



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN GUATEMALA

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation of the Peace Building Priorities Plan (PP)

PP Start Date: May 2011

Original PP end date: May 2014

Actual PP end date: May 2014

End of year report: 2013

Report date: December 2, 2013

Approved by the Co-Coordinator's Joint Steering Committee (names):

Signatures of the Co-Coordinator's: _____

Date: _____

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Status of budget allocation and expenditure for the Peace Building Priorities Plan

Estimated date of the financial statement:

Results PP	PP funds approved per result	PP Funds allocated per result	PP Funds executed per PPP result expended
Result 1	US\$ 4,000,000.00	<p>TOTAL ASSIGNED ACCORDING TO <i>Prodoc</i> of Interior Ministry Project : \$ 4,000,000.00</p> <p>UNDP \$ 2,170,120.00 UNODC \$ 1,551,500.00 UN WOMEN \$278,380.00</p> <p>Total assigned according to 1st disbursement of Interior Ministry Project : \$2, 546.001.75</p> <p>UNDP \$1,369,626.75 UNODC \$ 1,008,475.00 UN WOMEN \$ 167,990.00</p>	<p>UNDP US\$ 14,459.12¹ UNODC \$ 0.00 UN WOMEN US\$ 27,561.00 UNFPA: \$ 0.00²</p> <p>Total executed: US\$ 38,020.12</p>

¹ The total amount of funds committed is \$ 618,500, of which U.S.\$ 318,500 correspond to funds committed to processes awarded and ongoing in December 2013, while \$ 300,000 corresponds to a procurement process that will be awarded in January 2014.

² Process pending award in 2013 for an amount of USD 20,000.00.

Result 2	US\$ 3,000,000.00	Criminal Investigation Project \$1,960,000.00 UNDP \$ 1,372,570.00 UNODC \$ 544,630.00 UN WOMEN \$ 42,800.00 Attention to Victims Project \$ 980,000.00 UNICEF \$ 519,900.00 UN WOMEN \$ 235,400.00 UNFPA \$ 224,700.00	UNDP \$ 1,088,844.09 UNODC \$ 410,091.69 UN WOMEN \$ 13,941.69 TOTAL EXECUTED US\$ 1,512,877.47 UNICEF US\$ 0.00 ³ UN WOMEN \$ 109,451.98 UNFPA \$ 73,471.01 TOTAL EXECUTED US\$ 182,922.99
Result 6	US\$ 270,000.00	-	-
Resultado 5	\$1,000,000.00	UNDP \$980,000.00	\$772,964.65

³ Procesos pendientes de adjudicación en 2013 por un monto de USD 41,991.76

Resultado 7	US\$ 1,730,000.00	<p>TOTAL. ASSIGNED ACCORDING TO <i>Prodoc</i>, Interior Ministry Project : \$1,660,768.36</p> <p>UNESCO: \$ 1,395,408.36 UN WOMEN: \$ 158,360.00 UNFPA: \$ 107,000.00</p> <p>Tot. assigned according to 1st disbursement: 1,029,431.37</p> <p>UNESCO: \$ 875,565.37 UN WOMEN: \$ 89,345.00 UNFPA: \$ 64,521</p>	<p>UNESCO US\$ 124,843.96 UN WOMEN US\$ 9,845.00 UNFPA: \$ 0.00</p> <p>TOTAL EXECUTED US\$ 134,688.96</p>
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PART 2 –RESULTS UPDATE

2.1 Evaluation of current implementation status and results of the Peace Building Priorities Plan

PP Results	Results Indicators	Base line, goal, progress	Progress rating ⁴	Key Results	Reasons for low results achievement and measures to rectify the situation
General Vision of the PP			2	<p>The 1996 Peace Accords, which set a national agenda for a building a tolerant, multicultural, inclusive society based on peaceful conflict resolution, have yet to be completely and adequately implemented. However important advances towards consolidating peace have been made, especially with respect to the democratization process and institution building to consolidate the rule of law and combat impunity. It is within this framework that support for the Peace Building Fund (PBF), whose purpose is to assist Guatemala address human rights issues and strengthen the justice and security systems, is being incorporated. Almost 17 years after the signing of the Peace in Guatemala, the ongoing resolve of victims to demand rights to truth, justice and reparations coupled with support from civil society groups, political will on behalf of some State bodies and strategic international support from international partners such as the Peace Building Fund has achieved real progress in key areas of transitional justice in Guatemala.</p> <p>On the other hand, within the framework of PBF, strategic actions have been promoted to strengthen justice and security institutions to better manage information to ensure an effective and coordinated response for the prevention of violence and crime, protection of victims and survivors, especially violence against women and domestic violence, and criminal investigation. Equally,</p>	

⁴ Provide an score for the PPP progress and progress under each outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track; (3) on-track and significant contribution to peacebuilding

