



Progress report

Swedish Mission Council project number: 19002

Title of intervention: Center for Justice and Restorative Practices (CJRP)

Country: Colombia

1. Approved changes

During the project so far, has there been any changes that Swedish Mission Council has approved? When and what?

A short answer on this question is no. Although, changes to the original project were discussed with Ancla Foundation (AF, the partner organization) who looked in to their suitability and in turn presented them as proposals to SMC. The ideas for changes were within the budget (started internally in Nov 2019, sent in Jan/Feb 2020) and in the LFA (change of text in the objectives which the "new" team found more relevant). We understand that SMC did not feel the changes were suitable and therefore not approved, so we have carried out our work and kept to the budget and original LFA with its objectives in line with the original agreement.

2. Stories from the target group

The following paragraphs correspond to the testimonies of some participants (victims and offenders) who were part of the Restorative Justice (RJ) processes. These testimonies have been translated directly from Spanish, and have been kept as literal as possible:

Juan Manuel Tabares (victim)

"The restorative justice process was a great opportunity for me to learn the importance of forgiveness; if we forgive, we are calm and have complete peace within ourselves. It also taught me that if I do something wrong I must take responsibility. This process showed me the importance of living with a clear conscience, showing me that holding a grudge is a way to destroy our good actions.

On a personal level, I am leaving with a great teaching on what forgiveness is, and taking responsibility for our actions. Above all, it taught me that all the behaviours we have can have repercussions on us; If we do things well, we will have good results and good responses and on the contrary, if we act in a negative way, we will obtain bad results from our actions. In my family environment this process has meant something positive, because although my family has a good behaviour, this process has served to further strengthen those behavioural guidelines."

Santiago Gallego (offender)

"Hello, my name is Santiago Gallego, I am 18 years old and I want to tell you about my case and how the Restorative Justice program helped me throughout my process.

Some time ago I had a strong problem with my uncle, whom I physically attacked for letting myself be carried away by rage, which caused me to be involved in a process with the prosecution and for that reason I came to the fellowship. I am very grateful that thanks to them I learned many things, such as learning to control all my impulses to think about things before acting, and the most important thing is to learn to recognize our mistakes and assume the consequences of our actions, since I must admit that at the beginning it was very difficult for me to accept it and thanks to the fellowship I was able to learn to control my impulsive emotions, making use of different strategies that allow me to act responsibly, thus avoiding causing emotional and physical damage to the people around me, it only remains to say thank you very much for everything they did for us."

Maria Camila (offender)

"It was a very important process in all areas of my life. Personally, I have had quite a big growth, I learned to value every moment, love myself as I am, respecting myself, feeling happy and proud of what I have managed to be until today.

On the social side, I learned to lean on people who really do me good, who have a very positive intention to help me too; I learned that not everyone around me I should call them friends.

With my family I have had a very remarkable change of attitude and I understood that each scolding, each word they give me they do it for me well, their intention will always be to see me happy.

What I most long for is to continue having a beautiful and healthy relationship with my mother. She is the engine of my life and I feel that every moment spent near her is like a restart of life. I hope to continue with this harmonious relationship where communication between the two is positive and that we can understand each other in a very assertive way.

At first I did not feel comfortable going to this establishment, the truth was I saw it more as a punishment that my mother gives me for my bad behaviour, but over time I understood that it was something that I really needed and thanks to that I can say that today I am a better person, better friend, better granddaughter, better niece, cousin and daughter, for each of the knowledge that I have acquired through the meetings offered by restorative justice, I feel very grateful for teaching me so many things that will serve me for the rest of my life."

Janeth Tamayo (victim)

"The restorative justice program has been a great blessing for me, thanks to the dedication and love of the people who work in this program every day and give us their unconditional help to help us with the problems that as a family we face every day in our lives, homes, thanks to the program I have been able to overcome many obstacles on a personal and family level and see life differently and thus be able to help my son, I thank God for having allowed me to meet and be part of this wonderful program and the people who Without asking for anything in return, they give us their time to listen to us and thus be able to help us in the best possible way with our problems, once again, thank you for your great support, God bless you always."

