



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

<b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b>	
Programme Title: Strengthening National Capacities for Criminal Investigation	
Programme Number (if applicable) PBF 80403	
MPTF Office Project Reference Number: <sup>1</sup> PBF 80403	

<b>Recipient UN Organizations</b>
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UN Women, UNODC, UNDP

<b>Implementing Partners</b>
List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Public Prosecutor's Office

<b>Programme/Project Budget (US\$)</b>	
PBF contribution (by RUNO)	2,379.231.00
Government Contribution (if applicable)	N/A
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,379.231.00</b>

<b>Programme Duration</b>	
Overall Duration	37 months
Start Date <sup>2</sup>	November 16, 2011
Original End Date <sup>3</sup>	November 31, 2013
Current End date <sup>4</sup>	June 30, 2015

<b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b>
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No    Date:
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No    Date:

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Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP

<sup>1</sup> 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](#)

<sup>2</sup> 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](#)

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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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><b>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.</b></p> <p>Judiciary system is strengthen through equipping, staffing and training of Office of the Magistrate and courts to establish credibility, professionalism, independence, and efficiency in the judiciary system and inclusive law reform in order to institute rule of law.</p>
<p><b>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.</b></p> <p>Impunity rate related to crimes against life (based on the ratio between the number of cases presented to the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the number of cases sentenced)</p> <p>Impunity rate pertaining to organized crime (based on the ratio between the number of cases presented to the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the number of cases sentenced)</p> <p>Impunity rate related to crimes against women (based on the ratio between the number of cases presented to the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the number of cases sentenced)</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:**

The capacities of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (known by its Spanish acronym as DICRI) of the Office of the Public Prosecutor for processing crime scenes and monitoring and surveillance of criminal actions have been strengthened.

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

<p>Indicator 1:</p> <p>Number of reports made in which monitoring and surveillance equipment was used from DICRI</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Progress: 100</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.*

This period culminated in the setting up of a Computerized Forensics Unit, which is a tool for obtaining evidence and for monitoring and surveillance of criminal actions. The unit has processed 100 monitoring and surveillance reports in areas with the highest crime rates.

The Computerized Case Control System of the Office of the Public Prosecutor (SICOMP in Spanish) was linked with the DICRI computer system to ensure real-time availability of the information collected in processing crime scenes, thus speeding up criminal investigation.

The DICRI training curriculum on crime scene management and investigation is incorporated into the curriculum for prosecutors (developed with the support of the R.3 project) and is being implemented by the existing and new staff, ensuring standardization and institutionalization of DICRI training.

Specialized criminal investigation technology has been acquired, including three-dimensional crime scene handling systems (ARAS 3D), which enable it to recreate virtual scenes for a more in-depth analysis and a mobile camera system for surveillance in high crime areas.

### **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)?*

During 2014, the capacities of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (DICRI) of the Office of the Public Prosecutor (known by its Spanish acronym as MP) for processing crime scenes and preserving the chain of custody were strengthened through the use of new technologies, tools and expertise. This has contributed to the submission to courts by the MP of more than 100 reports that use the elements for processing the crime scene more scientifically and efficiently to achieve more solid convictions. The initial goal of 25 reports under the project was surpassed. With the support of PBF, DICRI has evolved from a unit with outdated skills to one with more knowledge and human resources, state-of-the-art technology and practical institutional tools, which allow it to collect evidence and investigate more efficiently in support of the allegations made in the trial and achieve stronger convictions.

In this regard it should be noted that in 2013 the number of indictments made by the MP rose to 44,399 per year, compared to 12,810 in 2007. This trend is also reflected in the increased number of convictions, which went from 2,392 sentences per year in 2007 to 7,679 in 2013, according to SICOMP. In 2014 there was a slight decline in the number of indictments and convictions, which fell, respectively, to 40,000 and 7,300. The data shows that the rate of indictments and convictions remains high and the drop, due to turnover of MP authorities in May of 2014, indicates that close support is still required to consolidate and ensure the continuity of the changes produced by the project.

