

## Country Programme Plan Guatemala

### **I. ANALYSIS**

#### **1.0 Country Context Analysis**

##### **1.1 Brief Overview**

The Peace Accords signed in 1996 ended 36 years of internal armed conflict in Guatemala. The innumerable human rights violations carried out during this conflict left a divided society and exacerbated existing social inequalities. Social and ethnic conflict, violence, lack of equity, lack of democratic participation and accountable transparent public governance, continue to characterize the country.

In the post-conflict Guatemalan society, the governmental neglect and lack of implementation of the Peace Accords, represents a threat to development and consolidation of participatory democracy. Corruption at governmental level, combined with massive tax evasion from the private business sector, impedes the public sector from honoring its social commitments to education, primary health care, national security, etc.

The historically uneven distribution of land, one of the issues that led to the civil war, continues to be at the heart of social unrest and violent outbursts. The discrimination of indigenous people is persistent and multifaceted.

Two significant events will take place in Guatemala in 2008: the implementation of the CICIG<sup>1</sup> and the assumption of power of the fifth continuous civil Government, a result of the elections in 2007. Both processes have great expectations at all levels.

For NCA it is important to analyze the situation in Guatemala through the perspective of human dignity for the country's most vulnerable citizens with regard to participation, equity and protection.

##### **1.2 Participation Deficit**

We are committed to the empowerment and mobilization of people to build sustainable communities, ensure accountable governance and secure their civil and political rights.

Even though civil society in Guatemala has a strong history of organization and participation, current social mobilization is weak due to political prosecution during the internal armed conflict and the lack of social cohesion and unity due to power practices used by military and organized crime, such as drug trafficking. The use of the term "terrorism" and the fight against this as a national security strategy has also caused repression of social mobilizations.

Guatemala has very progressive laws<sup>2</sup> that promote and stimulate social participation and involvement of all people in local and national development issues. Despite this,

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<sup>1</sup> The International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (Sp. CICIG) is a political process started in 2003. In December 12, 2006 the United Nations and the Government of Guatemala signed the agreement and in August 1, 2007 the Congress of Guatemala approved it (due to national and international pressure). The main objectives of CICIG are to support the Guatemalan State for the creation of all the adequate mechanisms and procedures for the investigation, disbanding and penal pursuit of the clandestine and illegal criminal groups and to guarantee the protection of life and integrity rights of people in the country. The impunity undermines the trust in the legal system, and encourages criminals. In some cases, it also leads citizens to take the law into their own hands especially through public lynching by angry mobs, which has happened regularly.

<sup>2</sup> They are the Decentralization Law, the Municipal Code and the Law for the Development Council.

these laws do not respect traditional ways of organization at community level amongst indigenous communities.

Guatemala presents a discriminative culture and one of the most unequal societies in Latin America due to gender, class and racial/ethnic reasons. The poorest and most vulnerable people, especially women, indigenous people and youth, do not take active part in decision making bodies at local, regional and national levels. This is due to the patriarchal and discriminatory nature of the State and institutions, and the lack of information and opportunities. Human rights claims are weak by vulnerable people because there is lack of understanding of the fact that human rights apply to all people.

For these historically developed reasons, the above mentioned social actors generally do not organize themselves and do not have an effective presence in the social, economical and political structures around the country.

Women, indigenous people and youth<sup>3</sup> in Guatemala have limited opportunities to access the information and the formal and technical education needed to ensure their participate at all levels. In practice, they have limited opportunities to participate in the making of decisions that affect their lives and in governance institutions at all levels of society. Women seldom have the opportunity to access decision-making positions inside social organizations, where the male authoritarian culture still remains.

For many Guatemalans, a no-participation attitude is part of their survival strategy in a country with high levels of intolerance. In addition, people do not believe in the justice system, and this inhibits victims of human rights violations from organizing themselves. .

In Guatemala, civil society presents a diverse nature of organizations although in some cases they are divided due to specific claims, work and interests: peasants, indigenous, religious, gender-based, unions, environmental etc.

Some regional and national alliances and networks cooperate to claim specific rights related to economical, social, cultural and political issues, as well as to public security, good governance, justice and environment.

These organized actors are currently working to improve living conditions of the most vulnerable and poor people in the light of the negative effects of the policies created by the economic globalization system, international trading agreements and modernization of the State of Guatemala, in addition to other claims of specific rights.

### **1.3 Equity Deficit**

We are committed to join forces with the poor and excluded in efforts to secure their basic economic, social and cultural rights, and to challenge the rich and powerful to promote economic justice.

Guatemala is the most populated country in Central America with an estimated population of 12.6 million inhabitants, of which approximately 60% are indigenous.. Indigenous groups live mostly in the rural areas and are marginalized from modern society. They also have limited access to decision making bodies, are faced with lack of provision of basic services, and are continuously experiencing disrespect of their cultural identity and violations of basic human rights. Half of the indigenous people are illiterate. Indigenous children in rural areas attend school for an average of two years<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> The population has trippled the last 35 years, and half the population is now less than 20 years old.

<sup>4</sup> Even though UN recognized the efforts of the Guatemalan Government for the implementation of the Agreement on the Identity and Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (AIRIP), one of the specific agreements under the Peace Accords of 1996, especially the creation of public bodies like: the Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena

The high poverty levels and the uneven distribution of wealth are reflected in the fact that Guatemala is positioned as 118th on the Human Development Index (HDI) according to the UN World Report on Human Development of 2006. Guatemala has one of the higher poverty indicators in Latin America and one of the lowest and weakest social indicators in the region.

The country's economy is firmly based in agriculture, but it should be noted that there is an increasing importance of funds being sent back to family members from abroad as a result of the high levels of migration out of the country to the United States of America. A high demographic growth (2.3% annually), exclusion and inequality have perpetuated a situation where 56% of the population lives in poverty and 22% in extreme poverty. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and other indicators demonstrate that a lot of work is pending.

Social relations in Guatemala are based on historical patterns of power and control, due to class, ethnical and gender reasons. Guatemala presents one of the highest levels of inequity in Latin America, which means major levels of poverty and extreme poverty in almost the 75% of the population. More than 70% of the poor is living in rural areas and 72% of the poor are indigenous people. This situation does not allow human development, rights validity and security.

The drive for economic growth and industrialization of the country, in combination with strong international economic liberalization proposals like the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) in force since July 1 2006, the mega infrastructure project "Puebla-Panama Plan" and the General Agreement on Trades in Services (GATS), represents a threat to the environmental, social, economical and cultural conditions of the poor and marginalized populations. For instance the environmental degradation caused by international mining companies in the mountainous rural areas in Guatemala will degrade the water resources and lead to severe negative effects for the rural indigenous populations. The dialogue and consensus concerning sustainable development policies among the decision-making levels and civil society is at this stage very weak.

The inequity reality in Guatemala is obvious when it comes to access to basic services, such as safe water and sanitation and health services, especially for PLHIV<sup>5</sup>. Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV, indigenous people and poor populations is a historical way of behavior that reflects political and economical power in the country.

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(Indigenous Women Defense Office), Fondo Indígena (Indigenous Fund), Comisión Presidencial contra la Discriminación y el Racismo (Presidential Commission against the Discrimination and the Racism) and specific unities related to indigenous issues in the Solicitor General's Office and the Supreme Court of Justice and a new policy for bilingual education, the lack of public budget limit the achievements of these institutions, and some analyses emphasize the challenges for the construction of a more inclusive and equity society.

<sup>5</sup> Even though in Guatemala the general prevalence of HIV and Aids is not more than 1%, there are common factors that spread the disease: poverty, national and international migration, insufficient information about the trends of the epidemic outside of the urban areas, and wide-spread homophobic attitude. Mayan people represent the majority of HIV and Aids cases in 8 of the 22 departments in Guatemala, but there have been detected HIV cases in indigenous people around all the country, which is a cause of worry since this population is characterized by high levels of poverty, maternal mortality as well a very limited access to health services.

#### **1.4 Protection Deficit**

We are committed to the empowerment of people affected by insecurity and violence. We will address root causes and enable people and communities to reduce their vulnerability and resolve conflict without using violence as a last resort.

Violent outbursts related to crime, drug trafficking, youth gangs, land and natural resource conflicts, domestic and gender-based violence are spurred by the large prevalence of small arms. Such conflicts represent one of the major challenges in the society and are a serious constraint to development. The government has prioritized short-term measures to combat the immediate effects of violence, by sending combined patrols of the army and civil police onto the streets.

Protection and security rights are violated in Guatemala every day. Living conditions have gotten worse, especially the right to life and security. Thousands of people are dying as victims of armed violence every year. Femicide, drug trafficking, delinquency, gangs and organized crime are provoking insecurity at all levels.

An average of two women die violently each day in Guatemala, and often suffer gruesome deaths. There seems to be no single cause behind the murders, but rather a combination of drug- and gang-related crimes, domestic and gender-based violence and sometimes abuse of power by authorities. This, combined with an extremely high level of impunity and low regard for women, has led to an increasingly violent and dangerous situation. Murders of women, mainly in Guatemala City, are increasing. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Guatemala is buttressing government-efforts to deal with the femicide through an inter-sectorial commission, involving the executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

Due to the impunity and the fact that public security institutions are weak, violence seems to be out of control. People are also affected by a social paranoia, which generates violent attitudes in peoples' day-to-day lives and impacts on the manner in which conflicts are solved in the society. This situation results in weakened human security at private and public levels. People are affected by private and public aggressions.

