PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY: GUATEMALA
REPORTING PERIOD: 2013-2015

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Interior to ensure safety and promote a culture of peace Programme Number *(if applicable)* PBF 85330 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[1]

Recipient UN Organizations	Implementing Partners
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UNDP / UNODC / UNESCO / UN Women / UNFPA	List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Ministry of interior (MINGOB), Others: Education Ministry, National Youth Council, Secretary of Civic Service, National Dialogue System, National Literacy Committee, Ministry of Education, Municipalities, Civil Society Organizations

Programme/Project Budget (US$)	Programme Duration
PBF contribution (by RUNO) **5,660,768.36**	Overall Duration *(months)* 29 Start Date[2] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 01.08.2013
Government Contribution *(if applicable)* **N/A** Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)* **N/A**	Original End Date[3] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30.09.2014 Final End date[4]*(dd.mm.yyyy)* 31.12.2015
TOTAL: 5,660,768.36	

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	Report Submitted By
Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable *please attach*	Name: Alberto Ferrero González

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[1] The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

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

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

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

☐ Yes ☒ No Date:
End of project Evaluation– *if applicable please attach*
☒ Yes ☐ No Date: Oct 2015-Feb 2016

Title: Project Manager
Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP
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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:**

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed. Outcome 1. Technical, human, organizational and tecnological capacity within the Interior Ministry ensure enhanced security, promote a culture of peace and contribute to the reduction of violence Outcome 7. Exercise of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusions, e.g. through support to institutional HR mechanisms, safeguard and over-sight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights
Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed. 1.1.1 Number of violent deaths per year 1.1.2 Existence of a system of real-time consultation of justice and security data for justice and security sector institutions 1.1.3 Institutional response times regarding the protection of victims and survivors of crimes against women in the capital and Villanueva 1.1.4 # of tools for knowledge production and analysis of security data 2.7.1 # of young people and women who participate in the prevention committees of the Development Council System in the areas of the project(San Marcos, Santa Cruz Quiche, San Miguel Petapa, Salamá, Chiquimula). 2.7.2 # of projects and initiatives on human rights protections with a special emphasis on gender and youth approved by Development Council System

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

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

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

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

Indicator 1: Number of institutional and inter-agency agreements, policies and protocols to implement the ITP/PTI Indicator 2: Number of applications and systems in place Indicator 3: Number of protocols / manuals for the use of	Baseline: There is no Information Technology Platform for criminal investigation in Guatemala Target: The Interior Ministry (known as MINGOB by its Spanish acronym) has a technological tool for processing and analyzing the data produced by the different entities in charge of fighting crime and conflict prevention Progress:The ITP/PTI is operating and 11 institutional agreements have been

electronic devices to protect female victims of violence, particularly sexual violence against children and in the domestic sphere	generated within the MINGOB and with other agencies/institutions (RENAP, SAT, Banrural) for its regulation (60 totally, counting all protocols and norms) Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Progress:35 Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Progress:9

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 Integrated Technology Platform (ITP) was established through the formalization of (11) protocols, policies and intra and interagency implementation agreements. The ITP consists of (35) different systems, devices, applications and mechanisms for interconnection among the databases of security and justice sector institutions in Guatemala. This has filled an institutional gap in interconnectivity and real-time access to information. Interagency coordination spaces were created to ensure the legal and technological feasibility of the telematics control system for the protection of women survivors of violence. Four consultative groups made up of specialists were formed to ensure the social viability of the initiative. Profiles of the protection measure monitoring unit staff and interagency performance protocols were developed for piloting.

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 Ministry of the Interior (MINGOB) Information Technology Platform has started operating with PBF support. This makes it possible to integrate security and justice databases and information sources, ensuring real-time access to key statistical data to provide feedback for decision making and public policy design. The ITP is made up of different systems, including the Single Investigation System, which allows access to the databases of different MINGOB units. The main users of this system are the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Judiciary and CICIG (3,800 users) that base their investigations on reliable and speedy access to data on arrest warrants, criminal history and bails, as well as information concerning vehicle theft. Access to reliable data makes investigation procedures more efficient and offers greater guarantees in the detention phase as well as consolidating the principles of due process. According to the ITP measurement system established in the framework of the project to measure its impact before the ITP (2013), the waiting time for delivery of police records exceeded four hours and in 2015 it takes 20 minutes. The information is 98% accurate as a result of the interconnection among databases. Requests for police records have increased by 40%; emergency telephone assistance grew from 35,000 to 50,000; and effective police action against crime increased by 400%. The telematics control system that provides