Strengthening MP capacities for processing crime scenes and criminal investigation contributes substantially to reduce impunity and generating higher rates of effectiveness of justice sector institutions, increasing public confidence in their actions. This fact was reflected in a survey among citizens (Borges and Associates 2014) promoted by UNDP in which the MP was described as the public institution in which citizens have greater confidence (37.2% compared to 10.7% for the police and 22% for the Supreme Court). The same survey also showed that the population increasingly believes that Guatemala has improved its capabilities for the fight against crime (53%).

Lower levels of impunity and the increase in public confidence in justice help create conditions for attaining the rule of law and peace.

Strengthening the DICRI lays the foundation for the future of the newly created Criminal Investigation Bureau (DIGICRI), whose research model is being designed with the support of

this R6 project. It will take over the responsibility for future processing of crime scenes; and a merger of the functions of the current DICRI with DEIC of the National Civilian Police (PNC) is being considered. A challenge for DICRI will be to transfer their skills and knowledge to DIGICRI. The decentralization process to strengthen criminal investigation by district prosecutors still shows some institutional weakness and vulnerability to organized crime and corruption. It is expected that it will be implemented under the second phase of the PBF.

**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 2:**

The capacities of the Office of the Public Prosecutor to manage knowledge and intelligence regarding crime have increased, particularly through expansion and reinforcement of its Analysis Unit.

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

Indicator 1: Number of liaison offices of the Analysis Unit created (in PPO)	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Progress: 14
Indicator 2: Number of cases (per PPO) in which the mapping of criminal phenomena undertaken by the liaison offices of the Analysis Unit are used	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Progress: 91
Indicator 3: Existence of a institutional communication strategy	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Progress: 1

**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 2014 the provision of specialized criminal analysis technology as well as the acquisition of servers to support the DAC computer system was completed.

Courses on basic management of criminal intelligence licenses continued to visualize the mapping of criminal structures (I2). These courses are incorporated into the curriculum of prosecutorial studies.

The Financial Analysis Unit that was created within the DAC in 2013 with project support was strengthened in 2014 with the recruitment and training of multidisciplinary personnel and specialized equipment to interconnect the DAC databases with the Immigration Bureau, the

Tax Administration, the National Registry of Persons and the Ministry of Security (MINGOB), for exchange of information in the process of dismantling criminal networks.

The design and implementation of "FDX" software, which is a tracking system built into the MP-SICOMP Computerized Case Control System, was completed. It provides useful statistical information to support the analysis of crime cases.

### **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 14 offices and criminal analysis units that provide liaison between district and municipal offices and the Criminal Analysis Bureau created under the project were strengthened in 2014. Using specific technologies and methodologies, they analyze specific criminal patterns and structures for large-scale disarticulation. The five units initially proposed by the project have been exceeded. This system of criminal analysis liaison units has been institutionalized by incorporating it into the regular budget of the district offices and MP section staff previously hired with project funds. The Analysis Unit, which had 12 people at the beginning of the project, was also reformed. The Bureau now has 104 Criminal Analysts.

During 2014, the system analysis unit structured and analyzed 93 crimes that included of 10,818 records (cases). This work has allowed the MP to obtain judicial arrest warrants and arrests to achieve stronger convictions.

All these actions have replaced the logic of criminal investigation based on cases, to promote criminal investigation based on investigation, analysis and monitoring of large-scale criminal manifestations. This has increased the effectiveness of criminal investigation, especially for crimes against life in the metropolitan area, from 5% in 2012 to 32% in 2014, and led to a decrease in the rate of impunity for these types of offenses from 95% to 68%, respectively. This confirms that a sustained turnaround is beginning to impact public confidence and is a benchmark in the process of strengthening the rule of law and peace. The challenge will be to continue implementing this model in all prosecution offices nationwide to optimize efficiency in the fight against impunity and effective institutional response to the population's demands for justice.

