



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: 1325: Empowering women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence in Guatemala</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP; UNFPA; UN Women ✓</p>
<p>Project Contact: María Machicado, Representative, UN Women Guatemala Reyna De León, Programme Officer, UN Women Guatemala Ana Grace Cabrera, Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Coordinator, UN Women Guatemala Address: 13 Calle 8-44, Zona 10, Guatemala 01010, Guatemala Telephone: (502) 23276388 E-mail: maria.machicado@unwomen.org; reyna.deleon@unwomen.org; ana.cabrera@unwomen.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – (Government, CSO, etc): Main State Partner: General Prosecutor’s Office (Public Ministry) CSO Partners: Agenda Global de Mujeres Indígenas; Asociación Política de Mujeres Mayas Moloj; Bufete Jurídico Rabinal; CICAM; CONAVIGUA; Consorcio Rompiendo el Silencio (ECAP, MTM and UNAMG); Foro Nacional de la Mujer; Fundación Myrna Mack; GAM; Ixmucané; ODHAG Other State Partners: Human Rights Ombudsperson’s Office (PDH); Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI); Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ), and 14 Municipalities of the Verapaces and Quiché</p>
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project’s scope and focus.</i> 1,500 women conflict and post-conflict related SGBV survivors, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice, transforming reparation, and comprehensive care; to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making; and to a life free of the continuum of violence against women; and key state institutions enhance their capacities to incorporate a women’s human rights perspective in their justice, and reparation responses; adopt</p>	<p>Project Location: Las Verapaces, Quiché, and Guatemala City</p> <p>Total Project Cost: US\$1,000,000.00 Peacebuilding Fund: US\$1,000,000.00 ✓ Government Contribution: N/A Other: N/A</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: November 2016 Proposed Project End Date: May 2017 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months</p>

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

<p>regular mechanisms to increase women's participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda; and implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care and response actions.</p>	
<p>Gender Marker Score²: <u>3</u> <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p>	
<p>Project Outcomes: Expected Outcome 1: 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice and transformative reparation and three state institutions, strengthened to incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice, comprehensive care, and reparation responses. Expected Outcome 2: 300 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and 15 state institutions adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda; Expected Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, three state institutions and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care and response actions.</p>	
<p>PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project <i>(select one)</i>: PBF Priority 1.2 Rule of Law and 1.4 Political Dialogue PBF Priority 2. 3 Conflict prevention/management</p>	

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

³ 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; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

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

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)*</p> <p><i>Igor Garafille</i> Name of Representative</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Signature ✓ UNDP Name of Agency</p> <p>Date & Seal (Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Thelma Aldana</i> Name of Government Counterpart</p> <p>Signature General Prosecutor and Head of the Public Ministry</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Verónica Simón</i> Name of Representative</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Signature ✓ UNFPA Name of Agency</p> <p>Date & Seal 08/09/16 (Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>María Machado</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature UN Women Name of Agency</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Date & Seal 8/10/2016 (Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernández-Tavara</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p><i>Verónica Simón</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature Resident Coordinator, e.i.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Date & Seal</p>

Please include signature block for each RU/NO receiving funds under this IRF.

Table of contents:

Length: Max. 15 pages

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- b) Budget
- c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

III. Management and coordination

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)²</p> <p><i>Igor Garafalic</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature <i>UNDP</i> Name of Agency</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Luis Arturo Archila Alvarez</i> Name of Government Counterpart</p> <p>Signature <i>General Prosecutor and Head of the Public Ministry</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>09/09/10</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Yerónica Simón</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature <i>UNFPA</i> Name of Agency</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>María Machicao</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature <i>UN Women</i> Name of Agency</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernández-Taranco</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p><i>Yerónica Simón</i> Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature <i>Resident Coordinator, n.i.</i></p> <p>Date & Seal</p>



² Please include signature block for each UN/O receiving funds under this IRF.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

After the 1996 Peace Accords, demands for advancing the rule of law have slowly progressed. Corruption embedded within governmental and economic structures is being unveiled, investigated and prosecuted, but high levels of impunity related to women's human rights violations prevail, feeding conflict to post-conflict SGBV continuum, and hampering women's full enjoyment of their fundamental rights and freedoms, and their equal participation in the public spheres.

Despite the adoption of key laws such as the Law against Femicide and other Forms of Violence Against Women (2008), and the creation of specialized mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and try these crimes (2010), the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) reports 98 and 99% impunity rates related to femicide and other forms of violence against women respectively (2015)⁵. 1,742 femicides and violent deaths against women, and 58,677 cases of violence against women were denounced to the Public Prosecutor in 2015. 3,822 girls under 14 years of age were reported pregnant in 2015 by the Sexual and Reproductive Health Observatory. The Association of Public Transportation Widows (AVITRANS) reports that, due to the escalation of violence related to extortions, their members have reached 800 widows and 150 wives of disabled public transportation drivers (2015).

Advocates for women's rights have documented the links between today's femicidal violence with the unaddressed human rights violations against women during the internal armed conflict. Recognizing an under registration, the Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) set up in the aftermath of the conflict found that sexual violence was widespread during the 36 years of conflict, but it was only specified in 2.38% of the total registered human rights violations. 99% of the sexual violence was committed against women and 80% against indigenous Mayan women. From the 285 of 1,465 women's human rights violations denounced at that time that could be documented, 23 % involved arbitrary executions; 23 % to torture; 12% forced disappearance; 21% deprivation of liberty; 49% forced displacement, and 99% of them included rape. Further investigations have confirmed that sexual violence against women and girls was perpetrated before, during and after the massacres⁶. According to the CEH reports⁷, 50,000 widows and 500,000 orphans, 200,000 killings, 45,000 disappearances, and 1.5 million refugees and internally displaced were the legacy of the internal armed conflict.

As a result of the strong leadership and mobilization of women in building the "everlasting peace", the Guatemalan Peace Accords are amongst the two in the region that contain (28) commitments to advance women rights, including the establishment of the National Women's Forum and the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women. These experiences fed the construction of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the adoption of the UNHCR Five Commitments to Refugee Women⁸. However, their equal participation in the political and public spheres continues to be denied. Only 13% of congresspersons are women and 1.8%

⁵ See http://www.cicig.org/uploads/document/2015/Doctrina%20de%20la%20CICIG_20160414.pdf

⁶ See <http://www.ruxy.net/bcoles-grafic/4288991-tejidos-que-llora-el-alma-va-dias-suteros.html>

⁷ See <http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/latam/doc/ceh/informe%20de%20la%20comision.html>

⁸ See <http://www.refworld.org/docid/479f3b22.html>

indigenous women. There is a strong and explicit opposition to the proposals for parity in the representation of women and indigenous towns in elected positions, in spite the Constitutional Court's ruling to incorporate it in a reform to the political parties and electoral law. In consultations to jointly design this proposal, partners reiterate the need to address political violence against women as it hampers their leadership and their participation in decision making and peace building.

