



TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE ACCOMPANIMENT PROGRAMME II

REPORT

2015 - 2019

TRUTH - JUSTICE - REPARATION - NON-RECURRENCE



REPORT
2015 - 2019

Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme II

PAJUST REPORT, 2015-2019

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UNDP

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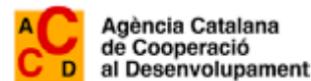
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**REPORT
2015 - 2019**



Cover: Altar with offerings for the
victims of a massacre at Río Negro-
Pacux, Rabinal, Baja Verapaz.



Acronyms

ABJP	Popular Legal Law Firm Association
ACOPDRI	Organized Community Association for the Development of the Uprooted Population in the Ixil Region, NGO
ADIVIMA	Association for the Integral Development of the Victims of the Violence of the Verapaces, Maya Achi'
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
ADICI	Association of Indigenous Community Integral Development
AJKEMAB'	Association Ajkemab'Rech K'aslemal
AGCA	Central American General Archive
AHPN	Historical Archive of the National Police
ASOCDENEB	Peasant Association of Nebajense Development
ASOQ'ANIL	Association Q'anil Maya Kaqchikel
ASOMOVINDINQ	Association of Victim's Movement for the Integral Development of Northern Quiché
BDH	Human Rights Law Firm
CALDH	Centre for Human Rights Legal Action
CEH	Commission for Historical Clarification
CONAVIGUA	National Coordinator of Widows of Guatemala
CONCODIG	National Council of Communities for the Comprehensive Development of Guatemala
HR	Human Rights
IAC	Internal Armed Confrontation
ECAP	Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team
ENFC	National Strategy for Citizenship Education
FAFG	Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala
FAMDEGUA	Association of Family Members of the Detained and Disappeared of Guatemala
FMM	Myrna Mack Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	Mutual Support Group
WGEID	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance
IIARS	International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation
LGHM	Guatemalan Mental Health League
MICUDE	Ministry of Culture
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MP	Public Prosecutor's Office
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ODHAG	Human Rights Office of the Archdiocese of Guatemala
PAJUST	UNDP Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme
PNR	National Reparations Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RENAP	National Registry of Persons
SICOMP	Public Prosecutor's Office Computer System for Case Management Control
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

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PRESENTATION

Across the globe, strengthening the rule of law and the peace culture are vital elements of UNDP programmes. We work to improve justice systems and focus on prevention measures, such as fostering social inclusion mechanisms and creating opportunities for women, indigenous peoples, and youth.

In 2010, UNDP Guatemala launched the first phase of the Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme (PAJUST) to answer the challenges in observing the peace agenda, a joint effort with key development stakeholders such as State entities, civil society, academic institutions, and international cooperation.

During the first phase, PAJUST worked as a platform to connect different stakeholders involved in transitional justice initiatives, becoming an effective mechanism to exchange knowledge, lessons learned, resources, and strategies to strengthen the rule of law and peace culture. The foundation of the programme is a human-rights based approach. Indeed, its main work axes are the accompaniment in pursuit of the exercise of the rights to the truth,

justice, and reparations of people affected by the internal armed confrontation in Guatemala, as well as the promotion of guarantees of non-recurrence for the Guatemalan society.

Transitional justice processes are fundamental to strengthen democracy, human rights, and governance. As such, these are long-term processes that demand sustained work overtime. Following the Country's Programme Document for the period 2015-2019, approved by the Government of Guatemala, the second phase of PAJUST initiated in 2015 with the approval of SEGEPLAN. In this second phase, the programme is aligned with the *National Development Plan K'atun, Our Guatemala 2032, and the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030*. Specifically, it contributes to the National Development Priorities and its Strategic Targets for Development 11 and 12, both regarding the creation of efficient, responsible, and transparent institutions.

From this comprehensive approach, along with 29 national partners, the programme has provided support for unprecedented progress

regarding access to truth, justice, and reparation of victims and survivors of the internal armed confrontation, mainly women and indigenous people. Simultaneously, it favors progress in the observance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), mainly of SDG 16 «Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions» and SDG 5 «Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment».

During this implementation period, the programme has accompanied the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP) in designing 12 tools to strengthen the work of justice system operators, including a *Human Rights Policy for Criminal Prosecution by the Public Prosecutor's Office*.

The programme continued its support to the conservation and digitalization of documents from the Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN), under the tutelage of the Central American General Archive (AGCA) from the Ministry of Culture (MICUDE). A team of national and international experts worked in the digitalization and archival processing of more than 25 million pages.

An annual average of 3,200 victims received free of charge legal and psychosocial services. Additionally, more than 505 cases of missing children were positively resolved, benefiting more than 3,000 family members. Experts in forensic science exhumed the remains of more than 8,000 victims, providing evidence for the investigation of missing person cases and the identification of 3,384 victims.

A coordinated effort with the Ministry of Education and the Technical Taskforce on Education for Peace,

Historical Memory, and Human Rights produced the National Strategy for Citizenship Education. This in-class learning process is now integrated into the national education system, thus contributing to peace-committed citizenship.

The programme has worked in close collaboration with families of victims and survivors; civil society, community and human rights organizations; state institutions; United Nations agencies; and donors. At UNDP, we have supported and facilitated these alliances in order to achieve optimal outcomes, creating synergy among the different stakeholders of this process. Special gratitude goes to our national partners for their hard work in every one of the actions undertaken. We thank all the people who, through different roles, have made possible hundreds of actions in favor of the population and communities with whom we work.

Achieving the outcomes mentioned above would not have been possible without the support provided by donor countries and international cooperation agencies, committed to the peace agenda and sustainable development for everyone. We especially acknowledge the Embassy of Sweden for its invaluable contribution and support along the way.

At UNDP, we remain committed to people, state institutions, and organizations we have worked with through the years because, despite all the critical steps taken so far, there are still many challenges to achieve a more just and inclusive society.

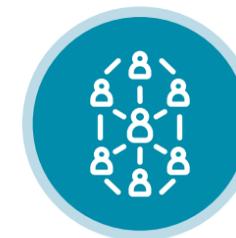
Ana María Díaz
Resident Representative

PAJUST



Previous and following pages: ►
Wake and funeral procession for the victims of the 1982 massacre at Quiquil, a hamlet of Santa Cruz Barillas, Huehuetenango.

PAJUST 2015 - 2019



29
STRATEGIC PARTNERS
COORDINATED IN A
PEACEBUILDING NETWORK



UNDP through its Transitional Justice Accompaniment Programme II (PAJUST II), has pioneered a comprehensive approach to transitional justice through the promotion of rights to truth, justice, and reparation for the victims and survivors of the internal armed confrontation (IAC), as well as further non-recurrence guarantees for the prevention of future violent conflicts.

The work carried out by PAJUST and its partners under this scope is diverse, and the outcomes they have contributed to are meaningful.

◀ Inhumation at El Granadillo, a hamlet of San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán, Huehuetenango.



1ST
SENTENCE
ISSUED BY A NATIONAL COURT
FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE CRIMES, SEXUAL AND
DOMESTIC SLAVERY PERPETRATED AGAINST Q'EQCHI'
WOMEN OF SEPUR ZARCO



3,386
IDENTITIES
AND MORTAL REMAINS RESTORED
TO MISSING VICTIMS OF THE
INTERNAL ARMED CONFRONTATION



+3,000
SURVIVORS
OF THE INTERNAL ARMED CONFRONTATION, PER
YEAR, RECEIVED LEGAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



17
SENTENCES
ISSUED BY THE GUATEMALAN JUSTICE SYSTEM

SCOPE of actions

The actions of PAJUST and its partners reached 50 municipalities in 11 departments, prioritizing the territories most affected by the internal armed confrontation, encompassing six linguistic communities — Q'anjob'al, Mam, Ixil, Kaqchikel, Q'eqchi' and Achi—.