### **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:**

The capacity for strategic criminal prosecution for the crimes of femicide, trafficking in persons and violence against women and children by the Prosecution for Women and the Unit on Trafficking in Persons of the Prosecution against Organized Crime of the Office of the Public Prosecutor has been strengthened.

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

Indicator 1: Success rate of the Public Prosecutor's Women's Office	Baseline: 17% Target: 25% Progress: 25%
Indicator 2: Success rate of Trafficking Unit	Baseline: 15% Target: 25% Progress: 32%

**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.*

Institutional instruments<sup>5</sup> were developed in 2014 to strengthen and regularize the knowledge and practices for criminal investigation of femicide according to national and international standards. The use of these instruments was strengthened through specialized training and systematic monitoring at the national level. The curriculum for prosecutorial studies was proposed, approved and incorporated into the curriculum offered by the MP Training Unit. The target set by the project, which contemplated only specialized training actions, was exceeded with this product.

To improve decision-making on strategic prosecution of femicide, data was added to the database of femicide cases, created in 2013 under the project. It remains a crucial tool for reliable and real time information management. The information contained in the database improves coordination and joint analysis of criminal trends and patterns in the crime of femicide between the Prosecutor for Crimes against Life (such as femicide) and the Prosecutor for Women (on other forms of violence against women).

Laptops were provided to the Prosecution for Women to facilitate the processing of complaints and testimony in hospitals and homes, as well as for carrying out tests.

Progress was made in implementing the prosecution management model in approximately 20 district and section prosecution offices, dividing prosecutorial functions among different specialized units: initial attention to and classification of cases, early resolution of less serious

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<sup>5</sup> Addendum to the protocol on crime scene handling in sexual violence, femicide and trafficking crimes; General Instruction No. 06-2013, "Instruction for Criminal Investigation of the Crime of Femicide", created in 2013 but published and implemented in 2014; Coordination Protocol between the Prosecution Office for Women and the Prosecution Office for Crimes against Life and Personal Security; Coordination Protocol between the Prosecution Office for Crimes against Life and Personal Security and the Prosecution Office for Trafficking in Persons, for example.

offenses, investigation of the most serious offenses and litigation in court. The most often reported cases of violence against women were prioritized under this model. The new MP leadership kept this priority in order to specialize prosecutors for women and coordinate a joint judiciary strategy to strengthen access to justice for women. This is an important link in coordination with the victimology component provided in the PBF Victim Assistance Project. As regards the management model, the new authorities are promoting evaluation of the results achieved to adjust them to the needs identified.

For the purpose of developing standardized processes and specialized training for investigation and prosecution, the curriculum for prosecutorial studies was approved and incorporated into the curriculum of the MP Training Unit.

Based on the results of the internal evaluation (sampling) on the use of the knowledge acquired and application of the instructions developed under the project, a technical case analysis group made up of the Prosecution Office for Women and Children, the Prosecution Office on Trafficking and specialized civil society organizations was established for joint review of the progress of cases. On the other hand, a coordinating group that includes the U.N. System, the MP, the Judiciary (OJ) and other justice sector institutions was also set up to promote joint actions to facilitate access to Justice for women and reducing impunity. Sampling helped strengthen coordination between SICOMP, the Crime Analysis Unit and the Performance Evaluation Unit, to make the officials' work more efficient.

## **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)?*

All the interagency actions undertaken have resulted in a more structured prosecution, with more strategic criminal investigation policies in cases of femicide, sexual violence and trafficking in persons. This has contributed to an increased success rate in the criminal investigation of these cases, which has reached 25% according SICOMP sources. This increase is very relevant in a context where improving justice services for women in terms of assistance and investigation has resulted in increased reporting of such crimes and especially in a greater number of charges filed each year by MP before the courts. In 2013 there were 1,138 indictments, i.e. eight times more than those registered in 2006, according to SICOMP data.

Progress has also been made in identification, prioritization and coordinated response among United Nations system agencies in support of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, maximizing investments and optimizing resources.

