



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY:
REPORTING PERIOD:**

Programme Title & Project Number
<p>Programme Title: Support to the consolidation of the right to truth, justice, reparations and measures of non-repetition for victims of the internal armed conflict in Guatemala.</p> <p>Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹</p>

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

Implementing Partners
<p>List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Public Prosecutors Office; Judicial Branch; Guatemalan National Forensic Science Institute; Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation; Civil society organisations.</p>

Programme/Project Budget (US\$)
<p>PBF contribution (by RUNO) \$980,000.00</p>
<p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p>
<p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p>
<p>TOTAL:</p>

Programme Duration
<p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 24 Months</p>
<p>Start Date² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01.09.12</p>
<p>Original End Date³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31.08.14</p>
<p>Final End date⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31.08.14</p>

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.

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date:

End of project Evaluation- *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date:

Report Submitted By

Name: Manuela Sessa

Title: Advisor and Program Analyst in Security, Justice and Peace

Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP

Email address: manuela.sessa@undp.org

PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the project implementation status and results

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

<p>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed. Priority Plan Outcome No. 2: Building or strengthening national capacities for promoting peaceful resolution of conflicts and peace consolidation.</p>
<p>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed. Baseline: 65 victims of enforced disappearance identified. Goal for PBF Project: 100 Achieved: 177</p> <p>Baseline: 3 criminal convictions (of a total of 15 paradigmatic cases prioritized by the Public Prosecutor’s Office) Goal: 5 criminal convictions Achieved: 7 criminal convictions</p>

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

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:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: #tools for strenghtening criminal investigations of paradigmatic cases of human rights violations especially case of sexual violence, promoted via technical assistance by expert advisors to the Human Rights Division.</p> <p>Indicator 2: #increase in cases of gross human rights violations without plaintiff in the framework of an investigation strategy, especially cases of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>Baseline: 6 existing institucional strengthening tools within the Internal Armed Conflict Unit of the Human Rights Division. Target: At least 2 new institutional strengthening tools created. Progress: Database of digitalized files created; Matrix for analysis of file content for investigation and prosecution strategies created; Over 9,000 files entered into database an analysis commenced.</p> <p>Baseline: Human Rights Division is promoting cases without plaintiffs in the framework of the investigation strategy, especially cases of gender-based violence. Target: Increase by 20% in the number of cases without plaintiff in the framework of the investigation strategy. Progress: One case without plaintiff under investigation; More cases in the process of</p>
--	--

	<p>being identified on the basis of the information in the database and matrix.</p> <p>Baseline: Scarce programming and implementation of training for judges on the application of national and international standards in cases of human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict.</p> <p>Target: At least 4 trainings of judges assigned to cases of human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict, especially cases of gender and ethnic violence.</p> <p>Progress: 4 trainings carried out during 2013; target met.</p>
--	---

Output progress at the end of project

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

1. Over 9,000 files from the 4 departments most affected by the conflict were inventoried, organised, scanned and entered into a database; analysis of content has commenced and the information has been made available to prosecutors. 2. Two civil society organisations received support to progress the investigation of cases of sexual violence against women during the internal armed conflict. 3. Over 100 first instance and trial judges (divided into 4 groups) from 10 departments of Guatemala were trained. These courses were complemented by round-table discussions with eminent international law jurists and the organisation of public events for generating debate with the participation of distinguished international experts.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made 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 (3000 character limit)?

The Planned Target relative to the PBF Outcome is 5 convictions in paradigmatic cases of the internal armed conflict. At the end of the project, the total number of convictions achieved is 7 relating to the following cases:

In March 2013, a Military Commissioner was found guilty of the crimes of enforced disappearance and crimes against humanity in Edgar Paredes Cheguen case;
 In May 2013, a guilty verdict for genocide and crimes against humanity was achieved in proceedings against former de facto Head of State Efraín Ríos Montt. The decision was celebrated internationally as a breakthrough not only for justice for victims of Guatemala’s genocide, but for transitional justice in general, in that it represents the first time a perpetrator of genocide has been convicted at the domestic level.
 In September 2013, two convictions were achieved in the case of the enforced disappearance of Edgar Paredes Cheguen: an Army Colonel as well as against the

Ex- Director of the National Police were convicted of the crime of enforced disappearance and sentenced to 40 years jail.

