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SECURITY AND JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM PROJECT

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN REPORT
(OCTOBER 1, 2016 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2017)

October 30, 2017

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SECURITY AND JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM PROJECT

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PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN REPORT, FY 2017
(October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOFOP	Association of Forest Communities of Petén
CECON	Center for Conservationist Studies of San Carlos University
CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CIDEJ	Center for Information and Judicial Statistics
CONAP	National Council for Protected Areas
CSJ	Supreme Court (<i>Corte Suprema de Justicia</i>)
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FADS	Family and Friends against Crime and Kidnapping
FJA	Forum on Environmental Justice
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOG	Government of Guatemala
IDAEH	National Institute of History and Anthropology
IDPP	Public Defense Institute (<i>Instituto de la Defensa Pública Penal</i>)
INACIF	National Institute of Forensic Science (<i>Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses de Guatemala</i>)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
JPPPP	First Pluripersonal Criminal Peace Court
LLR	Lower Level Result
MAI	Integrated Attention Model
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINGOB	Ministry of Governance (<i>Ministerio de Gobernación</i>)
MP	Public Ministry (<i>Ministerio Público</i>)
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OJ	Judicial Branch (<i>Organismo Judicial</i>)
ONSEC	National Civil Service Office

PGN	Solicitor General’s Office
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PNC	National Civilian Police (<i>Policia Nacional Civil</i>)
SAI	Comprehensive Assistance System (<i>Sistema de Atención Integral</i>)
SJSI	Security and Justice Sector Institution
SJSRP	Security and Justice Sector Reform Project
SICOMP	Public Ministry Case Management System (<i>Sistema Informático de Control de Casos del Ministerio Público</i>)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report shows the result of monitoring of the fifth year of implementation of the Security and Justice Sector Reform Project (SJSRP or Project), corresponding to Fiscal Year (FY) 2017. The report demonstrates the status of advances in 20 indicators, each of which describes accomplishments and advances in the state's capacity to manage security and justice administration, provide security and justice for citizens, and promote greater civil society oversight of justice and security services.

Guatemala's budget for 2017 included an average increase of 23% in the budgets for security and justice sector institutions (SJSIs) compared to 2016, with the greatest increase for the National Institute of Forensic Sciences (INACIF). Disbursements from the Ministry of Finance through August represent approximately half of the annual total, and two of the four institutions reporting data have executed more than 99% of the amount disbursed (Indicator 1).

The Organic Law of the National Civilian Police (PNC), which was developed and presented with Project support, received favorable opinions from all of the required entities, including the President's General Secretary. It is currently pending presentation by the Presidency of the Republic to Congress (Indicator 2). The results from the SJSRP's support to the PNC is also reflected in a significant increase in the registration of police agents to the digital platform that facilitates posthumous benefits (Indicator 3).

The SJSRP continued to support the improvement of administrative and financial procedures in INACIF, and this year the institution received certification in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008 norms for three administrative procedures: Recruitment and selection of staff, Procurement of goods and services and Management of payments (Indicators 4 and 5).

Regarding care for victims of gender-based violence (GBV), this report reflects a decrease in people receiving in-person attention at the Public Ministry's (MP) Integrated Attention Model for Victims of Violence against Women (MAI), largely due to the fact that the MP is also providing assistance via telephone, and an increase in people receiving attention at the Specialized Courts. Prolonged periods for final hearings to conclude cases continue to affect the issuance of sentences (Indicator 6). The second survey of users of the MAI/MP found that 77% indicated high satisfaction with the services received and more than 80% reported that the attention from the MP encouraged them to continue with the legal process (Indicator 7).

With SJSRP support, in FY 2017 the High Risk courts and tribunals were able to significantly increase productivity, exceeding the targets for trial ready orders by 121% and for sentences by 32%. This year there was also an increase in the number of women sent to trial and condemned, which is due to the processing of extortion cases that included a majority of women suspects (Indicator 8). Regarding the 24 Hour Courts, only one (Antigua) reduced the percentage of cases dismissed due to lack of merit beyond the established target. The remaining six courts experienced difficulties in achieving the target

of reducing the number of cases dismissed due to lack of evidence presented by the National Civilian Police and the Public Ministry. As a result of SJSRP technical assistance, additional judges were assigned to the 24 Hour Courts in order to continue improving compliance with constitutional guarantees (Indicator 9).

The SJSRP continued to support the Judicial Branch (OJ) in implementing technical instruments based on court management models designed to provide greater celerity, certainty and judicial security to Court operations via electronic communications. FY 2017 saw a 57% increase in courts with improved management systems, to a total of 154 courts; of these, 149 have implemented the electronic interconnection system, an increase of 60% from FY 2016. This year, the number of electronic hearing notices increased by 147%, and the number of expert testimonies given via videoconference increased by 47%. (Indicator 10)

The clearance rate of the First Pluripersonal Criminal Peace Court (JPPPP) in FY2017 remained at 62%, the same as the prior year. The JPPPP faced challenges given that two of its most experienced judges were transferred out of the court, and there were multiple appointments of temporary judges who are not familiar with the pluripersonal model. However, the court also had advances this year: one achievement with SJSRP support was the naming of a seventh judge, who will focus on closing out cases remaining open from previous years. In the first three months of work, the new judge resolved 80% of the 300+ cases assigned. (Indicator 11)

The SJSRP's environmental component, which worked to prevent and prosecute crimes against the environment and cultural heritage in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), completed activities this year, having achieved important results. Over the component's three years, complaints of crimes against natural and cultural patrimony increased significantly, with 2017 numbers more than five times the baseline from 2014. (Indicator 12). Also in these three years, the SJSRP established or supported 25 alliances with the objective of strengthening environmental and cultural justice in the MBR; these alliances include the participation of 13 state institutions, and seven other entities, including international organizations and local civil society. (Indicator 13)

In September 2016 two new Sub Lower Level Results (LLRs) were added to the SJSRP. Sub LLR 2.4 involves support for legal reform and implementation of key legislation; two indicators track progress in this component, and the Project surpassed both targets for FY 2017. Regarding the number of legal reforms supported (Indicator 15), the SJSRP has provided technical assistance to a total of 18 law initiatives, one of which – the Judicial Career Law – was approved by Congress. The law initiatives supported include proposals to reform the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Code and to create a Labor Procedural Code, as well as changes to the Law for Constitutional Protection, *Habeas Corpus*, and Constitutionality and the Electoral and Political Parties Law. The other indicator (16) focuses on inter-institutional alliances established or strengthened in support of legal reform or the implementation of key legislation; in this area the Project reached 10 alliances, double the annual target.

Under Sub LLR 2.5, the SJSRP provides technical equipment, specialized technical assistance, logistical support and training to strengthen the government's capacity to investigate and prosecute

corruption cases, as well as create more transparent justice sector practices to prevent corruption. One measurement of this is the use of electronic inboxes for notifications. During FY 2017, the number of electronic inboxes registered to lawyers and justice sector institutions exceeded the target by 16%. The number of notifications sent via this system increased by more than 16,200 from the baseline, although it did not reach the annual target. (Indicator 17). Indicator 18, which refers to the percent of responses sent from INACIF to the Public Ministry electronically, via a platform supported by the SJSRP, will be reported in FY 2018.

Indicator 19 measures the efficiency of the comprehensive model for criminal investigation and prosecution in the Public Ministry's Anti-Corruption Center, including its three specialized sections, Corruption, Administrative Crimes and Internal Matters. This year, the Prosecutor's Office against Corruption surpassed its annual target in the number of operations, arrests and persons linked to judicial processes. The Prosecutor's Office of Administrative Crimes had less success in advancing toward this year's targets; while in the Prosecutor's Office for Internal Affairs, the Office surpassed the annual target in terms of operations coordinated and reached 97.3% of the target established for persons accused. Indicator 20 reports parallel data from the Prosecutor's Office against Extortion, including the new regional agencies located in Guatemala City, Jutiapa, San Marcos, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango. This Prosecutor's Office surpassed its annual targets in the areas of number operations coordinated and number of accused persons.

This year the SJSRP achieved the target for Indicator 21 by supporting the efforts of CSOs in three initiatives oriented toward increasing transparency in nomination and election procedures for the INACIF Director and the Human Rights Ombudsman, and promoting reforms to the Law of Electoral Commissions.

Finally, this year the Project trained more than 600 judicial personnel, exceeding the annual target by 5% (Indicator 22).

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

Este informe muestra el resultado del monitoreo del quinto año de implementación del Proyecto de Reforma del Sector de Seguridad y Justicia (SJSRP o Proyecto), correspondiente al Año Fiscal (FY, en inglés) 2017. El informe demuestra el estado de los avances en 20 indicadores, cada uno de los cuales describe los logros y avances en la capacidad del Estado para gerenciar la administración de seguridad y justicia, proporcionar seguridad y justicia a los ciudadanos, y promover una mayor supervisión de la sociedad civil de los servicios de justicia y seguridad.

El Presupuesto General de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2017 de Guatemala incluyó un aumento promedio de 23% en los presupuestos para las instituciones del sector de seguridad y justicia (SJSI) en comparación con 2016, con el mayor aumento para el Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses (INACIF). Los desembolsos del Ministerio de Finanzas hasta agosto representan aproximadamente la mitad del total anual, y dos de las cuatro instituciones que brindaron reportes han ejecutado más del 99% del monto desembolsado (Indicador 1).

La Ley Orgánica de la Policía Nacional Civil (PNC), que se desarrolló y se presentó con el apoyo del Proyecto, recibió opiniones favorables de todas las entidades requeridas, incluido la Secretaría General de la Presidencia. Actualmente está pendiente de presentación por parte de la Presidencia de la República al Congreso (Indicador 2). Los resultados del apoyo del SJSRP a la PNC también se reflejan en un aumento significativo en el registro de agentes policiales en la plataforma digital que facilita los beneficios póstumos (Indicador 3).

El SJSRP continuó apoyando la mejora de los procedimientos administrativos y financieros en INACIF, y este año la institución recibió la certificación ISO 9001: 2008 de tres procedimientos administrativos: reclutamiento y selección de personal, adquisición de bienes y servicios y administración de pagos (Indicadores 4 y 5).

En cuanto a la atención a víctimas de violencia de género, este informe refleja una disminución en las personas que reciben atención personal en el Modelo de Atención Integral para Víctimas de Violencia contra la Mujer (MAI) del Ministerio Público (MP), en gran parte debido al hecho que el MP también brinda asistencia por teléfono y un aumento de las personas que reciben atención en los juzgados especializados. Los períodos prolongados para las audiencias finales en las cuales concluyen los casos continúan afectando la emisión de sentencias (Indicador 6). En la segunda encuesta de usuarias del MAI / MP el 77% indicó una alta satisfacción con los servicios recibidos y más del 80% dijo que la atención del MP las alentó a continuar con el proceso legal (Indicador 7).

Con el apoyo de SJSRP, en el año fiscal 2017, las cortes y tribunales con competencia en casos de mayor riesgo lograron aumentar significativamente la productividad, superando en un 121% las metas de órdenes de apertura a juicio y en un 32% las sentencias. Este año también hubo un aumento en el número de mujeres enviadas a juicio y condenadas, lo que se debe al procesamiento de casos de extorsión en los cuales la mayoría de personas capturadas son mujeres (Indicador 8). Con respecto a

los Tribunales de 24 Horas, solo uno (Antigua) redujo el porcentaje de casos desestimados por falta de mérito más allá de la meta establecida. Los seis tribunales restantes tuvieron dificultades para lograr el objetivo de reducir el número de casos desestimados por falta de evidencias presentadas por la Policía Nacional Civil y el Ministerio Público. Como resultado de la asistencia técnica del SJSRP, se asignaron jueces adicionales a los Tribunales de 24 Horas para continuar mejorando el cumplimiento de las garantías constitucionales (Indicador 9).

El SJSRP continuó apoyando al OJ en la implementación de instrumentos técnicos basados en modelos de gestión judicial diseñados para proporcionar mayor celeridad, certeza y seguridad judicial a las operaciones de los juzgados a través de las comunicaciones electrónicas. En el año fiscal 2017 se observó un aumento del 57% en los juzgados con sistemas de gestión mejorados, hasta un total de 154; de estos, 149 han implementado el sistema de interconexión electrónica, un aumento del 60% respecto del año fiscal 2016. En el 2017, el número de notificaciones electrónicas de audiencias aumentó en un 147% y el número de peritajes de INACIF presentados por videoconferencia se incrementó en un 47%. (Indicador 10)

La tasa de resolución de casos del Juzgado Primero Pluripersonal de Paz Penal (JPPPP) en el año fiscal 2017 se mantuvo en el 62%, igual que el año anterior. El JPPPP enfrentó desafíos debido a que dos de sus juezas más experimentadas fueron transferidas a otros juzgados, y hubo múltiples nombramientos de jueces temporales que no están familiarizados con el modelo pluripersonal. Sin embargo, el juzgado también tuvo avances este año: un logro con el apoyo de SJSRP fue el nombramiento de un séptimo juez, que se centrará en el cierre (liquidación) de casos pendientes de años anteriores. En los primeros tres meses de trabajo, el nuevo juez resolvió el 80% de los más de 300 casos asignados. (Indicador 11)

El componente ambiental del SJSRP, que trabajó para prevenir y enjuiciar los delitos contra el medio ambiente y el patrimonio cultural en la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya (RBM), completó actividades este año, y logró importantes resultados. Durante los tres años del componente, las denuncias de crímenes contra el patrimonio natural y cultural aumentaron significativamente, con cifras de 2017 más de cinco veces la línea base de 2014. (Indicador 12). También en estos tres años, el SJSRP estableció o apoyó 25 alianzas con el objetivo de fortalecer la justicia ambiental y cultural en la RBM; estas alianzas incluyen la participación de 13 instituciones estatales y otras siete entidades, incluidas organizaciones internacionales y la sociedad civil local. (Indicador 13)

En septiembre de 2016, se agregaron dos nuevos Sub (LLR) al SJSRP. El Sub LLR 2.4 incluye apoyo para la reforma legal y la implementación de legislación clave; dos indicadores monitorean el progreso en este componente, y el Proyecto superó en ambos las metas para el año fiscal 2017. En cuanto al número de reformas legales respaldadas (Indicador 15), el SJSRP ha brindado asistencia técnica a un total de 18 iniciativas legales, una de las cuales -la Ley de Carrera Judicial - fue aprobada por el Congreso. Las iniciativas de ley respaldadas incluyen propuestas para reformar el Código Penal y el Código Procesal Penal y crear un Código Procesal Laboral, así como cambios a la Ley de Amparo, Exhibición Personal y de Constitucionalidad y la Ley Electoral y de Partidos Políticos. El otro indicador (16) se centra en las alianzas interinstitucionales establecidas o fortalecidas en apoyo a la

reforma legal o la implementación de legislación clave; en esta área, el Proyecto alcanzó 10 alianzas, el doble de la meta anual.

Bajo el Sub LLR 2.5, el SJSRP proporciona equipo técnico, asistencia técnica especializada, apoyo logístico y capacitación para fortalecer la capacidad de investigar y perseguir casos de corrupción, y también crear procesos transparentes en el sector justicia para evitar corrupción. Una medida de esto es el uso de casilleros electrónicos para recibir notificaciones. Durante el año fiscal 2017, el número de casilleros electrónicos registrados por abogados privados e instituciones del sector de justicia superó el objetivo en un 16%. El número de notificaciones enviadas a través de este sistema aumentó en más de 16.200 sobre la línea de base, aunque no alcanzó el objetivo anual. (Indicador 17). El indicador 18, que se refiere al porcentaje de respuestas enviadas electrónicamente por el INACIF al Ministerio Público, a través de una plataforma respaldada por el SJSRP, será reportado en el año fiscal 2018.

El Indicador 19 mide la eficiencia del modelo integral de investigación y persecución penal en el Centro Anticorrupción del Ministerio Público, incluidas sus tres fiscalías especializadas, Corrupción, Delitos Administrativos y Asuntos Internos. Este año, la Fiscalía contra la Corrupción superó su meta anual en el número de operaciones, arrestos y personas vinculadas a procesos judiciales. La Fiscalía de Delitos Administrativos tuvo menos éxito en avanzar hacia los objetivos de este año; mientras que la Fiscalía de Asuntos Internos superó la meta anual en términos de operaciones coordinadas y alcanzó el 97.3% del objetivo establecido para las personas acusadas. El Indicador 20 reporta datos paralelos de la Fiscalía contra la Extorsión, incluida la agencia de Ciudad de Guatemala y las nuevas agencias regionales ubicadas en Jutiapa, San Marcos, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango y Quetzaltenango. Esta Fiscalía superó sus objetivos anuales en operaciones coordinadas y en número de personas acusadas ante los juzgados.

Este año el SJSRP logró la meta del Indicador 21 al apoyar esfuerzos de sociedad civil en tres iniciativas orientadas a aumentar la transparencia en los procedimientos de nominación y elección para el Director del INACIF y el Procurador de Derechos Humanos, y promover reformas a la Ley de Comisiones de Postulación.

Finalmente, este año el Proyecto capacitó a más de 600 funcionarios judiciales, excediendo el objetivo anual en un 5% (Indicador 22).