Maria Isabel (victim)

"I must admit that upon entering the program I was totally blinded that this process turned out to be significant for me, and ended up helping me to resolve the conflict I had with my offender, since I had already attended different processes, but I could not feel comfortable and they finally ended be a waste of time for me. However, my participation in the Restorative Justice program made me feel heard and supported. Even after completing the entire process, the work team remained in contact, offering not only attention in relation to the conflict that led me there, but also comprehensive attention to all aspects of my life. It is a different strategy from the traditional one to resolve conflicts, it helps to make personal observations and feel like its name: it says it restored, because I did not expect or believe that my criminal will really change, but now I saw it and believed it."

Yew Valle Castro (offender)

"Participating in this process was my own decision and made me reflect critically and consciously that I am solely responsible for my own actions and that my bad behaviour should not be justified to evade my responsibility."

This process allowed me to think about and identify the different options that I have to solve a conflict, before letting myself be carried away by anger and making use of violence, which only makes the situation worse."

Thanks to restorative justice, I learned that out of ignorance we commit crimes, and it made me think about a way to repair the damage that I caused my victim and somehow to be able to forgive and be forgiven."

3. Challenges in meeting the project objectives**Do you see any challenges in meeting the objectives?**

We met the objectives as we managed to find solutions in a flexible way in order to reach the objectives set up for the project.

There has been some challenges though which we describe below;

1. Despite COVID-19 and the way it affected the project, as it did with everything else within the society, due to the health and safety implications, and the restrictions which were put in place, the project had to adapt some of its procedures and the way in which we interacted with our beneficiaries and the way in which they interacted with each other; for example, the peace circles (process closure) were done in person and a lot of the group sessions were carried out with biosecurity measures in place. However, we were able to find a way of engaging and working effectively with each and every one of the cases and the team was creative in finding alternatives and solutions in order to achieve the goals and complete the processes in spite of the difficulties.
2. The structure of the LFA matrix, in some way restricted the cases we could work with. As it states that the project can only work on cases which have been referred from the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Prosecutor's Office for Children and Adolescence (Fiscalia).

In 2019, we made contact with both authorities and we have tried to establish a manner of agreeing on a work plan and contracting with them, but so far it hasn't been possible, we have provided all the required documents, but we have been unable to get a clear answer or even a clear guideline from them as to how we can proceed. Even in the best of cases this type of license can take quite some time to get approved.

This challenge in particular stands out because in Colombia there is a lot of corruption within government and it is very difficult to establish referral agreements with government institutions. What makes it even more complex is the fact that in Colombia there are different methods of Justice and of the application of Justice within the country's constitution and because of this there are individuals who have legal benefits even when their cases have not been managed by Prosecutor's Office or the traditional Judiciary system. We felt this change could widen the impact of the project within society and reach certain communities where youngsters are in conflict with the law but not processed through these entities (ICBF and the Fiscalia) however, this change was not accepted (as we mentioned in the first section "Approved changes").

We continue to make every effort to obtain the license, we have prepared a PAI (Institutional Action plan) in the new ICBF format, and we are doing this jointly with another program that PFC run which requires a license from ICBF, this means we have a larger service to offer the ICBF if licenses are granted. We also recently had three people associated with PFC and AF awarded the Cross of Knighthood (Orden de caballero) by the Congress of the Republic, sent live for the nation through Canal Congreso, and this has opened doors for lobbying meetings and strengthening our case with the Prosecutor's office especially through Senator Eduardo Emilio Pacheco Cuello who handed out the prestigious medal.

In the face of this challenge, our focus and our determination to meet objectives led us to look at alternatives and we found that we could work with cases which were referred by ICBF to other organizations who have managed to contract directly with them, this included working with ASPERLA (for more info about them, see under 6; Relations between actors), who provided cases as well as other organizations who managed cases of youngsters in conflict with the law as established in the project.

To be clearer on the point made above about how not being bound by this condition could widen the impact of the project, it is worth clarifying that Criminal Justice System in Colombia doesn't have full coverage of all criminal cases, so the system does not have a full coverage and additionally has problems in its execution due to the number of lawsuits it manages. Some minority groups, such as the indigenous communities, have their own legally approved mechanisms for the application of Justice through community action boards and indigenous Justice, which is typified in the political constitution of Colombia.

In Medellín in particular, there are houses of Justice and community action boards, in these places citizen complaints can be submitted and at the same time reconciliation processes or processes to mitigate violent actions can be developed, one of the reasons why these spaces have been created in cities is precisely to decongest the penal system; therefore most cases of violence and minor crimes do not reach the Judicial system, because the community itself manage and resolve them. Our proposal to omit the actors mentioned in the objective to work only with the Prosecutor's office and ICBF referrals is because many cases of violence are not within their systems.

