



[GUATEMALA]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2014

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| Project No & Title: | PBF 85330 “Institutional Strengthening of the Interior Ministry to ensure safety and promote a culture of peace” | | |
| Recipient Organization(s)¹: | UNDP / UNODC / UNESCO / UN Women / UNFPA | | |
| Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc) | Interior Ministry (MINGOB), Education Ministry, National Youth Council, Sec System, National Literacy Committee | | |
| Location: | GUATEMALA | | |
| Total Approved Budget² | UNDP: \$2,170,120.00 UNODC: \$1,551,500.00 UNESCO: \$1,395,408.36 UN Women: \$436,740.00 UNFPA: \$ 107,000.00 TOTAL: \$ 5,660,768.36 | | |
| Funds Committed³ | UNDP: \$ 747,232.79 UNODC: \$ 339,781.19 UNESCO: \$ 875,565.37 UN Women: \$ 175,800 UNFPA: \$ 62,800.00 | % of funds committed / total approved budget: | UNDP: 34.43% UNODC: 23.43% UNESCO: 48% UN Women: 40% UNFPA: 62.8% |

¹ Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted.

² Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations.

³ Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations.

² Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

5 PBF focus areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

5) PBF management and administration

(5.1) PBF management and administration

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| Expenditure⁴: | UNDP: \$ 417,926.15 UNODC: \$ 64,175.51 UNESCO: \$ 667,047.60 UN Women: \$ 45,978.00 UNFPA: \$ 5,300.00 | % of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate) | UNDP: 19.25% UNODC: 4.43% UNESCO: 20.12% UN Women: 11% UNFPA: 5.3% |
| Project Approval Date: | December 21, 2012 | Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months) | 3 months (December 31, 2014) |
| Project Start Date: | August 01, 2013 | | |
| Expected Operational Project Closure Date: | September 30, 2014 (original end date) December 31, 2014 (current end date) | | |
| Project Outcomes: | <p>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.</p> <p>Outcome 2: National Observatory on Crime and Violence designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Local youth have developed skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in a context of culture of peace.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| PBF Focus Area⁵ | <p>Priority Plan Area 1. Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Technical and human capacity of the national armed forces and police (re)built with special attention to equipping and skill training to promote strict adherence to the Constitution, discipline, civic education, professionalism and human resource management.</p> | | |

Priority Plan Area 2. Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities.

Outcome 7: Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusions, e.g. through support to institutional HR mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights.