				<p>strategic actions have been undertaken to strengthen the capacities of young people and women in the exercise of their citizenship, such that they can actively participate in local democratic governance and conflict management institutional structures, all in the context of building a culture of peace.</p> <p>Support for the PBF is incorporated within the context of significant progress in the fight against impunity in Guatemala, contributing to promote institutional processes already underway, particularly within the Public Prosecutor's Office (PPO), aimed at improving the system of criminal investigation and prosecution with a particular focus on access to justice for victims of crime, especially women, adolescents and children. These advances have resulted in increases in the effectiveness of criminal investigation of crimes against life of 28% in 2012, compared to 5 % in 2010, a significant decrease of impunity rates for crimes against life, dropping from 95% in 2010 to 72% in 2013, exceeding the target initially fixed in the PBF Priority Plan. This improvement is due to increased coordination between the Public Prosecutor's Office and the National Civil Police during investigations and the results obtained from the model of criminal investigation employed by the DEIC (Criminal Investigation Unit of the National Civil Police), which PBF funding also supports. A significant decrease in homicides over two consecutive years has also occurred as of 2010, dropping from 5,974 killings in 2009 to 5193 in 2012 (representing a rate of 34 homicides per 100,000 population).</p> <p>These elements are key to increasing public confidence in the justice sector as well as contributing to peace building.</p>	
Result1	Indicator: Institutional response times regarding the protection of victims	BL: 4 Hours for crimes against women	2	Result 1 of the PBF Priority Plan incorporates strategic actions aimed at strengthening Interior Ministry institutional capacities to improve information management, to ensure effective and coordinated response for the prevention of violence and crime, to	<i>Taking into account that, due to the long institutional times required for approving</i>

