

Annual Report 2013

Guatemala

Progress report January-December 2013



Period of Progress Report	January – December 2013
Budget for the total period of the report	Red Cross: € 401.219 CARE: € 251.242,69 (excluding CARE NL) Wetlands International: € 117.387,06
Name of the person who elaborated the report	Andrés José Molina Echeverría
Name of the person who translated the report	Tialda Veldman

1 Part I – Intra-organizational development

Are there developments within individual organisation(s) that impact on the ability of the organisation to implement the agreed activities? These can be e.g. reduced availability of staff or financial resources, because of or as a reaction to external developments: has staff been involved in the development of proposals or the management of other programmes? Is staff reduced or replaced? Have resources become available in less quantity and/or later than planned?

CARE: Although Asociación Vivamos Mejor (AVM) and CARE maintain their personnel since 2012 for the coordinated and complementary programme implementation in the region of the microbasin of the Mazá river, there were some changes in its structure in 2013. CARE hired directly a technician who was working within the programme and was working with AVM. With respect to strategic lines 1 and 2 are shared responsibilities as follows:

AVM	CARE
Develop risk assessments	Document and make visible the role of wetlands' good management in water supply
Implementation of community microprojects	Education campaigns in public schools
Knowledge sharing and facilitation	Promote exchanges, forums and processes for building networks agendas
Implementation of community EWS	Local organizations share knowledge and agendas with communities
Training and education of local organizations	Open spaces recovery of local and traditional knowledge
Develop and strengthen development and preparedness plans	Working with universities in alignment to topics
Facilitate the integration and strengthening local organizations	

All the activities are linked to a work strategy with a focus on microwatershed where other projects implemented by AVM. The technician responsible to the PFR programme collaborates with other projects facilitating specific training in DRR/CCA/EMR and promoting exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

The implementation of the programme strategic activities, 3 technical staff of both AVM and CARE have contributed to the following key activities: 1) Building up a joint Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda (AEI), 2) coordination with General Secretary of Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN) for the collective construction of comprehensive DRR and development plans and 3) activities coordination with the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Ministry of environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) in the Sololá department.

Red Cross (RC): The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has a new organizational structure according to the Strategic Plan 2013-2016, where PFR programme is run by the Department of Risk Management, favoring the programme support, monitoring and dynamics. At the same time, the PFR programme is closely linked to the SP activities towards institutional strengthening in the delegations where the programme is based.

On the other hand, the presence of a RC technician in the delegation in El Estor has contributed to the progress on the implementation of the activities.

With regards to the technical team, at the beginning of 2013, there was a change on the Programme national coordination which resulted in a call and selection procedure which finalized in February 2013. Besides an environmental technician was hired in order to reinforce the technical team. Although, the

GRC and the Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) agreed to avoid inconveniences, this caused delays on the planned activities.

As established in the PfR programme rules and procedures in which in case of an emergency the staff shall offer support for emergency actions, in May and in September 2013, the delegation based in Quiché received support due to strong winds and heavy rains that caused flooding. In addition, in May 2013, the team provided assistance to the delegation of El Estor because of forest fire. Both emergencies brought delegations and institutional strengthening and the response was effective. The staff had the necessary resources for the implementation of project activities and for joint activities with the Alliance.

Cáritas Zacapa (CZ): The personnel that has served the 11 communities is maintained from the start of the project which has created a good atmosphere of trust. With regard to the Direction, the PfR Cáritas Zacapa Programme coordinator has been promoted General Manager.

Wetlands International (WI): In May 2013, a Microproject (MP) technician was hired as a strategy to prioritize the MP implementation till the end of the PfR Programme. With the new team member, it is expected to speed-up the process of reviewing profiles as well as the technical and financial implementation of those MP that are co-financed with the partners and/or implemented directly by WI. In addition, in August 2013, a part-time assistant was hired to provide logistic and administrative support so the Technical Coordinator will be able to focus on the programme strategic activities and developing project proposals. Therefore the MP administrative process will be more efficient.

Are there changes in the external environment of individual organisations that impact on its ability to implement the programme activities, eg. security issues or legislative changes?

In April 2013 the President of the Republic confirmed the appointment of Mr. Benedicto Lucas as Executive Secretary of CONAP. Mr. Lucas had been as interim since December 2012 and has always been open for collaboration with PfR. Thus, with ratification by the Executive Secretariat actions advocacy and technical cooperation for joint actions in MRE were provided.

In October 2013, the Framework Law to Regulate the Vulnerability Reduction, Compulsory Adaptation to the effects of Climate Change and Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases (Decree 07-2013) was adopted. This law should be seen as a regulatory/standard guiding programme activities and is an opportunity for the PfR programme in Guatemala as expected during 2014 as a priority identified in the Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda (AEI) to contribute to the socialization DRR/CCA/EMR policies, particularly leveraging platforms such as the Climate Change roundtables that have formed and/or strengthened in El Estor, Quiché, Zacapa and Chiquimula.

In January 2014, the Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) was changed and it is expected that these changes do not affect relations and coordination already established in the framework of the AEI. The new Minister Michelle Martinez has shown more openness to civil society, NGOs, and all sectors in general, which is expected to be a positive change.

At the local level, for example, the RC found a constraint, where the social and political context in 3 of the 9 communities in Quiché where PfR programme implements actions and did not favoured the implementation of planned activities. Therefore, it was decided to withdraw from these communities and select 3 new communities in the municipalities that are being served by the programme. The RC team has worked to sensitize the target population to understand the learning process of the programme and thus avoid the MP is perceived as the ultimate goal of community involvement.

As in 2012, safety issues continue in the Guatemalan urban and rural areas but this have no significant problems on safety and have affected the physical integrity of the staff in charge of the programme.

2 Part II – Functioning of the country team

Does the team meet frequently, are all partners able to participate? Does the team effectively reach decisions?

In general, a good working environment in the Country team has been maintained, there is good communication and coordination among partners and improved procedures for effective decision making where there is consensus (for every decision there is consensus). With regard to decision-making about the Alliance joint activities, "Petit Committees" composed by some of the partner organizations' representatives and the Regional Coordination which has directly monitored the activity

or designated a direct responsible within a general strategy for content and format consensus, revision and editing and even a financial agreement.

In addition, regular meetings between the partners for the coordination/implementation of joint activities has remained using the following methods:

- Technical Committee: Under the leadership of the Regional Coordination, 4 meetings were organized (every 3 months) with representatives of partner organizations to discuss progress of activities, agree on common actions, unify criteria for the programme implementation and facilitate mutual learning including visits to the intervention areas. In addition, several teleconferences organized to review progress made in the 2013 AOP. During the last Committee meeting in December 2013, could apply if you maximize the time for the advancement in making decision or n and the points that are important for all partners.
- If necessary, the partner organizations' representatives also meet bilaterally or held country team meetings without the presence of the Regional Coordination to take decisions about joint and/or bilateral activities.

After the National Forum (January 2013), the Regional Coordination held meetings in a high frequency with external institutions to explore potential links, partnerships and synergies. This dynamic was changed based on the request to review the purpose of these meetings and to define stakeholders to cooperate with, therefore, Alliance partners' time was maximized. As a result, one of the main achievements after addressing linkages with other institutions, was to build an Inter-institutional Strategic Agenda (AEI) which was built jointly with the staff governing bodies MARN, SE-CONRED and CONAP.

On the other hand, in July 2013, the RCCC organized a visit to the region to facilitate a dialogue with the country team guiding government agencies, NGOs and local partners on EWS. In September 2013, the RCCC team members were able to meet with the Guatemalan country team representatives. Various topics were discussed including the possibility of planning a Writeshop in the region in 2014.

Are activities of all partners aligned?

The common logical framework of the Alliance partners has aligned the activities and to achieve better results. Mainly those under the strategic lines 2 and 3, in which activities has been conducted with an integrated approach, and it is observed the uniformity of the concepts as an Alliance. However, the methodology for the development of activities is defined and applied by each organization depending on the tools and expertise.

At the local and community levels, due to the specificity that each partner works and the different geographical areas of intervention, it is difficult to observe the uniformity of criteria as an Alliance. However, the integration issues of the three strategic lines in the process of training and socializing them contributes to align activities at the local level, and also the impact (resilient communities) is sought is common for all partners.

The implementation of joint activities and initiatives in which the actions of all PFR partners and in specific cases with the governing bodies in DRR/CCA/EMR matters. Nevertheless, the adoption of the RCCC minimum standards and Ecocriteria by WI, especially with the use of the microproject protocol during the formulation stage. Moreover, the agreement within the country team of going beyond standardizing elements of the intervention as the systematization of the minimum content training is maintained.

During the first half of 2013, a Monitoring and Evaluation consultant was hired by the RC in order to design the common M&E system that would benefit all the Alliance members, however due to health issues and availability of the consultant, the team agreed to terminate his contract not and the M&E system was not implemented.

With regard to the administrative and streamlining procurement processes and purchasing operation mode has been implemented that each partner covering any part of the service and/or materials required for the implementation of joint activities. For instance, for the IEC Strategy implementation that includes the communication materials design, printing and reproduction.

Regarding execution times, not all activities are aligned because some partners make progress much faster than others at the community or local level, depending on their capabilities and experience. However, the 2014 consolidated AOP and prioritization of strategic actions to close the programme is a way to ensure alignment of activities and execution times.

How do partners support each other's programme development and implementation in this respect?

Along with common activities (check 3.3) and learning workshops at a regional level (check 3.2) in which mutual support from partners in the programme development and implementation is visualized, partners have supported mutually in the following activities:

- Between WI and GRC through consultancies about ecosystems in the Cucubá basin (Quiché), Q'echi' traditional knowledge (El Estor), the implementation of micro projects and the Climate Change roundtables in Quiché and El Estor.
- Between WI and CARE through financial and technical support in the development and implementation of studies on agro-biodiversity species with potential for food security and local/traditional knowledge in Nahualá and Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, Sololá in the Masá river middle basin.
- Between WI and Cáritas through the coordination on the postgraduate course in ecosystem restoration with the Conservation Studies Center (CECON) of University San Carlos (USAC) during the first half of 2013 including a 3 day-field trip to Camotán and a conference on "The challenges of Ecosystems in tropical dry forests" taught by Dr. Jarrod Thaxton, lecturer from the the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) to students of the University Center for East (CUNORI), Government Institutions, NGOs and the private sector.
- In July 2013, Cáritas Zacapa supported CARE/AVM staff in training in the participatory video methodology as a tool to collect community information regarding risk perception, sistematization of experiences, among others.
- WI and AVM initiated the creation of thematic atlas maps which is being developed with partners in their intervention areas. The product of this activity will be useful to work at the municipal level, mainly for decision making in emergencies and for planning development activities at the municipal level.
- Between the RCCC and WI by commenting (provide inputs) the the 2014 AOP and Strategic Plan of the CC and Gender Joint Roundtable in the North-East Region.

Are staff members invited to (planning) meetings or of partner organisations?

At the municipal and national levels, partners organization participated in meetings with other Alliance members throughout the year. This has been the result of the positioning of the Alliance at different intervention levels in the country. For example, nationally, invitations from the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Commission (ECHO) and Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC) were taken. Moreover, in March 2013, the study on the Characterization and microbasin Management Plan of the San Vicenter river before authorities of SEGEPLAN, Cabañas municipality, Ministry of Health, USAC, firefighters, Municipality of Huité, National Literacy Committee (CONALFA), National Registry of People (RENAP), Zootropic Association, Association for Investigation and Fomentation of Development in Cabañas (ASIVESCA) and the Community Development Councils' Presidents from the 32 Communities of the Municipality of Cabañas and the Alliance partners.

In the same way, Alliance partner institutions have been active where they have invited partners for training and exchanging experiences. However, because of the dispersion of the working areas is difficult to attend. Therefore, the activities/invitations that are relevant and seeks to participate are prioritized. Some examples are:

At the local level:

- Taking advantage of the spaces generated by the Learning Agenda, GRC shared their experience for disaster preparation with other Alliance partners, specifically with the installation of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the formation of Local Disaster Management Committees (COLRED).
- CARE and WI invited all partners to exchange methodological Workshop and lessons learned in the framework of the PfR programme and the Bio Rights project in Mazatenango, on the 15 and 16 October 2013.

At the regional level:

- Cáritas/Cordaid invited the Alliance partners from Guatemala and Nicaragua to participate in the Community Video Workshop, taught by the Pool de Trainers in Zacapa, from 17 to 19 July 2013.
- GRC and NRC have conducted meetings to exchange knowledge and experiences that are relevant and useful for both National Societies.

Besides, due to its role as technical advisors and as long as its participation is relevant, WI is keen to the partners' meetings. On the other hand, involves WI partners in their efforts by sharing their micro projects profiles and are invited to the MP openings.

Have field visits to each other's project sites already taken place?