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| | <p>The technological infrastructure has also been strengthened, through the purchase of 125 specialized computers to install police patrol cars, which provide real-time access to different information platforms with the aim of streamlining PNC operations; the installation of the Blade Server (platform for next-generation servers for the implementation of new information systems, databases and mass storage); the development of specialized ICT Human Resources (ICT training strategy, which reached 60 people and provided 200 hours of effective training in the following areas: PMI -Project Management Institute-; ITIL -Information Technology Infrastructure Library-; LINUX -Implementation and Management-; Adroid -Software Development Tools-; the acquisition of 2 licenses for integrating databases and information sources for network and criminal structure analysis.</p> <p>With respect to the sphere of violence against women, the five institutions that make up the Justice Sector Coordinating Body (Judicial Organism-JO-, PPO, IDPP, INACIF, Int. Min), under the leadership of Interior Ministry have contributed to the development of a procedures protocol governing the telematic control system for the protection and safety of women survivors of violence, the design of an inter-institutional unit (PNC, JO, PPO) for monitoring electronic fences, and follow-up on protection measures and participation in reparation programs for survivors and the transformation of perpetrators. In conjunction with justice bodies specialized in femicide and other forms of violence against women, constitutionalists, criminal experts and public criminal defense service, the conceptual and normative framework were developed as well as proposals for the eligibility criteria for the program.</p> <p>Outcome 2: National Observatory on Crime and Violence designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations.</p> <p>During the project implementation period the following actions were realized: the design and delivery of the Observatory was undertaken, with the elaboration of a roadmap for inauguration, and the physical and human resources infrastructure for the creation of the Observatory were defined; the process to articulate actors from civil society, public and private sectors related to security and justice at the national level was realized; the data sources to be used in order to standardize evaluation indicators and criteria for analysis were defined; the channels and the legal framework for data collection were established; different information networks at national level were identified; communication mechanisms for analysis generated were established; the sustainability strategy for the Observatory, including the preparation and management of a Ministerial Agreement was designed (as well as a Course in Information Management for the support to national institutions responsible for providing the</p> |
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| | <p>information).</p> <p>A Cooperation Letter signed with UNDP RCLAC Panama, has allowed for significant progress to be made in the following areas: the elaboration of methodological proposals for the design and the possible structure of the Observatory; the development of an information management course to support national institutions responsible for providing information; and, the implementation of an Information and Social Conflict System with control boards.</p> <p>The result of the process has been to consolidate the Interior Ministry's Crime Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit, which has five permanent technical divisions, the following areas: institutional analysis, statistics, information systems, monitoring and evaluation; a specialized assessor to link with civil society and universities; and, an inter-institutional-technical working group whose role is to coordinate primary source information gathering on crime and insecurity.</p> <p>Besides being an advisory body to the Interior Ministry, this Unit functions as a space for collaboration, coordination and communication with key institutional actors on violence, criminality and insecurity.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <p>The capacities of the Municipal Commissions for Prevention (COMUPRE) have been strengthened through the implementation of a systematic set of educational and training processes, which have enabled members to better understand the functions to be performed in terms of violence prevention and peaceful conflict management. This has enabled the active participation of youth and women in the development of proposals and decision-making within the structures of citizen and community security, thereby strengthening local democratic governance and the openness of local and national authorities towards the right to have rights and the exercise of full citizenship of these population segments.</p> <p>Among the most important results are:</p> <p>1) A protocol and trainer's manual designed and implemented at the national level, instruments which guide the work of COMUPRE within the National Policy of Violence Prevention;</p> <p>2) The development of the National Action Plan of the National Policy on Violence Prevention, and the Municipal Action Plans in each of the municipalities within the area of project intervention;</p> |
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| | <p>3) The development and implementation of a communication campaign aimed at encouraging youth and women participation in work around violence prevention and citizen security, both in Spanish and the Mayan languages spoken in the municipalities in the area of project intervention (K'iche', Mam and Q'eqchi');</p> <p>4) The realization of the First National Survey of Violence and Educational Conditions have produced results which are being used in ongoing training processes with principals and teachers, for educational activities with students and parents around prevention, and, the development of a pedagogical model for attention to violence at the classroom and school level, with national coverage. Within this framework, and in partnership with USAID, a communication campaign for the prevention of school violence has been implemented in Spanish and the 5 most widely spoken Mayan languages (K'iche', Mam Q'eqchi, Kaqchikel, and Tz'utujil), and educational resources have been prepared for work in initiatives at the classroom level, such as the "Conviviómetro" (the "cohabitation-meter") and "Stop School Violence".</p> <hr/> <p>Outcome 4: Local youth have developed skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in a context of culture of peace.</p> <p>The creation of the Municipal Office of Youth (MOY) by way of agreements signed by the mayors and councils in each of the municipalities within the project intervention area has functioned as a space for youth training and leadership as well as strengthening youth organizations. Municipal Youth Commissions have also been formed such that they serve as advisers for the people responsible for each municipal MOY as well as promoting the development of initiatives that respond to needs in terms of prevention, public security and peaceful coexistence. These measures have been accompanied by a systematic process of civic education aimed at fostering leadership skills and active participation in local development. Accordingly, the strengthening of mechanisms to encourage youth participation in initiatives for violence prevention and public security at the municipal level is reflected in the creation of the MOY through municipal agreements in the prioritized municipalities as well as in others at the national level. Mechanisms to link the work of the MOY with the COMUPRE and Municipal Development Councils (COMUDE) have been established so that youth and women may actively participate in them.</p> <p>In addition, a Manual to Classify Themes Relevant Themes for Youth (Manual del Clasificador Temático de Juventud) is being elaborated which will serve as a tool to guide the social investments being made in the country around youth, a process that is occurring in the framework of the Cabinet</p> |
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| | <p>Dedicated to Youth Issues and in conjunction with the review and update of the proposal for the Law for Youth.</p> <p>Innovative curricula has been designed for new technical careers for youth, based on a study of the socio-productive context; new training modules for alternative education for youth who participate in after-school education programs have been developed, and the regulations of the Office of Educational Quality Management of the Ministry of Education have been revised and redesigned. It is, in this framework that the Sub Directorate of Education for Work is being developed, whose main function will be to contribute to the inclusion of the technical-professional approach in national secondary education. In parallel to this, the validation process is underway of the study on the causes of students "not inscribing" and/or "abandoning" the youth Literacy Programs and/or the new Literacy Curriculum for Youth and Adults with a work orientation. Both are the pillars of the process to strengthen the 2014-2021 Strategic Plan of the National Literacy Committee, which also received project support.</p> |
| | <p>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.</p> <p>The implementation of the initiative "Territories Free of Violence" is being driven by the departmental governor in close coordination with the Interior Ministry and municipal mayors. Four of the ten municipalities have signed agreements to implement the initiative, one of which, Teculután, has already signed a security and equity plan that is being implemented.</p> <p>With respect to the Gender Unit:</p> <p>The public presentation and hand-over has been made of the "Roadmap for addressing Gender Perspective" in the process of formation of the PNC Academy (300 guides).</p> <p>The Interior Ministry has integrated gender focus group for monitoring the process of the institutionalization of gender in its main divisions.</p> <p>The design of the Interior Ministry's strategic gender plan is underway, along with the development of three operative plans and three mechanisms to institutionalize gender.</p> |