The impunity undermines the trust in the legal system, and encourages criminals. In some cases, it also leads citizens to take the law in their own hands; public lynching by angry mobs has occurred regularly.

Even though Guatemala has biological and natural wealth, unequal development puts natural resources at risk. The devastating impacts of Tropical Storm Stan in October 2005 showed the environmental fragility and the challenges that Guatemala has to face if it is to adequately manage its natural resources. The combination of poverty, weak institutional capabilities, degraded environmental resources and recurrent natural phenomena, such as hurricanes, rainstorms, landslides, droughts, forest fires and earthquakes, results in a deep vulnerability of the Guatemalan population to the risks posed by emergencies and disasters.

The need to facilitate equitable access to water resources and safe water and sanitation services, has been identified as one of the key elements to reduce human vulnerability, and as a basic factor for human and economic development. There is a need to promote concrete measures for sustainable management of watersheds at the local level. A sustainable management of natural resources would improve the access to hydro-resources and could generate a major economic development, especially in poor rural areas.

The public health systems are weak in terms of prevention, epidemiological control and care. Access to affordable medicines should be at the core of health policies, however in response to pressure by transnational corporations, the government is increasing measures to restrict the access to generic drugs. Civil society organizations are openly expressing opposition to this situation. Guatemala remains the second country in Central America in terms of HIV prevalence, and PLHIV face discrimination and stigmatization in a conservative society.

Poor young people do not have limited education opportunities and they suffer the stigma of criminalization. Besides that, gender-based and other forms of violence at home also affect children, at school and on the street. Guatemala is ranked number four in the world with respect to the number of child adoptions to overseas, and in almost all the cases the children have been stolen from their parents. The illegal adoption network is considered as a criminal organization in the country.

## **1.5 Role of Civil Society and NCA Partners**

### **1.5.1 Role of Civil Society**

Civil society in Guatemala has a history spanning over five decades, during which citizens have organized themselves in a wide variety of groups, including NGOs, unions, social movements, peasants, women and indigenous organizations, churches, women's and youth groups, etc.

Even through the armed internal conflict, which lasted more than three decades, has contributed to the weakening of social organization, Guatemala currently represents a rather progressive approach in the Latin American region, by promoting and encouraging social participation and organization at all levels.

The laws on Development Counsels and on Decentralization, the Peace Agreement on the Strengthening of Civil Society, the National Policy for the Promotion of Women and the Equity Plan, the Law Against Racism and Discrimination, are some examples of the legal and politic framework that encourage organization and participation of the different social sectors of the country. The main purpose is the involvement of women and men in decision-making processes for the development and implementation of policies, programmes and projects concerning local, regional and national development.

In this scenario, churches and church-related organizations (specially catholic and evangelical), as well as ecumenical initiatives and initiatives based on Mayan spirituality, constitute important actors for society in general due to their influence on public opinion and social mobilization. NCA's relationships with this type of organizations will be of strategic importance in relation to social-political advocacy and the fact that they have a similar value base to NCA.

Additionally, the key to this relationship is to promote the moral and political responsibility of the churches relating to the development and promotion of human dignity. They should also be encouraged to use their potential capacity to canalize the claims of the poorest and most dispossessed towards the social and governmental actors who are responsible for the respect and protection of this group's human rights.

Some regional and national alliances and networks cooperate to claim specific rights related to economical, social, cultural and political issues, as well as to public security, good governance, justice and environment.

For NCA, the role that civil society plays is a key factor, both for the empowerment for citizens and as a guarantee for responsible governance at all levels.

### **1.5.2 Role of NCA partners in Civil Society**

Historically, the organizations that have been partners of NCA in Guatemala have been churches<sup>6</sup>, church-related organizations, ecumenical organizations and other civil society organizations (associations, non governmental organizations, etc.)

The current portfolio of partners includes organizations of rights holders and duty bearers, but the partners are mainly organizations that are mobilizing right holders and duty bearers. These partners are characterized by:

- All partners are organizations committed to the promotion of human development, rights, security and a culture of peace at community, municipality, regional and national levels.
- They work directly with excluded poor people in the areas in which they have presence. In almost all the cases, partners are working in the most isolated and poorest communities where there is strong need.
- NCA's partners have experience in the areas and issues they work on, and they are recognized by poor and excluded people they are supporting.
- Some partners also have a very good reputation in society and with government at local, national and international levels.
- In almost all the cases, partners practice a coordinated approach to improve the impact of their work. NCA's partners also integrate strategic alliances and networks at national and international levels.
- All of them are legally constituted, a condition that secures their social, political and fiscal responsibility.
- Almost all of them have more than ten years experience in their field and are or have been partners with other donors.

## **2.0 NCA's Added Value**

NCA began its work in Guatemala with the emergency caused by the 1976 earthquake, facilitating basic services for the population affected by the disaster. During the decade of the 1980s, NCA focused on the population affected by the civil war through two channels: direct support for civil society organizations and affected population, and support for the political processes that sought for a pacific solution.

NCA became directly involved with other international and national organizations in the pacification process, which led to the signing of the Peace Accords in 1996. Since then, NCA has supported organizations interested in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Accords and in the reconciliation processes.

NCA has a specific calling to mobilize churches and church based organizations and promotes, strengthens and facilitates their commitment and engagement for social change in order to improve the living conditions and human rights of the most vulnerable groups in Guatemala. One challenge for the near future is to look for potential church-based organizations to strengthen the thematic focus areas for the country programme.

Using a *rights-based approach* in programming, as well as emphasizing relations built among partners and other strategic networks, NCA seeks to contribute to social change.

In the recent past years, NCA partners have been involved in interventions to overcome violence from the perspective of the Christian faith, empowering women to promote

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<sup>6</sup> NCA will use the term churches for structures of the official churches and church-related organisations for organisations that are not directly included in these structures but that are in some way related to the churches and based in the Christian faith.

gender equity and address gender-based violence, and the fight against the stigma and discrimination of PLHIV.

The Action by Churches Together (ACT) network has started a process to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, and started advocacy to strengthen emergencies prevention at national and local levels.

In 2003 NCA started the process of identifying partners to develop a water and sanitation programme, which through 2004 has focused on advocacy for equitable access to water resources and services, mainly in the rural areas of the country.

## **II. NCA INTERVENTION STRATEGY**

### **3.0 Thematic analysis and priorities**

A number of rights violations emerge from the analysis of participation, equity and protection in chapter 1. NCA does not have the capacity to work effectively on all of these, important as they may be. We have therefore identified the following rights claims as priorities for NCA's work in Guatemala during the pending period of the strategic plan (January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009). While we make evident that each right is supported by normative rights frameworks such as international human rights conventions, and that some are backed up by United Nations Millennium Development Goals, NCA's starting point is poor people's own lived experiences of poverty and exclusion, an understanding that these rights reflect real felt needs.

#### **3.1 Specific rights to be addressed by the programme**

The specific rights to be addressed by the country programme of Guatemala are:

- The right of all citizens to participate in the political governance at all levels around the country.
- The right of all people to be protected from violence and insecurity, especially women, indigenous and youth.
- The right of people living with HIV and Aids to be protected from discrimination and stigma.
- The right of all people to health, and in particular the right to protection from HIV infection.
- The right of poor people to attain a higher standard of health, including provision of clean drinking water.
- The right of poor and vulnerable people to be protected and to be assisted when faced with disasters and emergencies.
- The right of indigenous people not to be discriminated.

#### **3.2 Thematic focus**

The overall vision for NCA's Guatemala Country Programme is to promote human dignity for poor and excluded people, by supporting partners and programmes that contribute to increased participation, equity and protection. As an integrated approach, NCA programme in Guatemala will have four thematic focus areas and five crosscutting issues:

### **3.2.1 Protection from violence and insecurity**

Guatemala is one of the countries with the highest levels of violence and insecurity in Latin America. Historically, violence has been the way of maintaining the political and economical system in the country since the Spanish conquest up to today.

Domestic, gender-based, and armed violence are the most pressing expressions of this problem around the country. Catholic and Evangelical Churches, as well as civil society organizations, are impelled to stop violence at all levels and to promote a culture of peace in society.

Due to the many forms in which violence is manifested in Guatemala, the work on this thematic focus area will be focused on the following areas: gender-based violence, youth gangs, armed violence, and migrants' rights. The aim of the thematic focus area is to promote a culture of peace and reconciliation.

Based on the previous analysis in Chapters 1 and 2, the country programme will give priority to this thematic focus area.

### **3.2.2 Faith Communities address HIV and AIDS**

Awareness raising on the challenges HIV and AIDS presents will be raised by coordinated actions between NCA, partners and alliances. Catholic and Evangelical Church leaders will be sensitized on the stigmatization and discrimination that PLHIV are suffering so that they can raise prophetic voices and promote their inclusion and respect of their human rights. Coordination between PLHIV, churches and ecumenical organizations will be promoted and facilitated, with full participation from PLHIV. Dissemination of information between indigenous people is a key element for prevention among minorities and vulnerable groups. The capacities of churches and church related organisations for prevention, care and advocacy will also be strengthened. As part of the social auditing, the implementation of actions supported by the Global Fund will be monitored. Advocacy will be conducted to improve prevention and facilitate care and treatment.