3. A third challenge we faced in trying to ensure the project had an appropriate impact within society and transformed communities was the implications of limiting the projects execution geographically to the local area. The LFA Matrix implies that the project will be executed in Medellín. However, in order to increase our impact, and the larger needs for support in other areas, we extended our geographical reach to impact the city of Barranquilla, where there is a lack of services of this nature. And as we look to the last year in the process, a number of other areas in Colombia have expressed an interest in referring cases to us, areas where there are severe conflicts and a high demand for services such as the ones provided by the CJRP but almost no organizations to provide them. In this sense, we will be making a formal request to SMC through AF to be permitted to take our services to municipalities where there is a very limited state presence and therefore a greater number of outbreaks of violence.

In order to carry out processes in the city of Barranquilla, and due to the pressure we were under following the end of the quarantine, we contacted the city's facilitator in that regional PFC office and received information about very serious problems of social order due to the presence of criminal gangs

that are growing in number because of the ease they have to recruit local children and adolescents.

We therefore worked with two criminal gangs: The band from the Siete Bocas neighborhood and the band from the Siete de Abril neighborhood. The process, based on our manual for cases within RJ, was carried out at the site and with the support of the Junta de Accion communal (Community Action Board) there, we carried out restorative workshops and reconciliation and repair activities were carried out within the community. Each activity was accompanied by sports and recreation activities. We can say that the process was successful.

4. Finally, we would like to highlight that a lot of time, energy and resources were invested in the process that followed the suspicion of nepotism case that was raised following the audit carried out in Feb 2020. It has been a challenge to face this kind of process but has led us to strengthen a lot of our policies and practices as an organization, and we feel that overall, although it was a big effort it was not without reward and we feel that the whole organization has been empowered through the process.

In the face of these challenges though, as far as the cases we worked on this year, we had 8 cases referred to the program, including the referrals from ASPERLA, who have a license to receive referrals from ICBF. We had referrals from the San Jose Correctional Facility in Medellin: 34 cases - 2 groups of 17 each and in Barranquilla: we had 18 cases in 2 groups of 9 each. *See annex 1 (Annex1.19002.Cases.2020) for the list of cases with details on names, ages and referral agency.*

4. Deviations of planned activities and time schedule

Describe the deviations	Describe how you have handled the deviations and how this will affect the project objectives and time schedule
It is considered that the main deviation was the confinement put in place due to COVID-19, which affected the normal delivery of the project.	<p>The main mitigation was to strengthen ties with the institutions (such as the San Jose Correctional Facility and ASPERLA) that have sent us cases so that they continue to refer participants.</p> <p>In spite of the difficulties, the program sessions continued through video calls and pre-recorded videos. The face-to-face meetings held were peace circles, which correspond to the closure of the program. Additionally, face-to-face meetings were held in particular cases that required face-to-face attention from the facilitators due to the urgency of the cases.</p>

	<p>Although we had this atypical year, the team has been very creative in finding ways to ensure we can positively engage with each of our cases.</p>
Number of cases received due to restrictions in their origins	<p>This year, we attended 60 cases, a clear excess to the 20 proposed in our project target.</p> <p>Through our partner Asperla, we have indirectly received cases from the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare and the Prosecutor's Office for Children and Adolescence. This is a temporary measure we will use until we have the license to work directly with these two institutions.</p> <p>We also worked with cases in Barranquilla. The 18 children and adolescents, who are part of criminal gangs, were supported. The process in Barranquilla was successful and we expect to continue with the work in that area which faces so many difficulties.</p> <p>Since Dec 2020 we have intensified our lobbying campaign through contacts in the congress, after the delivery of the award in the congress, in order to speed up the process of receiving the license.</p>

5. Planned budget and preliminary outcome

Describe the deviations between the budget and the outcome	Describe how you have handled the deviations and how this will affect the project
<p>There have been 4 items on the budget in Colombia which our execution has been differed by over or under 10% to the original plan. These include;</p>	<p>We were able to avoid deviations from the budget as we knew from the point at which the project was conceived that the budget was quite specific in its structure, this means we do have clear guidelines but at the same time it has meant that there is very little room for adapting to changes when they arise based on our discretion.</p> <p>Some other expenditure which has arisen has required us to supply these needs through our own fund-raising efforts and in some cases with our own resources.</p> <p>All the items mentioned which were underspend (Travel, equipment and supplies, the local office and other costs, audit) were due to restrictions in the normal operations which we expected to carry out due to Coronavirus. This meant that;</p>