protection and security to women victims of violence, which gives early warning when the offender is close to the victim's protected area, was also developed. This allows the National Civilian Police (known by its Spanish acronym as PNC) to act quickly in providing assistance and protection and ensuring prevention and reaction. The system concept tests were carried out successfully, laying the groundwork for testing with all the members of the Justice Sector. The system has a legal and conceptual framework, common interagency standards and georeferencing. Together with the provision of other technological tools like GPS, this has reduced the PNC response time from four hours to 15 minutes. To ensure sustainability of the ITP with the new government administration and consolidate the results achieved, the MINGOB has received advice on development of a technology policy that reflects the mission and vision of technological investment at the service of public security and justice. The ITP fills a historical gap in security and justice data interconnection among sector institutions, which overcomes the fragmentation of institutions in the processing and analysis of key data for preventing and responding to crime and violence and charting a path towards greater transparency and accountability to citizens.

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)?

> The political crisis in Guatemala during 2015, triggered by corruption cases investigated jointly by the Prosecution and CICIG, which forced the President and Vice President to resign, seriously affected the Ministry of the Interior (due to the resignation of Minister and three Vice Ministers) and led to changes in the implementation of several processes that had already been started in the framework of the Project. The situation prompted an analysis of the implementation of the operational plan, which required a strategic prioritization of planned activities and the definition of a more precise roadmap that would consolidate the results achieved by the Project. Due to the complexity of certain procurement processes that failed due to procedural defects and the current situation of changes in the Ministry, the UNCT decided to cancel some processes that were being implemented and return the balance to the PBSO. The resources would be returned in the form of a new IRF project that will focus on priority objectives in the fight against impunity and social audit to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the political situation. It should be noted that these setbacks do not affect the project results in terms of consolidating the configuration of the Platform and its full operation, because these objectives have already been achieved and even significantly exceeded.

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

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

Indicator 1: An instrument for monitoring violence and criminality coordinated with national institutions and	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Progress:1 Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit designed with PBF support

civil society	and delivered to the Ministry of Interior
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.

The Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit (National Crime and Violence Observatory) was designed with PBF support and delivered to the Ministry of Interior. The Unit was designed according to the main standards in the region, and includes a definition of the infrastructure and physical and human resources for its creation; the definition of the data sources to be used, in order to standardize measurement indicators; the establishment of channels for data gathering and collection and the legal framework to guarantee them; a definition of analysis criteria; the identification of the various national information networks; the establishment of communication mechanisms for the analyses developed, and the design of a sustainability strategy for the Unit. The Unit counts with a Specialized Advisory Council composed by civil society organizations.

The Project has also provided ongoing support to monitoring and advocacy processes for institutionalization of the Unit.

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

drafting and management of a Government Resolution for institutionalization of the Unit in the MINGOB's Organization Chart, to ensure its future institutionalization and continuity. This strategy is being used in the present to establish a dialogue with the new government authorities in order to guarantee the continuity of the Unit.

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

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

Indicator 1: Number of people in the Unit for Community Prevention of Violence (known as UPCV by its Spanish acronym) and in the Bureau for Intervention in Community Relations (known as DIRC by its Spanish acronym) trained in conflict prevention with a focus on youth	Baseline: 0 Target: 75 Progress:148 Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Progress:10 Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Progress:27
Indicator 2: Number of protocols designed, approved and implemented by local authorities in citizen security (Municipal Prevention Commissions - COMUPRE and Community Prevention Commissions - COCOPRE)	
Indicator 3: Number of Municipal Youth Commissions (known as CMJ by their Spanish acronym) and Municipal Youth Offices (known as OMJ by their Spanish acronym) created and established in the beneficiary municipalities	

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 project has helped to strengthen a Public Security Model in the Third Vice-Ministry of the Interior and the Unit for Community Prevention of Violence (UCPV) with a preventive

and peaceful coexistence approach. The National Prevention Policy for 2014-2034 and the relevant National Action Plan were developed, validated and released in the framework of this model. The first four Municipal Policies on Prevention of Violence and Peaceful Coexistence were also prepared and presented at the national level, creating conditions with the Municipal Development Councils for their implementation.