Whilst no further convictions were achieved in the final year of the project, it is important to highlight that in June 2014, two former Military Commissioners were detained in relation to sexual violence against 15 women who were kept as sexual slaves at the Sepur Zarco Military Garrison in the 1980s. This important procedural achievement clearly reflects the strengthened capacities of the Prosecutors office to pursue justice in cases of gender-based violence. The case is helping to highlight the use of sexual violence as part of military strategies during the conflict and inspiring other victims to come forward and seek justice. As a result, the three other cases supported by the project are making solid progress towards building an evidence base – including many testimonies from women who are finding the courage to speak out after years of silence – in order to bring perpetrators to justice. The participation of women survivors of sexual violence in the Sepur Zarco case and others, represents an enormous act of courage, testament to their resolve to demand their rights in a social and cultural climate which continues to normalize violence – including sexual violence – against women, as well as stigmatize and blame the victim. Women breaking the silence surrounding sexual violence suffered during the conflict also contributes to peace building to the extent that it indicates a shift towards the empowerment of these women as rights holders, and sends a powerful symbolic message to other women and to society as whole.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 2: Strengthening of State and civil society capacities to conduct forensic-anthropology investigations to search for and identify victims of the internal armed conflict

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Existence of an institutional analysis of state capacities in the field of forensic anthropology for the investigation of gross human rights violations.</p> <p>Indicator 2: # of progress reports delivered by FAFG to the Public Prosecutors Office on the forensic anthropology investigation at the Verbena Cemetery</p>	<p>Baseline: No systematized data on state services in relation to forensic anthropology exists. Target: Institutional analysis which systematizes information on resources available and needed and the legal framework necessary to enable the State to offer forensic anthropology services in cases of the internal armed conflict. Progress: Institutional analysis completed.</p>
---	---

<p>Indicator 3: # of comparative analyses carried out between DNA profiles taken from bone samples and DNA profiles taken from samples provided by relatives of victims of enforced disappearance</p>	<p>Baseline: FAFG delivers monthly progress reports to the Public Prosecutors Office on the forensic anthropology investigation at the Verbena Cemetery. Target: Public Prosecutor receives monthly progress reports on the forensic anthropology investigation at the Verbena cemetery Progress: 25 monthly progress reports were provided during the total period of the project.</p> <p>Baseline: At June 2012, 626 comparative analyses had been realized on the basis of 2142 DNA samples taken from more than 9,000 skeletons exhumed from the Verbena cemetery. Target: Annual increase in number of comparative analyses carried out via the genetic database on the basis of DNA samples obtained from skeletons exhumed from the Verbena Cemetery. Progress: At the end of the project, genetic profiles from 2,645 bone samples exhumed from the Verbena Cemetery, as well as 7,106 genetic profiles from DNA samples taken from family members of victims, were entered into the Genetic Database. These samples were compared with the total number of profiles contained in the database.</p>
---	---

Output progress at the end of project

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

The final report on the capacities of the National Forensic Science Institute (INACIF for its initials in Spanish) to undertake exhumations was obtained. This report concluded that whilst the State body - the Guatemalan Institute for Forensic Science (INACIF for its initials in Spanish) - has a sufficient legal mandate to carry out forensic anthropology work, its current budgetary and institutional capacities are insufficient. A process of institutional strengthening is possible; however such a process should be gradual and must involve full cooperation of the current non-government body undertaking this work, the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (FAFG). Analysis by the FAFG of remains exhumed from the Verbena Cemetery progressed steadily throughout the project and monthly progress reports were provided to the Prosecutors Office.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made 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 (3000 character limit)?

At the end of the project, the FAFG achieved the identification of a total of 177 victims of enforced disappearance, exhumed from mass graves in both rural and urban settings, but particularly from the former military base (known as “CREOMPAZ”) in the mountainous central-north of Guatemala. skeletons exhumed from the Verbena cemetery. Sixty five victims were identified at CREOMPAZ, which is a reflection of the FAFG’s strengthened capacity to carry out forensic anthropology investigations and to successfully identify victims. These identifications mean the fulfilment of a fundamental right of family members of victims of enforced disappearances, now enshrined in international law: the right to know the fate of the disappeared, and in the case of their death, to have their remains respected and returned. Without DNA technology, this right in a large majority of cases is impossible to fulfil, as even in those few cases in which the bodies are located and exhumed, the time that has elapsed between the date of the disappearance and their exhumation means that the remains are often significantly decomposed, making other identification methods unavailable. However, beyond fulfilling the rights of the family members to know the fate of the individual victims of enforced disappearance, these identifications have a broader impact on society, to the extent that they provide scientific proof to support both victims claims as well as the findings of the truth commissions that enforced disappearances were conducted – systematically, and massively – by State forces (in particular the Army) throughout the internal armed conflict. The identification of large numbers of individuals who were reported missing and in some cases seen to be taken by the Army at the CREOMPAZ site, is strong evidence that such sites were indeed centres for gross human rights violations.