### **3.2.3 Communities for safe water and sanitation**

Communities' mobilization and advocacy at local and national level for facilitating equitable access to safe water and sanitation and sustainable management of watersheds and water resources will be supported. Prevention of privatization, and monitoring of accountable governance of the resources and services will be part of the social auditing to be conducted in this area.

The lack of policies and laws regarding water and sanitation will be addressed by promoting open discussions on the proposals supported by different sectors, including proposals of the civil society for equitable access, increase in coverage of the services, decentralization and accountable governance, sustainable use and community participation. The implementation of laws and regulations will be monitored.

### **3.2.4 Protection from natural disasters and complex emergencies**

Local and national capacities for emergency prevention, preparedness and response will be strengthened by NCA, partners and alliances, ACT in particular. At local level, the communities where NCA and ACT members have a presence will be strengthened for vulnerability reduction and risk management. Advocacy for accountable governance will be carried out to improve the capabilities of the National Coordinator for Emergencies Reduction (CONRED). The participation of civil society in CONRED will be strengthened, with the purpose of promoting decentralization and enhanced prevention and response capabilities in rural areas.

### **3.2.5 Cross-cutting issues:**

The following crosscutting issues will be integrated into the project planning and implementation at all levels of this programme.

#### *Rights-based approach*

The rights-based approach offers a significant understanding for equality analysis and objectives within the particular context of Guatemala. Clear identification regarding inequalities and discrimination by gender, class, ethnicity and race is important for planning, implementation and evaluation of projects.

#### *Gender-based approach*

The gender-based approach allows for the understanding of social inequalities and discriminations due to sexual identity and how they affect women and men in different ways. A particular interest will be on addressing Churches and church-related organizations because in almost all cases, these organizations have traditional practices and points of view that influence the general public opinion.

#### *Civil society for accountable governance*

Increasing empowerment and advocacy capacity of rights holders is the major aim of all the actions detailed in this programme. It is considered that empowerment of right holders will allow them to claim their rights and to be involved in decision-making bodies at all levels.

Civil society mobilization, advocacy actions and social auditing will be the main tools to promote accountable governance. Strengthening and empowering civil society and promoting accountable governance, will be a cross-cutting axis integrated into all the thematic focus of this programme.

#### *Risk management*

Taking into account that poor and vulnerable people are at risk of being affected by natural and social disasters, a risk management approach will be included in all the projects to be implemented. Training is going to be offered through the national ACT Forum when necessary.

#### *Multicultural approach*

All development actions must take into consideration the multicultural nature of Guatemalan society and the complex reality that arises from this. The inclusion of multicultural analysis, including indigenous peoples' rights and demands, are key in the project planning and implementation for the NCA country programme.

NCA will conduct an analysis of the indigenous organizations to identify specific indigenous partners during the next two years of the programme.

## **4.0 Strategies for rights holders and duty bearers**

In NCA's rights based approach, we seek to engage with poor men and women as citizens – people who are entitled to human dignity and basic human rights by virtue of being human. NCA's rights based approach entails a two-pronged strategy. A vital component of our strategy is to resource poor and excluded groups as **rights holders**. By claiming abstract rights as tangible entitlement, poor people improve their lives.

At the same time, we recognize that social relations and institutions (both formal and informal) within society can pose serious barriers to poor men and women who try to claim their rights. NCA's Right Based Approach will also entail the identification of key

**duty bearers** and strategies to engage them to transform these institutional barriers and mechanisms of exclusion. A particular role for NCA and partners will be to facilitate linkages between prioritized rights holders and the most relevant duty bearers.

#### **4.1 Rights holders**

The poor, marginalized and excluded, are the rights holders with whom NCA and partners will be working in Guatemala. The prioritized right holders for this country programme are:

##### *4.1.1 Rights holders for thematic focus Protection from Violence and Insecurity*

- Women, girls and boys who suffer gender-based and domestic violence in rural and slum areas in Guatemala.
- Women and men (children, young and old) who are vulnerable to armed violence at large in Guatemala City.
- Youth women and men with high levels of risk to becoming involved in young gangs in slum areas of Guatemala City.
- Undocumented uprooted women, men and children that transit Guatemala from the rest of Central America through Mexico to arrive to the United States of America.

##### *4.1.2 Rights holders for thematic focus Faith Communities address HIV and Aids*

- Poor women and men (children, young and old) living with HIV that suffer stigma and discrimination around the country.
- Population around the country that is not informed about HIV and has risk of infection.

##### *4.1.3 Rights holders for thematic focus Protection from Natural Disasters and Complex Emergencies*

- Vulnerable communities for emergencies and disasters who have been previously affected by land slides and floods in slum and rural areas of Guatemala.

##### *4.1.4 Rights holders for thematic focus Communities for Safe Water and Sanitation*

- People living in selected poor rural and slum areas that don't have access to adequate water and sanitation services.

##### *4.1.5 Rights holders for thematic focus Indigenous People*

- Indigenous peoples and indigenous organizations that demand the fulfillment of their rights.

The main strategy for working with identified right holders is to achieve their empowerment through specific strategies, such as:

- Information campaigns to raise social awareness, using different media and coverage regarding the detailed thematic issues prioritized by the country programme plan.
- Training women, girls, people living with HIV and indigenous people regarding human rights and gender-based violence.
- Training for community leaders, women and men, regarding natural management risks.
- Training regarding advocacy actions at local, national and regional levels.
- Scholarship projects for formal education by indigenous girls and boys.
- Investigation and research.
- Creation of networks and arenas where the right holders can express their demands

- Advocacy actions for human rights and dignity claims

#### **4.2 Duty bearers**

NCA introduces the rights-based concept of duty bearers to refer to those people or institutions that have an obligation to deliver and respect basic rights. Actors who contribute to disabling environments, yet have the resources or power to remove these obstacles, are defined as duty bearers. The duty bearers under this programme are:

- Leaders of Catholic and Evangelical Churches, church-related and ecumenical organizations at local and national levels.
- Local and national authorities responsible for the public security in Guatemala, particularly the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, Municipal Mayoralties, Ministry of State, officials of the justice system and the National Civil Police.
- Local, regional and national authorities responsible for delivering health, education, security, emergency and environmental services in the poor communities in rural and slum areas of Guatemala.
- Civil society organizations at local, national and international level in accordance with thematic issues and level of implementation.
- Men and women that are perpetrators of gender-based and armed violence around the country.
- Women and men that promote stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and indigenous people.
- International cooperation organizations and sister organizations that are part of ACT Forum Guatemala.

The main strategy for working with these identified duty bearers is to ensure that they respect and are obligated to uphold and fulfill identified rights holders' basic rights. This will be achieved via the following strategies:

- Information campaigns using different media and coverage regarding gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination of PLHIV, armed violence, xenophobia and racism, environmental degradation and human rights protection.
- Denounce the lack of responsibility of the government authorities in fulfilling vigilance and respect of constitutional rights.
- Training of women and men regarding gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination of PLHIV, armed violence, xenophobia and racism, environmental degradation and human rights protection in Guatemala.
- Training of local and national authorities regarding environmental degradation, indigenous rights, water and sanitation services, HIV and AIDS pandemic, impunity before armed-violence, etc.
- To involve leaders from churches, church-related organizations, ecumenical organizations, authorities and social organizations in processes of redeem and mobilization of the demands made by women and men living with HIV and Aids, who are vulnerable to violence, disasters and violation of their rights.
- Training of church organizations and ecumenical organizations in technical assistance, disasters management and emergency response.
- Facilitate the coordination between right holders and duty bearers.

#### **5.0 Geographic focus**

In Guatemala, poverty is a national problem. NCA has decided to concentrate its work in specific areas taking into account the prioritized rights deficits. In some cases, the coverage will have a local, regional or national focus depending on the activities that are planned.

**5.1. Geographical focus for thematic priority Protection from Violence and Insecurity**

Slum areas of Guatemala City; Guatemala City and the most violent districts in Guatemala (Escuintla, Jutiapa, Chiquimula, Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez, Retalhuleu and Santa Rosa).

In relation to uprooted populations (national and international migrants), the districts of San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Petén, Izabal, Zacapa and Chiquimula will be targets as they are key for the entrance and departure of this population.

**5.2. Geographical focus for thematic priority Faith Communities addressed to HIV and AIDS**

Communities of the districts of San Marcos, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango, Suchitepéquez, Escuintla, Santa Rosa, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Petén, Progreso and Guatemala City will be covered due to the fact they are experiencing high levels of HIV and Aids cases.

**5.3. Geographical focus for thematic priority Protection from Natural Disasters and Complex Emergencies**

Some communities in the slum areas in Guatemala City and in rural areas of the South-West of Guatemala that are vulnerable to natural disasters and have been previously affected by such events (earthquake, Tropical Storm Mitch and Stan).