LINGUISTIC COMMUNITIES

QUICHÉ

- Santa María Nebaj
- San Juan Cotzal
- San Gaspar Chajul
- Chiché
- Zacualpa
- Sacapulas
- Joyabaj
- Ixcán
- Cunén
- San Miguel Uspantán

HUEHUETENANGO

- San Pedro Necta
- La Democracia
- Nentón
- San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán
- San Rafael La Independencia
- Jacaltenango
- Santa Cruz Barillas
- San Miguel Acatán
- Chiantla
- Santa Bárbara
- La Libertad
- San Antonio Huista
- Santa Ana Huista
- San Andrés Cuilco
- Colotenango

RETALHULEU

- Champerico

SUCHITEPÉQUEZ

- Patulul

TERRITORY

PETÉN

- Melchor de Mencos
- El Chal

ALTA VERAPAZ

- Cobán
- San Cristóbal Verapaz
- Chisec
- Tactic
- Santa Cruz Verapaz
- Santa Catalina La Tinta
- San Miguel Tucurú
- Panzós

IZABAL

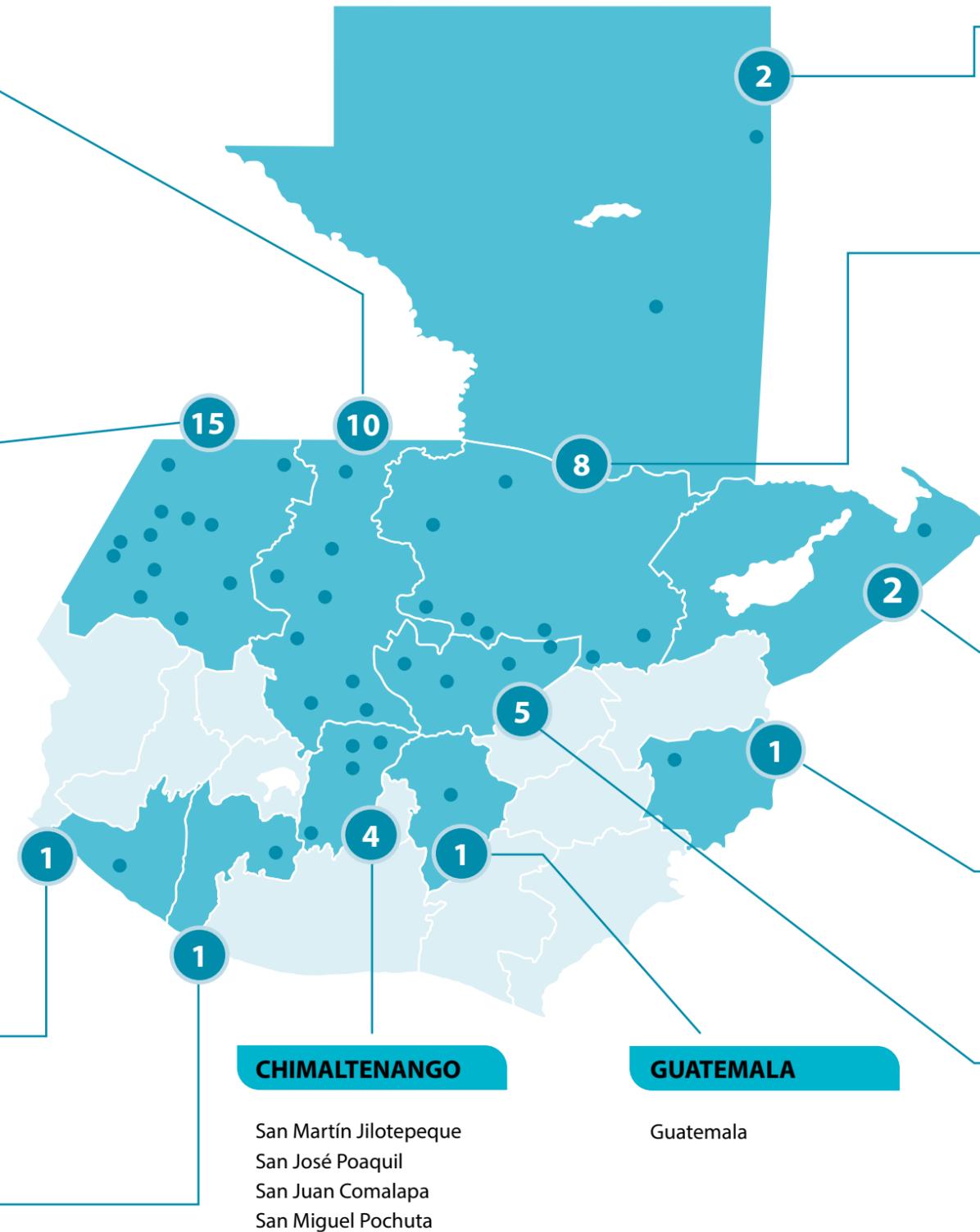
- Puerto Barrios
- El Estor

CHIQUIMULA

- Chiquimula

BAJA VERAPAZ

- Rabinal
- Cubulco
- Salamá
- Purulhá
- San Miguel Chicaj



STRATEGY

In a post-conflict context, the consolidation of peace and sustainable development will only be attainable if societies pursue justice and face the conflict's causes and consequences.

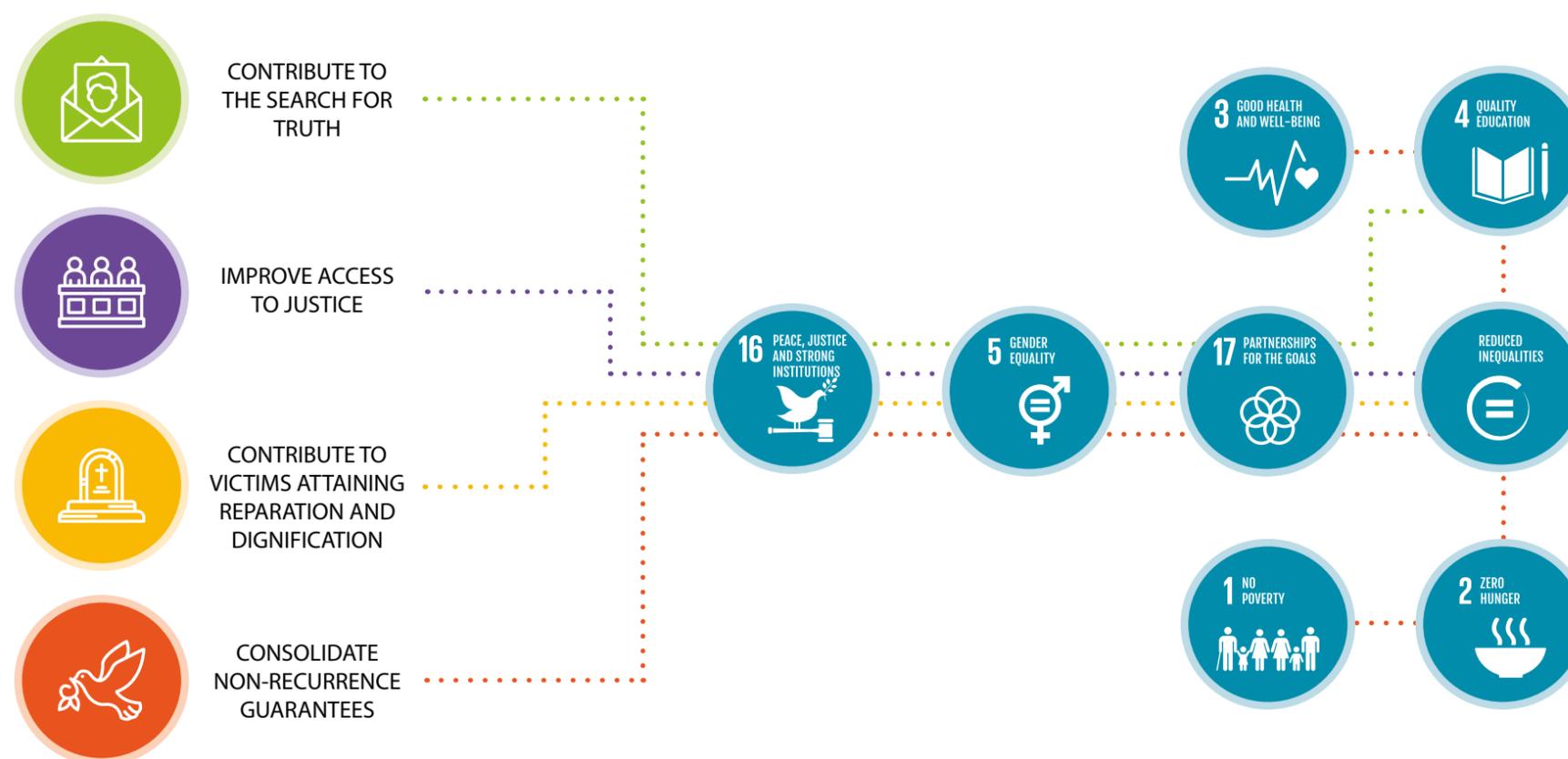
Throughout its two phases, since 2010, PAJUST has designed and mobilized a platform that articulates State entities, international cooperation, and civil society in order to advance strategic actions for its four components of transitional justice. The objective is to provide technical assistance and financial support to different initiatives that improve national and territorial capacities for the effective exercise of the victims' rights, strengthen the rule of law, and foster peaceful and democratic coexistence.