This contributes to fulfilling Guatemalan society’s collective right to know, and strengthens peacebuilding to the extent that it helps provides a safeguard against the recurrence of violations⁵. These identifications also contribute to justice, and reparations. The expert evidence provided by Forensic Anthropologists is being incorporated into criminal investigations underway to identify perpetrators of the crimes of enforced disappearances. The identification and return of victims remains to family members also has a profoundly reparatory effect, enabling those grieving to finally mourn their loss – after in many cases decades of not knowing, an uncertainty which has been recognized by international courts to cause profound emotional trauma – and to move on with their lives. Reparation of victims – such as via the identification and return of the remains of the missing - is part of an ongoing process of individual and collective healing which forms an integral part of overcoming the legacies of the past and buiding peace for the future.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Whilst the study on institutional capacities of the INACIF was carried out, the findings were discouraging to a certain extent in that that they highlighted the budgetary and institutional factors which would limit the success of any process of capacity building. Additionally, it appears there are political factors at play which mean this institute is not forthcoming in assuming responsibility for undertaking

forensic anthropology investigations. These difficulties are being addressed via dialogue with the Director of the INACIF, to continue to explore possibilities in the future for a gradual capacity building process in which the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation would be actively involved for the purposes of transferring know-how and expertise.

Outcome Statement 3: Strengthening of partnerships between State and civil society for the promotion of the rights to truth, justice, reparation and measures of non-repetition in the framework of transitional justice.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: #of State-civil society partnerships</p> <p>Indicator 2: # of proposals which progress in relation to transitional justice</p> <p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>Baseline: Weak coordination between civil society and the State on transitional justice issues. Target: At least 4 partnerships supported showing effective progress Progress:28 partnerships supported</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Progress:</p>
--	--

Output progress at the end of project

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

At the end of the project, 28 civil society projects had been supported, in which dialogue and coordination with the State around a range of transitional justice issues was an integral part. These include initiatives such as victim support in exhumation and inhumation processes in coordination with the National Reparations Programme, technical assistance to the Prosecutors Office for the inventory and organisation case files, technical assistance to Congressional Committees for the ratification of pending International Conventions, and provision of teaching materials to schools on the internal armed conflict and historical memory, among others.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made 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 (3000 character limit)?

Via its support to 28 projects, PBF 9 has supported civil society organizations to promote a broad range of transitional justice and peacebuilding initiatives, and in doing so to seek out alliances with relevant State actors. After their decimation during the internal armed conflict, the re-emergence and consolidation of civil society

organizations in the post-conflict period has contributed significantly to progress achieved in fulfilling victims’ rights to truth, justice and reparations and to strengthening civil participation and democracy. Such organizations play a range of roles, including providing technical assistance to institutions, drafting and lobbying law, policy and institutional reform proposals, facilitating victim consultation and participation, carrying out public information campaigns, providing training and social auditing, among others. The diversity of these roles is a positive indicator of the evolution of civil society, in which many victims and human rights organizations have moved away from an antagonistic or confrontational standpoint and are able to develop constructive roles in coordination with State entities.