The Public Reparation Policy⁹ identifies truth, justice and reparation as the basis for reconciliation, recognizing that "the counter-insurgent policy in the field and the city, used rape and sexual violence against specific populations" and that "for Mayan women victims of sexual violence, there have also been specific consequences related to their integration into their communities". Among the consequences that limit their life expectancies, the Policy mentions forced pregnancies and forced motherhood, spontaneous abortions and mental problems including memory failures, negation, profound nervous tension, mistrust, insecurity and loss of the will to live, stressing there is a need to address these violations to transcend the traumas. However, peace institutions, created to address the causes and consequences of the internal armed conflict, have not generated comprehensive and transformative transitional justice actions with a women's human rights approach. Truth initiatives evidence a lack of investigation of crimes against women. Reparation measures do not incorporate specific actions to respond to the consequences of the massive violations of women's human rights, including rape, widowhood and destitution. Before the adhesion to the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (2012), non-repetition measures had not been adopted.

The pioneer Women's Historical Memories Festivals and its Huehuetenango Political Declaration on the Dignity of Women Survivors of Sexual Violence broke the silence and positioned sexual violence against women in the public agenda (2008-2015). Commemorating 1325's 10th anniversary, the sentence of the First International Court of Conscience on Sexual Violence against Women in Guatemala (2010) sanctioned the lack of due diligence to investigate and prosecute sexual crimes and the absence of preventive policies as a State's permissive and impunity message¹⁰. Cases presented motivated the interest of justice officials to enhance institutional capacities for women's access to justice and reparation, paving the way for further investigations.

Since the establishment of its Human Rights Division (2005), the capacities of the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate and prosecute gross human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict have developed significantly, including capacities to investigate and try cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women in the context of the conflict.

The Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI in Spanish), has adopted a culturally and linguistically pertinent attention model to respond to indigenous women's human rights violations. To address patriarchal attitudes in indigenous ancestral authorities, and to prevent violence against indigenous women and girls, DEMI has adopted a methodology of community social dialogues, which includes monographic investigation, communitarian organization, and community-based participatory diagnosis, planning and implementation. However, challenges remain great *vis a vis* DEMI's and other justice sector institutions' capacity to address conflict

⁹ See <http://memoriasciviles.guatemala.org/8769/kml/biblioteca/normalize/123456789/104/FL%20LIBRO%20AZUL.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
¹⁰ See <http://www.sicig.org/index.php?page=court-of-conscience-on-sexual-violence-against-women>

and post-conflict related women human rights violations, including the prevailing racism and discrimination against indigenous women.

In an effort to expedite the slow implementation of the Peace Accords, the National Council on the Peace Accords (CNAP in Spanish) and the National Women's Forum – the largest mobilization of women from all linguistic communities of the country – have signed an agreement to increase and enhance women's participation in the monitoring of Peace Accords implementation and their participation in peace building, and the Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ) has been established to advance the Global Women Peace and Security Agenda.

UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR and UN Women have supported these initiatives, potentiating women's leadership in peace building and their actions to advance gender and ethnic equality, the rule of law, and State reforms. Under the PBF Priority Plan 2011-2015 technical assistance, expert mentoring and specialized training was provided to support this capacity building process, through the Gender Promotion Initiative 1 "*1325: Asserting the rights of women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual violence*" and the PBF Transitional Justice Project "*Support to the consolidation of the right to truth, justice, reparation and measures of non-repetition for victims of the internal armed conflict in Guatemala*". Guidelines, investigation tools and training modules were developed and are being implemented for the collection, organization, and use of testimonial, documentary, and expert witness evidence. The participation and support to Prosecutors by civil parties in the Sepur Zarco, Achi, El Jute and Ixil cases was also ensured, enabling the investigations to progress more rapidly. The provision of legal and psycho-social assistance to the women survivors in the 4 cases to initiate or consolidate a process of empowerment supported them to overcome emotional traumas and increase their active and informed participation.

Evidencing the Prosecutors' and civil parties' strengthened capacity to effectively try SGBV conflict-related cases, in the February 2016 breakthrough Sepur Zarco case judgment two former members of the Guatemalan military were convicted of crimes against humanity for the rape, sexual and domestic enslavement, and degrading and humiliating treatment of 15 indigenous Maya-Q'eqchi women from the Sepur Zarco village in the early 1980's. This judgment also included individual and collective reparations measures for the women and their communities. The other three cases supported by PBF are in the final stages of the investigation process. Ending impunity in these cases is generating expectations among victims and greater trust in the justice system as a guarantor of rights.

Confidence emerged through the GPI-supported psychosocial attention for women survivors, the work of women's peace builder's networks, and DEMI's groundwork, not only to demand justice for conflict crimes suffered, but to participate in demanding broader rights, particularly at the community level. This confidence is spreading to others, as more women in different parts of Guatemala are coming forward to demand their rights.

The Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ) – comprised by some 14 State instances – has developed a 1325 NAP project that organizes interventions to comply with 1325 and related UN Security Council Resolutions into a coherent and comprehensive plan that incorporates the voices and proposals of women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence consulted with GPI's support.

This proposal's innovative actions will scale up and potentiate these advances.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Support to the State to implement integral transitional justice mechanisms in coordination with civil society and in accordance with international human rights standards	The Government of Sweden via the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); The Government of the Basque Country via the Basque Agency for Development Cooperation.	Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme – PAJUST (for its initial in Spanish)	April 2015 to December 2018	\$12,500,000.00 (SIDA) \$400,000.00 (Basque Country)	US \$5 million to support forensic anthropology investigations, archival recovery and access and civil society participation in TJ processes. It includes support to women survivors of sexual violence for their empowerment via truth, justice and reparation.
The Mays Programme II	The Government of Norway	OHCHR, UNICEF and UNDP	2013-2017	NOK 70,000,000 equivalent to US\$8,543,669	Support indigenous peoples' rights to justice, education and political participation. UN Women invited in 2015 to support gender perspective incorporation. May not be renewed as Norway retires from country.
CICIG Phase II		International Commission against Impunity, CICIG	2009-2016	NOK 28,130,000 equivalent to US\$3,433,334	Contribution to the general fund
Women and girls live free from violence		OXFAM-Interoon	2013-2017	NOK 24,000,000 equivalent to US\$2,929,257	To contribute so that Guatemalan girls and women are living without violence. Only addresses present VAW with no recognition of the continuum
Reinforcement of the rule of law in Guatemala		Norwegian Judges Association	2013-2018	NOK 7,100,000 equivalent to US\$866,572	A strengthened democracy and sustainable peace. Small investment with a general rather than a gender equality approach

Whereas there is a targeted investment in strengthening justice response, particularly in funding CICIG's functioning which will contribute to strengthening the rule of law, these investments do not particularize a peace building or gender approach. As Norway – so far the principal donor for civil society organizations – slowly closes its interventions in Guatemala, women organizations have encountered difficulties for resource mobilization.

