Annual Report

January- December 2024

"Sumaq Justicia, una justicia de paz frente a la violencia"

Technical name: Improving Peace Justice and Community Capacity Building for Gender-based Violence in Peru

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ACRONYMS

CEM	Emergency Centre for Women
CJG	Gender Justice Commission
COPROSEC	Provincial Committee of Citizen Security
CODISEC	District Citizen Security Committee
DEMUNA	Municipal Ombudspersons' Office for Child and Adolescents
DIVPOL	National Police Intelligence Direction
FVR	Risk assessment form
GBV	Gender based violence
IDL	Legal Defense Institute
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
MINJUS	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINSA	Ministry of Health
ODAJUP	District Offices of Support to Peace Justice
ONAJUP	National Office of Peace Justice and Indigenous Justice
ODECMA	Office for the Decentralized Control of the Magistracy
PDM	Project Document Monitoring
PJ	Judiciary
PNP	National Police of Peru
PRODOC	Project Document
PUCP	Pontifical Catholic University of Peru
ToR	Terms of Reference
SER	Rural Education Services
SISJUPAZ	Peace Justice Information System

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title	Improving Peace Justice and Community Capacity Building for Gender-based Violence in Peru
Project Period	September 2021-December 2027
Organization	**UNDP PERÚ** • Bettina Woll Resident Representative Address: Jorge Chávez 275, Miraflores – Lima Email: bettina.woll@undp.org • Denise Ledgard Democratic Governance Officer Email: denise.ledgard@undp.org
Target Country	Peru
Project Location	National level (in support of the Judiciary) and in the Andean areas of 4 judicial districts (Eastern Lima, Cajamarca, Junin and Huancavelica)
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: Rural women (to be determined) Peace judges (men): 990 Peace judges (women): 143 Special authorities (communal and peasant patrol authorities): 40 ODAJUP: 49 ONAJUP: 9 Indirect beneficiaries: Civil society with emphasis on female leaders Local government authorities (district and provincial) institutions that make up the National Specialized System of Justice for the Protection and Punishment of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group (SNEJ): Ordinary judges and prosecutors, etc.
Goal and Objectives	This project aims to contribute to the reduction of gender-based violence in the Andean areas of Peru by improving the services of the Peace Justice. **Project Outcome 1:** Improved access of rural women victims of gender-based violence to peace justice in the Andean areas of four judicial districts. **Project Outcome 2:** Improved visibility and strengthened institution of peace justice regarding gender-based violence. **UNDP PERU Cooperation Framework Outcome 6:** By 2026, people, especially those in greater situations of vulnerability and discrimination such as girls and boys, adolescents, youth and women, exercise their rights equally as a result of the strengthening of effective governance, social cohesion, access to justice and the fight against gender inequality and all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender, through an integrated approach. **SDG Alignment:** 5, 10, 16
Project Budget	USD 4’700.000.00

2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

- A mid-term evaluation was conducted as part of UNDP Peru's Evaluation Plan 2022-2026 and covered the period from September 2021 to December 2023.[1] Its purpose was to assess the achievement of the expected and unplanned results of the project, as well as the factors that facilitated or limited their achievement (social, economic, political, geographic, and demographic), by identifying the critical points and difficulties in its implementation, considering technical, social, political, administrative, and financial aspects. The main lessons learned were identified and recommendations were formulated for their implementation. The consultant conducted 96 interviews with the main actors involved in the Sumaq Justicia project, as follows:

Category	Actors/institution	Type of interview	Number of interviews
Direct beneficiaries	Peace judges	Semi-structured interview	33
	ONAJUP staff	Semi-structured group interview	1
	ODAJUP staff	Semi-structured interview	4
	Special authorities (communal authorities and peasant patrol)	Semi-structured interview	10
Indirect beneficiaries	Representatives of general and women-led CSOs	Semi-structured interview	18
	Local government authorities	Semi-structured interview	11
	Public Prosecutor's Office, CEM	Semi-structured interview	7
Implementers	Sumaq Justicia team project	Semi-structured interview	10
Donor	KOICA	Semi-structured interview	1
Counterparts	Gender Justice Commission	Semi-structured interview	1
Total			96

Territorial level	Semi-structured interview	Percentage
National	13	13,5%
Cajamarca	21	21,9%
East Lima	15	15,6%
Junín	23	24%
Huancavelica	24	25%
Total	96	100%

The mid-term evaluation provides implementers, donors, counterparts, partner institutions and other interested entities with information on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and mainstreaming of gender, intercultural and territorial approaches in the project during the period September 2021 until December 2023. In particular, the evaluation allows for the identification of contributions to the attention to gender-based violence (GBV) in rural areas articulated with the peace justice system.

[1] The evaluation took place between June and December 2024 and was carried out by external consultant Carla Martinez.

The results were presented to the judiciary and KOICA at a meeting held on December 18. The comments and inputs were included in the final version of the evaluation that will be published on the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office website https://erc.undp.org/ in the first quarter of 2025.

- An application (DataSumaq) was developed to record the activities performed and to align the information with the progress of the project indicators. The application works through the PowerApps platform and the information is processed through Power BI. The information for the 2021-2023 period is currently being transferred. Once the data is updated it will enable a more precise verification of the previously reported figures.

2.2 Overall Project Results

The current performance review period covers January-December 2024, measured against the project indicators and targets set in the updated results framework from the latest substantive revision of the PRODOC held on September 4, 2024.

Two project board meetings were held in 2024 to review the indicators and targets. The first, in January, approved the modification of the baseline and annual targets percentages from Output 1.2 indicator, responding to the recommendation made by the KOICA M&E team based on the results of the 2023 baseline, and the modification of the wording and targets of the indicators of Activities 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.3.3, in response to the progress in the implementation of SISJUPAZ. The latest revision was virtually approved by the Project Board on September 4, 2024 and included the modification of the indicators for Output 1.2 and Activities 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3.

Below is a summary of the overall project results at the outcome level for the aforementioned reporting period:

Outcome 1: Improved access of rural women victims of gender-based violence to peace justice in the Andean areas of four judicial districts

A series of capacity-building and networking activities were implemented. Over 140 peace judges participated in a specialized training course designed to strengthen their ability to handle gender-based violence cases. Efforts to increase women's participation as peace judges included meetings between women peace judges and ordinary judges, as well as the recognition of the former for their contributions. Additionally, itinerant meetings and workshops strengthened local networks and coordination between women leaders, peace judges, and community authorities, enhancing their collective response to gender-based violence.

Outcome 2: Improved visibility and strengthened institution of peace justice regarding gender-based violence

Several key initiatives were implemented to enhance the visibility and institutional strength of peace justice in addressing gender-based violence. Four local referral pathways for handling cases of violence against women were approved, and a pedagogical adaptation of the Risk Assessment Form was developed for peace judges. Efforts to integrate peace and ordinary justice systems resulted in a draft

bill for a new Peace Justice Law created in collaboration with the Judiciary. The Second Meeting to Exchange Good Practices in Peace Justice gathered 93 participants from various institutions, promoting collaboration. Furthermore, officials from ONAJUP and ODAJUP enhanced their knowledge of public management with a gender and intercultural approach. Finally, the SISJUPAZ system reached its final validation stage, with all necessary equipment transferred to the Judiciary.

2.3 Performance during the reporting period

2.3.1. Key Achievements

Output 1.1 Enhanced gender awareness and response of peace justice for women victims of gender-based violence with a gender and intercultural approach

During the reporting period, the project engaged a consultancy firm to implement a gender awareness training for peace judges, previously designed and validated in the four judicial districts. Additionally, discussion forums were organized to address women's participation in public and judicial life, highlighting the barriers they encounter in accessing these spaces and justice.

Activity 1.1.1 Conduct a situation analysis with a gender and intercultural approach to understand the response of peace judges to gender-based violence.

Achieved and reported in 2022.

Activity 1.1.2. Develop gender awareness training programs for peace judges based on the results of the situation analysis and Activity 1.1.3. Implement gender awareness training for peace judges

- The first edition of the course started in October 2023 and finished in March 2024 targeting 140 peace judges (35 per judicial district). Attendance by judicial districts was as follows:

Judicial District	Module 1		Module 2		Module 3		Module 4	
	Day 1	*Day 2*	*Day 1*	*Day 2*	*Day 1*	*Day 2*	*Day 1*	*Day 2*
Cajamarca (Chota)	29	29	29	29	26	27	26	29
Junin (Chupaca)	29	21	19	19	17	20	17	20
Lima Este (Matucana)	33	34	32	35	35	35	36	36
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	32	32	29	29	22	24	31	32

The course included 16 workshops (4 per module per judicial district) and 4 integration and closing workshops as follows:

Judicial District	Date Module 1	Date Module 2	Date Module 3	Date Module 4
Cajamarca (Chota)	11-12 October	22-23 November	11-12 January	15-16 February

Junin (Chupaca)	11-12 October	15-16 November	11-12 January	15-16 February
Lima Este (Matucana)	18-19 October	22-23 November	17, 18, 19 January	
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	18-19 October	15-16 November	18-19 January	22-23 February

In addition, the course included a 15-day follow-up process for each participant that included individual assignments. 2

Participation of women was highly encouraged, given the low percentage of women peace judges (See Annual Report 2023). A total of 21 women peace judges participated in the course as follows:

Judicial District	Module 1		Module 2		Module 3		Module 4	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
Cajamarca (Chota)	27	2	27	2	25	2	24	2
Junin (Chupaca)	23	6	15	4	14	6	14	6
Lima Este (Matucana)	24	10	25	10	25	10	26	10
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	29	3	26	3	21	2	30	2

It is important to acknowledge the dedication and commitment of women peace judges who, despite facing significant challenges to participate, such as caregiving responsibilities, demonstrated a high level of involvement. In some cases, they attended accompanied by their children, reflecting their unwavering determination and commitment to their roles.[3]

A methodological transfer workshop for the judiciary staff was conducted on March 14th in Lima. The workshop was attended by 12 participants in person (07 from ONAJUP, 01 from CJG and 04 from ODAJUP) [4] and 29 participants remotely via Google Meet (ODAJUP´s coordinators) [5]. Using a participatory approach, the workshop aimed to i) familiarize participants with the course's approach, methodology and didactic framework; ii) provide hands-on experience with the didactic sequences used in the training process; and iii) critically assess the pilot level training process, collecting valuable insights and recommendations for replication in other judicial districts. The event provided important information on the main contributions of the course as perceived by the judiciary, as well as feedback on the lessons learnt by the consultant team during the implementation of the course.

The final version of the four modules, incorporating participant's contributions, was submitted by SER in April. This information was used to develop the ToR for the capacity-building course scheduled for implementation in 2025 and 2026.

