



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY: Guatemala
REPORTING PERIOD: January 2014 to January 2016**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <p>Programme Title: PBF/IRF-80 Asserting the Rights of Women Survivors of Conflict and Post-conflict related sexual violence in Guatemala Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00089115</p>
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<p align="center">Recipient UN Organizations</p> <p>List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA</p>

<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Public Prosecutor’s Office and Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office</p>
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<p align="center">Programme/Project Budget (US\$)</p> <p>PBF contribution (by RUNO) UN Women US\$548,460 UNDP US \$240,750 UNFPA \$210,790</p> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> N/A</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> N/A</p> <p>TOTAL: US \$1,000,000.00</p>

<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 24 months Start Date² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 24 Jan 2014 Original End Date³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 30 June 2015 Final End date⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 24 Jan 2016</p>

<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: End of project Evaluation- <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:</p>

<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <p>Name: María Machicado Title: Representative, UN Women Guatemala</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.

Participating Organization (Lead): UN Women
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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:

<i>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed.</i>
<i>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed.</i>

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 relevant Congress Commissions have been strengthened to design, negotiate, promote and monitor implementation of laws on women’s fundamental rights and freedoms.

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

<p>Indicator 1: Number of proposals in the Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women in compliance with CEDAW, CERD, and UNSC Resolutions on women peace and security</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of training processes and/or exchanges between congresspersons on the application of a human rights and gender perspective to the legislative processes</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of public reports by the Women’s Commission of the Congress</p>	<p>Baseline: 2008-2012 Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women comprised 18 initiatives: 10 (55%) approved by Congress. 7 of remaining 8 initiatives have favorable dicta (88%) Target: 2012-2015 Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women developed by the end of the first year and implemented throughout the GPI period Progress:12 proposals; 2 (16%) approved; 4 (33%) with favourable dicta.</p> <p>Baseline: There has been systematic training and lessons learned exercises on the application of a human rights, gender and diversity approach to the legislative processes for congresspersons Target: At least one training process and one exchange on regional good practices and parliamentary experiences has been undertaken Progress:5 training processes and one exchange on 1325</p> <p>Baseline: For the 2008-2011 legislative period, the Women’s Commission institutionalized yearly public reporting exercise to inform advances, challenges and pending agenda</p>
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	<p>Target: One reporting exercises have been developed by congresswomen.</p> <p>Progress:3 reports: 2 by Congress Commission (one CEDAW/one 2015 exercise; 1 by Human Rights Commission (2015 exercise)</p>
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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.

As mechanism to consolidate, negotiate proposals, and ensure continuity in the next legislative period, the 2012-2015 Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women and Peace (LAAWP) included 8 initiatives of which 2(25%) approved; 1(12%) with favourable dicta. 4 additional proposals were supported by the Human Rights Commission: 3(75%) with favourable dicta. This totals 12 proposals supported by GPI; 2 (16%) approved; 4 (33%) with favourable dicta.

80 Congress staff graduated from the Human Rights developed by the Human Rights Commission with the GPI support.

17 Congresswomen completed training on WPS Global Agenda and the harmonization of the Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women and Peace.

23 newly elected Congresswomen were trained on the LAAWP, its connection with national and international commitments on women's rights, emphasizing the 1325WPS Agenda, and the status of the contained proposals, to ensure continuity of the process.

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 2012-2015 LAAWP was developed by the Women's and the Human Rights' Congress Commissions, both presided by congresswomen with 1325 training. In coordination with civil society organizations, the Commissions promoted 12 initiatives based on multi-level concertations. The Law to Increase Age of Marriage approved in September 2015 directly impacts girls' equality of rights, particularly indigenous girls, to reach the highest development level and enjoy a life free of violence, building a culture of zero tolerance to rape and early/forced pregnancies both within the family and in public spheres. The Law for the Immediate Search of Disappeared Women approved in January 2016, protects women against trafficking and femicide through coordinated early warning systems and immediate search actions.

