



Tool for monitoring indicators of United Nations Resolution 1325 (2000)

Gender Team
IW - Guatemala

impunity 
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**Tool for monitoring indicators of
United Nations Resolution 1325 (2000)**

**Publication of Impunity Watch
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ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERSC	Special Reserve Corps Squads for Public Safety
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ENSMI	National Survey on Maternal and Infant Health
GAM	Mutual Support Group
GGM	Guatemalan Women’s Group
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICC	International Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions
ICC	International Criminal Court
IDPP	Public Criminal Defense Institute
INACIF	National Institute of Forensic Sciences
INE	National Statistics Institute
IW	Impunity Watch
MINDEF	National Defense Ministry
MINGOB	Ministry of the Interior
MP	Office of Public Prosecution
MSPAS	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
OJ	Judicial System
PDH	Human Rights Procurator
PGN	Office of the Procurator-General of the Nation
PNC	National Civilian Police
PNR	National Reparations Program
SEPAZ	Peace Secretariat
STCNS	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council
TSE	Supreme Electoral Tribunal
UN	United Nations
UNICAP	Training Unit of the Office of Public Prosecution

Translator’s note: The acronyms appear in English when a given entity has an official English name in addition to its Spanish name, as in the case of international and regional bodies. For Guatemala-specific bodies, the acronyms are kept in Spanish while the name of the entity is translated.

INTRODUCTION

Women have historically been the victims of specific types of violence, such as sexual violence, that are exacerbated during armed conflicts. In such conflicts, sexual violence becomes a weapon of war due to its effectiveness in destroying women's bodies and minds and their relationship to their communities or social groups. Even in societies that are not experiencing armed conflicts but rather political, social, or economic conflicts, women's bodies are turned into sites of dispute, repression, and revenge; as a result, violence and control over women become an extension of generalized or systematic violence.

Violence against women and girls also occurs in homes, schools, workplaces, and on the street; perpetrators can be strangers but also close family members. Every kind of violence remains part of women's lives, affecting them individually and collectively, and over time. History has shown that the past influences the present and that a lack of justice is one of the factors that foments the recurrence of crimes committed due to victims' gender.

In spite of the gender-based hardships that they face, women have been key figures in peace-building. Their struggle has allowed for the adoption of important international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979; the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para) in 1994; the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1998; and more recently, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in 2000 — henceforth “Resolution 1325” — which was followed by seven other resolutions known as “resolutions on women, peace, and security.”

Resolution 1325 highlights the responsibility of all States to end impunity and to prosecute the perpetrators of any type of violence against women and girls. Moreover, it promotes women's participation and representation in all decision-making spaces, especially those related to preventing gender-based violence, consolidating peace, and rebuilding post-conflict societies. Therefore, its application is relevant at any time, even in those States that have not undergone armed conflict.

Monitoring the resolutions on women, peace, and security, though their four thematic pillars — participation, prevention, protection, and relief and recovery — allows for measuring the extent to which UN member States have applied them, and in turn, national governments' degree of commitment to respecting and complying with women's and girls' rights.

Impunity Watch (IW), aware of the importance of Resolution 1325 and the seven related resolutions, presents this tool to facilitate monitoring by civil society organizations, women's groups, and individuals interested in knowing the progress and setbacks in applying public policies, mechanisms, measures, and actions to benefit women and girls. This tool was published after the IW – Guatemala Gender Team verified its usefulness by applying it in developing a monitoring report regarding the Guatemalan State's compliance with the eight resolutions.

The present tool was developed based on the Comprehensive Set of Indicators for monitoring UN Security Council Resolution 1325, annex to the UN Secretary-General's September 28, 2010 report on "Women and Peace and Security." However, as will be further explained below, this document does not cover all of the indicators designed by the UN but rather those closely associated with transitional justice, the struggle against impunity, and an independent judicial system.

Tool for monitoring indicators of United Nations Resolution 1325 (2000)

Resolution 1325, approved by the Security Council in the framework of International Human Rights Law, is an instrument for women’s full exercise of their rights. It is applicable to countries undergoing armed conflict or in a post-conflict period, and also to countries with a hostile political climate. Because it arose in the UN Security Council, all UN Member States are obligated to implement it without needing to ratify it; this also applies to the seven related resolutions: numbers 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015), which complement 1325 and are jointly known as “the resolutions on women, peace, and security.”