In addition, eight municipal projects for preventing youth violence and violence against women (two in each intervention municipality) were developed and implemented and the first four municipal prevention observatories were installed. Training was provided to municipal staff members who will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Municipal Prevention Policies.

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)?
Community organization and the participation of youth and women in Municipal Prevention Commissions were promoted in the framework of the Project. These are local decision-making structures where the adoption of a youth and gender perspective was established in the Municipal prevention policies of the four intervention municipalities for peaceful conflict resolution, violence prevention and improving public security by strengthening democratic governance. Strategies were also developed to address the risk factors that affect the more vulnerable and historically excluded groups (children, adolescents and youth, women and indigenous people), with the strong involvement of organized civil society.

Municipal prevention policies have made it possible to implement the National Prevention Policy with emphasis on youth violence and violence against women through a systemic approach resulting in the comprehensive transformation of the public security approach, establishment of the foundations of a culture of prevention out of conviction and reduced levels of violence in the prioritized municipalities.

Municipal Prevention Policies gather the best practices and interagency and joint work developed under the Project by applying the Facilitation Model for Addressing Violence Prevention in the Territory driven by the UCPV. Each of the municipal policies led to the implementation of a series of protocols and tools for the involvement of civil society, youth, women, local authorities, sectoral and community leaders and public institutions that make up the COMUPREs.

A participatory diagnosis on violence and public security was developed by the Model; a municipal survey on victimization, perception of insecurity and quality of life was conducted; the problem tree was defined and a set of operational actions was planned. These actions, based on the five pillars of the National Prevention Policy, make it possible to address the issues identified in its three dimensions: violence prevention, citizen security and peaceful coexistence.

The installation of Municipal Prevention Observatories and training of the municipal teams that will be in charge is a significant contribution to the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the commitments made through the Municipal Prevention Policy planning matrices.

Projects on prevention of youth violence and violence against women are good practices of training and organized participation of youth and women, through which they have been able to better understand their situation, interpret it and develop alternative solutions.

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)?

Institutional strengthening processes and the dynamics of the process of drafting the national violence prevention policy delayed the implementation of some of the planned activities and required an adjustment of the implementation period.
The official launch of the 2014-2034 National Violence and Crime Prevention, Public Security and Peaceful Coexistence Policy forced the project to adjust many of the actions planned to contribute to its implementation and develop them under the National Action Plan of the Policy. Some of the specific UCPV municipal diagnostic instruments had to be adjusted as well, which led to an adjustment in the Project implementation roadmap. Moreover, time is needed for actions aimed at violence prevention, especially at the local level, to complete outstanding activities. They will also require support for some time to ensure sustainability and transition to the incoming government administration.

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

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

Indicator 1: Number of people trained in preventing school violence and building citizenship	Baseline: 0 Target: 2,500 Progress:7,696
Indicator 2: Number of educational resources developed, validated and implemented in support of the "Strategy for the Prevention of School Violence and Building Citizenship"	Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Progress:27 Baseline: 87.8% Target: 95% Progress:N/A
Indicator 3: % increase in literacy in youth aged between 15 and 24 years in the beneficiary municipalities	

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 Project has helped to strengthen a Ministry of Education (MOE) strategic vision for preventing school violence and building a culture of peace in schools. The first National Survey on Violence and School Climate was conducted. The Teaching Model for the

Prevention of Violence and Peaceful Coexistence that will be applied nationwide at the classroom and school level was based on its findings.

Six new secondary school technical courses were developed and approved by the Ministry of Education. These respond to regional occupational profiles, have cultural and gender relevance and strengthen youth education in technological institutes. The new curriculum of the Youth Literacy Program geared towards work was developed, validated and released for national implementation in the, Achí, Mam, Quiché and Spanish languages as a contribution to the civic education of young people and women.

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 Ministry of Education strategy for the prevention of violence and construction of citizenship was institutionalized with Project support. It includes civic education; actions for violence prevention and promotion of peaceful coexistence through education.

Various educational resources that consolidated the training of 7,696 people who make up the educational community - supervisors, principals, teachers, students and parents - were developed with a more strategic vision for the prevention, identification, assistance and referral of cases of school violence.

