS	PROSECUTOR ASSISTANTS
Miranda	2	0.623403	2	2
Montelibano	4	0.465739	3	2
Mutata	1	0.694975	0	0
Nechi	1	0.365577	0	0
Necocli	1	0.226665	1	0
Novita	1	1.098298	0	0
Olaya Herrera	1	0.396668	0	0
Orito	1	0.258104	1	2
Ovejas	1	0.426694	1	1
Puerto Asis	9	1.190281	14	13
Puerto Caicedo	1	0.624727	0	0
Puerto Guzman	1	0.27274	0	0
Puerto Leguizamo	1	0.339052	0	0
Puerto Libertador	1	0.2295	2	2
Ricaurte	1	0.997158	1	1
Riosucio	4	1.62949	2	3
Roberto Payan	1	0.787774	0	0
San Jacinto	1	0.407299	0	0
San Jose De Ure	1	0.723903	0	0
San Juan Nepomuceno	1	0.259545	1	2
San Miguel	1	1.029124	2	1
San Onofre	1	0.19566	1	2
San Pedro De Uraba	1	0.311071	1	1
Santa Barbara	1	3.020692	0	0
Santander De Quilichao	10	0.884948	19	12
Tierralta	1	0.105067	4	3

TABLE 20: NUMBER OF COURTS, PER CAPITA RATE OF JUDGES, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, AND ASSISTANT TO PROSECUTORS 2020.

MUNICIPALITY	COURTS	JUDGE'S RATE (per 10,000 INHABITANTS)	PROSECUTORS	PROSECUTOR ASSISTANTS
Toribio	1	0.272524	1	0
Tumaco	18	0.622442	21	19
Turbo	11	0.768102	5	6
Unguia	1	0.77991	1	0
Valencia	1	0.275156	0	0
Valle Del Guamuez	1	0.288517	2	2
Vigia Del Fuerte	1	1.061233	0	0
Villagarzon	2	0.830013	1	1

Also, we collected from DNP information about alternative mechanisms. These are not up to date, and the Ministry of Justice, who should have up-to-date information has not responded to our requests for information.

TABLE 21: NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE JUDICIAL MECHANISMS PER MUNICIPALITY 2016.

MUNICIPALITY	JUSTICE HOUSES	CONCILIATION CENTER	COEXISTENCE CENTERS	MUNICIPAL FAMILY AFFAIRS OFFICES	POLICE INSPECTIONS	TOTAL
Apartadó	1	1	0	1	1	4
Carepa	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dabeiba	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mutatá	0	0	0	1	1	2
Necoclí	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nechí	1	0	0	1	1	3
San Pedro De Uraba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbo	1	0	0	1	1	3
Vigia Del Fuerte	0	0	0	1	1	2
El Carmen De Bolívar	0	0	0	1	1	2
Maria La Baja	0	0	0	1	1	2
San Jacinto	0	1	1	1	1	4

TABLE 21: NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE JUDICIAL MECHANISMS PER MUNICIPALITY 2016.

MUNICIPALITY	JUSTICE HOUSES	CONCILIATION CENTER	COEXISTENCE CENTERS	MUNICIPAL FAMILY AFFAIRS OFFICES	POLICE INSPECTIONS	TOTAL
San Juan Nepomuceno	0	0	0	1	1	2
Caldono	0	0	0	1	1	2
Caloto	0	0	1	1	1	3
Corinto	1	0	0	1	1	3
El Tambo	0	0	0	1	1	2
Jambaló	0	0	0	1	1	2
Miranda	0	0	0	1	1	2
Santander De Quil.	1	0	0	1	1	3
Toribío	1	0	0	1	1	3
Montelíbano	0	0	0	1	1	2
Puerto Libertador	0	0	0	1	1	2
San José De Uré	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tierralta	0	0	0	1	1	2
Valencia	0	2	0	1	1	4
Bojayá (Bellavista)	0	0	0	1	1	2
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	1	0	0	1	1	3
Condoto	1	0	0	1	1	3
Istmina	1	0	0	1	1	3
Nóvita	1	0	0	1	1	3
Riosucio	0	0	0	1	1	2
Uguía	0	0	0	1	1	2
Barbacoas	0	0	0	1	1	2
El Charco	0	0	0	1	1	2
La Tola	0	0	0	1	1	2
Magüí (Payán)	0	0	0	1	1	2

TABLE 21: NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE JUDICIAL MECHANISMS PER MUNICIPALITY 2016.

MUNICIPALITY	JUSTICE HOUSES	CONCILIATION CENTER	COEXISTENCE CENTERS	MUNICIPAL FAMILY AFFAIRS OFFICES	POLICE INSPECTIONS	TOTAL
Olaya Herrera (Bocas .)	0	0	0	1	1	2
Francisco Pizarro	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ricaurte	0	0	0	1	1	2
Roberto Payán	0	0	0	1	1	2
Santa Bárbara	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tumaco	1	4	0	1	1	7
Chalán	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ovejas	0	0	0	1	1	2
San Onofre	1	0	0	1	1	3
Orito	0	0	0	1	1	2
Puerto Asís	1	1	0	1	1	4
Puerto Caicedo	0	0	1	1	1	3
Puerto Guzmán	0	0	0	1	1	2
Puerto Leguízamo	0	0	0	1	1	2
San Miguel	0	0	0	1	1	2
Valle Del Guamuez	0	0	0	1	1	2
Villagarzón	0	0	0	1	1	2

SOURCE FOR FORMAL MECHANISMS (TABLE 13) ARE RESPONSES FROM FGN AND CSJ. FOR ALTERNATIVE MECHANISMS (TABLE 14) RESPONSE FROM DNP.

METHODOLOGY. We have not received information from the Defensoría del Pueblo regarding public defendants, nor from most local authorities regarding comisarias de familia. Also, information received for judges or prosecutors is not disaggregated by the types of court or types of offenses. We did not receive information about court assistants nor have we received a response from the Ministerio de Justicia that should have up-to-date information about alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

We received information from the DNP regarding alternative judicial mechanism capabilities for 2016. This information is not georeferenced and updated.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The registration and update for this information in the FGN or the CSJ can be precarious. Recent changes may not be reflected.

Also, from a policy standpoint, the mere presence or number of public officials in some of these municipalities does not necessarily reflect a positive outcome. Population size and caseload may be so low in some localities, that a reasonable prioritization decision can avoid allocating judges or prosecutors in some of them: the benefits in terms of the satisfaction of judicial needs may be low, comparing to the costs, in terms of resource inflexibility.

UPDATE. We received information from the *Defensoría del Pueblo* regarding the number of available public defenders per judicial circuit, which contains more than one municipality. We also received data from PGN regarding the staff at Comisariías de Familia in 2018.

The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this data.

INDICATOR 12-MUNICIPAL BUDGETS FOR JUSTICE SECTOR

PLANNED INDICATOR. The value of public funds allocated for access to justice activities in annual municipal budgets relative to the local population.

This indicator illustrates the level of priority enjoyed by the justice sector activities comparing to other public service issues. We defined it as a per capita investment to be able to compare the effort of the municipalities given its heterogeneity.

TABLE 22: PER CAPITA INVESTMENT. SELECTED YEARS

MUNICIPALITY	2018	2019	2020
El Tambo	8,670.84	7,443.77	3,518.61
Toribio	No data	No data	5,413.58
Jambaló	5,098.86	4,987.32	5,911.02
San Jacinto	18,486.21	18,337.99	8,956.63
Santander de Quilichao	No data	No data	5,530.92

METHODOLOGY. For this indicator, we sent 54 *derechos de petición* asking for this budget information, since there is no public data on the justice municipal budget available to the public. As of December 18, we received 16 responses. Of these, only five gave useful information for this indicator. We use the 2018 DANE Census to calculate per capita investment for the years with available information.

MAIN CAUTIONS. Many municipalities do not have clear or systematic budget information in justice activities. The majority does not have information from previous mayor administrations. And for those that do have information, there are multiple criteria to understand what can be defined as judicial activities, so the comparison between municipalities can be difficult.

UPDATE. On January 20, we received 33 responses but they do not include applicable useful information.

INDICATOR 14. REMOTE CRIMINAL REPORTING

PLANNED INDICATOR. The proportion of remote criminal reporting (app, email, call center).

This indicator was formulated to show the proportion of criminal complaints filed through non-presential channels including apps, email, calls, etc. This is a critical complementary mechanism to physical institutions' presence.

TABLE 23: PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FILED THROUGH VIRTUAL MEANS

MUNICIPALITY	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2019 (percentage)	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2020 (percentage)
Apartado	10,4	32,9
Barbacoas	0	0
Bojaya	0	0
Caldono	0	0
Caloto	0	0
Carepa	0	0
Carmen Del Darien		0
Chalan		
Condoto	0,7	0
Corinto	0	0
Dabeiba	0	0,6
El Carmen De Bolivar	15,6	44,3
El Charco	0	0
El Tambo	0	0
Francisco Pizarro		
Istmina	0	0
Jambalo		
La Tola		
Magui		
Maria La Baja	0	0
Miranda	0	0
Montelibano	0	0

TABLE 23: PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FILED THROUGH VIRTUAL MEANS

MUNICIPALITY	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2019 (percentage)	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2020 (percentage)
Mutata		0
Nechi	0	0
Necocli	0	22,4
Novita		
Olaya Herrera		
Orito	0	4,7
Ovejas	0	0
Puerto Asis	0	0
Puerto Caicedo	0	0
Puerto Guzman		
Puerto Leguizamo		
Puerto Libertador	0	0
Ricaurte	0	0
Riosucio	0	0
Roberto Payan		
San Jacinto		0
San Jose De Ure		
San Juan Nepomuceno	0	0
San Miguel	0	
San Onofre	0	0
San Pedro De Uraba	0	0
Santa Barbara	0	
Santander De Quilichao	11,6	40,3
Tierralta	0	0
Toribio		
Tumaco	2,1	0
Turbo	19,3	0

TABLE 23: PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FILED THROUGH VIRTUAL MEANS

MUNICIPALITY	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2019 (percentage)	VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION 2020 (percentage)
Unguia	0	0
Valencia		
Valle Del Guamuez	0	0
Vigia Del Fuerte	0	0
Villagarzon	0	0

SOURCE. RESPONSES TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM FGN

METHODOLOGY. This indicator illustrates the proportion of criminal complaints filed through the virtual platform “A Denunciar” per year according to the SPOA information system, compared to the total number of criminal complaints.

MAIN CAUTIONS. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count. There are no standardized procedures to close cases received by email and or call centers.

INDICATOR 15 - ACCESS TO JUSTICE MOBILE BRIGADES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The planned or implemented access to justice mobile brigades in each municipality.

Mobile brigades constitute flexible dispute resolution mechanisms that can be adapted to regions with limited geographic access. This indicator illustrates the level at which this tool is used in different municipalities.

TABLE 24: USERS SERVED IN MOBILE BRIGADES PER MUNICIPALITY FOR ARMED CONFLICT VICTIMS, 2019

MUNICIPALITY	WOMEN	MEN	AFRO-COLOMBIANS	INDIGENOUS	LGBTI
Apartado					
Barbacoas	303	143	340	1	0
Bojaya					
Caldono	496	301	6	444	0
Caloto	163	83	61	85	0

TABLE 24: USERS SERVED IN MOBILE BRIGADES PER MUNICIPALITY FOR ARMED CONFLICT VICTIMS, 2019

MUNICIPALITY	WOMEN	MEN	AFRO-COLOMBIANS	INDIGENOUS	LGBTI
Carepa					
Carmen Del Darien					
Chalan					
Condoto					
Corinto	256	78	14	22	0
Dabeiba	462	276	2	114	0
El Carmen De Bolivar					
El Charco	262	139	382	8	0
El Tambo	401	208	9	6	0
Francisco Pizarro					
Istmina					
Jambalo					
La Tola	145	49	185	7	1
Magui					
Maria La Baja					
Miranda	1017	487	122	489	1
Montelibano	79	41	6	2	0
Mutata	243	148	30	136	0
Nechi	159	89	5	2	0
Necocli					
Novita					
Olaya Herrera					
Orito	447	234	48	86	0
Ovejas					
Puerto Asis	266	97	13	37	0
Puerto Caicedo					
Puerto Guzman					

TABLE 24: USERS SERVED IN MOBILE BRIGADES PER MUNICIPALITY FOR ARMED CONFLICT VICTIMS, 2019

MUNICIPALITY	WOMEN	MEN	AFRO-COLOMBIANS	INDIGENOUS	LGBTI
Puerto Leguizamo					
Puerto Libertador	453	245	13	99	0
Ricaurte	323	108	9	335	0
Riosucio					
Roberto Payan					
San Jacinto					
San Jose De Ure					
San Juan Nepomuceno					
San Miguel					
San Onofre					
San Pedro De Uraba					
Santa Barbara	268	85	0	0	0
Santander De Quilichao	165	75	17	26	0
Tierralta					
Toribio					
Tumaco					
Turbo					
Unguia					
Valencia					
Valle Del Guamuez					
Vigia Del Fuerte					
Villagarzon	218	67	2	33	0

SOURCE. RESPONSES TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA AND FGN AND UEAGRT.

METHODOLOGY. Information received concerns persons serviced in different types of brigades, including (i) *Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación* for armed conflict victims (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho) illustrated in the Table above, (ii) Alternative resolution mechanisms brigade for all citizens from the Dirección de Métodos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos (DMASC -Ministerio Justicia y del Derecho), (iii) *Jornadas móviles* from the Dirección de Justicia Transicional (FGN). Victims/persons are disaggregated by year, sex, ethnic group and the LGBTI population; and (iv) Total serviced victims in

brigades (*Jornadas de Información Comunitaria*) from the Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestion de Restitucion de Tierras Despojadas.

MAIN CAUTIONS. Registration and update of this information in the FGN and the Ministerio de Justicia are precarious.

UPDATE. The DP reported that it does not have this information with municipal specificity.

INDICATOR 16- INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES PROVIDING JUSTICE SERVICES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of indigenous authorities exercising justice functions in each municipality relative to the indigenous population, total population, indigenous sq km, and total sq km.

This indicator was formulated to show the degree to which ethnic groups are providing justice services in their communities for each municipality. However, national authorities only have information about the registered existence of ethnic group authorities, which in turn can eventually provide justice services (which are illustrated in Table 25). But there is no data about the effective provision of these services.

TABLE 25. INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES REGISTERED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF CABILDOS AND/OR INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Apartadó	1	0	2	2	3
Carepa	0	0	0	0	0
Dabeiba	0	2	1	0	3
Mutatá	12	1	8	3	1
Necoclí	1	3	2	2	3
Nechí	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro De Uraba	1	2	1	2	2
Turbo	1	3	4	2	4
Vigia Del Fuerte	0	4	0	0	0
El Carmen De Bolívar	0	0	0	0	0
Maria La Baja	2	0	0	0	0
San Jacinto	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan Nepomuceno	0	1	0	0	0
Caldono	9	11	11	11	11
Caloto	3	5	16	8	9
Corinto	1	2	8	1	1

TABLE 25. INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES REGISTERED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF CABILDOS AND/OR INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES

MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
El Tambo	0	0	0	0	0
Jambaló	8	7	8	8	11
Miranda	1	1	4	3	4
Santander De Quilichao	0	0	0	0	0
Toribío	1	1	1	1	1
Montelíbano	4	5	4	6	4
Puerto Libertador	15	11	11	6	11
San José De Uré	2	3	2	1	3
Tierralta	4	15	13	8	4
Valencia	0	0	0	0	0
Bojayá (Bellavista)	0	16	2	11	1
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	4	6	1	0	0
Condoto	0	0	0	0	1
Istmina	3	1	1	3	3
Nóvita	0	0	4	1	2
Riosucio	1	4	6	3	1
Unguía	3	7	5	2	2
Barbacoas	7	5	18	10	12
El Charco	3	0	5	0	0
La Tola	1	0	0	0	0
Magüí (Payán)	0	0	0	0	0
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	5	1	7	6	0
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	0	0	0	0	0
Ricaurte	17	17	16	16	18
Roberto Payán (San José)	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	0	0	0	0	0
Tumaco	13	8	13	13	7

TABLE 25. INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES REGISTERED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF CABILDOS AND/OR INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chalán	0	0	0	0	0
Ovejas	1	3	0	1	2
San Onofre	5	0	0	5	0
Orito	31	34	48	45	42
Puerto Asís	21	22	22	22	14
Puerto Caicedo	15	16	14	17	12
Puerto Guzmán	8	6	12	15	8
Puerto Leguízamo	31	29	33	56	32
San Miguel	12	8	7	7	8
Valle Del Guamuez	9	12	14	11	18
Villagarzón	12	14	14	18	19

SOURCE. RESPONSES TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM THE MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR. REGISTRO DE CABILDOS Y AUTORIDADES INDÍGENAS.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information regarding the number of indigenous authorities per municipality according to the Registry of Indigenous authorities and/or Cabildos, which contains all such authorities with legal status, that can in turn exercise public functions (jurisdictional, administrative, and political tasks) in their territory. However, the Interior Ministry does not have information about ethnic groups effectively exercising justice functions.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The PIRS format includes detailed information on the methodology and technical limitations related to this indicator. Current information for this indicator shows the authorities that can provide judicial services, but not those that actually do.