In 2013, joint field visits to the partners' work areas have been made as part of several joint meetings:

- Regional Workshop (March 2013): Three field visits were conducted with three different groups in the communities of Cerco de Piedra and Los Encuentros in Cabañas, Zacapa and community of Lantiquín in Camotán, Chiquimula, with the aim of the application of the minimum standards and ecocriteria for the implementation in the microprojects with ecosystem and climate approaches.
- Technical Committee (June 2013): A field trip to the reforestation area in El Estor in order to learn from the experience of the micro project of municipal nursery which is implemented by the GRC and supported by WI.
- Technical Committee (December 2013): A field trip to Chuituj community, Sololá in order to learn from the experience of the microproject of improved stoves in combination with the CADER MP implemented by AVM/CARE and supported by WI.

The following exchange visits were performed in a bilateral basis:

- AVM made an exchange of experiences in Chiquimula with of the Cáritas Zacapa local partners, Regional Ch'orti' Farmer Association (ASORECH), in which it was intended to learn about the experience on issues of climate change and EWS.
- CRG visited communities in Sololá highlands as part of a community exchange from Quiché to learn experiences from the environmental issues implementation and risk management between the GRC and AVM.

Among the Technical Coordinator and the Micro project technician, WI visited at least once a month the geographic areas of each partner organization. The activities that most required the presence of WI in the field are: implementation of micro projects, CC regional roundtables and bilateral studies with Partners (Cosmovision in El Estor, Ecosystem Characterization in Cucubá and Water Resource Assessment in Granadillas).

How is the DRR/CCA/EMR approach internalised, both contents and co-operation-wise? Is it applied in other DRR programmes as well?

In 2013, the country team and partner organizations made progress in the process of DRR/CCA/ERM internalization through the implementation of micro projects, training content and activities with representatives of the governing bodies within an integrated approach. In addition, each partner made an effort to implement the integrated approach into other DRR programmes and/or initiatives:

CARE:

- The BIO RIGHTS project developed together with WI, the integrated approach was applied in a high percentage because the project itself was designed from the PfR approach. In addition, its implementation was made in communities located in the same geographic area there was more coordination between the technical team from both initiatives. These communities continue to participate in the activities under the PfR programme strategic line 3 for following-up the work that was done.
- In the project "Building resilient communities to disasters in the municipality of Chichicastenango, Quiché, Guatemala" (DIPECHO VIII) the exchange of experiences at the community and municipal level was promoted as well as methodological exchanges between the technical team. In addition to contributing resources to some processes of local and municipal building with the intention of promoting and advocate to the DRR/CCA/EMR approach in Chichicastenango. However, the application of the integrated approach has to be reduced with the execution time of DIPECHO due to the high amount of activities involvedm reducing the possibility for integrating a holistic approach which is still under construction.

As of 2013, the **GRC** has the Climate Change and Community Resilience programmes on its organizational structure. Thus, the organization transcends the PfR temporality. The GRC integrated approach, inter alia, is reflected in the selection of personnel with knowledge and experience in the issues addressed in the programmet, as well as national programmes that support its implementation.

Cáritas:

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the College of Agriculture Engineers of Guatemala (CIAG) Guatemala Rural University (GRU) based in Cabañas and Cáritas diocese Zacapa for activities' coordination and the dissemination of the CMDRR methodology with a holistic approach. Therefore, 10 days-workshops have been held to promote the integrated

approach. In addition, there have been several bilateral meetings where the impact of the methodology towards communities and its enlargement to other municipalities through Universities and the CIAG. The application from the CCA and EMR is being analyzed according to each University expertise and the CIAG.

- Although at the beginning of the PfR programme in 2011, the CONRED Regional delegate for Zacapa and Chiquimula disagreed on the CMDRR application because the methodology was not linked to CONRED, in December 2013 the harmonization and linking with CONRED and Cáritas Zacapa/CORDAID. A draft letter of agreement which was signed in January 2014 that includes 1) the elaboration of a manual with the methodology of CMDRR with an integrated approach with the CONRED Act and with the support of MARN, 2) the conformation and accompanying of COLRED in the 8 communities from Cabañas, 2 communities in Camotán and 1 community in Concepción Las Minas, 3) participation in the Regional roundtable for Disaster Risk Reduction coordination and 4) involving the COE, adding trainings workshops in the theme of wildfires.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), the Departamental Directorate of Education (DIDEDUC), MARN Zacapa delegation and Cáritas Zacapa developed working papers in environmental education for first to sixth grades which are being used in Cabañas schools.
- Cáritas Zacapa/Cordaid and MARN presented the integrated approach and its long-term action programme Partnership for Resilience in the "Civil Society Policy Forum", 2013 Annual Meetings of the World Bank (WB) Group and the International Monetary Fund. The aim of the presentation was to present and disseminate the work in Guatemala as an Alliance and synergies between Cáritas Zacapa/Cordaid and MARN with the example of the AEI elaboration.
- Nationally, Cáritas Zacapa/Cordaid and MARN have proposed the elaboration of a joint proposal for the Dry Corridor which includes the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula with the integrated approach, which begin in to be shaped in 2014.

WI: With the implementation of the ecocriteria and greater ownership by the partners, it is expected, both in terms of content and guidelines for cooperation in EMR. Training modules in the Ecosystem approach developed by WI and validated together with the partners in November are also tools that could foster the EMR approach at the internal of the Alliance but will also help in promoting the approach to strategic local actors working in DRR programmes (communities, technical institutions, municipalities).

Is there more co-operation with organisations involved in PfR outside the PfR programme?

From the initial contacts and meetings with representatives of government institutions at the national level their interest has been identified and this was materialized in joint actions:

- MINEDUC with the institutional support that has been offered for the implementation of the educational modules on DRR/CCA/EMR.
- CONRED, MARN and CONAP with the collective construction and institutional support that has been given to the AEI to be jointly implemented with the support of the PfR Alliance until the end of its implementation.
- The National Institute for Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology of Guatemala (INSIVUMEH) on monitoring and climate forecast issues.
- SEGEPLAN in the elaboration of Local Development and DRR Plans at a community level.

A regional, municipal and local level each partner keeps the collaboration with government institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

CARE has a partnership with the Association de Amigos del Río Ixtacapa, Climate Change Private Institute (ICC), municipal authorities, MINEDUC district authorities, local centers from the Ministry of Health, who have shown a willingness for cooperation and CONRED departmental delegates, MARN and Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) who have supported in facilitating issues during conducted trainings.

GRC: During the 2013 activities, the RC has had high levels of cooperation, mainly by representatives of environmental organizations and ecosystem Quiché and El Estor. An example would be the coordination of activities of the Climate Change roundtables in both territories. Concerning municipal authorities, a good engagement with representatives of the authorities of the municipalities involved. Such as the availability of human resources from El Estor Municipality responsible for the implementation of joint activities.

Due to differences in the dynamics of organizations outside PfR, it is important to make efforts to reach agreements and participation in planned activities. Therefore, this has been sought through municipal and departmental networks to define joint activities, although it is important to mention the leadership of the governing body and/or municipality facilitates the execution of actions.

Cáritas Zacapa as a local partner of Cordaid has been strengthened with the opening of spaces at the level of Government, NGOs and the private sector, creating synergies and linkages through CMDRR methodology which has been shared departmental and national levels, with governing bodies such as MAGA, MARN, CONAP, National Forest Institute (INAB), CONRED, DIDEDUC, MINEDUC, Institute for Municipal Development (INFOM), SEGEPLAN, Secretary for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), National Statistics Institute (INE), INSIVUMEH, Ministry of Health (MSPAS), Registry of Cadastral Information (RIC), Governorates of Zacapa and Chiquimula departments, Municipalities of Huité, Gualán, La Unión, Zacapa, Jocotán, Camotán, Concepción las Minas and Chiquimula, Grouping of Municipalities from North-East and El Gigante and Copán Ch'orti' Commonwealth; Knowledge Centres with the Universities such as USAC, URL, Universidad Rural of Guatemala (URG), Universidad del Valle of Guatemala (UVG) and UMG with CSO such as Zootropic, ASIVESCA, Defensores de la Naturaleza, ASORECH, ADIPAZ, CLIDE, World Friends, ACF, World Vision, SICOMORO, COIHATOER, EMFO, CIAPANOR, Volunteer Firefighters, Cáritas National Network with 14 dioceses, and private initiatives with the College of Agricultural Engineers, Forestry and Environmental, with 115 members who scattered in key business positions in the North-East region. Lastly, the positive response of different actors in the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula shaping the Northeastern climate change roundtable is a good space cooperation for the PfR programme.

WI has maintained cooperation with several organizations out of PfR (CONAP, MNCC, CECON-USAC, Defensores de la Naturaleza) currently involved in several PfR initiatives. Outside PfR, WI maintains communication with ICC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Heifer, CNCG (Climate, Nature and Communities of Guatemala, USAID project) and IARNA (Institute of Environment and Natural Resources) from Universidad Rafael Landívar (URL) for potential projects of mutual interest in the future.

Is senior management of the organisations actively supporting the PfR alliance? Why (not)?

CARE Guatemala: The Programme National Direction and the Initiatives Manager continues to provide support that has resulted in: accompanying the implementation of activities, and management support for the resources provision. The Executive Director and the risk management and environmental Manager of AVM maintain their interest, activities, achievements and lessons learned from the programme. On behalf of both instances, there is a constant monitoring of the progress made and interest in documenting the lessons learned.

NRC from its HQ in The Hague, has monitored the progress of the programme, having been involved at all times in the strategic planning. In turn, the Guatemala Country Office has maintained close communication through its delegate Country with the seat, providing information and seeking support from their Programme Officer assigned when necessary. The answer, coordination and support between the two offices has been very effective and proactive. On the other hand, the GRC is directly responsible for the execution through the Risk Management Division, where the Climate Change Programme Coordinator was set as the focal point of the Directorate for the programme. Besides, technical committee meetings are held every 2 months and a monitoring mechanism have been established by the representatives of the Risk Management Office, the GRC Directorate General and the Boards of the 3 delegations involved, presenting the progress, challenges and needs, among other aspects of the PfR programme. In 2013, 4 meetings were performed and the place was rotated, thus avoiding office centralization in Guatemala.

Cordaid is strengthening **Cáritas Zacapa** institutional capacities through trainings/workshops for the staff and with the addition of two Pool of Trainers facilitators as well as resource mobilization to follow-up the implemented actions after 2014. As a result, Cáritas Zacapa has decided that the DRR/CCA/EMR approach to expand in the 10 municipalities in Zacapa and 11 municipalities in Chiquimula, being known on the 14 Diocese of Guatemala with support from Cordaid. Furthermore, the Project Coordinator has been appointed Director General of Cáritas Diocese of Zacapa ensuring support to the Alliance. On the other hand, with the dissemination of the CMDRR methodology with an integrated approach to Cáritas office at the national level was presented the programme and is currently working in a proposal with Caritas España with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID), where the proposal involves the integrated approach, permaculture and effective microorganisms.

WI maintains a strategic and timely communication with the Office in the Netherlands to inform progress and overall guidance. The Regional Office in Panama is actively involved and informed of all actions in Guatemala and provides guidance and direct support for decision making both technically and financially. One example is that prior to the PfR Global Conference Bora Bora held a strategic internal workshop for all WI offices in Ede working with the main objective to address the challenges, resume the main recommendations of the Mid-Term Review, exchanging experiences and promoting learning.

RCCC: There is direct support of the RCCC director who holds an interest in the activities, achievements and lessons learned from the programme. He shares programme progress with both IFRC and bilateral and multilateral donors and different knowledge networks like the Global Framework for Climate Services. On his part there is a constant monitoring of the progress made and interest in documenting lessons learned.

3 Part III – Progress on programme implementation

3.1 Activities under the three strategic directions

Representative examples¹ in the three strategic lines

Strategic Line 1 - Resilient Communities

In the communities served by PfR in Quiché (GRC), Sololá (CARE/AVM) and Zacapa (Cáritas) with technical support from WI, there has been the implementation of microprojects of improved stoves² in which the integrated approach is reflected in several ways. The improved stoves help in reducing firewood consumption and therefore reducing forest degradation and deforestation by the mishandling of firewood collection and also prevents soil erosion which then become susceptible to landslides. In addition, improved stoves help in reducing health vulnerability, especially to women and children. Currently, respiratory problems are common which may be due to cooking over an open fire and smoke indoors without proper ventilation. Moreover it is a way of reducing CO2 emissions to the atmosphere as it reduces combustion and wood emits heat.

Improved stoves help to reduce the risk of deepening people poverty because the time necessary for the collection is reduced charcoal or the amount of financial resources for purchase, which in turn contributes to a better family economy by having more time to engage in other economic activities and saving money. With this experience will also help to improve beneficiaries' skills to having abilities and above all attitude and response to the environmental problems faced at all levels.