4 of the LAAWP proposals were granted favourable dicta by relevant Congress Commissions, including the Electoral and Political System reform, a long-standing citizen demand, which includes gender and ethnic parity, democratization of political parties, and control of campaign funding to reduce risks of corruption, which has been also ruled in favor by the Constitutional Court. This initiative asserts women's rights to full and equal participation as per 1325 UNSECR, which remain as the most challenged articles of the initiative. Other proposals with favourable dicta are the reform of the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, which reinforces non-repetition measures for the use of rape as a repression

mechanism by state and non-state parties; the upgrade of the Municipal Women's Offices to Departments, which promotes higher levels of women's participation in decision-making; Consultation with Indigenous Peoples (ILO Convention 169) will contribute to prevent and resolve conflicts related to indigenous peoples' lands and environmental protection which have prevailed since the internal armed conflict; the Adherence to the International Convention on Forced Disappearance and the Establishment of a Search Commission for Victims of Forced Disappearance will respond to unattended conflict-related HR violations as a non-repetition measure. Pending dicta by relevant Commissions are the Implementation of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court; Creation of Women's Ministry; Protection of Migrant Children and Public Order.

Investing in building congresswomen's capacities was proven key to advance peace and women's rights norms. The GPI's integral strategy included technical accompaniment, mentoring, and specialized training; promoting continuity of legislative exercise through a cohesive mechanism such as the LAAWP, ensuring reporting and accountability; and strengthening collaboration amongst civil society organizations, congresspersons/Commissions, and national and international HR stakeholders was key to achieve results. LAAWP was adopted for the 2016-2019 period.

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)?

N/A

Outcome Statement 2: The state capacities have been strengthened to investigate, prosecute, trial and provide adequate support to conflict and post-conflict related sexual violence cases.

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

<p>Indicator 1: Number of cases presented by the Public Prosecutor's office which go to trial</p>	<p>Baseline: As of 2011, one conflict-related sexual violence penal process was opened which is waiting to initiate trial.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Number of institutions that have incorporated into their comprehensive care models, the care for indigenous women survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender violence, including protection services and psychosocial support.</p>	<p>Target: At least three indictments in cases of conflict related sexual violence against women presented, of which at least one case goes to trial Progress: One indictment presented (Sepur Zarco) and trial date set for February 2016. Indictments drafted in 3 additional cases, pending presentation and trial.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Number of women's human rights violations that have received institutional support, have been monitored and have been documented by the Human</p>	<p>Baseline: Comprehensive care models lack specific processes for identification, care and psychosocial therapy for indigenous women victims and survivors of sexual and</p>

<p>Rights Ombudsperson's field offices.</p>	<p>gender-based violence crimes committed during the internal armed conflict Target: One institution has incorporated the comprehensive care for indigenous women victims and survivors of sexual and gender violence crimes into their models Progress: Three institutions have been strengthened: The Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI), the HR Ombudsperson's Office (HRO), and the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO)</p> <p>Baseline: The Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices have not provided institutional support, monitored or documented cases of women's human rights violations. Target: One case of women's human rights violations has received institutional support, has been monitored and has been documented by the Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices. Progress: HRO monitored and supported 14 paradigmatic cases: 4 in Guatemala; 4 in Quiché and 6 in Alta Verapaz</p>
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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.

Investigation tools developed and implemented by the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO): Matrix for testimonial, documents and expert witness evidence; Interview guidelines for victims and witnesses; Guidelines on expert evidence in conflict related sexual violence. Training Modules developed and implemented on Command Responsibility, International Crimes and Evidence. Collaboration of Prosecutors and civil parties in 4 cases ensured, enabling investigations' more rapid progress. Psycho-social aid provided to the 4 cases' women survivors. An effective coordination mechanism was established. Mentoring and training on international penal standards provided to all HRPO staff. The Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI), the HR Ombudsperson's Office (HRO), and the GPO strengthened their capacities to address SGBV and applied developed tools in GPI priority areas. HRO monitored 14 paradigmatic WHR violations cases and developed two manuals. 125 women's healing process supported.