INDICATOR 17 – ORDINARY CASES REGARDING ETHNIC GROUPS

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of cases in FGN in which victims and known suspects belong to an ethnic group.

This indicator shows, partially, the level at which “ordinary jurisdiction” services affect members of ethnic groups, either because crime victims (illustrated in Table 26) or suspects are indigenous.

TABLE 26. CASES IN WHICH THE VICTIM BELONGS TO AN ETHNIC GROUP				
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019
Apartadó	1	1		3
Carepa				2

TABLE 26. CASES IN WHICH THE VICTIM BELONGS TO AN ETHNIC GROUP				
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019
Dabeiba			1	
Mutatá				1
Necoclí				
Nechí				
San Pedro De Uraba				1
Turbo	1	1		1
Vigia Del Fuerte				
El Carmen De Bolívar				1
Maria La Baja				
San Jacinto				
San Juan Nepomuceno				
Caldono		10	21	
Caloto	1	2	1	1
Corinto		1	3	1
El Tambo				1
Jambaló				
Miranda			2	
Santander De Quilichao	7	26	17	20
Toribío	1	0	1	11
Montelíbano			0	
Puerto Libertador		0	1	
San José De Uré				
Tierralta				
Valencia				
Bojayá (Bellavista)			2	
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)				
Condoto		1		1
Istmina	4	2	21	33

TABLE 26. CASES IN WHICH THE VICTIM BELONGS TO AN ETHNIC GROUP				
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nóvita	1		5	2
Riosucio				1
Unguía				
Barbacoas	1	1		11
El Charco				1
La Tola				
Magüí (Payán)				1
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)				
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)				
Ricaurte				
Roberto Payán (San José)				
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)				
Tumaco			2	5
Chalán				
Ovejas				
San Onofre				1
Orito				
Puerto Asís		1		2
Puerto Caicedo				1
Puerto Guzmán				
Puerto Leguízamo	2	2	1	
San Miguel	1			
Valle Del Guamuez				
Villagarzón				1

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM FGN.

METHODOLOGY. We received information from the FNG regarding annual total cases (*noticias criminales*) according to SPOA from 2016 to November 2020. The information relates to the number of cases per year since 2016 in which the victim or the suspect belongs to an ethnic group.

MAIN CAUTIONS. In addition to cautions that apply to all FGN counts (see indicator I), SPOA information on victims' and suspects' characteristics is not well maintained.

INDICATOR 18- AFRO-COLOMBIAN AUTHORITIES EXERCISING JUSTICE

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice.

This indicator illustrates the degree to which Afro-Colombian groups provide community-level dispute resolution mechanisms. Although non-ethnic groups do not have jurisdictional autonomy, they can provide for their informal mechanism to manage disputes. Table 27 shows the number of registered Afro-Colombian communities in each municipality. We do not find data about the provision of justice services.

TABLE 27. REGISTRY OF NARP COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND ORGANIZATIONS. 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER
Apartadó	1
Carepa	
Dabeiba	
Mutatá	
Necoclí	
Nechí	
San Pedro De Uraba	
Turbo	3
Vigia Del Fuerte	
El Carmen De Bolívar	
Maria La Baja	1
San Jacinto	1
San Juan Nepomuceno	
Caldono	
Caloto	1
Corinto	
El Tambo	1
Jambaló	
Miranda	

TABLE 27. REGISTRY OF NARP COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND ORGANIZATIONS. 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER
Santander De Quilichao	1
Toribío	
Montelíbano	
Puerto Libertador	
San José De Uré	2
Tierralta	1
Valencia	
Bojayá (Bellavista)	
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	10
Condoto	22
Istmina	1
Nóvita	1
Riosucio	10
Unguía	1
Barbacoas	11
El Charco	3
La Tola	1
Magüí (Payán)	4
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	3
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	1
Ricaurte	
Roberto Payán (San José)	5
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	3
Tumaco	15
Chalán	
Ovejas	
San Onofre	

TABLE 27. REGISTRY OF NARP COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND ORGANIZATIONS. 2019.

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER
Orito	4
Puerto Asís	3
Puerto Caicedo	1
Puerto Guzmán	3
Puerto Leguízamo	
San Miguel	
Valle Del Guamuez	
Villagarzón	

SOURCE. OPEN SOURCE FROM [THIS LINK](#)

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information regarding the number of community councils or organizations of NARP communities per municipality according to a national registry managed by the Ministry of Interior. This agency provided a link for a national registry of Community Councils and Organization (NARP). In contrast with indigenous authorities, Afro communities do not have an autonomous conflict resolution jurisdiction recognized by the Constitution. But NARP Communities may create and apply alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for their communities.

MAIN CAUTIONS. This indicator shows the Afro-Colombian authorities that can provide alternative judicial services but not those that actually do provide these services.

INDICATOR 19- DISPUTES RESOLVED BY GOVERNMENT-TRAINED ADR

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of disputes resolved by government-trained ADR providers.

This indicator illustrates the need for and response from alternative dispute resolution services per municipality.

TABLE 28. CONCILIATIONS ACCORDING TO THE RESULT. 2019.				
MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	TOTAL CONCILIATION	PARTIAL CONCILIATION	NO CONCILIATION
Apartadó	109	37	2	60
Carepa				
Dabeiba				
Mutatá				

TABLE 28. CONCILIATIONS ACCORDING TO THE RESULT. 2019.				
MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	TOTAL CONCILIATION	PARTIAL CONCILIATION	NO CONCILIATION
Necoclí	4	0	0	0
Nechí				
San Pedro De Uraba	2	0	0	2
Turbo				
Vigia Del Fuerte				
El Carmen De Bolívar				
Maria La Baja				
San Jacinto				
San Juan Nepomuceno				
Caldono				
Caloto				
Corinto				
El Tambo				
Jambaló				
Miranda				
Santander De Quilichao				
Toribío	105	103	1	1
Montelíbano	35	10	2	4
Puerto Libertador				
San José De Uré				
Tierralta				
Valencia				
Bojayá				
Carmen Del Darién				
Condoto				
Istmina	141	117	0	9
Nóvita				

TABLE 28. CONCILIATIONS ACCORDING TO THE RESULT. 2019.				
MUNICIPALITY	PRESENTED REQUESTS	TOTAL CONCILIATION	PARTIAL CONCILIATION	NO CONCILIATION
Riosucio	12	7	5	0
Unguía				
Barbacoas	232	183	1	5
El Charco	108	68	15	14
La Tola				
Magüí				
Olaya Herrera				
Francisco Pizarro				
Ricaurte				
Roberto Payán	53	29	8	0
Santa Bárbara	5	3	1	1
Tumaco				
Chalán				
Ovejas	22	8	1	3
San Onofre	324	275	28	15
Orito				
Puerto Asís				
Puerto Caicedo	39	6	0	0
Puerto Guzmán				
Puerto Leguízamo	20	20	0	0
San Miguel				
Valle Del Guamuez				
Villagarzón	336	309	19	1

SOURCE. SISTEMA DE INFORMACIÓN DE LA CONCILIACIÓN, EL ARBITRAJE Y LA AMIGABLE COMPOSICIÓN – SICAAC.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information regarding the number of conciliations resolved by alternative dispute resolution mechanisms per municipality from 2016 to 2020, according to the type of requests (civil and commercial, community, administrative, family, labor, and criminal) and the type of result (conciliation, no conciliation, and partial conciliation).

MAIN CAUTIONS. The SICAAC did not provide methodological observations.

INDICATOR 22. CASE INPUT/OUTPUT

PLANNED INDICATOR. The case input and output for courts and other mechanisms in each municipality relative to types of judges and population.

This indicator measures the reported demand for judicial services and the capabilities of different mechanisms to respond to those needs. Table 29 shows the number of cases submitted to courts in 2019, disaggregated by thematic jurisdictions, according to the response by the CSJ.

TABLE 29. CASE INPUT BY JURISDICTION. EXCLUDING DESPACHOS PROMISCUOS 2019					
MUNICIPALITY	CIVIL	PENAL	LABOR	ADMINISTRATIVE	FAMILY
Apartado	342	294	887	0	546
Carepa	0	0	0	0	0
Dabeiba	0	0	0	0	0
Mutata	0	0	0	0	0
Necocli	0	0	0	0	0
Nechi	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro De Uraba	0	0	0	0	0
Turbo	84	405	320	1106	221
Vigia Del Fuerte	0	0	0	0	0
El Carmen De Bolivar	164	0	0	0	248
Maria La Baja	0	0	0	0	0
San Jacinto	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan Nepomuceno	0	0	0	0	0
Caldono	0	0	0	0	0
Caloto	0	0	0	0	56
Corinto	0	0	0	0	0
El Tambo	0	0	0	0	0
Jambalo	0	0	0	0	0
Miranda	0	0	0	0	0
Santander De Quilichao	1151	2041	0	0	395
Toribio	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 29. CASE INPUT BY JURISDICTION. EXCLUDING DESPACHOS PROMISCUOS 2019					
MUNICIPALITY	CIVIL	PENAL	LABOR	ADMINISTRATIVE	FAMILY
Montelibano	0	0	0	0	163
Puerto Libertador	0	0	0	0	0
San Jose De Ure	0	0	0	0	0
Tierralta	0	0	0	0	0
Valencia	0	0	0	0	0
Bojaya	0	0	0	0	0
Carmen Del Darien	0	0	0	0	0
Condoto	0	0	0	0	0
Istmina	182	136	0	0	144
Novita	0	0	0	0	0
Riosucio	0	0	0	0	25
Unguia	0	0	0	0	0
Barbacoas	0	0	0	0	18
El Charco	0	0	0	0	0
La Tola	0	0	0	0	0
Magui	0	0	0	0	0
Olaya Herrera	0	0	0	0	0
Francisco Pizarro	0	0	0	0	0
Ricaurte	0	0	0	0	0
Roberto Payan	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0
Tumaco	909	3711	276	0	237
Chalan	0	0	0	0	0
Ovejas	0	0	0	0	0
San Onofre	0	0	0	0	0
Orito	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Asis	0	165	0	0	233
Puerto Caicedo	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 29. CASE INPUT BY JURISDICTION. EXCLUDING DESPACHOS PROMISCUOS 2019					
MUNICIPALITY	CIVIL	PENAL	LABOR	ADMINISTRATIVE	FAMILY
Puerto Guzman	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Leguizamo	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0
Valle Del Guamuez	0	0	0	0	0
Villagarzon	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE. RESPONSES TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM CSJ AND FGN.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information regarding case input and output organized according to the level and jurisdiction of the court. Inputs by municipality correspond to new cases by year. Outputs correspond to formal court actions that inactivate cases.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The information regarding inputs seems scarce. According to CSJ data, several municipalities do not have any inputs. This seems suspicious. On another hand, outputs include a wide range of actions that have in common the effect of inactivating the case but may refer to very different types of procedural situations.

INDICATOR 23. WOMEN VICTIMS OF VBG I

PLANNED INDICATOR. The percentage of victims of gender-based violence that know the agencies where the justice route is activated.

This indicator measures the percentage of women victims of gender-based violence surveyed who identify the agencies where they can activate an attention route for gender violence. These agencies are Casas de Justicia, Comisarias de Familia, Procuraduría Medicina Legal, Policía Nacional, clinics or hospitals, and the Secretarias de Salud.

TABLE 30. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS THAT KNOW THE ROUTE OF ATTENTION, 2020.			
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	NUMBER THAT KNOW ROUTE	KNOWLEDGE PERCENTAGE
Apartadó	285	267	93.68%
Carepa			
Dabeiba			
Mutatá			
Necoclí			
Nechí	96	91	94.79%
San Pedro De Uraba			

TABLE 30. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS THAT KNOW THE ROUTE OF ATTENTION, 2020.

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	NUMBER THAT KNOW ROUTE	KNOWLEDGE PERCENTAGE
Turbo	256	237	92.58%
Vigia Del Fuerte			
El Carmen De Bolívar			
Maria La Baja			
San Jacinto			
San Juan Nepomuceno			
Caldono			
Caloto	66	55	83.33%
Corinto	32	26	81.25%
El Tambo	97	90	92.78%
Jambaló			
Miranda	76	72	94.74%
Santander De Quilichao	216	206	95.37%
Toribío	60	56	93.33%
Montelíbano	272	249	91.54%
Puerto Libertador	9	7	77.78%
San José De Uré			
Tierralta	54	49	90.74%
Valencia	166	149	89.76%
Bojayá	100	92	92%
Carmen Del Darién			
Condoto			
Istmina			
Nóvita			
Riosucio	275	242	88%
Unguía			
Barbacoas	96	89	92.71%

TABLE 30. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS THAT KNOW THE ROUTE OF ATTENTION, 2020.			
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	NUMBER THAT KNOW ROUTE	KNOWLEDGE PERCENTAGE
El Charco			
La Tola			
Magüí	107	91	85.05%
Olaya Herrera			
Francisco Pizarro			
Ricaurte			
Roberto Payán	80	77	96.25%
Santa Bárbara			
Tumaco			
Chalán			
Ovejas			
San Onofre			
Orito	146	143	97.95%
Puerto Asís	205	199	97.07%
Puerto Caicedo	54	52	96.3%
Puerto Guzmán	60	59	98.33%
Puerto Leguizamo	83	82	98.8%
San Miguel	54	52	96.3%
Valle Del Guamuez	118	114	96.61%
Villagarzón			

SOURCE. USAID-PANAGORA SURVEY.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information from a randomized sample of women in PDET regions. From several agencies and organizations asked for by the survey, we filtered to the agencies that can activate an access to justice route.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The survey only represents regions and not municipalities.

INDICATOR 24. WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE II

PLANNED INDICATOR. The percentage of victims of gender-based violence that file a formal complaint and perceive an adequate response.

Our indicator measures the percentage of surveyed women victims of gender-based violence who sought help at the following authorities: Casas de Justicia, Comisarias de Familia, Defensoria, Fiscalía, ICBF, Juzgados, Medicina Legal, Personeria, Policía Nacional, Unidad de Víctimas, Procuraduría or Cabildo, and considered their problem was solved.