1. What is a monitoring of Resolution 1325?

Monitoring Resolution 1325 and the related resolutions is an exercise that can allow women’s and other social organizations to conduct an organized assessment of the progress and ongoing obstacles to the State’s compliance with the commitments enshrined in these resolutions.

The relevance of monitoring the resolutions on women, peace, and security is that it provides elements to civil society organizations for proposing the implementation of measures to aid State authorities in complying with their commitments to create institutional and social conditions that guarantee the exercise and defense of women’s and girls’ human rights.

2. Why is it useful to monitor Resolution 1325?

Given the importance of Resolution 1325 and the seven related resolutions, the monitoring process is useful for promoting and impelling social oversight and advocacy for women’s and girls’ rights, and for demanding budgeted funds aimed at guaranteeing these rights, particularly in terms of violence prevention, gender-based security, access to justice, non-repetition guarantees, prevention of maternal and infant mortality, access to education, and participation in political decisions.

That is, monitoring provides a basis for demanding the creation and enactment of public policies, strategies, programs, and actions that cover women’s and girls’ specific needs and that entail State and social efforts in preventing violence against women. Following are other examples of how monitoring can be used:

- Through monitoring, women’s organizations can require the State to account for what, and how, it is doing towards fulfilling the commitments established in Resolution 1325 and the seven related resolutions.

- Monitoring analyzes the progress and obstacles in creating conditions for gender equity and women's empowerment at the national, regional, and community levels.
- Monitoring can be used to evaluate legislation implemented by States to support women's and girls' rights.
- Monitoring allows for the gathering of quantitative and qualitative information to demand that States create basic conditions to guarantee an independent judiciary; Resolution 1325 particularly emphasizes the importance of counteracting impunity in cases of violence against women and girls, especially sexual violence, through access to justice.¹
- Indicators used in the monitoring process facilitate civil society organizations' right to petition public authorities, since they comprise a guide for forming information requests regarding women, peace, and security.
- Following the monitoring process, women's organizations can demand that States implement concrete actions aimed at guaranteeing women's active role in resolving conflicts and in bolstering participatory processes for rebuilding their countries and communities.

This tool for conducting a monitoring of Resolution 1325 and its related resolutions contains a selection of indicators grouped according to the resolutions' four thematic pillars: prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery.²

2.1. Prevention

This thematic area requires incorporating a gender perspective into all conflict prevention activities and strategies, creating early warning mechanisms and institutions around violence against women and girls, and training military personnel. Moreover, it urges prioritizing gender-based needs and problems, which requires creating guidelines, protocols, and justice systems that allow for all types of violence against women and girls, including gender-based and sexual violence, to be prevented and reported in order to ensure accountability for such crimes.

¹ Resolutions 1820 and 2106 particularly emphasize that sexual violence can constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes; thus, they urge States to prosecute such crimes in order to combat impunity and guarantee victims access to justice.

² UN document S/2010/173 available at: <http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=s/2010/173> (in Spanish) or http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=s/2010/173 (in English).

2.2. Participation

This pillar focuses on promoting women's active and meaningful participation in peace processes and their representation in adopting official decisions at every level. To this end, it entails incorporating women and their interests in the State's decision-making processes around preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts; and strengthening alliances and contacts with national and international groups and organizations that defend women's and girls' rights.

2.3. Protection

This area is aimed at strengthening and extending measures to guarantee women's and girls' individual safety, physical and mental health, and economic security, with respect for their human rights in line with international standards. This is linked to promoting and monitoring women's and girls' human rights.

2.4. Relief and recovery

This section promotes women's access, as equal members of the population, to relief and recovery mechanisms and services implemented in societies in conflict, unrest, or post-conflict contexts; and it requires that such State actions take into account women's and girls' particular needs, particularly the prevention and eradication of all forms of violence that affect or could affect women's and children's lives.

3. How can Resolution 1325 be monitored?

To conduct the monitoring process, the UN developed a Comprehensive Set of Indicators for tracking UN Security Council Resolution 1325, as an appendix to the UN Secretary-General's September 28, 2010 report on "Women and Peace and Security."³ The document is the result of a request placed by the UN Security Council on October 5, 2009, nine years after the adoption of Resolution 1325. On that date, the Security Council expressed its concern for the ongoing obstacles to women's full participation in conflict prevention and resolution and in post-conflict public life.