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN FY 2017 - RESULTS

LOWER LEVEL RESULT (LLR) I: GREATER STATE CAPACITY TO MANAGE SECURITY AND JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Sub-LRR 1.1: Adequate career system established for the police

1. Percentage of annual budget received that is executed by targeted SJSIs (disaggregated by institution)

The Guatemalan Fiscal Year is from January 1 through December 31. For this reason, the information in this indicator corresponds to SJSI budget execution from January through September 2017. The SJSIs tracked are the Public Defense Institute (IDPP), INACIF, Ministry of Governance (MINGOB), and the OJ, although 2017 data from INACIF is not yet available:

GRAPHIC 1: PROGRESS IN THE EXECUTION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

Institution	Amount Approved in 2017 Budget	Amount Given by Ministry of Finance (Jan-Sep 2017)		Execution of the Amount Given (Jan-Sep 2017)	
IDPP	Q 187,000,000.00	Q 94,916,389.49	51%	Q 94,093,546.99	99.1%
INACIF	Q 240,000,000.00	Pending		Pending	
MP	Q 1,841,700,000.00	Q 1,410,458,000.00	77%	Q 888,184,825.84	63.0%
MINGOB	Q 5,330,283,144.00	Q 3,003,997,255.93	56%	Q 3,001,084,625.65	99.9%
OJ	Q 2,454,202,395.81	Q 1,563,017,992.50	64%	Q 1,333,749,092.29	85.3%

The institutions reported that between January and September 2017, they have received between 51% and 77% of the approved funds, and execution is from 63% in the MP to almost 100% in the IDPP and MINGOB.

The government's Fiscal Year 2017 budget (Decree 50-2016) included significant increases in the budgets for all of the SJSIs, as shown in the following table:

GRAPHIC 2: BUDGET INCREASES 2016 TO 2017			
SJSI	2016	2017	% Increase
IDPP	Q 151,276,607.00	Q 187,000,000.00	23.6
INACIF	Q 165,000,000.00	Q 240,000,000.00	45.5
MP	Q 1,490,756,991.00	Q 1,841,700,000.00	23.5
MINGOB	Q 4,473,547,820.00	Q 5,330,283,144.00	19.2
OJ	Q 1,911,867,311.00	Q 2,454,202,395.81	28.4
Total (Q)	Q 8,192,448,729.00	Q 10,053,185,539.81	22.7
Total (approx. USD)	\$1,122,253,250.55	\$1,377,148,704.08	

Source: Reports of the Integrated Government Accounting System.

Overall, the public funds assigned to the security and justice sector increased by 22.7% in 2017. Of all of the institutions, INACIF received the highest increase (45.5%), while MINGOB received the lowest increase (19.2%). Originally both the OJ and MINGOB were assigned higher budgets for the year, but they were later cut to the figures shown here.

2. Degree of progress in the definition, approval, and implementation of improved police career regimen.

Throughout the implementation of the SJSRP, there has been ongoing political sensitivity around the PNC Organic Law, which includes an improved police career regimen. The Project has supported PNC and MINGOB authorities in two processes of drafting technical proposals and three processes of promoting the draft law with different authorities in constant rotation. These proposals have received the necessary approvals and favorable opinions from the corresponding institutions, but have not been able to advance beyond the office of the three Presidents who have held office during the past five years; as such, the proposal has not been presented to Congress to be voted into law.

This indicator is divided into four milestones, each with a series of activities aligned with the development and presentation of the PNC Organic Law initiative to relevant authorities.

In FY 2016, the SJSRP achieved the milestones set for that year: **Milestone A** - Socialization of the new police norm among pertinent authorities, and **Milestone B** - Presented final version of the proposal. By the end of FY2016, the SJSRP had advanced in **Milestone C**, with the law receiving four of the six required favorable opinions in order to proceed.

For FY2017, the milestones established are as follows:

Milestone C: Statements of public support for the new police norms. This was achieved in the first quarter of FY 2017, when the Ministry of Finance and the Solicitor General's Office (PGN) issued favorable opinions on the proposed Organic Law. With these advances, the law was ready to be presented to the Secretary General of the President.

Milestone D: Approval of the New Police Norm. In the second quarter of FY 2017, the SJSRP accompanied the presentation of the law before the Secretary General of the President and made the technical revisions requested. At that point authorities from both MINGOB and PNC turned in the final version to the President, where currently remains. In the third quarter the SJSRP supported activities with PNC leadership in order to promote the proposal.

GRAPHIC 3: MILESTONES FOR THE PNC ORGANIC LAW

FY 2017	Status
Milestone C - Statements of public support for the new police norms (a) Socialization of the new version of the proposal among MINGOB and PNC authorities, among other pertinent authorities. (b) Statements of public support of the passage of the new norm from MINGOB and PNC officials, among other pertinent entities.	Achieved first quarter of FY2017
Milestone D - Approval of the new police norm (c) Presentation of public support in favor of the norm to functionaries directly in charge of approving the New Police Norm, and others as considered necessary.	In process

3. Percentage of National Civilian Police officers enrolled in improved human resources and benefits systems

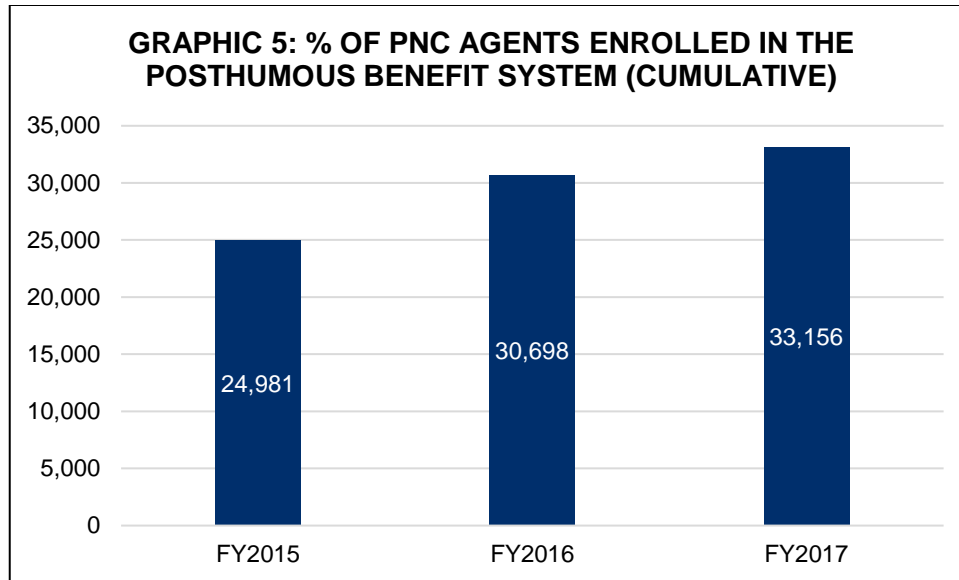
The SJSRP has monitored the advance of the implementation of improvements to the PNC’s Computerized Personnel System, which continues to be used in an effective manner throughout the country, under the central control of the PNC’s General Personnel Office. Progress is measured by the percent of officers enrolled in the Posthumous Benefit System.

According to data from the PNC’s General Personnel Office, the enrollment surpassed the target with 92% of the institution’s personnel enrolled in the Posthumous Benefit System. This demonstrates the sustainability of the improvements to the Computerized Personnel System, achieved with technical assistance and scanners and computer equipment donated by the SJSRP.

Current targets and the results achieved during FY 2017 are as follows:

GRAPHIC 4: CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF PNC AGENTS ENROLLED IN THE POSTHUMOUS BENEFIT SYSTEM

	Baseline (2015)	Target FY 2017	Achieved FY 2017
PNC agents enrolled in the posthumous benefit system	70%	90%	92% (33,156)
Women	83%	Maintain at 100%	100% (5,281)
Men	68%	90%	91% (27,875)



Source: PNC's General Personnel Office, October 2017

Currently, the total PNC staff consists of 36,070 people, of which 14.6% (5,281) are women and 85.4% (30,789) are men.

Sub-LRR 1.2: SJSIs' financial management systems strengthened

4. Number of SJSIs' financial processes improved in compliance of financial standards set by the Ministry of Finance

This indicator measures progress in improving SJSIs' internal financial processes to complement the processes required by the Integrated Financial Administration System, as well as reinforcing financial planning (best practices in budget execution, streamlining of purchasing processes, timely management of accounts, electronic authorizations, etc.).

In FY 2016, the SJSRP supported INACIF in achieving improvements in two financial processes in accordance with ISO 9001:2008 norms and Ministry of Finance standards. Since the target was one process improved per year, the Project advanced in reaching the 2017 target ahead of schedule.

During FY 2017, the SJSRP supported the implementation of the improvements in these same two processes (Purchases and Financial Processes), which were consolidated with the implementation of a Quality Management System in INACIF and ISO 9001:2008 certification (discussed in more detail in the following indicator), which includes various processes.

**5. Number of processes within SJSIs that receive ISO certification or accreditation.
(Disaggregated by institution and type of process)**

In FY 2017, the SJSRP advanced towards the target for this indicator, with INACIF receiving ISO 9001:2008 certifications in three processes, supported by the Project. The processes certified are as follows:

GRAPHIC 6: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES CERTIFIED ISO 9001:2008 IN INACIF (FY2017)

Main processes:

1. Provision of services in the Recruitment and selection of staff
2. Procurement of goods and services
3. Management of payments

Source: Certificate issued by ICONTEC International and IQ-Net (International Certification Network), January 2017.



INACIF's certifications in ISO 9001:2008 norms.

These three main processes include other strategic areas that support the functioning and accreditation of the Quality Management System, including the following:

- **Management Processes:** Strategic Direction and Quality Management
- **Supporting Processes:** Maintenance, Training and Information Technology (IT)

The SJSRP supported INACIF in achieving these certifications through a process which began in November 2015, which included the provision of a consultant and support staff in order to provide required training to INACIF staff, as well as document and implement a Quality Management System based on ISO 9001:2008 norms.

The SJSRP also provided technical and financial assistance for the certification process of INACIF's toxicology, ballistics and genetic laboratories, via the Guatemalan Accreditation Office.

Due to the change in INACIF director in June 2017, this activity is still pending completion; as such, the Project was unable to meet the FY 2017 target of five processes improved.

LLR 2: GREATER STATE CAPACITY TO PROVIDE SECURITY AND JUSTICE FOR CITIZENS

Sub-LRR 2.1: SJSIs’ performance, efficiency, & accountability improved

6. Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other) “F”

This indicator provides information on attention to victims of gender-based violence through the Public Ministry’s 24 Hour Court and Integrated Attention Model for Victims of Violence against Women (MAI) – which are both located in the MP headquarters in Gerona – as well as the Comprehensive Attention System (SAI) of the Specialized Courts located in the Center of Justice for Crimes of Femicide and Violence against Women on Diagonal 6, Guatemala City. The indicator also includes a report on sentences achieved by the Prosecutor’s Office for Women, with the goal of capturing the results of these judicial processes.

In FY2017, 12,772 victims of gender based violence (GBV) were personally attended to in the targeted institutions, which represents 88.8% of the established target of 14,376 victims.

Targets and annual results for each of these sub-indicators are presented below:

GRAPHIC 7: PEOPLE REACHED BY USG-FUNDED INTERVENTIONS IN FY2017

Institution	Target FY2017	Achieved FY2017	% of Target Achieved
6.a. MAI / MP	10,602	8,106	76.5%
Women	10,602	8,106	76.5%
6.b. Specialized Femicide Courts (SAI & Gerona)	3,774	4,666	123.6%
Women	3,689	4,606	124.9%
Men	85	60	70.6%
6.c. Total people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services	14,376	12,772	88.8%
Women	14,291	12,712	89.0%
Men	85	60	70.6%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the MAI/MP and SAI Diagonal 6 & Gerona 24 Hour Court.

Although the number of people reached in the MAI/MP does not reach the annual target, it is important to note that these numbers include only victims receiving attention in the MAI, and not people receiving advice via telephone from the MP. The MP has been promoting the services offered by telephone, which may have contributed to the lower number of victims going to the MAI for in-

person attention. The Specialized Femicide Courts, which form part of the judicial process for victims, received 4,666 people this year, surpassing their annual target by 23.6%.

With regard to sentences achieved by the MP, 78% of the target for this year was achieved. This is likely due to the backlogs of cases in the specialized courts for femicide and violence against women, as many cases face delays and are pending final hearings to conclude the process. During this period, 339 men were convicted and 169 absolved for crimes of violence against women, addressed in specialized courts.

GRAPHIC 8: SENTENCES FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN FY2017

Prosecutor’s Office for Women	Target FY2017	Total	% of Target Achieved
6.d. Sentences achieved	798	619	77.6%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the MP.

7. Increase of citizen satisfaction with service delivery by MAI / MP in Guatemala City

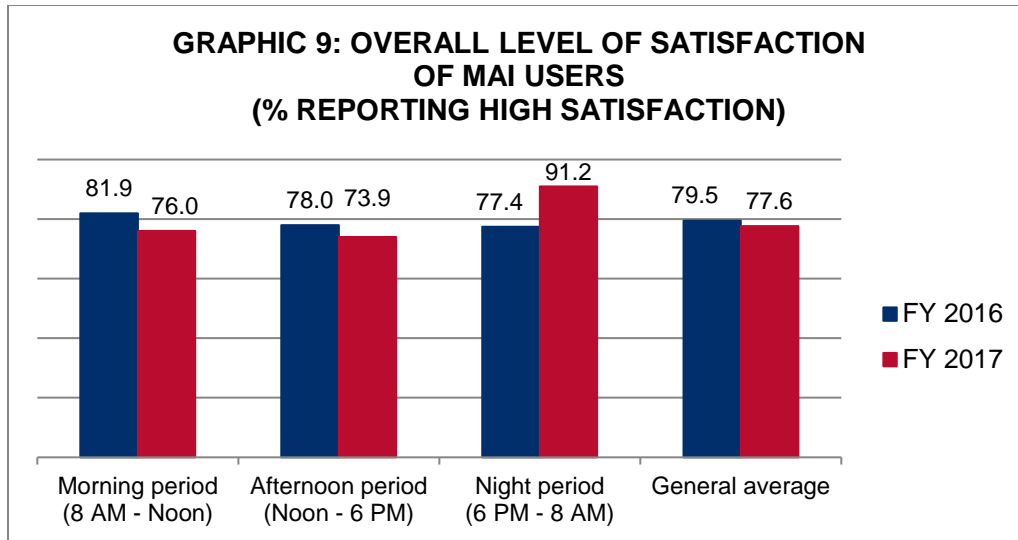
In July 2017, a second survey on user satisfaction was carried out in the Integrated Attention Model for Victims of Violence against Women (MAI), located in the MP headquarters in Gerona.¹ The survey involved 321 users, which corresponds to 15% of the people who used MAI services related to criminal proceedings in the first quarter of FY 2017. Under the monitoring plan, the results of the first survey (FY 2016) established the baseline for this indicator, and the results of the second survey demonstrate the change in level of user satisfaction for those who use the MAI services.

The survey was conducted during day and night shifts on weekdays and weekends, and covered the following topics, among others: Access, Infrastructure, Emergency attention (medical and psychological), Security and protection, Reception of the complaint, and Quality service rating (quantitative measuring).

The below graphs present a comparison between the results of the survey both years. It is worth noting that in FY2017, the survey coincided with a remodeling of the MAI headquarters, which was temporarily relocated to the area designated for the Prosecutor’s Office for Children and Adolescents, also located in the MP Gerona Headquarters.

In Graphic 7, below, one can see the level of satisfaction according to the time period in which the interviewed users received attention.

¹ The survey was carried out under an SJSRP subcontract by an independent academic entity, the Center for Studies of Conflict, Power and Violence (CENDES).

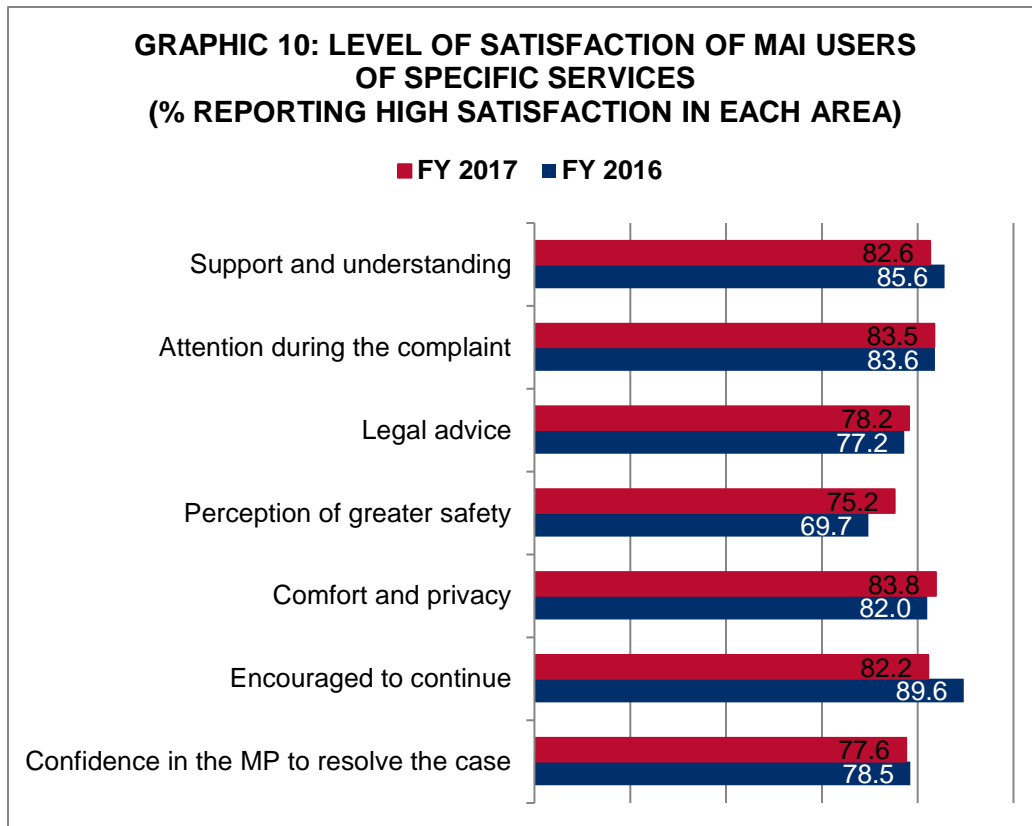


Source: Survey of MAI Users - July 2017

As the chart demonstrates, the level of satisfaction with MAI services remained high, with 77.6% of users reporting high satisfaction. This was a slight decrease (less than 2%) from the percentage of users who reported a high level of satisfaction in FY 2016. It is worth noting, however, that 91.2% of users during the night period expressed high satisfaction, compared to just 77.4% the previous year.