TABLE 31. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS OF VBG WHO SOUGHT HELP AND CONSIDERED THEIR PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY, 2020.			
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER THAT SOME ENTITY ATTENDED	NUMBER TO WHICH THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED	PERCENTAGE SOLUTION
Apartadó	22	13	59.09%
Carepa			
Dabeiba			
Mutatá			
Necoclí			
Nechí	3	1	33.33%
San Pedro De Uraba			
Turbo	12	10	83.33%
Vigia Del Fuerte			
El Carmen De Bolívar			
Maria La Baja			
San Jacinto			
San Juan Nepomuceno			
Caldono			
Caloto	2	1	50%
Corinto	1	1	100%
El Tambo	5	4	80%
Jambaló			
Miranda	3	3	100%
Santander De Quilichao	6	2	33.33%
Toribío	5	2	40%
Montelíbano	7	7	100%
Puerto Libertador			

TABLE 3 I. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS OF VBG WHO SOUGHT HELP AND CONSIDERED THEIR PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY, 2020.

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER THAT SOME ENTITY ATTENDED	NUMBER TO WHICH THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED	PERCENTAGE SOLUTION
San José De Uré			
Tierralta			
Valencia	5	1	20%
Bojayá	8	6	75%
Carmen Del Darién			
Condoto			
Istmina			
Nóvita			
Riosucio	15	10	66.67%
Unguía			
Barbacoas	5	4	80%
El Charco			
La Tola			
Magüí	3	0	0%
Olaya Herrera			
Francisco Pizarro			
Ricaurte			
Roberto Payán	6	2	33.33%
Santa Bárbara			
Tumaco			
Chalán			
Ovejas			
San Onofre			
Orito	8	6	75%
Puerto Asís	9	1	11.11%
Puerto Caicedo	1	0	0%

TABLE 31. SURVEYED WOMEN VICTIMS OF VBG WHO SOUGHT HELP AND CONSIDERED THEIR PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY, 2020.			
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER THAT SOME ENTITY ATTENDED	NUMBER TO WHICH THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED	PERCENTAGE SOLUTION
Puerto Guzmán	4	2	50%
Puerto Leguísimo	5	5	100%
San Miguel	2	1	50%
Valle Del Guamuez	10	4	40%
Villagarzón			

SOURCE. USAID- PANAGORA SURVEY

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information from a randomized sample of women in PDET regions. Surveyed women were victims of VBG who sought help with different formal justice agencies. Seeking help include a wider array of possibilities than just filing a criminal complaint, including many types of victim's services that do not necessarily activate a criminal investigation. We filtered out some private organizations where some victims sought help. It is possible to apply an additional filter for authorities that only receive criminal complaints.

MAIN CAUTIONS. The survey only represents regions and not municipalities. The number of cases for some regions is too small to draw any statistical inferences. And the information refers to the number of victims that sought help, and not that filed a criminal complaint, as was originally intended.

INDICATOR 27- ORGANIZED CRIME AND NON-STATE ACTORS' PRESENCE

PLANNED INDICATOR. The organized crime and non-state actors' presence, operations, and violent actions.

This indicator is an important part of the context to analyze PDET municipalities. It shows the level of presence and violent actions by non-state actors, which can greatly affect judicial needs and justice authorities' capacity.

Table 32 shows the number of non-state actors that are present in the relevant territory.

TABLE 32. TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-STATE ACTORS THAT ARE PRESENT IN THE RELEVANT TERRITORY	
MUNICIPALITY	ORGANIZATIONS PRESENCE (INDEPAZ)
Apartadó	2
Carepa	1
Dabeiba	1

TABLE 32. TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-STATE ACTORS THAT ARE PRESENT IN THE RELEVANT TERRITORY

MUNICIPALITY	ORGANIZATIONS PRESENCE (INDEPAZ)
Mutatá	1
Necolí	1
Nechí	3
San Pedro De Uraba	1
Turbo	2
Vigia Del Fuerte	2
El Carmen De Bolívar	2
Maria La Baja	1
San Jacinto	2
San Juan Nepomuceno	2
Caldono	2
Caloto	7
Corinto	8
El Tambo	7
Jambaló	2
Miranda	8
Santander De Quilichao	6
Toribío	5
Montelíbano	2
Puerto Libertador	5
San José De Uré	4
Tierralta	4
Valencia	2
Bojayá (Bellavista)	2
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	2
Condoto	1
Istmina	2

TABLE 32. TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-STATE ACTORS THAT ARE PRESENT IN THE RELEVANT TERRITORY

MUNICIPALITY	ORGANIZATIONS PRESENCE (INDEPAZ)
Nóvita	2
Riosucio	2
Unguía	1
Barbacoas	7
El Charco	5
La Tola	2
Magüí (Payán)	6
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	4
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	5
Ricaurte	4
Roberto Payán (San José)	5
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	4
Tumaco	8
Chalán	0
Ovejas	2
San Onofre	1
Orito	2
Puerto Asís	3
Puerto Caicedo	2
Puerto Guzmán	2
Puerto Leguízamo	2
San Miguel	2
Valle Del Guamuez	2
Villagarzón	1

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHO DE PETICIÓN FROM INDEPAZ.

METHODOLOGY. We filed *derechos de petición* to all the official entities that collect and use this information, including FGN and armed forces. None of these have answered our petitions by the closing date, and deadlines are still pending. As an alternative source, we issued *derechos de petición* to three

NGOs that also collect this information –Indepaz, Pares, Cinep y Cerac. Indepaz responded with the information included above. This NGO’s information considers different sources, including government reports and alerts, journalistic accounts in national and foreign media other civil society reports. We will update this indicator as we receive more information.

MAIN CAUTIONS. This measure captures the number of organizations in operation in different municipalities. With the information we have now, we cannot qualify that presence in terms of violence or other characteristics.

INDICATOR 28 - RURALITY LEVEL

PLANNED INDICATOR. The rurality level.

This context indicator shows the degree and type of municipalities in terms of their urban or rural characteristics.

TABLE 33. RURALITY LEVEL PER MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY (LAW 617)	RURALITY LEVEL
Apartadó	3	Ciudades y aglomeraciones
Carepa	6	Intermedio
Dabeiba	6	Rural
Mutató	6	Rural disperso
Necoclí	6	Rural disperso
Nechí	6	Rural
San Pedro De Uraba	6	Intermedio
Turbo	4	Ciudades y aglomeraciones
Vigia Del Fuerte	6	Rural disperso
El Carmen De Bolívar	6	Intermedio
Maria La Baja	6	Intermedio
San Jacinto	6	Rural
San Juan Nepomuceno	6	Intermedio
Caldono	6	Rural
Caloto	5	Rural
Corinto	6	Intermedio
El Tambo	6	Rural disperso

TABLE 33. RURALITY LEVEL PER MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY (LAW 617)	RURALTY LEVEL
Jambaló	6	Rural
Miranda	5	Intermedio
Santander De Quilichao	5	Intermedio
Toribío	6	Rural
Montelíbano	6	Intermedio
Puerto Libertador	6	Rural
San José De Uré	6	Rural
Tierralta	6	Intermedio
Valencia	6	Rural
Bojayá (Bellavista)	6	Rural disperso
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	6	Rural disperso
Condoto	6	Rural
Istmina	6	Rural
Nóvita	6	Rural disperso
Riosucio	6	Rural disperso
Unguía	6	Rural
Barbacoas	6	Rural
El Charco	6	Rural disperso
La Tola	6	Rural
Magüí (Payán)	6	Rural disperso
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	6	Rural
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	6	Rural
Ricaurte	6	Rural disperso
Roberto Payán (San José)	6	Rural disperso
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	6	Rural disperso
Tumaco	4	Ciudades y aglomeraciones
Chalán	6	Intermedio

TABLE 33. RURALITY LEVEL PER MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY (LAW 617)	RURALTY LEVEL
Ovejas	6	Rural
San Onofre	6	Intermedio
Orito	6	Intermedio
Puerto Asís	6	Ciudades y aglomeraciones
Puerto Caicedo	6	Rural
Puerto Guzmán	6	Rural disperso
Puerto Leguízamo	6	Rural disperso
San Miguel	6	Rural
Valle Del Guamuez	6	Intermedio
Villagarzón	6	Rural

SOURCE. OPEN SOURCE FROM THE DNP.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator contains information about the rurality level of each municipality according to the Law 617 of 2000. This law classifies municipalities into four categories (Cities and agglomerations, intermediate, rural, and rurally scattered) depending on the number of inhabitants, the population density, and the inclusion in a city system.

INDICATOR 29- ETHNIC POPULATION

PLANNED INDICATOR. The percent of indigenous, Afro-Colombian population and women.

This context indicator shows the sex distribution and, ethnic and racial diversity of each municipality.

TABLE 34. ETHNIC AND RACIAL POPULATION, 2018.

MUNICIPALITY	INDIGENOUS	ROM	RAIZAL	PALANQUERA	AFRO-COLOMBIAN.
Apartado	810	2	32	8	42854
Carepa	68	1	1	1	11371
Dabeiba	4747	0	0	0	116
Mutata	2115	0	1	0	1187
Necocli	1495	1	1	8	18358
Nechi	93	0	1	0	2977
San Pedro De Uraba	572	16	0	0	326
Turbo	2322	2	11	3	72550

TABLE 34. ETHNIC AND RACIAL POPULATION, 2018.

MUNICIPALITY	INDIGENOUS	ROM	RAIZAL	PALANQUERA	AFRO-COLOMBIAN.
Vigia Del Fuerte	1035	0	4	4	6675
El Carmen De Bolivar	1173	5	0	2	2570
Maria La Baja	425	1	3	3	42223
San Jacinto	74	0	1	0	1110
San Juan Nepomuceno	286	0	2	5	2363
Caldono	27088	0	1	5	113
Caloto	12790	1	5	5	6399
Corinto	8971	3	4	0	2507
El Tambo	3841	1	0	0	4028
Jambalo	16120	0	0	0	30
Miranda	5135	1	2	0	7850
Santander De Quilichao	24760	5	10	5	21996
Toribio	29956	2	0	0	30
Montelibano	5878	0	2	2	746
Puerto Libertador	5815	1	2	3	548
San Jose De Ure	5267	0	0	1	2632
Tierralta	10568	1	16	5	6965
Valencia	195	0	3	0	1478
Bojaya	4055	0	0	2	5500
Carmen Del Darien	2279	0	6	2	9144
Condoto	70	0	22	3	11501
Istmina	1075	0	22	5	25103
Novita	267	0	1	3	7411
Riosucio	3329	0	3	15	36424
Unguia	1061	1	7	5	9291
Barbacoas	9729	0	9	15	20016
El Charco	946	2	3	9	18627
La Tola	122	0	1	2	5396

TABLE 34. ETHNIC AND RACIAL POPULATION, 2018.

MUNICIPALITY	INDIGENOUS	ROM	RAIZAL	PALANQUERA	AFRO-COLOMBIAN.
Magui	50	1	8	8	17212
Olaya Herrera	968	0	2	4	19748
Francisco Pizarro	38	0	1	7	6380
Ricaurte	13613	0	0	0	275
Roberto Payan	103	1	1	15	8443
Santa Barbara	155	1	1	1	8058
Tumaco	12025	10	37	20	112508
Chalan	160	0	0	0	668
Ovejas	1033	1	0	0	550
San Onofre	3497	0	22	4	42571
Orito	5852	4	0	2	1862
Puerto Asis	4883	3	1	8	2002
Puerto Caicedo	1582	0	0	0	428
Puerto Guzman	1780	0	0	0	1018
Puerto Leguizamo	6307	3	5	12	753
San Miguel	2721	0	3	3	649
Valle Del Guamuez	3549	1	0	0	814
Villagarzon	3948	1	1	4	562

SOURCE. OPEN SOURCE FROM THE DANE, USING CENSUS DATA FROM 2018.

METHODOLOGY. This indicator includes information regarding the proportion of the municipal population by ethnicity according to Census data CNPV 2018- DANE, which counts populations depending on if they are members of different communities, including indigenous, raizal, Palenquero, Rom or Gypsy, mulatto, and Afro-Colombian or Afro-descendant population. In the CNPV 2018, belonging to any ethnic group is based on self-recognition.

INDICATOR 30 – SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PLANNED INDICATOR. Institutional development indicators.

This indicator gives context about the degree of socio-economic development and State capacity in each municipality. For now, we received an index on multidimensional poverty, illustrated in Table 35.

TABLE 35. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2018

MUNICIPALITY	MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX
Apartadó	28
Carepa	34.4
Dabeiba	60.5
Mutatá	57.8
Necoclí	62.7
Nechí	61.5
San Pedro De Uraba	62.3
Turbo	49.9
Vigia Del Fuerte	76.1
El Carmen De Bolívar	58.4
Maria La Baja	63.2
San Jacinto	60.3
San Juan Nepomuceno	56.2
Caldono	56
Caloto	37.4
Corinto	33.7
El Tambo	46
Jambaló	46.5
Miranda	21.6
Santander De Quilichao	23.8
Toribío	45.1
Montelíbano	41.1
Puerto Libertador	58.9
San José De Uré	61.3
Tierralta	63.8
Valencia	53.1
Bojayá (Bellavista)	77.1
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	77.8

TABLE 35. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2018

MUNICIPALITY	MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX
Condoto	53.2
Istmina	55.1
Nóvita	60.1
Riosucio	70.9
Unguía	63.4
Barbacoas	76.1
El Charco	75.9
La Tola	73.9
Magüí (Payán)	85.3
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	75.9
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	69.5
Ricaurte	71.9
Roberto Payán (San José)	81
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	75.1
Tumaco	53.7
Chalán	73.9
Ovejas	51.5
San Onofre	69
Orito	39.8
Puerto Asís	44.1
Puerto Caicedo	38.9
Puerto Guzmán	62.2
Puerto Leguízamo	53.6
San Miguel	48.5
Valle Del Guamuez	41
Villagarzón	37.1

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM THE DNP

METHODOLOGY. We received information from the DNP regarding the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)-2018. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a composite index of five quality of life dimensions that do not include income. The index allows the analysis of multiple dimensions of poverty that can be simultaneously experienced by a household. In Colombia, the MPI consists of five dimensions, all of which are measured at the household level: i) educational conditions, ii) conditions of childhood and youth, iii) health, iv) work, and v) housing conditions and home public services. These dimensions are divided into 15 variables and a household with deprivation in at least five variables (representing 33 percent of the deprivation) is considered multidimensionally poor.

We are waiting for additional information regarding State capacity for each municipality.

INDICATOR 31- INTERNET PENETRATION

PLANNED INDICATOR. Internet penetration

This is another context indicator, that shows development levels and connectivity in each municipality.