	<p>and survivors of crimes against women in the capital and Villanueva</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of a system of consultation for justice sector institutions .</p> <p>I</p>	<p>Target: 2 hours</p> <p>LB: No system existed for justice sector institutional consultations with the INTMIN</p> <p>Target: Check, in real-time, databases updated daily</p>	<p>optimize protection mechanisms for victims and survivors, especially violence against women and domestic violence, and for criminal investigation.</p> <p>To achieve this result, the Interior Ministry is driving technological reform that was envisaged in the Security, Justice and Peace Pact launched in May 2011, which aims to give the Interior Ministry and its main dependencies the technological tools to allow for the collection and analysis of statistical data related to security and justice. This will enable the creation of prevention and protection policies for fighting crime as well as streamlining protection and safety responses, particularly for those female victims of violence and domestic violence. To this end, the PBF is supporting the functioning of the Information Technology Platform (ITP), which proposes the analytical and statistical unification of all information sources for decision-making and policy public guidance. The ITP also serves as a rapid response tool for women and female children who are victims of violence as well as countering the wide-ranging innovative capacities of organized crime. The importance of the Information Technology Platform lies in the genuine need to standardize and harmonize Interior Ministry technology to synchronize criteria for the collection and analysis of data internally, while allowing other justice sector institutions involved in the fight against impunity concurrent access.</p> <p>The Integrated Technology Platform (ITP) incorporates the use of new technologies to strengthen institutional responses to survivors of femicide and other forms of violence against women through computerized location mechanisms that generate early warnings when risk of transgressing electronic protection barriers are increased.</p> <p>To date, with support from the PBF, database and technology infrastructure for the functioning of the ITP have been created which are already demonstrating advances in the fight against crime, the</p>	<p><i>the Prodoc project with the Interior Ministry, effective implementation began in August 2013 rather than January 2013. This has caused delays in the overall implementation timetable. However, the Platform Component in particular has had a fluid execution allowing, by and large, the fulfillment of expected results.</i></p> <p><i>The PTI project is an important political gamble for the current Interior Minister, and accordingly requires the consolidation of Platform policy and its institutional foundations. A challenge will be the monitoring and support of the United Nations system for the institutionalization of ITP such that conditions for sustainability can be created. We must also assess the development of the current favorable</i></p>
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			<p>protection of female victims of violence and the improvement of criminal investigation. Thanks to the ITP, the National Civil Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judiciary now have immediate access to information on arrest warrants, criminal history and bails, as well as information concerning vehicle theft. Access to reliable data makes research procedures more efficient and allows for greater guarantees in the detention phase as well as consolidating the principles of due process. It is evident that large margins for improvement remain, and during the implementation of successive joint program phases with INTMIN, mechanisms and procedures will be considered to ensure coordination with other state agencies involved in the fight against impunity and criminal investigation, especially the National Institute of Forensic Science (INACIF Spanish Acronym) –and the relationship to be established with the new Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DIGICRI), following the adoption of Decree 15-2012. This also raises new challenges for creating a new law enforcement investigative body.</p> <p>With respect to the field of violence and conflict prevention, ITP includes the creation of tools, such as the Center for Inter-institutional Coordination of Information (CECOIN), that record and analyze data relating to conflict, permitting the creation of a system of area conflict mapping at the national level, the results of which are shared at the Departmental and Municipal government level for feedback on prevention policies, social harmony and public security, and a pilot project for the use of computing devices for preventing femicide and other forms of violence against women, which is supported by the PBF.</p> <p>The support of the PBF has without doubt filled an important gap with regards to the networking and consultation system between various sectorial institutions, which are key aspects for prosecution, overcoming the traditional mistrust and suspicion of data sharing and/or granting access to databases with other public entities.</p>	<p><i>situation that exists between the Interior Ministry and other institutions of the justice sector, especially the PPO and Judiciary. 2014 will be a complex year with a change in the PPO and the Supreme Court as well as being eminently an election year. It is necessary both to strengthen results achieved and consolidate them in the coming year.</i></p> <p>In the case of the Observatory of Crime and Violence, although financially it is a small component, it is politically sensitive and as a result, numerous negotiations and meetings have been conducted with the Interior Ministry to coordinate in the best way possible the Observatory with other units of the Ministry (such as the technology</p>
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			<p>The creation of the ITP is not just a technological tool for interagency coordination but also a political opportunity, flagging the need for interagency agreements and consensus. To this end, an Interagency Agreement was signed last October between the INTMIN, the Superintendency for Tax Administration (SAT) and the National Registry of Persons (RENAP) to share their databases, facilitating direct access to data on persons and vehicles by the institutions involved in criminal investigation, greatly reducing timeframes. Previously, requests for information were generated only in writing with up to three weeks waiting periods were sometimes. Today access to data is immediate, advances which demonstrate clear breakthroughs in the increasing effectiveness of criminal investigation, particularly given the importance to gather all the evidence in the first 72 hours after a crime has been committed.</p> <p>It is also worth mentioning the catalytic effect of ITP on interagency coordination: it has become the centre of the coordinating body for the Modernization of the Justice Sector, the technological platform where members of various representatives of the justice sector institutions accompany technological interconnection processes providing feedback on the progress of processes to reach political agreement.</p> <p>The PBF's catalytic effect in this area is generated by the seed capital it provided at the start of a project, which also aspires to continue during subsequent governments and is being complemented by INTMIN's own financing and other international cooperation agencies such as the European Union and USAID. The Coordinating Body of Justice Sector Modernization accompanies the strategy for the implementation of electronic devices to protect women survivors of violence. The pilot project will give way to greater investment through the Inter-American Development Bank, which, beginning with conduct protocols and operating system manual, will expand coverage to the national level.</p>	<p>platform itself), with other institutions which also manage information such as PPO and the Judiciary. As specialist in this area, the UNDP already has agreement on the design of the Observatory for the first quarter of 2014</p>
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			<p>The results achieved have made an important contribution to reducing the capacity and resource gaps relating to the generation and processing of data produced by various state agencies responsible for combating crime. Linking these institutions to generate reliable and accurate information and its effective use for decision-making and guiding policy research, prevention and crime control are critical to reducing levels of violence and insecurity in the country; they also constitute central pillars for peace building and consolidating the rule of law.</p> <p>The Platform consists of different technological solutions that have become vital tools to improve the efficiency of criminal investigation and violence and conflict prevention. Strengthening Interior Ministry institutional capacities enables it to undertake more efficiently its roles as rector of domestic policy and governance as well as performing tasks related to the security of people and property, public order and facilitating organizational and social participation.</p> <p>On the other hand, coordination between the PNC and PPO in criminal investigation is critical to subsequent trial and sentencing phases. The consolidation and improvement of coordination using instruments such as the Information Technology Platform allows building strong cases for indictment and obtaining convictions and thereby reducing the acute levels of impunity.</p> <p>Reducing impunity by enhancing capacity for information coordination and exchange of justice entities and the use of new technologies to prevent femicide and other forms of violence against women contributes to the consolidation of peace under the principle of equal access to protection and human security.</p> <p>In terms of impact, the Platform is an additional tool for integrating various mechanisms and instruments also implemented with PBF support within the framework of Result 2 in conjunction with the Public Prosecutor's Office, measures which contribute to the increased effectiveness of criminal prosecution and lowering levels of</p>	
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	<p>Indicator # of tools for knowledge production and analysis of security data.</p>	<p>BL: The Interior Ministry has the technological platform and DAISCOS (which focuses particularly on the issue of conflict) Target: Design of an Observatory of Crime and Violence</p>		<p>impunity. While access to the ITP by PPO and Judiciary was a planned outcome for the third and fourth phase of Platform implementation, this has moved forward in the first phase given the current political and institutional juncture.</p> <p><u>Observatory:</u> In the case of the Observatory, progress has been made in political negotiations for its design. Agreements reached for the design strategy consist of establishing a roadmap for the design of an Observatory for Crime and Violence (establishing indicators to identify and characterize events and situations of insecurity and violence, ensuring the establishment of standardized data collection systems for all cases analyzed, and harmonizing the system of interpretation and processing of data and indicators) to improve the Interior Ministry's capacity for analysis and decision-making based on real and reliable data, which in-turn will allow for the construction of an information management system that feeds the design of public policies in the areas of violence prevention and peace-building .</p>	
Result 2	<p>Indicator Rate of impunity related to crimes against life and physical integrity (based on the ratio of the number of cases presented to the PPO and the number of sentenced cases).</p> <p>Indicator :</p>	<p>BL: (2009) 95% Goal : (2013) 91%. Progress: 90%</p> <p>BL: (2009) 98%</p>	3	<p>PBF support to institutions responsible for investigation and prosecution, the PPO, the National Civil Police, the design and implementation of new mechanisms of criminal investigation and the use of technological tools, has been key to facilitating change in criminal investigation paradigms and prosecution strategies, which are no longer based on case by case investigation, but focus on investigating criminal phenomenon orientated towards dismantling criminal networks and joint structures.</p> <p>A relevant factor to consider in the advances achieved has been the commitment, political will and strong institutional strategies of justice sector institutions, particularly the Public Prosecutor's</p>	