Furthermore, partners have been implementing home vegetable gardening (GRC), permaculture (Cáritas) and CADER³ (CARE/AVM). This initiative is a small rural farming area owned by a peasant family which functions as an ecosystem management proposal, plants and animals with agroecological approach and to CCA taking into account the DRR formation process. In addition, permaculture, sustainable and innovative sustainable system integrates harmoniously into the house and the landscape, saving materials, producing less waste while conserving natural resources, and is associated with the implementation of micro irrigation systems, obtaining improved efficiency in the use of water, better plant growth and ensuring better harvest. In December 2013, during the field trip to the Chuituj community in Sololá, in which partners visited the micro projects the improved stoves and CADER implemented by AVM/CARE with WI support, the country team learned that although each partner organization is using different methodologies/processes have achieved the same goal which is community resilience and households self-sustainability.

Strategic line 3 - Advocacy

In January 2013, the National Forum "An Integrated Approach to DRR, CCA and EMR and Restoration with National and Regional Actors" was organized in which 112 representatives⁴ participated from various international and local NGOs, community based organizations, universities, UN agencies and national institutions working on related integrated approach to DRR/CCA/EMR. The National Forum allowed initiating an inter-institutional relationship between PfR partners and NGOs, UN agencies and governing bodies related to the integrated approach. In turn this has allowed narrow advocacy and follow-up and coordination, especially with MARN, CONRED, CONAP and MINEDUC. In August 2013, an interinstitutional workshop between MARN, CONAP and CONRED allowed to define a common agenda in which a work plan to be undertaken during the PfR programme remaining implementation period. In December 2013, this common agenda was officially handed over to the the governing bodies authorities.

# of beneficiaries reached	19,535 ⁵
----------------------------	---------------------

¹ In the 2013 annual report only includes 2 examples on the Strategic Lines 1 and 3. In the 2014 annual report, an example of the Strategic Line 2 about Local Development Plans (LDP) in cooperation with SEGEPLAN will be provided.

² <http://youtu.be/0H4g5IAo6cQ> and <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zKxS9YiXC6c>.

³ CADER is a small rural farming area owned by a peasant family.

⁴ PfR partners divided tasks to convoke some participants especially those considered strategic and/or senior officials who participated at the end.

⁵ CARE = 2,544 / GRC = 10,116 / Cáritas = 6,875. The number that CARE provided includes: communities population, school students, community village authorities, university students, officials and municipal authorities, health center staff and MINEDUC local personnel. The number that the GRC is divided by Quiché: 8,867

# of female beneficiaries reached	9,849 ⁶
-----------------------------------	--------------------

1.a # of mitigation measures implemented per community	A.1.1.2, A.1.1.3, A.1.1/2.1	1.82 ⁷
--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------

CARE: At least 1 mitigation measure has been completed in each community through the implementation of 2 microprojects, 120 improved stoves in 6 communities and the implementation of 36 Learning Centers for Rural Development (CADER) with CC focus that are coordinated with MAGA who provided technical assistance. This initiative also intends to become a pilot that can be replicated in other communities in the region or neighbouring microbasins. The advanced categorization process to protect gallery forests therefore riverbank ecosystem protection as these forests contain a rich biological diversity, and they also mitigate flooding. This process is in a consultation stage.

As part of the AVM watershed management approach, the following monitoring tools have been installed and follow-up ongoing record of the information generated: 6 pluviometers and thermometers in strategic locations within the region where it operates. With the information generated leaders will monitor climate trends by simple comparison charts and then being socialized in each community. It seeks to link this activity with the interest of the ICC to install other measuring instruments linked to these pluviometers and the generated information in the medium and long terms which will be further benefit by the people located downstream of the micro watershed.

GRC: 3 microprojects have been implemented, 2 in Quiché and 1 in El Estor.

- In El Estor, Izabal, the micro-project profile “reforestation and multi-purpose nursery”, number of direct beneficiaries: 22,189. First qualifying campaign ñ at reforestaci ion is completed and the s econd phase installation nursery or n or n is in execution, it is a micro-financed by Wetlands International.
- In Quiché, microprojects of improved stoves have been developed and implemented in Laguna Seca (Joyabaj, Quiché) and Chuiquisis (Santa Cruz del Quiché, Quiché) communities. Number of beneficiaries: 82 families. Status: Completed.

Additionally, in the communities of Laguna Seca (Joyabaj, Quiché) and Chuiquisis (Santa Cruz del Quiche, Quiche) delivery of trees for planting were made in order to support community training on diversified family farming systems through the incorporation of forest and fruit species. The families participated actively and planted trees of different species in their land and yards.

Cáritas: The 8 communities of Cabañas are working on reforestation of areas with limited vegetation to reduce soil erosion and increase soil moisture storage. The 3 communities of Cabañas (Sunzapote, Santo Tomás and Arenal) performed the construction of improved saving stoves in order to reduce the consumption of wood and at the same time reforestation to maintain sustainable ecosystems. In 3 communities (Plan de la Cruz, Cerco de Piedra and Los Encuentros) implemented the use of ecofilters for water purification for daily consumption.

1.b % of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	A.1.1.2, A.1.1.3, A.1.1/2.1	100%
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------

All partners indicated that the identified and implemented mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable because they negatively impact the ecosystem services and biodiversity, and help in the understanding and recognition of ecosystem functions. In addition, with WI technical support, the partners have applied the ecocriteria in the microprojects and related to community mitigation activities.

1.c # of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	Strategic lines 1 & 2	12,707 ⁸
----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

CARE: Risk analysis are updated. The methodology of characterization of a resilient community was implemented⁹ in which internal factors of the community are analyzed as well as external or political factors influence a community to be resilient. The added value of this methodology adapted to a quantitative matrix indicates as monitoring tool which actions are weak in the internal and external factors.

In 2013, 6 experience exchanges were performed:

- 1) The CONRED Executive Secretary (HQ) developed so that community leaders meet the CONRED system structure and operating system and the basic elements for developing a EWS with a local/community approach;
- 2) In coordination with ASORECH developed focused on climate monitoring, EWS and water use and livelihoods;
- 3) Exchange between people involved in the CADER microproject with similar groups that are

(Communities 8,527, institutions= 140, universities = 55, teachers = 145) and El Estor: 1,249 (teachers = 84, students = 987, institutions = 126, universities = 52).

⁶ CARE = 1,297 / GRC = 5,252 / Cáritas = 3,300.

⁷ CARE = 12 / GRC = 5 / Cáritas = 14 / Total= 31. Communities where mitigation measures have been implemented: CARE = 6 / GRC = 3 / Cáritas = 8 / Total = 17. Therefore (31:17=) 1.82.

⁸ CARE = 1,723 / GRC = 5,484 / Cáritas = 5,500.

⁹ Characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community (Guidance Note) First version (to be tested in the field), August 2007, John Twigg.

adopting the same methodology in the municipality of Sibinal in the Department of San Marcos, which are successful experiences and have been advised by the FAO and finally 3 exchanges where participants shared their experiences at the community and municipal levels, among communities and participating governments institutions in the PfR programme, BIO RIGHTS and DIPECHO VIII projects.

Trainings have been offered taking into account the minimum training content matrix designed by AVM that contains 8 modules. In these trainings participated as facilitators, AVM technical staff, Volunteer Firefighters of Nahualá, Departmental delegates of CONRED, MARN, MAGA and CONAP. In addition, workshops on integrated fire management were provided, whereas in this region are susceptible areas of forest fires. This training emphasizes in the importance of fire as part of ecosystem restoration and conservation.

GRC:

Quiché: The COLRED which are present in these communities have been strengthened according to CONRED. In December 2013, communities completed the preparation of local response plans and will be validated in January 2014. The training addressed to COLRED includes topics such as first aid, temporary shelter management, psychosocial support, basic concepts of risk management, safe water, and practical exercises to earthquake evacuation. In addition, a basic response equipment has been delivered including a first aid kit. The planned activities were adjusted according to the local dynamics, for instance, temporary workers to the Southern coast and activities' validation with local decision makers.

El Estor: In the urban areas, trainings on CCA and EMR have been conducted (waste management, reuse and recycling, promoting environmental best practices, traditional and local knowledge recovery) and awareness campaigns on DRR/CCA/EMR issues (reforestation, waste collection days, commemorative dates celebration, fairs) with active participation of community members. RC volunteers (who are also teachers in the area) and the good perception of the local delegation, both have used radio programmes in different themes of the PfR approach to cover different population sectors to which the activities are addressed.

In addition, the GRC has worked in 15 schools, 5 in Quiché communities and 10 in El Estor urban area. They also count with a written approval from the Izabal department MINEDUC delegation and the teachers and students' involvement is guaranteed. In these schools, the Emergency Committees were formed and trained in which the teachers and students are engaged. They also prepared emergency plans and simulations that were validated. As part of the awareness raising process and educational training, waste collection days, training in use of materials and participation in reforestation were performed. In addition, schools in El Estor there are activities, such as in "school vacation" that has been done twice since the PfR started in the area.

Cáritas: in 2013, the number of community members reached increased by 10% through a greater involvement of (male and female) children, youth and adults in reforestation activities, updating the community risk analysis, action and contingency plans. Risk Reduction brigades have been trained in sustainable watershed management, climate change impact, community video as a tool for DRR, traditional knowledge recovery for CCA, exchanging experiences among communities and gender. The good relationship with schools in Cabañas, Zacapa has been maintained where reforestation campaigns have taken place worked and trainings on the importance of environmental preservation, knowledge tours and awareness raising and sensitization campaigns about environment addressed to children, exchange tours to visit the botanical garden where the students could observe the different species of flora found in the country.

WI: In 2013, WI started the implementation of 3 microprojects:

- a) Multi purpose nursery and reforestation for resilience in El Estor, Izabal; co-financed with the GRC 22,189 direct beneficiaries (women and men); involvement from the municipality of El Estor, MARN and the Authority for Sustainable Management of Lake Izabal Basin (AMASURLI).
- b) Strengthening the apiculture production and meliponiculture with a sustainable approach, with the Association of Beekeepers in the Masá river microbasin (APICMA); direct beneficiaries 40 associated families from Nahualá and Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán communities in coordination with AVM and participation of the Programme for the eradication Mediterranean fruit fly (MOSCAMED).
- c) Implementation of saving stoves in the community of Xatinap V, Cucubá river microbasin in Santa Cruz del Quiché, department of Quiché; direct beneficiaries 60 families (60 women lead) in coordination with the GRC and the participation of the Auxiliary Municipality, Community Development Councils (COCODE), Women's Committee and COLRED.

1.1a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	A.1.1.2	23 ¹⁰
CARE: The risk maps at the community level are developed and updated. During the first phase, these maps were prepared with AVM support, designed on aerial photographs in which leaders and community members graphically identify the presence of threats and vulnerabilities. The incorporation of climate trends is being developed and mapping them is tricky. However, a table where the leaders		

¹⁰ CARE = 6 / GRC = 6 / Cáritas = 11.

are taking the pluviometer data to analyze climate trends and compare with indicators from observation.

GRC: The process of updating the VCA diagnostics in the 6 communities, there were also historical analysis of climate behaviour which contribute to understand climate aspect as part of the risk background in the community. One limitation found at a territory level for estimating climate trends and establishing EWS for weather events, is the lack of historical information. Therefore, a consultancy to establish a climate baseline that allows to analyse the projections of climate variability and change for each project municipality. This will allow local authorities count with advocacy tools and thus prepare adaptation measures proposals or a CCA plan.

Moreover, together with WI, the consultancy "Forest Cover, characterization of ecosystems and ecosystem services, linked to local livelihoods of populations in the Cucubá river watershed, Santa Cruz del Quiché" has been completed. This includes a proposed land use proposal and various thematic maps for the microbasin and will provide inputs to community leaders and municipal authorities for decision-making in environmental and ecosystem management according to the area.

Cáritas: The 11 communities of Zacapa and Chiquimula continued updating risk analysis and have its risk maps which reflected the recent events in the communities, including their seasonal calendars describing the sow season which begins in the rainy season when reflected the canicular days in midsummer in order to predict the rainy and dry seasons.