The success of these relationships with State bodies also depends, however, on the political will of the State actors to work with organizations in a constructive and non-confrontational way. Over time, the increasing empowerment of civil society is a positive indicator of transformation of one factor which contributed to the internal armed conflict and its devastating consequences: the weakness of civil society in the face of exclusionary and repressive political system. To the extent that political space is created and consolidated for a greater diversity of expressions of civil society – including victims and human rights groups which promote transitional justice and reconciliation – peacebuilding occurs, and the risk of a return to conflict is lessened.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4:

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 at the end of project

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

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made 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 (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender at the end of the project

<p><u>Evidence base</u>: What was 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>The evidence base for this report and for project progress is the Monitoring and Evaluation System implemented by the PAJUST team which tracks partner activities and achievements on the basis of 3 monthly reports provided, as well as regular monitoring meetings and observation visits. Data included in the report has been checked with contact persons at the FAFG and the Public Prosecutors office</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>PBF9 provided important funding to complement and extend existing initiatives being supported by the Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme (PAJUST). For example, it enabled additional funding to be provided specifically to organisations working with women survivors of sexual violence suffered during the internal armed conflict, to promote their access to justice; it enabled a large scale training programme for judges on international human rights and international humanitarian law to be carried out, complementing work undertaken with Prosecutors. It also providing additional and much needed funding for the DNA laboratory housed within the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, and to enable that Foundation to complete forensic investigations into the fate of victims of enforced disappearance.</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 breakthrough achieved in 2013 with the genocide conviction drew an articulated response from reactionary groups seeking impunity - and an amnesty - for the military. The conviction was overturned by the Constitutional Court on a technicality, and a strategy designed to control the results of the Appointment Commissions established in 2014 for the election of both a new Attorney General and for the magistrates of the Supreme and Appeals Courts. Both procedures were monitored closely by the international community and civil society, which highlighted serious flaws and both procedures concluded with Constitutional challenges which were ultimately denied. The controversy surrounding these elections means the newly appointed officials will be more closely monitored than ever to detect possible bias. In addition, the need for a complete overhaul of the Appointment Commissions is now widely recognised. An urgent call for reform is being echoed by diverse national and international actors.</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><u>Gender marker:</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 original gender marker (2) remains valid. A focus on strengthening access to justice for women victims of sexual violence has been, and via supporting plaintiff organisations to progress investigations on cases of rape and sexual violence against women during the conflict.</p> <p>Gender considerations have been prioritized particularly in relation to the strengthening capacities for criminal investigations of paradigmatic cases. Recognition that men and women experienced the internal armed conflict in different ways, and that certain violations of human rights - such as sexual violence - were experienced overwhelming by women is a basic premise of the project. For this reason, under Outcome 1, the project has ensured that the matrix designed for analysis of files pertaining to the conflict reflects the specific crimes - including sexual violence - suffered by women. Additionally, supported the investigation and prosecution of 4 cases of sexual violence against women, which include over 50 women survivors, via provision of funding to civil society organisations.</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>	

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)	Progress achieved to bolster the rule of law and restore dignity and justice to those whose fundamental rights were violated during the conflict has brought into relief the immense political ramifications of these achievements. In a context where political and economic power continues to be concentrated in the hands of a small, non-indigenous and urban minority elite, with the larger, indigenous rural population largely excluded from centres of decision making and living in poverty and extreme poverty, the struggle for justice for victims of the internal armed conflict is situated within a broader and deeper structural struggle. Peacebuilding and reconciliation are long term goals to which transitional justice processes contribute, and progress is being made. However, peace consolidation must take into account the need to urgently address the gross structural inequalities which were the root causes of the internal armed conflict, and which, unfortunately, remain today
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	An important lesson learnt, particularly during 2014, is that in the context of a transition between authorities – it is important to immediately establish a positive relationship with the incumbent authority and his or her team of advisors. This helps ensure that project activities may continue without interruptions despite the change of authorities, and avoids precious time being lost. This was effectively achieved between May and July of 2014, soon after the new Attorney General took office.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	Effective State-Civil society alliances for promoting initiatives in the transitional justice field can take a broad range of forms and must be adaptable and flexible to accommodate varying levels of political will and technical capacities within State institutions. Clearly focussed coordination spaces between civil society and State actors around identified and limited thematic goals work better than broad based coordination spaces with complex agendas with multiple issues, which are less likely to achieve results.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	The need to continue focussing efforts on strengthening national capacities to investigate gender based and sexual violence cases from the internal armed conflict. Important progress has already been achieved in the Sepur Zarco case, however given that it is the first case to focus specifically on sexual violence against women during the conflict to be brought before national courts, both prosecutors and judges are inexperienced. To ensure that in this and other cases, the important potential for establishing precedents is not lost, capacity building must continue.
Lesson 5 (1000	

character limit)

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).