	<p>Rate of impunity related to crimes against life and physical integrity (based on the ratio of the number of cases submitted to the MP and the number of sentenced cases)</p> <p>Indicator : Rate of impunity related to crimes against life and physical integrity (based on the ratio of the number of cases submitted to the MP and the number of sentenced cases)</p>	<p>Goal : (2013) 95%. Progress: 94.5%</p> <p>BL: (2009) 99% Goal : 95% Progress: 95%</p>		<p>Office. The projects supporting the PPO under this result have been framed within the 2011-2014 Strategic Plan of the Attorney General; PBF support in this sense has been vital to institutional strengthening and strategic development within the PPO.</p> <p>In this regard, it should be noted that progress has been made in increasing the capacity to process cases and strengthening skills to make use of scientific evidence in criminal proceedings. In this process, the facilitation of integral support to victims contributes to building processes that avoid re- victimization of witnesses as well as allowing for a more effective use of evidence in criminal proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the Department of Criminal Investigation- DICRI-, strengthening PPO capacity to process crime scenes with improved equipment and scientific methodologies which guarantee proper collection and processing of evidence, ensuring the development of more solid prosecution strategies and therefore judgments which are more consistent with the principles of due process. On the other hand, support for the creation of the Computer Forensics Unit has advanced scientific analysis of evidence and promoted coordination with INACIF, while training processes for prosecutors including the creation of a DICRI training curriculum are other important aspects. - The PBF has contributed directly to the creation and institutionalization of the Department of Criminal Analysis, which at the beginning of the project consisted of about 10 people with limited functions; actually, the Department currently has 104 people. The PBF supported the creation of a new figure for liaison through the contracting of 10 analysts that joined different Prosecuting Offices (Women, Trafficking, Metropolitan, Organized Crime, 	
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				<p>Mixco, Villa Nueva, Chimaltenango , Quetzaltenango , Huehuetenango and Escuintla). Work being realized focuses on analysis of specific criminal phenomena that has yielded significant results in the disarticulation of criminal groups as well as obtaining important sentences. The PPO has absorbed the cost of the 10 contracted analysts with support from PBF, and plans to create this position in other offices (Chiquimula and Sacatepéquez) continue as part of the expansion of the Department of Analysis, denoting important developments with respect to the sustainability of this support. The project has also provided backing for the creation of the Financial Investigation Unit, currently composed of 38 people, which is responsible for analyzing the phenomenon of financial crime and money laundering. Support consists of the provision of equipment and specialized training for analysts including the use of technological tools for criminal analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimes against women and children are particularly severe, constituting the second most reported in the country. PBF support has focused on strengthening the Office of Women and the Office of Human Trafficking, which has facilitated the improvement of the criminal prosecution courts cases. The PBF supported the creation and implementation of the Anti-human Trafficking Section of the Special Criminal Investigation Division in the Interior Ministry, in which a management model allows for presenting positive results, realizing proactive and reactive research around crimes of trafficking. Coordination between the police and prosecutors has permitted the gathering of necessary evidence in order to build cases and sustain judgments on the basis of solid 	
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				<p>evidence. Subsequently, these cases are presented by Prosecutors of the Trafficking Unit before the relevant court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relevance to victim assistance rests primarily on the urgent need to consolidate the provision of justice services in conditions of equality and dignity for all people with special emphasis on cultural and linguistic pertinence and promoting access for children and women. These elements represent the basis of restoring public confidence for the delivery of justice services and the resolution of social conflicts as an essential presupposition for the consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence. Accompanying victims combined with psychosocial monitoring of personnel who work in the field of criminology and the provision of self-help processes to staff who provide support have helped maintain quality of care to victims, particularly women and children who are victims of violence. 	
Result 5:	<p>Indicator 1: # victims from internal armed conflict identified.</p> <p>Indicator 2: # criminal convictions in paradigmatic cases</p>	<p>Baseline: 65 victims of enforced disappearance identified.</p> <p>Goal for PBF Project: 100</p> <p>Achieved to date: 55</p> <p>Baseline: 3</p>	3	<p>Convictions achieved by the Public Prosecutor's Office in high-impact cases of international crimes and gross human rights violations are important indicators of progress which respect to addressing one of the most urgent legacies of conflict – impunity – and in promoting the peaceful resolution of conflict.</p> <p>In May of 2013, a guilty verdict for genocide and crimes against humanity was achieved in proceedings against former de facto Head of State Efraim Rios Montt. The decision was celebrated internationally as a breakthrough not only for justice for victims of Guatemala's genocide, but for transitional justice in general, in that it represents the first time a perpetrator of genocide has been convicted at the domestic level. Furthermore, it reflects the huge advances that Guatemala's justice system had made towards</p>	