75 young people were trained with a view to promoting youth citizenship through a systematic and ongoing process at the level of four intervention municipalities. The target was to have at least 40% young women and 62% participated. This training process was conducted under the leadership of the UCPV with the participation of the National Council on Youth, the Executive Secretariat for Civil Service and the National Dialogue System.

Through interagency coordination with the Ministry of Education and the National Literacy Committee (CONALFA), the Project helped to strengthen the capacities, skills and knowledge of youth for the full exercise of citizenship through new technical courses and a youth literacy program geared towards work. The CONALFA strategic plan was also strengthened with a prospective vision for 2015-2021 and an action plan was developed to address the causes of non-registration and/or dropout from literacy programs by young people.

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)?
> Institutional strengthening processes and dynamics in the process of drafting the national Violence Prevention Policy delayed the implementation of some of the planned activities, and the deadline had to be adjusted.
> The time required to design, develop and validate the new Youth Literacy Curriculum was not sufficient for it to be used in a cohort of young people aged 15-24 in the intervention municipalities in order to measure its impact on the increase in the literacy rate.

Although conditions have been created for implementation of the new Youth Literacy Program, its impact on the increase in the illiteracy rate could not be measured. Therefore, the indicator was changed. This variable should be taken into account in the formulation of the outputs for future experiences.

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

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1: Number of security plans that incorporate actions for addressing violence against women in the Department of Zacapa, with the participation of responsible state institutions and civil society	Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Progress:2
Indicator 2: Number of mechanisms for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry	Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Progress:One strategic plan for the Gender Unit (of the Interior Ministry) approved and 3 operational plans of 3 departments designed
Indicator 3: Number of officials (police personnel) trained in the application of the Violence Against Women protocol	Baseline: 120 and 30 instructors trained Target: 70 Progress:880

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 process of training the staff of MINGOB and PNC gender units belonging to district police stations and border areas (because of their involvement with the issue of trafficking and the sex trade) on the use of the protocol for addressing violence against women, sexual violence and trafficking was completed. It provides them with the necessary tools to deal with such situations in the framework of police action. The process of implementing the "MINGOB Strategic and Operational Plan for Gender, Multiculturalism, Youth and Children for 2014-2016" was developed. It fully addresses these areas from the HR perspective for the institutionalization of the gender perspective and the human rights of women in the different units of the MINGOB.
The prioritized municipalities have public security plans focusing on prevention and response to violence against women.

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 expertise of officials at the highest level on the subject was strengthened through the strategic planning process for institutionalizing the gender perspective; the capacities of the gender unit staff and the abilities of MINGOB unit focal points are expanded. The training process is currently part of the academic offerings of the PNC and of the mechanisms for specialized officer training in charge of assisting violence and crime victims, especially women, children and adolescents. The project supported the provision of equipment for four units.

During the Project implementation period, the MINGOB incorporated prevention of violence against women and youth in the national policy and also strengthened the leadership of the Office for Women in inter-agency coordination spaces. The support provided for dissemination of policies at the local level and with other donor agencies should be highlighted.

Another important result has been the expansion of the capabilities of PNC Academy instructors at one of the decentralized training centers. The protocols and tools for prevention and response to violence against women, girls and adolescents have been part of this process. Support was also provided for printing various materials to support the training process.

Georeferencing (linked to Outcome 1) of free services for assisting women survivors of violence was completed for the entire country and will extend to referral networks to improve coordination of the assistance provided to survivors of violence based on new technologies. Its linkage with the actions implemented under the Project for result 1 has improved the efficiency of the PNC in providing assistance to survivors using the 110 hotline (PNC emergency assistance telephone platform).

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)?

In Estanzuela, the third prioritized municipality in Zacapa, a crisis due to the Chikungunya epidemic crippled the activities of the local government, with the consequent delay in the adoption of the security plan.