PAJUST is one of the major UN transitional justice programmes. However, as forensic actions needed for cases to progress is very costly, the amounts provided to women's access to transitional justice require complementary funding. UN Women has had a Women, Peace and Security programme in Guatemala since 2005. Since the downsizing of Spanish cooperation in 2008, financing for this programme has been extremely scarce.

c) Rationale for this IRF:

After 20 years of the signature of the Peace Accords, the historic Sepur Zarco decision, the expanding process of empowerment of SGBV victims, and the strong leadership of women peace builders which challenges patriarchal and androcentric structures, provide a unique opportunity to consolidate the process and scale it up. Should women's efforts for a rescheduling of Peace Accords succeed, the 1325 NAP is approved, if additional cases are successfully taken to trial and more women feel empowered by the process, participate, and seek integral and transformative reparations measures, then conditions for strengthening the rule of law and peace building are enhanced.

From the benchmark 1325 Resolution in 2000 through its subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, the UN Security Council has stressed the need to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, end related impunity, and potentiate women's role in peace building. The Global Women, Peace and Security Agenda was potentiated by the CEDAW Committee General Recommendations 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. As the regional consultation to elaborate this recommendation was made in Guatemala, there is a sense of appropriation both by women from civil society as well as State parties. The previous GPI has been pivotal to disseminate and support actions for the application of these powerful instruments. Women have used the WPS Global Agenda to demand their participation in decision making and in state reform initiatives.

Overcoming entrenched impunity, ensuring women's participation and advancing their rights to a life free of violence present complex challenges which require time and constancy to overcome. Progress has been made, to which PBF has contributed by providing targeted funding and technical support within the framework of broader justice programming. It is critical that the momentum created by this progress is taken, consolidating and expanding the support to both Prosecutors and women survivors, and that the potential for contributing to more structural transformations is maximized by enhancing their leadership and supporting their efforts to consolidate multilevel networks.

Efforts of the justice systems to enhance their service provision through mechanisms to support victims have proven to be effective. However, as levels of violence against women have not decreased, the number of denounces become unmanageable, stretching the capacities of quality and timely delivery of services for women breaking silence. An innovative and culturally pertinent approach that responds to international women's human rights standards and denaturalize violence against women is required to address both conflict and post-conflict sexual and gender-based violence against women.

In consultations for the design of this proposal, state and non-state partners recognized that this initiative can make a difference through the planned multilevel catalytic interventions, which combine strengthening of institutional capacities and potentiating women's leadership in peace building, the rule of law and state reform, concentrating efforts in the empowerment of indigenous women and girls for the appropriation of their human rights, the enhancement of their organizational capacities and actions to involve local authorities in prevention and response measures, and promoting the implementation of the Peace Accords' commitments towards women.

This initiative will move from actions promoted by GPI I for asserting women survivors' rights to empowering them in their rights to justice and transforming reparation, to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and to a life free of the continuum of violence against them, as proposed for the GPI III initiative.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

After 20 years of Peace Accords, indigenous women demand justice and transformative reparation for conflict and post-conflict violence against women, racism, and exclusion of policy dialogue. Their proposals for state reform are based on the WPS Global Agenda and the commitments towards women contained in the Peace Accords. This proposal responds to PBF Priority 1 for imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and the political dialogue on the rule of law and State reforms, in accordance to Peace Accords and the WPS Global agenda; and to PBF Priority 2 on efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends, engaging in conflict prevention by addressing the continuum of violence against women from the unaddressed conflict-related women's human rights violations to the actual post-conflict situation where patterns of cruelty, racism and discrimination against women prevail.

Scaling up previous GPI intervention and PBF projects on strengthening women's access to justice, in accordance to 1325 and related UN Security Council Resolutions, and the Secretary General's 7 Point Action Plan's Commitment 1, full women's engagement in peace talks; 3 adequate financing to advance gender equality and women's empowerment; 5 on full participation of women in post-conflict governance; and 6 full participation of women in rule of law to redress women human rights violations, this proposal's innovative multilevel actions will target some 1,500 women, aiming at *empowering 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, in their rights to restorative justice and transformative reparation, and the strengthen three state institutions to incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice, comprehensive care, and reparation responses. (Expected Outcome 1); empowering 300 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence, particularly indigenous women, in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and support 15 state institutions to adopt regular mechanisms for increasing women's participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda (Expected Outcome 2); and empowering 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, and support three state institutions and 20 community/municipal*

authorities to implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions (Expected Outcome 3).

The theory of change places indigenous women's empowerment at the centre of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda's innovative, catalytic actions, as the key transformative element, considering that,

If survivors of conflict and post-conflict SGBV are empowered in (1) their rights to justice, comprehensive care, and transformative reparation; to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision making; and to a life free of the continuum of violence against women; if (2) key state institutions enhance their capacities to incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses; adopt regular mechanisms for increasing women's participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda, and implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions; then (3) the implementation of the Peace Accords' commitments is advanced, because (4) there is an enabling environment for peace, security, rule of law, and gender equality, in line with 1325 and related UNSECR, 7PAP, and the Global WPS Agenda.

The principal partners of the project are the 1,500 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based claiming restorative justice and transforming reparation, involved in healing processes, and leading political peace building actions in Guatemala City, Quiché and the Verapaces.

The first expected outcome of this project will be the empowerment of 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, in their rights to restorative justice, comprehensive care and transforming reparations and three state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office, incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses. Scaling up on results achieved, and applying lessons learnt from previous GPI intervention's support to conflict related sexual and gender based violence survivors, this project will implement 3 inter-connected strategies.

Firstly, the capacity of the Prosecutor's office to investigate and bring to trial cases of SGBV against women during the internal armed conflict will be consolidated to guarantee access to justice to women survivors in three cases, which include diverse SGBV patterns and contexts, from three distinct geographical, cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The Maya-Ixil case in Quiché; the Maya-Achi in Baja Verapaz, and El Jute in Chiquimula. As Sepur Zarco sentence is not yet firm, support will continue to be provided to Prosecutors, civil parties and survivors.

The project will provide technical support to Prosecutors for the design and implementation of a strategy for the investigation and prosecution of an additional case from the Kakchiquel region, severely affected by the conflict but excluded from justice processes to date. To strengthen the Prosecutors' capacities to identify and address the gender dimension of conflict and post-conflict related human rights violations, specialized training and knowledge sharing on the application of women's human rights perspective in the management of conflict and

post-conflict human rights violations complaints will be provided by national and international experts with GPI's support, drawing from lessons learnt and a comparative analysis between the conflict-related Sepur Zarco case and the post-conflict *Lote Ocho* demands for justice, which involves the collective rape of 11 women from that Mayan Q'eqchi community¹¹ by private security personnel, police, and military in 2007.

Second, the project will ensure that at least 75 women survivors involved in the 3 cases are provided with legal and psychosocial support to avoid re-victimization in accordance with the principles of *Do No Harm*, and as part of the empowering strategy. Women's active and informed participation, and direct dialogue with prosecutors and civil parties will be ensured so their perspectives and priorities are taken into account in a culturally sensitive manner.

