

Project Title: Improve Access to Justice for Women
Project Number: 00112259
Implementation Period: April 2019 to December 2019
Peru's CPD Outcomes the project contributed to: 2 y 4
Donor: Funding Windows
Assigned Resources: 300,000 USD

Funding Window's Annual Results Reporting

Quantitative Report

Relevant Strategic Plan Output

2.2.3-Capacities, functions, and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups

Project Output

The project "Improved Access to Justice for Women" was designed to contribute, through a comprehensive perspective, to improving access to justice for women victims of violence, ensuring their protection, specifically in the judicial processes that women face in three Integrated Judicial Modules on Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group in Lima Norte, Cusco and Lambayeque. To achieve this, a coordinated work between public institutions, justice operators and civil society have been carried out.

Three outcomes were expected in the project intervention area: Lima Norte, Cusco and Lambayeque. First, an improvement of the quality of judicial and police services in the Integrated Judicial Modules on Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group. Second, increased access to justice for women victims of gender-based violence in the judicial districts of those regions. Finally, the improvement of transparency in judicial processes in the judicial districts of the three central areas of the project.

To this end, the project worked directly with justice system operators at project sites (Lima Norte, Cusco and Lambayeque), specifically with judicial personnel, Police and Women's Emergency Centres, through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities in the area of gender and the implementation of legislation on violence against women, seeking to improve the linkage between services and efficiency in processes that contribute to the effective exercise of the right of women victims of violence.

Similarly, work was carried out on the elaboration of documents and instruments of general or national scope, a scope that extends beyond the one previewed in the project intervention. Also, through communication products, efforts were made to publicize the path for services for women victims of violence in the project's intervention sites and the services available to them for their care and attention of their cases.

The activities were planned and implemented in coordination with the Gender Justice Commission of the Judiciary Power, who coordinates the work of the Integrated Judicial Modules on Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations as the lead agency on violence against women woman.

Other important strategic ally was the Division for Protection against Family Violence of the Peruvian National Police.

Output Indicators and Achievements

Select	Strategic Plan Output Indicator	Project Output Indicator	Quantitative achievements against the project output indicator
2.2.3.1	Number of countries with strengthened institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations a) Rule of law and justice b) Human rights	Number of measures taken by the judicial or police authority to arrive at a protection measure that substantiates the victim's risk	The goal in this output was to obtain three measures. The measures taken were as follows: 1. Development of a methodological guide for the capacity-building of personnel in the Integrated Judicial Modules. 2. Identification of good practices and performance indicators for the personnel in the Integrated Judicial Modules. 3. Preparation of a methodological guide for the capacity-building of the staff of the Specialized Family Commissariats.
2.2.3.2	Number and proportion of the population who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex and marginalized groups: a) Formal justice systems a1) Total a2) Female a3) Male a4) Marginalized group (if available) b) Informal justice systems b1) Total b2) Female b3) Male b4) Marginalized group (if available)	Increase in the number of processes initiated in the Integrated Justice Modules	The number of processes initiated in the Integrated Justice Modules has doubled, obtaining a 98.46 percent increase from May to November (last data recorded by the Gender Justice Commission at the end of the project).
2.2.3.3	Number of countries with strengthened capacities for governance and oversight of rule of law institutions	Care routes and services for victims of widespread violence	The goal was the creation of three products, at the end of the project, 5 products were made and delivered at a national level: Three different infographics, Booklets, Flipcharts, Radio Spots and a video showing the route of care for victims of violence under Law 30364, with an intercultural focus The distribution was made nationwide by the Ministry of Women's Affairs to the Women's Emergency Centers, the Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice and the National Police.

1) How did the project target the most vulnerable/ poor / disadvantaged people and communities, and did it do that successfully?

Despite there was not a direct work with women victims of violence, all the project activities were aimed to improve access to justice for women victims through the training of various justice operators at a national level, as well as workshops with journalists from various media. In the workshops, these actors learned more about gender-based violence through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, seeking to improve the linkage between services and efficiency in processes, the correct treatment of these cases in the media and eradicating the re-victimization of women victims.

Work was also carried out on the elaboration of documents and instruments of national scopes, such as the updating of the Risk Assessment Sheet for Women Victims of Intimate Partner Violence, a tool that improves protection measures and prevents further violence such as femicide. A report was also carried out on the development of performance indicators and the identification of good practices by the operators of the Integrated Judicial Modules for the fulfilment of their obligations. As well as a guideline for prevention that will complement the Basic Protocol for Joint Action in the area of comprehensive care and protection against violence against women. Finally, technical assistance was provided to the Superior Court of Justice of Ventanilla in the systematization and protocolization of an innovative practice that articulated services provided by 5 different institutions to meet the victims needs instead of focusing on their own institutional processes.

Knowing, moreover, that the lack of knowledge limits women exercising their rights, through communication products, efforts were made to publicize the attention route for women victims of violence, these products were delivered at a national level to justice system operators, to strengthen their knowledge and capacity.

2) For EACH OUTPUT, what were the interventions / activities conducted, and the actual result(s) / change(s)?