The MP is currently the only institution in the justice system in Central America that has a formal Action Guide for investigating and prosecuting femicide. As a catalytic effect of the project, this has inspired the adoption of a Central and Latin America Guide in this area.

The joint MP-OJ strategy for women's access to justice, also supported by the PBF Victim Assistance project, has established the basis for strengthening investigation and specialized prosecution by the Prosecution Office for Women of crimes of femicide and other forms of violence against women.

With the approval of the curriculum for prosecutorial studies, the proposals developed by the project are incorporated into the existing ones and those that may be developed in the future, to



streamline the educational opportunities offered and, mainly, to create conditions for the knowledge acquired by staff the MP to be considered part of the construction of an institutional career based on skills, competencies and performance with the resulting impact on prosecution and the eradication of impunity.

Despite the progress achieved, many challenges remain in the fight against impunity in violent crimes against women, which require that the technical capabilities of the MP be strengthened but also raising awareness and changing paradigms among the officials in charge of the criminal investigation of these types of offenses to stop perpetuating social prejudice and discrimination against women in the treatment and investigation of these crimes.

**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 4:**

The Department for Investigation of Sexual Crimes, Trafficking in Persons, Children and Adolescents and Related Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Department’s Specialized Division of the National Civilian Police was strengthened by implementing a Model for Management of Criminal Investigation.

**Rate the current status of the outcome: on track**

<p>Indicator 1:</p> <p>Number of cases that have used evidence generated through the new management model to be implemented in the Department of Investigation of Sexual Crimes, Trafficking in Persons, Children and Adolescents and related crimes of the Specialized Division of the Subdivision of Criminal Investigation of the PNC</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Progress: 608</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 2014, with project support, an Advisory Board made up of DEIC, INL-USA, UNICEF and UNODC was set up for institutionalization of the DEIC management and criminal investigation model. This process was adopted by a General Order, which contains a new administrative organization, reforms the positions and profiles of the investigators and reorganizes jurisdictions (such as those of the departments of Organized Crime, Crimes against Women, Crimes against Children, etc.) at the territorial level (now investigation is divided at the metropolitan and regional level), as appropriate.

All of this leads to the creation of job and function manuals, action protocols and the OG implementation plan for the next five years.

### **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)?*

During 2014, the Police Information System (SIPOL) was improved to more effectively collect criminal investigation data concerning cases of trafficking. The interconnection between SIPOL and SICOMP (Information System used by the MP), is facilitating the exchange of information in real time between the PNC Trafficking Units and MP, allowing them to manage cases to place them on a solid procedural basis.

Throughout the life of the project, evidence generated through the new Management model of the Department for Investigation of Sex Crimes, Trafficking in Persons, Children and Adolescents and related Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Department's Specialized Division of the National Civilian Police has been used in 608 cases. 120 of these crimes were committed in the corresponding period of this year. This exceeds the initially planned overall target of 25 cases.

It should also be noted that the project began supporting the "Department for Investigation of Sexual Offences, Trafficking, Children and Adolescents and related Offenses". A new structure that fosters changes in designations and specialization of DEIC departments and sections was created through General Order 67/2014, promoted by the project. Various specialized departments were set up for each of these crimes. These departments include the "Department for Investigation Offenses Committed by Organized Crime", which includes the Section against Trafficking in Persons, sexual crimes and crimes against children and adolescents.

Another major achievement of the project is the establishment by DEIC of regular coordination mechanisms with investigators in other countries in the region for handling transnational trafficking cases. Examples include investigation plans at the Central American level, regional meetings for the exchange of best practices or electronic devices to improve communication.

The project promoted the new management model, and interagency and transnational coordination for the investigation of crimes of trafficking in persons was improved. This has had an impact on reducing impunity by allowing more effective investigation of cases and presenting strong cases to the competent courts, with more evidence. The reduction of impunity promotes a strengthened institutional setting, which contributes to peacebuilding in the country.

### **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 5:**

Strengthened interagency coordination and external cooperation to improve criminal investigation and criminal prosecution by the Office of the Prosecutor General, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences and the Ministry of Security.

**Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one**

Indicator 1: Number of protocols designed for interinstitutional collaboration in criminal investigation and prosecution	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Progress: 2
Indicator 2: Number of indictments generated based on joint work framed in the protocol for interagency collaboration in criminal investigation and prosecution	Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Progress: 120

**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.*

Two interagency collaboration protocols, one between the MP and the National Institute of Forensic Sciences (INACIF), and another between the MP and the PNC, were developed during 2014. Both were signed and endorsed by the three institutions. These protocols have contributed to more orderly and efficient work among the aforementioned institutions, overcoming the existing limitations regarding the definition of the responsibilities and roles of each in crime scene management and criminal investigation, which is resulting in coordinated and efficient management, in line with international standards.

There has also been interagency coordination with fire departments, INACIF, the MP Department of Communication, journalists, etc., to train them to handle and protect the crime scene and preserve the evidence needed for investigation.

**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 two protocols signed in the framework of the project have increasingly strengthened coordination in criminal investigation between the PNC and MP by seconding specialized PNC officers to the MP to carry out joint investigative activities. This interagency coordination has increased the number of charges filed by the MP, specifically in crimes against women and trafficking in persons. 120 indictments have been filed for these crimes.

Some of the most important results achieved through the project are the shift in attitude towards joint MP -PNC work in the criminal investigation of trafficking in persons. Teamwork and conditions of equality result in increased effectiveness of criminal investigation, reducing investigation time and ensuring greater coordination between the MP and PNC.

Another important result of the project that had not been contemplated initially is the exchange of knowledge between INACIF and MP, which has given the MP the necessary coordination and information mechanisms with INACIF on the processing of evidence, to support allegations in court more effectively.

**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 6:**

Definition of the initial stage of the process of institution building of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (DIGICRI)

**Rate the current status of the outcome: on track**

<p>Indicator 1: Number of regulations, tools and operational models for the initial stage of DIGICRI institutionalization.</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 Target: 6 (3 more) Progress: 3 in preparation</p>
<p>Indicator 2:</p>	<p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
<p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>

**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.*

Project activity related to the Criminal Investigation Bureau (DIGICRI) was approved this year.

The model to be adopted for the creation of DIGICRI was defined through the Interagency Working Group that supports the creation and structure of DIGICRI, made up of MP, MINGOB, CICIG and UNDP.

The project is providing support for hiring three public officials from the Investigation Police of Chile, definition of the structure and equipment of the criminal investigation management model and the development of training modules for DIGICRI criminal investigators in Guatemala.

## **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 high-level advocacy process developed with MINGOB and MP authorities led to the creation of the Interagency Working Group that supports the creation and structure of the DIGICRI, which is made up of MP, MINGOB, CICIG and UNDP.

The DIGICRI is created to meet the need for the design of clear, comprehensive solutions with a systemic approach to effectively address the role of criminal investigation, through a professional and highly trained cadre. The model that could be applied in Guatemala for the creation of the DIGICRI was discussed through the aforementioned interagency working group and, after reviewing several models, it was decided to replicate the investigation model of the Chilean Police, adapting it to the Guatemalan situation.

Three strategic lines for the construction of DIGICRI were defined to support the initial institution-building phase, to be carried out with the support of Chilean investigative police (PDI) authorities:

Development of the institutional structure of the DIGICRI;

Development of the DIGICRI criminal investigation management model;

Development of training modules for DIGICRI criminal investigators in Guatemala. These models provide the basis for future startup of the DIGICRI, which represents a very important step forward in the process of police reform in Guatemala, creating a police force that only deals with criminal investigation and stressing the difference between it and the police in charge of crime prevention. Guatemala will thus move forward in adapting its police model to international standards on the subject.

## **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)?*

This activity, together with M&E, was incorporated into the project in mid-2014 and is still being implemented. A non-cost extension of the project, approved through June 2015, will make it possible to achieve the expected goals and outcomes.