		<p>criminal convictions (of a total of 15 paradigmatic cases prioritized by the Public Prosecutor's Office)</p> <p>Goal: 5 criminal convictions</p> <p>Achieved to date: 6</p>	<p>building capacity to bring complex cases involving international crimes committed decades ago to trial, and to do so successfully despite the ongoing obstructionist tactics used by Defense lawyers and a highly charged political environment. In September 2013, an Army Coronel as well as the Ex- Director of the National Police were convicted of the crime of enforced disappearance and sentenced to 40 years jail, in the of Edgar Fernando Garcia. These judgments contribute to advancing transitional justice, rule of law and peace building on on a number of levels.</p> <p>Firstly, these decisions fulfil victims' right to justice. On an individual level, they represent an important step forward with respect to providing justice to victims who have suffered violations of their most fundamental human rights, an injustice only compounded by decades of impunity, a further violation of a basic right. Such convictions have a reparatory and healing effect for the families of the specific victims in these cases.</p> <p>Secondly, beyond fulfilling the right to justice of the family members of victims in the specific cases, these convictions have a broader impact to the extent that they send an important message to all of Guatemalan society that impunity for gross violations of human rights will not be tolerated, that no one is above the law and violators of human rights can be tried and punished, regardless of whether such individuals enjoy political or social privileges. This promotes confidence in the rule of law and in justice institutions as a fora achieving redress.</p> <p>Promoting confidence in the rule of law is important particularly given that the weaknesses of Guatemala's justice system institutions – amongst other State institutions – as a channel for the resolution of conflicts was a factor which contributed to the violence experienced during the internal armed conflict, to the extent that an arbitrary application of the law and the manipulation of the legal system to protect interests of a minority elite led to</p>	
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			<p>protest, instability and the resort to the use of force by the State. In the post- conflict period, the continuing weaknesses of justice system – coupled with high levels of impunity for all crimes, including crimes committed during the internal armed conflict - has presented a threat to consolidation of the peace process as unresolved demands coupled with impunity leads to renewed cycles of violence and subsequent repression. For this reason, strengthening of the justice system is a key strategy not only for addressing legacies of the conflict and fulfilling victims’ rights to justice – but as a measure which contributes to preventing further cycles of violence and repression and hence consolidating peace.</p> <p>Thirdly, the pivotal role that victims and civil society organizations which support them played as in these processes, emphasized the role of victims as rights-holders: as important actors with rights not only to justice in itself, but to participate in the justice process. This is particularly significant in the case of the indigenous victims in the genocide case, whose marginalization and exclusion in general, and denial of rights under profoundly racist cultural and political schemes, was a key factor which contributed both to the detonation of the conflict and the grossly disproportionate suffering on behalf of the Mayan people. Judicial processes in which indigenous victims actively claim and exercise their rights contributes to peace building to the extent that they contribute to overcoming historical marginalization which was in itself a cause of the conflict.</p> <p>This is doubly true in the case of indigenous women victims of sexual violence. The use of sexual violence against indigenous women was an integral part of the genocidal campaign employed by Efraim Rios Montt, and the Court convicting him found these crimes amply proved. The presentation by women survivors of sexual violence of their testimonies before the Court, represented an enormous act of courage, testament to their resolve to demand</p>	
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			<p>their rights in a social and cultural climate continues to normalize violence – including sexual violence – against women, as well as stigmatize and blame the victim. Women breaking the silence surrounding sexual violence suffered during the conflict also contributes to peace building to the extent that it indicates a shift towards the empowerment of these women as rights holders, and sends a powerful symbolic message to other women and to society as whole.</p> <p>Finally, the convictions achieved in 2013 indicate progress not only in relation to justice, but to truth: many of the facts established in the course of the trial and recognized by the Court in its judgment had previously been denied by powerful sectors of Guatemalan society. For example, the fact that widespread massacres of indigenous communities had been carried out by the army ceased to be denied, and the focus of attention shifted to whether or not such actions constituted the crime of genocide. This is indicative of a shift towards an important precursor to reconciliation: a society accepting (at least some of) the facts of its past, however painful.</p> <p>Despite the various positive impacts of the genocide conviction for transitional justice and peace building, it also revealed many profound challenges which still must be addressed. The genocide case exploded into the public arena in March 2013, and dominated print, television and radio for almost 4 months. Whilst surveys have revealed the majority of press coverage reported the case in a positive light, it is undeniable that the reactions from military, economic and political actors seeking clearly seeking to derail the trial and avoid a judgment were given prominent coverage. The political and media strategy employed by these actors was undoubtedly influential in achieving the – not unanimous and highly questionable – decision of the Constitutional Court on 20 May to overturn the genocide conviction and revert the case to an</p>	
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			<p>earlier procedural stage, on a technicality. It therefore revealed the challenges which remain towards achieving reconciliation in a context in which minority elite continues to wield sufficient power to influence the highest Court when it perceives its interests to be threatened.</p> <p>What it did not reveal, however, despite much overuse of the term – was a polarization of Guatemalan society as such. The majority of (non-indigenous) Guatemalan society is largely ignorant of the true dimensions of the conflict and does not have a deeply entrenched position on the subject. The “polarization” occurred between members of reactionary elite and victims and those who support them in their struggle for justice.</p> <p>An unexpected result of the genocide case, has been the generation of renewed interest in the development and dissemination of historical memory projects – such as photography exhibitions - as well as the organization of public debates, which inform and educate broader society about the internal armed conflict, its causes and consequences. The case has therefore had a positive catalytic effect in helping to bring the issue of the past into the public forum stimulate reflection and discussion.</p> <p><u>Identification of Victims from Internal Armed Conflict</u></p> <p>In addition to the criminal convictions achieved against high-level perpetrators in the cases mentioned above, another important area of progress for transitional justice and peacebuilding has been a significant increase in identifications of victims exhumed from mass graves using DNA technology. In 2013, the Guatemalan Anthropology Foundation has achieved over 30 new identifications of victims of enforced disappearance exhumed from mass graves in both rural and urban settings, and in particular from a former military base (known as “CREOMPAZ”) in the mountainous central-north of Guatemala.</p> <p>These identifications mean the fulfillment of a fundamental right of</p>	
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			<p>family members of victims of enforced disappearances, now enshrined in international law: the right to know the fate of the disappeared, and in the case of their death, to have their remains respected and returned. Without DNA technology, this right in a large majority of cases is impossible to fulfill, as even in those few cases in which the bodies are located and exhumed, the time that has elapsed between the date of the disappearance and their exhumation means that the remains are often significantly decomposed, making other identification methods unavailable.</p> <p>As in the case of the criminal convictions detailed above, beyond fulfilling the rights of the family members to know the fate of the individual victims of enforced disappearance, these identifications have a broader impact on society, to the extent that they provide scientific proof to support both victims claims as well as the findings of the truth commissions that enforced disappearances were conducted – systematically, and massively – by State forces (in particular the Army) throughout the internal armed conflict. The identification of large numbers of individuals who were reported missing and in some cases seen to be taken by the Army at the CREOMPAZ site, is strong evidence that such sites were indeed centers for gross human rights violations.</p> <p>This contributes to fulfilling Guatemalan society's collective right to know, and strengthens peacebuilding to the extent that it helps provides a safeguard against the recurrence of violations⁵.</p> <p>These identifications also contribute to justice, and reparations. The expert evidence provided by Forensic Anthropologists is being incorporated into criminal investigations underway to identify perpetrators of the crimes of enforced disappearances. The identification and return of victims remains to family members also</p>	
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⁵ Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights Through Action to Combat Impunity E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1
8 February 2005, Principle 2.