In the case of the output "Number of measures taken by the judicial or police authority to arrive at a protection measure that substantiates the victim's risk", the measures taken were as follows: first, the development of a methodological guide for the capacity-building of personnel in the Integrated Judicial Modules. Second, the identification of good practices and performance indicators of the personnel in the Integrated Judicial Modules for the fulfilment of their obligations. Finally, the preparation of a methodological guide for the capacity-building of the staff of the Specialized Family Commissariats for the improvement of care for victims of violence and the implementation of protection measures.

In the case of the output "Increase in the number of trials initiated in the Integrated Justice Modules", the number of processes initiated in the Integrated Justice Modules has doubled, obtaining a 98.46 per cent increase from May to November (last data recorded by the Gender Justice Commission at the end of the project). Finally, for the output "Care routes and services for victims of widespread violence", the desired goal

was the creation of three information products about the Care routes and services for victims of violence. This goal was surpassed, creating five products: Three different infographics, information booklets, flipcharts, radio Spots (including a Quechua version) and a video, all these products took into account an intercultural focus, and informed about the rights of victims of violence under Law 30364, the route of care and services, and the issuance of protection measures. The distribution of them was made nationwide by the Ministry of Women's Affairs to the Women's Emergency Centres, the Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Police.

3) How did the project leverage partnerships, attract other donors/resources, and scale up pilot initiatives, etc.?

UNDP played an important role in helping to the articulation of the institutions part of the Specialized National Justice System (SNEJ), created in 2018 to address violence against women, but that was not functioning in an articulated way. This was achieved with the delivery of a report identifying gaps in coverage, critical nodes, strengths, and service challenges in the services provided by these institutions (SNEJ). This product was presented to its members at a meeting with the Presidency of the Council of Minister, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and it would provide data for decision-making on the subject, particularly in the context of the launch of the results-oriented budget program on violence against women.

It is also important to mention that throughout the project, the activities were planned and implemented in coordination with our main counterparts: The Gender Justice Commission of the Judiciary and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the lead agency on violence against women. This is evidenced in the elaboration of the terms of reference for the hiring of consultancies, which enabled the outputs to respond not only to the objectives/results of the project but also to the interests and priorities of the counterparts. Also, allowing monitoring of progress to be closely monitored by UNDP with the help of counterparts, who made the products their own. This joint work is also evident in the design of communication materials, a process in which was essential to include the project's counterparts for the content construction, art design, characters, among others. This ensured that materials could be used in counterpart services and were delivered at a national level.

4) What were the challenges encountered, and how were they resolved? What were the lessons learned?

One of the main challenges encountered was the short time for the project delivery, therefore a lesson learned is that, for the design of upcoming projects on access to justice for women victims of violence, it must be considered that implementation cannot be of such short duration, given that these are processes whose results can only be achieved in the medium to long term. Is also important to map before and during the implementation, initiatives with similar objectives that from the international cooperation are being designed or implemented in order to combine efforts and enhance results. Another challenge was the time required for the hiring of consultants, it is recommended to review procurement process flows in such a way that they effectively collaborate/facilitate the implementation of the Projects, being sincere with the times to avoid obstacles to the achievement of results.

Taking into account these challenges, one important lesson was to implement the integrative and articulating role of UNDP: working hand-in-hand with counterparts not only in the design but throughout the project cycle. This enabled the outputs to respond not only to the objectives/results of the project but also to the interests and priorities of the counterparts, which made the products their own and delivered them through their services. Another crucial lesson was the inclusion of high-level officials in the capacity-building activities, this allowed the case studies worked, as well as the questions answered to be of real use to the attendees. Finally, the inclusion of the academy in some of the activities/products developed by the Project allowed to give solidity and methodological rigor to the results obtained. The triangulation between the public sector, academia and UNDP was very solid and was congratulated by our counterparts.

5) **What specific gender-focused initiatives have been implemented, and what was achieved?**

The whole project was a gender-focused initiative that aimed to contribute to improving access to justice for women victims of violence, ensuring their protection, specifically in the judicial processes they face. As was previously stated, the project worked directly with justice system operators at project sites, through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities that contribute to the effective exercise of the right of women victims of violence. These workshops were also done with journalists of different media institutions, so violence against women could be addressed from a gender perspective in the media. The project also contributed to the elaboration of documents and instruments of national scopes, such as the updating of the Risk Assessment Sheet for Women Victims of Intimate Partner Violence, the report on the identification of gaps in the services of the institutions part of the SNEJ, among others.

Information about the gender-based violence was also delivered thanks to the diverse communication products elaborated about the path for services for women victims of violence in the project's intervention sites and the services available to them for their care and attention of their cases, products that are being distributed at a national level. Also, two books were published, one with think tanks such as the Analysis group for Development (GRADE), and the Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES), entitled "Violence Against Women, the Need for a Double Plural". The second book, entitled: "Towards an Itinerant Justice in Police Stations. Protocol for the Adoption and Monitoring of Protective Measures in the Police Stations of the Judicial District of Ventanilla", which describes the criteria to be taken into account for the care of women victims of violence, as well as for the issuance and monitoring of protection measures that the Ventanilla Court has designed and implemented in application of this good practice.