In addition, NCA will be working on emergency response in all areas chosen by ACT Guatemala Forum to follow up with: South and South-West communities.

**5.4. Geographical focus for thematic priority Communities for Safe Water and Sanitation**

Some communities in the districts of San Marcos, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Totonicapán and slum areas of Guatemala City will be prioritized by this thematic focus. There will be local mobilization for the protection of water resources and sustainable management of watersheds.

In addition, Guatemala City is a key area for advocacy actions for all the programme's thematic focus areas. This is because the majority of the Governmental and State institutions are located there.

### III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

#### 6.0 Programme objectives per thematic focus area

##### 6.1. Protection from Violence and Insecurity

**Overall goal:** Violence against and insecurity of vulnerable women, girls and boys in Guatemala reduced.

<p><b>1. Specific Objective</b> Vulnerable women, girls and boys are empowered to act against gender-based and domestic violence</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decreased underreporting of gender-based and domestic violence by vulnerable women, girls and boys.</li> <li>▪ Increased participation and organisation by vulnerable women, girls and boys against gender-based and domestic violence.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey on reporting of domestic violence</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies.</li> <li>▪ Focused group discussions.</li> <li>▪ Articles in media.</li> <li>▪ Organizations created.</li> <li>▪ Mobilizations implemented.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1 Expected result</b> Women, girls and boys have been informed about their gender and specific human rights.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 300 vulnerable women, girls and boys in slum and rural areas have been trained by FUNDESCO, GGM and Comalapa Scholarship Group regarding specific women's, children's and indigenous rights.</li> <li>▪ 200 vulnerable women and girls have been trained by GGM and FUNDESCO regarding sexual reproductive rights.</li> <li>▪ Approximately, 250 vulnerable women and girls know gender-based violence researches done by GGM and IEPADES.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Records of training from partners.</li> <li>▪ Research findings documented by partners.</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies.</li> <li>▪ Focused group discussions.</li> <li>▪ Articles in media,</li> <li>▪ Interviews,</li> <li>▪ Publications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2 Expected result</b> Women, girls and boys trained to make a complaint regarding the respect of their human rights</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 300 vulnerable women, girls and boys have been trained and assisted by GGM, FUNDESCO, Comalapa Scholarship Group and IEPADES regarding procedures and tools to act against human rights violations, gender-based and domestic violence complaints.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Source of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Records of complaints by specific human rights Governmental institutions.</li> <li>▪ Records of training from partners.</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies.</li> <li>▪ Focused group discussions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3 Expected result</b> Women, girls and boys organized and participating in initiatives for the protection of human rights</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable women, girls and boys are involved in human rights organizations.</li> <li>▪ Vulnerable women, girls and boys mobilized for a life without gender-based and domestic violence.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Source of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> <li>▪ Focused group discussions.</li> <li>▪ Articles in media.</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. Specific Objective</b> Leaders of the Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations advocate against the domestic and gender-based violence against women, girls and boys.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations denounce publicly against gender-based and domestic violence in the Guatemalan society.</li> <li>▪ Specific actions from Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations against gender-based and domestic violence that affect women, girls and boys.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Source of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Press releases</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> <li>▪ Articles in media</li> <li>▪ Reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1 Expected result</b> Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations are involved and equipped in actions against gender-based violence.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specific arenas for involvement of Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and NCA partners are implemented.</li> <li>▪ Specific arenas for interchange of experience concerning the issue between various actors of Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related</li> </ul>	<p><b>Source of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports from meetings/seminars</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Project plans and reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2 Expected result</b> Public campaigns by NCA's partners for the reduction of gender-based and domestic violence in Guatemala</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social campaigns implemented by GGM, IEPADES and FUNDESCO against gender-based violence.</li> <li>▪ Articles about gender-based and domestic violence against women, girls and boys have been published by GGM, IEPADES and FUNDESCO regarding femicide, sexual violence and participation of women in Guatemala.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Source of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project plans</li> <li>▪ Project Reports</li> <li>▪ Media reports,</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Specific Objective</b> Increased social awareness in society at large regarding the negative impact of armed violence</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase in the number of people in favor of regulation of small arms</li> <li>▪ Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society leaders increasingly advocate against armed violence and the culture that promoted it.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey on regulation of small arms</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1 Expected result</b> Children and youth trained on consequences of armed violence</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IEPADES has trained students of four public high schools in some of the most vulnerable communities of Guatemala City</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training records</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.2 Expected result</b> Drawing contests for children and youth implemented</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two drawing contests promoting a non armed violence culture arranged by IEPADES</li> <li>▪ Two calendars presenting the winner drawings of children and youths, respectively, published by IEPADES each year</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth drawing contest records</li> <li>▪ Children drawing contest records</li> <li>▪ Calendars</li> </ul>

<p><b>3.3 Expected result</b> Campaigns against warlike toys implemented</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual campaigns during Christmas arranged by IEPADES</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Campaign records</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.4 Expected result</b> Articles regarding misuse and illegal ownership of small arms in Guatemala published</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ten articles published in national newspapers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Newspapers</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Specific Objective</b> Reduced impunity for gender-based and armed violence perpetrators</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An increased percentage of denunciations leads to formal accusations</li> <li>▪ Increased sanctioning by judges</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Statistics from Justice system</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.1 Expected result</b> Personnel from the Justice system trained on armed violence investigation procedures and the specific impact of gender-based violence</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training offered by IEPADES and GGM</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training records</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.2 Expected result</b> Manual elaborated promoting a coordinated research among public institutions regarding armed violence cases</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manual elaborated</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manual</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Specific objective</b> NCA and partners have contributed to the reduction of involvement of men and women in violent youth gangs.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction registered in vulnerable marginal neighbourhoods of Guatemala City</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Articles and researches published</li> </ul>
<p><b>5.1 Expected result</b> Former and rehabilitated members of violent youth gangs sensitized to advocate against stigmatization of youth</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Former and rehabilitated members of violent youth gangs in Guatemala participate in the Executive Board and Assembly of the Central America Youth Parliament.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> <li>▪ Focused group discussions.</li> <li>▪ Articles in media</li> <li>▪ Press publications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Specific Objective</b> NCA and partners have contributed to an integrated and more human migration policy</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Guatemalan state has adopted new/modified laws and regulations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Laws and regulations</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.1 Expected result</b> The Guatemalan society informed about the validity and respect of migrants' human rights</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public campaigns by PMH</li> <li>▪ Training of pastors and catholic pastoral leaders</li> <li>▪ Information in the dioceses</li> <li>▪ Press realises by the catholic church leaders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project plan and reports</li> <li>▪ Articles in the media</li> <li>▪ Testimonies</li> <li>▪ Press releases</li> </ul>

<p><b>6.2 Expected result</b> The discrimination, exploitation and violence that affect national and international migrants have been denounced</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catholic and Evangelical Church-partners have published documents and made advocacy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project reports</li> <li>▪ Documents published</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.3 Expected result</b> Catholic and Evangelical Church-partners have made a proposal for public policies</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proposal elaborated</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy document</li> </ul>

**Assumptions:**

- Women and girls are interested in empowering themselves and working to claim their rights and human dignity.
- Due to the trend of increased gender-based violence in Guatemala, there will be a stronger demand, more attention given to the problem by society, and more organized civil society participation around this theme.
- Church-related organizations have strong influence in opinion building as well as a potential for mobilization of constituencies in the Guatemalan society for anti-discrimination and social inclusion.
- New local and national authorities are in favour of the modification of the law regarding the control of civil ownership and bearing of small arms and light weapons arms and ammunition.
- New local and national authorities promote integrated development policies addressing young people avoiding the strengthening of young gangs.
- NCA partners have become aware of the magnitude of the phenomenon of violence, and have included direct and indirect attention for the victims of violence, providing elements based on faith, in their programmes.
- New influential advocacy partner(s) have been identified and included in the programme.

**Risks:**

- The macho-culture is so strong that it reduces the effects of campaigns and advocacy efforts both when it comes to public opinion accepting gender-based violence as normal, as well as the society being characterized as having highly patriarchal power structures.
- The negative effect that violence has caused in the population is so strong that this type of campaign is ignored.
- Clandestine and illegal criminal groups in the country have increased the violence as part of their terror strategy.
- Partners and NCA become victims of violence due to the work they do.
- Due to the need to prioritize the daily struggle for subsistence, there might be a lack of relevant participation of women and girls in training activities.

**Links between Partners and Programme Objectives**

Core Partners	Type of Organization	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Human Mobility Pastoral of the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference (PMH- CEG)	Work commission of the Catholic Church in Guatemala	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>

<b>Resource Organizations</b>			
CEIBA GROUP ASSOCIATION	Civil organization	Slum areas in Guatemala City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation,</li> <li>▪ Attention to victims.</li> </ul>
Foundation for Community Development (FUNDESCO)	Civil organization	Slum areas in Guatemala City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
Guatemalan Group Of Women (GGM)	Civil organization	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation,</li> <li>▪ Assistance,</li> <li>▪ Counseling.</li> </ul>
Institute for Education and Sustainable Development Studies (IEPADES)	Civil organization	Slum areas in Guatemala City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
World Council of Churches (WCC)	Network	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Network	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
Catholic Church Latin America Council (CELAM)	Network	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>

## 6.2. Faith Communities address HIV and AIDS

**Overall goal:** Women and men living with HIV have been accepted and supported by Churches and Church-related organizations to live a dignified life.