Recognizing the continuation of high levels of violence and intimidation against women, the generalized insecurity, and the lack of a state of law as factors that marginalize women and prevent lasting reconciliation within States, the UN Security Council requested that the Secretary-General submit for consideration a set of indicators to be used

³ UN document S/2010/498 available at:

www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2010/8127.pdf?view=1 (in Spanish, verified 20/01/16) or http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=s/2010/498 (in English).

worldwide in tracking the implementation of Resolution 1325. Such indicators would serve as common grounds for relevant UN agencies, other international and regional organizations, and Member States in developing reports regarding the application of said resolution in 2010 and the following years.⁴

4. How were indicators created to monitor Resolution 1325?

The Technical Working Group on Global Indicators for Resolution 1325 was charged with defining the set of indicators to measure achievements in applying Resolution 1325.⁵ This working group found that over 2,500 indicators were being used worldwide to track the resolution.

Upon identifying the aforementioned indicators, the team conducted various worldwide and inter-institutional consultations; participants included experts, technicians, and representatives of UN Member States and of civil society, as well as UN agencies and the Security Council. As a result of this intense task, the working group presented the UN Secretary-General a proposed set of 26 indicators to be used worldwide for monitoring Resolution 1325.

The Secretary-General presented these indicators to the Security Council on April 6, 2010 in his report on “Women and Peace and Security.” The Security Council decided to conduct another round of consultations for a final validation of the proposed indicators. Hence, in May and July 2010, consultations with regional groups and UN Member States took place. During this process, certain States requested that particular indicators be included to cover non-conflict contexts and that there be both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Upon finalizing the validation process, the Secretary-General presented his report on “Women and Peace and Security” on September 28, 2010, which includes the 26 indicators that were adopted for monitoring Resolution 1325 and the seven related resolutions as of 2010. According to this report, UN Member States will be asked to report on indicators 1a, 5b, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20; hence, civil society organizations have greater advocacy capacity around these indicators in terms of tracking progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and protecting their rights.

⁴ UN Security Council. “Resolution 1889 (2009) on Women, Peace, and Security,” document S/RES/1889/2009, New York: 2009, p. 5, para. 17.

⁵ UN Secretary-General. “Report of the Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security,” document S/2010/173, New York: 2010, p. 2, para. 7.

5. Which indicators does Impunity Watch propose to use for monitoring Resolution 1325?

Considering IW's mission and vision, as well as Corporación Humanas - Colombia's monitoring experience, 12 indicators which civil society organizations can apply in monitoring States' degree of compliance with Resolution 1325 were selected. The majority of the indicators selected are ones that the State is charged with fulfilling. Others fall within the UN system's responsibility; IW proposes including them due to the type of information that they can provide regarding public policies that are strategic in empowering women and girls.

In selecting criteria for the indicators proposed in this tool, IW prioritized topics that are closely linked to transitional justice, the struggle against impunity, and judicial independence. The following section presents the proposed monitoring indicators, a brief description of the purpose of each one, its contents, techniques for quantitative and qualitative information gathering, and examples of documentary sources for obtaining the necessary information.

6. Selected indicators

Thematic pillar: Prevention

Objective: To prevent all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence.

INDICATOR 1 a): Prevalence of sexual violence.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>To determine the prevalence of sexual violence by calculating the percentage of women who have ever been victims of this type of violence, relative to the overall number of women in the country.⁶</p> <p>To evaluate progress achieved in preventing all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly sexual and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women who have ever been victims of sexual violence. • Affected population groups. • Type of sexual violence. • Rate of attacks or repeated attacks against the same victims. • Nature of the conflict. • Recognized use of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: Surveys. • F⁷: Direct data collection. • Review of existing documentation and current data. • Institutional visits: National Institute of Forensic Sciences (INACIF), National Civilian Police (PNC), Office of Public Prosecution (MP), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report by the Friends of the Chair Group of the United Nations Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women, document E/CN.3/2009/13. • Guidelines for generating statistics on violence against women: Statistical surveys. • Sexual violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua: Analysis of primary and secondary data. • Where is justice? The continuum of violence against women, IW.