1. Col; Travel (which we only executed to 82%)	1. We were unable to travel and unable for long periods to invite people in to the office in the way we had expected.
2. Col; Equipment and supplies (70%)	2. There was a reduction to the equipment and supplies required by the team due to the digitalisation of meetings and as there weren't meetings in the office for a long time.
3. Col; Local office (74%) and	3. We didn't use the office for long periods because of quarantine and reduced this expenditure (costs like internet, electricity, water etc)
4. Col; Other costs (incl audit) (69%).	4. On this budget post we didn't use the quite large sum planned for a learning activity due to the pandemic and the special audit. This activity is planned for in April 2021 (Q2) and will include both OH and a baseline for cases during Q3 and Q4. We will probably use a consultant that Diakonia in Bogota recommended.
5. Swe; Travel (40%)	5. Due to Covid-19 we were unable to do the planned follow-up trip in Oct, therefore not a full cost on this post.
6. Swe; Audit (202%)	6. Double audit costs; audit Year 1 (2019) and extra audit due to the comments in local audit from Year 1; nepotism case.
Exchange gain	Resulted in 21.629 SEK.
Payments	<p>First payment for year 2020 was done Jan 23rd. Amount 132.760 SEK for Q1. This was taken from Anclas account and not from the SMC account (Sida money) as we didn't receive that money from SMC until one month later Feb 27th.</p> <p>Second payment was done April 14. Amount 129.850 SEK for Q2.</p> <p>Third payment was done July 13. Amount 166.400 SEK for Q3.</p> <p>Payments for Q4 was sent to PFC as a loan from Ancla account as the project payments were stopped due to special audit. This loan was on 102.138 SEK for Q4. Ancla wanted to support the project to continue during the special audit and therefore made three monthly payments as a loan.</p>
Bank fees	There are also two bank fees on 150 SEK each which gives a total of 300 SEK.
Other comment	In the outcome for HR Colombia payment for communication work is included. In the application we had the activity "communication

	strategy” under Year 1, which were postponed to Year 2. The budget post for this was in a wrong place as the creation of the strategy itself doesn’t cost, it is time for a communication officer to work with it that costs.
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6. Relations between the actors

Are there / has there been any problems / misunderstandings / difference of opinion between the formal actors? How have you handled it and how this will affect the project?

In general, 2020 was a year in which we worked well as a team and in which we developed very positive relationships; however, we would highlight 3 areas (and/or actors) in which we faced challenges, both of them have been learning processes and areas in which we have seen opportunities to grow and develop as an organization.

The **first** of these has been in our relationship with government organizations and we would highlight especially the relationship with ICBF and with the Prosecution’s office. Both proved to be very difficult to engage with and both appeared to have other priorities during the year, which meant it was difficult to establish any sort of synergy which we would have liked to develop with them. We have continued to work and insist on their support almost in spite of their attitude and feel that we are now finally close to getting the license in order to receive referrals from them directly. We have, as mentioned earlier in this report, intense the lobbying process with them, for the license.

The **second** was with the process, the special audit, which followed the financial audit carried out in Feb 2020 (the audit for 2019). The experience allowed us to learn and develop our partnership with AF. It also highlighted areas within the organization (PFC) from the board of directors right down to the volunteers which could be strengthened and improved.

If we were to mention difficulties or misunderstandings in this process, one thing to highlight might be the challenges of working under Covid-19 restrictions which limited our communications to emails and virtual meetings which is normal but none the less challenging when working on cases like this with a large number of actors. This process would probably have been much easier if we would have normal access to the offices, normal access to meetings with each other and if travel would have been allowed for AF to Medellin.

In mentioning this it is well worth highlighting that our relationship with both AF and SMC has improved a lot, and we would mention how members of PFC have been able to attend virtual training with SMC directly (by virtual means) on Outcome Harvesting. We have understood much more clearly SMC’s policies and the service they offer through their support as well as AF’s vision and through this we have developed as a partnership.

