



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: GUATEMALA
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2014**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <p>Programme Title: “Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Interior to ensure safety and promote a culture of peace” Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ PBF 85330</p>

<p align="center">Recipient UN Organizations</p> <p>List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UNDP / UNODC / UNESCO / UN Women / UNFPA</p>

<p align="center">Programme/Project Budget (US\$)</p> <p>PBF contribution (by RUNO) 5,660,768.36</p> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> N/A</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> N/A</p> <p>TOTAL:</p>

<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p>
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<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Interior Ministry (MINGOB), Education Ministry, National Youth Council, Secretary of Civic Service, National Dialogue System, National Literacy Committee</p>
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<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 22</p> <p>Start Date² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01 August 2013</p> <p>Original End Date³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 30 September 2014</p> <p>Current End date⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 30 June 2015</p>

<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <p>Name: Manuela Sessa</p> <p>Title: Adviser in Justice, Security and Peace</p>
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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Yes No Date:

and Program Analyst

Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP

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PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the current project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:

<p>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.</p> <p>1.1 Technical and human capacity of the national armed forces and police (re)built with special attention to equipping and skill training to promote strict adherence to the Constitution, discipline, civic education, professionalism and human resource management</p> <p>2.7 Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusions, e.g. through support to institutional HR mechanisms, safeguard and over-sight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights</p>
<p>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.</p> <p>1.1.1 Number of violent deaths per year</p> <p>1.1.2 Existence of a system of real-time consultation of justice and security data for justice and security sector institutions</p> <p>1.1.3 Institutional response times regarding the protection of victims and survivors of crimes against women in the capital and Villanueva</p> <p>1.1.4 # of tools for knowledge production and analysis of security data</p> <p>2.7.1 # of young people and women who participate in the prevention committees of the Development Council System in the areas of the project(San Marcos, Santa Cruz Quiche, San Miguel Petapa, Salama, Chiquimula).</p> <p>2.7.2 # of projects and initiatives on human rights protections with a special emphasis on gender and youth approved by Development Council System</p>

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date: on track with significant peacebuilding results

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1: Initial phase to establish and implement the Information Technology Platform (ITP) within the Interior Ministry, including a system of electronic devices to protect victims of violence against women

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track with significant peacebuilding results

<p>Indicator 1: # of institutional and inter-agency agreements, policies and protocols to implement the ITP</p> <p>Indicator 2: # of applications and systems in place</p> <p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>Baseline: There is no technological information platform in Guatemala for criminal investigation.</p> <p>Target: The Ministry of Security (Ministry of the Interior, known as MINGOB by its Spanish acronym) has a technological tool for processing and analyzing the data produced by the different entities in charge of fighting crime and conflict prevention.</p>
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<p>#of protocols / manuals for the use of electronic devices to protect female victims of violence, particularly sexual violence against children and in the domestic sphere</p>	<p>Progress:The PTI is operating and 5 institutional agreements have been signed within the MINGOB and with other agencies (RENAP, SAT, Banrural) for its regulation.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Progress:6</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
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Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

125 laptops connected to the PTI were installed on National Civilian Police (known as PNC by its Spanish acronym) patrol cars; a Video Wall was installed at the MINGOB; courts on duty were connected with the PTI; ToR were developed to measure the impact of the PTI and develop the MINGOB Technological Policy. The MINGOB Data Center where the servers are installed was remodeled with applications and systems designed by 7 programmers, which guarantees PTI connectivity. 98 AFI's were procured for real-time identification.

The legal and technological feasibility of the telematic control system to ensure the protection and security of women victims of violence was verified; profiles of the personnel and the unit for monitoring and follow-up of protection measures and judicial provisions and the interagency action protocol for the pilot were developed.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

The Technological Information Platform (known as PTI by its Spanish acronym) was established in 2014. It includes different systems, devices, applications and mechanisms developed with Project support. The PTI integrates databases and information sources for criminal investigation and situational analysis. This improves police investigation by ensuring real-time access of data that are essential for investigating crime and feedback for decision-making in the realm of prevention. The PTI mechanisms include the Single Investigation System (known as SUI by its Spanish acronym), which gives access to multiple related data through interconnection of the databases of the different MINGOB departments. This system has a regulatory basis defined by different intra- and interagency information sharing agreements signed by the MINGOB with other public and private entities. Thanks to this, security and justice sector institutions have access to PTI data in real time and share the information in their databases. This results in more efficient identification of perpetrators and investigation of criminal actions.