TABLE 36. FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET PENETRATION INDEX					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Apartadó	7.40%	8.20%	13.90%	15.70%	17.40%
Carepa	7.30%	7.70%	9.70%	9.80%	10.00%
Dabeiba	3.10%	3.60%	4.30%	5.50%	6.40%
Mutató	3.50%	3.90%	7.10%	7.30%	8.30%
Necoclí	2.40%	2.10%	3.50%	3.90%	4.50%
Nechí	2.10%	2.10%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%
San Pedro De Uraba	2.80%	3.30%	3.60%	3.60%	4.00%
Turbo	5.30%	5.60%	8.20%	8.20%	8.60%
Vigia Del Fuerte	1.50%	2.20%	1.50%	1.40%	2.50%
El Carmen De Bolívar	3.30%	3.60%	3.80%	2.40%	2.50%
Maria La Baja	0.80%	0.90%	1.00%	0.80%	0.90%
San Jacinto	3.40%	4.40%	4.80%	2.80%	1.40%
San Juan Nepomuceno	3.80%	4.80%	4.80%	3.40%	3.50%
Caldono	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0.50%	0.60%
Caloto	0.90%	0.80%	0.40%	0.70%	0.30%
Corinto	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.80%	0.70%
El Tambo	0.30%	0.40%	0.70%	0.70%	0.90%

TABLE 36. FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET PENETRATION INDEX					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jambaló	0.10%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Miranda	1.80%	0.80%	1.00%	0.90%	0.80%
Santander De Quilichao	7.70%	7.80%	7.20%	8.10%	8.70%
Toribío	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Montelíbano	5.30%	5.30%	5.40%	4.70%	4.50%
Puerto Libertador	0.50%	0.40%	0.40%	0.50%	4.10%
San José De Uré	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Tierralta	2.00%	2.20%	3.30%	3.60%	3.90%
Valencia	1.50%	1.60%	2.40%	2.60%	2.80%
Bojayá (Bellavista)	0.40%	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	1.50%
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	0.50%	0.50%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%
Condoto	1.20%	2.10%	3.40%	4.50%	4.70%
Istmina	7.60%	8.10%	7.00%	8.00%	8.70%
Nóvita	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%
Riosucio	0.40%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%
Unguía	1.90%	4.00%	1.30%	1.00%	4.60%
Barbacoas	0.20%	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%	0.30%
El Charco	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%
La Tola	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%
Magüí (Payán)	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.40%
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%
Ricaurte	0.70%	0.80%	0.70%	0.40%	0.40%
Roberto Payán (San José)	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.20%	0.80%
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%
Tumaco	1.40%	1.70%	1.70%	2.60%	2.80%
Chalán	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%

TABLE 36. FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET PENETRATION INDEX					
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ovejas	0.90%	1.80%	2.80%	2.40%	1.90%
San Onofre	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	0.90%	0.90%
Orito	1.50%	2.00%	4.10%	4.10%	2.90%
Puerto Asís	3.50%	3.70%	11.10%	14.20%	29.20%
Puerto Caicedo	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%
Puerto Guzmán	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Puerto Leguízamo	0.40%	0.30%	0.80%	1.50%	1.60%
San Miguel	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.30%	0.90%
Valle Del Guamuez	0.90%	0.80%	1.80%	2.60%	2.90%
Villagarzón	1.30%	1.20%	1.20%	1.30%	1.40%

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHO DE PETICIÓN FROM MINTIC.

Methodology. Fixed broadband internet penetration index calculates the number of subscribers to fixed broadband internet services per 100 inhabitants. It includes information about the last trimester of years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. Information for 2020 is for the second trimester.

INDICATOR 32 – PUBLIC BUDGET PERFORMANCE

PLANNED INDICATOR. Financial performance.

This indicator gives context about the level of fiscal capabilities of local authorities, measured in terms of the level budgetary execution for each locality.

Table 37 shows the Fiscal performance Index FPI results for 2019. The first column shows the results of the index for 2019. The second column shows the classification of each municipality according to the score obtained according to the DNP methodology. The lower the score, the more problems found in local fiscal management.

TABLE 37. FISCAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (FPI) 2019		
MUNICIPALITY	FPI	RANGE
Apartadó	48.02	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Carepa	60.88	3. Vulnerable (≥ 60 y < 70)
Dabeiba	57.02	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Mutatá	57.88	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)

TABLE 37. FISCAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (FPI) 2019

MUNICIPALITY	FPI	RANGE
Necoclí	53.52	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Nechí	38.79	1. Deterioro (< 40)
San Pedro De Uraba	56.18	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Turbo	33.57	1. Deterioro (< 40)
Vigia Del Fuerte	42.63	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
El Carmen De Bolívar	31.92	1. Deterioro (< 40)
Maria La Baja	32.78	1. Deterioro (< 40)
San Jacinto	53.4	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
San Juan Nepomuceno	42.65	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Caldono	35.34	1. Deterioro (< 40)
Caloto	40.2	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Corinto	54.57	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
El Tambo	45.86	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Jambaló	51.08	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Miranda	55.59	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Santander De Quilichao	51.75	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Toribío	49.57	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Montelíbano	47.76	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Puerto Libertador	53.39	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
San José De Uré	48.88	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Tierralta	52.06	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Valencia	52.6	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Bojayá (Bellavista)	43.37	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	39.23	1. Deterioro (< 40)
Condoto	49.49	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Istmina	34.63	1. Deterioro (< 40)
Nóvita	57.42	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y < 60)
Riosucio	36.91	1. Deterioro (< 40)

TABLE 37. FISCAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (FPI) 2019

MUNICIPALITY	FPI	RANGE
Unguía	0	1. Deterioro (<40)
Barbacoas	44.64	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
El Charco	52.9	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
La Tola	29.03	1. Deterioro (<40)
Magüí (Payán)	46.7	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	48.78	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	35.8	1. Deterioro (<40)
Ricaurte	44.29	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Roberto Payán (San José)	47.7	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	33.8	1. Deterioro (<40)
Tumaco	45.27	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Chalán	37.56	1. Deterioro (<40)
Ovejas	46.72	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
San Onofre	42.1	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Orito	67.32	3. Vulnerable (≥ 60 y <70)
Puerto Asís	50.77	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Puerto Caicedo	52.22	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Puerto Guzmán	29.73	1. Deterioro (<40)
Puerto Leguízamo	42.61	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
San Miguel	57.98	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Valle Del Guamuez	58.21	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)
Villagarzón	45.71	2. Riesgo (≥ 40 y <60)

SOURCE. OPEN SOURCES FROM DNP. NEW METHODOLOGY.

INDICATOR 33 - COCA CULTIVATION**PLANNED INDICATOR.** Coca average planting density.

The dynamics of local populations with justice sector authorities are different depending on the strength of illegal cultivations in a region. This indicator serves as a context to understand the degree to which territory is used for illegal activities.

TABLE 38. HECTARES OF COCA FIELDS. SELECTED YEARS

MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019
Apartadó	9.48	7.93	1.51	7.26
Carepa				
Dabeiba				
Mutatá		6.65	3.49	1.21
Necoclí				
Nechí	360.85	551.52	708.03	530.37
San Pedro De Uraba	4.56	3.48	2.66	1.07
Turbo	97.99	61.01	56.84	54.52
Vigia Del Fuerte				
El Carmen De Bolívar				
Maria La Baja				
San Jacinto				
San Juan Nepomuceno				
Caldono				
Caloto	26.26		1.6	18.45
Corinto	38.91		10.54	10.88
El Tambo	5300.28	6661.01	7242.99	7102.46
Jambaló				68.96
Miranda	5.98		2.27	58.69
Santander De Quilichao				
Toribío	14.85			9.97
Montelíbano	573.86	1181.13	974.04	540.63
Puerto Libertador	570.62	1412.22	1013.93	855.85
San José De Uré	231.94	552.7	441.7	340.85
Tierralta	1290.07	1629.68	2201.26	1140.24
Valencia	1.8	4.71	5.48	4.29
Bojayá (Bellavista)				
Carmen Del Darién (Curbaradó)	98.28	159.99	153.39	232.42

TABLE 38. HECTARES OF COCA FIELDS. SELECTED YEARS				
MUNICIPALITY	2016	2017	2018	2019
Condoto	3.36	13.53	11.43	11.23
Istmina	476.71	743.05	577.36	228.85
Nóvita	75.26	162.33	130.29	69.32
Riosucio	35.75	113.87	104.01	148.83
Unguía	20.66	34.68	28.26	12.67
Barbacoas	3359.37	4590.5	3516.29	3138.09
El Charco	2819.91	4630.67	5147.73	5318.32
La Tola	119.83	292.3	280.36	279.54
Magüí (Payán)	1273.22	1716.95	2023.63	2148.19
OLAYA HERRERA (Bocas De Satinga)	2572.72	3355.53	3504.58	3561.9
Francisco Pizarro (Salahonda)	157.38	258.1	304.75	347.51
Ricaurte	333	784.16	808.56	640.93
Roberto Payán (San José)	2404.27	2733.71	2852.94	2990.16
Santa Bárbara (Iscuandé)	785.28	530.17	560.34	486.34
Tumaco	23147.95	19516.93	16046.85	11830.26
Chalán				
Ovejas				
San Onofre				
Orito	2987.87	3969.91	3949.26	3073.3
Puerto Asís	7453.44	9664.6	7657.88	6809.74
Puerto Caicedo	1782.14	2998.37	2905.02	2616.56
Puerto Guzmán	1584.84	2029.9	2014.05	1749.87
Puerto Leguizamó	1992.38	1403.95	1104.11	1651.81
San Miguel	3128.4	3553.66	3329.07	3752.43
Valle Del Guamuez	4885.79	4132.44	3362.77	3539.45
Villagarzón	1231.07	1759.91	2015.26	1702.67

SOURCE. OPEN SOURCE FROM THE OBSERVATORIO DROGAS DE COLOMBIA (ODC) UNODC

METHODOLOGY. We have not received information from the Instituto Agustin Codazzi regarding hectares per municipality. Therefore, we cannot estimate coca cultivation density for now. This information will be updated as we receive more data.

INDICATOR 36. CASES AND VICTIMS. CONTEXT CRIMES

PLANNED INDICATOR. The number of cases and victims per municipality for the following offenses: threats, illegal recruitment, extortion. These are disaggregated by human rights defenders and social leaders, sex, ethnic groups, and LGBTI.

This indicator gives context on reported victimization levels for selected offenses.

TABLE 39. AGGREGATED RESULT FOR SOME OFFENSES			
MUNICIPALITY	THREAT	EXTORSION	ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT
Apartadó	101	10	0
Carepa	34	6	0
Dabeiba	8	0	3
Mutató	198	0	0
Necoclí	9	3	0
Nechí	4	7	0
San Pedro De Uraba	6	1	0
Turbo	52	13	1
Vigía Del Fuerte	5	0	0
El Carmen De Bolívar	151	12	0
María La Baja	28	1	0
San Jacinto	42	5	0
San Juan Nepomuceno	19	0	0
Caldono	83	6	0
Caloto	275	14	2
Corinto	80	8	1
El Tambo	114	12	2
Jambaló	26	11	0
Miranda	150	7	1
Santander De Quilichao	330	25	0

TABLE 39. AGGREGATED RESULT FOR SOME OFFENSES			
MUNICIPALITY	THREAT	EXTORSION	ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT
Toribio	100	7	0
Montelíbano	91	12	1
Puerto Libertador	91	4	0
San Jose De Ure	16	1	0
Tierralta	114	7	1
Valencia	23	0	0
Bojaya	7	0	5
Carmen Del Darien	15	0	0
Condoto	12	9	1
Istmina	20	6	0
Nóvita	10	1	1
Riosucio	86	3	1
Unguía	7	1	0
Barbacoas	125	4	1
El Charco	11	2	0
La Tola	9	0	0
Magüi	15	3	0
Olaya Herrera	13	1	0
Francisco Pizarro	4	0	0
Ricaurte	57	3	0
Roberto Payán	7	0	1
Santa Bárbara	14	0	1
Tumaco	271	51	10
Chalán	1	0	0
Ovejas	26	0	0
San Onofre	37	4	0
Orito	19	5	0
Puerto Asís	159	31	2

TABLE 39. AGGREGATED RESULT FOR SOME OFFENSES			
MUNICIPALITY	THREAT	EXTORSION	ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT
Puerto Caicedo	23	1	0
Puerto Guzmán	24	4	1
Leguízamo	23	5	3
San Miguel	12	2	0
Valle Del Guamuez	27	5	0
Villagarzón	31	7	0

SOURCE. RESPONSE TO DERECHOS DE PETICIÓN FROM FGN.

Methodology and cautions are the same as for indicator I.

ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)	
Name of Indicator: Cases and victims of selected crimes.	
Name of Development Objective: Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice.	
Name of Intermediate Result: USAID	
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID	
Indicator Type: USAID	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): A) Total number of cases (“noticias criminales”) and victims according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) for events occurred from 2016 to nov 2020. B) Victimization rate per 100 thousand persons. Population data retrieved from CNPV.	
Unit of Measure: <i>Noticias criminales</i> and Victims	
Data Type: USAID	
Disaggregated by: A) Year (2016, 2017,2018, 2019 and, nov 2020), B) Offences: intentional homicide, feminicide, sexual violence (group of offences), domestic violence, assault. C) Type of victim: ethnic group, human rights defenders, and social leaders, LGBTI. D) Gender.	
Rationale for Indicator (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION	
Data Source: Accusatory Oral Criminal System (SPOA-FGN)	
Method of Data Collection and Construction: <i>Derechos de Petición</i> to FGN.	
Reporting Frequency:	
Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:	
Individual(s) Responsible at PF:	
TARGETS AND BASELINE	
Baseline value:	Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020
Life of Project Target (LOP):	
Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. *Noticia criminal* refers to a basic unit of analysis used as a criminal case by the FGN. In a minority of situations, it may contain more than one victim, criminal offence, offence or suspect.
- ii. Offences are measured by the number of *Noticias Criminales*, except for intentional homicide cases, that are measured by the number of victims.
- iii. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count.
- iv. Counts for all crimes underestimate true victimization levels, because of insufficient reporting to authorities. For most crimes, the majority of victims do not file a complaint. And some homicides in violent localities are unknown to criminal justice authorities. We did not find national and systematic data about the level of unreported crime, but there are some crime specific studies or local anecdotal accounts that confirm these issues.
- v. The SPOA information system is not well fed and updated, for variables including victims' ethnicity, gender, and LGBTI status.
- vi. For social leaders and human rights defenders, we use the database built by the FGN, crossed with victims in the list by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Given COVID-19 travel limitations, the UN list for 2020 has not been promptly updated.
- vii. Cases are classified according to the date and place of events registered in SPOA. In some exceptions, incorrect case recording can mistake these with the dates or places of the *complaint*.
- viii. Groups of crimes: Some offences include several articles of the penal code and respond to groups of crimes defined by the FGN. The articles included for each offense are specified below.

Offences	Articles. Ley 599 de 2000
Intentional Homicide	Art. 103
Feminicide	Art. 104 A
Sexual crimes (multiple offenses)	Rape. Art. 205 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape or sexual intercourse with a person put in inability to resist art. 207 - Rape of a minor art. 208 - Rape of a person unable to resist art. 210 - Violent rape art. 206 - Sexual intercourse with a minor art. 209 - Rape of a person under protection art. 138 - Rape of a minor under protection Art. 138 A - Violent sexual intercourse with a person under protection Art. 139 and 139A Sexual harassment art. 210 A Sexual slavery in protected person art. 141 A Non Consensual abortion art. 123 Inducement of prostitution offences arts 213, 213 A, 214, 217, 219 Child pornography art. 218 Sexual exploitation of a minor art. 217 A Omission of filing a criminal complaint art. 219 B
Assault (<i>Lesiones personales dolosas</i>)	Art. 111 - 116 A, 136

ix. Rate formula:

$$\text{Rate by 100 thousand people} = \frac{\text{Total victims 2019} * 100.000}{\text{Total municipal population DANE}}$$

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

1. TOTAL_VICTIMAS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_GENERO_AÑO
2. TASAX100MIL_GRUPODELITO_2019_GENERO
3. TOTAL_VICTIMAS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_ENFOQUEDIFERENCIAL_AÑO
4. TOTAL_PROCESOS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Clearance rate of selected crimes.

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Proportion of cases (“noticias criminales”) and victims according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) for events occurred from 2016 to nov 2020, with (i) investigation progress or clearance rate advancement, (ii) formal progress or clearance rate and (iii) conviction rate or judicial clearance rate according with FGN methodology.

Unit of Measure: *Noticias criminales* and Victims (for homicide and “feminicidio”)

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2016, 2017,2018, 2019 and, nov 2020),
- B) Gender
- C) Offences: intentional homicide, feminicide, sexual violence (group of offences), domestic violence, assault.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Accusatory Oral Criminal System (SPOA-FGN)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to FGN.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

FY2020:

FY2021:

FY2022:

FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. *Noticia criminal* refers to a basic unit of analysis used as a criminal case by the FGN. In a minority of situations, it may contain more than one victim, criminal offence, offence or suspect.
- ii. Clearance rates are measured by the number of *Noticias Criminales*, except for intentional homicide and “feminicidio” that are measured by the number of victims.
- iii. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count.
- iv. Groups of crimes: Some offences include several articles of the penal code and respond to groups of crimes defined by the FGN. The articles included for each offense are specified below.