Through its efforts to strengthen the peace process in Guatemala, PAJUST has contributed to the development agenda driven by United Nations Member States.

The strategy 2015-2019 of PAJUST has focused on national priorities set in the Guatemalan Peace Accords and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015. Such strategy contributes directly to the attainment of the SDG 16, which focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions, through a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, strengthening the rule of law, and respecting human rights. It also contributes to the achievement of the SDG 5 regarding the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, through a special approach to access to justice and reparation, for women who survived the internal armed confrontation.

Indirectly, it favors the achievement of SDGs 1, 2, and 3, through fostering the participation of surviving families of the internal armed confrontation in community development processes, an exercise of their economic, social, and cultural rights. It contributes to the SDG 4 concerning the quality

of education by fostering citizenship education initiatives. It advances the SDG 10 by promoting initiatives that address the root causes of the internal armed confrontation, such as inequality and marginalization.



Gender Mainstreaming: A guiding principle of PAJUST has been gender equality and empowering female victims and survivors to exercise their rights. Different actions have been a priority for assisting women survivors, particularly indigenous women, as programme beneficiaries and participants. These actions have included addressing the sexual and gender-based violence during the internal armed confrontation, providing legal assistance and psychosocial support, and disaggregating data to make visible their participation.

OUTCOMES

Between 2015 and 2019, PAJUST achieved outcomes in each of its components through an interinstitutional network, articulated according to its main objectives.



TRUTH

MICUDE: AGCA-AHPN

Working Group on Enforced Disappearance

Guatemalan Mental Health League



JUSTICE

Public Prosecutor's Office

CSO Plaintiffs – psychosocial support

Judicial Branch



REPARATION

Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG)

CSO legal, social, and psychosocial support



NON-RECURRENCE

International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation (IIARS)

CSO Historical Memory

The Ixil Joint Programme for Integral Rural Development (Ixil JP)

Truth is the first step towards peace

The elucidation of truth is a cornerstone of sustainable peace and social change, as it strengthens democracy, acts as a catalyst for justice, and builds historical memory, safeguarding against repetition.

Through this component, PAJUST has contributed to preserving and facilitating access to more than

25 million pages from the Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN), dating from 1882 to 1997. It has also strengthened capacities among civil society organizations working on policy frameworks and search-inquiry mechanisms directed towards finding missing persons from the internal armed confrontation.



25
MILLION

PAGES FROM THE AHPN WITH
COMPLETED AND DIGITALIZED
ARCHIVAL PROCESSES



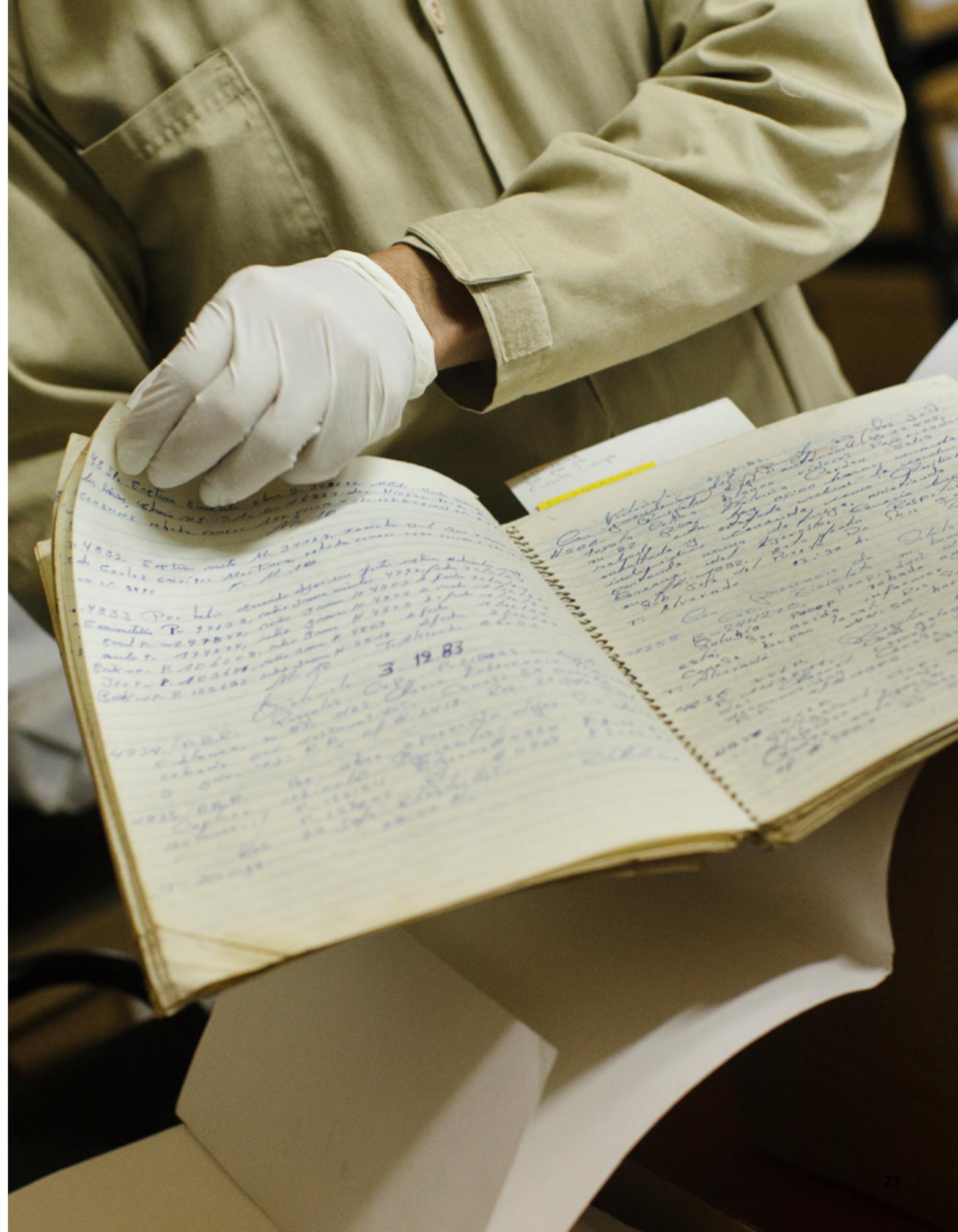
94,793
SERVICES

PROVIDED ON ARCHIVAL
REQUESTS



505
CASES

OF MISSING CHILDREN
SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVED



Historical archives at the service of society

Following international standards, UNDP through PAJUST has contributed, over more than 10 years, to the recovery and digitalization of 25 million pages from the Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN). In 2005, this archive was fortuitously found on packages piled along an abandoned police facility's hallways. Nowadays, it is the largest archive in its class in Latin America. It represents a decisive documental resource to learn the truth, preserve historical memory, and advance justice.

Since 2010, more than 120,000 persons have consulted this documental heritage. During this time, the archive's staff provided 94,793 archival services, including 36,106 requirements and 54,069 certified pages. Among the archive's primary users are the Public Prosecutor's Office, the victim's relatives, academic researchers, civil society organizations, and the Human Rights Ombudsman.