In FY 2017, 77.6% of women surveyed expressed a high level of satisfaction; 18.7% expressed an intermediate level of satisfaction, and 3.1% expressed dissatisfaction with the services provided. According to the surveying entity, this demonstrates “general acceptance and approval of the services provided, while still demonstrating a need to pay attention to those unsatisfied in order to improve services and making adjustments to strengthen efficiency and quality of services provided.”

The following graphic, demonstrates user perception/valuation of the specific services provided by the MAI. As demonstrated, there is consistency in high satisfaction among the various services provided.



Source: Survey of MAI Users - July 2017

According to an analysis by CENDES (the surveying entity), the results indicate “The importance of a high-quality attention is that: a) the victim receives dignified and humane treatment, as is deserved; b) it favors criminal investigation because all possible investigation methods can be used; and c) it strengthens a culture of reporting crime, triggering a domino effect of social diffusion among other victims. These are some of the factors that reinforce the credibility of the Public Ministry in attention to victims of crimes.”

8. Number of high impact cases with final verdicts (disaggregated by type of court)

This indicator measures the productivity of courts and tribunals that handle high risk crimes. The indicator is divided into the following:²

- **8.a. High Risk First Instance Courts:** 8.a.1. number of cases assigned; 8.a.2. number of imputed persons; 8.a.3 number of persons processed; 8.a.4. number of trial ready orders and sentence per abbreviated (fast track) process.
- **8.b. High Risk Sentencing Courts:** 8.b.1 number of cases assigned; 8.b.2 number of persons convicted; 8.b.3. number of sentences, disaggregated by final decisions of the High Risk courts:

² Wording of some sub-indicators under Indicator 8 was modified to improve clarity and accuracy.

Trial ready orders (First Instance Court), and Sentences (Sentencing Court) and type of sentences (guilty/not guilty). Information is also provided separately by sex of persons prosecuted.

During 2017, there was an increase in the number of courts and tribunals with competency over high risk processes, following recommendations from the SJSRP in order to reduce the backlog of cases. Currently there are four groups (each consisting of a court and a tribunal) in Guatemala City – A, B, C and D – and one group in the department of Quetzaltenango.

8.a. High Risk First Instance Courts:

The data from the five high risk first instance courts is as follows:

GRAPHIC 11: CASES IN HIGH RISK FIRST INSTANCE COURTS (8.a.1 and 8.a.2)

Cases Assigned (8.a.1)		Persons Imputed by MP (8.a.2)			People Linked to Process		
Court	Total FY2017	Women	Men	Total FY2017	Women	Men	Total FY2017
Court A	11	31	42	73	27	80	107
Court B	2	0	2	2	1	5	6
Court C	9	10	70	80	14	71	85
Court D	5	1	12	13	4	42	46
Court Quetzaltenango	9	0	4	4	0	3	3
Total	36	42 (24.4%)	130 (75.6%)	172	46 (18.6%)	201 (81.4%)	247

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk First Instance Courts.

In FY 2017, the total number of cases that the Supreme Court assigned to high risk courts was only 36. This is 60% lower than the number from FY 2016, when 89 were cases sent to high risk courts.

The SJSRP's technical team is currently carrying out a study on the distribution of cases between the high risk courts and tribunals, in order to determine the reasons for the difference in cases assigned to each one. The low number of cases in Court B this year is likely due to the complexity of cases that this court has been handling for the past two years, which involve a high number of suspects in positions of political power in Guatemala, including owners and representatives of important companies.

In the graphic above, the difference between the number of people imputed (172) and the number of people linked to a process (247) is because they are not necessarily from the same judicial processes. (That is, the FY 2017 data of people linked to a process includes cases that were assigned to these courts in prior years.) However, the number of people imputed does correspond to the cases assigned to these courts in FY 2017.

The resolutions in the five high risk first instance courts were as follows. The targets are not broken out by court given that it is impossible to predict the number of cases assigned to each court, as discussed above.

GRAPHIC 12: TRIAL READY ORDERS/SENTENCES PER FAST TRACK/ PROVISIONAL CLOSURES (SUB INDICATORS 8.a.3 AND 8.a.4)

High Risk First Instance Court	Target FY2017	Achieved FY2017 (8.a.4)	Women Processed	Men Processed	Total Persons Processed (Sent to Trial) (8.a.3)
Court A	-	30	18	62	80
Court B	-	9	6	51	57
Court C	-	32	98	108	206
Court D	-	72	30	137	167
Court Quetzaltenango	-	3	0	3	3
Total	66	146 (221.2% of target)	152 (29.6%)	361 (70.4%)	513

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk First Instance Courts.

As shown in this graphic, the productivity of the high risk first instance courts increased significantly in FY 2017, in large part due to Court D, which was newly created this year following recommendations from the SJSRP in order to reduce the backlog of cases. In FY 2016, these courts issued 53 trial ready orders, representing an advance of 88% towards the goal. In comparison, in FY 2017 they issued 146 trial ready orders, which surpassed the target by 121%.

The number of people sent to trial also increased significantly this year. In FY 2016, 190 people were processed, while in FY 2017 this increased to 513. Another difference was in the gender of people processed: in FY 2016 it was 16.3% women and 83.7% men, while in FY 2017 the percent of women increased to 29.6% while men represented 70.4%.

8.b. High Risk Sentencing Courts:

The following table shows the workload assigned to these tribunals from October 2016 through September 2017:

GRAPHIC 13: HIGH RISK SENTENCING COURTS (8.b.1)

Tribunal	Cases Assigned FY2017	% of Total Cases
Tribunal A	36	48.0%
Tribunal B	23	30.7%
Tribunal C	15	20.0%
Tribunal D	1	1.3%
Tribunal Quetzaltenango	0	0
Total	75	100%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk Sentence Courts.

The total of 75 cases is ten cases more than the last year. High Risk Tribunal D began functioning in the final quarter of FY 2017. The processes heard in these tribunals come from the High Risk First Instance Courts, but the distribution between the tribunals is assigned by the Supreme Court.

The below table shows the number of people processed in each of these tribunals:

GRAPHIC 14: # OF PERSONS PROCESSED IN HIGH RISK SENTENCING COURTS in FY2017

High Risk Sentencing Tribunal	Women	Men	Total
Tribunal A	68	198	266
Tribunal B	40	116	156
Tribunal C	10	36	46
Tribunal D	1	0	1
Total	119 (25%)	350 (75%)	469

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk Sentence Courts.

The following table shows the number of sentences achieved in FY 2017:

GRAPHIC 15: SENTENCES IN HIGH RISK SENTENCING TRIBUNALS (SUB INDICATOR 8.b.3)

	Target	Not guilty sentences	Guilty sentences	Mixed sentences*	Total
Tribunal A	-	3	12	7	22
Tribunal B	-	1	7	15	23
Tribunal C	-	6	8	7	21
Tribunal D	-	0	0	0	0
Tribunal Quetzaltenango	-	0	0	0	0
Total	50	10	27	29	66 (132% of the target)

**Mixed sentences include both guilty and not guilty verdicts.
Source: M&E SJSRP with data from the High Risk Sentence Courts.*

The total of 66 sentences is 20 more than in FY 2016, and surpasses the annual target by 32%.

A comparison of the types of sentences issued in FY 2016 and FY 2017 shows that there was an increase in mixed sentences, meaning that they had both acquittals and convictions:

GRAPHIC 16: TYPE OF VERDICTS ISSUED IN HIGH RISK SENTENCING COURTS

Type of Verdict	FY2016	FY2017
Not Guilty Sentences	15%	5%
Guilty Sentences	48%	20%
Mixed Sentences	37%	75%
Total number of sentences	48	66

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk Sentencing Courts.

Of the 276 persons who received a sentence in FY2017 in the High Risk Courts, 79.0% (218) were condemned and 21.0% (58) were absolved. The below table disaggregates this data according to the gender of the persons sentenced:

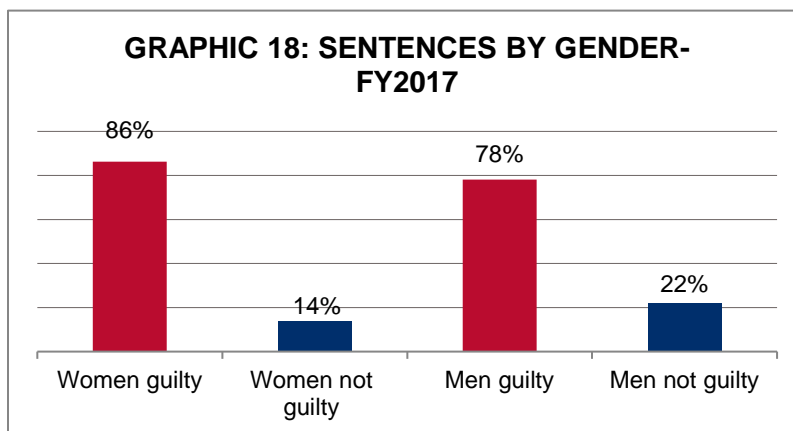
GRAPHIC 17: HIGH RISK SENTENCING COURTS: # OF PERSONS CONVICTED (8.b.2)

Period	Women Guilty	Men Guilty	Total Guilty	Women Not Guilty	Men Not Guilty	Total Not Guilty	Total Persons Sentenced
Oct. – Dec. 2016	10	30	40	1	11	12	52
Jan. – Mar. 2017	5	50	55	1	19	20	75
Apr. – Jun. 2017	2	22	24	0	4	4	28
Jul. – Sept. 2017	8	91	99	2	20	22	121
Cumulative	25 (11.5%)	193 (88.5%)	218	4 (6.9%)	54 (93.1%)	58	276

Source: M&E SJSRP with data from the High Risk Sentencing Courts.

The total number of sentences (276) was lower than in FY 2016 (when there were 646 sentences issued). However, this does not necessarily imply lower productivity in the tribunals, as it is more related to the number of people that were sent for sentencing in the corresponding processes.

The below graphic demonstrates the type of sentence by gender:



Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the High Risk Sentencing Courts.

The data shows that this year a higher percentage of women were found guilty than men (86% compared to 78%). This is the reverse of what was reported in FY 2016, when 66% of women sentenced were found guilty, compared to 75% of men.

9. Percentage of decrease in the number of cases dismissed in 24 Hour Courts due to lack of evidence (lack of merits) for annual period (October - September)

This year's data for Indicator 9 reflects that the Project surpassed its annual target in one of the seven 24 Hour Courts with defined targets. The remaining six courts experienced difficulties in achieving the target of reducing the number of cases dismissed due to lack of evidence presented by the National Civilian Police and the Public Ministry.

The following table shows the results of the seven 24 Hour Courts, of which four are located in the department of Guatemala and one each in Escuintla, Sacatepéquez (Antigua), and Quetzaltenango.

GRAPHIC 19. PERCENT OF CASES DISMISSED IN 24 HOUR COURTS						
24 Hour Court	% of Cases Dismissed in FY2016	Target FY2017	Total Cases FY2017	Number of Cases Dismissed in FY2017	% of Cases Dismissed in FY2017	Progress towards target
Torre de Tribunales	15.22%	11.86%	2,200	351	15.95%	+ 4.09
Gerona (Femicide)	2.61%	1.75%	4,121	143	3.47%	+ 1.72
Villa Nueva	6.11%	6.11%	2,065	167	8.09%	+ 1.98
Mixco	6.86%	6.86%	1,303	103	7.90%	+ 1.04
Escuintla	11.51%	7.15%	1,590	241	15.16%	+ 8.01
Antigua	15.93%	14.00%	1,806	234	12.96%	- 1.04
Quetzaltenango	11.47%	10.50%	2,211	260	11.76%	+ 1.26

Source: Judicial Branch's Center for Information and Judicial Statistics (CIDEJ), October 2017.

As shown above, only the 24 Hour Court in Antigua reduced the percentage of cases dismissed due to lack of merit beyond the established target, while the courts in Gerona (Femicide), Mixco, Villa Nueva and Quetzaltenango had dismissal rates slightly higher than the targets (1 to 2% higher). The court in Escuintla, which did not meet the target in FY 2016, had a dismissal rate 8% higher than the target, and the 24 Hour Court in the Torre de Tribunales also did not meet the target.

The SJSRP's technical team considers that the increase in cases dismissed due to lack of merit cannot be blamed on the 24 hour court judges, but rather to the successive changes that have been seen in the prosecutor's offices and the PNC, entities which should coordinate to ensure the presentation of evidence to support the detention of the accused persons.

During this period SJSRP support has focused on implementation of the second phase of Decree 7-2011 regarding misdemeanor crimes in the courts of Villa Nueva, Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and

Quetzaltenango. In addition, the Project provided technical support to the 24 Hour Courts in strengthening the Permanent Model for Criminal Justice.

Achievements as a result of SJSRP support and accompaniment include an increase in the number of judges assigned to these courts to handle initial hearings, which improves compliance with constitutional guarantees. The SJSRP also supported a cooperation agreement between the Mixco transit police and the PNC so that the blood alcohol tests can be carried out in the court, to avoid loss of evidence. The coordination meetings supported by the SJSRP in all of the 24 Hour Courts have allowed justice sector staff to identify challenges and propose solutions to improve the functioning of these court bodies.

10. Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems. “F” (cumulative)

The SJSRP provided support to a total of 154 courts, which exceeds the FY 2017 target (120 courts) by 28.3%. This also represents an increase of 57.1% from the FY 2016 total (98 courts³). The Project helped implement judicial chamber models (*modelos de despacho*), provided technical assistance in the use of systems to reduce the duration of judicial processes, and performed a needs assessment regarding trainings to improve hearing management. In 2017, the systems supported by the SJSRP to improve the case processing time are:

GRAPHIC 20: CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVED

System	Expected Result	Specific SJSRP activities to improve/create the system
<p>ELECTRONIC INTER-CONNECTION System exclusively for linking justice institutions by Internet in order to schedule hearings.</p>	<p>Reduce communication time and organize agendas in order to avoid suspending hearings.</p>	<p>Support to CIDEJ in maintaining, updating and disseminating the electronic inter-connection platform that connects 149 courts in communicating judicial notifications. In FY 2017, the SJSRP trained 651 people in the use of the system as a reliable tool for scheduling activities.</p>
<p>HEARING AGENDA MANAGEMENT Common calendaring system among the MP, IDPP and Courts to better handle the scheduling of hearings.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of hearings suspended due to absence of the necessary parties.</p>	<p>This year, the number of hearing notices increased by 147.3%, with 86,600 more notifications sent than the 35,022 sent in FY 2016. The SJSRP supported the OJ in adapting technical instruments based on court management models designed to provide greater certainty and judicial security to Court operations via electronic communications.</p>

³ Last year the SJSRP reported a total of 99 courts assisted; however, the correct number is 98. This error was due to a repetition in the official list from the OJ, which was detected by the SJSRP during a data review this year.

GRAPHIC 20: CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVED

System	Expected Result	Specific SJSRP activities to improve/create the system
CASE DISTRIBUTION Flexible allocation of cases among a group of judges to increase productivity. Separation of judicial and administrative functions, so that the judge is engaged exclusively in judicial functions.	Reduce processing time.	The SJSRP supported CIDEJ in working with OJ staff to promote the proper use of electronic platforms and the management model for hearings, so that cases are appropriately distributed in the courts. In the JPPPP the hearings carried out increased by 11%.
VIDEOCONFERENCE SYSTEM INACIF experts can participate in the subpoena, hearing and reports via videoconference.	Reduce process time and optimize the time for INACIF experts, while also providing greater security for high risk cases and reducing travel costs.	The SJSRP supported training for OJ and INACIF personnel in the use of the videoconference system to avoid having to physically transfer prisoners. The Project also achieved that the Supreme Court named additional judges for personal liberties (<i>habeas corpus</i>) and verification of hearings held by videoconference. INACIF data for the first three quarters of FY 2017 reflect a 47% increase in the presentation of expert testimony via videoconference.