1.1b # of communities that developed collective risk red. plans based on climate trend risk mapping	A.2.1.2	17 ¹¹
<p>CARE: 6 communities have developed respond plans to emergencies/disasters through simulation exercises that include a section that uses climate trends information associated with activation procedures (or not) and the alarm system. In the simulations, the COLRED members learned through practice to develop their own scripts and scenery of each exercise with the intention that in the future they can make their own simulations independently. In the Masá river microbasin counts with a watershed management plan which is a DRR instrument taking into consideration its general objective: <i>Improving the quality of life of the communities in the watershed to through the implementation of an integrated management plan, sustainable and resilient to climate risk.</i> This plan covers 37 communities including the 6 PfR communities located in the middle part of the watershed. This plan was developed through a participatory process and has formed 2 watershed coordinating boards: one located at the top and another at the bottom of the watershed. The latter is the one that currently works with PfR. Lastly, PfR contributes to the microbasin Management Plan through its activities, with the emergency/disaster response plans.</p> <p>GRC: The GRC has not been able to develop community development plans that incorporate climate as an element for planning due to an strategy and methodology to be defined and applied. There is a proposed methodology by the Colombian RC that the Disaster Risk Management Department of the GRC will start to implement but its implementation in the communities of Quiché is pending.</p> <p>Cáritas: 11 communities of Zacapa and Chiquimula have developed and updated their DRR plans, taking into account the climate trends.</p>		

1.1c # of community members covered by risk plans	A.2.1.2	8,598 ¹²
<p>CARE: 1,723 community members (men, women and children) according to census conducted by the PfR programme are covered by both response and management plans (risk reduction plans). However it is important mention that the watershed strategy that this plan covers 37 communities, including 6 PfR programme with a population of 27,255.</p> <p>GRC: Linked to 1.1b activity. In order to make Quiché communities count with useful tools for proper development according to the local region, it is necessary to complete the validation of local response plans and developing Local Development Plans.</p> <p>Caritas: All the community members located in Zacapa and Chiquimula are covered by the plans: risk reduction in which children, women, men and elders were involved.</p>		

1.2a # community members are trained in ecosystem-based livelihood approaches	A.1.2.1, A.2.1.1	548 ¹³
<p>CARE: 178 community members have been trained in subjects such as ecosystem preservation, using the guidance material for environmental education in primary schools in the Sololá department and endorsed by MINEDUC. Additionally there have been training in other subjects: 1) Environment and Climate Change, 2) The role of forests in Climate Change, 3) Soil formation and productivity, and 4) Ecosystem conservation and services. For teaching these subjects participated MARN, MAGA and CONAP facilitators. Moreover, as part of the CADER microproject, 36 community members were trained in these topics: a) vegetable crop management, b) biofertilizers and biomanure preparation,</p>		

¹¹ CARE = 6 / GRC = 0 / Caritas = 11.

¹² CARE = 1,723 / GRC = 0 / Cáritas = 6,875.

¹³ CARE = 178 / GRC = 96 / Cáritas = 274.

besides what they learned during exchange with groups with similar activity in Sibinal, San Marcos.

GRC: The implementation of micro projects for Chiquisis (Santa Cruz del Quiché) and Laguna Seca (Joyabaj) communities provided the opportunity for training community members in the construction of improved stoves (12 people) and care, maintenance and optimization of improved stoves (84 beneficiaries in total). This contributes to the local forests preservation.

Cáritas: 210 Members of the 11 communities of Zacapa and Chiquimula were trained in permaculture¹⁴ as an alternative measure to their livelihoods. The 64 members of the 8 Environment and Agriculture brigade of the DRR Committee in Cabañas were trained in subjects such as the appropriate use of agrochemicals, climate change impact and the importance for protecting forests. Also, are urging the creation economic Incentives for reforestation programme (PINPEP) to implement agro-pastoral systems, improved agriculture, agroforestry with annual and perennial crops. The 11 communities of Zacapa and Chiquimula have strengthened their knowledge on the climate change impact and how it could affect livelihoods in the area.

WI: The training modules for Ecosystem approach were validated by the PfR partners and in November 2013 conducted a train for trainers (13) who are field technicians of CARE, AVM, GRC, Cáritas and WI with the objective that will be implemented in 2014 in the PfR territories at different levels (community, institutional and/or local, depending on each partner's needs). In addition, through consultancies "*Study of Q'eqchí Cosmvision and Livelihoods in wetlands in the Municipality of El Estor, Izabal emphasizing ACC/DRR/EMR*" (GRC/WI) and "*Study on agrobiodiversity species with potential for food security in the municipalities of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán and Nahualá, Department of Sololá (Masá river middle basin)*" (CARE/WI) the communities learned indirectly from the methodology and who are the protagonists of the results.

RCCC: supported in developing training modules, provided comments/inputs on the products and supporting the integration of adequate focus on climate issues, vulnerability and resilience.

1.2b # community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods		780 ¹⁵
<p>CARE: ran 2 microprojects: 1) implementation of improved stoves, the decision was taken due to the quantity in the use of firewood for cooking and damage caused to health by smoke inhalation, and 2) the Learning Centers for Rural Development with a focus on Climate Change (CADER) that involved 36 families and hopes to obtain the following results: a) increasing in total farm production compared to a line basal b) diversification of production (agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc.). c) Food diversification for family consumption as sources of protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, among others, d) 36 families count with an integrated farm organized, trained and working in 6 communities located in the Masá river watershed, and e) 36 families in the PfR communities have replicated the CADER methodology and have a home garden. These initiatives address a baseline study prepared by AVM in the region and are part of the Masá River microbasin Management Plan.</p> <p>GRC: As part of the implementation of micro-improved stoves in Quiché, 2 communities have supported community measures for the livelihoods adaptation of 84 beneficiary families. This action has been linked to the diversification of family production systems that incorporates forest and fruit trees in the household in order to strengthen their family livelihoods.</p> <p>Cáritas: has established relations with the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA) who promoted demonstration plots with sorghum varieties resistant to drought (ICTA Mitlán - DR-85) was established in communities Sunzapote, Plan de la Cruz and Lomas de San Juan, comprising 20 producers. Native seeds collection of corn and beans in the community El Solís involved 15 producers. 121 male and female producers from Cabaña's communities have adopted permaculture as a mean to improve and adapt their livelihoods.</p> <p>WI: The Microproject for strengthening the apiculture production and meliponiculture with a sustainable approach, with the Association of Beekeepers in the Masá river microbasin (APICMA) aims to contribute to the beneficiaries' livelihoods.</p> <p>The consultancy "<i>Study of Q'eqchí Cosmvision and Livelihoods in wetlands in the Municipality of El Estor, Izabal emphasizing ACC/DRR/EMR</i>" between GRC and WI finished in December and are expected to apply the identified traditional knowledge to strengthen livelihoods and replicate best practices in ACC/DRR/EMR in 9 communities.</p> <p>In December 2013, with CARE-AVM the field phase finalized the "<i>Study on agrobiodiversity species with potential for food security in the municipalities of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán and Nahualá, Department of Sololá (Masá river middle basin)</i>". The main findings in used agrobiodiversity species, the production systems (agricultural and agroforestry) and crop practices (new and indigenous) were identified taking into consideration the potential in CCA for species and livelihoods diversification of 10 communities.</p>		

¹⁴ Permaculture is a sustainable designed system that harmoniously integrates home and landscape, saving materials and producing less waste, while preserved natural resources is designing human habitats sustainable and farming systems, which mimic the relationships patterns found in nature - Bill Mollison.

¹⁵ CARE = 120 / GRC = 504 / Cáritas = 156.

2a # communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data	Strategic lines 1 & 2	20 ¹⁶
<p>CARE: The 6 communities receive information produced by the government bodies (INSIVUMEH, CONRED, MARN) on climate trends and the trend in DRR and the actions to be taken in an emergency. The information emitted by these institutions has a technical nature and requires interpretation. To simplify this information and to facilitate its understanding, the AVM technician has done work of mediation to Kiche' (local language). In the trainings addressed to teachers in schools located in the area, the training sessions tool were more graphic and less technical. In addition, AVM has produced technical information and climate nature that contributes to the characterization of the Masá river microbasin area and is facilitated at a community level.</p> <p>GRC: The IARNA provided information on the water situation in the Guatemalan highlands facing climate change and adaption measures to be taken that includes the department of Quiché and its watersheds, counting with water availability projections for 2020, 2050, 2080. This information has already been socialized to the municipalities by the IARNA. In the areas where the GRC runs the programme, the information available is limited due to lack of presence of the institutions and organizations that address some of the PfR subjects. Therefore, the GRC has conducted studies to the intervention areas in order to contribute to generate and update the available information.</p> <p>Cáritas: 8 communities of Cabañas have socialized the study on the Characterization and the San Vicente river microbasin Management Plan before the authorities of SEGEPLAN, Municipality of Cabañas and Huité, MSPAS, USAC, Fire Department, CONALFA, RENAP, Zootropic, ASIVESCA and the COCODE President of the 32 communities in Municipality of Cabañas.</p> <p>WI: In November 2013, finished the study "<i>Forest cover, characterization of ecosystems and ecosystem services linked to local livelihoods of populations within the Cucubá river watershed, Santa Cruz del Quiché, Quiché Department</i>" implemented jointly with the GRC. One of the most important products is the proposed system, mapping and land use measures in the basin, based in livelihoods and critical ecosystem services under the CCA and DRR approaches. It is expected to make a formal presentation of the study to the Municipality of Santa Cruz del Quiché in early 2014.</p> <p>The study "<i>Minimal Characterization of Water Resources and Evaluation of Ecosystem Services in Mountain Water The Granadillas</i>" implemented jointly with Cáritas. Due to socio-environmental conflict in the area there have been delays in field sampling and a special care has been taken to socialize the information and progress through presentations to institutional strategic stakeholders (MARN, CONAP, CONRED, INAB, MAGA), communities and farmers. By December 2013, maps and a prioritization table of the sampled micro watersheds.</p> <p>Together with AVM, WI validated with partners drafts of the Geographic Information System (GIS) thematic Atlas that aims to provide analytical tools for making decisions that strengthen their intervention strategies DRR/CCA/EMR at the municipal and microbasin levels. Printing will be done early 2014 and there will be delivering events to the municipalities.</p> <p>RCCC: In July 2013, organized a workshop on EWS systems with a focus on the development and use of climate information to inform on how to facilitate access to information on climate (seasonal forecasts, etc).</p>		

2b # network/umbrella organisations developed and active	A.2.2.1, A.3.1/2.1	14
<p>WI hired a consultant in order to prepare Strategic Plans and the 2014 AOP of the 4 Climate Change Regional Roundtables: 1) a Municipal in El Estor, 2) Department of Quiché, 3) Department of Sololá and 4) Climate Change and Gender in the Eastern Region grouping of municipalities (Chiquimula, Zacapa and El Progreso).</p> <p>Sololá: In the micro basin of the Masá river region, a Coordinating Board of the microbasin lower part has been formed and strengthened that brings together community leaders present in the territory. The Coordinating Board has a Management Plan. The microprojects financed by the PfR programme are part of the list of projects identified and prioritized. In addition, a Municipal Emergency Management Committee (COMRED) of the Municipality of Santa Catatina Ixtahuacán has been strengthened.</p> <p>Quiché: In the 5 municipalities where the programme operates, COMRED have been created and/or restructured, a training process to each one was made in various DRR subjects according to CONRED guidelines. The following step is the accreditation by CONRED.</p> <p>Zacapa: Supports the Association for the Protection and Defense of the Granadillas Mountain to promote a bill at a constitutional level to be declared as a protective reserve springs.</p> <p>Chiquimula: The Association of the Giant Mountain has been supported for its conservation and recovery. The Copán Ch'orti' Commonwealth has been accompanied to approve the methodology. The formation of a Intercommunal Network will strengthen the capacities at a micro basin level and create spaces with the Government to submit Project proposals to support the communities real needs through development plans.</p> <p>CARE, GRC and Cáritas indicated that the major limitation was the time adjustments with these institutions to generate these networks for active collaboration and achieving the expected results.</p>		

¹⁶ CARE = 6 / GRC = 6 / Cáritas = 8.

2c % partner NGOs/CBOs engage in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	A.3.1/2.1, A.3.1/4.1	100%
<p>National level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation (CARE) on the IV ordinary session of the National Dialogue Platform for DRR. The products of this session served as inputs to the national report validation that was presented at the Geneva Summit. • The joint AEI construction together with CONRED, MARN and CONAP (all members). • Dialogue with climate institutions (INSIVUMEH, etc.) in the Regional Workshop (March) and EWS Workshop (July) (all members). • Dialogue with SEGEPLAN on local development plans (all partners, led by AVM). • Direct dialogue with the MINEDUC for the elaboration of educational modules with a focus on DRR/CCA/EMR with a Defensores de la Naturaleza as consultants (all members). • Dialogue with INSIVUMEH, during the Regional Workshop (Pablo/RCCC). <p>Departament level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Roundtables (all PfR partners). <p>Municipal/local levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reestructuring and strengthening COMRED (CARE and GRC). • Dialogue with the Coordinating Board of the Masá river microbasin downstream who participates constantly in dialogue with other institutional stakeholders that integrates the Municipal Development Councils (COMUDE) in the municipalities of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán and Nahualá, Sololá (CARE). • mplementation of a automatic weather in the Municipality of El Estor with the support of INSIVUMEH and CONRED (GRC). • Maintaining dialogue with: MARN, MAGA, ICTA, CIAG, Municipality of Cabañas, Volunteer firefighters, CONRED, ASIVESCA, ZOOTROPIC, MSPÁS, MINEDUC, CONAP, SESAN, INAB (Cáritas). 		