In 2019, the Ministry of Culture approved the Ministerial Resolution 253-2019 to designate the Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN) as a collection within the Central American General Archive (AGCA).



Previous page: 25 million pages out of approximately 60 million have been processed. ▶

Above: Document collection at the Historical Archive of the National Police.

Below: Documents organized for their digitalization, aiming to help the search for victims of enforced disappearances.



Nowadays, it is the largest archive in its class in Latin America. It represents a decisive documental resource to learn the truth, preserve historical memory, and advance justice.

▲
The family of the Priest Augusto Ramírez Monasterio was able to reconstruct the events that led to his extrajudicial execution through the documents found in the AHPN. Between July and November 1983, the Priest Augusto was persecuted and later detained in the Military Base of Chimaltenango, at the Alameda de Los Aposentos. There, he was beaten, burnt, and tortured. On November 7 of the same year, his body was found in Guatemala City's ring road. Some days later, family members identified his body at the morgue.

Laws that advance truth

Since its beginnings, PAJUST has fostered the Bill 3590 to create the National Commission for the Search of Victims of Forced Disappearance. PAJUST has worked with human rights organizations from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) to seek sponsorship for its approval, gathering support from congresspeople of the Republic of Guatemala, political parties, groups of civil society, and victims' families, among others.

This Bill has two favorable decisions. The approval on the third read is still pending. In 2019, two congresswomen submitted a new bill proposing a Search Framework for Missing People, which considers the contents of Bill 3590.

Left: People disappeared during the internal armed confrontation. Previous "Hall for the Dignification of Victims" at the Community Museum for Historical Memory, in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz.

Right, top to bottom: Bonifacio Ceto was six months old when armed forces arrived at his hamlet; his mother was killed while trying to escape, and he was given up for adoption. 25 years later, he met his father after finding his family in Sajsiban, Nebaj, Quiché.

Manolo Xol with his siblings Danilo and María, in Cahabón, Alta Verapaz, 37 years after being separated. His case was reencounter number 500 of children disappeared during the internal armed confrontation.



Searching for and reuniting missing children

PAJUST has provided support to the Guatemalan Mental Health League (LGHM) through its program *Todos por el reencuentro* (All for Reuniting), which implements a search strategy for the children missed during the internal armed confrontation. Through this work, PAJUST has contributed to solving 505 cases of people separated from their families as children during the internal armed confrontation.

The Commission for Historical Clarification estimated that more than 5,000 children disappeared between 1960 and 1996. During this period, several families faced disintegration due to the death or forced disappearance of one of their members or because they were separated while escaping, unable to reunite afterward. The disruption of family ties impaired the children's usual safekeeping networks. The United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 orphans from one or both parents remained in the country.

Searching for and reuniting with the families requires a strategy that includes legal assistance and psychosocial support for families, archival and fieldwork research, plus organizational and social communication actions. Additionally, the LGHM has documented over 1,000 cases of missing children and works to strengthen local networks integrated by families and communities benefited by PAJUST as part of the community social fabric's reintegration and building processes.





Until we find you

Manolo was two years old when his mother was murdered while escaping from violence. In the 1980s, the most difficult years of the internal armed confrontation in Guatemala, an army lieutenant picked him up and gave him to a family living in San Pedro Carchá, Alta Verapaz, where they raised him in a discriminatory environment.

«My childhood was quite different. I always longed to have a mother's love», says Manolo Xol, who at an early age knew that the family he lived and grew up with was not his biological family.

«I always wondered if any of my relatives were alive», recalls Manolo. He carried this uncertainty for a long time, until one day he decided to look for them. He kept telling himself, «No matter what, I want to find at least one of my relatives». This reasoning gave him the strength to persist in the intense search that would last for several years.

Because of a friend's suggestion, Manolo visited the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala, where they referred him to the Guatemalan Mental Health League, an organization associated with PAJUST dedicated to the search of missing children from the internal armed confrontation. They began the investigation and, five years later, the LGHM found evidence to identify Manolo's family.

«When they gave me the news, I did not know if I wanted to cry, laugh, or shout. At that moment, life began to change for me», says Manolo.

«When they gave me the news, I did not know if I wanted to cry, laugh, or shout. At that moment, life began to change for me».



▲
Manolo Xol meets his family in Santa María Cahabón, Alta Verapaz.

37 years after being separated, Manolo traveled to Santa María Cahabón, in the department of Alta Verapaz, to meet his family. He found a large family of siblings, uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews, and nieces. But the reunion with his father was not possible as he had died years before.

«It is a blessing to know that you have a family that looks after you. That care and love you. I waited for a long time for this. And as of today, I know I have it», says Manolo.

Manolo's story is one of the 505 family reunions achieved to this date, contributing to family reintegration and rebuilding the social fabric.

Closing the access to justice gap

Access to justice is a vital dimension for strengthening democratic societies where institutions protect everyone's rights, respond to citizenship requirements, and restore trust in the State.

In the past five years, PAJUST and its national counterparts have significantly contributed to strengthening Guatemala's justice system. The strategies implemented have focused on closing the

access to justice gap by applying a comprehensive approach to providing just, effective, and non-discriminatory services for victims of the internal armed confrontation. The approach includes free legal assistance and psychosocial support for victims and survivors, strengthening capacities of justice operators, institutionalizing processes within the Public Prosecutor's Office, and supporting civil society organizations who become co-plaintiff in criminal procedures within transitional justice.



17
SENTENCES
ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM



20
INTERNATIONAL
SPECIALISTS DEPLOYED
TO PROVIDE COUNSEL IN
TRANSITIONAL
JUSTICE CASES



12
WORKING
TOOLS FOR JUSTICE
OPERATORS



Women break the silence

Sexual violence was a generalized practice during the internal armed confrontation in Guatemala, as documented by the Commission for Historical Clarification (CEH).

Since 2010, PAJUST has contributed to promoting a justice model addressed to women who survived sexual violence. Through comprehensive assistance (legal and psychosocial support), the model empowers women so they can speak openly and confidently about what happened, search for justice, and inspire other survivors to break the silence.

In 2016, for the first time in Guatemala and the world, a court prosecuted sexual and domestic slavery as a war crime within the Sepur Zarco case. Fifteen Q'eqchi' women led this international historical event. «With tears in their eyes but fiercely determined, one by one, the women who survived Sepur Zarco testified before the court».

Survivors recall their uncertainty when the legal process began because they did not know what they would achieve.

«[...] But as we saw the judges and saw they gave us the freedom to speak our words, we realized we were on the right path. They gave us the opportunity, listened to us, and, above all, they believed us!» explains one of the survivors.

With its associates, PAJUST contributed to advancing the Sepur Zarco case and empowering the survivor. Through the Alliance Breaking Silence and Impunity, which is composed of Women Transforming the World (MTM), National Union of Guatemalan Women (UNAMG), and the Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team (ECAP), the women received support in their pursuit of truth, justice, and reparation.

Previous page: The historical trial for crimes against humanity in the forms of sexual violence, murder, and slavery against women at the Sepur Zarco military outpost, located between Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

Right: Female survivors of Sepur Zarco await the verdict from the High-Risk Court, Group A.

This paradigmatic verdict has empowered other women who were victims of sexual violence during the internal armed confrontation and now receive accompaniment by PAJUST; among them, Achi' women from Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, Ixil women from Quiché, and women from El Jute, a hamlet in Chiquimula. It also became a reference for the Molina Theissen case, which entails the enforced disappearance of a 14-year old boy and the sexual rape and torture of his sister, in 1981.

Likewise, PAJUST has strengthened capacities at the Human Rights Prosecutor's Office through technical assistance for substantial research on sexual violence from a gender perspective. The assistance included designing a guideline to research and produce legal strategies that sustain criminal procedures against sexual violence offenses perpetrated during the internal armed confrontation; also, a methodology for developing participative proposals regarding decent and transformative reparations for the survivors.



«But as we saw the judges and saw they gave us the freedom to speak our words, we realized we were on the right path. They gave us the opportunity, listened to us, and, above all, they believed us».