See the personal stories of:

1. Mario Garcia Chen (son of Martinas Rojas, victim identified by DNA technology)(<http://www.gt.undp.org/content/guatemala/es/home/ourwork/crisispreventionand recovery/successstories/madredescansajusticia/>)

2. Elena de Paz (survivor of sexual violence during the internal armed conflict and witness who gave testimony to the Court during the Efraim Rios Montt genocide trial (http://www.gt.undp.org/content/guatemala/es/home/ourwork/crisispreventionand recovery/successstories/pajust_eleneadepaz.html)).

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

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

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

Please provide an overview of project expensed 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: Capacities of the Public Prosecutors Office and the Judicial Branch strengthened to investigate process and punish gross violations of human rights committed during the internal armed conflict, with special emphasis on gender-based violence					
Output 1.1	Support to the Human Rights Division in order to strengthen expert legal assistance on the investigation and prosecution of	UNDP	107,000.00	109,799.10	The amount of \$2,799.100 was added to the Budget of this output, being funds which were originally budgeted under Output 2.1. but which were not needed.

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

	cases of the internal armed conflict, with emphasis on cases of gender-based violence.				
Output 1.2	Support to organizations which provide legal assistance to victims, o act as plaintiffs, in order to promote strategic litigation and to coordinate with the Prosecutors Office in the investigation of cases from the internal armed conflict, especially cases of gender-based violence	UNDP	171,200.00	179,860.21	The amount of \$8, 660.21 was added to the budget of this output, being funds which were originally budgeted under Outputs 1.3 and 2.1 but which were not needed.
Output 1.3	Strengthening of judges technical capacities for the trial and punishment of cases of gross violations of human rights law and grave breaches of international humanitarian law, with special emphasis on gender-based violencen	UNDP	42,800.00	41,313.59	The amount spent on study conducted under this output was than originally budgeted and institutional conditions did not exist to carry out the trainings originally budgeted. For this reason, the amount of \$23,791.34 was redistributed under other outputs as reflected in this table.

Outcome 2: Support to the FAFGs forensic anthropology investigations at the Verbena Cemetery, for the search for victims of the internal armed conflict					
Output 2.1	Analysis of state capacities in the field of forensic anthropology for the investigation of gross human rights violations, and the identification of coordination mechanisms and agreements for inter-institutional collaboration		42,800.00	19,008.66	
Output 2.2	Support to the FAFGs forensic anthropology investigations at the Verbena Cemetery, for the search for victims of the internal armed conflict	UNDP	137,778.94	175,289.45	The budget for this output was increased by the amount of \$37,510.51 transferred from the original amount budgeted under output 2.3.
Output 2.3	DNA bone samples taken and compared with genetic samples obtained from family members of victims, via the Genetic Database of Victims of the Internal Armed Conflict.	UNDP	268,821.06	230,570.36	This output was implemented with an amount lower than originally budgeted, the difference - \$38,250.70 - being transferred 15 to output 2.2 which required a larger budget
Outcome 3: Strengthening of partnership between State and civil society for the promotion of the rights to truth, justice, reparation and measures of non-repetition in the framework of transitional justice.					
Output 3.1	Promotion of	UNDP	209,600.00	224,158.63	The budget for

	<p>dialogue between civil society and the State via the development of joint initiatives in the thematic areas of Culture of Peace, Historical Memory and National Reconciliation, promoting international standards on transitional justice, access to justice for victims of the internal armed conflict, psycho-social attention of victims of the internal armed conflict; psycho-social attention for victims during criminal proceedings, strategic communication for the promotion of the rights to truth, justice, reparation for victims of the internal armed conflict; civil society follow up and monitoring of State obligations in the field of</p>				<p>this output was increased by \$14,558.63, being funds originally budgeted under output 2.1 but not needed.</p>
--	---	--	--	--	---

	transitional justice.				
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4:					
Output 4.1					
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total			980,000.00	980,000.00	

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) (2000 character maximum):

This project was implemented as part of the larger Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme being implemented by UNDP, and benefitted from the management, monitoring, articulation and coordination structures and processes in place for that larger programme. This Programme will continue into a second phase as of 2015, and it is hoped that future PBF support to transitional justice processes in Guatemala can be implemented via the PAJUST programme, which provides as ideal platform for effective implementation.