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2 Evaluation information:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/124xIKQJ123W7VSvs8iTlP97zmra4enai?usp=drive_link

[3] SER and the project team provided space and educational materials for the children (see Sumaq Wawita's colouring books in the 2023 Annual Report).

[4] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WNSaYkHHOp7OoGtJSelowx6fxDXSxwaC/view?usp=drive_link

[5] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uegwW40FVEYO1xPZy9ONZaaT5rs3ay_W/view?usp=drive_link

- On July 31, a call for proposals was published for the "Implementation of a capacity-building course for peace judges to address cases of violence against women and family members in the judicial districts of Cajamarca, Junín, Huancavelica and Lima Este"[6], targeting 1,000 peace judges (400 in Cajamarca, 185 in Huancavelica, 360 in Junín and 55 in East Lima). To ensure broad participation, companies or institutions with relevant experience in course facilitation within the project's intervention areas were mapped, and invitations were sent for an informational session held on August 15, attended by 4 institutions. The proposal submission deadline, originally planned for August 28, was extended to September 4 given the reception of only one submission. After evaluating the proposals, the process was declared void as the financial bids exceeded the project budget (see section 2.2.2 Challenges and Counterplans).

  A second call was issued on October 29[7], reducing the scope to 500 peace judges (200 in Cajamarca, 80 in Huancavelica, 200 in Junin and 20 in East Lima) to be implemented in 2025 and 2026. Institutions mapped during the first call were invited again. In December 2024, DESCO-Centro[8] was awarded the contract, and the consultancy is expected to begin in January 2025.

Activity 1.1.4. Propose measures to promote women's participation as peace judges, including holding national and international meetings, to share best practices and lessons learned

- On March 5th, the event *"Women Protectors of justice: recognizing the careers of women peace judges"* was held in the Palace of Justice to highlight and honor the vital role of women peace judges in resolving community cases.

  06 women peace judges were recognized based on the following criteria:[9]

  i) Women peace judges with the longest service in the position:

Judicial district	Province	District	Position	Name	Years of seniority
Lambayeque	Jaén	Bellavista	Peace Judge of Bellavista	Ernestina Quijano Castro	32
Junín	Huancayo	San Jerónimo de Tunan	Peace Judge of San Jerónimo de Tunan	Elizabeth Inocenta Sánchez Dávila	26
Cajamarca	Cajamarca	Jesús	Peace Judge of Jesús	Iris Antonieta Mercado Villavicencio	23
Cajamarca	Chota	Cochabamba	Peace Judge of Cochabamba	Olga Nerceza Guevara Rufasto	25

  ii) Elderly women peace judges

Judicial district	Province	District	Position	Name	Age

[6] https://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_negotiation.cfm?nego_id=23126

[7] https://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_negotiation.cfm?nego_id=27108

[8] https://www.desco.org.pe/descocentro

[9] https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PkWzwT4EnR6-ukw7bfMkncPELXcBPsFX?usp=drive_link

Lima Este	Huarochirí	San Juan de Íris	Peace Judge of San Juan de Iris	Estela Florinda Quispe Ludeña	82
Cusco	Canchis	Tinta	Peace Judge of Tinta	Flora Fuentes De Achahuanco	79

The event was attended by 60 people[10], including representatives from the MIMP, presidents of the Superior Courts of Justice, Supreme Court judges, and other notable figures. Additionally, 360 people followed the event via JusticiaTV's Facebook live broadcast (see the Success Stories section for more details).[11] The program also featured a discussion with experts on women's participation in peace justice. This included a reviewed of the 2023 conducted by the project on the status of women peace judges in the judicial districts of Junin, Huancavelica, Cajamarca and Lima Este. Magistrate Belkis Izquierdo from Colombia and former Minister of Culture Patricia Balbuena provided insightful commentary during this segment.

- The project's collaborative work with local stakeholders has led to 6 women peace judges being formally recognized by local governments (specifically the Provincial Municipality of Huancavelica and the Provincial Municipality of Chupaca-Junín) as well as the Superior Court of Justice of East Lima. The recognitions are as follows:

  Huancavelica: The Provincial Municipality of Huancavelica included women peace judges as honorees in the International Women's Day event organized by the municipality. A total of 4 women peace judges were honoured: Vilma Mallco (peace judges of Caja Espíritu - Acobamba), Yovana Escobar (peace judges of Acceso Miraflores - Yauli), Visitación Crispín (peace judges of Anexo San Pedro Mimosa - Angaraes) and Sonia Lazo (peace judge of Manta).

  East Lima: The Superior Court of Justice of East Lima recognized Modesta Devora Zegarra de Arias, peace judge of San Bartolomé, District of San Bartolomé, Province of Huarochirí, for her fifteen years of service in the jurisdictional work, demonstrating a spirit of commitment in the administration of justice.[12]

  Junín: The Provincial Municipality of Chupaca recognized Marlene Pilar Campian Quispe, peace judge of Huamancaca Chico as part of the International Women's Day for her work in the prevention of violence against women.[13]

- On May 27, a discussion on the "Paths of women peace judges: promoting women's participation in peace justice"[14] working paper was held at the UNDP. 22[15] participated, providing inputs for the study and analyzing the viability of the measures proposed to strengthen women´s participation in peace justice as part of judicial policies.

- On September 19 and 20, the "International Congress on Discrimination and Gender Violence: 30 years of the Convention of Belém do Pará" was organized by the Gender Justice Commission with the support of the Sumaq Justicia Project and the judiciary's Results-Oriented Budgetary Program for the Reduction of Violence Against Women. The event featured two keynote

[10] https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RQuKc3mPZgGi8PUyIOOEdR6xT3LlmXjR?usp=drive_link
[11] https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=search&v=412117318157337&locale=es_LA
[12] RESOLUCION ADMINISTRATIVA-000956-2024-P-CSJLE.pdf
[13] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sN0Li9Ew9IGZcAFRockohgKUj_tTNfvh/view?usp=drive_link
[14] Study carried out between 2023 and 2024 in the judicial districts of Junín, Huancavelica, East Lima and Cajamarca
[15] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IcFwD_pGI0Clwvnk_OvoTZNyrzGQWNSg/view?usp=drive_link

speeches by international specialists and three thematic panels.[16] The Sumaq Justicia project was responsible for organizing the second thematic panel, titled: "Gender violence against women in rural areas: due diligence and access to justice with cultural relevance". A total of 689 people participated in the event (see Success Stories section).

- Building on the experience and successful methodology of the events held in Cajamarca and Junin in 2023, two meetings were organized in the judicial districts of East Lima and Huancavelica. These gatherings brought together women peace judges and ordinary women judges to exchange their experiences and foster collaboration. The aim was to identify alliances to address violence and overcome challenges related to accessing and performing their roles and responsibilities.

  East Lima: On October 10th, the event "*Creating ties that remove obstacles on the path to equality*"[17] was held, bringing together 13 women peace judges and 15 ordinary women judges. The president of the Superior Court of Justice of East Lima attended the event, which was held in coordination with ODAJUP Lima Este.

  Huancavelica: On December 12, the event *"Weaving alliances in the face of obstacles and violence in the administration of justice"*[18] was held, bringing together 17 peace judges and 3 ordinary women judges. The event was organized in coordination with the Superior Court of Justice of Huancavelica and ODAJUP Huancavelica.

  To strengthen the participation of women peace judges and create a horizontal and harmonious space for dialogue, a preparatory meeting was held on December 11. During this meeting, tools were provided to encourage the active engagement of women peace judges, most of whom lived in rural areas and were Quechua speakers from Huancavelica. In that sense, a translator was hired to support the entire process, ensuring effective communication and inclusivity.

Output 1.2 Enhanced gender awareness and response to gender-based violence in the community with a gender and intercultural approach

Activities under this output aimed at enhancing coordination and fostering mutual understanding between peace judges, women leaders, women's organizations, and community authorities to improve responses to cases of violence against women and family members. More than 37 workshops and technical meetings were organized across the four judicial districts.

The second edition of the "Mujeres que Transforman" contest was launched and awarded four organizations in the reporting period.

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[16] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NNRd5SxSSmor34yxmA77PusqPQVuZW3f/view?usp=drive_link

[17] https://docs.google.com/document/d/19owWGIl9XMHBrUZNlxCtWfz7sTV25mpG/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=102104236887573840563&rtpof=true&sd=true

[18] https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FkdLfQzqv8H8BQCOkcWtcQjZJOadtiPw/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=102104236887573840563&rtpof=true&sd=true

Activity 1.2.1 Conduct an analysis on the current status of community networks, particularly rural women' networks, to respond to gender-based violence.

Achieved and reported in 2022.

Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen women's networks to promote their involvement in responding to gender-based violence at the local level, within the framework of a collaborative and participatory dialogue with peace justice.

- On April 22, the second edition of the "Mujeres que Transforman" contest was launched, targeting women's organizations or groups in the judicial districts of Huancavelica, East Lima, Cajamarca and Junin engaged in the prevention and attention of violence against women and family members in rural areas. The competition offered prizes of USD 2000 for four initiatives[19], aiming to strengthen and contributing to their sustainability, while also promoting collaborative work with peace justice.

  A total of 17 proposals were submitted and evaluated by a jury composed of Superior Judge Christian Hernández, a representative of the Judiciary; Clea Guerra, a representative of a women's organization with national representation; and Karim Velasco and Melissa Patiño on behalf of UNDP.

  On June 6, the results were published[20], awarding the following initiatives:

Judicial District	Name of the organization and project/activity
Huancavelica	1. **Name of the organization:** Organización de Women de la Mancomunidad del Qapaq Ñan **Name of the project or activity:** Women de la Mancomunidad del QapaqÑan empoderadas, emprendedoras y libres de violencias" 2. **Name of the organization:** Tarpuy Asociación de Unidad y Pueblos Indígenas Tayacaja **Name of the project or activity:** Conocimientos que liberan y empoderan
Junín	**Name of the organization:** Mesa de Diálogo de la Mujer Huancayo **Name of the project or activity:** Voz de Mujer por la Justicia de Paz
Cajamarca	**Name of the organization:** Rotaract Club Layzón Cajamarca **Name of the project or activity:** Justicia y Empoderamiento para Women de Las Casitas

  The winning organizations implemented their initiatives with technical assistance from the project team. The most relevant results are presented below:

  Rotaract Club Layzon – Cajamarca: Workshops were held to foster the creation of a support

[19] https://undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-04/bases_de_concurso2.pdf

[20] https://www.undp.org/es/peru/noticias/resultados-del-concurso-women-que-transforman

network and collaboration between women leaders and women peace judges.[21] This initiative resulted in the development of a community plan to institutionalize their coordination in the district of Baños del Inca.