Third, the project will place a special emphasis on transformative reparations. To date, scant attention has been paid to seeking reparations orders from Guatemala's courts. Experience and expertise is lacking to craft women-centered proposals from a gender equality and women's human rights perspectives. There is an urgent need to build capacities to seek *transformative* reparations that "go beyond the immediate reasons and consequences of the crimes and violations and seeks to address the political and structural inequalities that negatively shape women's and girls' lives"¹². The reparations measures ordered in the Sepur Zarco case represent a first step, and the process of ensuring their compliance will provide important lessons.

This project will support Prosecutors, civil parties, local authorities, particularly DEMI and the Ombudsperson's delegates at the ground level, and women survivors of conflict and post-conflict sexual and gender-based violence with technical assistance to develop guidelines and methodologies for developing reparations proposals which address both the victims' immediate needs to recognition and to transformative reparations which seek changes on broader structural and societal scale. The initiative will build on lessons learnt from Sepur Zarco, contributing in a concrete way to ensure that proposals submitted to courts for reparations are both victim focused and transformative in scope.

Through the *second expected outcome* the initiative will contribute to *empowering 300 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence, particularly indigenous women, in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and will support 15 state institutions, namely MIMPAC members and the Congress, to adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda.*

This includes actions to strengthen 100 women peacebuilders, 100 organized women human rights advocates, and 100 organized women in political participation; and the strengthening the 14 state institutions integrating the Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace, and Security, in their capacities to negotiate laws, normative, and joint actions for the implementation of 1996 Peace Accords and the WPS Global Agenda, including 2250 (2015) Resolution on youth, peace and security, 2242 (2015) on women's meaningful involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict, and 2272 (2016) on sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Sepur Zarco sentence demanded the State to adopt laws proposed by women peacebuilders and SGBV survivors, including the implementation of the Rome Statute on the International

¹¹ See <http://www.chocet.org/hudby.com/>

¹² Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Right to a Remedy and Reparation (2007); CEDAW Recommendation No. 35 (19) e).

Criminal Court; adhesion to the Convention on Forced Disappearance; creation of a Commission on Forced Disappearances to ensure the Convention's implementation, and a National Day to Commemorate Women Survivors of Conflict-related Sexual Violence and their contribution to the rule of law through their seek for justice. Women peacebuilders' actions to promote these proposals will be supported, strengthening their national and supranational networks, and their capacities to generate knowledge-based proposals for the implementation of Peace Accords. The project will particularly invest in the strengthening the National Women's Forum and women's representatives at the National Council on the Peace Accords (CNAP), their organizational, dialogue and influential capacities to advance Peace Accords compliance through their active participation in decision making, observance and monitoring of advances linked to the WPS Global Agenda.

As the key instance to advance, implement and monitor 1325 and related UN Security Council Resolutions and the WPS Agenda, the GPI will support the Inter-Institutional Table on WPS, MIMPAZ¹³, linking the 1325 NAP Project to Peace Accords and supporting their efforts to regionalize the plan, particularly in Quiché and Las Verapaces, the two areas of intervention prioritized by the GPI.

To strengthen the voices and participation of 100 organized women human rights advocates in the state reforms initiatives on the rule of law, the initiative will support their networking efforts and direct participation at the negotiating tables, including access to knowledge and the documentation and dissemination of their proposals and experiences, as well as their initiatives to monitor and advance CEDAW implementation linked to the 1996 Peace Accords and the WPS Global Agenda through the application of CEDAW Committee General Recommendations 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, and 33 on women's access to justice. The State capacities to implement, adequately report and monitor CEDAW implementation will be strengthened by providing technical support and expert training to the 62 state instances members of the Inter-Institutional Group presided by the Presidential Commission on Human Rights (COPREDEH in Spanish).

For the advancement of gender equality, the GPI will concentrate efforts in supporting 100 women specialized in political participation organized into the "You vote for me, I vote for you Movement" and two Congress Commissions supporting their proposals to reform the political and public power reforms by advancing parity in the representation of women, men and indigenous peoples.

As indigenous women, adolescent and girls face greater risks of sexual violence and lack access to protection or integral support, particularly at the local level, the third expected outcome relates to *empowering women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, in their rights to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, and supporting three state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities to implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions.* The capacities of 100 indigenous women to denounce sexual violence and demand transformative reparation and non-repetition measures will be strengthened by enhancing their individual and organizational

¹³ Actually coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs. MIMPAZ members include the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the National Civil Police; The Presidential Commission of Human Rights, the Presidential Secretariat for Women; the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council; the Presidential Secretariat for Social Communication; the Secretariat for Agrarian Affairs; the Peace Secretariat; the Judicial Organism; the National Coordinator for the Prevention of Intra-family Violence and Violence against women and the National Repatriation Program.

capacities to identify, denounce, and refer cases of sexual violence, racism, and discrimination. Training will be provided for indigenous women to demand and claim their human, sexual and reproductive rights, and the right to a life free of the continuum of violence, discrimination, and racism.

To facilitate access of indigenous women, adolescents, and girls to integral support, the project will enhance the capacities of the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI), to deliver comprehensive care services to SGBV survivors with cultural and linguistic pertinence and deliver specialized training and self-support techniques to promoters for the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence at the communitarian level.

Through the dialogues and alliances amongst indigenous women, local women and adolescent leaders, and indigenous authorities for a peaceful and zero tolerance to SGBV culture at the community level, the project will enhance women's participation in the design, negotiation and follow-up to the prevention, referral and transformative reparation of conflict and post-conflict sexual violence.

As an innovative action, a women-led multilingual and culturally sensitive, positive and pro-positive public information campaign on the continuum of sexual and gender-based violence against women and related ending impunity, based on the Sepur Zereo sentence will be developed by the GPI and its state and non-state partners, implemented through social media and community radios with the participation of women in radio networks.

b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RÚNO	UN budget category	Remarks	
<i>Outcome 1: 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice and transformative reparation, and three state institutions incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses.</i>					
Output 1.1 Access to restorative justice for women survivors of SGBV strengthened	SGBV women survivors' access to restorative justice strengthened through the consolidation of four cases' investigation processes for prosecution by the General Prosecutor's Office and the continued support to Sepur Zereo case	<i>UNDP</i>			
		12,000.00	4. Contractual services	Hiring of expert consultant	
		1,644.86	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Workshops	
		6,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Hiring of Coordinator and Project Assistant	
		5,215.00	General Operating and other Direct Costs		
		<i>UN Women</i>			
		5,000.00	4. Contractual services	Specialized training and mentoring	
		30,859.86	<i>Subtotal Output 1.1</i>		
		Participation of women survivors of SGBV in restorative justice process strengthened through legal, psychosocial assistance, and WHR training	<i>UNDP</i>		
			171,355.00	6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Provision of grants to 4 civil society organizations
6,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel		Hiring of Coordinator and Project Assistant		
5,215.00	General Operating and other Direct Costs				