110
WOMEN

SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE TOOK ACTIVE ROLES
IN HEALING PROCESSES AND THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE
AND REPARATION

People-centered justice

Access to justice is not only about reaching a verdict. The real accomplishment for victims is to be heard and have a relevant role in the process. PAJUST has contributed to this through a coordination strategy that fosters collaboration and working spaces between the Public Prosecutor's Office, organizations acting as co-plaintiff in cases, and organizations specialized in psychosocial support. This strategy has furthered the participation of victims and co-plaintiffs in the pursuit of justice. PAJUST begins and strengthens this practice through more than 10 collaborative spaces between co-plaintiff organizations and prosecutors from the Public Prosecutor's Office working on transitional justice cases. The organizations acting as co-plaintiff provide legal advice to victims and their families, facilitating communication between them and the Public Prosecutor's Office. This is a positive indicator of the built-in trust between organizations and state institutions, such as the Public Prosecutor's Office. The joint action between these entities has favored a collective approach to the litigation strategies for cases derived from the internal armed confrontation.



1,230
STATEMENTS

REGISTERED BY THE
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE



+50
SPECIALIZED

EXPERT REPORTS
PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE



25
TRAINING

WORKSHOPS FOR JUSTICE OPERATORS

A human rights defense policy

In 2018, Guatemala approved the *Human Rights Policy for Criminal Prosecution by the Public Prosecutor's Office (PDHMP)*, a pioneering instrument within its category that will help survivors of the internal armed confrontation and human rights defenders in their pursuit of justice. Thanks to funding from the Sweden Government, national and international specialists were made available by PAJUST and the Justice Rapid Response (JRR) Organization in order to provide technical assistance on its design and terminology. The PDHMP's has a human rights and gender-based approach and is sustained in the principle of non-discrimination and the rights to truth, justice, comprehensive reparation, and guarantees of non-recurrence. A group of specialists trained more than 200 attorneys across the national territory this new policy's core guidelines.



Joint efforts with United Nations

During 2018 and 2019, UNDP worked in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the School of Judicial Studies of the Judicial Branch on creating the *Training module on Transitional Justice from a Human Rights-Based Approach*. This module is an educational and teaching tool aimed at judges. It facilitates learning theoretical and practical knowledge for legal reasoning within the fields of transitional justice and human rights.



Innovation



▲ Images draw by Ixil women during a psychosocial support workshop for sexual violence victims from the internal armed confrontation.

Tools for effective justice

Improving the Public Prosecutor's Office information systems and analysis is crucial to increasing access to justice and providing citizens pertinent services.

With support from PAJUST, the Case-Control System of the Public Prosecutor's Office (SICOMP) now holds 12,000 records related to the internal armed confrontation registered at Public Prosecutor's Offices in Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Sololá, Chimaltenango, and Petén. This initiative included reviewing, cleaning, and digitalizing each complaint record when entering it into SICOMP. The process required designing new features within the software that allow classifying complaints by type of crime against humanity.



Transformative reparations

For the past five years, Guatemalan society and the international community have witnessed trials against enforced disappearance, genocide, and sexual violence crimes; over 50 people stand accused as intellectual and material authors of these crimes. However, prosecution, truth, and punishment are not enough; justice processes must contribute to guarantees of non-recurrence.

Following this notion, PAJUST has contributed to strengthening capacities for prosecution strategies that include measurements for decent and transformative reparations through participative methods for reparation proposals and training workshops for state prosecutors. This course of action is essential and innovative as it helps to overcome the past and traces a path for the State to fulfill its obligations towards the victims and survivors of the internal armed confrontation.



▲ After 34 years, 26 days of deliberation, and 22 hearings, Judge Yassmín Barrios Aguilar, President of the High-Risk Court A, announces the verdict through which 11 surviving Q'eqchi' women find justice.



Creating space for justice

«For me, justice means making known what we went through».

«Before the war, we lived quietly. But when the violence came, we were divided and suffered greatly. It left me with a lot of pain, and fear», —Josefa Sánchez, a survivor of sexual violence suffered during the internal armed confrontation.

Josefa is from Ilom, a Maya Ixil community in the municipality of Chajul, Quiché Department. This was an area profoundly affected by the internal armed confrontation which took place in Guatemala over more than three decades (1960-1996). A Truth Commission report estimates that between 70% and 90% of Ixil communities were affected by violence during the conflict. One of 4 direct victims were women, who also suffered specific forms of gender-based violence.

A legacy of suffering remains with Josefa, who remembers clearly the moment everything changed: «My life...my body... left me with sickness and sadness in my heart».

Josefa was 17 in 1981. Just like her, many other women were victims of sexual and gender-based violence during the internal armed confrontation. After decades of keeping this secret, they decided to break the silence and speak out to demand justice. «At the beginning, I was scared to speak. But I'm not the same woman as before», remarks Josefa, who little by little began to find the strength to name her pain and talk about the events.

Now, her testimony and that of another 26 women has been presented to the Prosecutors Office, and three alleged perpetrators have been indicted in the case. This is a fundamental step towards achieving recognition and justice for Maya-Ixil women survivors of sexual violence.



▲ Josefa in her home at Ilom, a hamlet of Chajul, Quiché.

«For me, justice means making known what we went through, because many people still deny it, deny that we suffered war and death in the Ixil region. So what we want in the end is that they recognize that we were harmed», explains Josefa.

Josefa has received legal and psychosocial assistance from specialists, working within organizations such as the Human Rights Office of the Archbishop of Guatemala (ODHAG) and the Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team (ECAP), both are part of PAJUST.

Through PAJUST, UNDP provides expert technical assistance and training to prosecutors and justice operators in Guatemala. It also promotes dialogue and better coordination between prosecutors, civil society organizations, and the United Nations system.

With the support of Sweden and the Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP promotes comprehensive access to truth, justice and reparations for victims and survivors of the internal armed confrontation; as well as measures to ensure that the human rights violations of the past never happen again.

Dignity for survivors

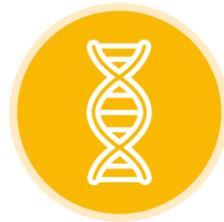
Thousands of families are still searching for missing persons who disappeared during the internal armed confrontation. PAJUST has worked with specialists on forensic anthropology and genetics in the search, exhumation, and identification of victims; joined efforts with civil society organizations to provide legal assistance and psychosocial support for the victim's families; and has collaborated with state entities to dignify the victims through inhumations and reparation.

The identification of victims through forensic genetics and the devolution of their remains for proper burial, have been healing and dignifying outcomes of this process. It allows families to end their mourning and find answer to their demands and right to the truth about the whereabouts of their loved ones.



8,046
VICTIMS

FOUND AND RECOVERED



3,386
IDENTIFIED

VICTIMS OF THOSE DECEASED
AND/OR DISAPPEARED
DURING THE INTERNAL ARMED
CONFRONTATION



3,200
SURVIVORS

AND VICTIM'S RELATIVES
RECEIVED LEGAL ASSISTANCE
AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT,
ANNUALLY



Helping families end mourning

The murmuring of the hymns and the scent of incense imbue the atmosphere of a small church in Rabinal, a town located 100 kilometers away from Guatemala City. In this Achi' funeral, friends and family bid farewell to Martina Rojas, a distinguished and appreciated woman in her community.

PAJUST and its partners have contributed to end the mourning period of hundreds of families, mostly Mayan people, who lost their loved ones during the internal armed confrontation. To that effect, PAJUST has strengthened and articulated a network of local civil society organizations, in coordination with the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG), to help survivors in the search, exhumation, and inhumation of their loved ones as well as provide legal assistance and psychosocial support.

A key aspect of this process is legal and social assistance. For exhumations, the proceedings require filing a claim before the Public Prosecutor's Office to obtain an authorization for the exhumation and designate the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala personnel as experts in the case. The civil society organizations (CSOs) that provide this accompaniment also give support to obtain the landowners' authorization to carry out inspections and exhumations.

For the inhumations, families and CSOs collaborate with the National Registry of Persons (RENAP) to produce the birth certificates, identity cards, and death certificates needed for returning the victims' remains to their families. PAJUST fosters communication between the National Reparations Programme (PNR), RENAP, and local organizations to attain identification documents for the victims of the internal armed confrontation.