Mesa de Diálogo de la Mujer – Huancayo: A total of 207 interviews were conducted in 28 districts of Huancayo, Junín,[22] which provided valuable insights for the development of an advocacy plan. The plan aims to engage local authorities in recognizing the vital role of peace justice in addressing cases of violence against women and family members.

Mujeres de la Mancomunidad del Qapaq Ñan - Huancavelica: In collaboration with the members of the Coordination Unit for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group in the Province of Acobamba and the District of Paucara, a series of workshops were conducted for peace judges and ordinary justice operators to enhance the coordination channels for handling cases of violence against women and family members. Additionally, a communication campaign was carried out with spots in Quechua[23] on the prevention of and attention to cases of violence against women, that were broadcast on the most popular local radio stations.

- 04 itinerant dialogues[24] were held with women peace judges and leaders in the judicial district of Cajamarca. The objectives were: i) to strengthen women's leadership for their participation as peace judges, managers or leaders in their communities, and ii) to promote alliances between peace judges and women leaders to foster the development of district and/or provincial community plans to address violence. 46 people participated as follows:

District	Date	Number of participants
Huambos	April 17	10 women
Chalamarca	April 18	15 women
Chota	April 19	08 women
Cochabamba	May 24	13 participants (01 men and 12 women)

- 05 workshops[25] were held in the judicial district of East Lima for women leaders, peace judges and women's organizations (grassroots social organizations, weavers' associations, communal women's committees, among others), with the participation of CEM and DEMUNA representatives. The objective was to reflect on the importance of coordination and networking among organizations to improve women's participation in communal positions and peace judges. A total of 108 people participated as follows:

District	Date	Number of participants
Huarochirí	April 22	23 participants (02 men and 21 women)
Sangallaya	April 23	28 participants (02 men and 26 women)

[21] https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18oW5iuToL/

[22] https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bOCW53NmM2z5lAancZexcIZtjhX7jpll?usp=drive_link

[23] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SVCnDbgLBt_5lSHBfCoWUQPLWAcEGres/view?usp=drive_link

[24] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a9VmfTkMpygQ2w7JSabc1-Ltq_YU9PfS/view?usp=drive_link

[25] https://docs.google.com/document/d/1U12bHL08sXkgxbpbXGQjIFN5Fa9k3URO/edit?usp=dri15ve_link&ouid=102104236887573840563&rtpof=true&sd=true

Chicla	April 29	20 participants (20 women)
Matucana	April 30	10 participants (01 men and 09 women)
San Damian	May 22	27 participants (01 men and 26 women)

Activity 1.2.3 – Promote the articulation of community authorities with peace judges to respond to gender-based violence.

- 04 workshops were held with community authorities and peace judges[26] in the judicial district of Huancavelica following the sessions carried out in 2023. The objective was to agree on minimum standards for coordinated intervention in cases of violence against women and members of the family group. A total of 127 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Third workshop with community authorities and peace judges in Yauli district	Yauli	May 9	36 participants (33 men and 3 women)
Third workshop with community authorities and peace judges in the Acoria district	Acoria	May 16	39 participants (32 men and 7 women)
Fourth workshop with community authorities and peace judges in the district of Yauli (June 4): 20 participants (17 men and 3 women).	Yauli	June 4	20 participants (17 men and 3 women)
Fourth workshop with community authorities and peace judges in the Acoria district	Acoria	June 11	32 participants (25 men and 7 women)

- 08 workshops were held with women leaders, peace judges and community authorities in the judicial district of Junin following the sessions carried out in 2023. The objective was to identify minimum standards for coordinated intervention in cases of violence against women and members of the family group[27]. A total of 164 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Third workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the district of Chupaca.	Chupaca	May 10	26 participants (6 men and 20 women)
Third workshop focused on	Chongo	May 17	21 participants (3 men

[26] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Qc3XM6IzHc3G6BfRV06Hf_RH5oWjT-5T/view?usp=drive_link

[27] https://docs.google.com/document/d/16qZy8g0OAhlHj_8zIGm6J2yP9XvVD5k6/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=102104236887573840563&rtpof=true&sd=true

identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the district of Chongos Bajo.	Bajo		and 18 women)
Third workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the district of San José de Quero.	San José de Quero	May 21	20 participants (14 men and 6 women)
Third workshop focused on identif ying minimum standards for colla boration between peace judges, c ommunity authorities and leaders in the district of Ahuac.	Ahuac	May 30	20 participants (9 men and 11 women)
Fourth workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the district of San José de Quero.	San José de Quero	June 24	20 participants (14 men and 6 women)
Fourth workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the Ahuac district.	Ahuac	June 27	20 participants (4 men and 16 women)
Fourth workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the Chupaca district.	Chupaca	June 28	19 participants (4 men and 15 women)
Fourth workshop focused on identifying minimum standards for collaboration between peace judges, community authorities and leaders in the district of Chongos Bajo	Chongos Bajo	July 3	18 participants (5 men and 13 women)

- 04 workshops were held with peace judges and community authorities in the judicial district of Cajamarca. The workshops had the following objectives: i) to inform and clarify the functions and roles of community authorities and peace judges involved in the attention of cases of violence based on existing coordination problems; and ii) to identify initial proposals for improving coordination between peace judges, community authorities and women leaders[28]. 75 people participated as follows:

[28] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M1zxfPI8n79mcvTi4bsn-W-6IJBCPNVg/view?usp=drive_link

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
4th round of itinerant dialogues for joint actions between peace judges and community authorities in Huambos	Huambos	July 9	27 participants (13 men and 14 women)
4th round of itinerant dialogues for joint actions between peace judges and community authorities in Chalamarca	Chalamarca	July 10	21 participants (3 men and 18 women)
4th round of itinerant dialogues for joint actions between peace judges and community authorities in Chota	Chota	July 11	19 participants (11 men and 8 women)
4th round of itinerant dialogues for joint actions between peace judges and community authorities in Cochabamba	Cochabamba	July 12	8 participants (3 men and 5 women)

As the workshops facilitated the establishment of specific actions with different authorities, 04 additional workshops were organized. 132 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Coordination workshop with community actors, including representatives from mayors' offices and sub-prefectures, aimed at developing care pathways to address gender-based violence.	Huambos	August 20	10 participants (5 men and 5 women)
Coordination workshop with community actors, including representatives from mayors' offices and sub-prefectures, aimed at developing care pathways to address gender-based violence.	Chalamarca	August 21	37 participants (16 men and 21 women)
Coordination workshop with community actors, including representatives from mayors' offices and sub-prefectures, aimed at developing care pathways to address gender-based violence.	Chota	August 22	25 participants (17 men and 8 women)
Coordination workshop with community actors, including representatives from mayors' offices and sub-prefectures, aimed at developing care pathways to address gender-based violence.	Cochabamba	August 23	60 participants (5 men and 55 women)

- 02 workshops were held with community authorities and peace judges in the district of San Damian in East Lima. The objective was to reflect on the role of community justice and peace justice in the prevention and handling of violence within families, from a community and intergenerational approach[29]. 79 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Workshop (1st session) in San Damián for community authorities and peace judges	San Damian	July 15	45 participants (39 men and 6 women)
Workshop (2nd session) in San Damian for community authorities and peace judges	San Damian	September 16	34 participants (29 men and 5 women)

Activity 1.2.4 – Conduct integrated socialization meetings with peace judges, local networks, community and district authorities, and local institutions to improve the response to gender-based violence.

In April, meetings were held with the presidents of the four Superior Courts of Justice where the project is being implemented, to present and validate the proposed activities in their judicial districts. The presentations were made by the focal points of Sumaq Justicia with the support of the ODAJUP coordinators.

Output 2.1 Improved gender-based violence referral pathway by articulating the peace justice and ordinary justice

During the reporting period, project activities for this output focused on implementing the action plans developed for the four judicial districts. 55 activities took place in Lima and the four judicial districts, aiming to strengthen collaboration between peace judges and ordinary justice operators. 4 local referral pathways for cases of violence against women and family members were approved[30] in coordination with district and provincial bodies[31] responsible for preventing and responding to violence or with citizen security committees.[32]

Activity 2.1.1 Conduct an analysis on the difficulties and bottle necks on the gender-based violence referral pathway and other systematic problems

Achieved and reported in 2023.

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[29] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sc95tqJi_bI-ANZcx_GijKbI2RtqrWGy/view?usp=drive_link

[30] For more details see the section "success stories".

[31] https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ej1lEzK6p_WcX6SZn4_S7r1cfKDO5buU?usp=drive_link

[32] Letters were sent to the district and provincial municipalities in charge of the technical secretariats of the bodies or committees where the route proposals were approved.

Activity 2.1.2. Design and implement an Action Plan to address the findings of the situation analysis reports.

- During 2024, 74.32% (55 out of 74 activities) of the action plans for the four judicial districts and at the national level has been implemented[33].

  - **National level:**

    1. A pedagogical adaptation of the risk assessment form for women victims of intimate partner violence was carried out with an intercultural and gender focus. The consultant carried out a diagnosis to identify the difficulties of peace judges in using and applying the risk assessment form. 4 focus groups were held with the participation of 39 people: Lima Este (10), Cajamarca (9), Junín (9) and Huancavelica (11); and 14 individual interviews: Lima Este (3), Cajamarca (5), Junín (3) and Huancavelica (3). Equal participation of women was assured (43.4% of the participants in the study were women).

       Based on the information gathered, a preliminary version with a more accessible wording and friendly layout was drafted and validated in 3 focus groups with 34 peace judges from Cajamarca 12), Junín (10) and Huancavelica (12).

       The final version was reviewed by the Gender Justice Commission and ONAJUP teams, as well as by the AURORA Programme. Once formally approved by the Judiciary it will be printed for its distribution to peace judges.

    2. An informative booklet for the police and health personnel on how to coordinate with peace judges when handling cases of violence against women and family members is being developed. Information has been gathered from the police, health centers and peace judges in the four judicial districts of the project: Huancavelica (13 peace judges, 9 health personnel and 8 PNP), East Lima (7 peace judges, 2 health personnel and 5 PNP), Cajamarca (7 peace judges, 5 health personnel and 3 PNP) and Junin (7 peace judges, 2 health personnel and 5 PNP). The collected data will allow the development of a document to address more effectively the existing needs and challenges of coordination between the PNP, health centers personnel and peace judges. The validation of the preliminary version with a friendly layout is scheduled for January 2025.

       Once formally approved by the judiciary it will be printed for its distribution in the four judicial districts.