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| | <p>A diploma on Gender Equality, Citizenship, Security and Public Policy for Interior Ministry staff (80 functionaries) has been designed with a time table approved by FLACSO.</p> <p>Training for PNC students in the Police Academy has been undertaken with the basic guide for addressing gender perspectives, with the participation of 50 students from the Academy of Cuilapa (Santa Rosa) and training for PNC officers from the Sub-direction of Crime Prevention in the theme of sexual violence, exploitation and human trafficking, with the participation of organizations such as SVET High Heels.</p> |
| <p><i>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (250 words max.)</i></p> | <p>The drawn-out post-conflict situation that Guatemala faces has impeded the consolidation of a peace conducive for development, due to persistently high levels of impunity, which in turn have generated elevated levels of crime and violence afflicted the country with.</p> <p>The project contributes to strengthening institutional capacities and promoting peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution through the exercise of fundamental human rights, fighting exclusion and promoting participation as part of a set of activities that contribute to the establishment of the Rule of Law and programs to promote crime and violence prevention.</p> <p>Strengthening the rule of law is a sine qua non par for peace building, and each of the major components of the project is structured to help consolidate the conditions for peace in the country.</p> <p>The participation of youth and women in prevention efforts and citizen security is allowing for their inclusion and active participation in decision-making structures to be strengthened. Educational activities have a catalytic effect and a direct impact on the work of citizen security, constituting productive tools in the process of ensuring, promoting and protecting full youth and women citizenship and long-term, sustainable development for peaceful society.</p> <p>From a human rights perspective, improving capacities for the exercise of an active citizenship through education, will address the structural causes of exclusion and the lack of opportunity, which constitutes a strategy for violence prevention, citizen security and building a culture of peace.</p> |
| <p><i>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional</i></p> | <p>The integration and appropriation by public institutions of the ITP Unit involve the allocation of significant public resources for its implementation and functioning.</p> |