2.1a # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR.		55 ¹⁷
<p>CARE: The PfR programme personnel has been trained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of the minimum standards and eco-criteria produced by RCCC and WI. • The participatory video methodology as a technique to collect community information in terms of risk perceptions, sistematization of experiences and others, provided by Cáritas. • The educational modules on ecosystem approach provided by WI. • Community EWS facilitation by the RCCC. <p>GRC: GRC volunteers from different delegations, the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management staff and PfR team had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop for the socialization of the climate smart minimum standards and eco-criteria developed by WI and RCCC. • Coniferous forest pests organized by Environmental Department Commission (CODEMA) in Quiché. • National Workshop on meteorology and agriculture organized by SE-CONRED. • EWS Workshop organized by RCCC. • Course Intervention National Teams that trained 29 volunteers and staff delegations nationwide as part of the internal GRC training process. • Sphera Standards Workshop. • Workshop in Risk Management addressed to volunteers in El Estor delegation. <p>According to the RC principle of volunteerism, it is important to strengthen and impresindible the volunteering to support action projects. For the PfR specific case, strengthening the National Society is a key element in the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Cáritas: Caritas Zacapa staff participated in the following trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory workshop on the CMDRR methodology to the 14 Cáritas in country. • Community video workshop with a DRR approach to the institutions, MARN, CONRED, Nicaraguan RC, GRC, WI, URL, CARE and other Cáritas and Pastoral. • Mini workshop on CMDRR with a CCA/EMR approach with students and professors of the URG. • Course about the capability study on land use given by INAB to 3 Cáritas Zacapa technicians. <p>WI: The National Coordinator and the Microprojects technician were trained in the workshop by Eduardo Rodríguez on Modules with an Ecosystem Approach.</p>		

¹⁷ CARE = 7 / GRC = 34 / Cáritas = 12 / WI = 2.

2.1b # (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc)	A.2.1/2.1	4
<p>CARE: Since 2012, established and maintained close coordination with officials from the Social Work Career of the South West University Centre <u>USAC Guatemala</u>. This coordination was materialized by supporting 3 college students who completed their internship with the intention to provide the academic base to the PfR approach and also generate experiences and lessons learned that will be socialized, in 2014 to teachers and students in the social work area. Teachers and students of environmental engineering also participated in exchange activities. Moreover, coordination actions began with the students' supervisor (who will supervise internships) from the Medicin career of the URL in order to be incorporated the PfR approach and concepts into their daily work.</p> <p>GRC: The RC has established cooperation with the following organizations:</p> <p>URG: Signed an agreement to make a model of the Municipality of El Estor as a tool for education and public awareness raising on the issues of DRR/CCA/EMR, especially children and youth. The GRC is currently establishing a collaborative process to manage a municipal meteorological network in El Estor.</p> <p>INSIVUMEH: Signed an agreement for the construction and implementation of an automatic weather station for the Municipality of El Estor and supportin climate subjects training in the intervention areas.</p> <p>Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP): with whom coordinated the training for the development of improved stoves in Laguna Seca and Chiquisís communities and the costs were covered jointly with the GRC.</p> <p>Cáritas: A working relationship is maintained with <u>URL</u> and <u>URG</u> in socializing DRR/CCA/EMR methodology in various related careers. A coordination has been maintained with students from <u>UVG</u> for diagnosis of children and women nutritional status in Cerco de Piedra and El Arenal communities as well as talks to awareness raising about hygiene and agribusiness practices.</p> <p>WI: With CECON of <u>USAC Guatemala</u> in collaboration with the <u>University of Puerto Rico</u> and the Southern Border College Mexico (ECOSUR) held the the first postgraduate course in Ecological Restoration.</p> <p>In December a formal approach to performed <u>IARNA-URL</u> and 3 possible initiatives for 2014 were defined to coordinate with the partners: 1) participation of PfR partners in workshops for addressing environmental conflicts, 2) community-based course in CCA, and 3) itinerant discussion groups about scenarios and the Climate Change Law. All these activities will be made in the framework of the Strategic Plans and 2014 AOP from the Regional CC Roundtables and the Strategic Agenda (AEI). Fort the graduate course "<i>Analysis of socio-ecological systems: Tools for community resilience</i>" to be conducted between Cáritas and WI in coordination with CECON-USAC in 2014, has maintained constant communication and coordination with the technical team of the institutions involved to establish themes, amounts and roles.</p>		

2.2a # Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	A.2.2.1, A.3.1/2.1	124 ¹⁸
<p>CARE: In the work areas, are participating in the following coalitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Climate Change Roundtable in Sololá (11). • Alliance between MARN and the Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO) for a course on climate change addressed to teachers and community leaders (2). • Implementation of the CADER microproject with MAGA (1). • Implementation of a course addressed to farmers on CCA issues with the ICC (1). • Developing trainings on ecosystems and the process of establishing the conservation area of the riparian forest of the Masá river with CONAP (1). • The CONRED Department delegate accompanied and advised trainings on DRR issues and preparations for emergency/disasters (1). • Participation in the National Dialogue Platform in DRR¹⁹ led by SE-CONRED (35). <p>GRC: In Quiché and El Estor territories several organizations involved in related programme activities on 3 themes, as explained in other indicators (2.2.b and 3.1.a) being involved the following institutions:</p> <p>Quiché: MARN, SEGEPLAN, INAB, CONAP, Secretariat of the President's Wife Social Services (SOSEP), Defensoría Indígena, Water for People.</p> <p>El Estor: CONRED, MARN, AMASURLI, MAGA, Defensores de la Naturaleza.</p> <p>Cáritas: Organisations involved in coalitions on issues DRR/CCA(EMR are: MARN, MAGA, CIAG,</p>		

¹⁸ Indicator's calculation = Climate Change roundtables = 11 + 14 + 6 + 21 = **52** / DRR National Platform = **35** / Government Institutions = MARN, MAGA, CONAP, CONRED, SEGEPLAN, INAB, SOSEP, MSPAS, MINEDUC, SESAN = **10** / Municipalities = **6** / Departament Governorates = **2** / NGO = FLACSO, Defensoría Indígena, Water for People, AMASURLI, Defensores de la Naturaleza, ASORECH, ZOOTROPIC = **7** / Universities = CIAG, URL, URG, USAC = **4** / Others = Firefighters, ASIVESCA, Grouping of municipalities (2), CIAPANOR, RIC, EMFO, ADIPAZ = **8** > Total = **124**. It is feasible that in the CC and DRR Roundtables of some of the more organizations were integrated. As it was not possible to know the details, double counting could not be avoided in the calculation.

¹⁹ It is a Roundtable which has a high fluctuation of participants, on average representatives from 35 organizations/institutions (private and government).

Municipality of Cabañas, Volunteer Firefighters, SECONRED, ASIVESCA, ZOOTROPIC, MSPAS, MINEDUC, CONAP, SESAN, Grouping of Municipalities el Gigante and North-East, URL, URG, USAC, ASORECH, Defensores de la Naturaleza, CIAPANOR, RIC, EMFO, ADIPAZ, Municipalities of Huité, Gualán and Zacapa (Zacapa), Municipalities of La Unión and Chiquimula (Chiquimula), Department Governorates of Zacapa and Chiquimula.
WI: CC Roundtables: El Estor (14), Quiché (16) and Gouping of Municipalities from the East (21).

2.2b # of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks	A.2.2.1, A.3.1/2.1	55 ²⁰
<p>At an Alliance level it has been included twice 2 in the agenda (National Forum and Workshop for building the Inter-institutional Strategic Agenda) DRR/CCA/EMR themes.</p> <p>CARE: Issues related to DRR/CCA/EMR have been approached 6 times at meetings of the Coordinating Board or the Masá river Microbasin Committee and twice 2 in the meetings for building the Department Climate Change Roundtable of Sololá Plan.</p> <p>GRC: At a department level in Quiché and El Estor, on platforms and networks have been developed training plans wherein the DRR/CCA/EMR themes are included.</p> <p><u>Quiché:</u> 1 (CODEMA/CCDR) the approaches are included in the training addressed to the Municipal Environmental Management Unit (UGAM) from the municipalities served and its 2013 AOP.</p> <p><u>El Estor:</u> 1 (COMRED) within its annual training DRR/CCA/EMR themes are included.</p> <p>Various events where the integrated approach DRR/CCA/EMR were addressed, both in El Estor (Izabal) and Quiché. These activities have been performed in connection with existing platforms and networks in both regions, who have been sensitized and socialized actions, laws and related studies to the three themes.</p> <p><u>Quiché:</u> 6 (CONRED), 6 (CODEMA), 2 (Forums for dissemination and socialization with the presence of governmental and municipal organizations), 2 (Department CC Roundtable).</p> <p><u>El Estor:</u> 1 (Municipal CC Roundtable), 6 (COMRED).</p> <p>Cáritas: Issues related to DRR/CCA/EMR have been addressed in the following events: 6 meetings, the Dialogue and Strategic Planning CC and Gender Roundtable in the Eastern Region. 3 meetings with CONRED. 3 meetings for the Departmental Councils of Urban and Rural Development (CODEDE) involvement. 8 meetings, the East Ecumenical Pastoral Coordinator for the protection Merendón mountainous massif that includes Granadillas Mountain, Diocesan Cáritas National Network, Social and Pastoral Vicariate, Diocese of Zacapa Parish Network with 24 parishes involved in municipalities from Zacapa and Chiquimula departments, Association of the Giant Mountain, Copán Ch'orti' Commonwealth and College of Agricultural Engineers, Forestry and Environmental of Guatemala Network.</p> <p>WI: CC Regional Roundtables: El Estor (4), Quiché (3), Sololá (2) and Gouping of Municipalities (4).</p>		
3a # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws)		16 ²¹
<p>Alliance: From the National Forum in Antigua in January 2013 were consolidated actions to what is now the AEI (see previous details). For preparing the educational modules in DRR/CCA/EMR for training of primary school teachers, several meetings of the monitoring Committee with MINEDUC, MARN, CONAP and CONRED. Meetings with SEGEPLAN representatives to develop a methodology for the preparation of Local Development Plans. In coordination with WI relied on the reproduction of the CONAP National Biodiversity Policy and Strategy (Action Plan) in which is mentioned the PfR approach.</p> <p>CARE: In 2013, there was progress in 4 processes: <u>Community level:</u> Community leaders, traditional and local authorities have been sensitized in favour of the PfR integrated approach, achieving the COLRED formation and strengthening. <u>Institutional level:</u> 1) municipal authorities and Health Centers officials and 2) MINEDUC local supervision to ensure institutional support for the implementation of activities in schools in the participating communities of the PfR programme. <u>Municipal level:</u> Progress in the process of reorganization and training of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán COMRED, which already has an 2014 AOP focused in actions that promote PfR approach.</p> <p>GRC: The processes initiated by the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the Municipal Climate Change Roundtable in El Estor and restructuring the Department Climate Change Roundtable in Quiché (2). • There have been 2 forums in Quiché and 1 forum in El Estor. These forums disseminated and sensitized to focal groups in the 3 themes from the integrated approach (3). <p>Cáritas: The processes initiated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreement to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Municipality of Cabañas 		

²⁰ Alliance = 2 / CARE = 8 / GRC = 25 / Cáritas = 20.

²¹ Alliance = 4 / CARE = 4 / GRC = 5 / Cáritas = 3.

- to strengthen the DRR/CCA/EMR themes.
- Signed an agreement between MARN and C  ritas Diocese of Zacapa for the preparation of 2 educational modules on Environment and CMDRR for students from Huit  , Caba  as and San Diego communities.
- Signed a MoU with the Caba  as Educational Supervision (DIDEDUC) to work on the DRR/CCA/EMR themes dissemination in 8 schools located in Caba  as.

3b % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level.	A.3.3.1	33%
<p>Only C��ritas indicated that the percentage increased the budget of the Municipality of Caba��as. Contributions has been achieved with a stipulated amount (10-33% according to what was executed) to perform actions on the DRR/CCA/EMR themes.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This indicator remains difficult to be measured according to the PfR programme baseline. Local governments do not have a budget item to fund DRR/CCA/EMR activities. Therefore, it is unclear on the basis that is measured. Although, the other partners have shared examples of how local governments contributed to DRR/CCA/EMR subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the Coordinating Board of the Mas�� river microbasin, CBO are following the effort to manage financial resources with the municipalities for the DRR/CCA/EMR activities. • With the elaboration of the Santa Catarina Ixtahuac��n COMRED's AOP, they initiated advocacy actions towards municipal budgets where it is established commitments for activities and resources that shall be allocated or manage the COMRED building activities in DRR/CCA/EMR. • The municipality of El Estor contributed with the implementation of a shared microproject in nursery as well as granting and for the nursery construction and the installation of the INSIVUMEH climate station. • In Quich��, the institutional members from CODEMA financed work meetings for the completion of the activities aimed to address the PfR integrated approach through the Department Climate Change Roundtable and trainings addressed to the UGAM. 		