  - **Junín:**

    1. On October 16, the Provincial Coordination Body for the Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members in the province of Chupaca approved the local referral pathway for such cases in the province. The approval took place in the presence of representatives from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (CEM), the Judiciary, the Public Ministry, women's organizations, local government, the Ministry of

[33] https://docs.google.com/document/d/1IqxlcRq_XX4TlVsEfIERva4V7LSoCT_6/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=102104236887573840563&rtpof=true&sd=true

Health and the Ministry of the Interior (sub-prefecture). For further information see the Success Stories section.

2. On October 15, the District Coordination Body for the Eradication of Violence against women and family members in the district of Chongos Bajo approved the local referral pathway for such cases in the district. The following government institutions are responsible for its implementation: Education, Health, DEMUNA, PNP, Judiciary, municipal authorities and social programs. For further information see the Success Stories section.
3. 12 advocacy meetings were held in the provinces of Chupaca and Huancayo, as well as in the districts of Chongos Bajo and Ahuac[34]. The aim was to assist local government authorities, police services and health facilities in rural areas in enhancing their response to cases of violence against women and family members in coordination with the peace judges. 75 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Training workshop for the Chupaca Provincial on peace justice; functions and competencies.	Chupaca	April 15	38 participants (17 men and 21 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP at regional level.	Huancayo	April 18	4 participants (1 men y 3 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP Chupaca	Chupaca	April 22	4 participants (2 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting with DEMUNA of Chupaca	Chupaca	April 24	3 participants (2 men and 1 mujer)
Advocacy meeting with DEMUNA of Chongos Bajo.	Chongos Bajo	April 25	4 participants (2 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting with Chongos Bajo quick response stations.	Chongos Bajo	April 26	3 participants (3 women)
Advocacy meetings with DEMUNA of Ahuac	Ahuac	April 29	3 participants (1 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting with Ahuac Mental Health Center staff	Ahuac	April 29	2 participants (1 men and 1 women)
Advocacy meeting with Chongos Bajo Health Center staff	Chongos Bajo	April 30	3 participants (1 men y 2 women)

[34] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1buMMDEVES52ruwKCN6a0zJZC1yvT7G9L/view?usp=drive_link

Advocacy meeting with Chupaca's Regional Health Network (DIRESA)	Chupaca	May 2	3 participants (2 men and 1 women)
Advocay meeting with Ahuac's rapid response stations	Ahuac	May 3	3 participants (3 men)
Advocacy meeting with Regional Health Network (DIRESA)	Junín (Huancayo)	May 28	5 participants (5 women)

- **Huancavelica:**

1. On October 3, the District Coordination Body for the Eradication of Violence against Women and Family Members in the district of Acoria approved the local referral pathway for such cases in the district [35]. The following institutions are responsible for its implementation: Education, PNP, Judiciary, Municipal Authorities, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (CEM) and Judiciary. For further information see the Success Stories section.
2. 09 advocacy meetings were held in the districts of Yauli and Acoria[36]. The goal was to improve coordination between the peace judges, the police, health personnel and sub-prefectures in addressing cases of gender-based violence. 51 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Advocacy meeting with PNP in Yauli.	Yauli	April 17	11 participants (9 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting with the Yauli Health Center.	Yauli	April 17	3 participants (2 men and 1 women)
Advocacy meeting with the Yauli sub-prefecture.	Yauli	April 17	3 participants (2 men and 1 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP in Acoria.	Acoria	April 18	14 participants (10 men and 4 women)
Advocacy meeting with the Acoria sub-prefecture.	Acoria	April 18	2 participants (1 men and 1 women)
Advocacy meeting with the Acoria Health Center.	Acoria	April 29	2 participants (2 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP in Huancavelica.	Huancavelica	April 30	05 participants (4 men and 1 women)

[35] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lb7hCN-o6zmTXR4UOimBzH9mybRf9Bth/view?usp=drive_link

[36] https://drive.google.com/file/d/12XgItL3jIi0s4huotwXeYfUFiwCQT99Y/view?usp=drive_link

Advocacy meeting with the Huancavelica sub-prefecture.	Huancavelica	April 23	4 participants (2 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting the Regional Health Network (DIRESA) of Huancavelica.	Huancavelica	May 2	5 participants (3 men and 2 women)

- **East Lima:**

1. On November 20, the Provincial Committee of Citizen Security of Huarochiri (COPROSEC) approved the local referral pathway for such cases in the province[37]. The approval took place in the presence of representatives from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (CEM), the Judiciary, the Public Ministry, women's organizations and local government. For further information see the Success Stories section.
2. The local referral pathway in the district of San Mateo was drafted with the District Committee of Citizen Security. The proposal was presented (July 18) and validated (August 22) with the participation of the PNP, the local government, health, authorities and the judiciary. The committee session for its formal approval will take place in the first quarter of 2025.
3. 07 advocacy meetings were held in the districts of San Mateo, Casapalca, Matucana and Chosica[38]. The objective was to contribute to a better articulation between peace courts, police, health facilities and sub-prefectures in the attention of cases of gender violence. 32 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Advocacy meeting with PNP	San Mateo de Huanchor	May 16	6 participants (5 men and 1 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP	Casapalca	May 17	6 participants (4 men and 2 women)
Advocacy meeting with Health Centers	Casapalca	June 6	5 participants (1 men and 4 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP	Matucana	June 11	3 participants (3 men)
Advocacy meeting with DIVPOL Chosica	Chosica	June 27	3 participants (3 men)
Advocacy meeting with San Mateo Health Center	San Mateo de Huanchor	June 20	3 participants (2 men and 1 mujer)

[37] www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=567300569586799&id=100089205820405&mibextid=wwXIfr&rdid=up6E7aBumtGx0ZGY

[38] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HudFNu-wEAAS6LS_-axlpHrQ2CU4TXCH/view?usp=drive_link

Advocacy meeting with Chosica Mental Health Center	Chosica	June 27	3 participants (3 men)

- **Cajamarca**

1. For the formulation of the provincial and district referral pathways, meetings were held with the Provincial Committee for Citizen Security - COPROSEC of Chota (September 18th) and the District Committee for Citizen Security - CODISEC of Huambos (September 19th) to present the importance of addressing issues of violence, as well as recognize and include the peace justice in the care pathway, and to identify the barriers and critical nodes that exist in the attention routes. The approval Coordinated Care Routes is planned for 2025.
2. 09 advocacy meetings were held in the provinces of Cajamarca and Chota, and the district of Huambos[39]. The objective was to help the police, political authorities and health personnel with a presence in rural areas to provide a better response in cases of violence against women and family members in coordination with the peace judges. A total of 168 people participated as follows:

Description	District	Date	Number of participants
Meeting with the PNP Regional Chief	Cajamarca	May 20	18 participants (7 men and 11 women).
Advocacy meeting with MINSA at regional level	Cajamarca	May 20	18 participants (8 men and 10 women)
Advocacy meeting with Regional Prefecture	Cajamarca	May 20	20 participants (8 men and 12 women)
Meeting with PNP provincial authorities	Huambos	May 22	10 a participant (8 men and 2 women)
Meeting with health provincial authorities	Huambos	May 22	12 participants (6 men and 6 women)
Meeting with provincial Sub-prefecture	Huambos	May 22	6 participants (2 men and 4 women)
Advocacy meeting with PNP provincial authorities	Chota	May 23	15 participants (5 men and 10 women)
Advocacy meeting with MINSA at provincial level	Chota	May 23	24 participants (9 men and 15 women)

[39] https://drive.google.com/file/d/11VuFtRd0_ccPtjDWItiDdvcJOAOrByTQ/view?usp=drive_link

Advocacy meeting with provincial sub-prefecture	Chota	May 23	06 participants (2 men and 4 women)

Activity 2.1.3 Organize meetings aimed to share comparative experiences and good practices on gender- based violence interventions and responses.

The "Second Meeting for the Exchange of Good Practices of Peace Judges" took place on November 28 and 29, bringing together 93 participants, including representatives from the Judiciary, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Peruvian National Police, local governments, community authorities and women leaders (for more details, see the "Success Stories" section). A summary document of the event is scheduled to be released in the first quarter of 2025 and its printed version will be distributed to all participants and key counterparts.

Output 2.2 Enhanced capacity of ONAJUP and ODAJUP on gender awareness, management and educational skills

- The third and final course was conducted to strengthen the capacities of ONAJUP and ODAJUP staff in public policy and management.

- A draft bill to pass a new Peace Justice Law was prepared by the project team in close coordination with ONAJUP[40]. The draft has incorporated contributions from MIMP, MINCUL, MINJUS and specialists in the field, as well as input from the Gender Justice Commission. A technical meeting with specialists was held in October to gather final contributions. The draft bill is currently awaiting approval from the Executive Council of the Judiciary, who will then present it to Congress.

Activity 2.2.1 Conduct an analysis on the jobs of ONAJUP and ODAJUP to strengthen their systems

Achieved and reported in 2021.

Activity 2.2.2 Design capacity building programs and develop training materials for ONAJUP and ODAJUP

- A course on public management from a gender and intercultural approach was designed for 40 personnel of ONAJUP and ODAJUP at national level. The design process considered the experiences of the two previous courses ("Gender and Interculturality" and "Educational Skills").

[40] https://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_negotiation.cfm?nego_id=18682

The virtual course, commissioned to the School of Government and Public Policy of PUCP, spanned 45 hours and was held twice a week (Tuesdays and Thursdays) from 19:00 to 21:00.[41] Designed with a gender and intercultural approach, the course explored key concepts of public management, addressing the complexities of the public sector administration through three core perspectives: efficiency, effectiveness and social skills. The content was divided into three modules: i) efficient public management; ii) effective public management; and iii) competencies for strategic and intercultural management.

Activity 2.2.3 Implement capacity building programs (gender awareness, administrative and educational skills) for ONAJUP and ODAJUP staff

- The course "Public Management with a gender and intercultural approach" began on March 5 until April 22 with 40 participants registered. To ensure maximum participation, PUCP provided individual follow-up with all registered participants to assist them in accessing the course platform and virtual classroom. Additionally, slots were reserved for the four ODAJUP coordinators and their assistants from the project's judicial districts.

  The School of Government and Public Policy at PUCP certified 36 people: 35 from ODAJUP and 1 from ONAJUP[42]. It is worth mentioning that the highest grade was obtained by María Aquino, coordinator of the ODAJUP Junín who got a special recognition from the PUCP.

Activity 2.2.4 Collect and produce booklets of precedents for peace judges.

- In June, the Gender Justice Commission visited the province of Condorcanqui in the department of Amazonas, where cases of sexual abuse involving Awajun indigenous minors had been reported. During the visit, Elvia Barrios, president of the CJG, requested printed copies of the *Friendly Version of the Protocol of Action of the Peace Courts for the application of Law No. 30364,* developed by the project in 2023[43]. These copies were distributed to 25 peace judges in the region.