This working methodology has allowed a dignified burial for over 2,362 victims between 2010 and 2019. Ceremonies and formal acts have followed the spirituality and traditions of the victim's families and communities.

Families receive psychosocial support during the exhumation and inhumation processes. The service enables the emotional conditions, individual and collective, so families acquire the tools for embracing loss as part of the grieving process. To provide this assistance, organizations have experts in social psychology and qualified health promoters and the support of the Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team (ECAP) as a specialized organization in this field. Between 2015 and 2019, PAJUST provided this comprehensive service to an annual average of 3,200 victim's relatives, mostly women (58%), from 200 communities located in the departments of Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Chimaltenango, San Marcos, Izabal, Chiquimula, and Petén.



«[...] the service enables the emotional conditions, individual and collective, so families acquire the tools for embracing loss as part of the grieving process».

▲
Previous page: A Q'anjob'al woman from Quiquil, a hamlet of Santa Cruz Barillas, Huehuetenango, prepares herself to receive the remains of her loved ones, 33 years after a massacre in the mountains of Santa Cruz Barillas, where over 70 persons died.

Above: A Mam woman prays before the remains of nine people who were killed during the internal armed confrontation, on October 25, 1985, in El Granadillo, a hamlet of Ixtahuacán, Huehuetenango.

Forensic sciences at the service of human rights

Day after day, in different regions of the country, many families hope to find parents, children, uncles, aunts, cousins who disappeared during the internal armed confrontation. PAJUST, partnered with the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG), has used forensic knowledge and techniques from medicine, anthropology, archeology, and other sciences to investigate and help find them.

Forensic scientists, through the exhumation of mass graves, anthropological analysis of human remains, and DNA tests, have determined the cause and manner of death, provided proof of death, and identified the victims' remains in order to provide answers for the families. About 8,046 bodies have been recovered from clandestine cemeteries at military zones and other locations. This results from joining efforts with social organizations that provide legal assistance, investigating communal graves' locations and facilitating related legal proceedings.

Exhumations contribute significantly to the investigations carried out by the Human Rights Division at the Public Prosecutor's Office. This was the case of the 84 clandestine graves found at the former Military Zone #21, in Cobán, Alta Verapaz. In what is now known as the Regional Training Command for Peacekeeping Operations (CREOMPAZ), forensic specialists recovered 565 bodies. The human remains still had gags, blindfolds, and ties on their feet and hands. DNA testing helped identify 150 missing persons; some were reported missing in massive disappearances recorded at Pambach and Río Negro, two communities located in Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, respectively.



«Exhumations contribute significantly to the investigations carried out by the Human Rights Division at the Public Prosecutor's Office».

▲
Left, top-down: Bodies of victims of enforced disappearance found in a mass grave at the former Military Zone #21, in Cobán, Alta Verapaz, now known as Regional Training Command for Peacekeeping Operations (CREOMPAZ).

Forensic experts of FAFG wash the remains found during the exhumations; these are later dried, labeled, and registered.

Above: The forensic anthropologists of FAFG work on identifying the human remains found during exhumations.



▲ Ms. Juana provides a DNA sample for the test that can help find the remains of her daughter, who was captured in 1983 at Cahabón, Alta Verapaz.

New mechanisms to identify missing persons

Through media campaigns, such as «Start the Search Begins» (*Inicia la Búsqueda*), FAFG, with support from PAJUST, disseminated hundreds of messages calling people to provide their DNA samples to help identify missing persons. By 2019, the Genetic Bank of Relatives had grown significantly; currently, it has 15,258 referential samples that enable a more effective work. With these samples, specialists may compare and evaluate the compatibility level between the DNA of human remains and referential samples.

In 2018, with special support from the Peacebuilding Fund and the Government of Sweden, PAJUST contributed to modernizing the genetics laboratory of FAFG. The new technological setting is better equipped, of higher quality, and compares a larger number of DNA regions, which translates in better possibilities for identifying people. It can also compare human remains that were difficult or almost impossible to process and analyze with the former equipment. In 2019, FAFG identified 109 victims of the internal armed confrontation.



▲ Niches built with support from ICRC for the burial of victims at Quiquil, a hamlet of Huehuetenango.

Working with the Committee of the Red Cross

UNDP has built a strong working alliance with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to coordinate humanitarian assistance for victims of the internal armed confrontation. During 2018, UNDP and ICRC contributed to the dignified inhumation of 214 victims, all according to their relative's religious and cultural beliefs. This alliance has helped many families to exercise their right to reparation, especially in those regions most affected by the internal armed confrontation.

Recovering their family history

Catarina Raymundo was barely a teenager when she lost her mom and four family members. They died in one of the massacres executed by the Army at Ixtupil, in 1983.

Ixtupil is a small hamlet located in the Maya-Ixil region, in northern Nebaj, a municipality of Quiché. Between 70% and 90% of Ixil hamlets and communities were destroyed during the internal armed confrontation.

«We suffered a lot because many people were kidnapped. Others died due to hunger and fear when they sought refuge in the mountains», says Catarina, a survivor of the internal armed confrontation. She and her younger sister were able to escape, hiding in the mountains for nine years.

Catarina recalls they occasionally returned to the hamlet, whenever their surroundings quiet down. This is how they were able to bury some of their relatives' bodies in an empty plot. «We buried them in secret, quick, with no possibility of holding a vigil, without even crying due to the fear we felt», relates Catarina.

In 2012, Catarina, her sister, and other hamlet inhabitants contacted the Association of Victim's Movement for the Integral Development of Northern Quiché (ASOMOVIDINQ), looking for support to recover the bodies of their relatives and give them a proper burial. This association provides legal assistance and psychosocial support to victims of the internal armed confrontation in Nebaj.



▲ Catarina Raymundo was able to identify her mother's remains through the DNA test at the FAFG.

«We buried them in secret, quickly, with no possibility of holding a wake...»

That same year, the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG) began the exhumation process in Ixtupil, a coordinated effort with victim's families and local organizations, and support from PAJUST. They found 47 bodies, of which 22 were underage. Through DNA tests, forensic anthropologists identified 14 victims; among them were the remains of Teresa López Pérez, Catarina's mother.

For Catarina, holding a wake and burying her mother was an essential step to find closure from the pain and uncertainty. Above all, it means «recovering her family's story».

Currently, Catarina Raymundo is the Vice-President of the Association of Victims of the Armed Confrontation of Ixtupil, which supports many survivors like her.

Strengthening guarantees of non-recurrence

Guarantees of non-recurrence are an essential dimension of transitional justice that seeks to prevent past violations of human rights and infractions to international humanitarian law. PAJUST strategies focus on building national capacities to prevent violent conflicts by promoting a culture of peace and respect for human rights.

The measures implemented aim at raising awareness within Guatemalan society, especially in the education of new generations. Within this component, PAJUST highlights the relevance of a new course of action: combining transitional justice and comprehensive rural development as a measure to sustain guarantees of non-recurrence.



441,897
PEOPLE

MOSTLY YOUTH, VISITED AND PARTICIPATED IN HISTORICAL MEMORY INITIATIVES



15,700
STUDENTS

RECEIVED CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION ON HISTORICAL MEMORY, TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, AND CULTURE OF PEACE



600
TEACHERS

IMPROVED THEIR KNOWLEDGE ON HISTORICAL MEMORY, TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, AND CULTURE OF PEACE



Changing Citizenship Education

Improving educational strategies in citizenship training is instrumental in ensuring the new generations' commitment to peace, democratic coexistence, and non-recurrence of violent conflicts. In 2017, PAJUST, in alliance with the Ministry of Education, the Technical Taskforce on Education for Peace, Historical Memory and Human Rights, and the agencies of United Nations —UNESCO and OHCHR—, contributed to implementing a new citizenship education pilot plan. More than 600 teachers from 90 educational centres of 7 departments across the country were part of the initiative, which benefited 15,700 students from public and private schools of all education levels.

This strategy has contributed to improving the quality of citizenship education in schools by using innovative methodologies to develop competencies among teachers and students on historical memory, human rights, democracy, education for peace, and multicultural diversity. It also provided updated methodological guidelines designed for each educational level.