⁶ “Prevalence” refers to the percentage of vulnerable people in a given population group who have been victims of sexual violence in their lifetime. UN Secretary-General. *Op. cit.*, page 19.

⁷ Letters A through F refer to the availability of information according to the UN; see page 25.

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
gender-based violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The definition of sexual violence applicable to this monitoring process is that included in the Rome Statute (article 7, section 1, subsection g). 	sexual violence for military and political aims.	Judicial System (OJ), etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on prevalence of violence against women: Country-based surveys, UN Women. Statistical report [on crime] from the Monitoring and Communication Office of the National Security Council Technical Secretariat (STCNS). Statistics on domestic violence by the National Statistics Institute (INE). Crime statistics, INE. Violence against women, INE. Indicators related to gender, INE. National Survey on Maternal and Infant Health (ENSMI) by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS).
<p>Resolution 1325 (2000): Paragraph 10. <i>Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict.</i></p>			

INDICATOR 1 b): Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To demonstrate the variation of intent behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of infractions: isolated incidents of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative indicator: Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports about sexual violence related to conflicts, UN documents

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
the attacks that are committed, perpetrators' profile, and repercussions.	crime or organized war tactics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of perpetrators. • Affected population groups. • Nature of the conflict. • Acknowledged use of sexual violence for military and political aims. • Changes in the level of work efficiency by police and the justice system in combatting impunity and generating a deterrent effect. • Context of the infractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Information available within the United Nations system. • Review of existing documentation and current data. • Case studies. 	S/2014/181 and S/2010/604. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report "Sexual violence against girls, adolescents, and women in Guatemala" presented by the Human Rights Procurator (PDH) at the 146th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). • The PDH's statistical report on homicides, assault and battery, domestic violence, and sex crimes against women: 2008-2009-2010 and January to July 2011. • Reports by human rights missions and companions.
<p>Resolution 1820 (2008): Paragraph 4. <i>Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation.</i></p>			

Objective: Existence of functional surveillance, informational, and response systems that take gender issues into account in confronting women’s and girls’ human rights violations during conflicts, during cease-fire and peace negotiation processes, and in post-conflict contexts.

INDICATOR 3 b): Number and percentage of women in the governing bodies of national human rights entities.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>To determine the level of participation by women in leadership and management positions in national human rights entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “National human rights entities” refers to national institutions in charge of promoting and protecting human rights (the PDH institution, in the case of Guatemala), described in the UN General Assembly resolution on this topic, UN document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women who are commissioners at national human rights entities.⁸ • Number of women who serve as directors of national human rights entities. • Degree to which national human rights entities attend to women’s and girls’ rights. • Degree to which national human rights entities’ annual reports include specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: reports. • C: Information is available and easily accessible, but not yet collected or analyzed. • Institutional visit: the PDH institution, departmental and municipal boards. • Review of existing documentation and current data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart of the status of national institutions accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for Human Rights Promotion and Protection. • Reports by the Continental American Network of National Institutions for Human Rights Promotion and Protection. • Detailed annual reports: Human rights situation and work reports, PDH. • The PDH’s institutional organizational chart.

⁸ To determine the number of women in government structures, those accredited with A or B status according to the International Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions (ICC) should be tallied.

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>A/RES/48/134.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “Paris Principles” should be taken into account, annexes to UN document A/RES/48/134, regarding the statues (creation, independence, and work practices) of national human rights institutions. 	<p>chapters or sections devoted to women’s rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluations by international and regional coordinating bodies regarding national human rights entities. 		
<p>Resolution 1889 (2009): Paragraph 1. <i>Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women’s participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women’s leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women’s organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women’s capacity to participate equally.</i></p>			

Objective: That international, national, and non-State agents in charge of security be alert to possible violations of women’s and girls’ rights, and that they be accountable for these acts, in accordance with international standards.