Output 2.3 Developed Information Application System for management of Peace Justice

Project activities focused on developing the SISJUPAZ in alignment with judiciary technology policies and procedures, as well as acquiring all necessary equipment, that was transferred to the judiciary in October. The system was officially launched in November 28th as part of the II Meeting for the Exchange of Good Practices in Peace Justice, where peace judges and the presidents of the Superior Judicial Courts of Cajamarca, Huancavelica, East Lima and Junin received the tablets from representatives of KOICA and UNDP.

Activity 2.3.1 - Develop, implement and operationalize a computerized management system for the

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[41] The times and frequency of the sessions were set at the request of the participants (sessions outside workin g hours and a maximum of two sessions per week). The use of the Google Meet platform was also requeste d, as it is the only platform to which all participants have access.

42 Reporte de Certificaciones.xls - Hojas de cálculo de Google

[43] https://www.undp.org/es/peru/publicaciones/version-amigable-del-protocolo-de-actuacion-de-los-juzgados-de-paz-para-la-aplicacion-de-la-ley-ndeg-30364

peace justice

The kick-off meeting was held in February led by ASESOFTWARE, the consultancy firm responsible for developing and implementing SISJUPAZ. The meeting was attended by representatives of ONAJUP, the Gender Justice Commission and the IT Management on behalf of the judiciary, as well as the UNDP technical team. The meeting identified the people who would be part of the Project Committee.[44]

Below is a table of the six initial products of the SISJUPAZ development process:

Stage	Name	Status
Stage 1	Analysis and design	Completed
Stage 2	Development	Completed
Stage 3	Production installation	Completed
Stage 4	Stabilisation in a production environment	In progress
Stage 5	Training Judiciary personnel	Completed
Stage 6	Support	Not started

The Project Management Plan (Product 1) was submitted in February. During the working meetings, the project team discovered that a parallel system called "Yachay" was being developed and implemented by the Superior Court of Justice of Junin. As a result, the consultancy firm's contract had to be amended to include three additional products, incorporating some of Yachay's features into SISJUPAZ as agreed with the judiciary (see the Challenges and Counterplans section) as follows:

Stage	Name	Status
Stage 7	Proposal for the incorporation of YACHAY system components	Completed
Stage 8	Confirmation of Acceptance Testing/ Deployment Document/ Database scripts/ Source Code	Completed
Stage 9	Deployment in production	In progress

ASESOFTWARE submitted its second deliverable (Product 2) in March, which included the "functional analysis" and "solution design" document. While the Gender Justice Commission and ONAJUP provided their feedback, no input had been received from the Judiciary's IT management by the end of March- which was essential for finalizing comments to be sent to the consultancy firm.

On August, Product 3 was delivered and approved by the Judiciary. This product covered the development of guides and scripts, system security, implementation documentation and pilot testing.

On November 15, the Deputy Manager of System Development for the Judiciary confirmed that SISJUPAZ could advance to the quality phase, as all technical requirements for the testing phase had been met. With this approval -and considering that the next stage of system stabilization in a production environment was pending from the Judiciary, 50% of the product payment was issued (see Challenges and Counterplans section).

Product 5, which involved the implementation of 12 training sessions on the use SISJUPAZ for peace

[44] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b7x7a9E5A_L4IKTxxOWqkqHmZF8b0HP6/view?usp=drive_link

judges, as well as for IT, ONAJUP and ODAJUP staff, were carried out in December as follows:

Participants	Date	Number of people trained
ONAJUP, ODAJUP, CJG and IT specialist of the Judiciary	November 29	23
Peace judges - Junin	December 2 (two sessions)	140
Peace judges -Lima Este	December 4 (two sessions)	61
Peace judges -Cajamarca	December 10 (two sessions)	155
Peace judges -Huancavelica	December 16 and 17 (four sessions)	206
IT management team	December 20	2

An additional and final training session for the judiciary's IT staff will be carried out in January 2025 for in-depth technical training on all SISJUPAZ features. This final workshop will allow product 5 to be approved.

Activity 2.3.2 – Provide equipment for the implementation of the peace justice computerized management system

The purchase of 1223 tablets, 4 laptops and 4 multifunctional printers was completed and transferred to the Judiciary to support the use of SISJUPAZ by peace judges. The transfer of equipment was coordinated with the judiciary's administrative departments, adhering to the required regulations and procedures. The delivery occurred on October 28, with the Judiciary responsible for distributing the equipment across the four judicial districts.

Activity 2.3.3 – Train end users, both peace judges and system administrators, using a training of trainers (ToT) strategy to increase their knowledge and skills in using the system

The Judiciary distributed the equipment to the four courts, establishing a protocol for tablet delivery that mandated training for the users (peace judges). To ensure this, training sessions were conducted by ASESOFTWARE in collaboration with the four Superior Courts of Justice (East Lima, Huancavelica, Junín and Cajamarca), with additional support from UNDP IT specialist consultant (see table Activity 2.3.1).

2.3.2. Challenges and Mitigation Measures

Activity 1.1.2. Develop gender awareness training programs for peace judges based on the results of the situation analysis and Activity 1.1.3. Implement gender awareness training for peace judges.

- Due to the high risk of road transport during the rainy season, particularly in February, the East Lima ODAJUP coordinator requested the workshops for Modules 3 and 4 to be held jointly in January, when rainfall is less intense, ensuring safer travel conditions for both participants and facilitators. The project team collaborated with SER to adjust the workshop schedules, originally planned for separate months, allowing them to take place on consecutive dates (January 17th and 18th). Additionally, the project team promptly reviewed and provided feedback on the modules' contents, facilitating their implementation ahead of the initially scheduled timeframe in the work plan.
- In preparation for the methodological transfer workshop, the SER team initially intended to utilize the Zoom platform for conducting interactive dynamics with virtually connected

participants from ODAJUPs. However, a significant number of participants had issues accessing the Zoom application from the Judiciary computers. Consequently, the team had to pivot to Google Meet, which limited the planned interactive activities. Nevertheless, the team encouraged active participation from those virtually connected, who remained connected throughout the event and provided valuable feedback for the course.

Activity 1.1.3. Implement gender awareness training for peace judges.

Despite efforts to invite as many companies and institutions as possible, and extending the deadline for submitting proposals, only two institutions participated in the first open call for the implementation of the training course. The technical evaluation confirmed that both institutions met the qualifications and had the required technical teams as specified in the ToR. However, the economic evaluation revealed that both proposals exceeded the project budget, resulting in the dismissal of the call. On this basis, the scope of the service was redefined, and the contract was successfully awarded in December after a second open call.

Activity 2.1.2. Design and implement an Action Plan to address the findings of the situation analysis reports.

- The call for developing an informative booklet for the police, health personnel and peace judges to better collaborate in handling cases of violence against women and family members was issued in April. However, it was declared void due to the lack of proposals, despite extending the deadline twice. To address this issue, a professional that met the ToR requirements was directly contracted.[45]
- There were challenges in convening various stakeholders for the workshops, as invitations need to be sent in advance, often requiring letters of invitation weeks ahead of time. These aspects have been accounted for the planning process.
- Based on the technical evaluation of the information gathered for the preliminary versions of the pedagogical adaptation of the three risk assessment forms, i) for women victims of intimate partner violence, ii) for children and adolescents victims of domestic violence and iii) for elderly victims of family violence, the project team determined that there was insufficient information to adapt the forms for children and adolescents and elderly people, as they are rarely used or not used by peace judges. Consequently, the consultancy scope was narrowed to focus solely on the pedagogical adaptation of the risk assessment form for women victims of intimate partner violence.
- On September 23, the validation of the risk assessment form in the judicial district of East Lima could not take place as planned, because the peace judges invited to attend informed the project team their reluctance to participate in any activities convened by either the Judiciary or the project until receiving an explanation regarding the suspension of the ODAJUP coordinator. In response, the Democratic Governance Officer contacted ONAJUP and the Gender Justice Commission to express UNDP´s concern about the continuity of the work in East Lima. Following this communication, the President of the Superior Court of East Lima met with the project team to reaffirm the court's commitment to the project's activities.

[45] The consultant was selected from UNDP´s internal roster according to the profile of the ToR.

Activity 2.2.3 Implement capacity building programs (gender awareness, administrative and educational skills) for ONAJUP and ODAJUP staff

- The start of the course had to be postponed until March due to the Judiciary holidays in February. This decision was taken to ensure a successful enrollment and participation in the course.

Activity 2.3.1 - Develop, implement and operationalize a computerized management system for the peace justice

- Drawing from the initial research conducted during the design and implementation phase of SISJUPAZ, the project team identified an IT initiative developed by the Superior Court of Justice of Junín, known as Yachay. While early indications suggested that Yachay primarily focused on identifying the locations and general information of peace judges in Junin, further investigation revealed its intent to broaden its scope, developing solutions very similar to those of SISJUPAZ.

  Upon identifying this risk, a meeting was promptly convened in March to ascertain the system's scope and the Judiciary's stance regarding potential function duplication with SISJUPAZ. The Gender Justice Commission, the IT Management, ONAJUP, KOICA and UNDP participated in the meeting, as well as the Superior Court of Justice of Junín, with its ODAJUP and IT department. The participants reached a consensus that SISJUPAZ, being a more comprehensive system, would endeavor to incorporate as many elements of Yachay as feasible, which were not initially integrated into the original design of SISJUPAZ.[46]

  ASESOFTWARE's contract was amended to incorporate the following features along with an additional budget:

  1. Printing templates: this will be the standard.
  2. Regarding the issue of folios or electronic books, the concept of file or archive will be treated, and each judicial or notarial act will have its own number of folios because of the registration and its annexes.
  3. The report or list of files will be the product of the total number of judicial or notarial registers made by the judge.
  4. The electronic signature will be done as it is currently done in Yachay, through an additional platform.
  5. The QR or barcode will be included to the extent that the IT Office provides us with a service for its use, so that it is unique and controlled by the IT Office.
  6. Training and jurisprudence repositories will be added, as well as a single agenda for ODAJUP and ONAJUP.
  7. Single printing template for notary cases

- Regarding Product 4, which involves the installation of the system in the production environment, it was decided to amend the contract to divide it into two parts: Product 4a) the configured system, architecture documentation, and user acceptance tests, and Product 4b) the stabilization of the system in the Judiciary's production environment. This decision was

[46] PRESENTACION APLICATIVO JUECES DE PAZ - FUNCIONALIDAD V 3.0.pptx - Google Drive

made due to delays by the Judiciary in providing the necessary facilities for the second component. Since this delay was not the responsibility of ASESOFTWARE, and to prevent financial harm to the company, the project decided to pay 50% of the original Product 4, corresponding to the completion of the first component (Product 4a). The second component (Product 4b) is currently in the process of being completed.