<p><b>1. Specific Objective</b> PLHIV Organizations in Guatemala are included in alliances with churches, church-related organizations and ecumenical initiatives against stigma and discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PLHIV are taken into consideration in liturgical activities.</li> <li>▪ PLHIV are taken into consideration in planning processes of Life Project and Health Pastoral.</li> <li>▪ PLHIV organizations in Guatemala are involved in ecumenical alliances</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Testimonies of PLHIV.</li> <li>▪ Work plans of PLHIV and PLWA.</li> <li>▪ Ecumenical public activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1 Expected Result:</b> Demands and proposals of the PLHIV organizations are considered as the basis of work of each alliance.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PLHIV demands reflected in church speeches.</li> <li>▪ PLHIV demands reflected in church-related organizations' work plans.</li> <li>▪ PLHIV demands reflected in public activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Speeches records.</li> <li>▪ Work plans of PLHIV and PLWA.</li> <li>▪ Ecumenical public activities.</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. Specific Objective</b> Churches and Church-related organizations and ecumenical initiatives assume the responsibility to denounce the stigma and discrimination against PLHIV.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stigma and discrimination situation against PLHIV reflected in church speeches.</li> <li>▪ Stigma and discrimination situation against PLHIV is reflected in church related organizations' work plans.</li> <li>▪ The situation of stigma and discrimination against PLHIV is reflected in ecumenical initiatives in public activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public Church Declarations</li> <li>▪ Work plans of partners</li> <li>▪ PLHIV testimonies</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1 Expected result:</b> Networks and linkages developed and strengthened between organizations of PLHIV and ecumenical alliance.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Memories of Understanding drafted</li> <li>▪ Commitments for each member of the alliance were established, at national and regional level.</li> <li>▪ Joint activities on HIV and Aids between members who have signed the MOU</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Memorandum of understanding.</li> </ul>

**Assumptions:**

- That the organizations of PLWA have the will to make alliances with churches, church-related organizations and with ecumenical organizations, and vice versa.
- Reduction of discrimination and stigmatization will lead to less transfer of virus.
- Church-related organizations have strong influence in opinion building as well as a potential for mobilization of constituencies in the Guatemalan society for anti-discrimination and social inclusion.
- That the alliances between PLHIV and Churches generate change in the understanding, work and communication of the Churches.
- That the Churches are convinced of their responsibility of protecting and watching over the human rights of PLHIV.

**Risks:**

- Discriminatory attitudes in the traditional and conservative Guatemalan society and in some segments of churches, not only against PLHIV, but also against the groups with highest Aids prevalence i.e. men that have sex with men and commercial sex workers, are hard obstacles to overcome in order to achieve social inclusion for infected and affected groups.
- There is a risk that the government continues to merely carry out small and marginal public prevention campaigns instead of addressing the seriousness of the HIV and AIDS threat by using legislative and public policy measures.
- By neglecting the human rights, stigma and discrimination aspects related to PLHIV, the level of prevalence of the epidemic might continue to increase.
- Due to the need to prioritize the daily struggle for subsistence, there might be a lack of relevant participation of women and men living with HIV and Aids in training activities.

## Links between Partners and Programme Objectives

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Health Pastoral Catholic Church D.V. (PS)	Work commission of the Catholic Church in Guatemala	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
Life Project (PV)	Church-related organization	South-West in Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation,</li> <li>▪ Treatment,</li> <li>▪ Assistance,</li> <li>▪ Counseling.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource Organisations</b>			
Positive People Association (GP)	PLHIV organization	Guatemala City, Escuintla, Peten, El Progreso and Santa Rosa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation,</li> <li>▪ Treatment,</li> <li>▪ Assistance,</li> <li>▪ Counseling.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
Latin America Council of Churches (CLAI)	Evangelical Church - Latin America		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy.</li> </ul>
Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance	International Church-related network.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy.</li> </ul>
Latin America Catholic Church Council (CELAM)	Catholic Church - Latin America		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advocacy</li> </ul>

### 6.3. Protection from Natural Disasters and Complex Emergencies

**Overall goal:** Reduced vulnerability of men and women in from Natural Disasters and Complex Emergencies.

<p><b>1. Specific Objective</b> Increased knowledge and ability of risk management in the vulnerable societies in rural areas and urban slum areas where there are ACT implementing partners</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased organization and participation of local communities in risk management</li> <li>▪ Improved capacities in risk management at local level</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> <li>▪ Assessment of local level capacities</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1 Expected result</b> Workshops in risk analysis at local level have been held in vulnerable communities.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Selected vulnerable communities in areas with ACT partners have participated in workshops to analysis risk at local level.</li> <li>▪ Selected vulnerable communities in slum areas of Guatemala city participated in workshops to analysis risk at local level.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of training developed.</li> <li>▪ Training records</li> <li>▪ Training reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2 Expected result</b> Information campaigns implemented about the threats men, women and children in vulnerable</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public campaigns regarding disaster prevention developed by ACT Forum and partners.</li> <li>▪ People in selected communities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Press release and materials</li> <li>▪ Project plans and reports.</li> </ul>

communities are exposed to	informed about risks and disasters prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ACT plans and reports.</li> <li>▪ Testimonies</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<b>1.3 Expected result</b> Community systems for early alert established	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 community as minimum in each district attended by ACT has established a system for early alert.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ACT plans and reports</li> </ul>
<b>1.4 Expected result</b> Local plans for emergency elaborated	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 community as minimum in each district attended by ACT has formulated a local plan for emergencies.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project plans and reports</li> <li>▪ Plans in place.</li> </ul>
<b>1.5 Expected result</b> Community maps of risk elaborated.	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communities attended by ACT have developed maps of risk, in relation with specific vulnerabilities situations.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps for specific risks.</li> </ul>

<b>2 Specific objective</b> Partners, Churches, communities, local authorities and members of ACT share responsibilities in prevention and emergencies attention.	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A local Strategic alliance for emergencies prevention and attention established.</li> <li>▪ Memorandum of Understanding defined.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minutes</li> <li>▪ Memorandum of Understanding.</li> </ul>
<b>2.1 Expected result</b> A network has been promoted regarding the responsibilities of Churches, local authorities and ACT members.	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partners, Churches, communities, local authorities and members of ACT have defined particular responsibilities for the implementation.</li> <li>▪ The planning process integrates ACT and Sphere Project principles, gender-based approach (including UUNN Resolution 1325), and Indigenous people values.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreements of cooperation.</li> <li>▪ ACT Model of Intervention document.</li> </ul>
<b>2.2 Expected result</b> Contributions have been made to the joint development of a common strategic plan.	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A common strategic plan developed.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategic plan document.</li> </ul>
<b>2.3 Expected result</b> ACT Guatemala local members have received training in Emergency preparedness and risk analysis	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical Staff from local members participated in monthly workshops held by ACT Forum Guatemala.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ACT plans and reports</li> </ul>
<b>2.4 Expected result</b> ACT Guatemala implementing partners have received training in Emergency preparedness and risk analysis	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical Staff from the partners have participated in monthly workshops held by ACT Forum Guatemala.</li> </ul>	<b>Sources of Verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ACT plans and reports</li> </ul>

<p><b>2.5 Expected result</b> A model of intervention of ACT has been constructed.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedures for emergencies response defined at local level taking into account mechanisms of CONRED.</li> <li>▪ The local model of intervention integrates ACT and Sphere Project principles (incl. code of conduct), gender-based approach (incl. UUNN Resolution 1325), and Indigenous people values.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Model of intervention document.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.6 Expected result</b> Specific emergency plans have been developed for specific risks contexts.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emergency plans in relation to the risk at local level developed.</li> <li>▪ Cultural issues are considerate.</li> <li>▪ Indigenous people values are in count.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3 Specific Objective</b> Improved emergency response in the vulnerable societies in rural areas and urban slum areas where there are ACT implementing partners</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The communities have participated in workshops analysis of risk at local level.</li> <li>▪ Community systems for early alert established.</li> <li>▪ Local plans for emergency elaborated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of training developed.</li> <li>▪ System in place.</li> <li>▪ Early alert plans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1 Expected result</b> Community organizations where ACT partners work are strengthened to assist themselves in a situation of emergency.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Men, women and children of the communities in situation of risk, are informed about the threats they are exposed to.</li> <li>▪ Community maps of risk elaborated by people with the involvement of partners.</li> <li>▪ Workshops in risk analysis and process of attention implemented.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Campaigns of information implemented by partners.</li> <li>▪ Maps of risk are in place.</li> <li>▪ Number of workshops developed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.2 Specific objective</b> Partners, Churches, communities and members of ACT share responsibilities in prevention and emergencies attention.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A strategic plan in consensus has been developed between the actors.</li> <li>▪ A model of intervention of ACT has been constructed.</li> <li>▪ Specific emergencies plan have been developed linked whit the context risk.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategic plan.</li> <li>▪ Model of intervention document.</li> <li>▪ Emergencies plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.3 Expected result</b> A network has been promoted regarding the responsibilities of Churches, local authorities and ACT members.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the actors work together in the prevention and attention of emergencies.</li> <li>▪ The emergency attention approaches of ACT International and Sphere Project are part of the integrated planning procedures.</li> <li>▪ Letters of understanding between all the involved actors are subscribed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreements of cooperation.</li> <li>▪ ACT Model of Intervention document.</li> <li>▪ Letters of understanding.</li> </ul>

**Assumptions:**

- Community population is willing to participate and organize themselves in emergency committees.
- Additional financial resources will be provided from the ACT International Alliance for these activities.
- Local authorities have been involved in training processes for the risk mapping investigation.