INDICATOR 5 b): Degree to which measures to protect women’s and girls’ human rights are incorporated into national security regulatory frameworks.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To identify whether security forces have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of document. Type of measures: the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative indicator: systematic analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Security System Framework Law

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>concrete provisions for responding to women’s particular safety needs in designated contexts. To identify if national security forces’ legal and political framework includes a gender perspective. To critically reflect on the gaps that exist within the national security doctrine.</p>	<p>incorporation of specific measures to protect women’s rights in national security regulatory frameworks, and the inclusion of a gender perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive extract on preventing threats and including a gender focus. 	<p>(terminology and content of the documents to be reviewed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: Information is available and easily accessible, but has not yet been compiled or analyzed. • Review of laws, policies, and related matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accord on the Strengthening of Civilian Power and the Role of the Military in a Democratic Society • Guatemalan Army Constitutive Law • Support Law for Civil Security Forces • Governmental Agreement 31-2015 that created the Special Reserve Corps Squads for Public Safety (CERSC) • Law of the National Civilian Police (PNC) • Organizational Regulations of the National Civilian Police • Private Security Services Regulatory Law⁹ • Regulations for the Private Security Services Regulatory Law • Pact for Security, Justice, and Peace • White Paper on Security, Guatemala 2025 with security and development • National Security Policy National Policy for Violence and Crime Prevention, Public Safety, and Peaceful Coexistence 2014-2034

⁹ A monitoring of the policy framework for private security companies is proposed, given that article 5 (definitions), section a) of the Private Security Services Regulatory Law stipulates that private security is “the organized role provided by people or legal entities to **protect** private individuals’ or institutions’ people, property, valuables, and assets, in order to guarantee the normal development of legal activities conducted in private and public.”

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol for Interinstitutional Performance: Army Support to Civilian Security Forces • Policy for Gender Equality Between Men and Women in the National Civilian Police • National Civilian Police’s Performance Protocol in Handling Violence Against Women • Basic Guide for Managing a Gender Perspective in the Training Process for the National Civilian Police Academy • Study syllabus for guards, including guards of rustic properties.
<p>Resolution 2106 (2013): Paragraph 10. <i>Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these S/RES/2106 (2013) 4 13-37215 parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses; and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments.</i></p>			

Thematic Pillar: Participation

Objective: Increased representation and meaningful participation by women in national and local government, as citizens, elected officials, and participants in decision-making processes.

INDICATOR 12 a): Women’s participation in parliaments and Ministry-level posts.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>To illustrate the gender breakdown for representation in government structures. To describe milestones in women’s involvement in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, management, and resolution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women who hold legislative seats. • Percentage of women who hold Ministry-level posts (executive branch). • Quota laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: Reports. • A: Information available within the United Nations system. • Review of existing documentation, current data, and proposed laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International statistics from the Inter-Parliamentary Union and UN Women: “Women in politics.” • World Development Indicators: Women in development. • The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean’s (ECLAC) Observation Committee on gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean. • Reports by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) about the representation of women in government. • Reports by civil society organizations about women’s participation in government structures. • INE statistics about the percentage of women in the Cabinet (Council of Ministers), Presidential Secretariats,

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
			Congress, the Supreme Court, and mayors' offices.
Resolution 1325 (2000): Paragraph 1. <i>Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict.</i>			

INDICATOR 12 b): Women's political participation as voters and candidates.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To examine women's degree of representation and meaningful participation in elected public office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women registered to vote. • Percentage of registered women who actually vote. • Percentage of women who run for office in popular elections. • Violence against women who exercise their political rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: Reports. • A: Information available in the United Nations system. • Review of existing documentation, current data, and voter registration rolls for mayors' offices and the Central American Parliament. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between reality and challenge: Women and political participation in Guatemala. • Presence of women and men in the State of Guatemala: Popularly elected and appointed posts, 1985-2012. • Election observation with a gender approach 2011, More Women and Better Politics. • Women's participation and representation in the 2011 election process, More Women and Better Politics. • TSE reports about women's representation in mayors' offices and in the Central American Parliament.

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports by election observers.
<p>Resolution 2122 (2013): Paragraph 8. <i>Stresses the importance of those Member States conducting post-conflict electoral processes and constitutional reform continuing their efforts, with support from United Nations entities, to ensure women's full and equal participation in all phases of electoral processes, noting that specific attention must be paid to women's safety prior to, and during, elections.</i></p>			

Thematic pillar: Protection

Objective: That women's and girls' safety and physical and mental health be guaranteed, and that their human rights be respected.