- Approval times within the Judiciary were longer than anticipated, resulting in delays to the original SISJUPAZ implementation schedule. The contract with the company responsible for developing the system has been extended three times to accommodate these delays. Currently, an additional payment is being considered to compensate the company for expenses incurred due to delays caused by the Judiciary.

Activity 2.3.2 – Provide equipment for the implementation of the peace justice computerized management system

The procurement of four (4) printers encountered challenges due to the judiciary's lack of a standardized printer model, varying technical requirements across judicial districts, and budget constraints for purchasing ink refills.

On July 12, UNDP provided a selection of printer models that met the judiciary's technical standards, ensuring compatibility with the ink refills used in all four courts. The Judiciary only approved the proposed models on August 22, enable the purchase to proceed.

2.4 Achievements in Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming

Sumaq Justicia is a gender marker 3 project for UNDP, which means the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women is the explicit objective of the project and the main reason why this project was planned. Thus, the gender approach was incorporated in all activities as follows:

- *Sumaq Wawita*'s[47] colouring books for children continue to be used to address and encourage the participation of women accompany by their children in project activities.
- The course "Strengthening the capacities of peace judges of the judicial districts of Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Junín and East Lima, for adequate attention to cases of violence against women and members of the family group" was developed using a gender and intersectional approach to ensure maximum understanding, especially among Quechua-speaking women.
- An andragogical approach has been incorporated into all project activities, considering the generational and digital gaps of participants, especially women.

Interculturality

The intercultural approach guarantees the exercise of the rights of a culturally diverse population, mainly in rural areas where peace Justice is mainly operative. The intercultural approach implies that the project incorporates different cultural conceptions of justice, well-being and development, generating culturally relevant services, materials and content such as:

[47] Sumaq Wawitas in quechua "good/happy child"

- The technical tools, such as the risk assessment form and the form for police and health personnel, were developed through validation with various stakeholders, including peace judges from the four judicial districts, ensuring that the materials are culturally relevant and reflect the needs and perceptions of the beneficiaries.
- The Protocol of Action for Peace Justice of Law 30364 has shown its functionality not only in rural Andean contexts, but also in Amazonian areas. This shows a work designed for audiences from diverse cultural contexts.
- Events involving Quechua speakers, especially in Huancavelica, have had translators to facilitate their active participation.
- All the graphic materials developed have taken an intercultural and territorial approach, seeking to ensure that all the illustrations used are representative and culturally appropriate to the places where the project works.
- In organizing events, efforts have been made to consider the participants' needs and customs when selecting food, scheduling meetings or workshops, and covering the cost of companions for elderly participants.

2.5 Communication and Partnership with KOICA

1. Innovation Award "Mujeres que transforman" (Women who transform) 2023

Three videos were launched to present the main results and experiences of the 2023 winning initiatives. The videos were released ahead of the 2024 call for proposals, that was launched on April 22nd.

The three videos had more than 1,000 views.

Name of organization	Link	Social media	Image
Allin Kausay Women's Organization wasi-Wellness House	https://bit.ly/48WTEIx	Facebook UNDP	
Consejo Regional de la Mujer Junín | Facebook	https://bit.ly/47yvm6E	Facebook UNDP	
Asociación Orgullo - Cajamarca - Facebook	https://bit.ly/48RqXxc	Facebook UNDP	

2. Information booklets “Findings on Peace Justice in addressing gender-based violence”

The four booklets were uploaded to the UNDP Peru repository and shared through its social networks, as well as through UNDP Latin America’s twitter account. **The publications had approximately 7,000 impressions, which represents the number of times the publications were viewed.**

Social media	Link	Image
Facebook UNDP	https://bit.ly/3ubrFWV	

LinkedIn UNDP	https://bit.ly/4aVFIPU	
Twitter UNDP Latin America	https://bit.ly/3HONPBo	

3. International Women's Day, March 8th

In commemoration of International Women's Day, UNDP developed a comprehensive communications strategy. The activities that were carried out included two activities of the Sumaq Justicia project:

3.1 An article for the UNDP blog, "High Roads for PeaceWomen," which portrays the trajectories followed by three women peace judges whose life experiences are inspiring significant changes in their communities, especially for rural women. These exemplary women have charted rebellious routes that not only expand their own citizenship but also promote collective participation and gender equality in justice.

The article received more than 5,800 impressions, which represents the number of times the publication was viewed. Additionally, the article generated over 480 interactions from users.

Image captured from UNDP's 8M Integrated Communications Strategy

The article was disseminated by UNDP's social networks in Peru and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Medium	Link
Facebook UNDP Peru	**https://tinyurl.com/5h4xx4bm**
Linkedin UNDP Peru	**https://tinyurl.com/ukcjzdwm**
Twitter UNDP Peru	**https://tinyurl.com/bdex3237**
Facebook UNDP Latin America	**https://tinyurl.com/yk2rjz5a**

Based on the above-mentioned article, **Wayka** conducted an interview with two women peace judges from Junin and Huancavelica to ascertain their perceptions regarding their role and the issues with accessing and remaining in the position. **The interview garnered over 300 views on YouTube.**

Image captured from the interview that was broadcasted on Wayka's Youtube

Medium	Link
Facebook UNDP Peru	https://bit.ly/3UiUJpz
Twitter UNDP Peru	https://bit.ly/3w5gxM2
Wayka Twitter	https://bit.ly/440KtWd

3.2 Interview with magistrate Elvia Barrios for the UNDP blog that focused on addressing the structural discrimination experienced by women in the judiciary, including female peace judges. Barrios, as the president of the Gender Justice Commission, gives her testimony on the progress achieved in this area as well as the pending challenges. **The interview received over 1,700 views and generated over 200 interactions.**

Image captured from UNDP's 8M Integrated Communications Strategy

The interview was disseminated via the following media outlets:

Medium	Link
Linkedin UNDP Peru	https://bit.ly/3TTWQQK
Twitter UNDP Peru	https://bit.ly/3TQtnHk
Facebook UNDP Peru	https://bit.ly/3VyV4FC

4. Recognition of female peace judges of the on the International Day of Women Judges

On March 5th, an award ceremony was held for six female peace judges from Junin, Cusco, Cajamarca, and East Lima. The event was broadcasted by Justicia Tv, the Judicial Branch channel, and a press

release was also developed and shared on various social networks.

Medium	Link
Justice tv Youtube	**https://bit.ly/3U428HY**
Facebook UNDP	**https://bit.ly/3Jmw9xV**
Twitter UNDP	**https://bit.ly/4awPWXk**

A Facebook post was also shared on March 10th (official International Day of Women Judges) to honor them.

5. Innovation Award 'Women who transform' 2024

A communication strategy was developed to advertise the 2024 edition of the award:

- Dissemination through social networks, incorporating graphics and video animation, and incorporating updates to the inputs used the previous year.
- Physical dissemination of the contest through the placement of posters in strategic locations within communities and at project workshops and events.
- Radio spots were created and broadcast on local radio stations in Spanish and Quechua, with content adapted to the specific regions where they were broadcast. In Huancavelica, the Chanka Quechua dialect was used, while in Junín, Wanka Quechua was employed.

Call for applications through social networks

Graph	Link	Social media	Subject
	https://bit.ly/3y6HxeK	Facebook UNDP	Call for Women who Transform
	https://bit.ly/4g7TQZR	Linkedin UNDP	Call for Women who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3WhBGxv	Gender Justice Commission of the Judiciary	Call for Women who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3WhlbS0	Superior Court of Justice of Huancavelica	Call for Women who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3VWlr8k	Facebook UNDP	Call for Women who Transform - Video
	https://bit.ly/4dEoIiq	Facebook KOICA	Call for Women who Transform

Physical distribution of posters

Posters were used in areas with limited internet connectivity. The posters were distributed at strategic locations, including provincial and district municipalities, the prefecture, regional health directorates, ODAJUP, and the Superior Courts of the four judicial districts. Additionally, the posters were provided to women in the project workshops.

Poster at ODAJUP in Huancavelica.	An employee of the municipality is affixing a poster in the municipality of Chupaca, Junín.	Poster given in a workshop held in Cajamarca.

- **Radio strategy**

In order to implement the radio strategy, a consultant was engaged to create the radio spot and the radio dissemination strategy. The most listened-to radio stations in the districts covered by the contest were identified in collaboration with the project's focal points.

Jurisdiction	Radio	Outreach districts	Languages	Broadcast
Huancavelica	Radio La Unika	Huancavelica, Acobamba and Angaraes	Spanish and Quechua Chanka	April 29 to May 17 (1 impact per day, interspersed with languages)
Cajamarca	Radio Impacto	Cajamarca, Cajabamba, Celendín, Chota, Contumazá, Hualgayoc, Bolívar, San Marcos, San Miguel, San Pablo and Santa Cruz	English	April 29 to May 17 (1 impact per day)
Junín	Radio Rumbo	Huancayo, Chupaca, Concepción, La Oroya, Tarma, Junín and Jauja, as well as the province of Churcampa in Huancavelica.	Spanish and Quechua Wanka	April 29 to May 17 (2 impacts per day only from Monday to Saturday, during 3 days a week, the 2nd impact was in Quechua language).

East Lima	Radio Líder and Radio Uyari	Huarochirí and Cieneguilla	English	April 29 to May 17 (1 impact per day)

- The audio files of the aforementioned broadcasts can be accessed via the following link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XRqhx_A8iwc4qNowRW7iEnLghJa77m-_?usp=drive_link

The UNDP Facebook page reached approximately 5,400 people, while the X account garnered 390 impressions.

The radio strategy reached approximately 17,000 people in the four judicial districts.

The winning initiatives were published in the following links:

Graph	Link	Social media	Subject
	https://bit.ly/3VXOo2L	Facebook UNDP	Winners Women Who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3XA5KVC	Twitter UNDP	Winners Women Who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3zdSzQ6	Facebook KOICA	Winners Women Who Transform
	https://bit.ly/3RG9S2t	Facebook Gender Justice Commission	Winners Women Who Transform

6. Illustration of female peace judges' stories

The following four life stories of female peace judges were compiled based on the diagnosis "Trajectories of Female Peace Judges: New Routes of Femininity in the Administration of Justice." Each judicial district is represented by one of the following four stories, which were graphed in a pictoline format.

The objective was to provide visibility to these narratives and to underscore the emerging lanes through which women are assuming the role of peace judges within their communities. These stories were disseminated on UNDP's social media platforms and printed for direct delivery to the women peace judges. They were also distributed at strategic points in rural communities with high concentrations of women in the four judicial districts, and at events with extensive coverage, such as the Belém Do Pará Congress.