## **Outcome Statement 7:**

Evaluation and Monitoring.

**Rate the current status of the outcome: on track**

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
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.*

M & E Systems for the PBF Priority Plan and PBF projects have been developed.

Development of the PBF Communication Strategy/Success Stories has begun.

Support/coordination for preparation of the semiannual, annual and final PBF reports.

Support/coordination for the review of semiannual PBF reports.

Support and coordination of the activities carried out within the Joint Steering Committee.

### **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)?*

Activities to support, monitor, track projects, agencies and national partners are carried out as part of this activity by the PBF Secretariat, as well as support to the Joint Steering Committee and with PBSO and MPTF offices.

The PBF Strategy for Communication of PBF success stories in Guatemala in the framework of implemented projects is also being developed through project M & E activities. Taking into account the change in PBF Mission Evaluation funding policies by the PBSO, the balance of this Outcome will be used to support the operation of the PBF Secretariat and the development of an End Line Survey, which will provide a system for measuring PBF progress in Guatemala.

### **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)?*

This activity, together with DIGICRI, was incorporated into the project in mid-2014 and is still being implemented. A non-cost extension of the project, approved through June 2015, will make it possible to achieve the expected goals and outcomes.

## **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 contained in the report is based on official data provided and validated by national counterparts. The report has been built jointly with national partners and reviewed by the PBF advisory bodies.</p> <p>The accomplishments that have been achieved with the support of the project include handling crime scenes with more technical and scientific support and in coordination with other institutions. This has allowed society to perceive the work of the institution differently and increased public confidence in the institution, as evidenced by media follow-up.</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>The project demonstrated, with its investment, that substantive changes are achieved with a combination of equipment, technological advances, specialized training and follow-up. The investment covered several gaps, such as equipment renewal and development of the curriculum.</p> <p>The project promoted the mobilization of MP resources to absorb and hire the human resources necessary for the provision of services to DAC links.</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 criminal analysis model that was created with the support of the PBF has now been institutionalized as a Criminal Analysis Bureau that is being used and implemented by other section and district level prosecution offices, with the support of other donors, including Canada, USAID and the European Union. Furthermore, additional resources to the project at the time that the prosecution absorbed ten analysts of the Criminal Analysis Bureau into its own staff, initially hired with project funds were generated. Four additional posts were filled, for a total of fourteen analysts as indicated above. Four clerk-analysts were also recruited for the femicide database of the General Secretariat.</p> <p>After implementation of the management model in the Trafficking Unit, it was institutionalized by General Order 67/2014. This has helped to restructure DEIC based on this model. The process continued with the support of INL of the U.S. Embassy.</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>Although the turnover of MP authorities posed a risk to the continuity of the process started under the project, these have managed to effectively preserve its strategic positioning within the institution.</p> <p>The creation of an administrative platform to support the work of experts in logistics, operational and financial matters, etc. gives researchers the necessary resources to carry out their work under better conditions.</p> <p>The project has strengthened institutional areas that have shown the need for growth (turning units and/or administrative offices into bureaus, etc.), which has forced the institution to increase and institutionalize the support offered by the project by providing greater human and financial resources, among others.</p> <p>The work done through the project has made an impact in terms of the innovation the project itself has introduced into the existing criminal investigation model, changing it into a new model with a totally different focus and treatment.</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>Three fundamental elements: femicide, sexual violence and trafficking, were incorporated into the crime scene management protocol. The project added three addenda to the protocol in the three areas, raising their importance and differentiating interventions in each. This represents a major shift in the way these cases are handled that did not exist before; they were all handled the same way.</p> <p>In order to give visibility to the gender approach, the project has supported a series of actions, such as design of instructions, development of curricula for DICRI and prosecutors and crime scene management.</p> <p>The project has been key in highlighting, facilitating, promoting and creating conditions for the application of the perspective of the human rights of women and gender to the field of criminal investigation and prosecution.</p> <p>This is the first project that addresses in-depth the mainstreaming of the human rights of women in criminal investigation and prosecution.</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 institution has shown itself in favor of continuing the processes started by the project, in order to support the institutionalization of the results obtained through it and implement them in the interior of Guatemala in the future.</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 inclusion of public officials in the process leads to ownership of the activities implemented, by actively participating in institutional decision-making.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Combining the efforts of the various U.N. agencies involved in the project made it possible to prioritize, organize and use the resources efficiently, meeting the priority needs that the institution had at the time without the possibility of covering them.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	The need to expand and specialize the Unit against Trafficking in Persons to the entire country has been ascertained.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	One of the remaining challenges for the project is to cover more prosecution offices in the country and transfer specialized training in criminal investigation, combined with the provision of equipment and materials, to strengthen their capabilities for collecting evidence using reliable scientific methods that contribute to due process and solid evidence in courts.
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	The support of senior MP officials to internal evaluation of the project (sample) allowed the appropriation of the results and immediate corrective actions to address the challenges identified. As mentioned above, this is the first project that addresses in-depth the mainstreaming of the human rights of women in criminal investigation and prosecution. Sampling proves its effectiveness, but also the fragility of the process, which is at risk at key moments such as the transition period. The results show that we must continue working to achieve a profound change in the collective attitudes of civil service to transform indifference or passive resistance into an active attitude of accountability and efficiency in eradicating the impunity surrounding crimes against women.