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 capacities of prosecutors to investigate cases of conflict-related sexual violence against women were strengthened, as reflected by the significant progress achieved in advancing

investigations in 4 prioritised cases. Preparations for the Sepur Zarco case were concluded as trial will be in February 2016; indictments were drafted for the Achi and Ixil cases, and in the El Jute indictment is partially completed, as a result of an integral strategy which includes support to Prosecutors and civil parties, psychosocial assistance to women survivors to ensure their participation and empowerment throughout the process, and a coordination mechanism between prosecutors, civil parties, civil society advisors and international organisations (including UN bodies). The integral VAW survivor's support model and the SGBV data collection system were strengthened by DEMI and the GPO. Both institutions applied their renewed models in the metropolitan and the two GPI prioritized areas affected by conflict and post-conflict. DEMI's VAW response protocol comprises actions at the individual, family and communitarian levels; 62 indigenous women were supported of which 20 (32%) cases closed, 42 are opened (62%) and 4 (6%) were abandoned. Availability of bilingual staff and application of the Mayan Cosmovision principles allows for an enhanced indigenous women's access to justice, reparation and healing. 200 referral networks were trained on conflict and post-conflict response to SGBV cases both in the prioritized areas and at the national level, and their national encounter's central theme was on VAW integral redress. Their coordination mechanisms were revised and strengthened. At the local level, 125 Q'eqchi' women survivors of sexual violence initiated a collective healing process in Quiché.

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)?

Whereas implementation pace was regained, the political crisis derived from high level corruption cases within governmental structures and the private sector resulted in an impasse in decision making. It also further weakened women's machinery, and the preoccupying VAW levels, which surpassed 58,000 denounces at the GPO in 2015, were perceived as a less important subject in the public agenda.

Outcome Statement 3: The leadership of women human rights defenders and women in politics, their organizations, and their supra-national networks has been strengthened for the construction of peace, justice, security, and democracy, in collaboration with State parties

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

<p>Indicator 1: Number of civil society organizations participating in dialogue, conflict resolution and peace-building mechanisms with government institutions</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of national exchanges that actualize knowledge on public businesses. Number of women of the Municipal Women's Office that assist to those exchanges.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of territories that have developed the</p>	<p>Baseline: Eleven civil society organizations and four government institutions participated in the First Women, Peace and Security Exchange in March 2011 and defined a common action plan to advance the peace, justice and security agenda</p> <p>Target: One regular dialogue and coordination mechanism on women, peace and security has been established amongst civil society organizations and government institutions to advance the peace, justice and security agenda</p> <p>Progress: 4 mechanisms: 1 MIMPAZ - six civil society women organizations on 1325</p>
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<p>Ministry of Interior's initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women</p>	<p>NAP; 1 Foro Nacional de la Mujer - CNAP on Peace Accords; 2 Interinstitutional Table-women SCO</p> <p>Baseline: Five municipal encounters have been coordinated by the Inter-institutional Commission for the Strengthening of the Municipal Women's Office</p> <p>Target: At least two national knowledge exchange and actualization exercises for the Municipal Women's Office has taken place with the participation of at least 60% of the existing women`s municipal offices</p> <p>Progress: Two regional exchanges with participation of 57 % of existing women's municipal offices (126/220)</p> <p>Baseline: The Ministry of Interior has satisfactorily developed the initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women in Nahualá and Sacanilla, to respond to the Secretary General's Campaign UNite to End Violence against Women</p> <p>Target: The Ministry of Interior's initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women has been developed in at least two new territories, one in each priority area of the GPI intervention</p> <p>Progress: 13 territories: 4 in Polochic Valley, the Verapaces, 2 in Alta Verapaz, and 1 territories in Ixcan, Quiché. DEMI promoted 6 communitarian prevention processes in the Ixil area and the Verapaces.</p>
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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.