The Facebook campaign reached 4,382 individuals, while the X campaign reached 6,316 impressions.

Socorro's trajectory (Cajamarca)

Lidia's trajectory (Junín)

Heidrum's trajectory (Lima Este)

Bertha's trajectory (Huancavelica)

- **Dissemination through social networks**

The graphs were disseminated through UNDP network accounts.

Graph	Link	Social media	Subject
	https://bit.ly/3yEy5jl	Twitter UNDP	Judge Bertha's life story
	https://bit.ly/3KZ41lb	Facebook UNDP	Judge Bertha's life story
	https://bit.ly/45CfUqS	Facebook UNDP	Judge Heidrum's life story
	https://bit.ly/457vMRY	X UNDP	Judge Heidrum's life story
	https://bit.ly/4bm0JTZ	Facebook UNDP	Judge Lidia's life story
	https://bit.ly/3xJDqWa	X UNDP	Judge Lidia's life story
	https://bit.ly/4eNkjvf	Facebook UNDP	Judge Socorro's life story
	https://bit.ly/3L8dPcR	X UNDP	Judge Socorro's life story
	https://bit.ly/4cs9QDX	FB Superior Court of Cajamarca	Judge Socorro's life story

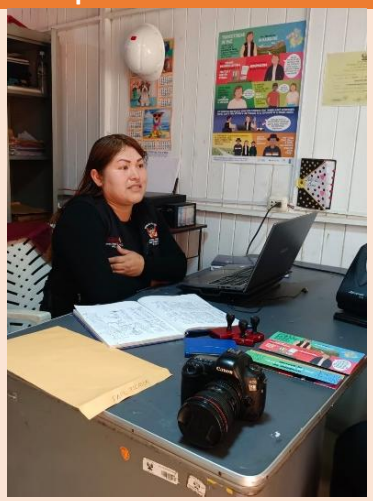
- **Dissemination of pictolines**

The printed pictolines were distributed at project workshops and placed in locations frequented by women in the communities, in collaboration with local authorities. Additionally, they were disseminated at related events, such as the Belém do Para Congress and the Business and Human Rights event, where UNDP participated with a booth to share information about the project and the life stories with the general public.

Judge Socorro with her life story **Judge Lidia with her life story**

Judge Bertha with her life story

Judge Heidrum with her life story taped in her chambers



The poster was displayed at the headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior in Orcotuna, Junín.

Posters handed out at the workshop held in Huancavelica

Posters at the UNDP stand at a fair in Cajamarca. In the photo, the project territorial manager explains the life stories to a visitor.	Stand at the Belem Do Para Congress

7. Judge's Day

As part of Judge's Day, celebrated on August 4 every year in Peru, a greeting was published from the UNDP account on X, generating 370 impressions:
https://x.com/PNUDperu/status/1820584092372533664

8. Female peace judges highlighted on TV Peru

To mark the 200th anniversary of the peace justice in 2023, TV Peru aired a special report to honor female peace judges and encourage more women to take on these roles. The eight-minute segment, broadcasted on *Modo Bicentenario*[48], featured Heidrum Flores from San José de Palle (Lima Este) and Lidia Lapierre from Orcotuna (Junín), highlighting their personal journeys and challenges. Dr. Elvia Barrios, president of the Gender Justice Commission, also shared insights on the importance of women in rural justice and the barriers they face. The segment aired on September 14 and has been shared on social media by the Superior Courts of Huancavelica and East Lima. From the UNDP networks it was disseminated as an Instagram story.

Graph	Link	Social media
	http://bit.ly/3Opz8rX	Superior Court of Justice of the Huancavelica region
	https://bit.ly/3V1MTkc	Superior Court of Justice of East Lima

[48] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8C-2Ei1g8s

9. **International Congress on Discrimination and Gender Violence: 30 Years of the Belém do Pará Convention**

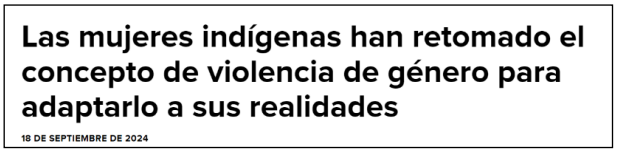
The following communication kit was developed to advertise the congress and the round table organized by the project.

- Informative note on the congress and the project's involvement: https://www.undp.org/es/peru/noticias/mujeres-rurales-y-acceso-justicia-un-reto-vigente-30-anos-de-belem-do-para
- Interview with Dr. Laura Saavedra to discuss the achievements and challenges faced by rural, indigenous and peasant women in confronting violence and achieving justice. https://www.undp.org/es/peru/noticias/las-mujeres-indigenas-han-retomado-el-concepto-de-violencia-de-genero-para-adaptarlo-sus-realidades
- Dissemination through social networks

The content was disseminated through social networks with the objective of reaching a wider audience. A carousel was developed for social networks, comprising information about the convention and publications inviting people to participate in the congress virtually.

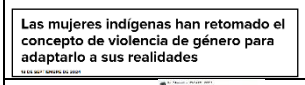
Informative carousel for social networks

The videos have received approximately 1,600 views.



Dissemination through UNDP social networks

The event was disseminated via UNDP social networks as follows:

Graph	Link	Social media	Subject
	https://bit.ly/3zSYRW1	X	Belem Do Pará Congress Carousel
	https://bit.ly/3YmrlzR	Instagram	Belem Do Pará Congress Carousel
	https://bit.ly/4eFcHud	Facebook UNDP	Belem Do Pará Congress Carousel
	https://bit.ly/4eZ35Kq	Facebook UNDP	Invitation to join the congress (first day)
Mujeres rurales y acceso a justicia: un reto vigente a 30 años de Belém Do Pará	https://bit.ly/3TZVS56	Web UNDP	Press release BDP
	https://bit.ly/3NmQBAU	Twitter UNDP	Interview by Laura Saavedra
 Las mujeres indígenas han retomado el concepto de violencia de género para adaptarlo a sus realidades	https://bit.ly/4eWdB5k	Web UNDP	Interview with Laura Saavedra
	https://bit.ly/3Yi3oup	Facebook UNDP	Invitation to the second day of the Congress

The posts reached 1,617 individuals on Facebook, 1,641 on Instagram, and 438 impressions on X.

11. Dissemination of the First Meeting of Women Judges in East Lima and Huancavelica

These meetings of women judges were held to facilitate the sharing of experiences and the strengthening of alliances between female peace judges and ordinary female judges in East Lima and Huancavelica. In addition, the meetings provided an opportunity for reflection on the stereotypes and barriers faced by women in their judicial work. Similar meetings have already taken place in Cajamarca and Junín in 2023.

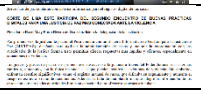
Graph	Link	Social media
	http://bit.ly/3Opz8rX	X UNDP
	https://bit.ly/3V1MTkc	Facebook UNDP

		https://go.undp.org/oEf	Web UNDP

As part of the Regional Meeting of Peace Judges and Judges from the Ordinary Justice System held in Huancavelica, audiovisual work was conducted, focusing on interviews and photography. This effort aimed to document and highlight the perspectives and key moments shared during this significant event.

12. **Second Meeting on the Exchange of Best Practices Among Justices of the Peace**

Graph	Link	Social media
	https://bit.ly/4hrh5hv	X UNDP
	https://bit.ly/4atM1eG	X UNDP
	https://bit.ly/4ggVtTY	Facebook UNDP
	https://bit.ly/4gjn9YA	Facebook UNDP
	go.undp.org/Jgr	Web UNDP
	go.undp.org/JKb	Web UNDP
	https://bit.ly/4hu1PAk	Flickr Sumaq Justicia

	https://bit.ly/40tpHgP	X UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean
	https://bit.ly/3Ei48rQ	Web Unique Digital Platform of the Peruvian State
	https://bit.ly/4gabiM3	Facebook Gender Justice Commission - Judicial Branch of Peru
	https://bit.ly/42sjkgm	Youtube JusticiaTV - Conferences
	https://bit.ly/3CjdBPe	Web Judicial Branch of Peru

13. **SISJUPAZ: digital good practices for a more connected justice of the peace in the face of violence**

Graph	Link	Social media
	https://bit.ly/40JtQ1c	Facebook UNDP
	https://bit.ly/4g6xOW9	X UNDP
	https://bit.ly/3E83NYW	Facebook UNDP
	https://bit.ly/40syn74	Facebook UNDP
	https://go.undp.org/JKE	Web UNDP
	https://bit.ly/3PNbeHv	Facebook Superior Court of Justice of Cajamarca
	https://bit.ly/42nVTEH	Web Andina

2.6 Risk Management

- **Change in political authorities at national, sub-national and judicial levels:**
  Probability: Expected
  Impact: High
  Risk level: Moderate
  Risk status and management:

- From the beginning of the project, UNDP will maintain a close and trusting relationship with the judiciary, especially with the technical team directly involved in the project, to ensure their commitment to their role in the fight against gender-based violence. This will reduce the risk of the project being negatively affected by political changes.
- The project will maintain a close relationship with the judiciary in order to quickly update the new authorities on the status and scope of the project and to involve them directly and actively in the actions being implemented.

- **The ordinary justice system is not interested in working in coordination with the peace justice system to address gender-based violence.**
  Probability: Moderate
  Impact: Moderate
  Risk level: Moderate
  Risk status and management:

- UNDP will work to build a close and trusting relationship with all justice operators in the project areas, with the collaboration of the ONAJUP and the Gender Justice Commission, so that, if there is any risk of lack of commitment on the part of any of them, this can be mitigated.
- The project has been implementing various spaces for dialogue and exchange between the peace justice and the ordinary justice system to strengthen this articulation.

- **Special authorities (community and peasant patrol authorities), representatives of civil society and women leaders, especially rural women, as well as local government authorities that are part of the gender-based violence attention route are not interested in strengthening their articulation with the peace justice system.**
  Probability: Low
  Impact: High
  Risk Level: Moderate
  Status and management of risk:

- UNDP carried out a situational analysis to understand the interaction of existing territorial actors with peace judges.
- The various project events held in the four judicial districts have considered the active participation of these actors in order to inform them about the initiative and create links for the development of specific activities. For example, the work carried out for the approval of attention routes (see Activity 2.1.2) where justice operators were involved and commitments were generated for their articulation with peace justice. Likewise, the meetings between women peace judges and ordinary judges have continued (see Activity 1.1.4).

- **Limited access of peace judges to virtual activities**
  Probability: High
  Impact: Moderate

Risk level: Moderate
Status and management of risk:

- Capacity building programs and other face-to-face activities will be implemented to ensure their participation.
- For virtual activities, the use of digital platforms commonly used in the intervention areas (Google Meet, WhatsApp, others) will be sought.