			<i>UN Women</i>	
		15,000	6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Grant to one WSCO
		197,570.00	<i>Subtotal Output 1.2</i>	
Output 1.2: Access of women survivors to transformative reparations improved through the construction of methodologies and proposals	Support for the construction and socialization of methodologies, proposals and tools to monitor compliance of reparation sentences by women survivors and organizations, the Prosecutor's Office, the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office and the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women	<i>UNDP</i>		
		12,000	4. Contractual services	Hiring of expert consultant
		3,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Workshops
		6,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Hiring of Coordinator and Project Assistant
		5,215.00	General Operating and other Direct Costs	
		<i>UN Women</i>		
		3,000.00	4. Contractual services	Dialogues, fora, working sessions
		2,000.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Grant to one WSCO
		16,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	
		<i>UNFPA</i>		
		70,000	1. Staff and other personnel	Hiring of expert consultant
		117,215.00	<i>Subtotal Output 1.3</i>	
		345,644.86	Total Outcome 1	
<i>Outcome 2: 3rd women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and 15 state institutions adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace, and Security Global Agenda.</i>				
Output 2.1: 100 women peacebuilders and 14 state institutions have enhanced their capacities to negotiate laws, normative, and joint actions for the implementation of 1996 Peace Accords commitments and the WPS Global Agenda	Promotion of 4 laws related to Sepur Zecoc reparation sentence (Remo Statute Implementation; Adhesion to the Convention on Forced Disappearance; Commission on Forced Disappearances; National Day to Commemorate Women Survivors of Conflict-related Sexual Violence)	<i>UN Women/DHCHR</i>		
		1,000.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Workshops, Dialogues, fora, working sessions
		2,000.00	4. Contractual services	
		15,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	Grant to one WSCO
		14,500.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Expert accompaniment and mentoring to NWF
		1,500.00	2. Supplies, commodities, materials	Public information workshops, training and working sessions
		3,000.00	4. Contractual services	
		2,000.00	5. Travel	
		10,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Expert support to MIMPAZ for the adoption, regionalization and dissemination of 1325 NAP
		1,500.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	
2,000.00	4. Contractual services			

	NAP linked to Peace Accords	11,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	Grant to one WCSO	
	Strengthening of national and supranational women peace builders' networks' capacities to generate knowledge-based proposals to advance implementation of Peace Accords and WPS Global Agenda	44,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	Grant to one WCSO	
		4,000.00	4. Contractual services	National and regional fora including Open Days on WPS	
		2,000.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		
		113,500.00	Subtotal output 2.1		
Output 2.2: 100 organized women human rights advocates, peace and justice institutions have strengthened their voices and participation in the state reforms initiatives to advance the rule of law in accordance to the 1996 Peace Accords commitments and the WPS Global Agenda	Support to women human rights advocates' participation in state reforms initiatives	8,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Expert support through UNV staff	
		2,000.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Workshops, Dialogues, fora, working sessions	
		3,000.00	4. Contractual services		
		26,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	Grant to one WCSO	
	Support to women human rights advocates' initiatives to monitor and advance CEDAW implementation linked to the 1996 Peace Accords and the WPS Global Agenda	10,000.00	1. Staff and other personnel	Expert support to WHR advocates in monitoring of CEDAW through UNV Staff	
		1,000.00	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Workshops, Dialogues, fora, working sessions	
		2,500.00	4. Contractual services		
		22,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	Grant to one WCSO	
			74,500.00	Subtotal Output 2.2	
	Output 2.3: 100 organized women specialized in political participation and two Congress Commissions have strengthened their voices and participation in the political and public power reform initiatives to advance parity in the representation of women, men and indigenous peoples in accordance to the 1996 Peace Accords commitments and the WPS Global Agenda	Support to organized women specialized in political participation to advance proposals for achieving women, men and indigenous towns equal representation in the public and political spheres	25,000.00	6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Grant to one WCSO
18,000.00			1. Staff and other personnel	Expert monitoring to Congress Commissions	
43,000.00			Subtotal Output 2.3		
		231,000.00	Total Outcome 2		
<i>Outcome 2: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict violence, SCRIP, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuation of violence against women. Over state institutions, namely the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SCRIP prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions.</i>					
Output 3.1: 100 indigenous women have strengthened their capacities to denounce sexual violence and demand	Strengthening of individual and organizational capacities of indigenous women to identify, denounce and or refer cases of violence, sexual violence, racism and	UNPPA			
		10,000	1. Staff and other personnel	Hiring of expert consultant	
		10,000	4. Counselling services	Workshops	

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

Activity		UN Women	Total Outcome 3	
Baseline survey, monitoring and evaluation	28,000.00	28,000.00		
Independent evaluation	18,000.00	18,000.00		
Knowledge management and information campaign	1. Staff and other personnel	30,000.00		
	6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	18,000.00		
Coordination, regular monitoring and expert support	1. Staff and other personnel	50,000.00		
	3. Equipment, Vehicles, Depreciated and Furniture (including transportation)	9,290.00		
	5. Travel	10,000.00		
Operating costs	8,000.00	8,000.00		
Total coordination	175,290.00	175,290.00		
Sub-Total Project Costs	934,380.00	934,380.00		
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	65,420.00	65,420.00		
TOTAL	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		

Activity	UN Women	Total Outcome 3	Subtotal Outcome 3.1	Subtotal Outcome 3.2	Subtotal Outcome 3.3
Reparative and non-reparative measures	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Reparative measures	0	0	0	0	0
Training processes for indigenous women to demand and claim their human, sexual and reproductive rights and the right to a life free of the continuum of violence, discrimination, and racism	0	0	0	0	0
2. Supplies	3,645	3,645	3,645	0	0
Workshops	0	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Workshops	0	0	0	0	0
1. Staff and other personnel	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0
Expert consultant	0	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Workshops and working sessions	0	0	0	0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Workshops and working sessions	0	0	0	0	0
1. Staff and other personnel	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0	0
Expert consultant	0	0	0	0	0
1. Staff and other personnel	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	0
5. Travel	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	0
Subtotal Outcome 3.3	163,645.00	163,645.00	163,645.00	0	0

PBF PROJECT BUDGET				
CATEGORIES	Amount UNDP	Amount UNFPA	Amount UN Women	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	18,000.00	\$ 75,060.00	110,500.00	203,560.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	4,645.00	8,645.00	12,000.00	25,290.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0.00	00.00	9,290.00	9,290.00
4. Contractual services	24,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	92,500.00	166,500.00
5. Travel		\$ 3,000.00	12,000.00	17,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	171,355.00	\$ 95,000.00	223,000.00	489,355.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	15,645		8,000.00	23,645.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	233,645.00	233,645.00	467,290.00	934,580.00
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	16,355.00	16,355.00	32,710.00	65,420.00
TOTAL	US\$250,000	US\$250,000	US\$500,000	US\$1,000,000.00