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| <p><i>funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes?</i> (250 words max.)</p> | <p>Further, in order to ensure the continuity of the Unit's implementation, diverse technical and economic supports have been encountered, generating interest in mobilizing funds from international cooperation.</p> <p>The proposal to use new technologies to protect survivors and for the prevention of femicide and other forms of violence against women has generated interest from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to invest US\$2M to boost investment in the project of US\$240,000. The municipality of Teculután is investing resources in victimology for attention to survivors of violence and boosting economic development opportunities.</p> <p>On the other hand, an important gap has been filled in coordination and articulation with other international cooperating organizations working on violence prevention, such that the future possibility exists for developing a joint action sustainable strategy, supplemented with financial resources and cooperation with other agencies such as USAID and GIZ.</p> <p>The Interagency Education Network, which brings together all the cooperating organizations that support education, has created the Technical Working Group for Training for Employment, which is accompanying the Ministry of Education in secondary education reform, providing feedback on technical process and political agreements.</p> <p>The authorities of the Interior Ministry have decided to provide specialized gender, security and public policy training for functionaries located in decision making positions investing more than 140 working hours in training.</p> |
| <p><i>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them.</i> (250 words max.)</p> | <p>Some obstacles to the implementation of the project are: the complexity of technical specifications and administrative procedures required for acquisitions. However, specific personnel were hired to lead the processes enabling the review of proposals and subsequent awards to be managed in real time, in addition to maintaining close relationships with technical experts in the Interior Ministry.</p> <p>Delay in the final project validation and the limited execution time required the strategic prioritization of planned activities and development of a roadmap to allow for adequate implementation. The incipient level of project appropriation by national and local authorities, officials, community and industry leaders, youth and women requires continuous processes of accompaniment and induction and the direct participation of these stakeholders in the planning and implementation of anticipated activities.</p> <p>Additionally, in the area of Zacapa, civilian networks and community organizations that would allow for</p> |

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| | <p>rapid mobilization to prevent and address violence against women did not exist, which has delayed implementation. However, coordination between the Interior Ministry and the Unit for Community Violence Prevention (UPCV), departmental governors, the justice of the peace and SEPREM (the Presidential Secretariat for Women), have enabled for agreements to be established and the development of security plans to address violence against women.</p> <p>To meet the challenges, UN Agencies have prioritized greater accompaniment by assigning human resources dedicated to follow-up and manage project processes as well as improving coordination with government institutions and international cooperation.</p> |
| <p><i>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (250 words max.)</i></p> | <p>In regards to straightening the infrastructure of the ITP, including a system of electronic devices to protect victims of violence against women, several activities are considered, such as: Visitor registration system and entry control for employees; ITP data centre; Power Generator and UPS; SIPOL (System of Police Information) computer equipment; AFIS (automated fingerprint identification system); radio & video systems (cameras in patrol cars, number plate identification of stolen vehicles in certain parts of the country); software for control of private security companies; fixed cameras in key highway/road intersections ; georeferencing of referral networks; adoption of a protocol for the design and conduct of the Monitoring Unit for the system of protecting women survivors of femicide and other forms of violence; documentation of lessons learned and best practices in the initiative "police stations free of violence against women".</p> <p>Regarding the Crime Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit (Observatory), the implementation of an Information and Social Conflict System with control boards -DAICOS- will be implemented, while the process of commissioning and institutionalization of the Unit will be defined, as well as the articulation of coordination spaces between the Interior Ministry and civil society, to establish mechanism for the involvement of civil society in it.</p> <p>Outcomes 3 y 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the National Action Plan of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence 2014-2034 • Development of Municipal Action Plans from the policy and negotiation with the Municipal Development Councils |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion of the movement "Youth for a Culture of Peace" • Conclusion of the Strategic Plan of the National Literacy Committee 2014-2021 <p>Gender Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclude training through the specialized graduate course of at least 80 staff in gender, security and public policy issues • Conclude the Interior Ministry's strategic planning process on gender and elaborate operational plans for three specific units for the institutionalization of a gender perspective • Actors and sectors with skills and/or expertise in the treatment, prevention and response to violence against women, have knowledge of the contents of the public policy on violence and crime prevention, especially around the issue of violence against women • Personnel have skills and tools in education, training and socialization for violence prevention and gender crimes in the third Vice-ministry |
| <p><i>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (500 words max.)</i></p> | <p>A non-cost extension of the implementation period to December 2014.</p> <p>Both activities undertaken and those still pending are aimed at providing technical tools that aid high level Ministry authorities in decision-making around violence prevention, criminal investigation and supporting criminal prosecution, for which reason it is considered of great importance to be able to conclude pending activities and then count on an appropriate time period to accompany and ensure the sustainability and proper use of tools, systems and spaces which were strengthened, with the purpose of combating crime.</p> <p>The recent launch of the National Policy for Violence and Crime Prevention, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence 2014-2034, required adjustment to some of the activities and times specified in the project roadmap, and such that they may form part of the National Action Plan, whose development is being supported by the project, as well as responding to the new focus of the Municipal Action Plans, which will place particular emphasis on the following themes: 1) prevention of violence against adolescents and youth, and 2) prevention of violence against women.</p> |