**Risks:**

- The additional financial resources will not be prioritized within the ACT International Alliance.
- Due to the need to prioritize the daily struggle for subsistence, there might be a lack of relevant participation of local community in training activities.

**Links between Partners and Programme Objectives**

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Conference of Evangelical Churches of Guatemala (sp. CIEDEG)	Evangelical Churches and Church-related organizations.	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource Organisations</b>			
Not identified			
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
ACT National Forum	Network	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Assistance.</li> </ul>
Lutheran World Federation	Network	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
National Counsel for the Reduction of Disasters – (Sp.CONRED)	Government	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation,</li> <li>▪ Assistance.</li> </ul>
Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America - (sp.CEPREDENAC)	Network	Regional (Central America)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>

**6.4 Communities for Safe Water and Sanitation**

**Overall goal:** Men and women of vulnerable communities have access to water and sanitation services of high quality

1. Specific Objective	Indicators	Sources of Verification
Men and women of the most vulnerable communities are empowered and demand the access to qualified water and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase in the complaints regarding insufficient water and sanitation services.</li> <li>▪ Increased participation and organization by vulnerable communities regarding insufficient water and sanitation services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Records for State institutions.</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies and interviews.</li> <li>▪ Minutes</li> </ul>

<p><b>1.1 Expected result</b> Women and men of the poorest communities are informed on their rights to access safe water and sanitation.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information campaigns implemented by partners.</li> <li>▪ Trainings in water and sanitation related issues (hygiene, conservation etc) implemented by CIEEDG in vulnerable societies.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Campaign</li> <li>▪ Project plans and reports</li> <li>▪ Trainings records</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2 Expected result</b> Poor men and women are involved in decision-making process related to water and sanitation services.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women and men from vulnerable communities are participating in RAGUA.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minutes</li> <li>▪ Public agenda</li> <li>▪ Personal Testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> </ul>
<p><b>1. Specific objective</b> Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Civil organization and Church-related organizations advocate for the access of water and sanitation services of high quality.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations make public announcements related to the issue.</li> <li>▪ Specific actions from Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Press releases</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Interviews</li> <li>▪ Articles in media</li> <li>▪ Reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1 Expected result</b> Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations are involved and equipped in actions against for improved water and sanitation services.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specific arenas for involvement of Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related organizations with NCA partners and or NCA strategic alliances are implemented.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports from meetings/seminars</li> <li>▪ Personal testimonies</li> <li>▪ Project plans and reports</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2 Expected result</b> Defined Cooperation agendas between Catholic and Evangelical Churches, Church-related and civil society organizations in Water and Sanitation in selected areas.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreements are established for specific issues in some selected areas of intervention.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sources of Verification</b> Agreements</p>

**Assumptions:**

- Pressure, mobilization and proposals from civil society will provoke a political will from decision makers to enact legislation that secures equitable access to safe water and sanitation services.
- Civil society mobilization will contribute to an increased willingness of local authorities to implement sound management of water resources at community level.
- Discussions and interests are increased regarding matters of water and sanitation due to macro-economic and geopolitical policies linked with free trade treaties.
- Debates regarding global warming promote analysis regarding access and conservation of natural resources.
- The new authorities retake discussions regarding different proposals for the Law of Water in the country.

**Risks:**

- Governmental authorities undermine social demands by favoring the aggressive exploitation of water resources by large private enterprises, in particular mining.
- Asymmetrical power relationships between stakeholders will result in conflicts where government will favor the interests of the business sector, i.e. mining expansion.
- Due to the need to prioritize the daily struggle for subsistence, there might be a lack of relevant participation of local community in training activities.
- Absence of a core partner strategy to guarantee the purpose of the objectives established for the programme.

**Links between Partners and Programme Objectives**

Core Partners	Type of Organization	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Not identified			
<b>Resource Organizations</b>			
Colectivo Madre Selva	Civil society organization	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
Red de Agua y Saneamiento de Guatemala - RASGUA	Network	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information,</li> <li>▪ Training,</li> <li>▪ Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ Investigation.</li> </ul>

Note: Madre Selva will function as a core partner (and not only a recourse partner) until a church based organization is able and/or willing to move on this issue. Such a partner is yet not identified.

**7.0 Rationale for Choice of Partners, Resource Organizations and Strategic Alliances**

In order to implement the strategies for Guatemala, NCA will work through specific projects implemented by the partner organizations identified in this plan. For that reason, NCA will work with key core partners, resource organizations and strategic alliances.

In most of the thematic issues, the church and church related organizations have the potential to act as change agents and NCA will therefore use these partners to link the rights holders with the duty bearers. However, in several instances these organizations do not have the required specialized knowledge and/or the trust of some of the right holders and resource organizations from the general civil society.

For NCA in Guatemala, *core partner* is a national organization that has a Christian diaconal nature (Church and Church-related organization), *resource organization* is a civil society organization with technical and professional competences and capacities in a thematic area, and *strategic alliance* is an organization that can generate important links for advocacy and thematic issues at national and international level. These three kinds of partner relationships could include funding agreements from NCA.

The selected and categorized partners for the Guatemala Country Programme Plan for 2008 and 2009 are:

<b>Thematic Focus</b>	<b>Core Partner</b>	<b>Resource Organization</b>	<b>Strategic Alliance</b>
Protection from Violence and Insecurity	1. PMH-CEG (Catholic Church) 2. (Not identified)	1. CEIBA. 2. FUNDESCO 3. GGM 4. IEPADES	1. WCC 2. LWF 3. CELAM
Faith Communities address HIV and Aids	1. PS (Catholic Church) 2. PV (Catholic Church-related organization)	1. GP (PLHIV organization)	1. CLAI 2. EAA 3. CELAM
Protection from Natural Disasters and Complex Emergencies	1. CIEDEG (Evangelical Church-related organization) 2. (Not identified)	(Not identified)	1. ACT Guatemala Forum 2. LWF 3. CONRED 4. CEPREDENAC
Communities for Safe Water and Sanitation	(Not identified)	1. MADRE SELVA	1. RASGUA

In relation to thematic areas for which there has not yet been identified a core partner, NCA now faces the challenge of looking into new partnerships and/or the strengthening current relations and re-categorizing them.

### **7.1 Capacity of NCA Partners**

In general the current partners have the experience and capacity to address the issues raised in the specific thematic focus areas and have great experience in working together with other civil and government actors for advocacy actions at various levels. In some of the thematic areas however, NCA sees the need to identify new core and resource partners (as indicated in the table in Ch.7.0) as well as to evaluate the potential of some existing partners within the thematic areas.

In the recent years, these organisations have proved themselves as accountable partners. In some cases there have been a need to strengthen some organizational capacities; but almost all of them came out as stronger partners after being evaluated with the NCA partner capacity assessment.

Programme and financial reporting has generally been good and efficient.

### **7.2 Partnership Strategy**

NCA's work in the region is partner based and the implementation of the thematic plans is thus through the partners. Identifying the right core partners and the right partner relations within the thematic issues is therefore crucial. NCA core partners must have the ability to mobilize duty bearers on behalf of the rights holders. NCA will in 2008-2009:

- Evaluate some of the existing core partners in respect to their relevance for the present thematic priorities and strategies;
- Identify and start working with new core partners;
- Strengthen the core partners bonds with resource partners and strategic alliances.

NCA will also be looking for and selecting new specialized partners where relevant (at present this in Emergency).

### 7.3 Overview of Partners

#### Core Partners

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES OF GUATEMALA (CIEDEG)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1987
<b>Mission</b>	Strengthen theological reflection, advocacy and community development capabilities of churches and social organizations members of CIEDEG, proclaiming the values of God's kingdom in the context of economic, political and social injustice, relating to the faith and life of the daily lives of the poorest and excluded.
<b>Constituency</b>	Rural and indigenous communities, development organizations and Presbyterian and Lutheran churches.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Northeast, Northwestern highlands, Southeast and Central regions of Guatemala.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	1. Theological and pastoral strengthening. 2. Community development through watershed management, sustainable agriculture and risk and vulnerability reduction. 3. Advocacy on Peace Accords implementation and reconciliation. 4. Promotion of civil society participation and political research.
<b>Strategies</b>	1. Institutional coordination and strengthening. 2. Promotion of CIEDEG's mission and strategic alliances with churches and ecumenical organizations. 3. Strengthen the internal staff capabilities and self-sustainability.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Participation in the Collective of Social Organizations (COS) and other networks related to Peace Accords, public policies and human rights.
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Represented Evangelical Churches in the Peace Process and Peace Accords implementations committees.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	CIEDEG is also part of the ACT Forum Guatemala.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	1987
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	CIEDEG has been participating since 1987 in the Peace Process and supporting and accompanying human rights organizations and indigenous movements. CIEDEG is member of ACT and has participated in emergencies response and prevention. CIEDEG as a faith-based organization has a vocation for ecumenism.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	NCA has (and will continue to) collaborated to strengthen CIEDEG's planning, monitoring and evaluation capabilities. The level of NCA's support to CIEDEG will have to be considered as it from 2008 no longer is the Secretary of the Ecumenical Forum for Peace (FEPAZ). It might remain on approx. NOK 900,000 in the next two years.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Advocacy on gender-based violence, dissemination of information on HIV-AIDS and collaboration for advocacy on water and sanitation and emergencies.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Dan Church Aid, Christian Aid, Diakonia Sweden, Misereor, Church World Services, Oxfam, Lutheran World Federation, ACT International, Presbyterian World Relief.