The PTI also provides tools for prevention and analysis. With the creation of the Situation Room, of which is part the Video-Wall, the monitoring of real-time locations and frequencies of criminal events is ensured, becoming in an essential tool for mapping areas of high insecurity, for making decisions by the high authorities and to design security public policies. In the framework of the Coordinating Body of Justice Sector (OJ, MP, IDPP, INACIF, MINGOB), led by MINGOB, a telematic control system for the protection and safety of women victims of violence has been developed (electronic bracelets), that emit early warnings when the offender is close to the area of protection of the victim. The system has been designed according to interinstitutional standards and counts with a legal and conceptual framework and a georeferencing system (Outcome 5), which among with the provision of other technology like GPS tools, has contributed to reduce the response time of the PNC from 4 hours to 15 minutes.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

A non-cost extension was approved to broaden the project’s implementation through June of 2015. This will make it possible to complete all the processes started in the framework of the project to consolidate the configuration of the MINGOB’s Technological Information Platform and ensure its total institutionalization by all Ministry departments, as well as its full and complete operation.

Outcome Statement 2: A "National Observatory on Crime and Violence" designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Indicator 1: An instrument for monitoring violence and criminality coordinated with national institutions and civil society	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Progress: 1
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

The Guatemalan Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit (National Crime and Violence Observatory) was designed during the reporting period and the design document was delivered to the MINGOB.

The document included a definition of the infrastructure and physical and human resources for its creation; the definition of the data sources to be used, in order to standardize measurement indicators; the establishment of channels for data gathering and collection and the legal framework to guarantee them; a definition of analysis criteria; the identification of the various national information networks; the establishment of communication mechanisms for the analyses developed, and the design of a sustainability strategy for the Unit.

The Project has also provided ongoing support to monitoring and advocacy processes for institutionalization of the Unit. Experts on the matter were hired for the purpose.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

The basis for institutionalization of the Guatemalan Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit was created with PBF support. The Unit is an advisory body of the Ministry of the Interior and is responsible for collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating official indicators on security, crime, violence and coexistence. The Unit is made up of five permanent technical divisions: institutional analysis, statistics, information, evaluation and monitoring systems. There is a Specialized Advisory Council that ensures the link with civil society and universities, and an Interagency Technical Board that coordinates the work of the primary sources of information on crime and insecurity. The interagency composition of the Unit ensures a comprehensive approach in information processing and analysis, standardization of sources and more objective and reliable dissemination of data that is the basis for decision making and the design of evidence-based public security policies. On the other hand, the presence in the Unit of the civil society component, which is a novel characteristic in the region, is key in supporting the participative definition of public citizen security policies with a preventive approach and promoting a culture of citizen access to security information. The Unit also focuses on the most vulnerable geographic areas and population groups in terms of insecurity and is a crucial tool for the construction of preventive measures that are sensitive to crosscutting gender, ethnicity and youth issues and the various types of conflict that are common in the country. The project includes specific attention to sustainability of the Unit, including the drafting and management of a Government Resolution for institutionalization of the Unit in the MINGOB's Organization Chart, to ensure its future continuity.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

N/A

Outcome Statement 3: Mechanisms strengthened to promote the democratic participation of youth in institutional arrangements for citizen and community security, local democratic governance and peaceful conflict management, with cultural and gender pertinence

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track with significant peacebuilding results

<p>Indicator 1: Number of persons in the Unit for Community Prevention of Violence (known as UPCV by its Spanish acronym) and the Bureau for Intervention in Community Relations ((known as DIRC by its Spanish acronym) trained in conflict prevention with a focus on youth.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of protocols designed, approved and implemented by Municipal Prevention Commissions (known as COMUPRE by their Spanish acronym) and Community Prevention Commissions (known as COCOPRE by their Spanish acronym)</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of Municipal Youth Commissions (known as CMJ by their Spanish acronym) and Municipal Youth Offices (known as OMJ by their Spanish acronym) created and established in the beneficiary municipalities.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75 Progress:105</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Progress:8</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Progress:8</p>
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Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