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

Evidence base: 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)?*	All the information mentioned in the report refers to official data provided and validated by national counterparts. The Project components help create the conditions required for development of public policies on citizen security and peace, with a focus on prevention and human rights. By promoting a paradigm shift in evidence-based decision-making; violence prevention actions based on the active participation of youth and women; and other initiatives such as the strengthening of the MINGOB Gender Unit, ITP and UECAE are tools for addressing issues that have constituted historical problems of exclusion and victimization and have

	posed serious risks and threats to peacebuilding and the rule of law in the country through public policies and with a specific focus on the most vulnerable groups.
Funding gaps: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)*	In Guatemala the PBF has been instrumental in guiding the efforts of national institutions on security issues towards a more holistic concept of citizen security using a precautionary, evidence based approach focusing on high-risk groups, to promote peaceful coexistence models. PBF investments in developing a technological information platform and an information system analysis has filled a historical gap in overcoming fragmentation and dispersion of security and justice data that have impacted inter-agency coordination for improving criminal investigations and the fight against impunity. Data production and strategic data analysis represent a new way of advising institutions on the design of public policies. This is in addition to the specific approach of using technology to protect women victims of violence and integrating the participation of civil society in accessing and processing information as innovative tools for criminal investigation, victim protection and violence prevention. The development of the Action Plan of the National Prevention Policy, particularly for women, youth and children affected by violence and crime, has filled a gap in the implementation of security policies using a democratic approach.
Catalytic effects: 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)*	Investments in the ITP are complemented by national resources and the IDB offer for integration of all the databases of the justice system, including the ITP. Using its own resources, the MINGOB hired a team of programmers to develop ITP applications and systems. Implementation of the UECAE designed by the project is supported by USAID. Special training of senior officials in gender equality and citizen security contributed to the design of the MINGOB 2014-2016 Strategic Plan for institutionalization of the gender perspective. The pilot project on electronic devices for cyber-monitoring of precautionary measures for women survivors of violence designed by the Project will be enhanced with an IDB investment of US $ 3M for implementation on a larger scale. A coordination gap with other donors on the subject of prevention has been filled. In particular, the tool of municipal surveys on victimization, perception of insecurity and quality of life was reformulated and validated with PBF support and is still the basis for the support provided by other donors to the MINGOB for the municipal diagnostic process and development of municipal prevention policy action plans. The project created a framework for policy development and implementation and definition of an intervention model at the local level.
Risk taking/ innovation: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve	The Government's political context and security approach in which implementation of this project started posed a challenge for the promotion of citizen security strategies using a preventive

peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? *(1500 character limit)*	and peaceful coexistence approach. Advocacy had to be conducted in the framework of the Project to keep this approach alive and ensure its adoption by the MINGOB, including when some of the actions to be implemented were jointly defined. The project took this risk and helped to maintain a balance between a reactive approach to security and prevention and protection, which has resulted in the adoption of public policy models using a human rights and evidence-based approach and dialogue and collaboration between the State and civil society. All forms of violence and crimes that affect the lives and comprehensive security of women, children, adolescents and youth are now recognized, along with the implementation of preventive actions in this area. The Crime Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit has been the first MINGOB initiative for ongoing processing and analysis of information on crime with civil society participation, facilitating public access to information and decision-making to ensure a prompt and effective response. The Unit has been a complement of the data analysis that accompanied the MINGOB technological revolution process.
Gender marker: 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)*	The project has been instrumental in giving visibility, facilitating, promoting and creating conditions for the implementation of a human rights perspective on women and gender in ensuring security and peaceful coexistence on the part of government institutions. Thanks to processes promoted in the framework of the Project, the crime of violence against women is the one reported most often, including in the education sector. Investments have been made in specialized training processes on gender and human rights for PNC staff, MINGOB decision makers and technicians and other related institutions, local governments and decision making units in the municipalities prioritized by the Project. The participation of girls and women is promoted in the area of prevention. The MINGOB Strategic Plan helped strengthen the capacities of MINGOB, Migration, PNC, the correctional system and UCPV gender units and contributed to the installation of an investigation research unit specializing in violence against women with PBF support.
Other issues: 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)*	Project support for technological innovation goes beyond what it might seem at first sight: technology contributes to the establishment of evidence based on reliable data that serves to support decision making on public security. Investment in technological innovation leads to more efficient provision of preventive, security, protection and investigation services, increasing public confidence in the security and justice sector. Project support also contributed to progress in creating opportunities for donor coordination on technology and violence

	prevention issues through the creation of technical committees on technology, prevention and job training.
	The development of the National Prevention Policy Plan also defines a longer-term horizon that will be instrumental for the institutionalization of actions promoted by the Project.
	It is worth mentioning that the contribution of PBF as an agile and flexible fund has provided support to a thorough institutional transformation process with significant short-term results.
	Despite the various obstacles produced by an often adverse political situation, it represents a major success for the work of the UN System in Guatemala.