Offences	Articles. Ley 599 de 2000
Intentional Homicide	Art. 103
Femicide	Art. 104 A
Sexual crimes (multiple offenses)	Rape. Art. 205 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape or sexual intercourse with a person put in inability to resist art. 207 - Rape of a minor art. 208 - Rape of a person unable to resist art. 210 - Violent rape art. 206 - Sexual intercourse with a minor art. 209 - Rape of a person under protection art. 138 - Rape of a minor under protection Art. 138 A - Violent sexual intercourse with a person under protection Art. 139 and 139A Sexual harassment art. 210 A Sexual slavery in protected person art. 141 A Non Consensual abortion art. 123 Inducement of prostitution offences arts 213, 213 A, 214, 217, 219 Child pornography art. 218 Sexual exploitation of a minor art. 217 A Omission of filing a criminal complaint art. 219 B
Assault (<i>Lesiones personales dolosas</i>)	Art. 111 - 116 A, 136

- v. Each level of clearance (investigation progress or clearance rate advancement, formal progress or clearance rate, and conviction rate or judicial clearance rate) rate includes a group of actions that indicate that the perpetrator is identified. We used the actions listed by the FGN that are listed below.

Clearance level	Description	Procedural actions
“Avance de esclarecimiento” Investigation progress	Aún no se materializa el esclarecimiento, pero la actuación respectiva antecede al mismo	Ley 906, 1098 y 1826 (en lo aplicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Solicitud de audiencia imputación · Solicitud preclusión (muerte, amnistía, oblación) · Solicitud orden de captura o de aprehensión · Citación traslado al escrito de acusación · Contumacia y Declaratoria de persona ausente Específicas de Ley 600: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Versión libre · Apertura Inv. Previa
“Esclarecimiento” Formal progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Se le comunican los cargos a una persona. - Se le comunica al juez que la conducta delictiva existe y que el imputado es su autor o participe. - Se logra acuerdo luego del proceso de conciliación preprocesal, sin que el juez realice un control de legalidad. - El juez aprueba la renuncia al ejercicio de la acción penal. - El juez aprueba la extinción de la acción penal por preclusión (muerte, amnistía, oblación). 	Ley 906, 1098, 1826 y 600 (en lo aplicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Formulación de imputación · Traslado de escrito de acusación · Conciliación con acuerdo · Decreta legalidad captura o aprehensión · Autoriza orden de captura o aprehensión · Principio de oportunidad (interrupción y suspensión) · Extinción de la acción penal (muerte, amnistía, oblación, reparación integral) · Preclusión (muerte, amnistía, oblación) Específicas de Ley 600: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Indagatoria y ampliación · Declaratoria de persona ausente · Cesación de procedimiento
“Esclarecimiento judicial” Conviction rates	Sentencias condenatorias ejecutoriadas emitidas por el juez.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Aprobación del principio de oportunidad (renuncia) · Sentencia condenatorias y sancionatorias (acusación directa,

	aceptación cargos o preacuerdos o sentencia anticipada).
vi. Clearance rate formula: $\text{Clearance rate} = \frac{\text{cases with clearance}}{\text{Total cases}} * 100$	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable classification in database: 1. PORCENTAJE_ESCLARECIMIENTO_JURIDICO_FGN_GRUPODELITO_SEXO_AÑO. 2. PORCENTAJE_AVANCE_ESCLARECIMIENTO_FGN_GRUPODELITO_SEXO_AÑO. 3. PORCENTAJE_ESCLARECIMIENTO_FGN_GRUPODELITO_SEXO_AÑO	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Cases in Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN) related to allegations.

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Total number of disciplinary proceedings (accumulated since 2016 to nov 2020) in Procuraduría General de la Nación (PGN) against public servants for disciplinary offenses committed against a social leader or human rights defender.

Unit of Measure: Individual disciplinary proceedings (cases)

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Case status (active / inactive).
- D) Cases with *Archivo definitivo* decision. All processes are consequently inactive.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: GEDIS and SIM system PGN

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to PGN.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

<p>Data interpretation cautions and known limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The information systems (GEDIS4 and SIM5) of the PGN depend on the updating from officials. The officials are responsible for the reliability and precision of the data contained herein, attending to circulars 009, 021, 038, 048 of 2009, 011 of 2017, and resolutions 068 of 2011 and 618 of 2017 of the FGN, as well as the current specific manual of functions and requirements for labor competencies. ii. The PGN did not have the variables we asked in their information system, so they did searches in open fields with key words. That means there is a risk of under or over reporting that can not be estimated.
<p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID</p>
<p>Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID</p>
<p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID</p>
<p>CHANGES TO INDICATOR</p>
<p>Changes to Indicator:</p>
<p>Other Notes (optional):</p>
<p>Variable classification in database:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PROCESOS_DISCIPLINARIOS_ACTIVOS_PGN_2016_2020. 2. PROCESOS_DISCIPLINARIOS_INACTIVOS_PGN_2016_2020. 3. PROCESOS_DISCIPLINARIOS_ARCHIVADOS_PGN_2016_2020
<p>THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020</p>

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Protection measures in domestic violence cases

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Number of protection measures requested by prosecutors to judges according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) from 2016 to nov 2020, and number of measures granted or denied by judges in domestic violence proceedings.

Unit of Measure: protection measures requested, measures granted and measures denied by judges.

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2016, 2017, 2028, 2019, 2020)
- B) Domestic violence offenses (Art. 229 penal code)
- C) Type of victim: ethnic group

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Accusatory Oral Criminal System (SPOA-FGN)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to FGN

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- November 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:

	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The protection measures correspond to an action that can be registered many times for the same case or victim. 2) The data was processed and analyzed, using the case management information from the Accusatory Oral Criminal System, with a cut-off date of 05/11/20. This system has an adequate update level regarding the entry of <i>noticias criminales</i>, offenses and proceedings. 3) The SPOA information system is not well fed and updated, for variables including victims' ethnicity, gender, and LGBTI status. 4) Cases are classified according to the date and place of events registered in SPOA. In some exceptions, incorrect case recording can mistake these with the dates or places of the complaint. The required information is presented for events registered between 2016 and 2020. 5) Most of the protection measures are adopted by <i>Comisarias de familia</i>, however there is not available data for their performance, so they were excluded. 	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACTUACION_MEDIDA_PROTECCION_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_ACTUACION_AÑO. 2. TOTAL_PROCESOS_PROCESOS_SOLICITUD_MEDIDA_VI_AÑO. 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Approved registration requests RTDAF

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Number of Approvals of Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente (RTDAF) from 2012 to nov 2020, and
- B) Year of micro-focusing by the *Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestion de Restitucion de Tierrns Desjiojadas (UAEGRTD)*.

Unit of Measure: Approved registrations requests.

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas (UAEGRTD)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (URT)

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2012- November 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:

	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
<p>The UAEGRTD is the administrative body in charge of land restitution affairs according to the Law 1448 of 2011. This law established both the administrative and judicial procedures that enables victims of the armed conflict, who were forced to abandon their lands, to seek the restitution and the legalization of their territory.</p> <p>The UAERGTD is also responsible for the administrative stage of the Land Restitution Procedure. In this stage, the claimants request the registration of their property in the Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente or RTDAF. The UAEGRTD must receive all the requests, but only studies those that claim properties located in <i>macro-focused</i> and <i>micro-focused</i> territories.</p> <p>A territory is macro- focused once the Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, together with the Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, decide if the geographical location of the land meets the security conditions required to guarantee the effective restitution. Micro- focused refers to specific portions of land located inside a macro- focused territory where the UAEGRTD has decided that it is, in fact, viable to carry out the registry. That is to say, The UAERGTD only initiates the administrative stage once the land requested in restitution has been micro- focused.</p> <p>This claim could culminate in three (3) of the following substantial decisions: (i) no formal study initiation, ii) non-registration of the property in the registry and (iii) registration of the property in the RTDAF, which enables the claimant to go to the second stage of the restitution process.</p> <p>This indicator contains information regarding the first micro- focused territory per municipality, starting from 2012, all the way to December 15 2020. It measures as well, the number of administrative procedures that culminate with the registration in the RTDAF, again, from 2012 to December 15, 2020.</p>	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SOLICITUDES_INSCRIPCION_RTDAF_AÑO 2. ANIO_MICROFOCALIZACION_URT 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Registration requests RTDAF

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Registration requests in the Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente (RTDAF) from 2012 to nov 2020.

Unit of Measure: Registrations requests.

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2028, 2019, 2020)

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas (UAEGRTD)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (URT)

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2012- November 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:

This indicator measures the number of registration requests received by the Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Gestión de Restitución de Tierras or UAEGRTD. As stated in indicator 6, the UAEGRTD must receive all the registration requests, but will only study those that claim properties located in macro- focused and micro- focused territories.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable Classification in database:

- I. SOLICITUDES_URT_RTDAF_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Land restitution jurisdiction UAEGRTD

Name of Development Objective:

Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Requests for restitution and formalization presented by the *Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestion de Restitucion de Tierras Despojadas* (UAEGRTD) to the judges specialized in land restitution (without sentence) from 2012 to nov 2020.
- B) Number of judgments issued respect to properties located in PDET municipalities from 2012 to nov 2020.
- C) Decision of the sentence. A sentence can have more than one judicial decision.
- D) Sentences issued by judges and civil magistrates specialized in land restitution by type of decision.
- E) Judicial decisions from 2012 to November 30, 2020, in which material restitution was carried out.

Unit of Measure: Registrations requests.

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2028, 2019, 2020)
- B) Type of decision: restores, does not restore, compensates, and consultation stage.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Grupo de Cumplimiento de Órdenes Judiciales y Articulación Institucional (COJAI) of The Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas (UAEGRTD)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (URT)

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2012- November 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
<p>During the second stage of the land restitution procedure (judicial), the case is brought to land restitution courts. The court decides whether the claimant is entitled to the right at stake. Besides, the court must present the necessary measures in order to carry out the material and legal restitution of the land. When material restitution is not possible, the law enables the courts to order a compensatory payment.</p> <p>This indicator measures the performance rate for land restitution jurisdiction according to the number of cases brought to land restitution courts. In this matter, the UAEGRTD only has the data of the cases brought to courts where the claimant granted power of attorney in order to exercise judicial representation.</p> <p>The indicator also contains data on the number of sentences issued by land restitution courts according to the type of judicial decision (restores, does not restore, compensates, and consultation stage) from 2012 to November 30, 2020. The UAEGRTD clarifies that a sentence may contain more than one judicial decision.</p> <p>Lastly, the indicator includes the number of judicial decisions from 2012 to November 30, 2020, all in which material restitution was carried out. The land restitution courts, in addition to deciding on the right claimed, retain jurisdiction until the restitution of the property has been guaranteed.</p> <p>Concerning the data relating material restitution of the land, it has to be taken into account the fact that the data was collected by UAEGRTD officials, for cases where the entity is called upon court when land is about to be restituted. This means that the primary source for this data are land restitution courts and the most reliable information still rests there.</p>	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SOLICITUDES_PRESENTADAS_UAEGRTD_AÑO 2. SENTENCIAS_PROFERIDAS_COJAI_UAEGRTD_AÑO 3. DECISION_SENTENCIA_COJAI_UAEGRTD_TIPODECISION_AÑO 4. SENTENCIAS_EMITIDAS_DECISICON_JUDICIAL_TIPODECISION_HASTANOV2020 5. PREDIOS_ENTREGA_MATERIA_COJAI_UAEGRTD_HASTANOV2020. 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Disappearance events documented by the UBDP.

Name of Development Objective: Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of disappearance events documented by the UBDP

Unit of Measure:
Disappearance events

Data Type:
USAID

Disaggregated by:
N/A

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:
Search request registry (RSB) by the UBDP

Method of Data Collection and Construction:
Derecho de petición to UBDP

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:	Date of Baseline: 2019
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Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:

- i. The concept of "Disappeared persons" refers to people whose fate or whereabouts are unknown to their relatives. The Missing Persons Search Unit takes cases of disappeared persons in the context of the armed conflict, for events occurred before December 1st 2016. These people may be missing due to different events, such as:
 - People who have been forcibly disappeared;
 - Kidnapped people who were not released;
 - Children or teenagers who have been recruited - forcibly and illegally - by actors in the armed conflict; or adults who have been constrained to serve in organized armed groups and / or in the armed forces of the opposing party;
 - Civilians or members of organized armed groups or armed forces disappeared during hostilities, whose fate or whereabouts are unknown to their relatives.
- ii. Even if we requested information about disappeared people, their database contains information about disappearance events rather than disappeared persons, but they did not clarify the difference between disappeared persons and disappearance events.
- iii. According to the article 5 of the Decree 589 of 2017, the Search for Missing Persons Unit should establish the universe of people reported missing in the context of the armed conflict from the contribution of confidential information and sources. Therefore, the statistics do not represent the total cases of disappearance.
- iv. The bodies recovered by the Search for Missing Persons Unit are in the process identification carried out by the INML. No body recovered by the Search for Missing Persons Unit has been identified to date.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable Classification in database:

1. UBDP_HECHOS_DESAPARICION_CORTENOV2020.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:
Disappeared persons identified

Name of Development Objective:
Justice sector actors (prosecutors, investigators, defenders, and others, as relevant) use improved techniques and practices that focus on resolving high-impact crimes, including homicides of human rights defenders and social leaders, victims of gender-based violence, and victims of the conflict, thus reducing impunity and increasing citizen confidence in justice.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
A) Disappeared persons identified and not identified per municipality by the institutions with identification laboratories (INML, CTI and PN)

Unit of Measure: Disappeared persons

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:
A) Year (2016, 2017,2018, 2019 and, oct 2020)
B) Gender

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: INML

Method of Data Collection and Construction:
Open source INML <https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/cifras-de-lesiones-de-causa-externa>

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:	Date of Baseline: 2016-oct 2020
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Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. We originally requested information to INML, PN and FG. INML was the only information available at the reporting time.
- ii. The PN informed there was no available information by municipality.
- iii. The system administrated by INML includes the followig souerces: Centro de Identificación Humana, Comisión Búsqueda Personas Desaparecidas, Fiscalía - Cuerpo Técnico Investigación, Fiscalía - Desaparicion Forzada y Desplazamiento Forzado, Fiscalía - Unidad Justicia y Paz, Fiscalía General de la Nación Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses, Ministerio de Salud y Proteccion Social, Personería Policía Nacional.
- iv. Even if INML its supposed to include the data from FG, we also requested information directly to FGN as the information reported to INML is not totally updated. However, we did not received an answer from FGN.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

We insisted in the derecho de petición to FG and expect to receive the information on late December.

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

- 1. DESAPARECIDOS_GENERO/TOTAL_INML_AÑO
- 2. CADAVERES_NO_IDENTIFICADOS_INML_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)**Name of Indicator:**

Justice sector institutional capacity.

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID**Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:** USAID**Indicator Type:** USAID**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):**

- A) Permanent courts by category and specialty.
- B) Workload (general and average) of Judges and Judicial Officials in the Courts.
- C) Total number of judges / magistrates.
- D) Rate of judges per 10 thousand inhabitants. Population data retrieved from CNPV.
- E) Courts-judges proportion.
- F) Judicial police officials (PN).
- G) Total number of prosecutors, prosecutors assistants and judicial police officers at FGN.
- H) Total number of *Casas de Justicia, Centros de Conciliación, Centros de Convivencia Ciudadana, Centros Administrativos/Juzgados, Comisarias de Familia* and *Inspecciones de Policía*.
- I) Institutional offer rate per 10 thousand inhabitants. Population data retrieved from CNPV.
- J) Total staff at Family Commissaries.
- K) Total number of public defenders by judicial circuit.

Unit of Measure: Officials, case workload, *Casas de Justicia, Centros de Conciliación, Centros de Convivencia Ciudadana, Centros Administrativos/Juzgados, Comisarias de Familia* and *Inspecciones de Policía*

Data Type: USAID**Disaggregated by:****CSJ:**

- A) Year (2016,2017,2018,2019)
- B) Specialty (Civil, Penal, Laboral and Administrativa), jurisdiction (type of court) and district to which the municipality is part.