105 key UPCV and DIRC officials and 880 persons at the local level (UPCV supervisors and delegates, departmental and municipal authorities, community and sector leaders, COMUPRE members, young people and women) were trained during this period in violence prevention and peaceful conflict solution with a focus on youth. COMUPREs and COCOPREs were strengthened through the use of Protocols and Guidance Manuals that define their organizational structure and citizen and community security functions. OMJs and CMJs were created, trained and equipped through OMJ Implementation and Management Guides and Trainer Manuals. These are promoting and ensuring active participation and decision making by young people and women in the development of Municipal Action Plans of the National Violence Prevention, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence Policy.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome

contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Strengthening the capacities of UPCV and DIRC officials, of departmental and municipal authorities, community and sector leaders, young people and women, has helped overcome the historic exclusion of the citizenry in the exercise of their human right to participate actively in democratic decision making. This resulted in active participation and proposals by marginalized groups such as young people and women in the Citizen Dialogues and the Survey on Victimization, Perception of Insecurity and Quality of Life at the municipal level, which are both key components for implementation of the Facilitation Model for Territorial Violence Prevention. Young people and women have been trained and are participating actively in the development and creation of conditions for implementation of Municipal Action Plans of the 2014-2034.

This has also resulted in the involvement and participation of a specialized UPCV team in the development of the National Action Plan, which defines the short, medium and long term actions that will create the conditions and national-level implementation of the National Violence Prevention Policy.

On the other hand, implementation of the Protocols and Trainer’s Manuals have assisted COMUPRES, at the municipal and national level, to clearly define their roles and limits for participation and to be better equipped to carry out their violence prevention functions in a legal framework and from the perspective of youth and respect of human rights, which used to represent a clear and manifest threat to peacebuilding by creating parallel governance structures that did not contribute to citizen and community security.

Finally, the participation of young people and women in the OMJs, CMJs, Municipal Offices for Women, COMUPRES and Municipal Development Councils, strengthening of their capacities and those of youth organizations that promote a culture of peace and sustainable development in the country, are offering them a genuine experience of participating in decisions that affect them and has led departmental and municipal authorities to view young people and women as builders of citizenship and peace and not as a concern, a risk and a source of malaise for society. This approach is being consolidated at the national and municipal level as a mechanism to promote the participation of young people and women, a strategy for citizen security and a condition for progress in democratic and peaceful dialogue in the solution of social conflicts.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Institution building processes and the dynamics of the developing the National Violence Prevention Strategy delayed the implementation of some of the activities planned and the time frame had to be adjusted.

Outcome Statement 4: Local youth have developed skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in a context of culture of peace

Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one

<p>Indicator 1: # of people trained in preventing school violence and</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2,500 Progress:7,325</p>
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<p>the construction of citizenship</p> <p>Indicator 2: # of educational resources developed, validated and implemented in support of the “Strategy for the Prevention of School Violence and Building Citizenship”</p> <p>Indicator 3: % increase in literacy in youth aged between 15 and 24 years in the target municipalities</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Progress:15</p> <p>Baseline: 87.8% Target: 95% Progress:N/A</p>
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Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