The Ministry of Education issued the Ministerial Resolution 3181-2017, which allowed in 2018, incorporating this citizenship education strategy into the national education system, thus contributing to the educational reform that took place after the Peace Accords in fulfillment of the State commitments.

Since 2015, PAJUST has accompanied the work of the Technical Taskforce on Education for Peace,

Historical Memory and Human Rights. During these years, its contributions facilitated alliances and mobilized resources for its reactivation and strengthening. The Technical Taskforce gathers around 23 civil society and human rights organizations that work on education. Among the participating entities are the Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH), the School of History of Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, UNESCO, and OHCHR.



«[...] is instrumental in ensuring the new generations' commitment to peace, democratic coexistence, and non-recurrence of violent conflicts».

Previous page: Juana García de Paz, 71 years old, visits the mural of Chichupac's health centre, drawn in memory of the victims of internal armed confrontation in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz.

Above: Elementary students of «Escuela Oficial Rural Mixta, Asentamiento Pacux», a hamlet located in Baja Verapaz. This school participated in the National Strategy for Citizenship Education pilot plan.

Museums for peace

PAJUST has provided support to three local initiatives that operate as museums, educational centres, and memorials: the Community Museum for Historical Memory, the Room of Absences, and the Interactive Exhibition *¿Por qué estamos como estamos?* (Why are we the way we are?). These initiatives present an original approach to raise awareness among Guatemalans in order to prevent new violent conflicts and promote respectful citizen relationships; they factor in the potentiality of education as a mechanism to promote peace and reconciliation processes.

The Interactive Exhibition *¿Por qué estamos como estamos?* of the International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation (IIARS) welcomes 15,000 visitors per annum, including youth, students, teachers, and government officials. In 2019, the exhibition received the Ibero-American Prize of Education in Human Rights. The *Museo de la Memoria Histórica de Rabinal* (Community Museum for Historical Memory), located in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, relies on survivors' active participation to recover and disseminate their historical memory. «This space has allowed us to come together and make known our struggles, what we have achieved in our search for justice. And now, from the richness of our cultural identity, we are creating spaces for dialogue where we share with the youth», says Carlos Chen, one of the museum founders who has led this initiative along with a group of widows. The museum received 38,900 visitors between 2015 and 2019. Meanwhile, *El Cuarto de las Ausencias* (The Room of Absences), located in Guatemala City's downtown, is a small memorial that honors the victims of enforced disappearance.



«Each space fosters reflective and critical thinking on the history and the present, encouraging children and youth to participate in Guatemala's social challenges to build a peaceful and democratic coexistence in a multiethnic context».

▲
Left, top-down: Youth tour the country's history at the Interactive Exhibition *¿Por qué estamos como estamos?*.

Women survivors visit the Room of Victims' Dignification at the Community Museum for Historical Memory in Rabinal, which exhibits the portraits of people massacred by the army and civil defense patrols.

Above: Children draw peace messages.

Websites for learning history

Creating memory on the web is necessary in a world where young people increasingly communicate through the Internet. In 2017, PAJUST, along with the organization Concord Memorial, launched a web platform, similar to a virtual library, that holds diverse information regarding Guatemala's recent history.

The website offers a series of resources to encourage interest in the country's history among new generations. An example is the digital mapping of memory. The map is built collectively with those interested in participating; people can send photographs, audios, videos, or texts that document memory sites across the different national territory regions.

Memoria Virtual Guatemala (Guatemala Virtual Memory) gathers 35 civil society organizations and 4 state institutions involved in recovering the historical memory. By 2019, it registered 140,000 visitors.

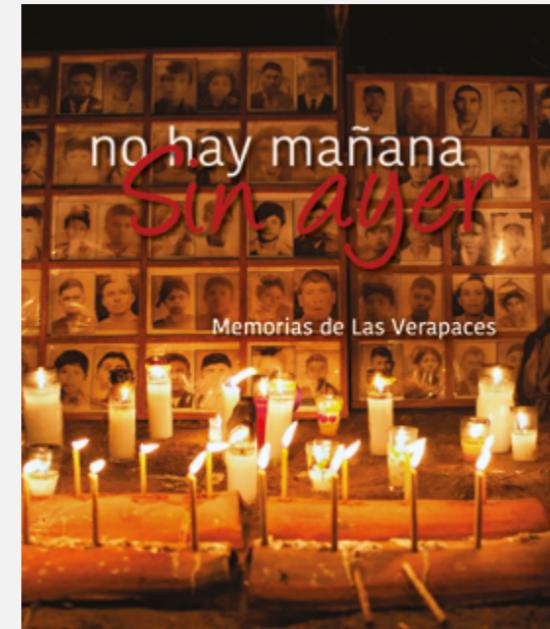


Above: Visitors at the stand of the *Memoria Virtual Guatemala*.



Below: A young woman takes a virtual tour through the country's history.

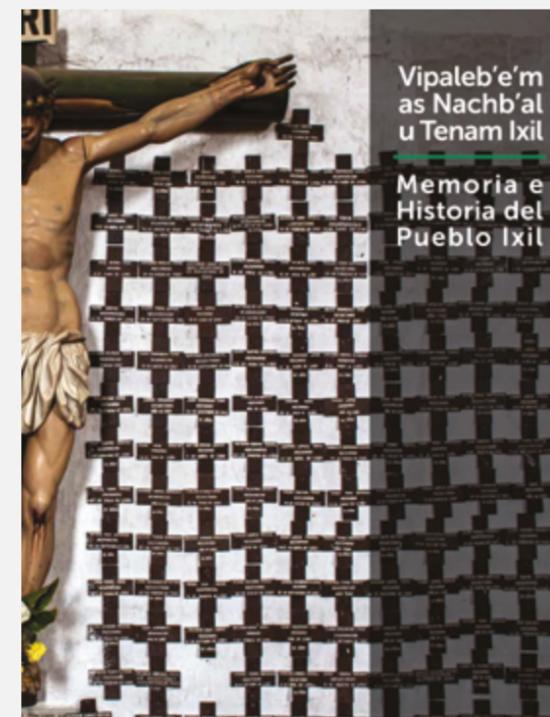
Preserving collective memory through photography



Memoria histórica de la región Ixil (Historical memory in the Ixil region) and *No hay mañana sin ayer, Memorias de las Verapaces* (There is no tomorrow without yesterday, Memories from the Verapaces) are two oversized books that narrate part of the struggle for transitional justice faced by Mayan families and communities (Ixil, Achi, and Q'eqchi').

In 2015 and 2018, respectively, PAJUST issued the publications to support the building process of these communities' collective memory.

Both books offer a photographic visual tour of the different trajectories taken by families and communities in their search for truth, justice, reparation, and non-repetition of the events that marked the internal armed confrontation.





▲ Women from the municipalities of Santa María Nebaj, San Juan Cotzal, and San Gaspar Chajul, during one of the activities of the *Ixil Joint Programme for Integral Rural Development*.

Transitional justice and development

Non-recurrence also implies addressing and overcoming the structural causes of the internal armed confrontation, such as lack of development.

In 2018, PAJUST coordinated efforts with FAO, UNDP, and PAHO, to implement the Pilot Project Transitional Justice and Comprehensive Rural Development. The objective was to improve access to economic, social, and cultural rights for the victims' and survivors' communities by empowering them to participate in the Development Community Councils (COCODES).

The Pilot Project included 600 families of the three municipalities of Quiché that compose the Maya-Ixil region: Santa María Nebaj, San Juan Cotzal, and San Gaspar Chajul. This region is prioritized because of the ongoing conditions for social exclusion and its high concentration of victims of the internal armed confrontation.

According to data collected through a survey with a representative sample, 60% of families participated in creating community development plans; 97% of families received assistance to improve their nutritional habits and hygiene; 80% received guidance on food production and water systems management.



Another way to learn history

Learning about history makes possible building a future coherent with human rights, bringing awareness to the benefits of peace and increasing our commitment to democracy.