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 Initial phase to establish and implement the Information Technology Platform (ITP) within the Interior Ministry, including a system of electronic devices to protect victims of violence against women	Indicator 1.1 Number of institutional and inter-agency agreements, policies and protocols to implement the ITP/PTI	There is no Information Technology Platform for criminal investigation in Guatemala	The Interior Ministry (known as MINGOB by its Spanish acronym) has a technological tool for processing and analyzing the data produced by the different entities in charge of fighting crime and conflict prevention	11 (60 in total, counting all protocols and norms)	N/A	+11
	Indicator 1.2 Number of applications and	No computer networking database	At least 5 computer systems that	35	Very specific needs requiring compatibility with the progress achieved by the Ministry through other means.	+35

	systems in place	system in the Interior Ministry, or with other entities in the justice and security sector, exists in Guatemala	make up the basis of operational ITP put in place		Complex procurement processes	
	Indicator 1.3 Number of protocols / manuals for the use of electronic devices to protect female victims of violence, particularly sexual violence against children and in the domestic sphere	No regulations for the use of electronic devices for the protection of women and children survivors of sexual violence, femicide and other forms of violence against women and in the domestic sphere exist	At least one protocol and one manual developed for the use of electronic devices for the protection of women and children survivors of sexual violence, femicide and other forms of violence against women and in the domestic sphere	9	The in-depth process of revising institutional viability resulted in the need to strengthen both the institutional capacities and the mechanisms and tools for the implementing the pilot project to 7 products	+9

		in Guatemala				
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 A "National Observatory on Crime and Violence" designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations	Indicator 2.1 An instrument for monitoring violence and criminality coordinated with national institutions and civil society	No national level Observatory on criminality and violence exists in Guatemala	A document has been elaborated with the design of the Observatory	Observatory designed and presented, handed over to the Interior Ministry (Unit of Criminal Statistics and Strategic Analysis)	N/A	N/A
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					

Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3 Mechanisms strengthened to promote the democratic participation of youth in institutional arrangements for citizen and community security, local democratic	Indicator 3.1 Number of people in the UPCV and in the DIRC trained in conflict and violence prevention with a focus on youth	0	75	148	N/A	+73
	Indicator 3.2 Number of Security Local Committeees awared and trained in their roles, legal limits conflict management,	0	20	85 totally. 4 in the 4 municipalities priorized	Now called Prevention Local Commissions	+85

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governance and peaceful conflict management, with cultural and gender pertinence	violence prevention and human rights with gender, cultural and linguistic pertinence, that incorporated youth participation in their structures					
	Indicator 3.3 Number of protocols designed, approved and implemented by local authorities in citizen security (Municipal Prevention Commissions - COMUPRE and Community Prevention Commissions - COCOPRE)	0	10	10	Because the time allotted for implementation of the Project after its approval was reduced	N/A
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of Municipal Youth Commissions	0	10	27 totally. 4 in the 4 municipalities priorized	N/A	+27

	(known as CMJ by their Spanish acronym) and Municipal Youth Offices (known as OMJ by their Spanish acronym) created and established in the beneficiary municipalities					
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of youth, with at least 40% women, trained as citizen youth promotors	0	50	75 youth in the 4 municipalities; 62% women	N/A	+25
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4 Local youth have developed skills,	Indicator 4.1 Number of people trained in preventing school violence and	0	2,500	7,696	N/A	+5,000

abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in a framework of culture of peace	building citizenship					
	Indicator 4.2 Number of educational resources developed, validated and implemented in support of the "Strategy for the Prevention of School Violence and Building Citizenship"	0	25	27	N/A	+2
	Indicator 4.3 % increase in literacy in youth aged between 15 and 24 years in the beneficiary municipalities	87.8%	95%	A study on the causes of "dropout" and "non-enrollment" of young people in literacy programs and an innovative youth literacy curriculum geared towards employment was conducted for implementation in prioritized	Because the time allotted for implementation of the project following approval was shortened, the Youth Literacy Curriculum geared toward employment could not be implemented, so it is not possible to measure its impact on the increase in literacy	N/A

				municipalities		
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					
Outcome 5 The capacity of the Interior Ministry to prevent and respond to violence against women strengthened through the implementation of the initiative "Territories	Indicator 5.1 Number of municipalities in which the initiative TFV (Territories Free of Violence) is implemented	Initiative implemented in the community Sacanillá, Coban, Alta Verapaz	Initiative implemented in at least three municipalities and two police stations in Zacapa	3 municipalities; 28 police stations at country level of which 2 in Zacapa	Specialized training on interviewing, assisting an protecting VAW survivors was extended to national level staff at the request of the Police Reform and the Office for the Attention of Victims. Care and psychosocial monitoring for staff was included	+26