FGN:

- C) FGN officials level: Especializado, Seccional, Local y Tribunal.

PN:

- D) Year (2016,2017,2018,2019 and nov 2020)

DNP:

- E) Justice sector institutional capacity Year 2016. Type of Institutional offer (*Casas de Justicia, Centros de Conciliación, Centros de Convivencia Ciudadana, Centros Administrativos/Juzgados, Comisarias de Familia* and *Inspecciones de Policía*).

PGN

- F) Total staff at Family Commissaries in 2018. Permanent staff: commissar. Regular staff: secretary, social worker, psychologist, and physician.

DP

- H) Number of public defenders by judicial circuit.
- I) year (2016, 2017, 2019, 2020)

Rationale for Indicator (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION	
Data Source: DNP, FGN, CSJ, PN, PGN	
Method of Data Collection and Construction: <i>Derechos de Petición</i> to DNP, CSJ, FGN, PGN and PN.	
Reporting Frequency:	
Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:	
Individual(s) Responsible at PF:	
TARGETS AND BASELINE	
Baseline value:	Date of Baseline: 2016-2020
Life of Project Target (LOP):	
Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Actual input definition for judicial authorities: refers to the new demand for justice, excluding proceedings that have passed from one Court to another without a final decision in the instance. That is to say: inputs from re-entries, inputs from other re-entries, inputs from decongestion, inputs from loss of competence, inputs from change of location, inputs due to nullity, input due to exclusion and inputs from renewal of proceedings. ii. Actual output definition for judicial authorities: refers to the outputs of the Courts. Actual refers to decisions that put an end to the instance, excluding decisions such as: Expenses for decongestion, expenses sent to other courts, expenses for deserted or abandoned proceedings, expenses for loss of competence, and expenses for change of location. iii. Workload definition: total number of initial inventories and effective demand per court for each year and aggregated by the qualitative variables delivered, namely: year, specialty, competence, judicial district. iv. The overall workload is the total number of the total workload of the courts, taking into account the aggregation of qualitative variables, and the average workload, which refers to the average workload per office for aggregations mentioned. v. Rate formula: $\text{Rate per 10 thousand people} = \frac{\text{Total judges 2019} * 100.000}{\text{Total municipal population (DANE)}}$ vi. The number of prosecutors, assistant prosecutors and judicial police officers assigned to the municipalities corresponds to the data registered in the SPOA, according to the unit where the officials are assigned on the information system and not to information on the staff. Data for single prosecutors or assistant prosecutors is not reported, because a prosecutor or assistant prosecutor can be assigned to several offices with different levels or competencies. vii. An official of the FGN can be assigned the same year to different offices in different municipalities, for this reason the data reported does not correspond to unique records per person. viii. The total number of institutions corresponds to the sum of institutions by municipality according to the information registered by DNP. There is no updated information about the institutional capacity in DNP. ix. Public Defenders are hired by judicial circuits, instead of municipalities. Judicial Circuits can group more than one municipality, as established by Resolution 1009 of 2018. 	

- x. In 2018 and 2019 the PGN carried out a diagnosis on the organization, structure and operation of *Comisarias de Familia* called *Segunda Vigilancia superior a las comisarias de familia*, requesting information from the 1.273 commissaries in Colombia in 2018-2019. The PGN obtained an average response rate of 69%. The PGN inquired about the formation of the *Comisarias de Familia*, considering the following positions: Family Commissioner, Secretary, Psychologist, Social Worker, Doctor, Other. In 2018, of the 170 PDET municipalities, 83 of them, equivalent to the 48.8%, reported information on the staff assigned to the commissaries.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

- 1.CARGA_LABORAL_PROMEDIO_ESPECIALIDAD_COMPETENCIA_DISTRICTO_AÑO
- 2.CARGA_LABORAL_GENERAL_ESPECIALIDAD_COMPETENCIA_DISTRICTO_AÑO
- 3.TOTAL_JUECES/MAGISTRADOS_CSJ_2020
- 4.TASA_JUECES_X10MILHABITANTES_2020
- 5.RAZON_JUECES_JUZGADOS_2020
- 6.CANTIDAD_FUNCIONARIOS_POLICIA_JUDICIAL_AÑO
7. TOTAL_ORDENES_POLICIA_JUDICIAL_AÑO
8. FICALES_COMPETENCIA_DESPACHO_COMPETENCIADESPACHO
9. TOTAL_FISCALES_DESPACHO_SPOA
10. TOTAL_ASISTENTES_FISCALES_SPOA
- 12.TOTAL_FUNCIONARIOS_POLICIA_JUDICIAL_SPOA
- 13.TOTAL_CASAS_JUSTICIA_2016.
- 14.TOTAL_CENTROS_CONVIVENCIA_CIUDADANA_2016.
- 15.TOTAL_COMISARIAS_FAMILIA_2016.
- 16.TOTAL_INSTITUCIONES_JUSTICIA_2016.
- 17.TOTAL_CENTROS_CONCILIACIÓN_2016.
- 18.TOTAL_CENTROS_ADMINISTRATIVOS_JUZGADOS_2016.
- 19.TOTAL_INSPECCIONES_POLICIA_2016.
- 20.TASA_OFERTA_JUSTICIA_10MILHABITANTES_DNP2016.
21. TOTAL_PERSONAL_COMISARIAS_FAMILIAS_2018.
22. DEFENSORES_PUBLICOS_CIRCUITO_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Value of public funds allocated for access to justice

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Value of public funds allocated for access to justice activities in annual municipal budgets. Relative to the local population.

Unit of Measure: Value of public funds

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (for some municipalities)

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Municipalities

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to municipalities

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- This information is not public and the access has been difficult due to the lack of capacities in municipalities. As we explained in the report, for this indicator, we sent 54 derechos de petición asking for this budget information. As of December 18, we received 16 responses. Of these, only 5 really gave useful information for this indicator.
- For complementary information we also sent a derecho de petición to CSJ asking for municipal budgets for justice and, as of December 18, we did not receive an answer.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

We insisted in the derecho de petición to municipalities and call each of them for follow up.

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

- I. AS THE INFORMATION CURRENTLY INCLUDES ONLY 5 OBSERVATIONS, THE VARIABLE HAS NOT BEEN CHARACTERIZED.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Remote criminal reporting

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) This indicator contains information regarding the proportion of criminal complaints filed through the virtual platform “A Denunciar” per year according to the SPOA, against the number of criminal complaints filed through non virtual channels per year.

Unit of Measure:

Criminal complaints

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Virtual and non-virtual complaints
- B) Year

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

SPOA-FGN

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de Petición to FGN

Reporting Frequency: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF: USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:

	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count. Other than that, the FGN didn't provide further information on the interpretation of this data. 	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DENUNCIAS_SPOA_AÑO_MODALIDAD, TOTAL_DENUNCIAS_SPOA_2016_NOV2020 2. PARTICIPACION_VIRTUAL2020 y PARTICIPACION_VIRTUAL2019 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Planned or implemented access to justice mobile brigades.

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Total Attended victims in brigades of the *Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación* (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho).
- B) Total Attended victims in brigades of Access to Justice by the *Dirección de Métodos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos* (DMASC -Ministerio Justicia y del Derecho).
- C) Total Attended victims in brigades of *Justicia Transicional* (FGN).
- D) Total Attended victims in brigades (Jornadas de Información Comunitaria) of the *Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestion de Restitucion de Tierras Despojadas* (URT).

Unit of Measure: Victims attended.

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2016, 2017,2018, 2019 and, second semester 2020),
- B) Type of victim: ethnic group, LGBTI, pregnant women.
- C) Leader of the brigade: *Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación* (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho), *Dirección de Métodos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos* (DMASC -Ministerio Justicia y del Derecho) and *Justicia Transicional* (FGN)

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Responses to *Derechos de petición* from FGN, Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho, URT

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to FGN, Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho, Ministerio del Interior, URT, Defensoría del Pueblo.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:

	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The brigade of Access to Justice by the DMASC -Ministerio Justicia y del Derecho carry out justice administration services to various municipalities of the national territory, in accordance with the annual prioritization that is established. The brigades are developed on issues of conciliation in law, citizen coexistence, agrarian conciliation, conciliation in equity, justice and citizenship, and within the framework of the <i>Conciliación Nacional</i>. There is not information of total numbers of attended persons for 2016. See <i>Derechos de Petición</i> for more information about the brigades. ii. In 2020 there were not brigades by the DMASC, due to the COVID-19 emergency. iii. The <i>Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación</i> (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho) develops brigades in which victims of the armed conflict effectively access to justice, have the possibility to make statements to the <i>Ministerio Público</i>, receive legal assistance and psycho-legal guidance from the <i>Personería del Pueblo</i> and start or continue with the procedures and processes that are being carried out before the <i>Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación</i> (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho). See <i>Derechos de Petición</i> for more information about the brigades. iv. The desegregations of type of victim applies just for the brigadas of the <i>Unidad Móvil de Atención y Orientación</i> (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho). v. The brigades of <i>Justicia Transicional</i> (FGN) seek to guarantee the rights of the victims in a strategic place and easily accessible to the population, in order to facilitate access to the administration of justice and offer all the services provided by each entity, in order to provide adequate services. See <i>Derechos de Petición</i> for more information about the brigades. vi. The Ministerio del Interior lacks the legal competence to carry out justice brigades in PDET municipalities according to their response to our petition. vii. The URT develops brigades or "<i>Jornadas de Información comunitaria</i>" where the victims of the armed conflict receive legal assistance on land restitution issues, specifically, the application of the Law 1448 of 2011, the administrative functions of the UAEGRTD and land restitution procedures, in order to educate the victims about the rights granted by the land restitution public policy. viii. Defensoría del Pueblo provided data disaggregated by <i>departamentos</i>, instead of municipalities. 	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable classification in database:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUMAV_ENFOQUE_2016_2020. 2. PERSONSAS_ATENDIDAS_JORNADAS_MOVILES_DMASC_AÑO. 3. JORNADAS_ATENCION_FGN_VICTIMAS_ATENDIDAS_AÑO. 4. PARTICIPANTES_JORNADAS_COMUNITARIAS_URT_2016 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)**Name of Indicator:**

Indigenous authorities exercising justice functions

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result:

USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:

USAID

Indicator Type:

USAID

DESCRIPTION**Precise Definition(s):**

- i. Indigenous authorities exercising justice functions in each municipality.

Unit of Measure: Indigenous authorities**Data Type:****Disaggregated by:**

- A) Indigenous population
- B) Total population
- C) Indigenous sq km
- D) Total sq km
- E) Year: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

Rationale for Indicator (optional):**PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION****Data Source:**

Registry of Indigenous authorities and Cabildos

Method of Data Collection and Construction:*Derecho de petición* to Ministerio del Interior**Reporting Frequency:**

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE**Baseline value:****Date of Baseline:** 2016-nov 2020**Life of Project Target (LOP):****Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):****FY2018:**

	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The registry carried out by the Ministerio del Interior grants administrative effects and legal status to the Cabildos and / or Indigenous Authorities. That is to say, the registry entitles the Indigenous Authority to exercise public functions (jurisdictional, administrative and political tasks), but it's important to clarify that there's not a specific registry for indigenous authorities exercising justice functions. 	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
USAID	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Variable Classification in database:	
I. AUTORIDADES_INDIGENAS_REGISTRADAS_AÑO.	
Other Notes (optional):	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Cases with victims and perpetrator from an ethnic group.

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Total number of cases (“noticias criminales”) according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) for events occurred from 2016 to nov 2020 in which the accused belongs to an ethnic group.
- B) Total number of cases (“noticias criminales”) according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) for events occurred from 2016 to nov 2020 in which the victim belongs to an ethnic group.

Unit of Measure: *Noticias criminales*

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2016, 2017,2018, 2019 and, nov 2020),
- B) Type of victim: ethnic group.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Accusatory Oral Criminal System (SPOA-FGN)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to FGN.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

FY2020:

FY2021:

FY2022:

FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. *Noticia criminal* refers to a basic unit of analysis used as a criminal case by the FGN. In a minority of situations, it may contain more than one victim, criminal offence, offence or suspect.
- ii. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count.
- iii. Counts for all crimes underestimate true victimization levels, because of insufficient reporting to authorities. For most crimes, the majority of victims do not file a complaint. And some homicides in violent localities are unknown to criminal justice authorities. We did not find national and systematic data about the level of unreported crime, but there are some crime specific studies or local anecdotal accounts that confirm these issues.
- iv. The SPOA information system is not well fed and updated, for variables including victims' ethnicity.
- v. Cases are classified according to the date and place of *events* registered in SPOA. In some exceptions, incorrect case recording can mistake these with the dates or places of the *complaint*.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID**Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID****Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID****CHANGES TO INDICATOR**

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

1. PORCENTAJE_PROCESOS_PERTENENCIA_GRUPO_ETNICO_AÑO
2. PROCESOS_VICTIMA_SI_PERTENECE_GRUPO_ETNICO_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator: Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result:

USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:

USAID

Indicator Type:

USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of Afro-Colombian authorities enrolled in the Registry of Community Councils and Organizations of NARP Population

Unit of Measure:

Number Afro-Colombian authorities

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

A) Year: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Registry of Community Councils and Organizations of NARP Population

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Open sources at Datos Abiertos – Gov.co

<https://www.datos.gov.co/en/dataset/Consejos-Comunitarios-Insritos-en-la-Direcci-n-de/wiv3-negx>

Reporting Frequency:

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- December 2019

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

FY2020:

	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:	
According to the Ministerio del Interior there is not a registry of Afro-Colombian authorities exercising justice, but rather a national registry of Community Councils for NARP communities, which in contrast with indigenous reservations do not their own jurisdiction recognized by the constitution.	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
USAID	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
USAID	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
USAID	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database:	
I. TOTAL_CONSEJOS_NARP_2019	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator: Disputes by government-trained ADR

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result:

USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:

USAID

Indicator Type:

USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Number of disputes resolved by government-trained alternative dispute resolution (ADR) providers.
- B) Number of conciliation audiences by *Comisariías de Familia*.
- C) Number of cases of domestic violence registered by *Comisariías de Familia*.
- D) Number of *Medidas de Protección Inmediatas* in cases of domestic violence at *Comisariías de Familia*.
- E) Number of *Medidas de Protección Definitivas* in cases of domestic violence at *Comisariías de Familia*.
- F) Number of *Medidas de Restablecimiento de Derechos*.

Unit of Measure:

Number of disputes, cases and resolutions.

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

MinJusticia

- A) Year: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019.
- B) Type of request: Civil and Commercial, Community, Contentious Administrative, Family, Labor and Criminal
- C) Conciliation result: *Conciliación Total, Conciliación Parcial, Acuerdo Extraconciliación, Constancia de Acuerdo, Asunto No Conciliable, Constancia de Inasistencia, Falta de Competencia, Falta Pago de Servicio, Desistimiento de una o Ambas Partes, Otros, Retiro de la Solicitud.*

PGN

- D) Year: 2017
- E) Type of audience: *Custodia y regimen de visitas sobre menores e incapaces, Asuntos relacionadas con obligaciones alimentarias, Separación de bienes y de cuerpos, Conflictos sobre capitulaciones matrimoniales, Declaración de la unión marital de hecho, su disolución y la liquidación de la sociedad, Controversias entre cónyuges sobre dirección conjunta del hogar y entre padres sobre el ejercicio de la autoridad paterna o la patria potestad and Rescisión de la partición de las sucesiones y en las liquidaciones de sociedad conyugal o de sociedad patrimonial entre compañeros permanentes.*
- F) Audiences with agreement and without agreement.
- G) *Medidas de Protección* of cases of domestic violence: *Medidas correctivas, Actas de amonestación, Cautiones de comportamiento conyugal and Conciliación.*
- H) Type of *Medidas de Protección Definitivas*: a. *El desalojo de la casa de habitación que comparte con la víctima cuando constituya una amenaza para la vida la integridad física o la salud de cualquiera de los miembros, b. Abstenerse de penetrar en cualquier*

lugar donde se encuentre la víctima, c. Prohibir al agresor esconder o trasladar de la residencia a los niños, niñas y personas discapacitadas en situación de indefensión, miembros del grupo familiar, d. Tratamiento reeducativo y terapéutico en una institución pública o privada que ofrezca tales servicios, a costa del agresor, e. El pago de los gastos de orientación y asesoría jurídica, médica, psicológica y psíquica que requiera la víctima, f. una protección temporal especial de la víctima por parte de las autoridades de policía, g. Acompañamiento a la víctima para su reingreso al lugar de domicilio, h. Decidir provisionalmente el régimen de visitas, la guarda y custodia de los hijos e hijas, i. Suspender al agresor la tenencia, porte y uso de armas, j. Decidir provisionalmente quién tendrá a su cargo las pensiones alimentarias, k. Decidir provisionalmente el uso y disfrute de la vivienda familiar, l. Prohibir al agresor la realización de cualquier acto de enajenación o gravamen de bienes de su propiedad sujetos a registro and m. Ordenar al agresor la devolución inmediata de los objetos de uso personal, documentos de identidad y cualquier otro documento u objeto de propiedad o custodia de la víctima.