### 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).*

N/A

## 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):

The Project was expanded to add activities related to DIGICRI and M&E, (from US \$ 1,960,000.00 to US \$2,379,231.00) to be implemented in the second semester of 2014 and next year.

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.<sup>6</sup>

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Strengthened capacities of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (DICRI) of the Office of the Prosecutor General for processing crime scenes and following up and monitoring criminal activities.					
Output 1.1		UNDP	311,307.94	311,307.00	N/A
Output 1.2					
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2: Increased capacity of the Office of the Prosecutor General for managing knowledge and intelligence on criminal activities, particularly through expansion and strengthening of its Analysis Unit.					
Output 2.1		UNDP	662,522.60	662,522.60	N/A
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3: Strengthened strategic criminal prosecution capacities in the crimes of femicide, trafficking in persons and violence against women and children of the Prosecution Office for Women and the Trafficking in Persons Unit of the Prosecution Office against Organized Crime of the Office of the Prosecutor General.					
Output 3.1		UN WOMEN	42,800.00	42,800.00	N/A
Output 3.2		UNODC	116,630.00	116,630.00	N/A
Output 3.3		UNDP	58,139.52	58,139.52	
Outcome 4: Strengthened Department for Investigation of Sexual Crimes, Trafficking in Persons, Children and Adolescents and Related Crimes of the National Civilian Police Criminal Investigation Department's Specialized Division through implementation of a Criminal Investigation Management Model.					

<sup>6</sup> Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

Output 4.1		UNODC	428,000.00	428,000.00	
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Outcome 5: Strengthened interagency coordination and external cooperation to improve criminal investigation and criminal prosecution by the Office of the Prosecutor General, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences and the Ministry of Security.					
Output 5.1		UNDP	340,600.26	340,600.26	N/A
Output 5.2					
Output 5.3					
Outcome 6: DIGICRI					
Output 6.1		UNDP	170,000.00	132,252.00	N/A
Output 6.2					
Output 6.3					
Outcome 7: M&E					
Output 7.1		UNDP	249,231.00	91,799.00	N/A
Output 7.2					
Output 7.3					
Total:			2,379,231.00	2,184,050.38	

### 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):*

As in the case of the project "Strengthening National Capacities for Victim Assistance", the placement of a technical and administrative link within the receiving institution allows fluid communication between the MP and the United Nations system, identified the necessary technical and financial support requirements, facilitated ongoing institutional support to processes generated by the project and supported dialogue and reflection among decision makers.

This approach was key, particularly during the period of transition from a government administration to another, ensuring consistency, cohesion and continuity of the processes initiated by the PBF.