3.1a # Governments/institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms	Strategic lines 2 & 3	55
<p><u>Government institutions (21):</u> CONRED, MARN, MINEDUC, SOSEP, MAGA, INAB, Guatemala's National Police (PNC), Association of Volunteer Firefighters of Guatemala, Volunteer Firefighters Zacapa, Municipal and Department Firefighters, Guatemalan Army, National Institute of Public Administration (INAP), CONAP, Ministry of Culture and Sports (MICUDE), Ministry of Economy (MINECO), INSIVUMEH, SEGEPLAN, AMASURLI (Izabal), Department Governorates of Quich�� and Zacapa.</p> <p><u>Municipalities (local governments) (15):</u> Municipalities of Santa Cruz, Joyabaj, Sacapulas and San Batolom�� Jocotenango (Quich��), El Estor (Izabal), Nahual�� and Santa Catarina Ixtahuac��n (Solol��), Caba��as, Zacapa, La Uni��n, Gual��n and Huit�� (Zacapa), and of Camot��n, Concepci��n las Minas and Chiquimula (Chiquimula).</p> <p><u>Platforms and Networks (19):</u> CODEMA in Quich��, COMRED in Municipalities of Sacapulas, Joyabaj, San Bartolom�� Jocotenango, Santa Cruz (Quich��), El Estor (Izabal), Nahual�� and Santa Catarina Ixtahuac��n (Solol��), Climate Change Indigenous Roundtable, Climate Change National Roundtable, Department Climate Change Roundtable in Quich��, Municipal Climate Change Roundtable in El Estor, Department Climate Change Roundtable in Solol��, CC and Gender Joint Roundtable in the East Region (Chiquimula, Zacapa and El Progreso), Coordinating Board of the Mas�� river, COMUDE of Santa Catarina Ixtahuac��n, Diocesan C��ritas National Network, Social and Pastoral Vicariate, Diocese of Zacapa Parish Network with 24 parishes involved in municipalities from Zacapa and Chiquimula departments, Association of the Giant Mountain, Cop��n Ch'orti' Commonwealth and College of Agricultural Engineers, Forestry and Environmental of Guatemala Network.</p>		

3.1b # of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities (meetings/field visits/training)	Strategic lines 2 & 3	46
<p><u>National level (13)</u> CONRED, MARN, MINEDUC, SOSEP, MAGA, INAB, CONAP, INAP, MICUDE, INSIVUMEH, Guatemalan Army, PNC, Guatemalan Volunteer Firefighters.</p> <p><u>Department level (14)</u> Department Governorates of Quich�� and Zacapa, Departmental delegates of CONRED in Solol��, Departmental Firefighter, MARN, MAGA, INAB, CONAP Zacapa, INFOM of Zacapa Director, DIDEDUC of Zacapa, MSPAS of Zacapa, Regional Hospital of Zacapa, SEGEPLAN Zacapa.</p>		

Municipal/local level (19)

MSPAS Permanent Care Centers located in Xejujub (Nahualá) and Guineales (Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán) communities, MINEDUC Technical Administrative Coordination of the District Xejujub village, 4 municipalities of Department of Quiché (Santa Cruz del Quiché, Joyabaj, Sacapulas, San Batolomé Jocotenango) and Municipality of El Estor (Izabal), Municipalities of Nahualá and Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán (Sololá), Cabañas, Huité, Zacapa and Gualán (Zacapa), Camotán, Jocotán, Concepción Las Minas and Chiquimula (Chiquimula), Municipal Firefighters.

3.1c # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents		1
In October, the 2012-2022 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was officially launched covered in Resolution 01-16-2012 CONAP of the National Biodiversity, Government Agreement 220-2011, CONAP. The document publication was funded by WI with common agreement with PFR partners. The presentation of the document signed by the Executive Secretary of CONAP mentions the PFR integrated approach (see more on Newsletter Vol 1 No. 1).		

3.2 Initiatives related to the Learning Agenda

In 2013, 4 learning events have been organized in which the PFR Country Teams of Nicaragua and Guatemala have participated:

- Regional Workshop from 11 to 15 March 2013, organized in Zacapa, Guatemala and co-funded by RCCC and WI. The focus was training and discussion on eco-criteria and minimum standards to establish DRR programs that consider the ecosystem approach and climate. Country teams both internalized and fed back regarding the implementation, challenges and difficulties of these criterias/standards. During this workshop there was an interest in sharing information, learning from the experiences of other partners and collaborate with external entities to facilitate the implementation of their programs. Likewise, there was a brief exchange session on editing video provided by Caritas Zacapa.
- Recognition Visit in March 2013 in Nicaragua and Guatemala, organized by PWG/CTNL taking the vision of Resilience (8 principles) as its central point. In the evaluation team representatives of local partners were incorporated. For example, representatives of Caritas and WI formed part of the evaluation team for PFR Nicaragua, and representatives of NRC and CARE Nicaragua were incorporated into the evaluation team for PFR Guatemala. During the visit field trips were organized to the working area in Madriz, Nicaragua and Zacapa and Quiche, Guatemala. From the results of the recognition visits a report was prepared. Most of the considerations have been taken into account and are included in the POA 2014.
- Workshop on Early Warning Systems (EWS) in July 2013 in Guatemala with field visits in Guatemala and Nicaragua, organized and co-funded by RCCC. The workshop was attended by governing bodies of Government, NGOs and local partners in Guatemala and Nicaragua. The workshop was conducted in two phases. The first part took place in Guatemala, where governing bodies of government, NGOs and local partners Guatemala and Nicaragua were invited. In the second phase field trips took place in the territories of Nicaragua and Guatemala, where sites were visited that were considered to be important for the implementation of an early warning system.
- Global Working Conference Bora Bora from 23 to 26 September 2013, co-financed by the RCCC, organized in The Hague, Netherlands. At this conference representatives of country teams of each country where the PFR program is implemented were united to exchange practical experiences and key lessons related to the global PFR agenda, improve learning among country teams on how to integrate the geocosystems and climate approaches in their DRR programmes, develop PFR policy/advocacy agenda at country level and improve links with PFR policy/advocacy strategies at regional and global level and schedule strategically the monitoring plan for PFR. According to some partner organizations this conference has helped to improve the quality of the program and mark the routes for future years.

Households

Question 1: What knowledge and tools do communities need to carry out integrated risk assessments?

Purpose and/or output	What is missing?	Responsible
Communities autonomous promotion by creating and/or adopting integrated tools that are easy to use by them (communities) and contribute to the integrated risk assessment approaches in DRR/CCA/EMR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrate the existing information in a simple manner.Presenting an accessible, simple and practical format (easy and fast application)alidate the tool structure and content with the communities.Generate homologated tools that are adaptable to the different intervention areas.	Each partner is responsible, given that each tool and partner organization has its own dynamics by which it was agreed that each organization will try to get as close as possible to the community.

What is missing?	How to achieve sustainability?
Generate homologated tools that are adjusted in intervention areas and/or easily integrate information. A matrix presented by the RCCC could be used. Create upgrade popular/community/practice version with accessible language tools.	Integrating resilience aspects in risk analysis and strengthening/empowering community organization. Updated and awareness raising maps and community risk analysis. Create tools for easy application that community could update its own risk maps. Community ownership of tools through a community diploma (e.g. PFR Nicaragua).
Agreement: AVC/CVCA/CMDRR 4 basic tools to verify with the communities and facilitate the use of such tools by the community. Besides, linkage and results with development plans. Finally, achieving an agreement with communities to update every year.	

Question 2: What are effective/ innovative (technical and 'social capacity') measures to reduce disaster risk and to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way?

Purpose and/or output	What is missing?	Responsible
Effective or innovative measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community ownership and involvement (self-management).Formulate a local development plan.Sustainable micro-projects.Resilient communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen local capacities (knowledge sharing, local knowledge recovery).Changing mindsets and attitudes (technical team, communities).Systematize innovative experiences.Replicate innovative experiences.Systematic update of the risk analysis.	Each partner organization is responsible taking into account its own dynamic.
What is missing? Local Development Plans. Microprojects. Systematizing innovative experiences. Strengthening the communities' capacities in self-management.		How to achieve sustainability? Systematize innovative experiences that form the basis for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The creation of a community self-management mechanism.Empowering communities in self-management and development planning processes.
Agreement: With AVM support, will contact SEGEPLAN for format/model of local development plan (LDP) which also includes eco-criteria and the minimum standards.		

Communities

Question 3: What community structures and mechanisms facilitate households to apply the DRR/CCA/EMR approach?

Purpose and/or output	What is missing?	Responsible
In general, as a sustainability measure enhance/support existing structures as support agencies for COLRED.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Starting from COLRED as a community/village point of convergence.Generally, the starting point is the existing COCODES. It will have to be harmonized when forming the COLRED.Facilitating the involvement of other community members, but this may generate conflicts is key to achieve coordination between the 2 local committees.COLRED process of conformation not only responds to the criteria of Decree 109 but also to local customs and community contexts.The accreditation or COLRED by SE-CONRED, then there may be a gap of coordination with the municipal authority. To settle this need, Municipal Coordinators could be promoted where all private or CSO participate. For example, Municipality of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán.It is important that budget items are not only addressed to response but also include preparation and prevention. A Municipal DRR Management office could be conformed in order to support the use of municipal funds to DRR and response.Supporting the Municipal Coordinators know and are able to interact with all COLRED in a municipality (mapping, institutional support, budget, etc). This information may influence the adoption/increased funding from the Municipal DRR Fund. It could also incorporate actions that contribute to CCA and EMR.Build on good community availability (cultural) to make voluntary contributions through work incentive programmes as PSA or Bio-Rights.Another organization that contributes but from the school structure are the School Committees to manage DRR. Assessment and generate a response plan should be helped.Involving other actors, e.g., health sector (Permanent Care Centers). In addition, rural health technicians and community facilitators may contribute as monitoring after the conformation of COLRED and trainings and younger groups that might get involved with the Commission or doing volunteering.	Each partner organization is responsible taking into account its own dynamic.
What is missing? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Training/activate COLRED > uncredited COLRED > Interaction between COLRED and COMRED.Create community units with an integrated approach (DRR/CCA/MRE) > how? By using the modules in ecosystem approach to build the capacities of various groups in EMR.		How to achieve sustainability? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen relationship between COLRED and COMRED.Empowering communities and the link between COLRED and CCA/EMR.Interaction with other relevant actors/stakeholders.

Southern Partners

Question 4: How to facilitate application of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR with communities?

Purpose and/or output	What is missing?	Responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The watershed is managed through an Integrated Management Plan. Communities count with tools to diversify their livelihoods. Schools are integrated by the Emergency and DRR School Committees. EWS in operation. COMRED and COLRED are functional regardless whether there are or not disasters. DRR through the ecosystems recovery via reforestation with endemic species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate and strengthen the management capacities of the Coordinating Board (Micro watershed Council). Community ownership/appropriation of the available tools. Follow-up training and teachers and educational supervisors' involvement. Strengthening local coordinators through equipment and data interpretation for the EWS. Training and basic equipment to COMRED and COLRED. Having the technical and financial support from INAB by and other related institutions. 	Each partner organization is responsible taking into account its own dynamic.
What is missing?	How to achieve sustainability?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening community capacities in data interpretation generated by the EWS. Concrete action on EMR issues (relationship with INAB, ecosystem approach modules, agreement with municipalities about recovery through reforestation). Strengthening the microwatershed Coordinating Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including economic incentives for reforestation (PINPEP) into EMR actions. Linking with agroforestry systems. Empowering and linking from the community, family and school levels. 	

Question 5: What steps are needed to incorporate integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches into policy at different levels (local to international)?

Outputs and/or Process	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Roundtables. Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda (AEI). Educational modules. See results of the third Strategic Line. 	
What is missing?	How to achieve sustainability?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking communities with municipalities and government (LDP). Concrete actions in the framework of the AEI. Strengthen relationship and coordination with the governing bodies regional delegations (AEI). Positioning the PfR approach. Positioning with the governing bodies. Monitoring processes in the government institutions. Diploma course with PfR approach. Speeding up the educational modules process to raise awareness to field work. Introduce the educational modules to communities and municipalities to sensitize and its adaptation. Finishing the Strategic Plan for the Climate Change Roundtable in Sololá. Strengthening networks. Linking representatives of the governing bodies with the authorities. Strengthening networks at local and regional level and their advocacy capacities. Linking the Intercommunal Committee to COMUDE and CCR. Strengthening DRR Committees and children Network. Integrate Municipalities of Cabañas and Camotán into the resiliente cities network. Following-up the minimum content consultancy. Focal point for the IEC Strategy (Fabiola). Carlos Rodríguez continuity (AEI facilitation process). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the approval or validation or ny n tools by the respective authorities (MOE, MARN, CONAP, CONRED, local authorities). Empower governing bodies and municipalities to implement the DRR/CCA/MRE approach. Institutionalizing the PfR process and approach through the AEI. Guideline document based on the AEI of the governing bodies. Generating a good strategic plan where the stakeholders appropriate the approach. Positioning the AEI with an integrated approach both locally and in the community. Strengthen advocacy at the community level to enforce of compliance with the AEI policies, etc.

3.3 Joint initiatives of the Alliance

How many planned joint initiatives have been implemented?

In 2013, the following planned joint initiatives were carried out:

- The PfR National Forum (January 2013).
- The construction of the Inter-institutional Strategic Agenda (AEI) as a result of the National Forum.
- The implementation of the Information, Education and Communication Strategy.
- Construction of the educational modules on DRR/CCA/EMR.