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

	RUNO	Key Source of Funding USD	Annual Regular Budget in USD	Annual emergency budget USD
Previous calendar year (2015)	UN Women	Donor funding	Core 1,110,983 Non-core 3,214,968	
	UNFPA	Government, donors and regular resources	Core 3,800,000 Non-core 10,000	
	UNDP	Government, donors and regular resources	Core 438,596 Non-core 36,191,293	Core 22,215
Current calendar year (2016)	UNFPA	Government, donors and regular resources	Core 3,715,000 Non-core 20,000	
	UN Women	Donor funding	Core 1,305,164 Non-core 2,119,916	
	UNDP	Government, donors and regular resources	Core 422,789 Non-core 39,717,368	

The three recipient UN organizations participated in the implementation of the 4-year PBF projects portfolio, managing US\$7,508,491, with a 95% average delivery. Key joint results include the 2016 historical Sepur Zarco sexual slavery conviction; the enhancement of the General Prosecutor's Office capacities to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender based violence against women both in the conflict and post-conflict, the adoption of a Women Human Rights Legislative Agenda through which two laws on women's rights were approved; the creation of the Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace and Security and its knowledge-based elaboration of 1325 NAP Project; the implementation of local collective healing processes with SGBV survivors, and strengthening of the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI) and Human Rights Ombudspersons' Office.

In accordance to its mandate to lead and coordinate the UN system's work on gender equality and with expertise in the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, is leading the GPI. Along with CEDAW and the Beijing Platform of Action, 1325 and related UN Security Council Resolutions are part of its mandate. In Guatemala, the Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Area incorporates actions to strengthen the leadership of women in peace building, the rule of law, and their access to

justice and security, recognizing the continuum of violence against women since the conflict to the actual post-conflict setting, promoting their participation as main actors and decision makers in the humanitarian action, and aiming at women to lead, participate and benefit from actions to advance their fundamental human rights and freedoms in the construction of peace, justice and the rule of law.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme promotes volunteerism to support peace and development worldwide. Volunteerism can transform the pace and nature of development and it benefits both society at large and the individual volunteer. UNV contributes to peace and development by advocating for volunteerism globally, encouraging partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilizing volunteers. In most cultures volunteerism is deeply embedded in long-established, ancient traditions of sharing and support within the communities. In this context, UN Volunteers take part in various forms of volunteerism and *play a role in development and peace together with co-workers, host agencies and local communities.*

UNV will provide one international and one national UNV staff, who will act as GPI project Coordinator and communication's expert respectively. With GPI funding, two UNV staff will be hired, one to provide technical support to civil society partners in CEDAW reporting, and one to support civil society partners' networking and the elaboration of knowledge products to sustain their proposals for State reforms.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) promotes and protects the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and treaties. OHCHR is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

OHCHR assists rights-holders to claim their rights by supporting efforts to facilitate their use of national protection systems and participation in public processes, especially women and groups subject to discrimination. Non-discrimination and gender equality are at the very heart of human rights. Therefore, in line with its strategic priorities, OHCHR provides technical advice and assistance on the adoption and reform of legislation and policies relating to women's human rights, in accordance to CEDAW. It also provides training and strengthening capacities of civil society groups, especially groups working on women's human rights, to address the linkages between discrimination, sex and gender-based violence. To effectively fulfill its mission, OHCHR works closely with its United Nations partners to ensure that human rights form the bedrock of the work of the United Nations.

UNDP in Guatemala has extensive experience in supporting peacebuilding processes. In the framework of the Peacebuilding Fund Priority Plan 2011-2015, UNDP implemented, jointly with other United Nations agencies¹⁴, four large scale projects within the citizen security, justice and transitional justice fields¹⁵, all of which contributed towards strengthening the rule of law, a key pillar of peacebuilding. The independent evaluation of the impact of the projects implemented under the Priority Plan concluded that a significant contribution had been made to the strengthening of the Public Prosecutors Office and the Ministry for the Interior, which had in turn boosted public confidence in these institutions. In the transitional justice field, it confirmed that the Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme (PAJUST) – implemented by UNDP, made a direct and unquestionable contribution to peace building, given its role in creating conditions for non-repetition, including increasing public perceptions of impunity reduction and building trust in the State, as well as supporting direct and indirect victims to grieve and heal¹⁶. Additionally, UNDP implemented the “Windows for Peace” joint programme, which promoted the Millennium Development Goals within funding from MDG-F.

¹⁴ UNESCO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNODC, OHCHR and CICIG.

¹⁵ “Support to the consolidation of the right to truth, justice, reparation and transitional justice.”

¹⁶ Report of the Final Evaluation of Peacebuilding Portfolio Fund in Guatemala (2011-2016), Transits (2016), page 16

UNDP's support to peace building initiatives benefits from their location within its broader strategic framework for promoting the Rule of Law and Peace. PBF projects complement and enhance programmatic activities in implementation by UNDP under other projects oriented towards the prevention and investigation of crime, victim assistance, access to justice, and fight against impunity as well as the empowerment of victims of the internal armed conflict to exercise their integral rights within the 4 pillars of transitional justice, among others. This is an imported added value of UNDP implementation of peace building projects in the rule of law and transitional justice areas.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), works in more than 150 countries promoting the progress towards the SDGs and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), for the accomplishment of sexual and reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls, including their right for a life free of violence and sexual violence. UNFPA in Guatemala has extensive experience in supporting the strengthening of national and subnational capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations, through its regular cooperation and different programmes and projects. UNFPA's value added is recognized in promoting advocacy, policy dialogue and provision of technical assistance to foster strategic partnerships among civil society organizations and capacity development to enhance an integrated system of prevention, protection and response to gender-based violence, as a continuum of violence against women during the armed conflict.

In the framework of the Peacebuilding Fund Priority Plan 2011-2015, UNFPA implemented, jointly with other United Nations agencies, two projects within the citizen security, and justice fields, all of which contributed towards strengthening the rule of law, a key pillar of peacebuilding and participated in the 1325 GPI initiative. Through these projects, UNFPA contributed to strengthening Government Institutions (National Prosecutor's Office, Indigenous Women Defense Office, Ministry of Interior and Ombudsman-Office) in the implementation of the comprehensive care model at national and local levels, and to strengthened capacities for social auditing and to provide comprehensive care for indigenous women and girls victims of ongoing violence in rural areas where internal armed conflict had a strong impact.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

UNFPA, UNDP, and UN Women will be recipients of the PBF-GPI Funds. UNHCHR will advise the project and its funding will be managed by UN Women. UNV will partner to support UNW's role on knowledge management and PI actions, at the central and local level, providing specialized/technical staff through additional funding (see attached DOAs).

The PBF portfolio will establish a two-level Executive Committee, one strategic-executive and one technical, and a common Secretariat to facilitate a coordinated and coherent approach amongst the projects and partners. The executive level will oversee all PBF projects approved for Guatemala and it will be integrated by national partner institutions, the UN System and partner civil society representation. The technical level for the GPI will be integrated by UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA as RUNOs, and HCHR and UNV as contributing UN Agencies.