Free of Violence against Women", the creation of an Integrated System of Attention for -...-						
	Indicator 5.2 Number of local mechanisms established for the joint measurement of femicide and other forms of violence against women	0	3	2	The Chicunwunya crisis in Estazuela delayed process, which is already reinitiated	
Output 5.1	Indicator 5.1.1 Number of security plans that incorporate actions for addressing violence against women in the Department of Zacapa, with the participation of responsible state	0	3	2	The Chicunwuny crisis in Estazuela centered local government's attention in tackling the epidemy, with understandable delays in the adoption of the security plan. Whilst full normality has not been established, the preparation of plan reinitiated	

	institutions and civil society					
	Indicator 5.1.2 % progress made in collection of geo-referenced information	184 of the 334 municipalities, corresponding to 55%	+ 10 municipalities of Zacapa, constituting 58% (184+10/344)	100% in the 10 municipalities selected in Zacapa; 58% for the totally of municipalities in the country	Implementing partner has actualized the entire national data base equal to 100% with own funding	Target surpassed by 42% with complementary funding
Output 5.2	Indicator 5.2.1 Number of officials trained to use geo-referenced information produced by the system	0	12 officials of 3 municipalities	134	Referral networks and police stations had limited access to internet training. Training postponed to June 2015	Training expanded to all security and justice system officials
	Indicator 5.2.2 Number of mechanisms for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry	No mechanisms for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry exists The absence	3 mechanisms established	One strategic plan for the Gender Unit approved and 3 operational plans of 3 departments. 2,000 prints of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention (NPVCP) 2,000 copies in CD of the NPVCP		

		of a policy of violence and crime prevention of, limits the integrated approach of the VBG in the Interior Ministry		1,000 pamphlets of the NPVCP		
Output 5.3	Indicator 5.3.1 Number of officials (police personnel) trained in the application of the Violence Against Women protocol	120, there are 30 trained instructors	At least 70 instructors trained	880 PNC and correctional system officials		
	Indicator 5.3.2					

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)*	The need to shorten the time and streamline the procedures required for national approval of international cooperation projects has been identified. A timeline that takes into account the role of the Planning and Programming Secretariat (SEGEPLAN) in the approval process should be established for optimal project execution. Induction and creation of political conditions and techniques for effective project implementation should be core activities. To speed up the process of procurement of goods and services for the Project, it is necessary to maintain high levels of coordination and dialogue with partners, along with mechanisms to monitor the progress of the process. The complex processes for acquisition of specialized technological equipment have required long procurement processes.
Lesson 2 *(1000 character limit)*	Joint and coordinated work among the various UN agencies leads to more efficient prioritization, organization, resource execution and allocation to focus on key institutional needs at that particular time and avoid duplication in areas already covered. The joint definition of intervention strategies strengthens processes based on all stakeholders' experience and knowledge. Coordination spaces that focus on limited thematic objectives between civil society and state actors work better than broad-based coordination spaces with complex agendas involving many problems, and are more likely to achieve results.
Lesson 3 *(1000 character limit)*	In the context of transition between State administrations, it is important to immediately establish a positive relationship with the head authority and its team of advisers. This helps ensure that project activities can continue uninterrupted despite the change of authorities. Despite the differences in perspectives on peace and security between the Ministry of the Interior and participating UN agencies, thanks to PBF investments in and support for the information revolution and concerted UN support, a focus on human rights and gender equality has been incorporated in the use of new technologies and there is increased collaboration among the justice and security sectors, which is a very positive step for ending impunity in the country.
Lesson 4 *(1000 character limit)*	There is a clear shortage of MINGOB technical staff, which had to be overcome on several occasions with project support. The inclusion of public officials in the process leads to greater accountability for the activities, since they participate actively in institutional decision making.
Lesson 5 *(1000 character limit)*	The institutionalization of the gender perspective in the National Security and Violence and Crime Prevention Policy requires