INDICATOR 14: Measure of women's and girls' physical safety.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To determine women's and girls' perception of their own physical safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of insecurity level among different social groups (displaced people, different age groups, ethnic groups, etc.). • Perception of the degree to which women's and girls' ability to participate in public life is affected. • Perception of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: Survey/questionnaire. • F: Direct data collection. • Review of existing documentation, current data, and surveys. • Questionnaire design for conducting individual and group interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and group interviews with women locally and in conflict areas. • Individual and group interviews with members of organizations that participated in disseminating Resolution 1325. • Individual and group interviews with experts in women's and girls' situation. • Individual and group interviews with representatives of State agencies that work on women's issues.

	degree to which women's and girls' daily activities are affected.		
Resolution 1889 (2009): Paragraph 6. <i>Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs.</i>			

Objective: That national legislation protect and enforce women's and girls' political, economic, social, and cultural rights, in accordance with international standards.

INDICATOR 15: Degree to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To examine the situation of women's and girls' human rights, through the existence of national laws that protect and enforce such rights, in accordance with international standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws that criminalize violence that is committed due to the victim's gender. • Laws that regulate the right to inheritance, the right to own land and other property, citizenship, minimum wage for marriage, and forced marriage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative indicator: systematic analysis. • D: Information is difficult to access; it has not been compiled or analyzed. • Review of legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEDAW • Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. • General Recommendation number 19 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. • General Recommendation number 28 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. • Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women. • Rome Statute of the ICC. • ICC Rules of Procedure and Evidence. • Resolution 1325 and seven related resolutions. • Accord on Socio-Economic Aspects and the Agrarian Situation. • Accord on the Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples. • Framework Law for the Guatemalan Peace Accords. • Criminal Code. • Law to Prevent, Penalize, and Eradicate Domestic Violence. • Regulations for the Law to Prevent, Penalize, and Eradicate Domestic Violence. • Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women. • Law Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Human Trafficking. • Safe Motherhood Law.
<p>Resolution 1325 (2000): Paragraph 9. <i>Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional</i></p>			

Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Objective: That functional mechanisms and structures exist to strengthen women’s and girls’ physical integrity and safety.

INDICATOR 16: Women’s level of participation in the justice and security sectors and in foreign relations.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To demonstrate women’s level of participation and the way in which the justice, security, and foreign relations sectors respond to women’s interests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women hired in justice, security, and foreign relations sectors (by category and seniority) • Concentration of women in particular service types, categories, and seniority levels. • Repercussions of women’s presence and attention to gender issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: reports • D: Information is difficult to access and has not been compiled or analyzed. • Review of existing documentation and current data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators for gender-based analysis: Thematic area: Political participation. • Women’s participation in the justice system. • Women in the justice system, 1991.
<p>Resolution 2106 (2013): Paragraph 16. <i>Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in: ... c) justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors...</i></p>			

Objective: Greater access to justice for women whose rights have been violated.

INDICATOR 19: Percentage of reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are submitted to the justice system, those that are investigated, and those that result in sentencing.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To demonstrate access to justice among victims of sexual or gender-based violence, and the extent to which perpetrators are penalized for their actions through the criminal justice system. ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reported cases. • Number of cases investigated (as a percentage of number of reported cases). • Number of cases referred to the justice system (as a percentage of number of reported cases). • Number of cases that reach sentencing (as a percentage of reported cases). • Cases that occurred during the armed conflict and recent cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative indicator: reports. • E: System-wide changes required to procure information. • Review of existing documentation and current data. • Institutional visits: INACIF, PNC, MP, OJ, Transparency Department at the Mutual Support Group (GAM), and Guatemalan Women’s Group (GGM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports by criminal units with jurisdiction over the crimes of femicide and other forms of violence against women, sexual violence, exploitation and human trafficking, OJ • Monitoring: Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women, GGM.

¹⁰ Increases in the investigation and conviction rates tend to be indirect indicators of improvement in investigative and judicial services rather than of an increase in the crime rate itself. UN Secretary-General. “Report of the Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security,” document S/2010/498, New York: 2010, p. 48.