The implementing unit will be integrated by an international UNV-funded General Coordinator, who will ensure timely implementation, reporting and documenting of lessons learnt. The Coordinator will be responsible for the monitor of advances and challenges in GPI implementation and closely work with the PBF Secretariat to inform the PBF Steering Committee and a communications expert. With GPI funding, two UNV staff will be hired, one to provide technical support to civil society partners in CEDAW reporting, and one to support

civil society partners' networking and the elaboration of knowledge products to sustain their proposals for State reforms.

As leading agency, UN Women will ensure expert accompaniment to GPI through its WPS expert, who will provide support to all stakeholders in compliance with the WPS Global Agenda and the Peace Accords, and its Programme Manager, who will particularly oversee the monitoring and evaluation processes. Equally, each participating agency will ensure technical and expert staff to participate at the Technical Committee, ensuring a coherent and collaborative inter-agency approach.

Services provided by RUNOs – UNDP, UNWomen, UNFPA – in order to implement project activities such as hiring of staff, purchase of equipment, procurement of services, specific technical assistance, monitoring and follow-up, will be covered by GPI funding in accordance with the Cost Recovery policies of each RUNO agency.

b) Risk management: Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Heavy workloads at Prosecutors Office limit their capacities to respond to SGBV cases demands	High	High	Regular dialogue with GPO to increase staff and/or regulate workload within Human Rights Division. Support regular training to increase expert staff roster (UNDP; UNWomen)
Judicial delays may prevent cases from moving forwards	Medium	Medium	Cases are to be prepared for trial during the duration of the project. (UNDP; UNWomen)
The Legislative power might not be willing to promote/approve targeted laws	Medium	Medium	Prepare knowledge-based proposals and support negotiating actions working with two Congress Commissions and Congresswomen. (UN Women/UNHCHR)
Women may experience frustration, mistrust and lack of confidence in the justice sector or community authorities	Medium	High	Ensure regular follow up and consultations with victims and civil society organisations supporting them (UNDP)
The non-approval of the 1325 NAP	Medium	Medium	Involve local governments in 1325 implementation within the framework of the implementation of the Peace Accords. Support the Ministry of External Affairs efforts to submit 1325 NAP Project for presidential sanction. (UN Women)
Persistent overall lack of governance	High	Medium	Invest in strengthening women civil society sectors and 325 (women) champion networks within actual government structures (UN Women)

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

M&E system with baselines and indicators harmonized with 1325 and the 7PAP will be set, including regular reporting, in-situ monitoring of partner's activities, and collection of documentary evidence. Regular coordination meetings with all implementing parties will be undertaken, both at the central level and in the field, to enhance results through joint, coherent and collaborative actions.

UNV staff will be supporting UN Women's monitoring and coordination role. A common database and baseline indicators will be designed during the first two months of project

implementation. As per PBF guidelines, reports will be compiled every six months and lessons learnt will be regularly collected.

d) Administrative arrangements (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions; the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;

- * Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- * Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- * Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.uncp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ I325: Empowering women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related sexual and gender-based violence in Guatemala	
Recipient UN Organization:	UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	<p>Main State Partner: General Prosecutor's Office (Public Ministry) CSO Partners: Agenda Global de Mujeres Indígenas; Asociación Política de Mujeres Mayas Moloj; Bufete Jurídico Rabinal; CICAM; CONAVIGUA; Consorcio Rompiendo el Silencio (ECAP, MTM and UNAMG); Foro Nacional de la Mujer; Fundación Myrna Mack; GAM; Ixmucané; ODHAG</p> <p>Other State Partners: Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office (PDH); Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI); Inter-Institutional Table on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ), and 14 Municipalities of the Verapaces and Quiché</p>	
Location:	Guatemala City, Quiché and the Verapaces	
Approved Project Budget:	US\$1,000,000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: November 2016	Planned Completion: May 2017
Project Description:	<p>1,500 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice and transforming reparation; their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making; and their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, and key state institutions enhance their capacities to incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice, comprehensive care, and reparation responses; adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda; and implement coordinated WHR-based and</p>	

	culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions.
PBF Focus Area:	PBF Priority 1.2 Rule of Law and 1.4 Political Dialogue PBF Priority 2. 3 Conflict prevention/management
Project Outcome:	<p>Expected Outcome 1: 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice and transformative reparation, and three state institutions incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses;</p> <p>Expected Outcome 2: 300 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and 15 state institutions adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda;</p> <p>Expected Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, three state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions</p>
Key Project Activities:	Capacity building to the General Prosecutor's Office, the Inter-Institutional Table on Women Peace and Security, the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office and the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women to address conflict and post conflict sexual and gender-based violence, promoting restorative justice, comprehensive care, and transforming reparation; Strengthening of women civil society peacebuilders, women human rights advocates and women in politics in their initiatives for peace building, rule of law, state reforms and gender equality; Support dialogue and collaboration at the local level to prevent, provide comprehensive care, and respond to the continuum of violence against women in the conflict and post-conflict settings.

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

<p>Country name: Guatemala</p> <p>Project Effective Dates: November 2016 to May 2017</p> <p>PBF Focus Area: PBF Priority 1.2 Rule of Law and 1.4 Political Dialogue</p> <p>PBF Priority 2.3 Conflict prevention/management</p> <p>IRF Theory of Change: <i>If survivors of conflict and post-conflict SGBV are empowered in (1) their rights to justice, comprehensive care, and transformative reparations; to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision making; and to a life free of the continuum of violence against women; if (2) key state institutions enhance their capacities to incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses; adopt regular mechanisms for increasing women's participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda, and implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions; then (3) the implementation of the Peace Accords' commitments is advanced, because (4) there is an enabling environment for peace, security, rule of law, and gender equality, in line with 1325 and related UNSECR, TPAP, and the Global WPS Agenda.</i></p>			
<p>Outcome 1: 75 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their rights to restorative justice and transformative reparation, and three state institutions incorporate a women's human rights perspective in their justice and reparation responses.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1.1: Number of women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, involved in restorative justice and transforming reparation processes supported by the project, disaggregated by age and ethnic origin Baseline: 49 Target: 75</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.2: Number of SGBV cases prepared for trial by the General Prosecutor's Office applying WHR's standards as per knowledge acquired through the project. Baseline: 1 Target: 4</p> <p>Output 1.1: Access to restorative justice for women survivors of SGBV strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1: Reports from partners</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: SGBV's reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: Court registry, Reports of Prosecutors Office.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4: Consultation with Prosecutors Meeting minutes, Progress</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Year 2</p> <p>Mid-steps</p>
			<p>60 women participating</p> <p>Two cases prepared for trial</p> <p>One indictment presented</p>