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>HUMAN MOBILITY PASTORAL OF THE GUATEMALAN EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE (PMH-CEG)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1989.
<b>Mission</b>	Create and promote ecclesiastic and social consciousness regarding the problems of migrants, displaced and refugees, illuminated by the Gospel and Church doctrine to provide humanitarian relief, legal assistance, promotion of human rights, and advocacy based on solidarity.

<b>Constituency</b>	Thousands of migrants that receive assistance and relief at the Migrant's Houses and fourteen dioceses and pastoral delegates.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Fourteen dioceses of Guatemala with emphasis on the North and South Western areas in the border with Mexico.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Human rights of the migrants and displaced populations.
<b>Strategies</b>	Provide humanitarian relief and legal assistance through the services of the Migrant's Houses. Advocate for better policies and legal frameworks to deal with migration. Disseminate information to build awareness among the Catholic pastoral delegates and the civil society and the governmental authorities.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	The relation of the pastoral delegates and bishops with civil society organizations
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Recognized as the most effective pastoral commission by the Bishops Conference meeting in November 2003.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Strengthening PMH's planning and financial capabilities.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	1992.
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	PMH-CEG promoted the integration of displaced population and respect for their human rights is a key aspect of the Peace Accords.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	NCA will maintain a support of approx. NOK 300,000 for the next two years.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Dissemination of information on HIV and AIDS among displaced population and migrants.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Caritas, Dan Church Aid, TROCAIRE and Catholic Relief Service.

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>HEALTH PASTORAL CATHOLIC CHURCH D.V.</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1989
<b>Mission</b>	To help the Gospel grow in each village and to help society reconcile.
<b>Constituency</b>	All the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Guatemala that integrate the Episcopal Conference of Guatemala.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	The entire country.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Spirituality, indigenous people, education, health, land, migration, youth and family.
<b>Strategies</b>	Pastoral work.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	The Episcopal Conference enjoys recognition thanks to its mediation work in the internal armed conflict.
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Intermediation in conflicts.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	To facilitate information on HIV and AIDS from other pastoral perspectives like the Lutheran Church, as well as the principles disseminated by the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2005
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	It is the structure that governs pastoral guidelines nation-wide and that are then reproduced at the department, municipal and community level.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	NCA will maintain a support of approx. NOK 300,000 for the next two years.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	The experience with CEG may be useful as a model to begin similar processes in other Central American Conferences.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Misereor, Cordaid, as well as others catholic organizations

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>LIFE PROJECT</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1994
<b>Mission</b>	Project Life is an organization of the Catholic Church in the South-West of Guatemala that responds to the HIV and AIDS situation, dedicated to promote the human dignity through the reduction of the stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV and Aids and people affected, making actions for the prevention and

	community attention that could reduce the vulnerability before the infection and coordinating inter-institutional efforts at national level.
<b>Constituency</b>	The Congregation of the Maryknoll Sisters of the Catholic Church.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, Suchitepéquez and Retalhuleu.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Health, education, pastoral support to people living and affected by HIV and AIDS.
<b>Strategies</b>	Direct work with vulnerable populations. Information dissemination through the media. Education and training with Health Facilitators from the Catholic Church.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Pastoral agents for 4 districts in the country.
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Co-founder and leader of the South Western Network of the Organization for the Fight against AIDS.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Links with the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2005
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Faith-based organization.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	NCA will support this project with approx NOK 300,000 for the next two years.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Sensitized human resources within the Catholic Church.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	MISEREOR from Germany and Catholic Relief Services.

### Resource Organizations

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>CEIBA GROUP ASSOCIATION</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1995
<b>Mission</b>	Ceiba Group is a Laical, ecumenical, non governmental, non lucrative Guatemalan association, without political commitment. It aims to prevent social damage caused to children and youth in marginalized areas, through the promotion of individual and collective opportunities for improvement generated by processes of follow up, coordination, advisory, training, and investigation of initiatives oriented towards the development of the focused population.
<b>Constituency</b>	Indigenous youth
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Department of Guatemala: department of Chimaltenango: San Juan Comalapa; Central American Youth Parliament in process of consolidation
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Prevention of social damage caused to children and youth in the slum areas due to the narcotic activity, violence, gangs and economical exclusion.
<b>Strategies</b>	Street work of follow up. Alternative Accelerated Formal Education. Youth Entrepreneur in Computer technology, Development of processes for the promotion and dissemination of the culture
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Develop a proposal, based on faith, which reflects concrete actions and commitments in reference to the lack of attention and alienated, consumer and individualist society; a weak state that is politically corrupted and incoherent that is irresponsible with their human and civilian commitments.
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	They promoted development of processes that reduce frustration towards life through innovated processes, high quality technology and methodology that involve the actors in the construction or reconstruction of themselves, their family and their community.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Strengthening the Central American Youth Parliament
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2005
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Indigenous organization
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Mainly supported through Block grants

<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Indigenous people work
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>POSITIVE PEOPLE ASSOCIATION (GP)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1,999
<b>Mission</b>	To promote and improve the quality of life of People Living With HIV and AIDS and of persons, through the promotion and advocacy of their human rights.
<b>Constituency</b>	GP represents a group of 50 persons that are associated to HIV-positive people who have become organized to manage support for HIV-positive persons in general.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Guatemala City.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	HIV and AIDS, health, education, advocacy.
<b>Strategies</b>	To become organized as the people who are affected by HIV and AIDS in order to gain access to integral health services.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Because of its leadership, it has the chair of the Co-coordinating Association of Sectors Fighting AIDS, which amounts to 30 NGOs. In addition, they are members of the Central American Network of HIV persons (REDCA+) and of the same network throughout Latin America (REDLA+)
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	They played a leadership role in the process of the enactment of a general law to fight HIV and AIDS and for the protection and advocacy of the human rights of PLHIV.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	NCA has facilitated the relationship of GP with AKSEPT in Oslo, Norway, with whom they have had 2 exchanges. In addition, NCA facilitated the participation of GP members at the International AIDS Conferences of 2002 and 2004 in Barcelona and Thailand, respectively.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2001
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	GP is a leader organization in the fight against HIV and AIDS, formed by HIV-positive persons.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Their work is under analysis and the support in the next two years will depend on the results achieved. Either way NCA will work with at least one organization of PLHIV in Guatemala.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	GP is a key resource partner.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	World Vision, HIVOS, Action Aid, Global Fund, United Nations.

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>FUNDATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (FUNDESCO)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1989
<b>Mission</b>	To make contributions to organizational and community strengthening.
<b>Constituency</b>	Group of Professional Youths that support urban marginal and rural populations in the country.
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Slum areas in Villa Nueva, Villa Canales and San Pedro Ayampuc, Guatemala.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Education, organization and political advocacy.
<b>Strategies</b>	By training groups of women and promoting integral community development processes.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Women in impoverished communities in rural and urban marginal areas.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Groups of women exchanging experiences on domestic violence issues.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	1992
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Civil society organization working with impoverished urban and rural populations, particularly women.