Based on this premise, PAJUST and the International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation (IIARS) launched the campaign *Time threads, weaving stories* (Hilos del tiempo, hilando historias para la paz). It comprises 13 educational resources, including infographics, Instagram stories, and animated videos disseminated through Instagram and Facebook to improve youth's knowledge of Guatemala's recent history. The campaign reached about 200,000 young people between 15 and 30 years of age. Monitoring assessments evaluated a group of 659 students before and after the campaign: 80% improved their knowledge on the Peace Accords achievements, and 41% showed a moderate-high understanding of historical memory, transitional justice, and peace culture.

PAJUST is expanding the reach of these materials and encouraging teachers from the national education system to use them in their classrooms. About 200 teachers of social sciences and citizenship education have received training.



▲ An infographic of the campaign "Time threads, weaving stories" (*Hilos del tiempo, hilando historias*).



Democracy in the classroom

«The citizenship education strategy help me ratify I was right when I choose my profession. I am passionate about being a teacher, and I know this is my vocation», states Ada Cucul, 32 years old.

Ada is a high school social sciences teacher at the *Instituto Nacional de Educación Básica Colonia Chibujbu*, in San Pedro Carchá, Alta Verapaz. This was one of the educational centres enrolled in the National Strategy for Citizenship Education pilot plan, launched by the Ministry of Education of Guatemala and the Technical Taskforce on Education for Peace, with support from UNDP, UNESCO, and OHCHR.

In Guatemala, the inclusion of citizenship education in the National Curriculum (*Currículo Nacional Base -CNB*) is a recommendation of the Commission for Historical Clarification (CEH). The creation of a dedicated area after the educational reforms fostered by the Peace Accords consolidated its relevance. However, a study carried out in 2015 demonstrated methodological challenges in its approach. The previous scope did not have a programmatic development on core topics like democracy, human rights, historical memory, and culture of peace; in some cases, citizenship education solely referred to civic ceremonies and rote practices.

Ada recalls that before the strategy, she did not have the necessary tools to guide her students properly. «It is believed that social sciences and citizenship

«Today, students debate, discuss, and are more analytical and critical».



▲ Ada Cucul shows the teaching guidelines she prepared based on the National Strategy for Citizenship Education pilot plan's new methodologies.

education are purely theoretical courses, but they are not. The right tools are necessary to facilitate a learning process that brings the experience of democracy, peaceful coexistence, and respect for human rights to the classroom», explains Ada.

Building democracy from the classroom means developing in students a thoughtful and reflective attitude towards the country's social, political, and economic problems.

With the Citizenship Education pilot plan, PAJUST contributed to granting access to methodological guidelines for all educational levels, with solid and up-to-date information on the different topics that citizenship education comprises. Ada was among the 600 teachers in 90 educational centres at 7 departments of the country who benefited from the intervention.

After 15 years as a teacher, Ada feels satisfied with the work she does and is motivated by the new tools and the support she receives from the educational authorities. «Today, students debate, discuss, and are more analytical and critical», says Ada. «This is why I feel this strategy as mine. I get excited every time I start a new syllabus and see how my students also become interested», she adds.

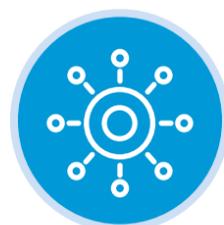
PARTNERS for change

Throughout the years, UNDP has built strong alliances and partnerships with different stakeholders nationally and internationally to make progress in the peace agenda and sustainable development. At UNDP we are proud of partners and allies who have made possible outcomes reached through PAJUST. We appreciate and value everyone's trust along these years of joint work.



STATE PARTNERS

General Prosecutor's Office (MP)
 Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)
 Ministry of Culture (MICUDE)
 Central American General Archive (AGCA)
 Historical Archive of the National Police (AHPN)
 Judicial Branch (OJ)
 National Registry of Persons (RENAP)
 National Compensation Programme (PNR)
 Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH)



LOCAL ORGANIZATION PARTNERS

Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG)
 International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation (IIARS)
 Asociación civil Verdad y Vida
 Civic Association Truth and Life Popular Legal Law Firm Association of Rabinal (ABJP)
 Center for the Study of Potential Conflicts and Violence Association (CENDES)
 Community Association Organized for the Development of the Rootless People in the Ixil Region (ACOPDRI)
 Peasant Association of Nebajense Development (ASOCDENEB)
 Association Ajkemab' rech K'aslemal (AJKEMAB')

PARTNERS and ALLIES



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ALLIES

International Red Cross Committee Impunity Watch
 Justice Rapid Response (JRR)



UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AGENCIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 Pan-American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO)
 United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV)

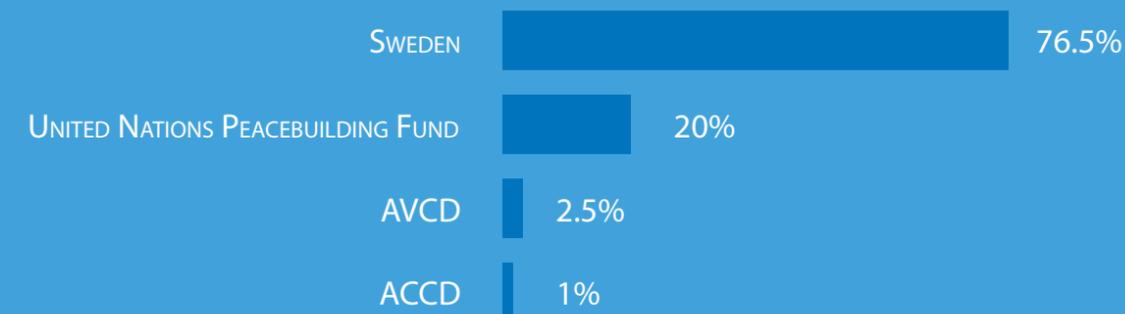
Victims Movement Association for the Comprehensive Development of the North of Quiché (ASOMOVIDINQ)
 Association for the Comprehensive Development of Violence Victims in the Verapaces, Maya Achi' (ADIVIMA)
 Association Q'anil Maya Kaqchikel (ASOQ'ANIL)
 Human Rights Legal Law Firm (BDH)
 Centre for Human Rights Legal Action (CALDH)
 Center for Studies and Documentation of the Western Border of Guatemala (CEDFOG)
 International Center for Human Rights Research (CIIDH)
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 Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team (ECAP)
 Association of Family Members of the Detained and Disappeared of Guatemala (FAMDEGUA)
 Myrna Mack Foundation (FMM)
 Mutual Support Group (GAM)
 Guatemalan Mental Health League (ILHM)
 Women Transforming the World (MTM)
 Human Rights Office of the Archdiocese of Guatemala (ODHAG)
 National Conference of Mayan Spirituality Ministers of Guatemala Oxlajuj Ajpop
 Non-Government Organization for the Sustainable Comprehensive Human Development Tierra Nueva
 Comprehensive Indigenous Community Development Association (ADICI)
 Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)

PARTNERS resources and contributions

UNDP's work accompanying transitional justice processes in Guatemala has supported by friendly countries, international partners, and donors committed to the consolidation of peace.. We wish to express our gratitude to all of them for trusting in UNDP's ability to forge alliances with national partners and take significant steps towards building peace and strengthening democracy in Guatemala.

PARTNERS AND FUNDS

CONTRIBUTIONS 2015 - 2019



PARTNERS

FUNDS

Sweden

Swedish cooperation has been fundamental for achieving PAJUST's main outcomes. Sweden has been a partner committed to the peace agenda, the consolidation of democracy, the observance of human rights, and the advancement of peaceful and inclusive societies.

\$16,626,534.44

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

The Fund is the United Nations' financial instrument of first resort to sustain peace. UNDP has built a long-lasting alliance with the Fund to strengthen national capacities for justice and a culture of peace.

\$4,343,000.00

Basque Agency for Development Cooperation (BADC)

The Basque Government has been a committed partner to PAJUST. The peace agenda and human development have been two core areas of their cooperation policy towards Guatemala.

\$559,047.00

Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD)

Support from ACCD to PAJUST has been substantial for strengthening national capacities on human rights and historical memory.

\$166,245.92

DISTRIBUTION



21,804,834.36
DOLLARS

INVESTED TOWARDS TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND PEACE PROCESSES IN
GUATEMALA, BETWEEN 2015 AND 2019.