GIP supported 4 regular dialogue mechanisms: WPS Inter-institutional Table (MIMPAZ) established coordination with 2 networks (6 WSCO), to integrate their proposals to 1325 NAP and jointly monitor implementation. 1325 NAP project incorporates M&E System and baseline indicators. National Women's Forum (FNM) signed agreement with the National Council on the Peace Accords (CNAP) for social audit to PA implementation. 2 coordination mechanisms amongst women SCO and the State Table on HR (62 organizations) were set to develop CEDAW

complementary reports to the 2015 8th and 9th State report. 300 representatives of 126 Municipal Women's Office updated knowledge on engendered development, WPS budgetting and Law proposal to upgrade offices to departments. 13 conflict affected communities engaged in Territories Free of VAW: 4 in the Polochic Valley; 2 in Ixcán; 2 in AltaVerapaz and 6 in Ixil territories led by DEMI were 750 women, 700 men, and 294 young persons developed community-based strategies

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 leadership of women human rights defenders and women in politics, their organizations, and their supra-national networks has been strengthened for the construction of peace, justice, security, and democracy, in collaboration with State parties. Key indicator of GPI’s positive impact in strengthening women peacebuilder's leadership is the reactivation of the National Women’s Forum, the largest and most diverse network in country that includes representatives of all indigenous towns, which signed an agreement with CNAP to strengthen women’s role in monitoring and promoting peace accords’ compliance. Likewise, the establishment of a regional women peace builders network amongst 22 experts in the framework of the elaboration of the 1325 + 15 Report with

GPI’s support, The WPS Intern-Institutional Table, comprised by 14 institutions, incorporated results of consultations with women survivors, women human rights defender organizations, state instances, and international organizations into the 1325 PAN project, and established dialogue with two women’s networks to facilitate their participation in the monitoring of its implementation, based on the M&E built in concordance with global 1325 indicators, the Peace Accords and the National Policy for the Integral Development of Women. Internal armed conflict widows’ association, CONAVIGUA, took leadership in documenting unaddressed human rights violations against women, and joint efforts with the post-conflict public transportation widows’ association, AVITRANS, to claim their rights. Women in politics organized into the “You Vote for Me, I Vote for You” movement to advance their proposal for the reform of the political system and jointly with other movements are advocating for parity in the public and political power reforms. In preparation fo the 20th Aniversary for the Peace Accords (Dec. 2016), knowledge products produced with GPI support include the CONAVIGUA Study on Conflict and Post-conflict Widows; the documentary on Mama Maquin Returnee Organization after 25 years of organized movement; UNAMG's document on the leadership of women in peace building and access to justice and the judicial experience of MTM in the Sepur Zarco case.

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)?