The majority of the courts implementing these systems are criminal courts, as shown in the following table:

GRAPHIC 21: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS		
Type of Court	Number of Courts	Percent of Total
Peace	2	1.3%
Criminal Peace	14	9.1%
Criminal	112	72.7%
Criminal / Femicide	26	16.9%
Total	154	100%

The following table shows the courts which have implemented or are in the process of implementing these systems. The table includes information on courts in all 22 departments of the country, although some of them have not yet implemented all four systems.

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
1	First Pluripersonal Criminal Peace Court in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
2	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
3	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court in Mixco	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
4	First Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Mixco	Implemented	In process		Implemented
5	Second Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Mixco	Implemented	In process		Implemented
6	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court in Villa Nueva	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
7	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court in Antigua, Sacatepéquez	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
8	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court in Escuintla	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
9	24 Hour First Instance Femicide Court in Gerona, Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
10	First Instance Court "A" for Crimes against Women in Guatemala (Diagonal 6)	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
11	First Instance Court "B" for Crimes against Women in Guatemala (Diagonal 6)	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
12	Sentencing Tribunal "A" for Crimes against Women in Guatemala (Diagonal 6)	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
13	Sentencing Tribunal "B" for Crimes against Women in Guatemala (Diagonal 6)	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
14	High Risk First Instance Court "A" in Guatemala	In process	In process	Implemented	
15	High Risk First Instance Court "B" in Guatemala	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
16	High Risk Sentencing Tribunal "A" in Guatemala	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
17	High Risk Sentencing Tribunal "B" in Guatemala	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
18	Court of Appeals for Crimes against Women in Guatemala (Diagonal 6)	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
19	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Huehuetenango	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
20	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
21	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Chiquimula	In process	In process	Implemented	
22	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Cobán, Alta Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
23	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	In process	Implemented	Implemented
24	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Huehuetenango	Implemented	In process	Implemented	Implemented
25	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Cobán, Alta Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented
26	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Chiquimula	Implemented	In process	Implemented	Implemented
27	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Escuintla	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
28	Criminal Justice of the Peace Court in Ayutla, Tecún Umán, San Marcos	In process	In process		Implemented
29	Sentencing Tribunal in Chimaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
30	Sentencing Tribunal in El Progreso	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
31	Sentencing Tribunal in Petén	Implemented	In process		Implemented
32	Sentencing Tribunal in Sololá	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
33	Sentencing Tribunal in Cuilapa, Santa Rosa	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
34	Sentencing Tribunal in San Marcos	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
35	Sentencing Tribunal in Mazatenango, Suchitepéquez	Implemented	In process		Implemented
36	Sentencing Tribunal in Retalhuleu	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
37	Sentencing Tribunal in Totonicapán	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
38	Sentencing Tribunal in Zacapa	In process	In process		Implemented
39	Sentencing Tribunal in Quiché	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
40	Fifth Court of Appeals in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	In process	Implemented	
41	24 Hour First Instance Court in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
42	24 Hour Criminal Peace Court in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
43	First Instance Criminal Court 2 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
44	First Instance Court 3 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
45	First Instance Court 4 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
46	First Instance Court 5 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
47	First Instance Court 6 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
48	First Instance Court 7 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
49	First Instance Court 8 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
50	First Instance Court 9 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		
51	First Instance Court 10 in Guatemala	Implemented	Implemented		

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
52	First Instance Court 11 in Guatemala (Extortion)	Implemented	Implemented		
53	Sentencing Tribunal in Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango	Implemented	In process		Implemented
54	Sentencing Tribunal in Jalapa	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
55	Sentencing Tribunal in Villa Nueva	In process	In process		Implemented
56	Sentencing Tribunal in Puerto Barrios, Izabal	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
57	Sentencing Tribunal in Jutiapa	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
58	Sentencing Tribunal in Antigua, Sacatepéquez	Implemented	In process		Implemented
59	Sentencing Tribunal in Salamá, Baja Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
60	24 Hour criminal Justice of the Peace Court Villa Nueva	Implemented	Implemented		Implemented
61	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Escuintla	Implemented	Implemented		
62	24 Hour First Instance Criminal Court, Escuintla	Implemented	Implemented		
63	Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Escuintla	Implemented	Implemented		
64	First Instance Court in Huehuetenango	Implemented	Implemented		
65	Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Huehuetenango	Implemented	Implemented		
66	First Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		
67	Second Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Quetzaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		
68	First Instance Criminal Court, Chiquimula (1)	Implemented	Implemented		
69	First Instance Criminal Court, Chiquimula (2)	Implemented	Implemented		
70	First Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Chiquimula	Implemented	Implemented		
71	Second Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Chiquimula	Implemented	Implemented		
72	First Instance Criminal Court in Alta Verapaz (1)	Implemented	Implemented		
73	First Instance Criminal Court in Alta Verapaz (2)	Implemented	Implemented		
74	First Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Alta Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented		
75	Second Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Alta Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented		
76	First Instance Criminal Court in San Marcos	Implemented	Implemented		
77	First Instance Criminal Court in Chimaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
78	First Peace Court in Chimaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		
79	Second Peace Court in Chimaltenango	Implemented	Implemented		
80	First Instance Criminal Court in El Progreso	Implemented	Implemented		
81	First Peace Criminal Court in San Benito, Peten	Implemented	Implemented		
82	First Instance Criminal Court in San Benito, Peten	Implemented	Implemented		
83	First Instance Criminal Court in Sololá	Implemented	Implemented		
84	First Instance Criminal Court in Barberena, Santa Rosa	Implemented	Implemented		
85	First Instance Criminal Court in Barberena	Implemented	Implemented		
86	First Peace Criminal Court in Mazatenango	Implemented	Implemented		
87	Second Peace Criminal Court in Mazatenango	Implemented	Implemented		
88	First Instance Criminal Court in Retalhuleu	Implemented	Implemented		
89	First Instance Criminal Court in Totonicapán	Implemented	Implemented		
90	First Instance Criminal Court in Quiché	Implemented	Implemented		
91	First Instance Criminal Court in Jalapa	Implemented	Implemented		
92	First Instance Criminal Court in Puerto Barrios, Izabal	Implemented	Implemented		
93	Peace Criminal Court in Puerto Barrios, Izabal	Implemented	Implemented		
94	First Instance Criminal Court in Jutiapa	Implemented	Implemented		
95	Peace Criminal Court in Baja Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented		
96	First Instance Criminal Court in Baja Verapaz	Implemented	Implemented		
97	First Instance Criminal Court in Zacapa	Implemented	Implemented		
98	Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Zacapa	Implemented	Implemented		
99	Fourth Criminal Peace Four Court, Guatemala	Implemented			
100	Criminal Peace Four Court, Cobán, Alta Verapaz	Implemented			
101	First Instance Criminal Court in Santiago Atitlán	Implemented			
102	Criminal Peace Court in Cobán	Implemented			
103	First Instance Mix Court in La Democracia, Huehuetenango	Implemented			
104	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in San Marcos	Implemented			

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
105	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Izabal	Implemented			
106	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Petén	Implemented			
107	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Quiché	Implemented			
108	First Instance Court for Crimes against Women in Sololá	Implemented			
109	First Peace Criminal Court in La Libertad, Peten	Implemented			
110	Firs Instance Criminal Court de verificación de video-declaraciones y control de ingreso de armas de fuego para depósito en DIGECAM	Implemented			
111	First Instance Criminal Court in La Democracia, Huehuetenango	Implemented			
112	First Instance Criminal Court in Poptún, Petén	Implemented			
113	First Instance Criminal Court in Sta. Lucía Cotz., Escuintla	Implemented			
114	First Instance Criminal Court in Sololá, Sololá	Implemented			
115	First Instance Criminal Court in Sta. Eulalia, Huehuetenango	Implemented			
116	First Instance Criminal Court in Nebaj, Quiché	Implemented			
117	10th. Criminal Peace Court	Implemented			
118	High Risk First Instance Court "C" in Guatemala	Implemented			
119	High Risk First Instance Court "D" in Guatemala	Implemented			
120	First Court of EJECUCION PENAL, Guatemala	Implemented			
121	Second Instance Criminal Court in Chimaltenango	Implemented			
122	Second Instance Criminal Court in Mixco, Guatemala	Implemented			
123	Second Instance Criminal Court in Quetzaltenango	Implemented			
124	Second Court of Execution Penal in Quetzaltenango	Implemented			
125	7th. Criminal Peace Court in Guatemala	Implemented			
126	4th Criminal Court of Appeals in Guatemala	Implemented			
127	High Risk Court of Appeals in Guatemala	Implemented			
128	First Criminal Court of Appeals in Guatemala	Implemented			

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
129	5th. Criminal Court of Appeals in Quetzaltenango	Implemented			
130	Regional Mixed Court of Appeals in Escuintla	Implemented			
131	Second Criminal Court of Appeals in Guatemala	Implemented			
132	6th Criminal Court of Appeals in Alta Verapaz	Implemented			
133	7th Criminal Court of Appeals in Huehuetenango	Implemented			
134	3th Criminal Court of Appeals in Guatemala	Implemented			
135	Criminal Chamber Section of Supreme Court of Judicial Branch	Implemented			
136	4th Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Guatemala	Implemented			
137	Sentencing Tribunal in Barberena, Santa Rosa	Implemented			
138	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in San Marcos	Implemented			
139	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Petén	Implemented			
140	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Quiché	Implemented			
141	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Sololá	Implemented			
142	Sentencing Tribunal for Crimes against Women in Izabal	Implemented			
143	Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Santa Lucía Cotz., Escuintla	Implemented			
144	10th Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Guatemala	Implemented			
145	12th Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Guatemala	Implemented			
146	First Criminal Sentencing Tribunal "A" in Guatemala	Implemented			
147	First Criminal Sentencing Tribunal "B" in Guatemala	Implemented			
148	First Criminal Sentencing Tribunal "C" in Guatemala	Implemented			
149	5th Sentencing Tribunal Criminal in Guatemala	Implemented			
150	Second Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Guatemala	Implemented			
151	6th Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Guatemala	Implemented			
152	7th Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Guatemala	Implemented			

GRAPHIC 22: COURTS WITH IMPROVED CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#	Name	Inter-connection	Hearing Agenda	Case Distribution	Video-conference
153	3th Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Guatemala	Implemented			
154	11th Criminal Sentencing Tribunal in Guatemala	Implemented			

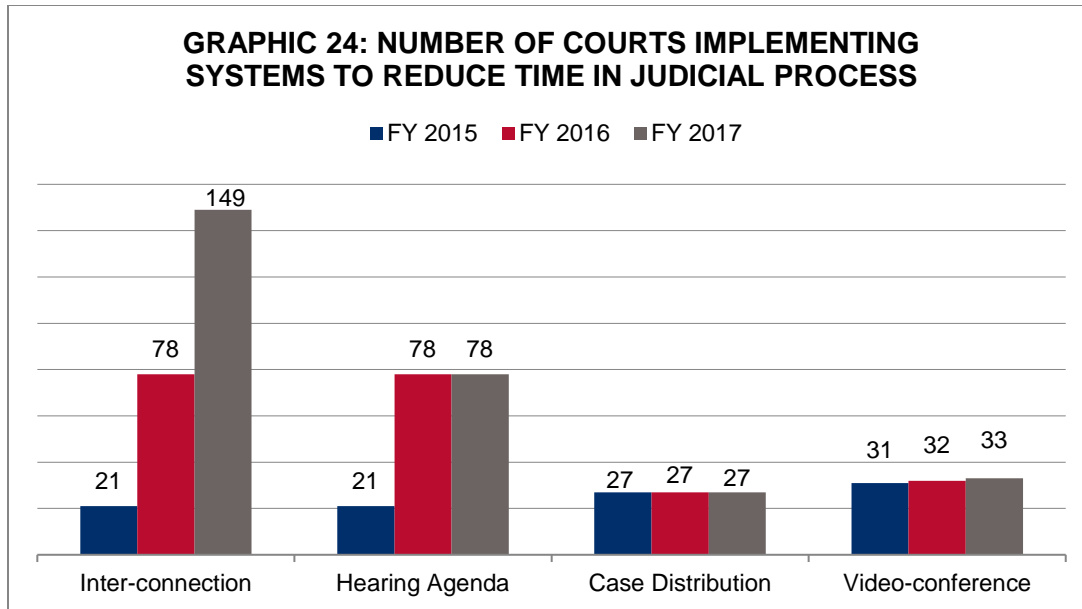
Graphic 21 shows a summary of the implementation of the four systems:

GRAPHIC 23: SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEMS TO REDUCE TIME IN JUDICIAL PROCESS FY 2017

System	# Courts Implemented	# Municipalities Implemented	Municipalities with Systems Implemented
Inter-connection	149	30	Guatemala, Antigua, Barberena, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Cobán, Cuilapa, Escuintla, Guastatoya, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Mazatenango, Mixco, Puerto Barrios, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Salamá, San Benito, San Marcos, Santa Cruz del Quiché, Sololá, Totonicapán, Villa Nueva, Zacapa, Santiago Atilán, La Libertad, Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa, Santa Eulalia and Nebaj.
Hearing Agenda	78	24	Guatemala, Antigua, Barberena, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Cobán, Cuilapa, Escuintla, Guastatoya, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Mazatenango, Mixco, Puerto Barrios, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Salamá, San Benito, San Marcos, Santa Cruz del Quiché, Sololá, Totonicapán, Villa Nueva and Zacapa.
Case Distribution	27	9	Guatemala, Villa Nueva, Mixco, Antigua, Escuintla, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, Chiquimula and Cobán.
Video-conference	32	25	Guatemala, Mixco, Cobán, Escuintla, Ayutla (Tecún Umán), Chiquimula, Chimaltenango, Guastatoya, San Benito, Sololá, Cuilapa, Totonicapán, Zacapa, Antigua, Quiché, Retalhuleu, Coatepeque, Barberena, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Villa Nueva, Puerto Barrios, San Marcos, Mazatenango and Salamá.

Source: CIDEJ, October 2017.

Graphic 22 shows the progress in implementation of Project-supported systems from FY 2015 to FY 2017. The Inter-connection System had the most progress this year, with an increase of 91.0% from FY 2016 to FY 2017. No new courts implemented the Hearing Agenda and Case Distribution System this year, while one court was added to the Videoconference System.



Source: SJSRP M&E with data from CIDEJ, October 2017

Graphic 23 presents a summary of the pace of implementation of the four systems in the courts and tribunals:

GRAPHIC 25: IMPLEMENTED SYSTEMS IN COURTS

	Number FY2015	Percent FY2015	Number FY2016	Percent FY2016	Number FY2017	Percent FY2017
Courts with 4 systems	5	8.5%	6	6.1%	7	4.5%
Courts with 3 systems	5	8.5%	24	24.2%	26	16.9%
Courts with 2 systems	16	27.1%	51	52.5%	60	39.0%
Courts with 1 system	33	55.9%	17	17.2%	61	39.6%
Total	59	100%	98	100%	154	100%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from CIDEJ, October 2016

As shown above, in FY 2017 the highest number of courts have one system implemented. This is due to the recent addition of 56 new courts to the Inter-Connection system; they will eventually implement the other management systems. Of the courts with two systems implemented, the majority have the Inter-Connection System and the Hearing Agenda. Only five of the total 154 courts are still in the process of adding the Inter-Connection System.

Detailed results regarding each of the four systems are presented below.

Electronic Inter-connection and Hearing Agenda Management

The Electronic Interconnection system is necessary for the operation of the Common Electronic Agenda system among courts, government attorneys from the Public Ministry, and lawyers from the Public Defense Institute.

The system currently links 149 courts in the judicial branch, compared to 78 courts connected in FY 2016, representing an increase of 91.0%. The inter-connection system and the electronic agenda were able to reach nation-wide coverage since 2016. In FY 2017, the coverage of the inter-connection system increased from 25 to 30 municipalities, with some of the new municipalities representing far-away and hard-to-reach areas such as La Libertad in Petén, Santa Eulalia in Huehuetenango, and Nebaj in Quiché.

These judicial bodies have jurisdiction over crimes of femicide, violence against women, sexual exploitation and human trafficking, as well as in misdemeanors and other crimes included in the Criminal Code. The courts linked in the Electronic Interconnection system include courts of first instance, circuit, peace, high risk, sentencing and appeals courts, as well as pluripersonal and unipersonal courts.

The SJSRP's support in the development and implementation of this IT platform, as well as the training provided to 651 personnel on the use of the system, allows these 149 courts to have better control over their work agenda, facilitating the scheduling of hearings and reducing their cancellation. It also avoids unnecessary movement of parties to the courts, given that victims, prosecutors and defenders can look up the date and time of hearings via the application of the Single Hearing Agenda for criminal hearings, which is part of the OJ's website and was implemented in 2016 with SJSRP support.