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| | <p>With the approval of the policy, the priorities of the Interior Ministry are focused on its socialization, with the design of national and regional operational plans.</p> |
| <p><i>Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported? (500 words max.)</i></p> | <p>The "technological transformation" undertaken by the Interior Ministry in all divisions and in coordination with other institutions constitutes progress in terms of facilitating real-time access to information, research and integrated response strategies, and it is considered that programs should be broadened to allow for the consolidation of all project aspects -- tools and systems -- deemed necessary. Consideration should be made of the fact that acquisitions will be complex and involve long processes given that amounts require more than a year for implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The e-revolution prioritized by the Interior Ministry has provided a window of opportunity to enhance monitoring capacities, respond and prevent femicide and other forms of violence against women, the most reported crime in the country.</p> <p>As for optimal project execution, it is necessary to establish adequate time periods to ensure the approval of the General Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency of the Republic (Segeplan), to avoid implementation delays. A key activity that must be considered is the induction and creation of the political and technical conditions for effective implementation.</p> <p>Although the project has a good level of budget execution, it is important to consider that strengthening institutional capacities in a country with Guatemala's particular characteristics is a process that requires time, and effective implementation will not be ensured when there are urgent demands for accelerated project completion/execution.</p> <p>To institutionalize gender in security and violence prevention policies, it is not sufficient to focus solely on processes of awareness raising; it is also necessary to invest in specialized training by professionals and entities expert in the theme.</p> |
| <p><i>What is the percentage of the project budget expended to date and by outcome?⁶ (250 words max.)</i></p> | <p>Outcome 1: 12% Outcome 2: 25% Outcomes 3 y 4: 20.12 %</p> |

⁶ Please note that financial information provided is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

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| | Outcome 5: 8 % |
| <i>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage? (250 words max.)</i> | <p>It is important to note that the entire post-implementation process, consisting of the handover/ donation of the products generated by activities requires precise verification and monitoring.</p> <p>The project has promoted in the interior of the Vice-ministry for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, a new way of understanding the concept of "citizen security", such that there is a gradual consolidation of social, political, economic, cultural and inter-institutional conditions to ensure community functioning and peaceful coexistence. Also, a move has been made from the vision of a reactive model, focused on persecution and punishment, to a preventive, long-term model based on identifying and preventing the structural causes of violence and insecurity.</p> <p>In addition, the Vice President of Guatemala issued a government decree (Government Agreement. No. 260-2013) which mandates the Executive Organism to install gender units at the highest levels, a situation that favors the implementation of the Interior Ministry's Gender Unit.</p> |
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INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework - provide an update on the achievement of 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.*

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
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| Outcome 1 Initial phase for establishing and implementing the ITP of the Interior Ministry, including a system of electronic devices for the protection of female victims of violence | Indicator # of institutional and inter-agency agreements, policies and protocols to implement the ITP | In Guatemala no ITP for criminal investigation exists | The Interior Ministry has a technological tool that allows for data processing and analysis produced by the various entities involved in the fight against crime and conflict prevention | Agreements with different institutions (RENAP, SAT, BANRURAL) Technological Working Group of the Interior Ministry | | |
| | Indicator # of applications and systems in place | No computer networking database system in the Interior Ministry exists, or with other entities in the justice and security sector | At least 5 computer systems that make up the basis of operational ITP put in place | 12 | Very specific compatibility needs with other systems which the Ministry already has in place. Complex acquisition processes | |
| | Indicator #of protocols / manuals for the use of electronic devices to protect female victims of violence, particularly sexual | No regulations exist in Guatemala for the use of electronic devices for the protection of women and children survivors of sexual violence, | At least one protocol and manual developed for the use of electronic devices for the protection of women and children survivors of sexual | Second draft of the protocolo elaborated for validation and modifications | Reaching the goals continues according to planning, however, the following measures are being developed to make viable the implementation and further expansion of the pilot project 1) | |