	<p>Baseline: 1 (Sepur Zarco) Target: 4</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.2 # of women survivors involved in 4 prioritized cases receiving legal and psychosocial assistance. Baseline: 49 Target: 75</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.3 % of women survivors involved in 3 prioritized cases with positive perceptions on access to justice. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>reports from expert consultant</p> <p>Reports from civil society organizations providing assistance in-situ</p> <p>accompaniment and verification of assistance</p> <p>Reports from civil society organizations providing assistance to women survivors</p> <p>Final report document</p>	<p>60 women</p> <p>Drafted report</p> <p>50 women</p>				
<p>Output 1.2 Access of women survivors to transformative reparations improved via construction of methodological and proposals.</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.2.1 # of women survivors participating in construction of transformative reparations proposals. Baseline: 36 Target: 75</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.3 # of transformative reparations petitions prepared by the GPC for the 3 prioritized cases. Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Progress reports from expert consultant</p> <p>Assistance logs and meeting minutes, in-situ accompaniment and verification of construction process</p> <p>Progress reports from expert consultant</p> <p>Proposal documents</p>	<p>50 women</p>				
<p>Outcome 2: 300 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to equal participation in peace building, the rule of law, and political decision-making, and 15 state institutions adopt regular mechanisms for increasing their participation in the design and monitoring of norms and policies to advance Peace Accords' commitments towards women, in line with the Women, Peace and Security Global Agenda.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of knowledge-based proposals designed by women for advancing Peace Accords implementation Baseline: 1 (Alternative 1325 NAP) Target: 2</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 b Number of women representatives of WCSOs involved in designing state reform proposals Baseline: 5 Target: 10</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 c Number of common strategies designed and implemented by</p>	<p>Reports from partners</p> <p>CNAP</p> <p>SEPAZ</p> <p>MIMPAP</p> <p>OHCHR</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>Justice Institutions</p> <p>PDH</p> <p>Reports from partner Congress</p> <p>Constitutional Court</p>	<p>One proposal jointly drafted by women peacebuilders' organizations</p> <p>7 women representatives</p> <p>Strategy drafted</p>				

	<p>Output 2.1 100 women peacebuilders and state institutions have enhanced their capacities to negotiate laws, formalized joint actions for the implementation of 1996 Peace Accords commitments, and the WPS-Global Agenda</p>	<p>women to advance their right to political decision making Baseline: 1 (reforms to LEPP) Target 2</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of knowledge-based proposals for the adoption of laws/normative/in line with Peace Accords and the WPS-Global Agenda advanced by organized women Baseline: 1 (Adhesion to ICC) Target 4</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of women peacebuilders who have enhanced their capacities to prepare knowledge-based proposals Baseline: 2 (UNAM/G/CONAVIGUA) Target 3</p>	<p>ODH</p> <p>Congress Legislative Directorate Women organizations reports</p> <p>WASCO partners reports UN Women OHCHR</p>	<p>Two proposals</p> <p>4 WPS SOCs</p>
	<p>Output 2.2 100 organized women human rights advocates, peace and justice institutions have strengthened their voices and participation in the state reforms initiatives to advance the rule of law in accordance to the 1996 Peace Accords commitments and the WPS Global Agenda</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of representative women advocates with skills at the State reform's negotiating tables Baseline: 4 (GEM) Convergencia's Mujeres Interés y Mujeres Indígenas Target 8</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of knowledge-based CEDAW alternative reports by women's advocates Baseline: 7 reports to the 7th Country Report Target 8</p>	<p>OHCHR, UN Women and partner's reports</p> <p>Reports from OHCHR, COPREDEH, UN Women</p>	<p>6 representatives</p> <p>Draft of the 8th alternative report finalized</p>
	<p>Output 2.3 100 organized women specialized in political participation and two Congress Commissions have strengthened their voices and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of knowledge-based political reform initiatives elaborated by partner women organizations Baseline: 2 (LEPP/Amicus Cubaes) Target 4</p>	<p>OHCHR, UN Women and partner's reports</p> <p>Reports by partner WO, Congress, CC, OHCHR and UN Women</p>	<p>5 knowledge products</p> <p>3 proposals</p>

<p>Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, through state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions</p>	<p>Participation in the political and public power reform initiatives to advance parity in the representation of women, men and indigenous peoples, in accordance to the 1996 Peace Accords, commitments and the WPS Global Agenda</p>	<p>Target 4 Output Indicator 3.2 Number of political reform proposals by women organizations incorporated in Congress Commissions for their promotion Baseline: 1 (LEPP) Target: 3 Output Indicator 2.3.3 Number of Congresswomen involved in promoting parity proposals assigned by CFI partners Baseline: 5 Target: 10</p>	<p>Congress Legislative Directorate Congress Commissions reports UN Women and partner's reports</p>	<p>Two proposals 8 Congresswomen</p>
<p>Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, through state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a Number of communities/municipalities implementing SGBV prevention and response plans Baseline: 13 communities/municipalities Target: 20 communities/municipalities</p>	<p>Partner's and PDH reports</p>	<p>17 communities/municipalities</p>	<p>5 percent</p>
<p>Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, through state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b Percentage of increase on number of SGBV cases assisted by DEMI in prioritized territories applying the comprehensive care model Baseline: 0 Target: 10%</p>	<p>DEMI and UNFPA reports</p>	<p>1000 women</p>	<p>4, 100 women involved in training processes</p>
<p>Outcome 3: 1,225 women survivors of conflict and post-conflict related SGBV, particularly indigenous women, are empowered in their right to a life free of the continuum of violence against women, through state institutions, namely, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women, and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, and 20 community/municipal authorities implement coordinated WHR-based and culturally pertinent SGBV prevention, comprehensive care, and response actions</p>	<p>Output 3.1 100 indigenous women have strengthened their capacities to denounce sexual violence and demand transformative reparations and non-repetition measures</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of women who have increased their knowledge on the SGBV denounce route with CFI support Baseline: 750 (previous CFI) Target: 850</p>	<p>DEMI, PDH and UNFPA reports</p>	<p>70 cases</p>

<p>The capacities for the Office for the Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI) have been strengthened for the delivery of comprehensive care services to SCEV survivors with cultural and linguistic pertinence and a human rights perspective</p>	<p>Number of cases supported by DEMI in Quiché and Las Verapaces applying the holistic support model Baseline: 62 Target: 75</p> <p>Output indicator 3.2 DEMI reports evidence of provision of comprehensive care services with cultural and linguistic pertinence and a human rights perspective in Quiché and Las Verapaces Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>DEMI, PDH and UNEFA reports</p>	<p>One report locally presented</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Women participate in the design, negotiation and follow-up to the investigation, referral and transformative reparations of conflict and post-conflict sexual violence</p>	<p>Output indicator 3.1 Number of dialogue mechanisms established in communities (municipalities of the Departments of Guatemala, Quiché and Las Verapaces) Baseline: 6 (previous GP) Target: 12</p> <p>Output indicator 3.2 Number of women participating in dialogue mechanisms established in Quiché and Las Verapaces Baseline: 760 (previous GP) Target: 850</p> <p>Output indicator 3.3 Number of transforming reparations proposed designed by women from Guatemala, Quiché and Las Verapaces discussed in dialogue tables Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>DEMI, PDH and UNEFA reports</p>	<p>8 local mechanisms</p> <p>800 women</p> <p>Analysis mechanisms established in the three areas of intervention for the elaboration of proposals</p>