			<p>has a profoundly reparatory effect, enabling those grieving to finally mourn their loss – after in many cases decades of not knowing, an uncertainty which has been recognized by international courts to cause profound emotional trauma – and to move on with their lives.</p> <p>Reparation of victims – such as via the identification and return of the remains of the missing - is part of an ongoing process of individual and collective healing which forms an integral part of overcoming the legacies of the past and building peace for the future.</p> <p><u>Promoting alliances between State and Civil Society</u></p> <p>PBF 9 has supported civil society organizations to promote a broad range of transitional justice and peacebuilding initiatives, and in doing so to seek out alliances with relevant State actors. After their decimation during the internal armed conflict, the re-emergence and consolidation of civil society organizations in the post-conflict period has contributed significantly to progress achieved in fulfilling victims' rights to truth, justice and reparations and to strengthening civil participation and democracy. Such organizations play a range of roles, including providing technical assistance to institutions, drafting and lobbying law, policy and institutional reform proposals, facilitating victim consultation and participation, carrying out public information campaigns, providing training and social auditing, among others. The diversity of these roles is a positive indicator of the evolution of civil society, in which many victims and human rights organizations have moved away from an antagonistic or confrontational standpoint and are able to develop constructive roles in coordination with State entities. The success of these relationships with State bodies also depends, however, on the political will of the State actors to work with</p>	
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				<p>organizations in a constructive and non-confrontational way. Over time, the increasing empowerment of civil society is a positive indicator of transformation of one factor which contributed to the internal armed conflict and its devastating consequences: the weakness of civil society in the face of exclusionary and repressive political system. To the extent that political space is created and consolidated for a greater diversity of expressions of civil society – including victims and human rights groups which promote transitional justice and reconciliation – peacebuilding occurs, and the risk of a return to conflict is lessened.</p>	
Result 7	<p>% of participation Number of young people and women who participate in the prevention committees of the Development Council System (San Marcos, Santa Cruz Quiche, San Miguel Petapa, Salama, Chiquimula).</p>	<p><u>San Marcos</u> Base line: 0 Goal : 20% Progress: 10%</p> <p><u>Santa Cruz del Quiché</u> Base line: 0 Goal : 20% Progress: 13%</p> <p><u>San Miguel Petapa</u> Base line: 0 Goal: 20% Progress: 5%</p> <p><u>Salamá, Baja Verapaz</u> Base line: 0 Goal: 20%</p>	2	<p>Result 7 promotes strategic actions to strengthen the training of young people and women for the exercise of their citizenship, such that they can actively participate in municipal commissions for violence prevention and public safety initiatives promoted through institutional structures for local democratic governance and the peaceful management of conflict, within the framework of building a culture of peace.</p> <p><u>Prevention of youth violence:</u> To achieve this result, the Department of the Prevention of Violence and Crime is promoting a Prevention Policy and Territorial Model Approach for Violence Prevention, referred to in the Security, Justice and Peace Pact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the short time of project implementation, together with PBF support, a pre-diagnosis was undertaken of conditions of citizen security in ten municipalities prioritized by the Deputy Minister of Violence and Crime Prevention, from which five intervention municipalities were selected: San Marcos, Santa Cruz del Quiche, San Miguel Petapa, Chiquimula and Salamá. Likewise, in conjunction with the Community Violence Prevention Unit 	