The **third** challenge between actors has been in our relationship with the university UPB, who was a partner in the planning process and who we expected to work with during the project. But as we highlighted in the Year 1 report, this partnership has been difficult to maintain due to differences in a number of ideas and concepts. Therefore we ended our cooperation with UPB and have looked to develop cooperation with the Law faculty of the Universidad de Antioquia, which we expect to provide us academic support from during the last year.

We would also like to highlight other actors involved in our processes and project execution below;

Fundación ASPERLA: ASPERLA is an organization that develops psycho-social processes since 1991 within the framework of the system for the restoration of rights to children and adolescents. Its intervention programs are part of the network of modalities for the restoration of rights, including: support intervention, boarding, foster homes and therapeutic care. An agreement has been established between PFC and ASPERLA for the cooperation.

San José Correctional Facility: It is both an open and semi-closed institution that has young people in conflict with the law who have committed serious crimes. There the young people can carry out educational processes, workshops on human relations and in this way have an effective reintegration into the community.

Universidad de Antioquia (Semillero de derecho penal): The University of Antioquia is public and has several seedbeds in the area of law, in this case, we were able to establish contact with the director of the criminal seedbed, who will provide us with support with the studies of some cases that require the application of the Principle of Opportunity in the penal system for minors.

ICBF: The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) is the entity of the Colombian State that works for the prevention and comprehensive protection of early childhood, childhood, adolescence and the well-being of families in Colombia, providing care especially to those in conditions of threat, non-observance or violation of their rights, reaching nearly 3 million Colombians with its programs, strategies and care services with 33 regional headquarters and 215 zonal centers throughout the country.

Fiscalía: The Prosecutor's Office is the entity in charge of investigating and accusing, before the competent courts and tribunals, those who are presumed to have committed a crime that threatens the life, safety or property of another.

PFC programs: Through other PFC programs it has been possible to access minors who have conflicts in their community families. The programs that have supported us are: Gröna Sidan (PFC's football project/schools which reaches many youths with their families in outskirts of Medellín), PFC's Microloans for mainly women and the Children of Prisoners program.

Through the network of partners and actors the project has developed their work with a rights based perspective even more in the daily cases. The youth cases from the authorities are already rights based in the way that the cases and work directly affects these authorities, and the state, within the field of RJ.

7. System of implementation

Has your system for monitoring worked according to plan?

Note that the answers below to this question is divided into; reporting on the system and procedures for measurements and effects first and second on the projects as a whole.

This year, in spite of the difficulties, the monitoring processes within the project have worked according to plan in line to our original project. The dynamic of our follow-up and monitoring has been adapted due to COVID restrictions, so the team of professionals have had a system of calling participants and keeping records, carried out through calls and we have managed to successfully engage all our participants in this process.

Additionally, at the end of the processes this year, an evaluation was implemented where the participants (victims and offenders) can state how satisfied or unsatisfied they are with the process and where they describe whether there was a conscious and real process of their personal life and their interpersonal and family relationships.

Out of the 60 young people we worked with, 2 disengaged: Deicy Palacio and Mateo Castrillón, both offenders. Deicy didn't want to continue because she claimed not to be an offender, even though she was arrested in ASPERLA for drug trafficking. However, she was clear to express how she didn't feel that she was a perpetrator and therefore didn't fit in to our project in that way. In the case of Mateo Castrillón, the dismissal occurred because he didn't want to stop using substances (drugs), which was established with him to be one of the main reasons why cycles of violence took place in his family.

The rest of the cases responded positively to the feedback surveys, which will be tabulated and attached to the outcome harvesting report.

See annex 2 (Annex2.19002.Examples.Evaluation.cases.2020) document with example of evaluation sheet (monitoring process) for cases.

Follow-up mechanism and system for monitoring from AF have worked according to plan and been developed; AF have had minuted monthly follow-up meetings with PFC in order to discuss project status, budget status, timeframe (after the quarantine time targets were set for the final 14 weeks with minuted meetings every 4 weeks at PFC) and eventual deviations and risks.

Follow-up travel to Colombia; A follow-up trip to Medellin was made in Feb 2020 with focus on how to measure the effects of the cases (OH; measurements behavioral changes and effects on society), usage of the Results Framework as a

logbook, rights based perspective, how to work with the daily cases, how to develop the work with group sessions, repetition on the agreements with annexes, the struggle with cooperation with UPB and potential cooperation with Universidad de Antioquia instead, networking with actors within RJ, potential new partners and more. Much focus where also about the application for the license and how to lobbying for a hopeful quick process.