N/A

Outcome Statement 4: N/A

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline:
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Indicator 2:	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>O1: HR and Women's Congress Commission reporting documents. Congress website (see Annex I) O2: Expert and civil parties's reports. Minutes of coordination networks. GPO; HRO; and DEMI's reports. Sepur Zarco Article (Annex 2) and websites http://unamg.org/caso-sepur-zarco; http://www.mujerestransformandoelmundo.org/seccion/sepur-zarco http://ecapguatemala.org.gt/noticias/caso-sepur-zarco-nuestra-mirada-est%C3%A1-en-la-justicia DEMI and HRO Manuals and protocols. O3: Global Study on Implementation of UNSC resolution 1325, Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing Peace http://wps.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-; For a full life with liberty, justice and peace, Latin American Consultation Report for the 1325 + 15 Global Study; Partners reports; CEDAW 8th/9th Country Report http://copredeb.gob.gt/informes-convencionales-nnuu/ PBF/GPI End line survey by independent consultant Report approved by GPI Joint Steering Committee</p>
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<p><u>Funding gaps:</u> Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>This is the only UN joint programme directly funding women peacebuilding efforts, including transitional justice actions and the judicialization of conflict related sexual violence against women cases. This focussed attention fast-tracked progress in the leading to the historic outcome in the Sepur Zarco case. It is also an important source to promote UN compliance with 7PAP.</p> <p>Women organizations, women's machinery, peace and human rights institutions and, in the case of the UN, UN Women, report lack of funding for gender equality, access of women to justice and for the WPS Agenda. GPI's direct investment in women fills in long-standing gap to advance and assert the rights of conflict and post-conflict women survivors of sexual violence and allow State partners to strengthen their responses to them.</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>GPI supported Sepur Zarco case achieved, in February 2016, a historic breakthrough for women survivors of conflict related sexual violence: 2 perpetrators were convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity under Guatemala's penal code. This highlighted the use of sexual violence against women during the conflict as part of military counter-insurgency strategies, the prevailing overwhelming impunity in these cases, and survivors legitimate right to justice. It also highlighted the continuum of violence against women and the urgent need to end impunity whether committed during the conflict or in the present-day, as it is an impediment for regional peace, as highlighted by the 2015 LAC 1325+15 consultation. Greater knowledge and commitment towards the application of CEDAW General Recommendation 30 and 1325 compliance linked to the implementation of Peace Accords has been raised by GPI.</p> <p>El Salvador and the Central American Parliament are on their way to adopt national/Central American 1325 Plans.</p> <p>Territories Free of VAW's methodology has been adopted by other partners who are investing in long term projects in areas adjacent to GPI's prioritized ones.</p> <p>GPO, HRO and DEMI have adopted and increased scope of application of developed tools, methodologies and generated knowledge.</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>GPI set challenging goals in advancing WHP through norms, enhancing their leadership, and in demonstrating that justice is possible for women survivors of conflict and post-conflict sexual violence. In a cultural context where rape is taboo, victims are stigmatized and blamed. As VAW is widespread, "breaking the silence" and ending impunity goes beyond a solely legal or investigative challenge and highlights deeply entrenched social, cultural and political inequalities. This presents risks for women at the community level given the potential for reprisals against them as well as for those who are promoting and defending their rights. These risks were mitigated in part by the implementation of psychosocial processes and community actions to promote empathy and understanding towards them and diffuse potential hostilities. Overcoming entrenched inequalities and cultural beliefs and practices which subjugate women is a complex long term goal, to which the GPI made a contribution.</p> <p>Investing in Congress was a high-risk factor given the low women's representation and limited WHR knowledge, however, it proved to be positive. Demonstrated positive effects involved building partnerships</p>

	<p>amongst WCOs, women in public office, in the justice sector, and in politics. Innovative methodologies both at the community and national levels, included placing women at the centre of decision-making and at the front of peace building produced high level of commitments by local stakeholders.</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>This project has placed explicit focus on the need to address impunity for crimes against women, particularly conflict and post-conflict related sexual violence as well in potentiating their role as peace builders and in advancing the rule of law. Whereas State partners benefitted from GPI's support, it was directly targeted to enhance their responses to women.</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 Sepur Zarco case, and work with women survivors in other cases, is having the positive effect of encouraging other women who suffered sexual violence during the conflict to come forward. However this presents a risk to the extent to which psychosocial services may not be available to these women given that such services are provided exclusively by civil society organisations funded by international donors. Unless future funding is guaranteed to continue to support these organisations and via them, the women, many women may be revictimised.</p> <p>State partners, particularly GPO, HRO, DEMI, MIMPAZ and CNAP have demonstrated great commitment towards women's empowerment, their access to justice and their equal participation in the public and political spheres. However, they have undergone diverse strategies to weaken their work, including funding gaps. Likewise, international community has further shortened funding to women's access to justice, choosing to invest in other more general areas of the justice sector, which directly impact peace building efforts.</p>

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (250 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1	Indicator 1.1 The Number of capacities of proposals the relevant Congress Commissions have been strengthened to design, negotiate, promote and monitor implementation of laws on women's fundamental rights and freedoms.	2008-2012 Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women: 18 initiatives for harmonization of national legal framework with international human rights standards; 10 (55 percent) approved by Congress. Seven of remaining 8	The 2012-2015 Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women has been developed by the end of the first year and implemented throughout the GPI period	12 proposals; 2 (16%) approved; 2 (33%) with favourable dicta.		