The sustainability of the system shows growing confidence of the justice sector personnel who use this tool to schedule activities, as is demonstrated in the constant increase in hearings notified to the MP and IDPP. According to information from the OJ's Center for Information and Judicial Statistics (CIDEJ), the results show a 247.3% increase in the use of this system during FY 2017:

GRAPHIC 26: ELECTRONIC INTERCONNECTION AND HEARING AGENDA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017 (% increase)
# of Inter-connected Courts	21	78	149	71 (91.0%)
# of hearings notified to the MP	8,574	18,094	58,654	40,560 (224.2%)
# of hearings notified to the IDPP	1,182	16,928	62,968	46,040 (272.0%)
Total notifications	9,756	35,022	121,622	86,600 (247.3%)
% of hearings notified	100%	100%	100%	

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from CIDEJ, October 2017

Case Distribution System

In order to measure the performance of this system, the Project monitored hearings held by the JPPPP over the course of 80 days, during four different (quarterly) periods. The data show the workload in this court; the fulfillment of responsibilities by judges, state prosecutors, public defenders and police; and the behavior of the parties in relation to the proceedings. The results also indicate the processing time of hearings. This data must be interpreted within the framework of the jurisdiction of the JPPPP, in regards to its geographic area (the Municipality and Department of Guatemala) and the types of proceedings heard, which cover a range of more than 70 crimes and offenses with penalties of fewer than 5 years.

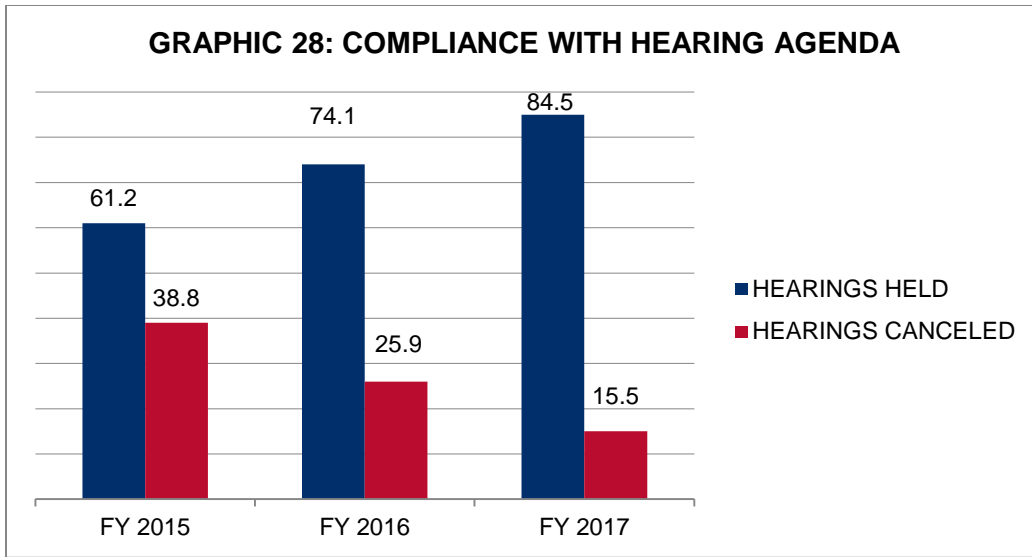
The results of the SJSRP's monitoring between October 2016 and September 2017 demonstrate a notable increase in the efficiency of the JPPPP compared to FY2015 and FY2016 in terms of the percent of hearings held.

The below graphics demonstrate the comparative statistical analysis between this years.

GRAPHIC 27: MONITORED HEARING STATUS			
Status	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Hearings held	1,951 (61.2%)	4,040 (74.1%)	4,568 (84.5%)
Hearings canceled	1,238 (38.8%)	1,411 (25.9%)	838 (15.5%)
Total	3,189	5,451	5,409

Source: SJSRP monitoring in the JPPPP.

As demonstrated, the cancellation rate has decreased from 25.9% in FY 2016 to 15.5% in FY 2016, representing a reduction of 10.4%. These positive changes are the result of the functioning of six hearing rooms as of FY 2016, improvements in case file management, and the implementation of electronic interconnection and the common hearing agenda.



Source: SJSRP monitoring in the JPPPP.

The following table shows the causes for hearing suspensions during the periods monitored. It is worth noting that the numbers below reflect the percentage of cases in which the given issue occurred; however, it is possible that a single case experienced more than one of these reasons for suspension. Nevertheless it is clear that the main reason for suspension was again the absence of the accused, which occurred in 51.6% of the suspended hearings this year.

GRAPHIC 29: REASONS FOR CANCELED HEARINGS

Reason	FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Absence of MP (prosecutor)	45	3.3	54	3.5	29	3.5
Absence of IDPP (public defense)	26	1.9	43	2.8	18	2.1
Absence of INACIF expert	5	0.4	0	0	0	0.0
Absence of police witnesses	16	1.2	28	1.8	9	1.1
Absence of PGN (State lawyer)	2	0.1	9	0.6	1	0.1
Absence of judge	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Absence of accused	635	47.1	630	40.9	432	51.6
Absence of plaintiff	306	22.7	379	24.6	127	15.2
Absence of private lawyers	116	8.6	180	11.7	73	8.7
Request by litigating party	80	5.9	72	4.7	31	3.7
Judge physical impossibility	105	7.8	132	8.6	109	13.0
Prosecutor (MP) not ready	13	1	15	1	7	0.8

Source: SJSRP monitoring FY2015 - FY2016 - FY2017

The absence of the accused was the cause for more than half of all hearing cancellations, which is a slightly higher rate than in previous years, although this was the most common reason in all years monitored. As explained in prior reports, this is mainly due to the fact that the cases that the JPPPP

hears are misdemeanors that do not require preventive detention, and the court lacks means of coercion to obligate the accused to appear at hearings. In addition, notification of the accused can be difficult in some areas of the department of Guatemala that are considered dangerous.

The absence of the plaintiff, while still the second highest causes for cancellation, decreased by almost 10% from FY 2016 to FY 2017.

It is not physically possible for the judges to handle all the cases due to the excessive number of cases presented before the JPPPP, which holds an average of 68 hearings a day (more than ten hearings per judge). Although the percent of cancellations due to judge physical impossibility increased by almost 5% this year, the number of these such cancellations actually decreased from 132 to 109. In addition, alternate judges sometimes cancel hearings considering that the case should be heard by the judge that began the process previously.

The percentage of absence of prosecutors and public defenders remains similar to previous years.

Videoconference System

The following chart presents partial results related to strengthening the videoconference system via equipment donation to INACIF in 2013, given that INACIF has not yet released data from the fourth quarter of FY 2017. For comparison purposes, the following table presents the cumulative results from quarters one to three, compared with the same period from FY 2016. The data reflects ongoing increases in the use of the videoconference equipment:

GRAPHIC 30: USE OF VIDEOCONFERENCE EQUIPMENT DONATED BY SJSRP FOR EXPERT PRESENTATIONS

Indicator	FY 2016 (Q1-Q3)	FY2017 (Q1-Q3)	Difference	% Difference
Video conferences held	394	578	+ 184	+ 46.7%
Presentation of experts	651	853	+ 202	+ 31.0%
Daily average of experts providing reports	4	6	+ 2	+ 50.0%

Source: SJSRP with data from INACIF.

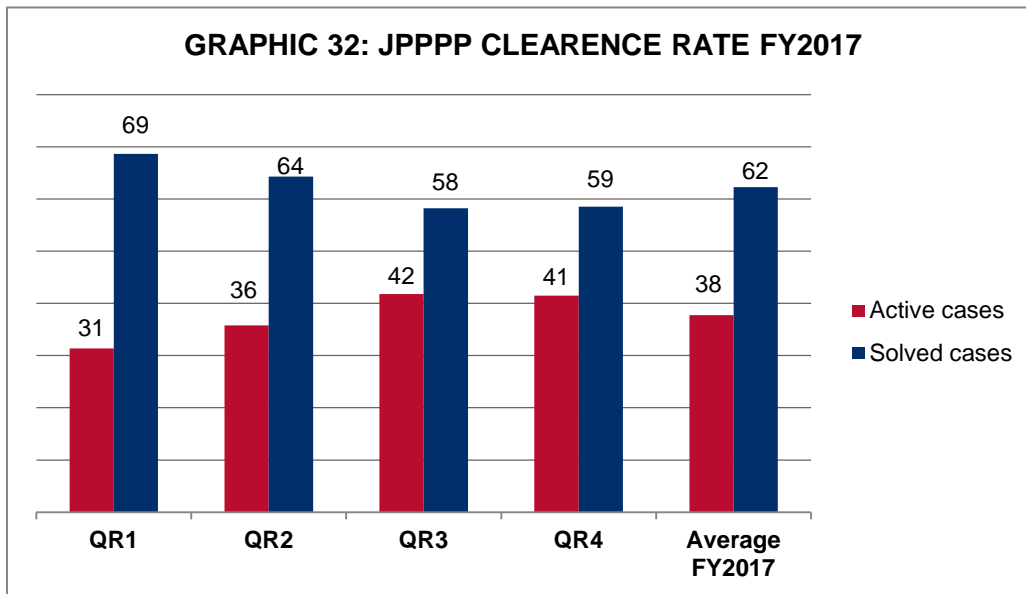
11. Clearance rate (ratio of cases disposed to cases filed) of targeted Pluripersonal Courts

This year the SJSRP reviewed electronic registers for 5,073 known proceedings in the JPPPP from October 2016 to September 2017. A total of 3,158 cases (62%) were resolved, the same percentage as in FY 2016. The target for clearance rate for FY 2016 was 70%. The SJSRP believes the underperformance is due to the fact that during the third quarter of FY 2017, two judges with significant experience in misdemeanor hearings were transferred out of the JPPPP and temporarily replaced by alternate judges with minimal knowledge of these processes.

GRAPHIC 31: JPPPP CLEARANCE RATE FY2017

File Status	Target FY17	QR1- FY17		QR2- FY17		QR3- FY17		QR4- FY17		Total FY17	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Active cases		383	31	434	36	479	42	619	41	1,915	38
Resolved cases	70%	838	69	780	64	667	58	873	59	3,158	62
TOTAL		1,221	100	1,214	100	1,146	100	1492	100	5,073	100

Source: SJSRP M&E.



As shown in the above chart, the resolution rate in the first two quarters was higher than in the second two quarters, due primarily to the change in judges. Also during this period several other named judges were temporarily absent, which increased the presence of alternate judges.

One of the advances achieved in the JPPPP in FY 2017, with SJSRP support, was the naming of a seventh judge in order to focus on closing out cases remaining open from previous years. This report includes 373 cases handled by this judge from July to August, of which more than 80% were resolved. However, in September this judge was temporarily assigned to another court. It is hoped that the clearance rate will increase as this new judge continues to close out old cases.

The duration of processes (average time required for cases to be resolved) increased significantly from 152 days in FY 2016 to 239 days in FY 2017. However, the increase is primarily due to the fact that the court has resolved a number of older cases that were transferred to it, which is an advance for the justice system.

By reviewing and recording case files, it was determined that the means for concluding cases conducted in the JPPPP were as follows:

GRAPHIC 33: CONCLUSIVE ACTS JPPPP FY 2015 - FY 2016 – FY 2017

Conclusive Act	FY 2015 (%)	FY 2016 (%)	FY 2017 (%)
Trial ready order	0.16	0	0
Filed	24.3	28.2	17.61
Temporary closure	0.4	0.3	0.06
Conciliation	2.9	2.5	1.17
Plea bargaining	19.4	13.3	16.78
Dismissal	9	12.5	23
Extinction of liability	0.1	0	0.19
Lack of merit	1.3	2.7	1.42
Inhibition/excuse/recuse	6.4	8.3	6.68
Statutes of limitation	6.3	7.2	11.11
Noncompliance (<i>sobreseimiento</i>)	13.5	10.5	9.59
Rebellion (default)	0.0	0.8	1.33
Conditional suspension of criminal prosecution	0.6	1	0.73
Sentence	5.7	1.3	2.5
Forwarded to other institutions	8.0	11.4	6.71

This quarter, the Supreme Court (CSJ) began a new phase of implementation of reforms to the Criminal Procedural Code (Decree 7-2011), which should decongest the workload in the JPPPP. In this phase, new justice of the peace courts and 24 Hour Courts will begin to hear processes for misdemeanors. In support of this effort, the SJSRP has trained judges, support staff, public defenders and prosecutors in the effective processing of misdemeanors.

The opening of a new JPPPP in Guatemala City is still pending, as the OJ works to make the appropriate space for this new court.

Sub-LLR 2.2 Improved Investigation and Prosecution of Environmental Crimes

This Sub LLR was added to the contract in November 2014, and activities concluded in August 2017. It has two indicators which were designed to demonstrate results of activities implemented by the SJSRP in the investigation and prosecution crimes against the environment and cultural patrimony in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), located in the department of Petén in northern Guatemala.

12. % complaints filed in the MP against environmental crimes and crimes against archeological heritage sites.

The Public Ministry Case Management System (SICOMP) registered 162 complaints of crimes against natural and cultural patrimony in the Maya Biosphere Reserve presented between October 2016 and September 2017, which surpasses the annual target for this indicator by 30.

The disaggregated data from SICOMP's report demonstrates the difference in the number of complaints filed for environmental crimes versus cultural heritage crimes, as presented in the following table:

GRAPHIC 34: COMPLAINTS FILED IN THE MP AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES

	Baseline (Jan-Sep 2014)	Achieved 2015	Achieved 2016	Target 2017	Achieved 2017	Progress on target	
1.a. Complaints of environmental crimes	29	81	122	122	136	+14	+11.5%
1.b. Complaints of cultural heritage crimes	3	5	9	10	26	+16	+60.0%
Total Complaints	32	86	131	132	162	+30	+22.7%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from SICOMP.

SICOMP's report also breaks down the crimes by the municipalities in which they were reported, all of which are in the Maya Biosphere Reserve:

GRAPHIC 35: CRIME REPORTS IN THE MAYA BIOSPHERE RESERVE IN FY2017

Crime Reported	Municipality					Affected patrimony	
	Flores	Melchor de Mencos	San Andrés	San José	Total	Natural	Cultural
Attack on national and cultural patrimony	14	4	60	5	83	70	13
Pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest fire	2	0	3	0	5	5	0
Illegal research or excavation	3	1	3	0	7	0	7
Cutting down protected tree species	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Illegal trafficking of flora and fauna	0	1	3	2	6	6	0
Usurpation of protected areas	1	1	50	0	52	52	0
Illegal modification of cultural items	3	0	0	0	3	0	3

GRAPHIC 35: CRIME REPORTS IN THE MAYA BIOSPHERE RESERVE IN FY2017

Crime Reported	Municipality					Affected patrimony	
	Flores	Melchor de Mencos	San Andrés	San José	Total	Natural	Cultural
Violation of protective measures of cultural items	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total	27	7	119	7	160	134	26
Percentage	16.9%	4.4%	74.4%	4.4%	100%	83.8%	16.3%

As presented above, the most frequently reported crime was attacks on national and cultural patrimony, which constituted more than half of the complaints, followed by usurpation of protected areas, which represented 32.5% of the complaints. Crimes reported in the municipality of San Andrés, the largest in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, represented 74.4% of all reported crimes in the region, an increase from 58.5% in 2016.

The increase of 130 complaints annually between the baseline (32) and FY 2017 (162) is a testament to the success of technical assistance and equipment provided by the SJSRP to local civil society organizations (CSOs) in Petén, as well as justice sector operators of the Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, San Carlos University's Center for Conservationist Studies (CECON), the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) and the National Institute of History and Anthropology (IDAEH) in Petén and Guatemala City. The results demonstrate an increase in public confidence in the institutions in charge of managing complaints, as well as an increase in public awareness regarding the need to protect the region's natural and cultural patrimony.

The SJSRP supported the creation of a Prosecutor's Office for Environmental and Heritage Crime, as well as the country's first specialized Court for Environmental Crimes, both located in Petén. The Project promoted the strengthening of justice sector operators in the areas of environmental and cultural patrimony justice, in order to improve the quantity and quality of judicial decisions made on these cases.

13. Number of new and/or strengthened inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements aimed at improving the reporting and prosecution of environmental crimes

In FY 2017, the SJSRP supported the creation and/or strengthening of 13 alliances with the objective of strengthening environmental and cultural justice in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. This represents an advance of 72% towards this indicator. The results of the three years of work of the environmental component of the SJSRP are as follows:

GRAPHIC 36: NEW AND/OR STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

Type of crime	Achieved 2015	Achieved 2016	Target 2017	Achieved 2017	Progress on target
2.a. Inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements: environmental component	6	13	13	10	- 3
2.b. Inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements: cultural heritage component	3	5	5	3	- 2
Total	9	18	18	13	- 5

Before the start of the environmental component in November 2014, there were only four agreements between public entities in charge of protecting the cultural and environmental patrimony in the MBR: the Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, CONAP, CECON and IDAEH, as well as two civil society organizations, the Forum on Environmental Justice (FJA) and ProPetén Foundation. According to monitoring carried out in October 2015, some of these agreements were formally in affect but in practice some authorities in Petén were not even aware of their existence, since they had been signed by previous officials.