7,325 persons, including school principals, teachers, parents and students received training in school violence prevention and citizenship during this period. 10 pedagogic resources such as the “Coexistence Meter” were developed for this purpose. It addresses situations of violence that must be changed and values associated with peaceful coexistence in the educational community. A brochure entitled “Halting School Violence” contains guidance on the types of school violence, regulatory frameworks and tasks the Ministry of Education has to carry out to ensure harmony and coexistence in schools and a road map to identify, address, refer and prevent school violence. The methodologies for the new work-oriented Literacy Curriculum for Young People and Adults, which is to be implemented by the National Literacy Committee, were also developed, validated and designed.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Training and educational actions and the development of pedagogic resources in partnership with UNFPA and USAID have helped institutionalize the Ministry of Education’s School Violence Prevention and Citizenship Strategy and to create the conditions for developing and implementing a teaching model geared toward peaceful and harmonious coexistence in public schools. The results obtained in the recently-completed First National Survey on Violence and the School Environment are defining the actions to be carried out by ministerial authorities and the educational community in general to prevent and address violence in schools. It is also redefining the Safe School Program, which is being developed with the participatoin of the Ministry of Security. The interagency support network for preventing, addressing and resolving cases of school violence is also being strengthened.

The design of novel curricula for six new technical courses for young people based on a study of the socio-productive context carried out by the Department of Curricula, the development of new training modules for young people of the Unconventional Education Programs and Modalities promoted by the Extracurricular Education Department and the design and validation of the new Youth Literacy Curriculum represent an improvement, from the

standpoint of human rights, of young people’s capacities and of the conditions for the exercise of active citizenship, since they address educational exclusion and the lack of opportunities that they have historically experienced, at the same time that they constitute a violence prevention and citizen security and peacebuilding strategy.

SSince educational exclusion not only strengthens and perpetuates social exclusion and the cycle of violence, but is also a clear threat to democratic exercise, literacy, especially of the young, indigenous and female population and to better quality and relevance of secondary education, these are the most useful tolos in ensuring, promoting and protecting the full citizenship of young people and women and, long term, sustainable development of a peaceful society.

Despite the significant progress achieved, it will not be possible to measure the impact of the new Literacy Curriculum on increased literacy among young people aged 15-24 in the beneficiary municipalities. However, the strategies and the plan of action to address the causes of young people’s “failure to register” and “dropping out” from Literacy Programs and literacy methodologies and materials for use during the initial and post-literacy stages of the new Youth Literacy Curriculum are being designed and validated.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

The process of designing teaching resources and the new technical courses for young people and development of the new Youth Literacy Curriculum took longer than expected and the time required for some of the planned activities had to be adjusted.

Outcome Statement 5: The capacity of the Interior Ministry to prevent and respond to violence against women strengthened through the implementation of the initiative "Territories Free of Violence against Women", the creation of an Integrated System of Attention for Survivors of Violence, and increasing knowledge and skills of the Gender Unit to mainstream gender

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Number of security plans that incorporate joint stae instances and civil society actions to address violence against women in Zacapa</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of mechanisms for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry</p> <p>Indicator 3: # de personal policial capacitados en la aplicación del protocolo de actuación sobre VCM</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Progress:2</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Progress: One MIINGOB strategic plan and three operating plans of three departments. 3 dependencias.</p> <p>Baseline: 120 and 30 instructors trained Target: 70 Progress:70 instructors, 80 PNC agenda, 80 officials.</p>
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Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

During this year the Strategic Plan 2014-2016 for the institutionalization of gender perspective in the Ministry of Interior was designed.

According to this, the training course on gender, equality and citizen security was implemented with the main NINGOB Units. MINGOB which helped to strengthen the capacities of the MINGOB and PNC for assisting victims of violence and crime. Support was provided for printing and distributing the MINGOB's National Violence and Crime Prevention Policy. Two of the prioritized municipalities have citizen security plans that focus on preventing and responding to violence against women and the third one is developing its plans.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Senior officials' specialized knowledge was strengthened through the strategic planning process for institutionalization of the gender perspective; the competences of MINGOB department focal points were expanded. The training process is part of the PNC's academic offerings and those of the mechanisms for specialization of officers responsible for assisting victims of violence and crime, especially women, children and adolescents. The Project is providing support by equipping four departments.

During the reference period, the MINGOB incorporated the prevention of violence against women and youth in the national policy. Its leadership in the Women's Cabinet was also strengthened in interagency coordination spaces. The dissemination of the policy at the local level and among other donors was supported.

The capacities of PNC academy instructors were expanded at one of the decentralized training centers. The protocols and tools for preventing and addressing violence against women, girls and adolescents are part of this process. The Project also assisted in printing support materials for the training courses.