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| | violence against children and in the domestic sphere | femicide and other forms of violence against women and in the domestic sphere | violence, femicide and other forms of violence against women and in the domestic sphere | | conceptual and regulatory framework; 2) the technological proposal; 3) the proposal for the design of an inter-institutional unit (PNC; JO; Interior Ministry) for monitoring electronic fences, follow-up on the protection and participation in programs reparation for survivors and transformation for perpetrators; 4) the proposal for eligibility criteria for program qualification; 5) specialized training modules | |
| Outcome 2 A “National Observatory of Crime and Violence” designed through a coordinated and articulated process with national institutions and civil society organizations | Indicator An instrument for monitoring violence and criminality coordinated with national institutions and civil society | No national level Observatory exists in Guatemala on criminality and violence | A document has been elaborated with the design of the Observatory | Observatory designed and presented, handed over to the Interior Ministry (Crime Statistics and Strategic Analysis Unit) | | |

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| Outcome 3 Mechanisms strengthened to promote the democratic participation of youth in institutional arrangements of citizen security and safety, local democratic governance and peaceful conflict management, with cultural and gender pertinence. | Indicator Number of people of the DIRC and UPCV trained in conflict and violence prevention with a youth focus | 0 | 75 | At least 75 people in the DIRC and UPCV trained in conflict and violence prevention with a youth focus | | 75 |
| | Indicator Number of protocols designed, approved and implemented by local authorities in citizen security (Municipal Prevention Commissions) # de protocolos diseñados, aprobados e implementados por las entidades territoriales de seguridad ciudadana (Comisiones Municipales de Prevención) | 0 | 10 | A Protocol and Manual for local authorities working in citizen security (Municipal Prevention Commissions) designed, approved and implemented | After some initial delays in project execution (after approval), the design, approval and implementation of the Protocol and Manual were established with the Unit for Community Violence Prevention (UPCV) which contained the necessary guidelines for the Municipal Prevention Committees within the framework of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention, Peaceful Coexistence and Citizen Security from 2014 to 2034. | 2 |

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| | Indicator # of Youth Commissions and Municipal Youth Offices created and installed in the targeted municipalities | 0 | 10 | At least 4 Youth Commissions and 4 Municipal Youth Offices created and installed in the targeted municipalities | 4 Municipalities form part of the project intervention, and accordingly, the corresponding number of Youth Offices and Commissions is 4 respectively | 8 |
| | Indicator # of youth, with at least 40% women, trained as citizens youth promoters | 0 | 50 | 50 young people, with at least 40% women, trained to promote youth citizenship in targeted municipalities | | 50 |
| Outcome 4 Local youths have skills, abilities and knowledge to exercise active citizenship, in the framework of a culture of peace | Indicator # of people trained in preventing school violence and the construction of citizenship | 0 | 2,500 | 2,500 trained in preventing school violence and the construction of citizenship | | 2,500 |
| | Indicator # of educational resources developed, validated and implemented in | 0 | 25 | At least 10 educational resources developed, validated and implemented in support of the Strategy for the Prevention of | Given the delays in initial project execution (after approval), planning with the Ministry of Education allowed for development, validation and | 10 |