During this follow-up trip AF also arranged a capacity building workshop with focus on project management (based on AFs handbook/manual for project management), measurements (PMER; LFA, Results Framework, unexpected results, logbook, OH and RBM), rights based perspective, work with anti-corruption, fundraising, advocacy work, networking and teambuilding.

AF was unable to do the Oct follow-up trip due to covid-19. The next trip will be made, hopefully, in May 2021.

Will you be able to report in a good way?

Note that the answers below to this question is divided into; reporting on measurements and effects first and second on the projects as a whole.

Yes, we will be able to report in a good way, both the measurements and the project overall. The systems we have in place will give us good qualitative and quantitative information to report on the results in the project. The monitoring and follow-up systems contains of meeting minutes from the follow-up meetings (where controls are made on the expenses), close follow-up on the results framework, histories from the offenders and victims and storytelling.

Follow up on the cases works as follows;

The facilitators (social workers, psychologist and assistant) make the follow-up calls to the participants and constantly communicate to the program coordination their evolution. We have also decided to resume working with participants who have relapsed. Additionally, constant contact with the parents exists, as trust has been established with the facilitators; they express their concerns and doubts regarding their relationships with their children, which are clarified with the psychologist and social worker for the project. This follow-up is regular; calls are made every 20 days to participants who have graduated from the restorative process.

According to the Outcome Harvesting method used in this project improvements have been made through more training through SMC, networking with Salvation Army who supported with an interesting and structured model. Note also that a consultant will be brought in during the last year in order to even more quality assure the learning and evaluation processes in the project using Outcome Harvesting.

See annex 3 (Annex3.19002.Outcome.Harvesting.Report.Year2).

We will be able to report in a good way as the project is running according to plan. Some improvements have been implemented as both AF and PFC put more

resources and time on the SMC work. We are now a more established team of staff in both Sweden and Colombia who works for SMC related projects.

8. Final reporting

If you have received all the funding, state the date of the last one and when the final report (narrative with audit) will be sent to Swedish Mission Council.

The last payment received was on the 13th of July, 2020 for 166.400 SEK.

The final report (narrative with audit) will be delivered once the 3 years of the project with SMC are completed, with deadline Feb 28, 2022 (deadline incl audits May 31, 2022).

9. Follow up on earlier comments and recommendations of Swedish Mission Council

State the comments and recommendations from Swedish Mission Council and where it comes from	Describe how you have handled it
System audit SDA; Double signatures for SMC project account payments	The Legal Representative of PFC (Lacides Hernandez) and the Director of Operations (Gershom Donner) made an application directly to the bank and this was resolved.
SMC travel report 2019; 1.AF follow-up who signs the director's costs before they are passed to the accountant at PFC? 2.SMC rec PFC to deepen their understanding of gender issues 3.a/Rec PFC to examine how staff at PFC can be more involved in strategic work	Answers; 1. The Director of Operations signs the Executive Director's costs. 2. PFC have created a gender policy and it is planned two workshops/trainings in order to implement this during 2021. About the project; research and discussions has been had with professionals and participants regarding the support required for people of different genders, with a special focus (due to the nature of the project) on their roles within criminal structures and the different ways in which they are traditionally affected by crime. 3. A/ The Director of Operation, as well as the Directors of Programs, take part in regular meetings with the different projects and their staff in which the strategy (the 3 year one for 2018-2020) of the organization is shared and open to ideas, suggestions and discussion. PFC looks to ensure all programs are engaged with the plans to move forward in growth and in development. Going forward our new 3 year strategy for 2021-2023 have been created with the staff involved in many ways; eg. discussions, workshops, preparation of documents and projects and vulnerability