Geographic referencing (linked to Outcome 1) of free services for assisting women survivors of violence was completed throughout the national territory and will be extended to referral networks to ensure better coordination in assisting survivors of violence based on the new technologies. Linked to Project actions in Outcome 1, this helps increase the efficiency of PNC response in assisting survivors who call 110.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

In Estanzuela, the third prioritized municipality in Zacapa, there was a crisis caused by the Chicunwunya epidemic that paralyzed the local government's activities. This delayed adoption of the security plan, which will be staken up again by the authorities as son as the situation returns to normal.

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period

<p><u>Evidence base</u>: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?</p>	<p>All the information on progress and outcome indicators mentioned in the report refers to official data provided and validated by the national counterparts.</p> <p>The report was developed jointly with the national partners and reviewed by the PBF's advisory entities.</p>
<p><u>Funding gaps</u>: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>In Guatemala the PBF has been key in guiding the efforts of national institutions on security matters towards a more comprehensive concept of citizen security with a preventive focus based on the logic of evidence and focusing on high-risk groups for promotion of peaceful coexistence models.</p> <p>PBF investments in creating a technological information platform, information analysis and management systems and the development of the National Action Plan of the Prevention Policy, particularly for women, young people and children affected by violence and crime, filled a gap in the implementation of security policies with a democratic approach in the institutional vision of the MINGOB on prevention, investigation, use of technologies and victim protection. All of this has resulted in the use of technology for protecting women victims of violence, integration of the databases of different institions of the Justice and Security sector, accessibility of information for decision making, civil society participation in accessing and processing information, and improved institutional response in criminal investigation, victim protection and violence prevention.</p> <p>Since the PBF is an agile and flexible fund, it has been able to support a profound institutional transformation with major results at short term.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects</u>: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The PBF made it posible to integrate security and justice databases in MINGOB departments through the PTI. The investment was complemented by national resources and the IDB offered to integrate all the justice system databases, including the PTI.</p> <p>Implementation of the Criminal Statistics Unit designed by the Project is being supported by USAID.</p> <p>The specialized training of senior officials on gender equality and citizen security contributed to the design of the MINGOB's</p>

	<p>2014-2016 strategic plan for institutionalization of the gender perspective.</p> <p>Larger-scale implementation of the pilot project on electronic devices for cybersurveillance of restraining orders to protect women survivors of violence designed by the Project will be enhanced by a US\$ 3M IDB investment.</p> <p>In the area of prevention, a coordination gap with other donors has been filled. In particular the municipal surveys on victimization, perception of insecurity and quality of life were reformulated and validated with PBF support and are now the basis for other donors' support to the MINGOB municipal diagnosis and development of Prevention Policy municipal action plans. The Project created a reference framework for development and implementation of the Policy and definition of an intervention model at the local level.</p>
<p><u>Risk taking/ innovation</u>: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The political context and the Government's security approach in which implementation of this Project began were a challenge for the promotion of citizen security strategies with a preventive and peaceful coexistence approach. Advocacy was needed in the framework of the Project to keep that approach alive and ensure its adoption by the MINGOB, also when jointly defining some of the actions to be implemented. The Project accepted this risk and helped maintain the balance between a reactive security approach and a prevention and protection approach. This resulted in the adoption of public policy models with a human rights-based approach, based on evidence and on dialogue between the State and civil society.</p> <p>All forms of violence and crimes that affect the lives and integral security of women, children, adolescents and young people are now recognized, together with implementation of preventive actions in that area.</p> <p>The Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit designed by the Project can process and analyze information on crime continuously with civil society participation, facilitating public access to information and decision making by the competent authorities for a more prompt and effective response.</p> <p>The actions implemented by the Project have represented a technological revolution.</p>
<p><u>Gender</u>: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Project has been key in highlighting, promoting and creating conditions for the implementation of a human-rights-based perspective on women and gender in the provision of security and peaceful coexistence by Government institutions.</p> <p>Thanks to the processes promoted in the framework of the Project, it is recognized that the crime of violence against women</p>