- **Failed procurement processes due to lack of availability of expert service providers with peace judges experience, either in the project areas or in Lima.**
  Probability: Moderate
  Impact: High
  Risk level: Substantial
  Status and management of risk:

- Mapping/identifying different subject matter experts before and during the launch of procurement processes.
- Follow-up and continuous monitoring of the execution of the procurement plan according to the schedule.

2.7 Financial Management

Activity	Budget planned 2024	Spent 2024	Comments
1.1 Enhanced gender awareness and response of peace justice for women victims of gender-based violence with a gender and intercultural approach	USD 169,351.07	USD 55,514.01	See activity 1.1.3
1.2 Enhanced gender awareness and response to gender-based violence in the community with a gender and intercultural approach	USD 99,299.82	USD 63,037.91	See footnote [49]
2.1 Improved gender-based violence referral pathway by articulating the peace justice and ordinary justice	USD 81,484.74	USD 84,490.12	See activity 2.1.2
2.2 Enhanced capacity of ONAJUP and ODAJUP on gender awareness, management and educational skills	USD 66,618.26	USD 32,715.24	See footnote [49]
2.3 Developed Information Application System for management of Peace Justice	USD 799,382.65	USD 724,264.68	See activity 2.3.
2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Communications	USD 75,744.80	USD 57,822.45	Various 2024 commitments, specially the one regarding the Mid-term Evaluation could not be paid by the end of the year and are

[49] Project Board Meeting minutes:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yIkasnEvfuM3yDJJjDMJkrpybSw3RhOd/view?usp=drive_link

			scheduled to be paid in Q1 of 2025.
2.5 Project Team Cost	USD 265,842.36	USD 290,335.15	

3. ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR YEAR 2024+1[50]

The Project Board approved the 2025 annual work plan in its last session on January 15, 2025.

Activity	Annual work Plan 2025		
	Carry over 2024	Budget Allocated 2025	Budget Planned 2025
1.1 Enhanced gender awareness and response of peace justice for women victims of gender-based violence with a gender and intercultural approach	USD 113,837.06	USD 192,744.78	USD 306,581.84
1.2 Enhanced gender awareness and response to gender-based violence in the community with a gender and intercultural approach	USD 36,261.91	USD 80,917.59	USD 117,179.50
2.1 Improved gender-based violence referral pathway by articulating the peace justice and ordinary justice	- USD 3,005.38	USD 51,182.38	USD 48,177.00
2.2 Enhanced capacity of ONAJUP and ODAJUP on gender awareness, management and educational skills	USD 33,903.02	USD 11,613.40	USD 45,516.42
2.3 Developed Information Application System for management of Peace Justice	USD 75,117.97	USD 98,668.18	USD 173,786.15
2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Communications	USD 17,922.35	USD 51,300.00	USD 69,222.35
2.5 Project Team Cost	- USD 24,492.79	USD 306,029.41	USD 281,536.62

Annex

1. Project Worksheet (Workplan, Financial Report, Project Performance)
   See attached Biannual worksheet.

[50] See the detail of the 2025 work plan in the Biannual Report.

2. Success stories

Empowering women leaders: Amplifying knowledge to combat gender violence

The project's diagnostic assessments and workshops identified the presence of women leaders and women peace judges with experience and knowledge in addressing violence against women in the province of Chupaca, Junín. Their potential goes beyond the mere receipt of information; they also possess the capacity to disseminate and amplify the knowledge they have about gender violence and inequality.

Workshop to women leaders and peace judges

With the objective of equipping them with the teaching skills necessary to replicate the learning in their communities, a specialist was engaged to design and implement a community training strategy focused on teaching and facilitation techniques. Two workshops, each comprising two sessions, were conducted for women leaders and women peace judges from Chupaca.

The workshops provided them practical tools to structure and facilitate training sessions, equipping them with strategies to educate other women on matters related to violence.

Upon completion of the training program, the 22 women leaders began implementing the newly acquired skills with other women directors and leaders from community organizations in the four districts. They organized and facilitated workshops on their own, where issues about violence and inequality were addressed in accordance with local needs, including the importance of the participation of women in peace justice as follows:

- Chupaca: “Reflecting on situation of women and their role in tackling violence”.
- Huamancaca Chico: “The right to a life free of violence from a community perspective”.
- Chongos Bajo: “Women's leadership as a tool against gender violence”.
- Ahuac:” Prevention and direct action against violence against women”.

Replica of the workshop in Chongos Bajo

Outcome:
The entrance and exit tests from the training workshops indicated high levels of satisfaction: 100% satisfaction with the learn by doing approach of the contents and 95% satisfaction with the usefulness and pertinence of the contents for their work. They also demonstrated proficiency in disseminating knowledge and empowering women in the community. As a result of the trainings, 79 more women know about violence, inequality and peace justice demonstrating the effectiveness of the program in strengthening the capacities of women leaders as trainers.

Perspective:
It is vital to sustain support for these women leaders as pivotal partners in promoting peace justice in the fight against violence. Furthermore, it is crucial to motivate them to continue disseminating their knowledge, expanding their impact in remote communities.

Replica in Chupaca district

Towards articulated justice: Building routes for women to access justice

A study conducted between 2022 and 2023 by the Sumaq Justice Project revealed a discrepancy between the official routes to accessing justice for women victims of violence and the actual pathways they pursued in rural areas of East Lima, Cajamarca, Junín, and Huancavelica. Numerous barriers were identified and documented through interviews with women, peace judges, and the community justice and ordinary justice system representatives. These included a dearth of knowledge regarding the functions of the relevant authorities and a lack of coordination among the various actors involved.

RRA meeting with Chupaca authorities

Considering these findings, the project team proposed creating Articulated Attention Routes (AARs) in cases of violence against women and members of the family group. Although this activity was not included in the program design, the project team considered it to be integral to the delivery of program objectives.

The routes were designed based on women's experiences and specific characteristics of each region. The routes were developed in collaboration with the Provincial and District Coordination Instances for the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group and with the Provincial and District Citizen Security Committees (COPROSEC and CODISEC). The objectives were to facilitate an understanding of the roles of state authorities, identify key actors, highlight the role of peace justice, and develop coordinated working practices.

The process of creating the AARs included recognizing the functions and competencies of each actor and authority in the territory, identifying barriers and proposals for improving the routes, validating key actors, and approving routes by the instances and committees. These steps ensured the routes were practical and adapted to local needs. The AARs include diagrams to be followed in misdemeanors and crimes. They are supported by a legal framework, and local practices, which give confidence to the actors involved.

RRA meeting with Acoria authorities

Outcome:

- The coordination among the actors was enhanced, resulting in a more transparent delineation of roles, competencies, and procedures.
- The routes adopted a gender and territorial approach, with the victims positioned at the center of the assistance system.
- In Junín, Chupaca and Chongos Bajo routes were approved in the provincial and district instances.
- The agreement in the district instance of Acoria, in Huancavelica, formally established the route as an official procedure.

- In East Lima, the route for Huarochirí was approved by the COPROSEC, and the route for San Mateo de Huanchor was validated in the CODISEC and is now ready to be formalized.
- In Cajamarca, the diagnostic phase with the COPROSEC in Chota and the CODISEC in Huambos is still underway.

RRA meeting with Matucana authorities

Perspective:

It is essential to socialize the Articulated Attention Routes (RAA) at the community level, ensuring the active participation of local authorities. This final step will contribute to communities' ownership of the route and its adaptation to particularities and contexts, reinforcing their intercultural approach to guarantee their effective implementation.

Multiplying knowledge among peers to deliver justice considering victims of violence's needs

The lessons learned from the First Encounter for the Exchange of Good Practices in Justice of Peace as well as the results of the training activities highlighted the relevance of creating learning spaces among peers to strengthen their knowledge and practices of addressing violence against women and members of the family group. The first Encounter helped peace judges to build general criteria to identify good practices in peace justice for attending violence and identify seminal good practices by applying them.

Hence, the Second Encounter "Reducing digital and articulation gaps to respond to violence" in Lima aimed to build differentiated criteria for selecting good practices based on the needs and demands of the victims, considering the coordination with community and state authorities.

Recognition of good practices in Casapalca community, Lima Este.

Around 80 peace judges and community and state authorities from the judicial districts of Junín, Huancavelica, Lima Este, and Cajamarca met for a day and a half. International guests from Mexico and Ecuador and peace judges with their authorities explained how they are responding to the views of peasants and Indigenous women who suffer violence and the challenges being recognized by the ordinary justice.

The presentations inspired the working groups to engage in a reflexive dialogue in Quechua and Spanish about "the things we are doing well" according to the peace judges, as well as the other good practices in the four judicial districts. Those were selected and presented by the groups and commented on by the international guests, and representatives of the Gender Justice Commission, the ONAJUP, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population-MIMP and the Junín Regional Women's Council, winner of Women who Transform 2023 contest.

Group work about good practices in Huancavelica.

Launch of the SISJUPAZ in Junín, Huancavelica, Lima Este and Cajamarca

The event also was the place for the launch of the Computerized Management System for Justice of the Peace-SISJUPAZ by representatives of the Judiciary, KOICA and UNDP as a tool to streamline the administration of cases, especially of violence, and to improve the articulation with formal justice authorities to contribute to generating and registering the future new good practices in the peace justice.

Outcome:

- New criteria to identify good practices in protection, decisions, and sanctions in the attention of violence was built and validated.

- The number of good practices identified increased around 30% compared to the first Encounter.
- The peace judges acquired new knowledge from their peers on how to handle violence cases according to the needs of victims in diverse contexts, collaborating with other local authorities.
- The peace judges acknowledged SISJUPAZ as an innovative tool “to be part of” the justice system, thus contributing to the institutionalization of peace justice.

Perspective:

There is a need for continued compiling and understanding good practices to promote the recognition and value of the role and capacity of peace justice to tackle violence against women and the family members. In that sense, those identified in the event will be systematized and disseminated among the peace judges and the other project actors through publication and a video. The team project will also develop strategies to continue sharing and discussing the criteria and good practices to build knowledge, for example, in the courses and workshops held at the local level.

Opening of the meeting with representatives of Judiciary, PNUD and KOICA

3. Charts, tables and visual aids including photos

Authorities in Second Meeting of Good Practices en Peace Justice-2024

Participants of Second Meeting of Good Practices en Peace Justice-2024

International Congress on Discrimination and Gender Violence: 30 Years of the Belém do Pará Convention

Workshop in Chupaca province for women leaders

Construction of the attention route of the province of Chupaca with different stakeholders.

Workshop with women leadership in Huarochirí – East Lima

Sumaq Wawitas couloring book in a workshop in Chupaca- Junin