- e) Consultancy for the systematization and documentary analysis of the themes, contents and training and formation methodologies, developed by the partners PFR Alliance²².
- f) Supporting the Departmental Climate Change Roundtables from each partner organization and WI support.
- g) Application of the minimum standards and eco-criteria in microprojects as agreed in the microproject protocol with RCCC and WI support.

How partners support each other in developing tools, flyers, etc.?

At an Alliance level, availability and harmony in the working environment has been a key for the exchange of experiences, where each partner brings knowledge according to its expertise and on the other hand the economic part according to the ability of each partner, achieving the development of different tools, brochures, amongst others.

From the Information, Education and Communication Strategy, several materials for dissemination and visibility have been prepared. Some materials have been reproduced such as banners for the event for the International DRR Day organized by CONRED, the resilience vision document. The remaining material will be produced in 2014.

With respect to dissemination and visibility, the Alliance and its partners were invited to 2 radio programmes:

- "Environmental Monitoring" programme in Uuyuy Radio broadcasted live on Wednesday 10 July and reaching more than 15,000 listeners.
- "Talking Today" CONRED Radio online, aired Monday 18 November with a range of over 5,000 listeners.

Regarding the educational modules aimed at teachers of the MINEDUC has been a joint effort of all partners to ensure an educational tool for the promotion and training with the Alliance focus. In this case, each partner contributed financially to the recruitment, consultancy TOR and monitoring and follow-up. WI also developed modules on ecosystems helped by each partner in the technical review of these manuals so that they are useful and relevant.

As agreed in the microproject protocol, the RCCC and WI have provided technical assistance in the implementation of the minimum standards (RCCC) and eco-criteria (WI) in the microprojects implemented in different work areas.

In particular, different partner organizations have provided trainings and/or assistance according to its expertise:

- Participatory video which is a tool used by Cáritas Zacapa.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) tools facilitated by AVM.
- Consultancies related to ecosystems facilitated by WI.

4 Part IV – Sustainability, quality, efficiency

4.1 Sustainability

What are the prospects for the continuation of the programme after 2014/2015?

At an internal level, the Alliance a global and national levels has discussed in order to identify joint post PFR initiatives, as there was the intention to participate in a possible DIPECHO IX proposal. Another element that would help improve the prospects of continuity are the results of systematization, planned for 2014, showing the benefits of the programme and lessons learned. Also it should be considered that donors such as ECHO are already considering their programmes and calls for proposals for a more holistic DRR that includes CCA and EMR actions.

At a national level, based on the results of the National Forum (January 2013) is working and trying to influence the governing bodies of each of the themes: CONRED, CONAP, MARN and MINEDUC for the PFR integrated approach to be considered at their institutional interventions. This is a process that will likely need the rest of PFR intervention time to advance and try to consolidate. In this sense, the AEI aims to promote the integrated approach to the governing bodies and supporting in fundraising and synergies for the continuation of projects and programmes across the country. It is a tool that could be used to mobilize resources for partner organizations and/or the governing institutions to ensure the programme continuity or the integrated approach. Besides, it is expected it is expected to continue

²² The completion of the consultancy is scheduled to finish in 2014.

some of the activities in 2015 in the framework of the AEI with governing bodies and is also expected that the Strategic Plans of the CC Regional Roundtables transcend the stipulated time for the PfR Programme.

Nevertheless, each partner has its own prospects for continuing the program.

For **CARE** prospects depend on the expectations of AVM to continue working in the region. Also during 2014, it is expected to explore and support the linkage between communities and other organizations such as the Association de Amigos del Río Ixtacapa or ICC. However, it is important to consider that there are few organizations present in the region which limits the possibilities of continuity for the communities.

To date, the **GRC** has no concrete continuity agreements with communities, municipalities nor NGOs. However, the activities are being undertaken for this purpose, such as the strengthening the local organizational capacities for COLRED and COCODE. In 2013, both have been trained in leadership of development processes in their communities and advocacy with local authorities. In addition, both have been trained to lead DRR actions through tools such as local disaster response plans and community development plans that will be endorsed by SEGEPLAN with the objective to link them with the municipal development plans.

Another tool is the training module on how to develop community microprojects with the aim of transforming their main identified needs in projects that can be managed with the Municipality. This is a process that has not finished in all communities but is expected to complete once the municipal development plans are finalized. The promotion of best practices that takes into account traditional local knowledge focused on DRR/CCA/EMR is also a good topic that communities can go back, appropriate and replicate.

Cáritas Zacapa supported by Cordaid is in the process of finding new funds to continue with the new community resilience vision, in which could be mentioned:

- a) Participation of Cáritas Zacapa, Cordaid and MARN in the WB sessions "Civil Society Policy Forum" in Washington DC, a 15 minutes presentation was made, revealing the cooperation actions in the 3 levels: Community, Civil Society and Government in the department of Zacapa, results, challenges and key factors for success. The first step is to present the integrated approach methodology and how government bodies and civil society can work together with innovative proposals that have an impact on the development at the community level, and the second step is to having more receptiveness and to access WB funds in the future.
- b) Training workshop on the CMDRR first module which last 2 days, developed by Cáritas Zacapa/Cordaid and taught by the Pool of Trainers to Cáritas Santa Rosa, Guatemala, Cáritas Archdiocesan of Guatemala and Quetzaltenango, Vicariate of Peten and Izabal, Social Pastoral of Verapaz, Pastoral Land of San Marcos which counted 20 participants in total. The objective was to enhance the ability of learners to facilitate CMDRR processes at a Cáritas level network.
- c) Implementation of the project "Improving resilience through stronger and alternative livelihoods in 8 communities of Cabañas, Zacapa, Guatemala".
- d) Following-up the integrated approach by extending to other geographical areas on the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula, and have held talks with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) through Cáritas Española, Catholic Religious Services (CRS), or Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and Populorum Progressio.
- e) Community work is being strengthened with the creation of an Intercommunal Network, in which CODEDE will advocate, ensuring participation in a governmental level with senior officials for the presenting their development plans and possible financing.
- f) With the creation of the CC and Gender Joint Roundtable in the East Region, some actions will be coordinated and the problems caused by the CC impact will be addressed on the 13 municipalities members, due to the exposition on growing vulnerabilities of this territory and the associated risks. The commitment of the joint table is to ensure compliance of the actions considered on the Strategic Plan. The CC Roundtable sustainability is based on the leadership of two grouping of municipalities: North-East and Mountainous El Gigante, URL and Cáritas, where advocate at a government level, promoting the participation of community members to present their problems and dialogue for possible solutions.

WI indicated that there is interest to continue working in microfinance schemes with the Bio-rights model with CARE/AVM and to this end it has a draft project proposal and are identifying potential donors. As external stakeholders, has maintained contact with ICC, Defensores de la Naturaleza, Heifer and UNDP, identifying points of convergence and in some cases even logical frameworks for potential proposals to present jointly.

Based on the PfR experience, the **RCCC** will continue to seek opportunities to create platforms and facilitate events to promote mutual learning, lessons learned and best practices to strengthen

resilience. Participatory methods and innovative tools applied within the PfR framework (e.g. exchange markets, global business conferences, the use of participatory games to facilitate learning, application and development of minimum standards) as part of the package of activities that the RCCC proposes to use in other projects that deal with PfR issues.

4.2 Quality

Clients

During all activities at the local, municipal and national levels, **CARE** takes into account the views and the satisfaction of communities, municipal and institutional stakeholders, with whom CARE collaborates. Although not implemented a satisfaction mechanism, surveys and assessments for all meetings of efforts to assess this situation by simple questions like: what do you like?, what did not you like?, and what do you suggest to improve? Participants recommended topics of interest, adjusting schedules and communities appreciate that trainings are provided in kiche' (local language). The main indicator is that they are satisfied with the activities and the programme results and the level of participation in the planned activities has not decreased. Prioritized communities and those currently working are the same at the beginning of the programme in 2011. Municipal institutions are also the same and have even increased in number, at the same time, there is trust towards the Alliance by the representatives of the institutions with whom the partners work at a national level. To ensure the customers, communities, governments and institutions satisfaction, CARE is conducting a methodology of participatory decision-making. For instance, at the community level, participatory decisions have been taken with regard to benefit directly from the implementation of microprojects sharing with community leaders the responsibility for taking this decision.

The activities developed by **CRG** at a community level (schools, community organizations, community members and children) have been highly valued by the participants. During the activities constantly take into consideration the observations made at the community level. These observations can be linked to different aspects, for example the local culture is important in the quality of processes. At the end of the activity, a consultation is conducted at the population, community and institutional levels (in working with municipalities, government institutions and organizations) on the activity assessment. In 2014, there is the suggestion for improving and integrating the observations that community and institutions make effectively, seeking for continuous improvement, for example through a beneficiaries mailbox.

Cáritas indicated that communities have shown their satisfaction on the programme through video documentation, telling their stories on how the community was and how they have been improving through the process of building a resilient community, especially strengthening local and organizational capacities, documenting their risk analysis, development plans and participatory monitoring and advocacy with financial support in their activities such as microprojects. At a government level, Cáritas has signed cooperation agreements and memorandums of understanding, to continue the process of the programme integrated approach and its extension to other municipalities in the future, leading to an acceptance of the work done so far.

During the meetings with the **WI** microproject beneficiary communities, its has become apparent satisfaction with the contribution given, particularly because they are aware that WI is supporting them to strengthen and/or diversify their livelihoods which has been documented in videos. In the case of local authorities, although they are not direct customers, they also recognize that is contributing to the community welfare. In Xatinap V, a group assessment was made on the construction of saving stoves where such satisfaction was evident.

Before closing its office in Guatemala, the Netherlands Embassy invited the PfR Alliance to an event held on 13 May in Fontabella. On behalf of the Alliance, the Regional Coordination attended and scheduled presentations on some programmes financed by the Dutch cooperation in Guatemala.

Systems and organizations

Technically, all partners have reached agreements to adopt a minimum standard for the Alliance activities, such as the microproject protocol and through joint activities as indicated in the consolidated AOP. However, each partner implements activities using its own methodologies and tools in their intervention areas.

On the administrative side, it is difficult to standardize because each member has and applies specific administrative procedures. Therefore, partners stopped financing joint activities where all partners move resources to a partner who is in charge of its administration. Instead, it has become the practice in those activities funded by all the partners, each partner covers part of the required supplies or services. For example, for the implementation of the IEC Strategy, one partner hired the consultant and the other ones cover the cost of printing and reproduction of the materials that are needed.

Regarding mutual learning, it has been established the dynamic of sharing with the other partners through exchanging experiences and in the field visits during the Technical Committee meetings. In addition, the preparation and implementation of the microproject protocol has been an example of mutual learning

Planification and content

The basis for the work of PfR programme in Guatemala is the one logical framework in which activities has been identified under the three strategic lines. Based on the Logical Framework, the country team prepares jointly a consolidated AOP annually.

Through its activities, the PfR programme provides an important contribution to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015, in its three strategic objectives and its 5 priorities for action.

In addition, the partners have adjusted their activities to the climate smart minimum standards (RCCC) and eco-criteria (WI), especially in the microprojects, and there are plans to Sphera standards in preparation for response.

It is ensured that the activities at an institutional level, not only cover the PfR priorities but also with whom the partners work with. For example, in the implementation of the AEI it was identified that mediation and dissemination of laws and institutional plans and strategies is a priority for both parties.

On the presentation material not only is included an explanation of the partner's own (integrated) methodology but also reports on the resilience vision in a landscape level, community and family, with the four building blocks and their eight principles.

4.3 Efficiency

How costs per beneficiary are kept low (without compromising the ability to achieve the intended results or the quality of the programme)?

For keeping a balance in the cost/benefit ratio without compromising the ability to achieve the expected results and its quality, PfR partners do apply the following actions:

- It is promoted the contribution of the beneficiary population in activities such as microprojects or mitigation measures, where each community would provide local resources for its implementation. For example, the CMDRR methodology (Cáritas) is carried out to the practice of strengthening local capacities and manage resources towards other institutions by using the video as a tool for resource mobilization. Communitarians do an analysis of its own resources and then decide whether they would need to manage otherwise they will run their own programs which reduces the cost per beneficiary as to the implementation of the programme and encourage their involvement.
- Partners try to reach more population with formation and sensitization measures by e.g. working with schools in the region that could serve as multiplier agents for the information. In addition, although the programme requires advocacy processes at all levels and is quite complex in its implementation, therefore attaining concrete results is quite slow, but having the cooperation of the beneficiaries facilitates the achievement of the results and objectives, such as, for example, the coordination of sensitization activities via the Climate Change Roundtables performing with local capacities so the cost per beneficiary remains lower, achieving an efficient cooperation.
- Partners have established agreements for sharing costs in joint activities or bilaterally. For example, the specific studies related to ecosystems that were activities designed between local partners and WI and partly funded by both parties. For the IEC Strategy implementation, the GRC covers the consultancy costs for designing the materials but the other partners cover the cost reproduction and printing costs of those materials.
- For goods and services procurement, a quotation process is always applied and several offers are assessed and always looking for the best option from a technical and economic levels without taking the risk the quality of the processes and maximizing the planned budget, based on a strategic planning and projection of previous expenses.