The following table shows all of the alliances and agreements supported by the SJSRP in fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017. There are 18 alliances in the area of environmental patrimony and 7 in the area of cultural patrimony, for a total of 25 alliances supported:

GRAPHIC 37: STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE CRIMES

#	Agreement	FY	Products/Results with SJSRP Support
Environmental			
1.	Agreement between CONAP and the Public Ministry to strengthen investigation capacities. (Baseline)	2015	▪ Prosecutor's Office for Environmental and Heritage Crime created
		2016	▪ Coordination to implement capture operations for environmental crimes in the MBR, in response to complaints submitted by CONAP
2.	Agreement between CONAP and FJA (Baseline)	2015	▪ Training of CONAP staff on topics of environmental law
3.	Agreement between CONAP, CECON and ProPetén Foundation to strengthen environmental justice in the Itzá Biosphere, El Zotz Biotopa, and Tikal National Park. (Baseline)	2015	▪ Follow-up to strengthen the agreement.
4.	Working group composed of FJA and the Public Ministry with the purpose of monitoring emblematic cases	2015	▪ Creation of a technical working group with participation of the Attorney General
		2016	▪ Technical meetings to follow up on key cases and accompany the FJA to the environmental court.

GRAPHIC 37: STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE CRIMES

#	Agreement	FY	Products/Results with SJSRP Support
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of prosecutors to investigate key cases in the MBR.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of prosecutors to investigate key cases in the MBR. ▪ Monitoring cases with results in the recuperation of large areas of land in the MBR.
5.	Alliance between the Judicial Branch, CONAP and the Forum on Environmental Justice to create the Environmental Court of Petén	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Court of Petén created ▪ Equipping of the new court
		2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance to the OJ and environmental NGOs to strengthen the environmental court ▪ Flyover of the MBR to learn about the extent of crime in the area, for a judge, CONAP official, the MP's Secretary of Criminal Policy and the Environmental Prosecutor. ▪ Workshops for justice sector operators to improve case management and justification of judicial decisions in accordance with the international obligations of the State.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SJSRP provided training and technical assistance for statistical surveys, awareness raising, and opportunities to approach local and central authorities. ▪ The Institute for Research and Projection on the Natural Environment and Society of the Universidad Rafael Landívar manifested interest in continuing of the statistical monitoring of environmental justice.
6.	Partnership between CONAP, CECON, IDAEH, and CSO to celebrate the National Congress on Environmental Justice and Cultural Patrimony	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First and Second National Congress on Environmental Justice and Cultural Patrimony celebrated.
7.	Alliance among CONAP, CECON and the Wildlife Conservation Society to develop a strategy to recover the Laguna del Tigre region.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultancy on the compliance with environmental legislation in the region, including a strategy for the management of high impact cases. This strategy was approved by CONAP's Executive Secretary.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SJSRP developed a document which characterized human settlements in the Laguna del Tigre area. The Project. ▪ Technical assistance the Committee to Rescue the Laguna del Tigre to systemize cases related to crimes committed in the area.

GRAPHIC 37: STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE CRIMES

#	Agreement	FY	Products/Results with SJSRP Support
8.	Alliance among CECON, CONAP and the Wildlife Conservation Society to coordinate the visit of the Vice President to the MBR.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit of the Vice President to the MBR, as part of the strategy to strengthen protected areas.
9.	Working group to validate environmental damage comprised of the MP, PGN, CONAP, CECON, and Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, among other entities.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a Manual on Valuation on Environmental Crime for the interinstitutional working group.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supreme Court approval of the Manual on Valuation of Environmental Crimes to be applied in courts, as part of the II Diploma on Environmental and Cultural Patrimony Law. ▪ Technical assistance in Congress for the proposed law on the topic.
10.	Letter of Understanding between the Wildlife Conservation Society, Climate, Nature and Communities in Guatemala (CEMEC) and the SJSRP to carry out flyovers in the MBR.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flyovers of the MBR to sensitize authorities and public officials about the situation of the MBR, as well as to detect illegal environmental activities.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This alliance continued to carry out multiple flyovers in the MBR in order to monitor forest fires and illegal activities, as well as to raise awareness among high authorities and decision-makers in order to comply with their responsibility with respect to depredation of natural resources in the area.
11.	Partnership between the OJ and the Association of Forest Communities (ACOFOP) to disseminate the model of sustainable forest use through community forest concessions to judicial operators.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings between judicial authorities of Petén and ACOFOP so that judges learn directly about the work of sustainable community use.
12.	Partnership between the OJ and Organization of American States (OAS) to strengthen the program of judicial facilitators in Petén.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting between Supreme Court magistrates and judicial facilitators in Petén, in coordination with the OAS. ▪ Development of three training modules.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of judicial facilitators in the municipalities of Dolores and Melchor de Mencos, Petén, to increase public awareness on environmental crimes in the regions where the program Works.
13.	Alliance among the MP, Congress, OJ, MINGOB, CONAP, National Forestry Institute, and CSOs in Petén to propose legal reforms for environmental crimes.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of an interinstitutional working group to review and propose legal reforms for penalties for environmental crimes, as part of the implementation of the Democratic Criminal Policy.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal of legal reform for environmental and cultural patrimony crimes, as a result of the interinstitutional working group. The initiative has been admitted by the

GRAPHIC 37: STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE CRIMES

#	Agreement	FY	Products/Results with SJSRP Support
			Commission on Indigenous Peoples for analysis and emission of an opinion.
14.	Academic cooperation between the OJ and University of San Carlos for a Diploma Course on Environmental and Cultural Patrimony Justice for justice sector officials in Petén and CONAP's regional office	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diploma course on Environmental Justice and Cultural Patrimony for justice sector operators in Petén.
15.	Alliance between SJSRP and ACOFOP to carry out a Diploma Course on Communication and the Environment, directed toward community leaders	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diploma course on communication and the environment for forest communities in Petén.
16.	Declaration of intent to strengthen environmental justice (Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, IDPP, CONAP, University of San Carlos, Public Ministry, INACIF, and officials from the Congress of the Republic)	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In follow-up to the Declaration of Intent, the CSJ began the process for the opening of the specialized judiciary in environment in the department of Izabal; CONAP planned the publication of the Master Plan of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Visits by the Environment Commission of the Congress for monitoring compliance with the obligations of the environmental institutions and the strengthening of state policies for the protection of the MBR.
17.	Agreement to strengthen legal defense of university protected areas in the Maya Biosphere Reserve	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Process of strengthening the University System of Protected Areas, in accordance with the agreement between the University Center of Petén and the Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala. ▪ Diploma Course on Environmental Justice was given to 50 law school student
18.	Information System for Environmental Security and Justice between CONAP and MINGOB / PNC's Natural Resources Protection Division	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The information system is a new alliance to implement a digital tool to systematize information on illicit activity and generate statistics in order to positively affect decision making, with the goal of developing an early alert system. Petén is the pilot area for this program.
Cultural			
1.	Agreement between the Public Ministry and the IDAEH (Baseline)	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow-up before the MP for advances in cases of crimes against cultural patrimony.
		2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of an investigation strategy for cases of crimes against cultural patrimony. ▪ Coordination meetings to advance in key cases of cultural patrimony, applying the investigation strategy.

GRAPHIC 37: STRENGTHENED INTER-INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR AGREEMENTS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE REPORTING AND PROSECUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE CRIMES

#	Agreement	FY	Products/Results with SJSRP Support
2.	Alliance between the Ministries of Culture in Guatemala and Peru in order to exchange experiences	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of the Ministry of Culture learned about the management structure and administrative structure for legal defense of cultural patrimony in Peru.
3.	Alliance between CONAP, the Guatemalan Institute of Tourism and IDAEH to preserve the archeological site Tikal	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of experiences between CONAP and IDAEH to strengthen the administration of Tikal park.
4.	Partnership between the OJ and environmental organizations to increase the competency of the Environmental Court in Petén's in the area of cultural patrimony.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance by the SJSRP to expand the competency of the Environmental Court in Petén to also handle cases of cultural patrimony, in order to improve the management of these cases. Development of a proposed agreement for the Supreme Court and a diagnostic assessment that justifies the expansion of competency of the Environmental Court.
5.	Alliance among CONAP, CECON and IDAEH to implement a Diploma Course for Park Rangers.	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of approximately 180 park rangers from CONAP, CECON and IDAEH.
6.	Agreement between the Public Ministry and the IDAEH for the reform of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the Penal Code (regarding crimes against patrimony) crimes)	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of an institutional working group for review and proposal of reforms.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops to collect and systematize inputs for the development of a proposed law initiative. Legal proposal submitted to the Environmental Commission of Congress.
7.	Alliance between the SJSRP and UNESCO to strengthen the dissemination of documents related to crimes against cultural patrimony	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a document on appropriate mechanisms to investigate, manage and judge crimes against cultural patrimony.
		2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of 1,500 printed copies and 500 digital copies of the document to distribute in training units of the MP and OJ.

The number and reach of these results demonstrates the importance of the strategy of using alliances to promote environmental and cultural justice in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Through dialogue, collaboration and technical assistance, the Project was able to support alliances that accomplished the creation of new justice institutions in Petén (court and prosecutor's office); improved strategies for investigation, management and resolution of cases, based on legal studies and specific diagnostic assessments; training and sensitization of officials and staff from various justice sector institutions, including participation of the highest level officials and on-site operative staff, students, elected officials, representatives of institutions responsible for protecting the MBR, and staff of the President of the Republic; development of training courses and manuals for the management, investigation and judgement of cases; and presentation of proposed legal reforms to Congress, among other successes.

The SJSRP is confident that these results will have long-term, sustainable effects because the activities are based on institutional strengthening; technical tools with scientific rigor and geographical and cultural relevance; best practices and knowledge drawing from the complexities of the social and criminal situation in the MBR; and strengthening of an active civil society to support the State in complying with its obligations.

The SJSRP provided technical and financial assistance and specialized equipment to develop these alliances, which involve the following State institutions, CSOs, universities and international agencies:

- **Thirteen institutions of the Guatemalan government:** Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, Solicitor General's Office, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Culture and Sports (via the Institute for Anthropology and History), National Council for Protected Areas, University of San Carlos (via CECON, the University Center of Petén and the Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy), National Forestry Institute, Congress of the Republic, MINGOB, PNC, Constitutional Court, and the Guatemalan Tourism Institute.
- **Two civil society consortia:** ACOFOP (which includes 13 cooperatives from Petén), and the Forum on Environmental Justice (which includes 6 civil society organizations).
- **Two international agencies:** UNESCO and the Organization of American States.
- **One international entity:** the Wildlife Conservation Society
- **One USAID funded project:** Climate, Nature and Communities in Guatemala (Rainforest Alliance was the primary implementer).
- **One private university:** *Universidad Rafael Landívar* (via Institute for Research and Projection on the Natural Environment and Society).

Sub LLR 2.4 Support the Government of Guatemala (GOG) in presenting reforms and implementing key legislation

15. Number of strengthened laws under the legal reform process

This indicator is part of Sub LLR 2.4 (Support the Government of Guatemala (GOG) in presenting reforms and implementing key legislation), which was added to the SJSRP in September 2016. Its objective is to measure advances in legal reforms via processes implemented by the SJSRP. These processes will include the provision of financial and technical assistance by the SJSRP in three broad stages:

- **Development (formulation and validation):** analysis and construction of proposals with civil society organizations and GOG entities to develop a final version of the law proposal.
- **Promotion:** including promoting the law among key actors, disseminating information regarding the law by providing public information, providing guidance to legislative commissions, and other actions to promote passage of the legal initiative into law.

- **Implementation:** Activities directed toward initiating and/or strengthening the application of the approved law via the application of various strategies, including technical studies, economic impact evaluations, space adaptation, training, etc.

This year, the SJSRP has provided technical assistance to a total of 18 law initiatives, which surpasses the target of 15 laws. In addition, one of the 18 laws – the Judicial Career Law – was passed by Congress in the final quarter of FY 2017. The following table details the advances this year:

GRAPHIC 38: LAWS SUPPORTED BY THE SJSRP – FY2017

#	Law	Stage(s)	Actor(s) supported	SJSRP Activities FY2017
1	Labor Procedural Code	Development	CSJ	Provision of technical assistance to the CSJ in developing a work plan to redact the proposal for the code. Consultant to develop a proposal, with support from a commission named by the CSJ. Support in carrying out the International Congress on Procedural Labor Law, compiling inputs from the Congress for the proposal.
2	Criminal Procedural Code	Development (reform)	Congress, CSJ	Provision of technical assistance to the CSJ in developing a proposal to adjust the CPP to include processes for complex cases and presenting this proposal to the corresponding working group. The SJSRP provided technical assistance via a consultant.
3	Law for Constitutional Protection, <i>Habeas Corpus</i> , and Constitutionality	Development (reform)	CSJ, Congress, International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)	Provision of technical assistance to the Security and Justice Roundtable in the analysis of the proposed reform.
4	Biological Diversity Law	Development	CECON/ CONAP	The Project carried out the Symposium, "Toward a new management model in biological diversity," which resulted in inputs to write the law proposal. The SJSRP also organized a study tour to Ecuador to learn about advances and best practices on this theme.
5	PNC Organic Law	Promotion	MINGOB/PNC	Provision of technical assistance and accompaniment to the PNC in the presentation of the law among the institutions responsible for presenting opinions on the law prior to its presentation to the General Secretary of the President. Support in the final revisions of the proposal, as requested by the General Secretary; assistance in lobbying for the emission of recommendations and in promoting

GRAPHIC 38: LAWS SUPPORTED BY THE SJSRP – FY2017

#	Law	Stage(s)	Actor(s) supported	SJSRP Activities FY2017
				the law's presentation in Congress by the Presidency of the Republic.
6	Civil Service Law	Promotion	National Civil Service Office (ONSEC)	Provision of technical assistance to ONSEC in the analysis and validation of the proposed law and in carrying out a forum entitled "Senior Public Management" with expert speakers from Chile. The SJSRP also supported ONSEC in a discussion among experts on key themes to include in this law.
7	Law for the National System for the Democratic Criminal Policy	Promotion	MP	Support to the MP in promoting the law to the President of the Congressional Commission on Legislation, so that Congress may reactivate the initiative.
8	PGN Organic Law	Promotion	PGN	Assistance to the PGN in promoting the law in Congress, which resulted in a favorable opinion paper on the proposed Organic Law.
9	Law for the Registration of Sexual Aggressors and a Genetic Data Bank	Promotion	CSJ	Technical assistance to the CSJ and the MP in analyzing and developing a law initiative proposal for the Congress of the Republic. The Project supported the CSJ and the Commission on Reforms to the Justice Sector in the emission of favorable opinions on the draft law, which is now called the Law to Register Genetic Data for Forensic Use.
10	Law for Mobile Equipment	Implementation	Congresswoman Nineth Montenegro	Provision of support to the NGO <i>Pro Justicia</i> and Congresswoman Nineth Montenegro in the verification of the implementation of the law.
11	Framework Law for the Peace Accords	Implementation	MP/Institute for National Problems of the University of San Carlos	Provision of technical assistance to the MP in the development and validation of a report on the achievements of the Peace Accords in the areas of security and justice. Support to the MP and the National Commission for the Strengthening of Justice in the publication and presentation of the results of the research on the fulfillment of the peace accords and their implementation.

GRAPHIC 38: LAWS SUPPORTED BY THE SJSRP – FY2017

#	Law	Stage(s)	Actor(s) supported	SJSRP Activities FY2017
12	MP Organic Law	Implementation	MP	Support to the MP in implementing reforms to the Organic Law, via the contracting of consultants for the Training Unit and the Performance Evaluation Unit, as well as promoting the inter-connection of these units.
13	Criminal Code (Penal Code)	Development (reform)	CSJ, Congress	Technical and financial assistance to celebrate the National Congress on Criminal Law, as well as the development and presentation of the General Part of the law proposal. The SJSRP provide technical support in drafting the proposal.
14	Electoral and Political Parties Law	Implementation and Development (reform)	Congress, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)	Support to the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) in publishing and disseminating an analysis on the last reform to the Electoral Law and information about the initiatives that are in Congress pending the emission of recommendations. Support to NIMD in roundtables on legal reform.
15	Organic Law of the Congress	Implementation	Congress, NMID	Support to the NIMD and Congress in four diploma courses for employees of the institution and congressional representatives on implementation of reforms to the Organic Law of the Congress.
16	Judicial Career Law	Development (reform approved)	CSJ, Congress	Technical assistance to Congressman Cornelio Garcia in a strategy to promote the law, which was approved by Congress in September 2017. Previously, the SJSRP provided technical assistance to CSJ in the analysis and redacting of a final draft proposal for the reforms to this law.
17	Law for the Valuation of Environmental Damage	Development	Congressional Commission on Environmental Matters	Technical Assistance for the Congressional Commission on Environmental Matters in the identification of the current legal framework and in redacting the first draft of the proposed law. Also, the SJSRP organized a study tour to Ecuador to learn about advances and best practices on this theme.
18	Law for the Management of Complex Cases	Development	Congress, CSJ	As part of its assistance provided in supporting the Criminal Procedural Code, the SJSRP provided technical assistance in developing this new law proposal, which was submitted to the

GRAPHIC 38: LAWS SUPPORTED BY THE SJSRP – FY2017

#	Law	Stage(s)	Actor(s) supported	SJSRP Activities FY2017
				CSJ and Congressman Cornelio García.

16. Number of inter-institutional alliances and/or agreements strengthened and/or created in support of legal reform or the implementation of key legislation

This is the second indicator for Sub LLR 2.4, and it measures the collaborative work and complementary efforts between civil society organizations and state institutions in favor of promoting legal reforms and implementation of key laws for democratic development of Guatemala. For FY 2017, the SJSRP has set a target to strengthen five alliances or agreements.