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| | support of the “Strategy for the Prevention of School Violence and Building Citizenship” | | | School Violence and the Construction of Citizenship | implementation of at least 10 educational resources | |
| | Indicator % increase in literacy in youth aged between 15 and 24 years in the target municipalities | 87.8% | 95% | A Study designed, developed and validated for use in municipalities on the causes of youth "abandonment" and "no registration" in education programs and the innovative youth literacy curriculum orientated towards employment. | Given initial delays in project execution, it is not possible to implement the Youth Literacy Curriculum orientated towards employment and accordingly, it was not possible to measure the impact on % increase in literacy in municipalities for youth aged between 15 to 24 | |
| Outcome 5 The capacity of the Interior Ministry strengthened to prevent and respond to violence against women through the implementation of the "Territories | Indicator 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 of Zacapa, Teculután) | | |
| | Indicator Number of local mechanisms established for the joint measurement of femicide and | No local measurement mechanism exists for femicide and other forms of violence against | During the first year of project implementation 3 local mechanisms to measure and track cases of femicide | Situation room under construction for the Department of Zacapa | Delays related to the lack of prioritization of the department in planning for 2012 | |

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| Free of Violence against Women", the creation of an Integrated System of Attention for Survivors of Violence and increasing the knowledge and skills of the Gender Unit to mainstream gender. | other forms of violence against women | women | and other forms of violence against women were established and validated | | | |
| | Indicator # of security plans that incorporate actions for addressing violence against women in the Department of Zacapa, with the participation of responsible state institutions and citizens. | No local security plans exists to incorporate actions for addressing violence against women in the Department of Zacapa | During the second year of the project, responsible state institutions and citizens develop a plan that incorporates security actions for addressing violence against women in at least three municipalities | 1 Municipality of Teculután | The plans are under development in Zacapa, Estanzuela and Rio Hondo. | |
| | Indicator % progress made in collection of geo-referenced information | The first level of geo-referenced information has been collected, corresponding to the 22 departmental capitals; work on the collection of the second layer of data has began with 184 of the 334 municipalities, corresponding to 55% of the total | For first year project implementation, the second layer of geo-referenced data has been collected for all 10 municipalities in the Department of Zacapa (constituting 58% of second level data for the entire national territory) | | 90% complete. The referral networks will be extended throughout the country. | |

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| | | gathered. | | | | |
| | Indicator # of officials trained to use geo-referenced information produced by the system | No officials existed who were trained in the use of geo-referenced information produced by the system | For the second year of project implementation, 12 officials of state institutions with presence in three municipalities targeted in the project participated in the use of geo-referenced information to improve immediate attention and follow-up to survivors of violence against women and children | | | |
| | Indicator Number of mechanisms for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry | No mechanisms exist for mainstreaming gender, multiculturalism, youth and children in the Interior Ministry | 3 mechanisms established A strategic plan of the Gender Unit approved and 3 operational plans designed. 2,000 prints of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention 2,000 copies in CD | One consultancy assigned to design the strategic plan for the Gender Unit of the Interior Ministry, and the design of three operative plans to enhance internal planning mechanisms. Printing of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention and the | The Gender Unit agrees to strengthen 3 internal mechanisms through the design of a strategic plan, from which operational plans will be derived, as part of gender mainstreaming in the Interior Ministry. The National Policy on Violence and Crime Prevention incorporates the theme of violence | Only the goals change |

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| | | | <p>of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention</p> <p>1,000 pamphlets of the National Policy of Violence and Crime Prevention</p> | <p>design and printing of the executive summary of the Policy and CD copies.</p> | <p>prevention against women; socialization and dissemination both internally and externally should be prioritized</p> | |
| <p>Indicator Number of police personnel trained in the application of the VCM protocol</p> | <p>120, there are 30 trained instructors</p> | <p>At least 70 instructors trained</p> <p>At least 80 officials pass the open gender course</p> | <p>39 for the northwest of the country</p> <p>60 instructors of PNC academia from the eastern region trained in the application of the protocol guide for gender and women’s rights</p> <p>15 instructors from the PNC central academy know and apply the basic guide for addressing gender in the PNC</p> <p>80 Interior Ministry staff enrolled in the open course on “Gender Equality, Citizenship, Security</p> | <p>The indicator for training arises from an Interior Ministry request to implement a process of training in gender specialization, backed by an academic institution</p> | <p>Change in specialized training on gender, security and public policy</p> | |

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