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

PGN and Sistema de Información de la Conciliación, el Arbitraje y la Amigable Composición - SICAAC

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to Ministerio de Justicia and PGN

Reporting Frequency:

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- December 2019

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:

- I. Information on the procedures, conciliations, and powers of the SICAAC are explained on the website of the Ministry of Justice (<https://www.sicaac.gov.co/>)
- II. In 2018 the PGN carried out a diagnosis on the organization, structure and operation of *Comisarias de Familia* called *Segunda Vigilancia superior a las comisarias de familia*, requesting information from the 1.273 commissaries in Colombia in 2018-2019. The PGN obtained an average response rate of 69%. In 2018, of the 170 PDET municipalities, 83 of them, equivalent to the 48.8%, reported information on the number of conciliation audiences, cases of domestic violence and *medidas de protección* for the year 2017.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional): Variable Classification in database:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SICAAC_AÑO_SOLICITUDES_TIPOSOLICITUD. 2. SICAAC_AÑO_SOLICITUDES_TOTALE. 3. SICAAC_AÑO_RESULTADO_TIPORESULTADO. 4. TOTAL_PERSONAL_COMISARIAS_FAMILIAS_2018 5. SOLICITUDES_AUDIENCIAS_CONCILIACION_COMISARIAS_2017 6. AUDIENCIAS_COMISARIAS_CON_ACUERDO_CONCILIACION_2017 7. AUDIENCIAS_COMISARIAS_SIN_ACUERDO_CONCILIACION_2017 8. AUDIENCIAS_CONCILIACION_COMISARIAS_TIPOCONCILIACION_2017 9. CASOS_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_COMISARIAS_2017 10. MEDIDAS_CORRECTIVAS_AMONESTACION_CAUCIONES_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_COMISARIAS_2017 11. CONCILIACION_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_COMISARIAS_2017 12. MEDIDAS_PROTECCION_INMEDIATA_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_COMISARIAS_2017 13. MEDIDAS_PROTECCION_DEFINITIVA_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_COMISARIAS_2017 14. TIPO_MEDIDA_PROTECCION_DEFINITIVA_VIOLENCIA_INTRAFAMILIAR_TIPOMEDIDA_2017 15. MEDIDAS_REESTABLECIMIENTO_INFANCIAYADOLESCENCIA_COMISARIAS_2017
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Cases input and output.

Name of Development Objective:

Community-based and state-led dispute resolution services, including indigenous justice and Afro-Colombian traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, equity conciliators, Justice Houses, and others, are strengthened to provide greater access to quality justice, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Case input and output for Judges at the municipal level.
- B) Average Input of *Noticias Criminales* by prosecutor from FGN.

Unit of Measure: Cases

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A) Year (2016, 2017,2018 and 2019),
- B) Despachos Promiscuos
- C) Court specialty (Penal, laboral, civil, administrative y familiar)
- D) Output categories for cases assigned to judges: effective outputs (Egresos Efectivos),output by sentence (Egresos por Sentencias), output by substancial decisión (Egresos por Auto Decisión de Fondo), output by agreement (Egresos por Autos Conciliación), output by payment (Egresos por Auto Pago), output by execution (Egresos por Autos Ordena Seguir Adelante la Ejecución), output by dismissal (Egresos por Autos Preclusión), output by withdrawal (Egresos por Desistimiento Tácito), output by conviction compliance (Egresos por Liberación Cumplimiento de Pena JEPMS), output by other categories (Egresos por Otras), output by remission to other judge (Egresos Remitidos a Otros Despachos), output by rejection (Egresos por Rechazados o Retirados).

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: Accusatory Oral Criminal System (SPOA-FGN) and CSJ.

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to CSJ and FGN.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:

	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This indicator contains information regarding case input and output organized according to the level and specialty of the court. The inputs by municipality correspond to new cases by year. The outputs correspond to actions that inactivate the case. ii. The information regarding the outputs includes a wide range of actions that have in common the effect of inactivating the case, but may refer to very different types situations 	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable classification in database:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INGRESOS_EFECTIVOS_ESPECIALIDAD_AÑO 2. EGRESOS_FORMAEGRESO_ESPECIALIDA_AÑO 3. INGRESOS_EFECTIVOS_PROMISCOU_AÑO 4. EGRESOS_FORMAEGRESO_AÑO 5. PROMEDIO_PROCESOS_ASIGNADOS_SPOA_AÑO 6. INGRESOS_PROCESOS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_AÑO 	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Organized crime and non-state actors' presence.

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality context.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A) Total number of armed groups / organizations that are located and carry out violent acts in the municipality for the period 2016-2020.

Unit of Measure: Armed groups

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by: N/A

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: INDEPAZ

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to INDEPAZ.

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. All INDEPAZ investigations are based on methodologies that group different sources of information, such as: Government officials reports, communications and alerts of risk of social organizations or communities found throughout the National territory; and largely published news, articles or columns in national and foreign media (newspapers, magazines, web portals, radio stations, television newscasts), finally there are into account reports published by different NGOs, among others with studies related.

- ii. The presence of armed groups is generalized in the municipality. However, in some cases the occupation groups of certain areas of the municipalities, such as townships or veredas and not necessarily the entire territory.
- iii. The armed groups (GAOr, GAO and GDO) are in constant confrontations over the dispute over territory, which translates into constant changes regarding the presence of armed groups in the regions. This makes it difficult to establish their presence in the municipalities.
- iv. In the case of the presence of GAOr in the PDET areas, it is noted that in recent months there have been processes of formation of new structures, alliances and reconfigurations, which changes data from previous years, where the presence of 2 groups was indicated that today they can be the same.
- v. For the year 2016, INDEPAZ did not carry out an analysis on the presence of GAOr in the country, so the data referring to 2017 is attached.
- vi. In the case of the GAO ELN, the analysis for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019, is under review and confirmation. It is not included within the attachment.
- vii. The presence of armed groups (GAO, GAOr and GDO) for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020 is under investigation and confirmation, therefore the results are partial for certain regions.
- viii. We group the presence of all armed groups per municipality due to the data limitations. This measure captures the magnitude of armed presence between 2016 and nov 2020. However, the magnitude is in constant change.
- ix. For this indicator we requested information from various public entities (FGN and armed forces), but we did not received an answer by the closing date.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

We insisted in all the derechos de petición, in order to gain access to the data

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

ORGANIZACIONES_ARMADAS_INDEPAZ_2016_2020

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Rurality Level

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality context.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A) Rurality level for each municipality according to Law 617 of 2000

Unit of Measure:

Rurality level

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

N/A

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Categorization of departments, districts and municipalities by Contaduría General de la Nación

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Open sources at Contaduría General de la Nación

<https://www.contaduria.gov.co/categorizacion-de-departamentos-districtos-y-municipios>

Reporting Frequency: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF: USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value: USAID

Date of Baseline: 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations:

Rurality Levels according to DNP (Law 617 of 2020)

Rurality level	Group	Population Municipal seat	%Population countryside	Density Km Sq	Included in a city system	Counting of municipalities
Cities and agglomerations (1)	11	>100.000	N/A	N/A	Si	110
Intermediate (2)	21	>25.000 and <100.000	N/A	>10	No	325
	22	<25.000	<70%	>50	No	
	23	<25.000	>70%	>100	No	
	31	>25.000 and <100.000	N/A	<=10	No	
Rural (3)	32	<25.000	<70%	>10 and <=50	No	367
	33	<25.000	>70%	>50 and <=100	No	
	41	<25.000	<70%	<=40	No	
Rural scattered (4)	42	<25.000	>70%	>10 and <=50	No	300
	43	<25.000	>70%	<+10	No	

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable Classification in database:

1. CATEGORIA_LEY_617
2. CATEGORIA_RURALIDAD.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Percentage of indigenous and afro-Colombian population

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality Context

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A) Percentage of population by ethnicity and women according to the CNPV 2018- DANE.

Unit of Measure:

Population

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

1. Year (2018)
2. Ethnicity: indigenous population, raizal people, palenquero de San Basilio, Rom or Gypsy, mulatto, and Afro- Colombian or Afro-descendant population.
3. Women (Population projection 2019 and 2020).

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

CNPV 2018- DANE

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Open sources at DANE

<https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/grupos-etnicos/informacion-tecnica>

http://microdatos.dane.gov.co/index.php/catalog/643/get_microdata

Reporting Frequency: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID: USAID

Individual(s) Responsible at PF: USAID

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2018

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

FY2020:

	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Known Data Limitations: N/A	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to Indicator:	
Other Notes (optional):	
Variable Classification in database:	
POB_ENFOQUE_ETNICO_CNPV_2018 POB_MUJERES_2018, PORCENTAJE_MUJERES2018 POB_MUJERES_2019, PORCENTAJE_MUJERES2019 POB_MUJERES_2020, PORCENTAJE_MUJERES2020	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)	
Name of Indicator: I Multidimensional Poverty Index.	
Name of Development Objective: Municipality context.	
Name of Intermediate Result: USAID	
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID	
Indicator Type: USAID	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): A) Multidimensional Poverty Index	
Unit of Measure: Households with multidimensional poverty	
Data Type: USAID	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
Rationale for Indicator (optional):	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION	
Data Source: DNP	
Method of Data Collection and Construction: <i>Derechos de Petición</i> to DNP.	
Reporting Frequency:	
Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:	
Individual(s) Responsible at PF:	
TARGETS AND BASELINE	
Baseline value:	Date of Baseline: 2018
Life of Project Target (LOP):	
Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:
Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Data interpretation cautions and known limitations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an index of five quality of life dimensions which do not include income. The index allows the analysis of multiple dimensions of poverty that can be simultaneously experienced by a household. In Colombia, the MPI consists of five dimensions, all of which are measured at the household level: i) educational conditions, ii) conditions of childhood and youth, iii) health, iv) work and v) housing conditions and home public services. These dimensions are divided into 15 variables and a household with deprivation in at least 5 variables (representing 33% of the deprivation) is considered multidimensionally poor (DNP, 2011). 	

- ii. The results of the index by municipality correspond to the average of the households.
- iii. For methodological issues consult this link:

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Desarrollo%20Social/Documento%20de%20An%C3%A1lisis%20de%20las%20Cifras%20de%20Pobreza%202018.pdf>

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

MEDIDA_POBREZA_MULIDIMENSIONAL_DNP2018

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Internet penetration

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality Context

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A) Fixed broadband internet penetration index

Unit of Measure:

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

A) Year (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

B) Population

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Fixed broadband internet penetration index from Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derecho de petición to Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016- 2020

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations:

Calculation methodology for the index

Internet penetration is measured by the number of fixed broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants. The methodology to calculate the index is described below:

1. *A4 Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants:* A4 refers to the number of fixed broadband internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants. Fixed broadband internet subscribers refers to entities (companies, people) that pay for high-speed access to the public internet (TCP / IP connection). High-speed access is defined as having a speed equal to or higher than 256 kbit / s, in one or both directions. Fixed broadband internet includes cable modem, DSL, fiber optics, and other fixed broadband technologies (such as satellite broadband internet, Ethernet LAN, fixed wireless access, Wireless Local Area Network, and WiMax). Subscribers who have access to data transmission (including internet) through mobile networks are excluded.
2. The number of broadband internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants is obtained by dividing the number of fixed broadband internet subscribers by the total number of inhabitants and then multiplying by 100.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: USAID

Other Notes (optional):

Variable Classification in database:

IP_AFI_MINTIC_4T-AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Financial performance (level of budgetary execution)

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality context.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

A) Fiscal Performance Index

Unit of Measure: numeric/categorical

Data Type: USAID

Disaggregated by: N/A

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source: DNP

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

DNP open source.

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Desarrollo%20Territorial/Bolet%C3%ADn-Resultados-Indice-Desempeno-Fiscal-2019.pdf>

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2019

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. The Fiscal Performance Index is a measure of the financial management performance of territorial entities that measure financial sustainability around fiscal viability, capacity to generate own resources, indebtedness,

investment levels and financial management capacity in the municipalities and departments of the country. Its objective is to measure the fiscal management of territorial entities in order to identify good practices in the management of public finances and strengthen territorial technical assistance.

ii. Ranges of the New Fiscal Performance Index:

Range	Description
Sustainable (>80 points)	municipalities enjoy healthy finances, comply with legal limits of debt and expense generate own resources and high spending on FBK. In the long run they have greater capacity to provide goods and services. They also present better conditions of financial sustainability, compared to the rest.
Solvent (between 70-80 points)	Municipalities have healthy finances, but there are opportunities for improvement in some indicators.
Vulnerable (between 60 y 70 points)	Municipalities that can meet legal debt and spending limits, but still they have high dependence on transfers and low levels of investment in FBK.
Risk (between 40 y 60 pints)	Municipalities that are at risk of deficit or have a high level of indebtedness or flaws in their report of debt. They are highly dependent on transfers and low levels of investment in FBK.
Deterioration <=40 puntos	These municipalities are at risk of deficit or have high indebtedness or flaws in your debt report. They are highly dependent on transfers and low levels of investment in FBK, but its indicators are lower than those of the group of risk.

iii. For methodological issues and results consult this link:

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Desarrollo%20Territorial/Bolet%C3%ADn-Resultados-Indice-Desempeno-Fiscal-2019.pdf>

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variable classification in database:

- 1.NUEVO_IDF_2019
- 2.NUEVO_IDF_SINBONOS_2019
- 3.RANGO_IDF_2019.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)**Name of Indicator:**

Coca average planting density.

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality context.

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID**Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:** USAID**Indicator Type:** USAID**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition(s):**

- A) Hectares of coca per municipality

Unit of Measure: Hectares of coca**Data Type:** USAID**Disaggregated by**

- A) Year: 2016-2019

Rationale for Indicator (optional):**PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION****Data Source:** Observatorio de Drogas Colombia (ODC)**Method of Data Collection and Construction:**

Open source: ODC Datos Abiertos

<http://www.odc.gov.co/sidco/perfiles/estadisticas-nacionales>**Reporting Frequency:****Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:****Individual(s) Responsible at PF:****TARGETS AND BASELINE****Baseline value:**

Date of Baseline: 2016-2019

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):	FY2018:
	FY2019:
	FY2020:
	FY2021:
	FY2022:
	FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets: Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Data interpretation cautions and known limitations**

- i. Coca average planting density requires the hectares per municipality and the number of hectares of coca fields. Without the hectares per municipality (information to be answered by Instituto Agustin Codazzi) the indicator is partially constructed with open source.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID
Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA): USAID
CHANGES TO INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator:
Other Notes (optional):
Variable classification in database:
HECTAREAS_COCA_AÑO
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY: Dec 2020

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET (PIRS)

Name of Indicator:

Number of cases and victims of threats, extortion, illegal recruitment and illegal constraint.