<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Phase out was planned from 2008 but this decision is postponed until after the evaluation of the Guatemala programme.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Knowledge about domestic violence
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Overseas Canadian University Service (CUSO), TROCAIRE

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>GUATEMALAN GROUP OF WOMEN (GGM)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1988
<b>Mission</b>	Contribute to the elimination of all the subordination, oppression, and discrimination and violence forms against women in the Guatemalan society.
<b>Constituency</b>	Women assistance group
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Guatemala City
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Violence against women
<b>Strategies</b>	Research on the violence against women phenomenon and femicide as the most extreme violence against women. Design and promotion of social awareness campaigns like "For the women's lives no more deaths" and "For the women's lives no more impunity – we demand justice".
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Actions related to denunciation activities, assistance and accompaniment to survivors and victims' relatives, the elaboration of proposal of intervention strategies and of public policies
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	The creation of a model for the integrated assistance of those women that have survived violence, the integrated assistance model has been adapted in some public polices and the implementation of significant social watch activities.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Research about the femicide in Guatemala
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2006
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Civil society working against gender violence
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Mainly supported through Block grants.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Training groups of women to prevent gender violence
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Overseas Canadian University Service (CUSO),

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IEPADES)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1996
<b>Mission</b>	Contribute to the construction of an inclusive, participatory and democratic State and society. The search of peace, the respect of human rights of all people, the strengthening of the civil rights and the community self-determination of the community to get involved in the decision-making at local, national and international level.
<b>Constituency</b>	Civil society
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Guatemala City
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Democracy and human security
<b>Strategies</b>	Advocacy work and strengthening of the civil rights
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Participation in the National Commission for Disarmament
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	IEPADES achieved the creation of the National Commission for Disarmament in 2005 after they presented to President Oscar Berger a proposal for a National Programme for Disarmament and the creation of the commission. The National Commission is integrated by high staff of the Legislative, Executive and Justice State branches as well as, the Public Ministry, the Human Rights Ombudsman and IEPADES

<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	NCA has supported the work IEPADES does in relationship with the illegal small arms proliferation in Guatemala and Central America
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2002
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Social awareness regarding armed violence, especially for children, young people and women.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Mainly supported through Block grants. NCA will review the relationship for possible long term cooperation.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Training of partners to prevent armed violence
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	OXFAM

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>COLLECTIVE CIVIL ASSOCIATION MADRE SELVA (MS)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1996
<b>Mission</b>	To participate actively, peacefully and ethically in the conservation and defense of Nature from a social and multicultural perspective.
<b>Constituency</b>	Rural and indigenous communities that have asked for MS support to protect biodiversity, soils, water and natural resources in struggling areas
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Northwestern, Northeastern and Northern regions of Guatemala.
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Biodiversity and protected areas, Environmental vulnerability, Sustainable energy, Water and advocacy on public policies and legislation on environment and natural resources.
<b>Strategies</b>	1. Promote ecological culture through mass media in particular newspapers and radio. 2. Environmental advocacy through people's participation and public policy monitoring for promoting equitable decision making processes at local and national level. 3. Promotion of environmental rights, public denounce and legal defense for a healthy environment.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Networking with journalists, indigenous movements, human rights organizations
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Many journalists recognize MS as the main source of information regarding governmental policies on natural resources and environment. Promoted and achieved the declaration of the forests in Chajul as a Biosphere Reserve in coordination with the Chajulense Association
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Networking among MS and faith based organizations
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2004
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	MS is the main environmental organization advocating for equitable access to safe water resources.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	NCA's support to MS of approx 600.000 NOK will remain the same in the next two years.
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Promotion of vulnerability reduction, risk management and emergencies prevention.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	Lutheran World Federation, HIVOS, OXFAM, Christian Aid.

## **8.0 NCA Contributions**

As part of its political and programmatic accompaniment of partners, NCA in Guatemala will address particular issues in order to strengthen some strategic activities. For example:

1. NCA will be a facilitator of partners' social awareness processes that enhance advocacy actions from prioritized excluded groups. The relationship between rights holders and the identified duty bearers will be important in NCA's facilitation role.
2. To improve impact NCA will facilitate the exchange of experiences between partners on relevant thematic focus areas at national, regional and international levels.
3. NCA will encourage the participation of partners in networks and alliances with ecumenical approach. This allows advocacy to reach more decision makers.
4. Through a human dignity perspective, NCA achieves a holistic view of the problems that it has been working on.
5. Programme and technical advice regarding planning (including Do No harm methodology where relevant), monitoring, evaluation and financial issues from NCA to partners.
6. Those NCA partners that are potentially planned for phase out will be offered fundraising capacity building from NCA.
7. Assure reliable and diversified sources of funding available for the NCA programmes and partners by doubling the existing funding through new sources.

## **9.0 Monitoring and Evaluation**

NCA will be subject to a NORAD evaluation as a follow up of the "Rattsutvalget" during the last quarter of 2007. Depending on the outcome of the Norad evaluation, NCA might organize a separate evaluation of its Guatemala Country Programme, with specific focus on the implementation of NCA's General Strategy Plan for 2005-2009. The period 2008-2009 will focus more on how we implement the conclusions from this/these evaluation(s) and monitor these changes, than on doing further evaluations.

Based on NCA's experience, lessons learned and programmatic procedures, high priority will be given to improving the quality of project planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Furthermore specific attention will be given to monitoring of the progress of the partnership strategies outlined in Ch 7.2.

Monitoring activities and visits will be developed in order to assess the project's progress in relation to implementation and achieving objectives. Any planning deviations will be discussed between the partner and NCA.

As part of a coordination strategy, NCA will be promoting project planning, audits and external evaluations in cooperation with other donors. Conclusions and recommendations of assessments and evaluations will be important matters for further plans by partners.

In line with the NCA Global Strategic Plan, NCA will carry out a global evaluation of the thematic priority *Men and Women Address Gender-Based Violence* in 2008, which will include the thematic priority for Guatemala: Protection from Violence and Insecurity. The purpose of this evaluation is to document the results and lessons learned within this thematic area.

## **10.0 Assessments**

### **10.1 Assessment of Relevance of Programme in Relation to National Plans and Priorities**

This country programme is in line with the Peace Accords<sup>7</sup> and reconciliation agenda, the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)<sup>8</sup> and the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

It also corresponds with the national priorities in regards to the combat against violence and corruption, and strengthening of accountable governance. Of special importance will be the mandate for CICIG (see section 1.1), as well as proposed governmental programmes for a broader coverage of water and sanitation services and emergency response.

In regard to HIV and AIDS, this programme is well in line with the National Strategic Plan 2006-2010.

### **10.2 Assessment of Relevance in Relation to Norwegian Development Objectives**

Guatemala is a focus country for Norad, and the issues included in this programme are related to the Norwegian cooperation goals. The priorities for the Norwegian Government for development assistance in Guatemala are a) Good Governance/ development of democracy and b) strengthening of Human Rights issues, which are also important for NCA's programme in the country.

The Peace Accords agenda, prioritized by both NORAD and NCA, includes more than 300 agreements in different areas related to social, economic, political, civil and cultural rights. However, the elements of the Peace Accords where Norad's and NCA's priorities coincide, and may lead to the implementation of joint actions, are: dialogue between government and civil society for the institutionalization of the peace and reconciliation process, indigenous peoples' rights, increment in social investment, public security and anticorruption actions.

In addition, this country programme includes other Norwegian political issues for development and upholding human rights, like: efforts in the fight against HIV and AIDS, poverty reduction, women and gender equality, and indigenous peoples' rights<sup>9</sup>. Another priority in which NORAD and NCA coincide is in the sustainable use of natural and environmental resources, in particular water.

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<sup>7</sup> It has a special linkage to the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights, Agreement on the Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Agreement on Social and Economic Aspects and the Agrarian Situation and the Agreement on the strengthening of Civilian Power and on the Role of the Armed Forces in a Democratic Society.

<sup>8</sup> The PRSP describes policies relevant to NCA's thematic issues, but generally speaking the PRSP has not served as a point of action for the government.

<sup>9</sup> For these issues, Norway and NCA support the United Nations Global Strategy Framework on HIV and AIDS; Global Funds to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; United Nations Millennium Development Goals; International Labour Organization Convention No. 169; United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); UN Security Council Resolution 1325 ) on Women, Peace and Security.

Specific documents, strategies and actions plans that define Norway's priority areas and the focus of its overall development cooperation also form a basis of NCA's priorities<sup>10</sup>.

### 10.3 Assessment of Risks

Besides the specific risks indicated in each thematic focus on Chapter 6, the main risks at national level are:

- A new autocratic and conservative Government, causing conflicts due to human rights claims, increase of the impunity and corruption, etc.
- The change of Government could lead to major changes in the state and municipal bureaucracy resetting government cooperation.
- Lack of NCA ability to attract new sources for funds for our thematic issues.

### 10.4 Assessment of Sustainability

NCA considers sustainability to be an integrated process providing the needed capacities for NCA and partners to work together over time. The three essential capacities are:

- The capacity of NCA staff and partners to plan, implement and evaluate their work effectively. Participatory processes are essential for the involvement of all rights holders, but also for long-term sustainability through local ownership.
- Reliable and diversified sources of funding available for the NCA programmes and partners over time.

The organizational capacities of NCA staff and partners to build relationships, strengthen networks and mobilize support.

## 11. Budget Estimates for 2007-2009

Year	2007	2008 (estimates)	2009 (estimates)
Amount (NOK)	3 million*	3 million	5 million

*\*In addition, for 2008 the NCA Regional Office in Guatemala has budgeted for several block grants with a total value of NOK 1,910,000, partly due to the phase-out of work in Peru. These funds will mainly be distributed to projects in Guatemala and Nicaragua.*

NCA has an ambition of continuing the geographical concentration of work under the Regional Office in Guatemala, with a specific focus on Guatemala and Nicaragua. This will lead to an increase in the budget for the Guatemala Country Programme, and in addition funding opportunities will also be explored.

<sup>10</sup> The Norwegian Government's Action plan fighting poverty in the south towards 2015; The Norwegian Government's Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security; Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation, MFA 2007; Action plan Against Human Trafficking 2006-, Min. of Justice -2006; Position Paper for development cooperation. Norwegian HIV and AIDS policy-2006 MFA; Norwegian Action Plan for Environment in Development Cooperation-2006 MFA.