		<p>Progress: 10%</p> <p><u>Chiquimula</u></p> <p>Base line: 0</p> <p>Goal: 20%</p> <p>Progress: 12%</p>		<p>(UPCV Spanish acronym), the elaboration of a Protocol and Operations Manual for the Municipal Prevention Commissions has begun, which will allow for accompaniment of participation in the planning and implementation of policies and prevention projects at the local level. Two processes have complimented these activities: a) the development and validation of the Guide to Manage and Implement Municipal Youth Offices in consultation with local and national youth and other strategic stakeholders with the accompaniment of the UPCV. This responds to the needs of prioritized municipalities and provides the basis of training for relevant actors in CONJUVE, INTMIN and corresponding implementation units as well as youth involvement in prevention efforts and municipal public safety; and, b) designing indicators and instruments for measuring the climate of violence in schools, which will form the basis of national level research, with particular attention paid to municipalities within the intervention area, and the design and implementation of a pedagogical model of violence prevention in educational centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In relation to young people's citizen participation, a first training process was undertaken at the level of diploma, which has strengthened the technical capacity of Departmental Delegates of the National Youth Council (CONJUVE). In this context, the elaboration of a municipal profile for capacities, which forms part of the training strategy, capacity building and integration of youth in the municipal spaces of prevention and attention to social conflictivity, has begun. This strategy is implemented by a team comprised of CONJUVE, the National Dialogue System and the Civic Service 	
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				<p>Executive Secretariat, whose base are the Municipal Prevention Commissions. In this sense, the PBF's catalytic effect stems from actions which fill an important gap in terms of facilitating coordination and articulation with other international cooperation organizations working in violence prevention such that they can implement a sustainable joint-strategy of intervention bound by specific timeframes and complemented by financial resources from other agencies (such GIZ). The development and validation of three technical career curricula has also begun, which responds to new occupational profiles that will strengthen technological institutes in terms of the quality of educational offered. This has been done within the Inter-agency Network for Education, a body that brings together all bilateral and multilateral cooperating organizations that support education. The PBF has catalyzed the creation of the Technical Job Training Working Group, which accompanies the Ministry of Education in the reform of secondary education, providing feedback on the processes of technical and political negotiations and agreements. Finally, the process of preparing a study on juvenile stigmatization in the media, and the implementation of the "Youth Ambassador for a Culture of Peace" campaign has begun, which will generate support for the construction of a national movement to highlight and strengthen the positive contributions of youth in terms of promoting tolerance, respect for diversity and inclusion as fundamental conditions to consolidate peace in Guatemala.</p> <p>The outcomes achieved for this result reflect the significant contributions made by the PBF to building a culture of peace, particularly in terms of the transformation of structural and systemic</p>	
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	<p>Number of gender units created and functioning for mainstreaming gender and youth and multicultural policies in the INTMIN.</p>	<p>BL: (Jan 2013) 3 units created and 2 functioning Goal : 7 units created and functioning</p>		<p><u>Mainstreaming gender (Gender Unit)</u> As part of the strategy of mainstreaming gender equality policies within the Interior Ministry, advocacy is being undertaken to for the creation of Gender Units. The main Departments of the INTMIN are being accompanied by a Gender Liaison Officer, attached to the Third Vice-Minister for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, whose mandate is to strengthen the units.</p>	<p>The biggest challenge is the installation of the Gender Unit at the highest level, established through Gob. Accord. 260-2013, initiative to be incorporated in the proposed restructuring of INTMIN.</p>
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2.2 Evaluation of the efficiency, consistency, risk, catalytic effects and value for money of the PP

<p>Coherence/coordination: the PP contributed to a better coherence and coordination of the UN and/or partners in the theme of consolidating peace in the country? How?</p>	<p>The implementation of projects and programs supported by the PBF has expedited coordination between different agencies, bringing them closer together; particularly through the joint follow-up/monitoring spaces contemplated in the governance mechanisms of the PBF projects.</p> <p>Joint monitoring of the Priorities Plan is facilitating its consolidation and level of ownership by national partners.</p> <p>The PBF is enabling recipient organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNODC) to contribute to strengthening institutional capacities of the Interior Ministry to ensure compliance with the Security, Justice and Peace Pact through an Integrated Technology Platform (ITP or PTI Spanish acronym). To ensure intervention consistency, especially in technology, the agencies involved in Result 1 are promoting coordination dynamics in order to encourage strategies to harmonize technologies for the Security sector through participation in inter-institutional round-tables of the justice sector.</p> <p>The Transitional Justice Project has also contributed to improving coordination between national partners, given that it provides support to a range of civil society organizations and to the Public Prosecutor's Office for the promotion of justice in a range of paradigmatic cases in a coordinated way. As detailed above, the project also supports civil society organizations to promote initiatives in alliances with State bodies, alliances which take a variety of forms depending on the issue.</p>
<p>Funding Gaps: The PP filled a vacuum of critical funding for the consolidation of peace in the country? In what area?</p>	<p>The PBF complements Interior Ministry investment providing an important part of funding required for ITP implementation, which in turn is facilitating the strengthening of the justice and security sector in the country.</p> <p>PBF9 provided important funding to complement and extend existing initiatives being supported by the Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme (PAJUST). For example, it enabled the Programme to include a large scale training programme for judges on international human rights and international humanitarian law, complementing work undertaken with Prosecutors. It is also providing additional and much needed funding for the DNA laboratory housed in the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, and to enable that Foundation to complete forensic investigations into the fate of victims of enforced disappearance at the Verbena cemetery.</p>
<p>Value for money: PP considered value for money, i.e., the level of results is proportional to the level of investment? What is the evidence?</p>	<p>The PP has expedited the implementation of key components of the ITP. These components will be implemented as essential parts that allow the posterior functioning of other components to be acquired by the Interior Ministry from other funding sources. An example of this is ITP protocols which form basis of defining the appropriate use of the tool more generally. Another example is the increased storage and processing capacity of information through the purchase of servers for the central plant and restructuring the</p>