Resolution 1325 (2000): Paragraph 11. *Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls...*

INDICATOR 20: Per capita training hours for personnel at the decision-making level in justice and security institutions to be able to manage cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
<p>Determine the knowledge base among decision makers in the justice and security sectors about women’s and girls’ rights and about legislation related to sexual and gender-based violence. Determine if legislative achievements have been accompanied by efforts to strengthen the justice and security sectors’ capacity to apply the new laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions in the justice system include: the OJ, the MP, the Public Criminal Defense Institute (IDPP), and the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hours of training for personnel in charge of decision-making. Training content. Differentiation of trainings for particular groups or institutional agencies. Knowledge acquisition by decision makers regarding women’s and girls’ rights. Knowledge acquisition by decision makers regarding legislation related to sexual and gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative indicator: Reports. D: Information is difficult to access; it has not been compiled or analyzed. Review of existing documentation and current data. Institutional visits: Secretariat for Women and Gender Analysis of the OJ, Legal Studies School (Institutional Training Unit of the Judicial System), the MP’s Training Unit (UNICAP), IDPP, Gender Equity Office at the PGN, PNC, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports, IDPP. Activity reports, PGN. Reports by the Gender Equity Office, PNC. Annual reports, National Defense Ministry (MINDEF). Individual interviews with decision makers in the justice and security fields.

<p>of the Procurator-General of the Nation (PGN).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security sector institutions include: the PNC, the army, the intelligence service, the border control service, the justice system's security service, and the penitentiary system's security service. 		<p>Ministry of the Interior (MINGOB), army, and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design questionnaire for individual interviews. 	
<p>Resolution 1325 (2000): Paragraph 7. <i>Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies.</i></p>			

Thematic pillar: Relief and recovery

Objective: That gender issues be taken into account in institutions established after conflicts and in processes of transitional justice, reconciliation, and reconstruction.

INDICATOR 26 a): Percentage (monetary equivalent, monetary estimate) of reparations program provisions that have been received by women and children.			
PURPOSE	CONTENT	Type of information/ Data collection	Examples of sources of information
To determine the level of attention given to women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women and girls who have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative indicator: reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender violence: Women's reparations in post-conflict Guatemala.

<p>and gender issues in institutions established in the post-conflict period to manage reconstruction processes.</p>	<p>benefitted from reparations programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary equivalent of benefits that have effectively been disbursed (minus administrative and logistics expenses). • Types of reparations. • Observations about how people’s right to benefits is determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B: Information referred to the United Nations system but is not always available. • Review of existing documentation and current data. • Institutional visits: Peace Secretariat (SEPAZ) and National Reparations Program (PNR). • Design questionnaire for individual interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Brief: A Gender Perspective on Reparations - a commitment to contribute to changing structures of inequality and discrimination in Guatemala, IW. • Reports by SEPAZ. • Reports by the PNR. • Annual reports, PNR.
<p>Resolution 2122 (2013): Paragraph 13. <i>Recalls in this regard [paragraph 12], applicable provisions of international law on the right to reparations for violations of individual rights.</i></p>			

Information availability, according to UN document S/2010/173 de NU

- **Group A:** Available information exists and is collected through processes of which the United Nations system is part.
- **Group B:** Information is collected and should be available through existing United Nations system processes and programs, but there is no mandate for it to be published regularly.
- **Group C:** Information is available from existing and easily accessible documents (through desk review), but these need to be collected and systematically analyzed.
- **Group D:** Available information is collated through systematic analysis, but the documents to be collated are not necessarily accessible.
- **Group E:** Measurement will require system-wide changes to track the necessary information.
- **Group F:** Requires direct data collection and specialized and careful technical and conceptual development.

Impunity Watch (IW) is a non-profit organization, with headquarters in the Netherlands, that seeks to promote accountability for atrocities committed in countries emerging from a violent past. It directs long-term and regular research into the causes of impunity and the obstacles to curtailing it; these investigations incorporate the voices of affected communities and serve as a basis for making recommendations about public policy as part of a planned process to foster truth, justice, reparations, and a non-repetition of violence. The organization collaborates closely with civil society organizations to boost its influence in policy creation and implementation. IW conducts “National Programs” in Guatemala and Burundi, in addition to “Perspective Programs” that entail comparative cross-country investigations on aspects of impunity following armed conflicts. The present tool forms part of the publications developed by IW’s Guatemala Program, headquartered in Guatemala City.



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