<p>3.b/Follow-up with AF how PFC has developed their organisational structure and internal democracy</p>	<p>assessments within the projects. Note that much focus are in jointly ensuring there is synergy between programs.</p> <p>B/ PFC has developed within their organisational structure and internal democracy as there a more staff involved in decisions. PFC has hired a Director of Operations externally. PFC has drawn up more written routines, policies, handbooks etc. New role established for a member of the board to be in charge of anticorruption procedure as well as the implementation of anticorruption policies which invite staff to participate in processes and training for staff to strengthen participation, knowledge about the organization and widen our offer of opportunities to participate in processes.</p> <p>And, as a development strategy; monthly meetings between the leaders of PFC, AF and HFG where strategy and organisational development issues, their role as a CSO and more are on the agenda.</p> <p>During the last field trip in Feb 2020 AF had a meeting with the management of PFC with some of the notes and actions as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AF felt that the recruitment of Gershom as director for the programs are a very positive development for PFC overall. -AF shared the system audit report and explained about the important development through this. -AF also shared SMCs policy for learning and evaluation. -Discussions about OD overall within PFC were on the agenda as well. For example; AF inspired for the implementation of a type of staff meetings that put more focus on coordinating all operations within PFC and engage the staff more as well as learn and interact with each other in order to find common interests.
<p>4.AF have dialogue with PFC on the financial situation and how the partnership should develop on this and for the new strategy of PFC</p>	<p>4. PFC has been working on bringing in, looking for, and widening, their financial situation in a more sustainable way, both nationally and internationally, through assessing the market of funders within the different areas they are working in. There are now more funding sources supporting PFC (eg. PFI, SMC through AF, OMS; One Mission Society and some local companies).</p> <p>Note that the HQ in Medellin, on their side, also are working on strengthening the regional offices with fundraising strategies.</p> <p>A cooperation have been initiated with Securitas in order to make it possible for vulnerable people to be able to access employment opportunities.</p> <p>Also a fundraising strategy worth mentioning is the established avocado farm outside Medellin which, on a long term, will give funds to PFC through HFG.</p>

<p>5.Rec to AF to continue the dialogue with PFC as their role as a CSO in general and in relation to the state</p> <p>6.AF follow-up monitoring and learning in the intervention as soon as possible</p> <p>7.PFC, AF and HFG budget issue</p> <p>8.AF follow-up on how the intervention has changed and ev need of appr of changes</p> <p>9.AF follow-up with PFC how the program relates to the goals of the CSO strategy and discuss with SMC how these components can be strengthened</p>	<p>Also to establish long term goals for the Centre for Restorative Justice, our goal is to work in partnership to raise funds and strengthen the future of the project.</p> <p>5. PFC is currently strengthening its link to a number of state institutions and it has been involved in a committee with the Judicial branch of Colombian government to prepare a project of law to include Restorative Justice in Colombian legislation, PFC is preparing to work with the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare to provide services directly for young people who are in conflict with the law. We work closely and have recently signed a partnership of cooperation with the National Institute of prisons and penitentiaries. We also had our CEO awardee the Cross of Knighthood by the Colombian congress and currently have strong links to representatives of the senate, of local government among others.</p> <p>6. See this progress report under section 7, "system of implementation".</p> <p>7. This question has already been solved. HFG aren't financing the youth cases as earlier sorted out.</p> <p>8. This question has already been solved.</p> <p>9. This question has already been discussed and examined as well. AF, together with PFC, have made sure the project has a rights based perspective and that the project strives for that in all processes and activities. It is important that PFC's focus is very much on people rights and that the cases we work with and the people who use our services or participate in our programs see evidence of empowerment in their establishment of rights.</p>
<p>SMC assessment PM Year 1; 1.Explanation on amount of staff in PFC, role descriptions, extent and salary. Also AF staff, costs and division between operational/quality-capacity</p> <p>2.AF use template for progress, not final</p> <p>3.Clearer focus on deviation in reports and mitigation</p> <p>4.More clear separation between HFG part and SMC part</p>	<p>Answers; 1. This question have been solved as documents on this were sent to SMC desk officer.</p> <p>2. AF does that now.</p> <p>3. AF does that now.</p> <p>4. Sorted out after discussions with SMC.</p>

5.AF put all docs on IHS instead of email, also important discussions through phone	5. AF does that now.
6.AF and PFC, in next report, make comments on SMC's recommendations from the travel report	6. Done in this progress report
7.AF and PFC in the following reports only reports on the specific project, 19002	7. Done in this progress report

10. Signatures

Authorized representatives from the Swedish organisation are to sign the report.
(The member organisation is the party to the agreement in relation with SMC.)

Date: 2021-04-07



Daniel Yttermalm, Project coordinator, Ancla Foundation