		initiatives have favour				
	Indicator 1.2 Number of public reports by the Women's Commission	During the 2008-2011 legislative period, the Women's Commission institutionalized a yearly public reporting exercise to inform their advances, challenges and pending agenda	One reporting exercises have been developed by parliamentarian women.	3 reports: 2 by Congress Commission (one CEDAW/one 2015 exercise; 1 by Human Rights Commission (2015 exercise)		+2
	Indicator 1.3 Number of training processes and/or exchanges between congresspersons on the application of a human rights and gender approach to the legislative	There has been systematic training and lessons learned exercises on the application of a human rights,	At least one training process and one exchange on regional good practices and parliamentarian experiences has been undertaken	5 training processes and one exchange on 1325		+ 4

	processes	gender and diversity approach to the legislative processes for congresspersons				
Output 1.1	Indicator 1.1.1					
	Indicator 1.1.2					
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1					
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 The state capacities have been strengthened to investigate, prosecute, trial, provide adequate	Indicator 2.1					Indicators were set at the output level
	Indicator 2.2					

support to conflict and post-conflict related sexual violence cases .						
Output 2.1 Output 2.1 Strengthen the capacities of the General Prosecutor's Office to investigate prosecute and trial human rights violations related to sexual crimes committed during conflict and post-conflict, in collaboration	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of cases presented by the Public Prosecutor's office which go to trial	As of 2011, one conflict-related sexual violence penal process was opened which is waiting to initiate trial.	At least three indictments in cases of conflict related sexual violence against women presented, of which at least one case goes to trial	One indictment presented (Sepur Zarco) and trial date was set for February 2016. Indictments were drafted in 3 additional cases, pending presentation and trial.		
	Indicator 2.1.2					

with civil society as third part						
Output 2.2 Expanding State capacities to address violence against women, especially conflict related sexual violence, in two areas affected by the conflict.	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of institutions that have incorporated into their comprehensive care models, the care for indigenous women survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender violence, including protection services and psychosocial support.	Comprehensive care models lack specific processes for identification, care and psychosocial therapy for indigenous women victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed during the internal armed conflict	One institution has incorporated the comprehensive care for indigenous women victims and survivors of sexual and gender violence crimes into their models			
	Indicator 2.2.2					
	Indicator 2.3.1					

<p>Output 2.3 Strengthening of the Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices and Women's Defense Bureau's capacities , particularly through the support for the management and supervision of cases on women's human rights violations in the two areas of intervention</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.2 Number of women's human rights violations that have received institutional support, have been monitored and have been documented by the Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices.</p>	<p>The Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices have not provided institutional support, monitored or documented cases of women's human rights violations.</p>	<p>One case of women's human rights violations has received institutional support, has been monitored and has been documented by the Human Rights Ombudsperson's field offices.</p>	<p>HRO monitored and supported 14 paradigmatic cases: 4 in Guatemala; 4 in Quiché and 6 in Alta Verapaz</p>		<p>+12</p>
<p>Outcome 3 The leadership of</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1</p>					<p>Indicators were set at the output level</p>
	<p>Indicator 3.2</p>					

women human rights defenders and women in politics, their organizations , and their supra-national networks has been strengthened for the construction of peace, justice, security, and democracy, in collaboration with State parties.						
Output 3.1 Strengthen the capacities of women human rights defenders	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of civil society organizations participating in dialogue, conflict	Eleven civil society organizations and four government institutions	One regular dialogue and coordination mechanism on women, peace and security	4 mechanisms: 1 MIMPAZ - six civil society women organizations on 1325 NAP; 1 Foro		+1

and women in politics, their organizations, and their supra-national networks and their collaboration with State parties for the consolidation of peace, justice, security and democracy.	resolution and peace-building mechanisms with government institutions	participated in the First Women, Peace and Security Exchange in March 2011 and defined a common action plan to advance the peace, justice and security agenda	has been established amongst civil society organizations and government institutions to advance the peace, justice and security agenda	Nacional de la Mujer - CNAP on Peace Accords; 2 Interinstitutional Table-women SCO		
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2 Strengthen women's political participation and their capacities to exercise public positions	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of national exchanges that actualize knowledge on public businesses. Number of women of the Municipal Women's Office that assist to those exchanges.	Five municipal encounters have been coordinated by the Inter-institutional Commission for the Strengthening of the	At least two national knowledge exchange and actualization exercises for the Municipal Women's Office has taken place with the	Two regional and one exchanges with participation of 57 % of existing women's municipal offices (126/220)		+1 - 3%