	<p>data network and data center. These actions will allow the efficient use of other components of the ITP that require these resources for its proper functioning.</p> <p>Economic resources have strengthened specific areas of the PPO, prioritizing effectiveness and efficiency of research, analysis and management, as well as attention to women and children who are victims of violence. Improvement can be observed in the stronger substantiation of investigative activities and legal prosecutions, which impacts the medium and long term reduction in impunity and ensures victim and societal access to justice in the process of peace building.</p> <p>The results achieved so far in the implementation of PBF9 represent excellent value for money. Planned goals have been met and exceeded; the impact of these achievements has been recognized at both national and international levels.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects: The PP had catalytic effects, either attracting additional financing or creating immediate conditions to unblock or accelerate relevant processes for peace? How?</p>	<p>Local, regional and international meetings of referral networks for attention to victims have strengthened state capacities for closer inter-institutional coordination with civil society, enhancing the expertise and mandates of each institution to provide multisectorial support and assistance to survivors in their localities. When no specialized local presence exists, regional cooperation mechanisms have been reinforced while negotiations to strengthen local capacities are being facilitated.</p> <p>In the case of the Observatory of Crime and Violence, the idea is that the design supported by the PBF will be complemented with funds from new donors for the effective regional implementation of the project over the next three years.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the genocide conviction of Efraim Rios Montt - to which PBF9 contributed both via support to the Public Prosecutor's Office and via support to victims and expert witnesses (FAFG) - had the catalytic effect of generating a renewed interest in Guatemala's history and in stimulating historical memory projects and public debate around issues of the internal armed conflict.</p> <p>In terms of financing, PBF9 support to the dignification and reconciliation initiative Memorial para la Concordia, led to other international donors - specifically the German and Taiwanese embassies - also agreeing to provide funding. PBF funding plus the additional funding obtained has enabled the initiative to make progress in building a Cultural Centre which will be the site for artistic, cultural and educational events aimed at promoting dialogue and reconciliation within diverse sectors of Guatemalan society.</p>
<p>Risk/Innovation: PP support risky or innovative approaches to achieve</p>	<p>The PP is contributing to the technological innovation of Interior Ministry information management, which contributed to generating a genuine technological revolution in the justice and security sectors. Thanks to the ITP, immediate access is now possible to relevant</p>

<p>results in the area of peace building activities? What were these activities and what were the result?</p>	<p>data to improve criminal investigation and facilitate a prompt response to criminal activity. For example the acquisition of AFIS mobile devices makes possible fingerprint and “match on card” identification, augmenting the efficiency of policing to control crime and violence.</p> <p>Considering that the criminal investigation system is comprised of three state institutions, the National Civil Police, the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the National Institute of Forensic Sciences, with roles clearly defined by law, the project facilitated the opening of spaces for dialogue and inter-institutional coordination to facilitate their joint work; however, it is important to note that these spaces are still very fragile, and if the accompaniment facilitated by the project concludes, there is a real risk that the processes may fracture or collapse, particularly given the incipient nature of inter-institutional commitments to and experience of working together and sharing information.</p>
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Lessons Learned

PART 3: LESSON LEARNT AND SUCCESS STORIES

3.1 Lessons Learnt

Lesson 1	The need to expedite times and national approval procedures for projects of the international cooperation.
Lesson 2	The joint definition of intervention strategies strengthens the processes from the expertise and knowledge of all stakeholders.
Lesson 3	Investment in technological innovation allows more efficient delivery of services for prevention, security, protection and research, increasing public confidence in the security and justice system.
Lesson 4	Legal strategies to prosecute international crimes must be accompanied by public information and media strategies, to ensure the public is adequately informed about the origins and purposes of the cases.
Lesson 5	Identification of victims using DNA technology requires accumulating a critical mass of samples from family members of victims, using ongoing outreach campaigns.

Lesson 6	Effective State-civil society alliances for promoting initiatives in the transitional justice field can take a broad range of forms and must be adaptable and flexible to accommodate varying levels of political will and technical capacities within State institutions.
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3.2 Success Stories

See Annex 1