

# Country-Level Data for Guatemala country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-GTM\_D\_4.1

OUTCOME GTM\_D\_4.1 [XM-DAC-41146-GTM\\_D\\_4.1](#)

By 2025, the strengthened State institutions will increase citizen security, access to justice, and the transformation of conflicts, seeking greater coordination at the national and local levels. (UNSDCF Pillar 4. Peace, security and justice. Outcome 4.1.)

## OUTCOME DETAILS

### SDG alignment



### Impact areas

### Organizational outputs

### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

### Humanitarian Scope

Yes

### UN System Function

### Outcome Description

By 2025, strengthened State institutions will increase citizen security, access to justice, transformative reparation, conflict transformation, and humanitarian action; ensuring the participation and leadership of women in construction processes and the maintenance of peace, the rule of law, and the defense of human rights.

## RESOURCES

# \$1.06 M

Planned Budget

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



## OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2022-2025**

### OUTCOME GTM\_D\_4.1

B - Baseline

M - Milestones

T - Target

#### OUTCOME STATEMENT

#### INDICATOR STATEMENT

#### YEAR

#### BMTS

#### REPORTED RESULT

By 2025, the strengthened State institutions will increase citizen security, access to justice, and the transformation of conflicts, seeking greater coordination at the national and local levels. (UNSDCF Pillar 4. Peace, security and justice. Outcome 4.1.)

Number of VAW sentences issued by courts and tribunals specialized in femicide and other forms of VAW (UNSDCF Indicator 3.2.2)

2020 (Baseline)

Not available

N/A

2022 (Milestone)

No Available

0

2023 (Milestone)

No Available

Not yet available

2024 (Milestone)

Not available

2025 (Target)

Not available

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INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	Not Available	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	TBD	1 process (Cedaw) with an incidence level of 4 in 2022
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	1 process (Cedaw) with an incidence level of 4 in 2023
	2024 (Milestone)	Not Available	
	2025 (Target)	Not Available	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women mediators, negotiators, and signatories in major peace processes (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	Not Available	-
	2025 (Target)	Not Available	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women and girls as direct beneficiaries in coordinated humanitarian responses (Not for unit reporting)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	50
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

**By 2025, the strengthened State institutions will increase citizen security, access to justice, and the transformation of conflicts, seeking greater coordination at the national and local levels. (UNSDCF Pillar 4. Peace, security and justice. Outcome 4.1.)**

UN Women Guatemala made considerable progress in the area of Women, Peace, Security and Humanitarian Action during 2023, and maintains its efforts to ensure that State institutions increase citizen security, access to justice and conflict transformation, as well as guarantee the leadership of women in the processes of building and maintaining peace, defense of human rights and humanitarian action. Among the notable achievements of 2023 are the following results: The final observations of the CEDAW Committee to the country's Tenth Periodic Report incorporate critical aspects on gender equality and women's empowerment, including as a result of the specialized support that UN Women and the Gender Specialized Group of the United Nations Country Team have provided throughout 2023 to key State actors, particularly the Presidential Secretariat for Women, SEPREM, civil society women's organizations and the Intersectoral Monitoring Mechanism to CEDAW, as well as the coordinated work with the Interagency Group on Reports to CEDAW and the CEDAW Committee and its technical secretariat. The recommendations highlight the fulfillment of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda through the implementation of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 (PAN 1325) and the strengthening of the Interinstitutional Roundtable on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ); the equal participation of women in the public and political spheres; compliance with the Transformative Reparation Policy – including compliance with the Sepur Zarco Judgment; the protection of women human rights defenders; and women's access to land ownership and management, among others. This result has potential for impact and scalability, given that it represents a route of action for all sectors of the country. (Aligned with SDG 16 – Target 16.3 and with the UNSDCF Pillar 4. Peace, security and justice. Outcome 4.1.) For the first time in history, Ixil women from Cotzal reach 50 percent representation as indigenous municipal authorities. With the technical support of UN Women, the women of the Ixil territory generated capacities for consultation and advocacy for their equal participation in the decision-making structures, within the framework of the Interagency project (UN Women &dash; UNESCO &dash; UNDP) of Peace

Infrastructures, funded by the PBF. The evidence-based decision-making capabilities of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) have been strengthened, thanks to the support provided by UN Women, for the creation of the first national institutional registry on political violence against women in electoral contexts, marking a significant milestone for the transformation of public and political power in accordance with the Global Agenda for Women, Peace and Security. With the specialized support of UN Women within the framework of the Interagency project (UN Women-UNDP-UNFPA) to address electoral conflict financed by the PBF, this process has contributed to strengthening the evidence-based decision-making capacity of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, TSE, which will serve as a basis for the definition of normative-orientative guidelines for the prevention, attention and punishment of political violence against women in different decision-making spaces for the consolidation of peace, including the representation of organizations of women peacebuilders in the Mechanism for Electoral Update and Modernization, CAME 2024. Institutionalized the Interinstitutional Roundtable on Women, Peace and Security (MIMPAZ), through Institutional Agreement 25-2023 of the SEPREM. This Agreement guarantees the continuity of MIMPAZ as an inter-institutional coordination mechanism for the promotion and follow-up of related resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security. Completed the installation of the Specialized Courts for Femicide and Other Forms of Violence against Women of the Judiciary in all departments of the country. UN Women supported the efforts of the Supreme Court to complete the gradual installation of Specialized Courts for Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women in the 22 departments of Guatemala, culminating in May, when the last departmental court of Totonicapac was inaugurated, thus expanding access to comprehensive specialized judicial services for women, girls and adolescents who are victims/survivors of femicide and other forms of violence against women. The facilities in Totonicapac house other relevant institutions in the justice chain, such as the Public Ministry, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences of Guatemala, the Institute for Attention to Victims and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic, among others. Two departmental chapters of the Gender Working Group of the Humanitarian Country Team & GTGEHP established with the support of UN Women within the framework of the Accountability program to incorporate Gender in Humanitarian Action financed by the Government of Germany, a historic turn in Humanitarian Action in the country with a gender focus. The first chapter was established in Alta Verapaz, within the Structure of the Humanitarian Team in the department, and the second in Huehuetenango, created under the Women's Commission of the Departmental Coordinator for Disaster Risk Reduction, CODRED. Both GTGEHP chapters in the country have integrated women from governmental and non-governmental organizations who, for the first time, are recognized by the humanitarian community as humanitarian partners. The key lesson of the year was the importance of strengthening alliances and strategic collaborations with women's organizations, integrating their needs and expectations in the planning and execution of projects, which generated a space conducive to self-reflection and dialogue between organizations, fostering a closer collaboration and maximized the positive impact of UN Women's interventions in Guatemala. It is also important to mention that the Theory of Change of this impact area, proposed from a participatory process for the preparation of the 2022-2025 Strategic Note of UN Women Guatemala, continues to be current, with 2023 being the second year of its implementation.