In this first year of implementation of the legal reform component, the SJSRP established or supported a total of ten alliances for progress in legal reform; this is double the established annual target of five. The alliances are as follows:

GRAPHIC 39: ALLIANCES AND/OR AGREEMENTS

Alliances	SJSRP Activities FY 2017
Security and Justice Roundtable (led by Congress’s Legislation and Constitutional Affairs Commission)	Support for the Security and Justice Roundtable, which is a body led by the Congressional Commission on Legislation and the Constitution for the analysis of proposals on laws affecting the security and justice sector. The assistance provided by the Project strengthened the roundtable’s technical understanding of the proposed laws. The SJSRP has participated in the meetings of the Technical Working Group which addresses proposals to reforms to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Judicial Career Law, as well as the new Organic Law of the PGN.
Alliance between the Supreme Court and the Congress of the Republic	Support to the Alliance between the CSJ’s Criminal Chamber and the Legislation and Constitutional Affairs Commission to develop a new Criminal Code. Support to carry out the National Congress on Criminal Law, as well as technical and financial assistance to develop the general part of the Criminal Code and present it to actors selected by Congress and the CSJ. Technical and financial support for the development of a Criminal Code Proposal and a draft proposal for the Law for the Management of Complex Cases.
Alliance with ONSEC and the Chilean Cooperation Agency	Technical and financial assistance to ONSEC to carry out the forum on Senior Public Management, with support from the Chilean Cooperation Agency, which financed the presence of Chilean speakers.

GRAPHIC 39: ALLIANCES AND/OR AGREEMENTS

Alliances	SJSRP Activities FY 2017
Working group to Support the Legislation and Constitutional Affairs Commission	Technical assistance in forming the working group, whose participants include public institutions, institutional branches, and NGOs that support the justice sector, entities which will discuss the law proposals that the Commission is reviewing.
Alliance with the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)	Technical and financial assistance to carry out four Diploma Courses on Reforms to the Organic Law of Congress. The SJSRP financed the meetings and NIMD paid the professors.
Coordination with National Democratic Institute and the Alliance for an Efficient Congress	Support for the Citizen Observation of Congress Project.
Alliance with NIMD to raise awareness about reforms to the Law on Elections and Political Parties.	Support to NIMD in carrying out regional roundtables on reforms to the Law on Elections and Political Parties, in support of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.
Alliance between the MP and the National Commission for the Strengthening of Justice	Support to the MP and the Commission in the publication and presentation of research on advances in complying with the Peace Accords and the implementation of the legal framework of the Peace Accords.
Alliance with NIMD for the Modernization of Congress	Facilitation of an exchange with the CC on the advances of archive digitalization.
Alliance with the USAID Youth and Gender Justice Project	Support in promoting the proposal for the Law for the System to Comprehensively Support Childhood.

These ten alliances are comprised of fifteen government institutions, international organizations and local NGOs:

- **Eight institutions of the Guatemalan government:** Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, State Attorney's Office, Congress of the Republic (via the Legislation and Constitutional Affairs Commission), Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Constitutional Court, ONSC and National Commission for the Strengthening of Justice. Several of these institutions are active in more than one alliance.
- **One civil society coalition:** Alliance for an Efficient Congress. This is a coalition of NGOs that support greater transparency and citizen participation in Congress; it is comprised of the following organizations: *Acción Ciudadana*, *Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales*, *Fundación Proyecto de Vida (Programa Fíjate Bien)*, *Guatemala Visible (Movimiento Nacional por la Integridad)*, *Levantemos la Voz*, and *Tuiteros x Guate*.
- **One international entity of the United Nations:** CICIG
- **Three international cooperation entities:** USAID's Youth and Gender Justice Project, the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy, and the Chilean Cooperation Agency.

- **One international NGO:** the National Democratic Institute

Sub LLR 2.5 Strengthen the GOG’s capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption cases

17. a. # of electronic inboxes registered to lawyers and justice sector institutions to receive electronic notifications from the Judicial Branch.

This is the first of four indicators to measure implementation under the Project’s Sub LLR 2.5 (Strengthen the GOG’s capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption cases). This indicator shows advances in institutions’ and lawyers’ use of the Judicial Branch’s electronic notifications system, which is supported by the SJSRP. It measures the impact of the dissemination activities that the SJSRP carries out with lawyers, to the extent that lawyers register to create inboxes in the OJ’s platform.

Opening an electronic inbox provides lawyers with access to the Judicial Branch’s electronic notifications system, which was created with SJSRP support to speed notifications relating to judicial processes in order to reduce processing time, as well as related costs for personnel, paper and ink.

The target for this indicator is a 10% increase over the baseline in first year of SJSRP activities to disseminate the program among justice’s institutions and lawyers (FY2017).⁴

Reports from CIDEJ indicate that 485 inboxes were established during FY 2017, which exceeds the target by 61.1%.

GRAPHIC 40: ELECTRONIC INBOXES REGISTERED FOR JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS (CUMULATIVE)

	Baseline (Sept. 2016)	Target FY2017	Achieved FY2017	Advance Toward target
Electronic inboxes registered to lawyers and justice sector institutions	3,005	3,306	3,490	+ 61.1%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from CIDEJ.

17. b. # of notifications received in electronic inboxes from the Judicial Branch

The Project defined this second sub-indicator given that the electronic notification project is one of most important projects stemming from the SJSRP’s prior donation to the OJ of IT equipment (under Sub LLR 2.3) in terms of return on investment and cost-benefit. Electronic notifications are those

⁴ Initially the Project proposed an annual target of 25%, but this was reduced given that institutions decided to centralize notifications in a handful of inboxes to be distributed internally, instead of having each lawyer registering his or her personal inbox.

communications of relevant matters within the judicial process that are sent to electronic inboxes, which are opened in accordance with official OJ processes.

The table below demonstrates the change since the baseline in September 2016. During FY2017, a total of 215,494 notifications were received by electronic inboxes, which represents 94.1% of the target established for this year (229,093).

GRAPHIC 41: NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN ELECTRONIC INBOXES (CUMULATIVE)

	Baseline (Sept. 2016)	Target FY2017	FY2017	Advance toward Target
Notifications received	199,212	229,093	215,494	94.1%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from CIDEJ.

The implementation of this system requires new skills and changes in work flows. For this reason, the SJSRP supported dissemination and training events to implement a pilot plan in the MP and IDPP. These activities are coordinated by the Judicial Branch’s Unit for Tribunal Management Services; they involve explaining the functioning of the electronic notification system and distributing forms to sign up for electronic inboxes.

19. Increase in efficiency in case management by the Public Ministry’s Anti-Corruption Center, disaggregated by section and type of process

This indicator is also part of Sub LLR 2.5; it measures the efficiency of the comprehensive model for criminal investigation and prosecution in the Public Ministry’s Anti-Corruption Center, including its three specialized sections: Corruption, Administrative Crimes and Internal Affairs.

The efficiency of each prosecutor’s office is measured according to the following key results of the investigation and prosecution of these crimes: 1) number of operations coordinated, 2) number of arrests coordinated, 3) number of persons linked to judicial process, and 4) number of accused persons.

During FY 2017, the three offices were assigned the following numbers of cases:

GRAPHIC 42: NUMBER OF CASE RECEIVED IN PUBLIC MINISTRY’S ANTI-CORRUPTION CENTER – FY 2017

Prosecutor’s Office against Corruption	Prosecutor’s Office against Administrative Crimes	Prosecutor’s Office of Internal Affairs
1,707	2,541	273

The following table demonstrates results obtained this fiscal year in investigations carried out in the offices within the Anti-Corruption Center:

GRAPHIC 43: ADVANCES IN THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES AGAINST CORRUPTION				
Prosecutor's Office	Coordinated Operations	Arrests Coordinated	People Linked to Judicial Processes	Accused Persons
a. Corruption				
Baseline	47	78	135	167
Target FY 2017	52	86	149	184
Cumulative FY2017	65	151	145	210
Progress to target	125.0%	175.6%	97.3%	114.1%
b. Administrative Crimes				
Baseline	38	36	162	284
Target FY 2017	42	40	178	312
Cumulative FY2017	5	15	63	113
Progress to target	11.9%	37.5%	35.4%	36.2%
c. Internal Affairs				
Baseline	9	27	37	34
Target FY 2017	10	30	41	37
Cumulative Total	15	12	22	36
Progress to target	150.0%	40.0%	53.7%	97.3%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the Prosecutor's Offices.

According to official reports, the Prosecutor's Office against Corruption surpassed its annual goal in three of the variables, while in the fourth it reached 97.3% of the target.

The Prosecutor's Office for Administrative Crimes had less success in advancing toward this year's targets in each of the four areas; in three variables the office only reached approximately one third of the target. These low numbers are largely due to the fact that this Office did not have a Director, which made it difficult to implement the investigation and prosecution methodology promoted by the SJSRP, as this methodology requires leadership in planning and executing tasks within the office.

In the case of the Prosecutor's Office for Internal Affairs, the Office surpassed the annual target in terms of operations coordinated and reached 97.3% of the target established for persons accused.

Via the implementation of a case management methodology and permanent accompaniment and technical assistance by SJSRP experts, each office with the Anti-Corruption Center was able to achieve advances in staff capacities for efficient management of investigation times, criminal analysis, organized and efficient presentation of cases to jurisdictional bodies, and knowledge of criminalistics

techniques among field investigators. In addition, having a well-defined workload has allowed these units to begin a process to work on and close out old cases and other complex cases.

20. Increase in efficiency in case management by the Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion, disaggregated by process

This indicator tracks the implementation of the comprehensive criminal investigation and prosecution model that the SJSRP is supporting in the Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion. This indicator will track data tied to key advances in the investigation and prosecution of extortion crimes. As with the previous indicator, this indicator is disaggregated by: 1) number of operations coordinated, 2) number of arrests coordinated, 3) number of persons linked to judicial process, and 4) number of accused persons.

The Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion received 2,781 cases in FY 2017; of these, 579 were in the first quarter, 607 were in the second quarter, 691 in the third quarter and 904 in the fourth quarter. These numbers include data from the regional anti-extortion agencies inaugurated with SJSRP support in Jutiapa, San Marcos, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango.

As demonstrated by the below table, the Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion surpassed its annual targets in the areas of number operations coordinated and number of accused persons, while advances in the number of persons linked to judicial processes and the number of arrests carried out in FY 2017 do not meet the annual target, but still demonstrate significant advances:

GRAPHIC 44: ADVANCES IN THE PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE AGAINST EXTORTION

	Operations Coordinated	Arrests Coordinated	Persons Linked to Judicial Processes	Accused Persons
Baseline (FY2016)	713	1,016	751	696
Target FY2017	784	1,117	826	766
Cumulative 2017	1,011	901	747	1,126
Progress towards target	129.0%	80.7%	90.4%	147.0%

Source: SJSRP M&E with data from the Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion.

The Project provides technical assistance to implement a case methodology on a national level, as well as accompaniment of experts in developing and strengthening strategic litigation skills of prosecutors in Guatemala City and the new departmental agencies. This year there were new innovations in the case investigation methodology via strengthening the criminal analysis skills of personnel in the Coordination Units, as well as the installation of techniques to collect information from extortions, such as an app to collect information on telephone numbers used by criminal structures to carry out extortion. This has allowed the Prosecutor’s Office against Extortion to increase its capacity for immediate follow-up for a higher number of complaints received nationally, as well as to increase the resolution rate.

LLR 3: GREATER CIVIL SOCIETY OVERSIGHT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES

21. Number of Security and Justice Sector advancements resulting from technical assistance, advocacy and/or social auditing activities implemented by CSOs

This year the SJSRP achieved the target for this indicator by supporting the efforts of CSOs in three initiatives oriented toward increasing transparency in nomination and election procedures for the Director of the National Institute of Forensic Science (INACIF) and the Human Rights Ombudsman, and to promote reforms to the Law of Electoral Commissions.

Through the Small Grants Program, the SJSRP has helped CSOs achieve the following results:

GRAPHIC 45: CSO ACHIEVEMENTS – FY 2017

Target FY2017	Issue	Outcomes	Partner CSO
Two Security and Justice Sector advancements resulting from technical assistance, advocacy and/or social auditing activities implemented by CSOs	Monitoring and advocacy for transparency in the nomination and election procedures for the Director of INACIF and the Human Rights Ombudsman	FADS monitored the nomination and election process for two key posts in the Guatemalan government: The Director of INACIF and the Human Rights Ombudsman. FADS hosted several roundtable discussions with civil society partners, which included meeting with representatives from these offices and/or the newly elected representatives, creating spaces for civil society to interact and discuss their concerns directly with government representatives.	<i>Familiares y Amigos contra la Delincuencia y el Secuestro (FADS)</i>
	Improving transparency in the nomination and election procedures for the Director of INACIF and the Human Rights Ombudsman.	FADS, as part of their work to monitor, analyze and advocate for open and transparent nomination and election processes for the INACIF Director and the Human Rights Ombudsman, submitted proposals for the evaluation of candidates and methodologies for an open, transparent process. These proposals were analyzed by the relevant authorities and in the case of the Human Rights Ombudsman, their recommendations for evaluating candidates were accepted approved and applied by the relevant commission during nomination procedures.	<i>Familiares y Amigos contra la Delincuencia y el Secuestro (FADS)</i>
	Promote reforms to the Law of Electoral Commissions	FADS has actively participated in a process of roundtable discussion and debate on a variety of priority laws,	<i>Familiares y Amigos contra la Delincuencia</i>

GRAPHIC 45: CSO ACHIEVEMENTS – FY 2017

Target FY2017	Issue	Outcomes	Partner CSO
		including the Law of Electoral Commissions. The organization has worked alongside representatives and academics to design and elaborate reform proposals. These proposals have resulted in agreements which will be redacted as eventual amendments (at the disposition of Congressional representatives) to the Law of Electoral Commissions.	<i>y el Secuestro</i> (FADS)

22. Number of judicial personnel trained with USG assistance

This represents a new indicator for the SJSRP, and corresponds to USAID Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) funding indicators. Judicial personnel includes judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors and court staff, and training is defined as all training or educational events of at least 16 hours, whether in-country or abroad.

In FY 2017, the Project supported training of 622 judicial personnel, which is 4.9% over the target of 593. The training processes were the following:

GRAPHIC 46: SJSRP TRAINING ACTIVITIES - FY 2017

Institution	Name	Target Group	Hrs	Women	Men	Total	Location	Quarter Training Was Completed
Public Ministry	Strengthening attention to victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence. Phase 2	Assistant prosecutors from the Prosecutor's Offices for Women	16	19 73%	7 27%	26	Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Quiché	1
Judicial Branch	Second Diploma Course on Environmental Law and Cultural Patrimony	Judges and magistrates from the criminal branch of the Judicial Branch	40	17 40%	26 61%	43	Guatemala City	2
Public Ministry	Strategic litigation and orality in judicial proceedings	District prosecutors, prosecutorial agents, and	80	15 42%	21 58%	36	Quetzaltenango City	2

GRAPHIC 46: SJSRP TRAINING ACTIVITIES - FY 2017

Institution	Name	Target Group	Hrs	Women	Men	Total	Location	Quarter Training Was Completed
		prosecutorial assistants						
INACIF	Interpretation of ISO 9001: 2015, Quality Management Systems - Requirements	INACIF staff	16	44 60%	29 40%	73	Guatemala City	2
INACIF	Interpretation of ISO 9001: 2015, Quality Management Systems - Requirements	INACIF staff	16	8 61%	5 39%	13	Guatemala City	3
Public Ministry	Interpretation of ISO 9001: 2015, Quality Management Systems - Requirements	MP staff	16	29 57%	22 43%	51	Guatemala City	3
Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, SAT and PGN	Course on tax and customs matters	Judges, prosecutors, lawyers from the Superintendence of Tax Administration and the Solicitor General's Office	32	26 46%	31 54%	57	Guatemala City	3
Public Ministry	Encounter for presentation, learning and application of Analyst's Notebook i2 9.0.5 software	Members of the Analysis and Criminal Phenomena Unit of the Prosecutor's Office against Extortions	35	9 53%	8 47%	17	Guatemala City	3
Judicial Branch, Public Ministry, IDPP and INACIF	Refresher Diploma Course on Complex Crimes and Transitional Justice	High risk magistrates, Appeals Courts magistrates, first instance judges, high risk sentencing judges, prosecutors,	42	28 40%	33 61%	61	Guatemala City	4

GRAPHIC 46: SJSRP TRAINING ACTIVITIES - FY 2017

Institution	Name	Target Group	Hrs	Women	Men	Total	Location	Quarter Training Was Completed
		forensic experts from INACIF, Public Ministry prosecutors						
IDPP	Elaboration of the Gender Equality Policy	Officials from the Public Defense Institute	50	11 52%	10 48%	21	Guatemala City	4
Public Ministry	Gender Perspective in Performance Evaluation	Officials from the Performance Evaluation Unit and the Women's Secretariat	50	14 88%	2 12%	16	Guatemala City	4
Public Ministry	Course on treatment, types of criminal analysis, application of analysis in investigation of extortion, inter-communication analysis, and analysis of social networks	Members of the Analysis and Criminal Phenomena Unit of the Prosecutor's Office against Extortion	35	10 56%	8 44%	18	Guatemala City	4
Judicial Branch	Monitoring and Evaluation with a Gender Perspective	Officials of the Women's Secretariat of the Judicial Branch	18	7 100%	0 0%	7	Guatemala City	4
Judicial Branch	Decree 7-2011 Procedure for Minor Crimes	Judges	28	53 38%	87 62%	140	Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Huehuetenango	4
IDPP	International Litigation in the Inter-American System of Human Rights	Public Defenders	24	17 39%	26 61%	43	Guatemala City	4
Total Trained Judicial Staff				307 (49%)	315 (51%)	622	6 Departments	

Of these 15 trainings, three were for personnel from the Judicial Branch, six for the Public Ministry, two for INACIF, two for IDPP and two others that were interinstitutional (one for judges, prosecutors, lawyers from the Superintendence of Tax Administration and the PGN, and the other

for magistrates, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and forensic experts). Overall, personnel from a total of six institutions participated in these training processes.