Name of Development Objective:

Municipality Context

Name of Intermediate Result: USAID

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: USAID

Indicator Type: USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

- A. Total number of cases (“noticias criminales”) and victims according to the Accusatory Oral Criminal System (Law 906 of 2004 and Law 1098 of 2006) for events occurred from 2016 to nov 2020.
- B. Victimization rate per 100 thousand persons. Population data retrieved from CNPV

Unit of Measure:

Noticias criminales and victims

Data Type:

USAID

Disaggregated by:

- A. Year (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and, nov 2020),
- B. Offenses: threats, extortion, illegal recruitment and illegal constraint.
- C. Type of victim: ethnic group, human rights defenders, and social leaders, LGBTI.
- D. Gender

Rationale for Indicator (optional):

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data Source:

Accusatory Oral Criminal System(SPOA-FGN)

Method of Data Collection and Construction:

Derechos de Petición to FGN

Reporting Frequency:

Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:

Individual(s) Responsible at PF:

TARGETS AND BASELINE

Baseline value:

Date of Baseline: 2016-nov 202

Life of Project Target (LOP):

Fiscal Year Targets (if applicable):

FY2018:

FY2019:

FY2020:

FY2021:

FY2022:

FY2023:

Notes on baseline and targets:

Baseline values depend on multiple variables. See results in final report and database.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Data interpretation cautions and known limitations

- i. *Noticia criminal* refers to a basic unit of analysis used as a criminal case by the FGN. In a minority of situations, it may contain more than one victim, criminal offence, offence or suspect.
- ii. Offences are measured by the number of *Noticias Criminales*, except for intentional homicide cases, that are measured by the number of victims.
- iii. FGN closes cases if it considers that a crime was not committed and excludes these from the case count.
- iv. Counts for all crimes underestimate true victimization levels, because of insufficient reporting to authorities. For most crimes, the majority of victims do not file a complaint. And some homicides in violent localities are unknown to criminal justice authorities. We did not find national and systematic data about the level of unreported crime, but there are some crime specific studies or local anecdotal accounts that confirm these issues.
- v. The SPOA information system is not well fed and updated, for variables including victims' ethnicity, gender, and LGBTI status.
- vi. For social leaders and human rights defenders, we use the database built by the FGN, crossed with victims in the list by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Given COVID-19 travel limitations, the UN list for 2020 has not been promptly updated.
- vii. Cases are classified according to the date and place of events registered in SPOA. In some exceptions, incorrect case recording can mistake these with the dates or places of the *complaint*.
- viii. Groups of crimes: Some offences include several articles of the penal code and respond to groups of crimes defined by the FGN. The articles included for each offense are specified below

Offenses	Articles. Ley 599 de 2000
Threats	Art. 347, 188 E
Constraint	Art. 150, 182, 184 C
Illegal recruitment	Art. 162
Extortion	Art. 244

ix. Rate formula:

$$\text{Rate by 100 thousand people} = \frac{\text{Total victims 2019} * 100.000}{\text{Total municipal population DANE}}$$

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Date of Previous Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment (DQA):

CHANGES TO INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator:

Other Notes (optional):

Variables classification in the database:

1. TOTAL_VICTIMAS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_GENERO_AÑO
2. TASAXI00MIL_GRUPODELITO_2019_GENERO
3. TOTAL_VICTIMAS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_ENFOQUEDIFERENCIAL_AÑO
4. TOTAL_PROCESOS_FGN_GRUPODELITO_AÑO

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON/BY:

ANNEX II: DATABASE

Please visit [this link](#) to access the database.

ANNEX III: DASHBOARD FOR SELECTED INDICATORS AND VARIABLES

Please visit [this link](#) to access the dashboard of indicators and variables.

INCLUSIVE JUSTICE ACTIVITY DASHBOARD

The Inclusive Justice Activity Dashboard is a tool for an illustrative view of selected indicators and variables from the baseline. The main characteristics are:

- The tool allows for data comparison among the 54 prioritized municipalities, eight departments, and eight PDET regions.
- Information⁵ by the geographical unit.
- The year 2019 is the reference year, although some indicators present information for years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.⁶

The Dashboard has two main components:

- An interactive board to visualize the indicators' information by geographic region.
- A database with all the variables that feed the board.

The following section presents the user's guidelines.

GUIDELINES

OPENING THE DASHBOARD

To access the Inclusive Justice Activity Dashboard, users must enter the link below and download **Annex IV. Dashboard.xlsx**.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g4xqwmDgqyhiNfKqaXAcfo29VIQfMZ34/view?usp=sharing>

Users must interact only in the first tab of the Excel file "DashBoard OBJ.1 2 3."

⁵ Detailed information about each indicator can be found in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS)

⁶ The Inclusive Justice Activity Dashboard presents information for 19 indicators.

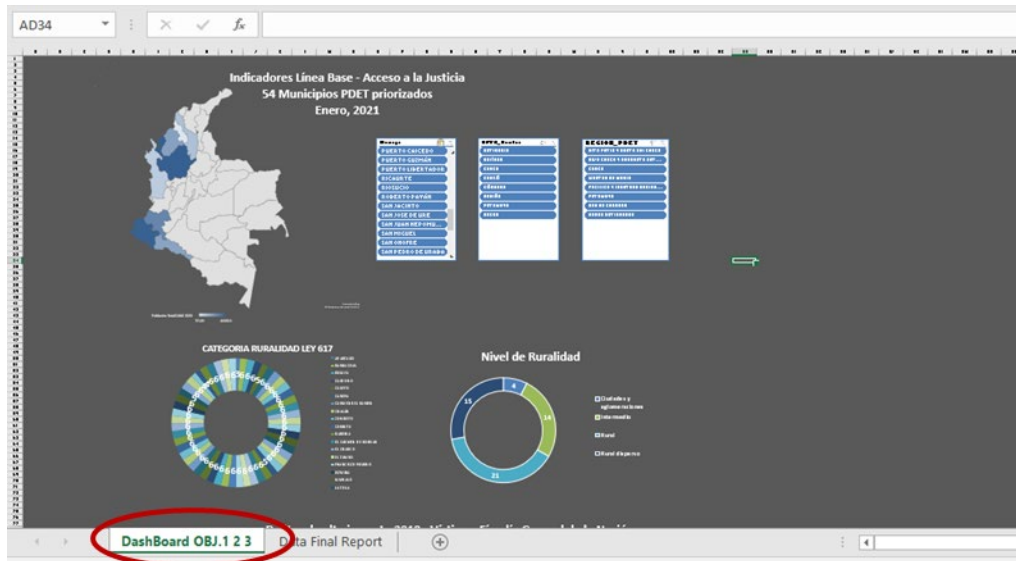


Exhibit 1: Dashboard

SELECTING THE GEOGRAPHIC UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Users should select the unit of analysis to display the indicators' information. Exhibit 2 shows the three tables for filtering the geographic units. They can choose one of the eight PDET regions, eight departments, or 54 municipalities. For each query, the map on the left will display the selected region. For example, the map shows the department of Cauca in Exhibit 2.

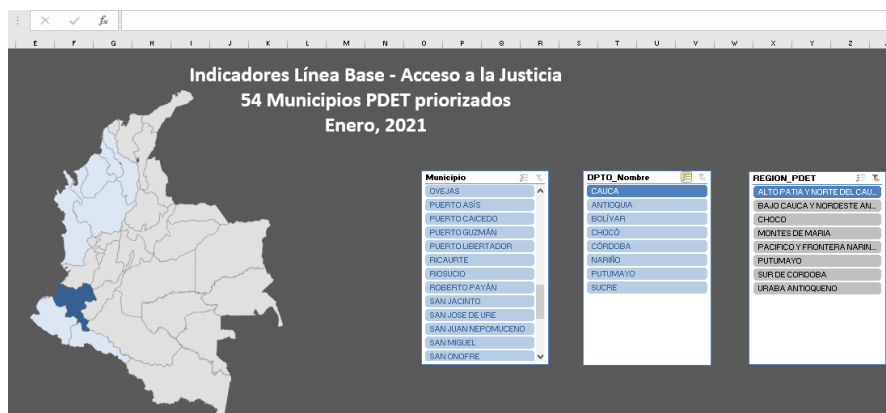


Exhibit 2: Filtering Geographic Units.

Analysis by department or PDET region will display information for every municipality in the selected region.

MULTIPLE CHOICE OPTION

Users may also choose the *multiple-choice* option to make comparisons between different regions. This alternative will display graphs for various municipalities. Users must clear every filter for each new

query. Exhibit 3 shows an example of a *multiple-choice* comparison for two municipalities in Cauca: Corinto and El Tambo.



Exhibit 3: Multiple-Choice Options to Compare Regions.

DISPLAY OF INDICATORS

After selecting the unit of geographic analysis, users can view each indicator on the 19 graphs. Exhibit 4 shows an example for indicator 28: *Rurality level* for each of the two selected municipalities in Cauca. The graph on the left shows the rurality category according to the 617 law; Corinto and El Tambo are in category 6 of rurality. The graph on the right presents the rurality level according to the National Planning Department. In this case, Corinto has an intermediate level of rurality, while El Tambo is on a *Dispersed rural* level.

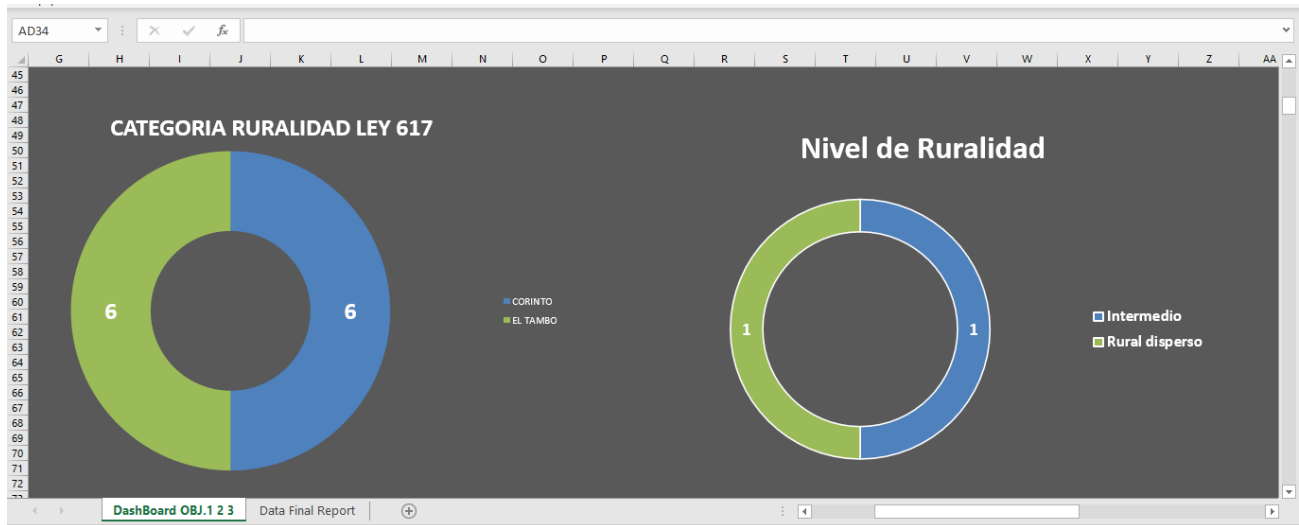


Exhibit 4: Example of Indicator 28 Rurality Level.

Exhibit 5 displays a comparison for indicator 2: *Clearance rates*. Each graph presents the percentage of clearance rates for five crimes: intentional homicide, femicide, sexual violence (a group of offenses), domestic violence, and assault. In this case, El Tambo presents a more significant percentage of clearance rates for three crimes. None of the municipalities show homicides for the analyzed period.

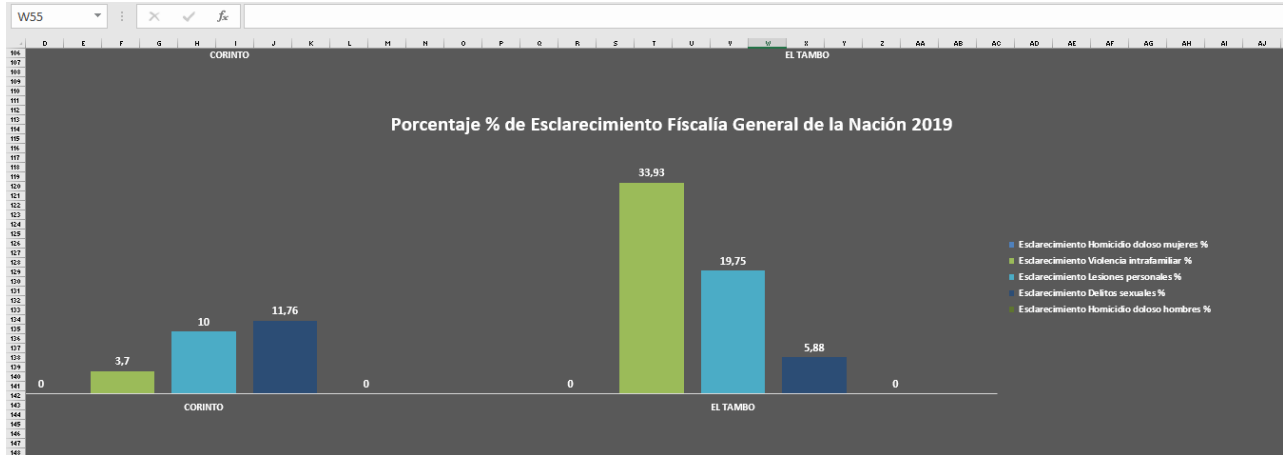


Exhibit 5: Comparison of Indicator 2: Clearance Rates.

Exhibit 6 depicts indicator 33: *Coca cultivation*. This graph displays coca hectares in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in each municipality. In the example below, El Tambo presents more significant amounts of coca cultivation for each year. Indeed, the trend has increased during the analyzed period.

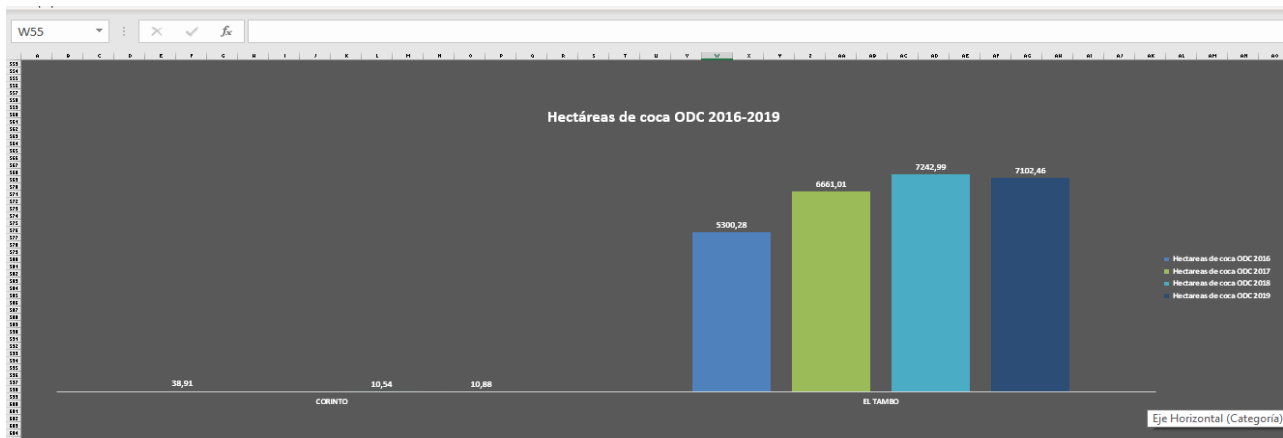


Exhibit 6: Indicator 33 Coca Cultivation.

For further details on the presented indicators, see the final baseline report.