		Municipal Women's Office	participation of at least 60% of the existing women`s municipal offices			
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3 Strengthen the collaboration and joint actions between the citizens and the local authorities to comply with national and international commitments on women, peace, and security	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of territories that have developed the Ministry of Interior's initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women	The Ministry of Interior has satisfactorily developed the initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women in Nahualá and Sacanilla, to respond to the Secretary General's Campaign UNite to End Violence against Women	The Ministry of Interior's initiative on Territories Free of Violence Against Women has been developed in at least two new territories, one in each priority area of the GPI intervention	13 territories: 4 in Polochic Valley, the Verapaces, 2 in Alta Verapaz, and 1 territories in Ixcan, Quiché. DEMI promoted 6 communitarian prevention processes in the Ixil area and the Verapaces.		+ 11

	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

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)	Capacity building processes with both State institutions and civil society organisations, as well as effective coordination mechanisms between these national actors and international organisations which accompany and support them, presents a successful model for fast-tracking progress in investigations.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Women survivors of sexual violence need ongoing psychosocial assistance to enable them to process and overcome trauma, to facilitate their participation in the justice process and the experience of the justice process as a form of reparation. Without such support, women risk revictimisation.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	Access of indigenous women to justice implies more than service provision and requires specific actions to incorporate a cultural pertinent strategy, in their mother languages and considering their situation as conflict-survivors from a multidimensional perspective.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	Registration processes are a great challenge, particularly at the local level, not only in data collection but particularly in information analysis and knowledge management.
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	The continuum of violence against women has an intergenerational impact, as women lost their individual, family and community protection and social networks. The extreme cruelty and high levels of VAW are an inheritance from the internal armed conflict which needs to be address in a multidimensional manner. Conflict related military practices evolved in patriarchal violent attitudes towards women. Peace Accords and peace building process require greater support and actions to ensure women's equalitarian participaton.

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 Sepur Zarco article and 1325 Video.

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: The capacities of the relevant Congress Commissions have been strengthened to design, negotiate, promote and monitor implementation of laws on women's fundamental rights and freedoms.					
Output 1.1	Legislative Agenda for the Advancement of Women and Peace, specialized training and accountability	UN Women	\$58,850.00	\$58,849.77	Pending final liquidation of expenses this figure may vary
Output 1.2					
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2:					
Output 2.1		UNDP	\$240,750.00	\$240,750.00	
Output 2.2		UNFPA	\$210,790.00	\$203,623.05	Balance pending financial closure stands at \$7,166.95
Output 2.3	Strengthening of the HR Ombudsperson's Office	UN Women/OHCHR	\$58,850.00	\$54,850	Pending final liquidation of expenses this figure will vary. Actual balance stands at US\$4,000
Outcome 3: The leadership of women human rights defenders and women in politics, their organizations, and their supra-national networks has been strengthened for the construction of peace, justice, security, and democracy, in collaboration with State parties.					
Output 3.1	Strengthening of women's leadership	UN Women/OHCHR	158,360.00	158,360.00	
Output 3.2	Strengthening of women's	UN Women	96,300.00	96,300.00	

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

	political participation				
Output 3.3	Territories free of violence against women	UN Women	81,320.00	81,320.00	
Outcome 4: Monitoring and coordination (not outcome)					
Output 4.1	Monitoring and coordination	UN Women	94,780.00	94,780.00	
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total					

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):

RUNOs sought consensus and coordination, however, GPI could have benefited from greater emphasis on joint actions and joint monitoring particularly at the grounds level. A Coordinator to ensure an integral perspective could complement JSC and Technical Committee's roles. Greater emphasis in sharing generated knowledge is also recommended. The amount of indicators demanded by the Presidential Planning Secretariat was overwhelming and difficulted a more strategic approach in joint oversight. PBSO's recommendaton to reduce them was thus critical to recover focus on priority matters and key results.