	coordination mechanisms at the highest level and resources budgeted in the MINGOB planning and programming tools. Competent officers trained in gender issues and human rights are needed to ensure access to justice and security for women and thus regain users' trust. The political situation in Guatemala in 2015 led to an analysis of the implementation of the operational plan, which necessitated a strategic prioritization of planned activities and the definition of a more precise roadmap that would make it possible to consolidate the results achieved by the Project.				

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).

The PBF Communication Strategy has been completed. It includes two Project success stories (on the ITP and UECAE components and the Violence Prevention and Peaceful Coexistence component).

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):

The analysis required by the political crisis in Guatemala in 2015 led to the prioritization of planned activities and the definition of a more precise roadmap that would make it possible to consolidate the results achieved. Since the current situation would not ensure proper implementation, the UNCT decided to cancel some processes and return part of the funds to the PBSO. These would be returned in the form of a new IRF project in response to new needs.

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: Initial phase to establish and implement the Information Technology Platform (ITP) within the Interior Ministry, including a system of electronic devices to protect victims of violence against women					
Output 1.1	Establishment of the technological	UNDP	2,090,120.00	1,834,754.00	$255,366.00 belonging to the "Control Arches

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

	base of the Information Platform Training of human resources for ITP implementation Development of the research and coordination component and interagency coordination to provide methodological support to the ITP Operation of the Joint Programme Implementing Unit			29	in Road Nodes" process were not implemented, based on a UNCT decision in response to the political situation in the country
Output 1.2	Integration of systems, including the databases of Ministry of the Interior bureaus	UNODC	1,551,500.00	1,311,500.00	$240,000.00 belonging to video surveillance activities were not implemented, based on a UNCT decision in response to the political situation in the country
Output 1.3	Implementing the use of information technology for locating people accused of sexual offenses against women and children and domestic violence in Guatemala	UN Women	278,380.00	222,380.00	$56,000.00 belonging to electronic bracelets were not implemented, based on a UNCT decision in response to the political situation in the country

	(electronic bracelets)				
Outcome 2: A "National Observatory on Crime and Violence" designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations					
Output 2.1	Design of the National Crime and Violence Observatory	UNDP	80,000.00	80,000.00	N/A
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3: Mechanisms strengthened to promote the democratic participation of youth in institutional arrangements for citizen and community security, local democratic governance and peaceful conflict management, with cultural and gender pertinence					
Output 3.1		UNESCO	697,704.18	697,704.18	N/A
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4: Local youth have developed skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in the context of a culture of peace					
Output 4.1		UNESCO	697,704.18	697,704.18	N/A
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total					
Outcome 5: The capacity of the Interior Ministry to prevent and respond to violence against women strengthened through the implementation of the initiative "Territories Free of Violence against Women", the creation of an Integrated System of Attention for Survivors of Violence, and increasing knowledge and skills of the Gender Unit to mainstream gender					
Output 5.1	Development of the Ministry of the Interior's Territories Free of Violence against Women Initiative in at least three municipalities of Zacapa and two police stations	UN Women	101,650.00	101,650.00	N/A
Output 5.2	Establishment of the Integrated System for Assistance to Survivors of Violence		56,710.00	56,710.00	N/A
Output 5.3	Installation and strengthening of the MINGOB	UNFPA	107,000.00	107,000.00	N/A

	Gender, Multicultural, Youth and Children's Unit; incorporation of gender, masculinity, the rights of women, young women and girls to live free of violence into the police staff training curriculum		31		
Total			5,660,768.36	5,109,402.36	551,366.00

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):

The importance of a single project coordinator who reports to the different agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated manner was highlighted in relation to the management and implementation of Project management agreements.

High levels of coordination and dialogue with partners, along with mechanisms to monitor the progress of the processes, are required to speed up the process of procurement of project goods and services.

The complexity of specialized technological equipment acquisition processes has required a drawn-out procurement process.

Having a system of indicators in place to measure and understand the progress achieved within the logic of the results of the Priorities Plan is advisable for substantive project monitoring.