The content of the training programs is directly related to the SJSRP's areas of work with these institutions, with the following objectives: increase knowledge of legislation and technical skills; sensitize personnel in human rights and the principles of equality and no discrimination; develop skills for the application of key legislation and management of new procedures, methods and technical tools; and in general improve efficiency in the work of justice sector institutions in order to overcome challenges and better comply with the institutional goals.

CONCLUSION

Throughout FY 2017, the second year of the Contract's Option Period, the SJSRP monitored 22 indicators corresponding to the contract's expected results. Of these, the Project exceeded targets established for seven indicators (3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, and 22) and met the target for one indicator (21). In six other indicators (2, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13), the Project fell short of meeting the set target. In four indicators with multiple sub-indicators (6, 17, 19 and 20), the Project met some but not all of the sub-indicators. Three other indicators did not have targets for this year, either because the FY 2017 targets were met previously (4 and 14) or because they are not planned to be measured until FY 2018 (18). Indicator 1 is only reported partially, given that the budget execution of government institutions does not conclude until the end of December. A breakdown of advances by LLR is presented below:

LLR 1. Greater state capacity to manage security and justice administration (Indicators 1 to 5):

Of the indicators with targets established for FY 2017, the SJSRP exceeded Indicator 3 targets, with an increase in the number of police agents registered in the posthumous benefit system; currently all women and 91% of men in the PNC are registered. For the third straight year, Indicator 2 remains one milestone from reaching the goal, with the proposed new PNC Organic Law pending presentation by the Presidency to the Congress for approval. In Indicator 4, the FY 2017 target was reached during FY 2016 with the improvement of two financial systems in INACIF. Regarding the target for Indicator 5, INACIF achieved ISO 9001:2008 certification in three processes, with ISO 17025 certification for the toxicology, ballistics and genetic laboratories only pending the authorization of the Director.

LLR 2. Greater state capacity to provide security and justice for citizens (Indicators 6 to 20):

Under Sub LLR 2.1, notable achievements this year were the substantial increase in productivity in the High Risk Courts (Indicator 8) and the number of courts using electronic management systems (Indicator 10), which has had a national impact on expediting judicial proceedings. Results regarding attention to victims show that the MAI/MP attended to slightly fewer victims in-person than the target (Indicator 6); victims continue to report high satisfaction with the services received, although the average declined slightly this year compared to last year (Indicator 7). Indicators 9 (24 Hour Courts) and 11 (clearance rate of cases disposed to case filed in the Pluripersonal Criminal Peace Court) continue to face various challenges to achieve the targets, including challenges due to personnel changes.

FY 2017 was the final year of implementation of the Project's environmental component, linked to Indicators 12 and 13. The SJSRP's technical assistance led to notable results in the strengthening

of specialized justice for crimes against environmental and cultural patrimony in the MBR. Particularly notable was the significant increase in the number of complaints filed for environmental and cultural heritage crimes (Indicator 12).

This was the first year of implementation of Sub LLR 2.4 (legal reform) and Sub LLR 2.5 (anti-corruption). In legal reform, the Project successfully initiated activities that combine technical assistance to produce, reform or implement laws, with the articulation of State institutions, CSO and international entities that have found spaces and opportunities with the support of the Project; the SJSRP exceeded the targets for both indicators linked to this area (15 and 16). Progress towards the target under Sub LLR 2.5 was more mixed; under Indicator 17, the Project exceeded the target of electronic inboxes registered but was slightly under the target of notifications received via electronic inboxes. Likewise, some but not all targets were met in the three specialized areas of the MP's Anti-Corruption Center and its Prosecutor's Office against Extortion (Indicators 19 and 20).

LLR 3. Greater civil society oversight of public and private security services (Indicator 21):

With regard to Indicator 21, the SJSRP achieved its target, supporting three CSO initiatives oriented toward increasing transparency in nomination and election procedures for the Director of INACIF and the Human Rights Ombudsman, and promoting reforms to the Law of Electoral Commissions.

Global Indicator (22):

The number of judicial personnel trained with USG assistance represents a new indicator for the SJSRP. The annual target was exceeded with the participation of more than 600 people in 15 training processes for judges, magistrates, prosecutors, court staff, forensic experts, public defenders, and lawyers from other public institutions, among others.

PMEP MATRIX

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
1. % of annual budget received that is executed by targeted SJSIs (disaggregated by institution)	IDPP 99.98% (2015)	Maintain	99.1%	Not apply	The data reported in this report does not include the full fiscal year, only the period from January to September 2016, because Guatemala's fiscal year ends in December. The percentages correspond to the execution of the amount given to the SJSIs as of September 2016; they are not calculated against the full approved budget for the year.
	INACIF 99.6% (2015)	Maintain	Pending		
	OJ 100% (2015)	Maintain	85.3%		
	MP 100% (2015)	Maintain	63.0%		
	MINGOB 97.6% (2015)	Maintain	99.9%		
2. Degree of progress in the definition, approval, and implementation of improved police career regimen.	A new proposal for PNC norms that includes the Police Career Regimen	Milestones C and D	Achieved Milestone C	Pending Milestone D	The second proposal for the PNC Organic Law has all required official approvals, and since the second quarter of FY2017, it is pending action from the Presidency of the Republic to send it to Congress as a law initiative.
3. % of National Civilian Police officers enrolled in improved HR and benefits systems (Disaggregated by gender).	70% (2015)	90%	92%	+2%	The figures show the sustainability of the improvements to the PNC's Computerized Personnel System, achieved with technical assistance and scanners and computer equipment donated by the SJSRP.
	Women 83%	Maintain 100%	100%	0	
	Men 68%	90%	91%	+ 1%	

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
4. # of SJSIs' financial processes improved in compliance of financial standards set by the Ministry of Finance (disagg. by institution)	IDPP 2 (2015)	0	0	0	The FY2017 target was reached in FY2016, with the improvement of two financial processes in INACIF.
	INACIF 0 (2015)	0	0	0	
	MP 2 (2015)	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	0	0	0	
5. # of processes within SJSI that receive ISO certification or accreditation. (Disagg. by institution and type of process)	IDPP 6 (2015)	0	0	0	INACIF received ISO 9001:2008 certifications in three main administrative processes. Progress towards ISO 17025 certification for laboratories is pending decisions by the new Directorate of INACIF.
	INACIF 0 (2015)	5	3	-2	
	OJ 13 (2015)	0	0	0	
	MP 8 (2015)	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	5	3	-2	
6. # of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other) "F", disaggregated by service provider	See disaggregated data below				See below

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
6.a. MAI (MP)	6.a MAI / MP 8,777 (2015)	Maintain (10,602)	8,106	- 23.5%	The lower numbers of victims assisted in-person in the MAI / MP may be due to the fact that the institution has begun providing advice via telephone and social networks. This year the number of victims attending court hearings increased by 25%.
6.b. Specialized Femicide Courts (Diagonal 6) and 24 Hour Court of Gerona	6.b. Specialized Femicide Courts 3,394 (2015)	3,774	4,666	+ 23.6%	
	Women 3,313	3,689	4,606	+ 24.9%	
	Men 81	85	60	- 29.4%	
6.c. Total people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services	Total 12,171 (2015)	14,376	12,772	- 11.2%	
	Women 12,090	14,291	12,712	- 11.0%	
	Men 81	85	60	- 29.4%	
6.d. Sentences achieved	655 (2015)	798	619	-22.4%	The difficulties in reaching more sentences are mainly due to the workload of the specialized courts, which causes the prolongation of hearings for the final debates.
7. Increase of Citizen satisfaction w/ service delivery by MAI / MP in Guatemala City	7. 79.5% level high of satisfaction (8-10) -established in FY4-	83.5%	77.6% (BL)	-5.9%	The second survey was provided to 321 MAI users during the morning, afternoon and night periods. Although the overall rating did not reach the target, it is worth noting that there were several improvements in FY2017, including in the perception of legal counseling and personal security, as well as the overall satisfaction level of users during the night period.

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
8. # of high impact cases with final verdicts (disagg. by type of court)	See disaggregated data below				The productivity of the high risk courts shows a significant increase in FY2017 with the operation of five groups of courts and tribunals – four in the capital and one in Quetzaltenango.
8.a.1. High Risk First Instance Courts: # of cases assigned	Not apply	Not apply	36	Not apply	
8.a.2. High Risk First Instance Courts: # of imputed persons	Not apply	Not apply	172 Women: 42 Men: 130	Not apply	
8.a.3 High Risk First Instance Courts: # of persons processed	267 Women: 26 Men: 241 (2015)	Not apply	513 Women: 152 Men: 361	Not apply	
8.a.4. High Risk First Instance Courts: # of trial ready orders and sentence per abbreviated (fast track) process	54 (2015)	66	146	+121.2%	
8.b.1. High Risk Sentence Courts: # of cases assigned	Not apply	Not apply	75	Not apply	
8.b.2. High Risk Sentence Courts: # of persons convicted	294 Women: 29 Men: 265	Not apply	218 Women: 25 Men: 193	Not apply	
8.b.3.1. Guilty sentences	17 (2015)	Not apply	27	Not apply	
8.b.3.2. Not guilty sentences	1	Not apply	10	Not apply	

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
8.b.3.3. Sentences with guilty and not guilty verdicts (mixed)	17	Not apply	29	Not apply	
8.b.3.4.Total sentences	35 (2015)	50	66	+ 32%	
9. % decrease in the number of cases dismissed in 24 Hour courts due to lack of evidence (<i>falta de merito</i>) (disagg. by court) for annual period (October - September)	Torre Tribunales First Instance Courts 11.86% (2012)	11.86%	15.95%	+ 4.09%	The SJSRP's technical team considers that the increase in cases dismissed due to lack of merit is not attributable to the 24 hour judges, but to the successive changes that have been registered in the prosecutor's offices and the PNC, entities that must coordinate to ensure the presentation of evidence supporting the detention of persons.
	Gerona Court 1.75% (2013)	1.75%	3.47%	+ 1.72%	
	Mixco First Instance Court 9.57% (2012)	6.86%	7.90%	+1.04%	
	Villa Nueva First Instance Court 10.42% (2015)	6.11%	8.09%	+1.98%	
	Antigua First Instance Court 23.6% (2015)	14.00%	12.96%	- 1.04%	
	Escuintla First Instance Court 7.51% (2012)	7.15%	15.16%	+8.01	
	Quetzaltenango First Instance Court (BL N/A)	10.5%	11.76%	+1.26	
10. # of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems. "F" (cumulative)	59 (2015)	120	154	+ 34	The courts with an electronic interconnection system increased by 62.5%, the notification of electronic hearings by 147.3% and the presentation of INACIF expert opinions by video conferencing in 46.7%. No new courts added to the Common Agenda and Case Distribution systems.

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
11. Clearance rate (ratio of cases disposed to cases filed) of targeted Pluripersonal Courts. (disagg. by Court)	66% (2015)	70%	62%	- 8%	The transfer of two highly experienced judges out of this court and the constant appointment of alternate judges (<i>suplentes</i>) contributed to the fact that the resolution rate did not improve this year in the First Pluripersonal Justice of Peace Court.
12. # complaints filed in the MP against environmental crimes and crimes against archeological heritage sites.	86 (2015)	132	162	+ 30	The data reflect a greater culture of protection of environmental and cultural heritage, as well as increased confidence in judicial institutions to deal with complaints about crimes committed in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. The SJSRP provided technical assistance to strengthen the reporting culture and responsiveness of institutions.
12.a. # complaints of environmental crimes	81 (2015)	122	136	+ 14	
12.b. # complaints cultural heritage crimes	5 (2015)	10	26	+ 16	
13. New and/or strengthened inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements aimed at improving the reporting and prosecution of environmental	9 (2015)	18	13	- 5	Although the target was not achieved in this year, it is important to note that during the execution of the Environmental Component (FY2015 to FY2017), the number of alliances increased from 4 (BL) to 27, and played a crucial role in achieving positive changes for justice in the MBR.
13.a. Inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements environmental component	6 (2015)	13	10	-3	

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
13.b. Inter-institutional partnerships and/or agreements archeological heritage component	3 (2015)	5	3	- 2	
15. # of strengthened laws under the legal reform process	0	15	18	+ 3	The 18 laws supported by the SJSRP include reforms to criminal codes, constitutional laws and organic laws of several institutions, among others. In FY2017, the Judicial Career Law was approved, with the Project's assistance.
16. # of inter-institutional alliances and/or agreements strengthened and/or created in support of legal reform or the implementation of key legislation	0	5	10	+ 5	These ten alliances have been constituted or promoted by the SJSRP with 15 government institutions, international entities and local NGOs interested in legal reform. More than half of the participants are institutions of the State of Guatemala.
17. a. # of electronic inboxes registered to lawyers and justice sector institutions to receive electronic notifications from the Judicial Branch	3,005	3,306	3,490	+ 61.1%	Opening an electronic inbox provides lawyers with access to the Judicial Branch's electronic notifications system, which was created with SJSRP support to speed notifications relating to judicial processes.
17. b. # of notifications received in electronic inboxes from the Judicial Branch	199,212	229,093	215,494	- 5.9%	Notification of legal action through electronic inbox is a practice that promotes SJSRP for streamlining processes and saving resources in SJSIs.

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
		Baseline	Target	Actual	
19.1 Increased efficiency in cases the Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption	See disaggregated data below				This Prosecutor's Office obtained significant results in the FY2017, according to defined goals. The implementation of the case management methodology and the ongoing support of the SJSRP experts have strengthened the skills of prosecutors to organize their work and apply appropriate techniques. Assigned cases in FY2017: 1,707
19.1.a. # of coordinated operations		52	65	+25.0%	
19.1.b. # of arrests coordinated		86	151	+75.6%	
19.1.c. # of people linked to judicial processes		149	145	-2.7%	
19.1.d. # of accused persons by prosecutors		184	210	+14.1%	
19.2. Increased efficiency in cases the Prosecutor's Office Against Administrative Crimes	See disaggregated data below				This Prosecutor's Office had results well under the targets. Of note, this Office did not have a Director, which made it difficult to implement the investigation and prosecution methodology promoted by the SJSRP. Assigned cases in FY2017: 2,541
19.2.a. # of coordinated operations	Not apply	42	5	-88.1%	
19.2.b. # of arrests coordinated	Not apply	40	15	-62.5%	
19.2.c. # of people linked to judicial processes	Not apply	178	63	-64.6%	
19.2.d. # of accused persons by prosecutors	Not apply	312	113	-63.8%	
19.3. Increased efficiency in cases the Prosecutor's Office of Internal Affairs	See disaggregated data below				The best result of this Prosecutor's Office was in the presentation of judicial accusations against the accused persons, which reflects the effort to support the evidence of the case. In the other areas the progress is around 50% in relation to the goal.
19.3.a. # of coordinated operations	Not apply	10	15	+50.0%	
19.3.b. # of arrests coordinated	Not apply	30	12	-60.0%	

Performance Indicators	Baseline Value	FY2017 (Oct 2016- Sept 2017)			Comments
	Baseline	Target	Actual	Annual Variance	
19.3.c. # of people linked to judicial processes	Not apply	41	22	-46.3%	Assigned cases in FY2017: 273
19.3.d. # of accused persons by prosecutors	Not apply	37	36	- 2.7%	
20. Increased efficiency in cases the Prosecutor's Office against Extortion, disaggregated by demonstration data of progress	See disaggregated data below				This Prosecutor's Office surpassed its annual targets in two areas while advances in the others areas do not reach the target, but demonstrate significant advances.
20.a # of coordinated operations	Not apply	784	1,011	+29.0%	The SJSRP supported strengthening of the unit's criminal analysis capacities and implementation of new technologies to collect information on extortions.
20.b. # of arrests coordinated	Not apply	1,117	901	-19.3%	
20.c. # of people linked to judicial processes	Not apply	826	747	-9.6%	
20.d. # of accused persons by prosecutors	Not apply	766	1,126	+47.0%	
21. Number of Security and Justice Sector advancements resulting from, technical assistance, advocacy and/or social auditing activities implemented by CSOs	6	3	3	0	The SJSRP supported three initiatives oriented toward increasing transparency in nomination and election procedures for the Director of INACIF and the Human Rights Ombudsman, and to promote reforms to the Law of Electoral Commissions.
22. # of judicial personnel trained with USG assistance.	Not apply	593	622	+29	The SJSRP supported 15 trainings on topics directly linked to the Project's work with security and justice sector institutions.

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