	<p>is the most reported crime, including in schools.</p> <p>Investments have been made in specialized gender and human rights training for PNC officials, decision makers of the MINGOB and other related institutions, local governments and decision makers in municipalities prioritized by the Project.</p> <p>The participation of young people and women in prevention is promoted.</p>
<p><u>Other issues:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The promotion by the Project of technological innovation goes beyond what it might seem at first sight: technology contributes to establishing evidence based on reliable data that can be used to support decision making on citizen security.</p> <p>Progress was also made with Project support in coordination with other donors regarding technology and violence prevention through the creation of technical committees on technology, prevention and training.</p> <p>The National Plan of the Prevention Policy also defines a longer-term horizon that will be crucial for institutionalization of the actions promoted by the Project.</p>

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	The scarcity of technology experts in the MINGOB was seen and had to be overcome on several occasions with Project support.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	The official launch of the 2014-2034 National Policy on Violence and Crime Prevention, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence required adjustment by the Project of many contemplated actions so they would contribute to its implementation and be developed in the framework of the National Action Plan of the Policy. Some UPCV municipal diagnosis tools also had to be adjusted, which also entailed an adjustment in the road map for implementation of the Project.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	The time needed to design, validate and develop the new Youth Literacy Curriculum made it impossible to apply it to a cohort of young people aged 15-24 in the intervention municipalities to measure its impact on improving literacy. This variable should be taken into consideration in future experiences for development of the outputs.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	Strengthening police officers' capacity to provide proper assistance to victims of violence and crime requires training of teachers and

	instructors and incorporation of the contents into PNC Academy training courses.
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	Institutionalization of the gender perspective in the National Security and Violence and Crime Prevention Policy requires coordination mechanisms at the highest level and earmarked resources in the MINGOB's planning and programming instruments.

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

A success story of the Project is attached. It is based on the Information Technology Platform.

At this time we are working on the PBF Communication Strategy, which will include another two Project success stories that we hope to share with you shortly.

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Processes in progress

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Initial phase to establish and implement the Information Technology Platform (ITP) within the Interior Ministry, including a system of electronic devices to protect victims of violence against women					
Output 1.1	Establishment of the technological bases of the Information Platform. Training of human resources to	UNDP	2,090,120.00	1,298,126.45	

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

	<p>implement the PTI.</p> <p>Development of the investigation, development and interagency coordination component to give methodological support to the PTI.</p> <p>Operation of the Joint Program Implementing Unit</p>				
Output 1.2	System integration, including the databases of Ministry of the Interior departments.	UNODC	1,551,500.00	863,476.00	
Output 1.3	Implementation of the use of computerized tools for locating persons accused of sexual crimes, crimes against women, minors and domestic violence in Guatemala (electronic bracelets)	UN Women	278,380.00	191,304.00	
Outcome 2: A "National Observatory on Crime and Violence" designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations					
Output 2.1		UNDP	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3: Mechanisms strengthened to promote the democratic participation of youth in					

institutional arrangements for citizen and community security, local democratic governance and peaceful conflict management, with cultural and gender pertinence					
Output 3.1		UNESCO	607,704.14	407,257.16	
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4: Local youth have developed skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in a context of culture of peace					
Output 4.1		UNESCO	607,704.22	480,325.65	
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Outcome 5: The capacity of the Interior Ministry to prevent and respond to violence against women strengthened through the implementation of the initiative "Territories Free of Violence against Women", the creation of an Integrated System of Attention for Survivors of Violence, and increasing knowledge and skills of the Gender Unit to mainstream gender					
Output 5.1	Development of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of Security) initiative on Territories free from Violence against Women in at least three municipalities in Zacapa and two police precincts and establishment of the Comprehensive Victim Assistance System.	UN Women	158,360.00	155,229.00	
		UNFPA	107,000.00	86,655.91	
Output 5.2					
Output 5.3					
Total:			5,660,768.36	3,535,374,17	

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future (2000 character maximum):

Regarding the management and implementation of Project management agreements, the importance of a single Project coordinator who can report to the different agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated manner has been established.