Has the target group been increased or has there been spent less while achieving the planned results?

The **CARE** target group is equal to that reported for 2012. The volume of operating expenses is the same as last year, while the amount of direct investment increased costs this year. The spending on activities on the 3 strategic lines increased this year because considerable progress was made in the definition of such activities. For example, the microproject protocol was developed in 2012 and 2 microprojects have been implemented according to the protocol.

The **GRC** target group has been maintained, although at the beginning of 2013, they experienced difficulties in 3 communities (Chupac Balam, Patulup, Nimchaj) out of the 9 communities. These 3 communities left the programme after having an advanced process but trainings were not completed, reforestation of deforested areas and their risk analysis. Thus based on commitment made, 3 new communities (Chucanac, Pacán and Paquiaca) have been selected and have started working with

them. On the other hand, the costs shown correspond to the planned budgetary planning and projection. A general assessment would be that the cost has been below than planned, especially with regard to trainings. It is considered that the programme results can be achieved with the required quality and the goal to the initial budget proposal. Some adjustments have been proposed in specific activities, such as the purchase of an automatic climate station in El Estor as part of a future EWS. This increase will be compensated for other activities that have been relatively cheaper.

The number of communities that **Cáritas Zacapa/Cordaid** supports remains, and the expenses have been reduced to the communities, municipalities and other government entities' contributions. In addition, the programme has been expanded to another municipality with **Cáritas Zacapa** own funds. The municipality of La Unión is where the programme was expanded and is located at the top of the Department of Zacapa, where there was a workshop on CMDRR considering the integrated approach with 25 community leaders who replicated the methodology in their communities. In addition, an exchange of experiences was performed to visualize the work done in Lantiquín, Camotán. In 2014, it is planned the introduction of the community video and the development of risk analysis.

WI has no preset target groups. However, through the development of microprojects with communities and local partners, WI identified a specific target group. WI designed the budget (expenditure) to measure the identified target group, so that there is an earlier reference of increase or decrease spendings.

5 Part V – Strengthening Civil Society and Southern Partner organizations

Note to CTNL: As explained in previous communications, since the beginning of the PfR programme (2011) some members of the Alliance country teams in Guatemala and Nicaragua indicated that they do not see realistic that through the PfR programme, it will be achieved to develop the capacities of local partners on issues related to some of the below mentioned indicators because it has the position nor established relationship to engage directly and it is a partner organization internal affair. Thus, to date, it has never been monitored the progress as explained in 2013 Annual Report format. Therefore it will be difficult to actually identify a real progress made by the PfR programme implementation.

Strengthening Civil Society

Civil engagement

The organizations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders.	3.75 ²³
<p>CARE: In the planning and implementation of all processes and activities, consultations with key stakeholders are made: community leaders, local and institutional authorities for having their endorsement and seeks to keep them informed and/or involved in decisión making about what that will be developed.</p> <p>GRC: From CRG Technical and Steering Committees in which programme progress, constraints and financial expenditures made is shown and in which there is involvement of the Directorate General and representatives of Boards of delegations which are involved in the project.</p> <p>Cáritas: MARN, MAGA, CONRED, INAB, CONAP departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula, 6 Municipalities (Cabañas, Huité, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Camotán, Jocotán and Concepción Las Minas), Departmental Governorate of Zacapa and Chiquimula and NGOs (Zootropic) and Private Initiative (CIAG).</p> <p>WI: WI annual reports under PfR are available for this year or last year.</p> <p>RCCC: The RCCC annual reports under PfR are available for this year or last year.</p>	
% of supported community committees are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	100% ²⁴
<p>CARE: 100% of community committees are represented on the Coordinating Board or the Masá river micro watershed Committee in which participates the COMUDE of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán and maintains regular dialogue with other government institutions representing communities: Departmental Delegate CONRED and technical/extension of the MAGA.</p> <p>GRC: All community committees (6), represented by the COCODE, participate in forums for dialogue at the municipal level in the 4 municipalities that are served in Quiché. The COLRED are formed by COCODE representatives and who (by the municipal dynamics) are in direct communication with local authorities represented by COMUDE. Moreover, the participation and coordination with COMRED COLRED and municipal decision-making in DRR and CCA to representatives is encouraged. There have been forums and workshops with community leaders and speacialized government organizations' representatives such as CONAP and INAB to analyze the situation of forests (deforestation) and receive recommendations for its management.</p>	

²³ CARE: 3; GRC: 4; Cáritas: 4; WI: 4.

²⁴ CARE: 100%; GRC: 100%; Cáritas: 100%; WI: 100%.

Cáritas: 11 DRR committees have been formed (one per community) which maintain a regular dialogue with the municipality.
WI: The COCODE of Xatinap V and Cabañas that are the 2 beneficiary communities of microprojects ordinarily participate in COMUDE meetings.

Practise of values

The target group is involved in decision making	3.5 ²⁵
<p>CARE: In order to take decisions about community activities, the rule is maintaining consultation meetings that serve as support for operational decisions made by community leaders. Municipal and national decisions are taken jointly with municipal authorities and representatives of the governing institutions, respecting their individual priorities. For the AEI is addressing a joint responsibility relationship between the Alliance partners and institutions involved for decision-making and implementation of activities.</p> <p>GRC: The activities conducted under the programme at all levels are previously agreed by the target group participants. For example the microprojects to be implemented have been identified and prioritized by the communities. In turn, the priority actions identified to work with governing bodies (MARN, CONAP and CONRED) have been previously agreed.</p> <p>Cáritas: The CMDRR methodology provided by Cordaid, including community participation in making decisions which are essential and prerequisite for the sustainability of the interventions that are used and reflected used in their actions to municipalities and governing bodies.</p> <p>WI: For each implemented microproject, the signing of a cooperation agreement, which is formed between WI, the local partner and the target group or community formal representation (Board of Directors and/or community mayor or assistant). The aim is that decisions and agreements are formalized in common, to ensure proper use of the resources provided and the performance of the obligations that each party has in the microproject implementation.</p>	
The organizations have transparent financial procedures and practices transparent financial reporting	3.75 ²⁶
<p>CARE: applies recognized and validated financial accounting procedures that ensure transparency in the management of resources. There are administrative/financial procedures that are known to all the involved staff in the programme. Financial reports (programmes) are prepared and sent at the end of each calendar year, within a reasonable for adoption at CARE Netherlands. At the end of each year an external audit applies to funds run by CARE Guatemala covering the financial agreement reached with AVM.</p> <p>GRC: In GRC there are financial procedures and personnel authorized to perform or execute the programme funds know the accountability procedures. Upon completion of the various programme activities, the accounting department of the GRC performs financial reports as the priority of the project or action (if it is a emergency response project, there is more frequent information), all financial information that is generated is verified by the Directorate General of GRC and the corresponding directions (Health, Organizational Development or Disaster Risk Management). CRG has an internal audit that reviews the financial procedures and supports the project as well as an intermediate external audit. On the other hand, in the implementation of the programme there is shared responsibility in the implementation between GRC and NRC. A financial report that is shared with NRC is made monthly. These reports are shared with the Presidents of the subsidiaries of the RC in Quiché, El Estor and Sacapulas for transparent management of funds and of the activities undertaken and to be followed-up. Similarly the NRC has an administrative procedures manual that complements the GRC procedures for handling programme funds. In the induction workshops and when necessary, the administrative area of NRC explains the procedures and administrative management of the programme technical staff for the transparent use of funds supports. The administrative area makes field visits to verify expenses as part of the monitoring activities. In recent months, the NRC office started the process for hiring a company to perform the programme audit which is to contribute to the financial execution process' transparency.</p> <p>Cáritas/Cordaid: have applied its own accounting and financial procedures to ensure transparency in the management of resources. An annual external audit is applied.</p> <p>WI: WI office in Guatemala reports financially to the Regional Office in Panama. This in turn has a contract with global WI headquarters, with agreements and periodic reporting and auditing procedures.</p> <p>RCCC: It has agreements and periodic reporting procedures and audit activities centrally at its headquarters in The Hague.</p>	

Strengthening of own organizations

Capability to act and control

Strategy is elaborated in workplans and activities/ projects	3.25 ²⁷
--------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------

²⁵ CARE: 3; GRC: 4; Cáritas: 4; WI: 3.

²⁶ CARE: 4; GRC: 4; Cáritas: 4; WI: 3.

<p>CARE: The PfR programme is linked and correspond with the priorities and target population as defined in the CARE Guatemala Strategic Plan which is being updated and will guide current and future interventions. This strategic vision aims to change: <i>By 2030 rural households vulnerable to CC have improved livelihoods, increased resilience, demanding and exercising their right to sustainable human development and has been constructed from an analysis of the national context and international linked to a defined strategy for mobilizing financial resources.</i></p> <p>GRC: the GRC has the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan that is based on knowledge of the national context and the different lessons learnt that have generated the range of projects in Guatemala. The Plan has a clear vision as a humanitarian organization and part of it has been the restructuring which the GRC has now CRG. In this sense, the PfR is integrated on the Disaster Risk Management Direction, which has the following national programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Resilience Programme. - Disaster Preparation Programme. - Disaster Response and Crisis Programme. - Climate Change Programme. <p>Caritas: Work plans are linked to the PfR Programme logical framework. Currently on the strategic development plan of Cáritas Zacapa for 2014 - 2018, which will include the integrated approach as a basis for the development and implementation of programmes. It is important the CMDRR methodology institutionalization.</p> <p>WI: WI holds internal annual planning based on planning (consolidated AOP) of the PfR programme, including work plans and semestral progress reports. Additionally, is supported with the planning prediction and quarterly budget implementation.</p> <p>RCCC: It has its 2012-2015 Strategic Plan in which the vision as a reference center for the world's largest humanitarian network is elaborated. The PfR activities are integrated under the area of capacity building and operational support. In addition, to provide technical support to help local implementation in 9 PfR countries, the RCCC contributes to capacity building globally, the impact monitoring, the development of tools and advocacy at national and international level (for example in the context of the UNFCCC COP).</p>	
The organization's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders	3.5 ²⁸
<p>CARE: It keeps staff informed of certain internal decisions of the organization and PfR Alliance including the reasons for these decisions, using internal organizational funds to the other Alliance partners. Institutional CARE Guatemala decisions are informed to the programme staff via e-mail. Internal programme decisions are transferred to the technical and administrative staff and AVM via copying Alliance e-mails, mainly addressed to Iván Girón.</p> <p>GRC: There is good leadership in programme implementation and good account management, through the GRC Steering and Technical Committees, which were taken up in 2013. These have served to accountability to GRC internal authorities it is a dialogue space to decision making that benefits the programme implementation. Additionally within the GRC structure have established communication channels with staff at all levels.</p> <p>Cáritas: There is a close coordination with Cordaid with the programme planning and progress, taking decisions jointly, where visualized the future programme actions, which are met responsibilities according to agreed time schedule. At a administrative level and facilitators (personel), planning is made as a team and reports from the coordinatiion and direction the roadmap needed for the desired impact and the community indicates the timing.</p> <p>WI: WI regional office reviews and approves the actions of their staff and taking major contracts to support implementation in the country, as well as representation for coordination with external partners. The team in Guatemala usually be fully informed of the relevant guidelines.</p> <p>RCCC: The head office in The Hague reviews and approves the actions of their staff and taking major procurement support and representation for coordination with external partners.</p>	

Capability to achieve, adapt and renovate

The organizations have a well-functioning PME system	3.25 ²⁹
<p>CARE: There is an annual activity planning including budgeting, and monitoring procedures and quantitative evaluation that are partly used to improve the programme performance. At CARE internal level, there is a software that is being implemented the Management System of Proposals and Projects (GSP). The SGP M&E system is a software platform designed to assist in the content management for social development programmes, organized either as independent projects or programmes. It allows to administrate from conception or registration of an initiative to record profile and finally the project, in order to initiate proper monitoring of ongoing projects. This is a replicated experience from CARE Peru.</p> <p>GRC: There is the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan, that the 2014 AOP is derived and in which are included</p>	

²⁷ CARE: 3; GRC: 3; Cáritas: 4; WI: 3.

²⁸ CARE: 3; GRC: 4; Cáritas: 4; WI: 3.

²⁹ CARE: 3; GRC: 3; Cáritas: 3; WI: 4.

actions of the DRR Directorate which integrates the PfR programme. This plan is comprised of a planning and an annual budget which is monitored throughout its implementation. Currently the GRC has a monitoring programme in the Organizational Development Department that is being strengthened to having a M&E through an online software. It is noteworthy that the GRC maintains a monitoring and follow-up through the narrative and financial reports and conducting various Technical and Steering Committees in the implemented programmes. In addition, field visits for monitoring, monthly reports, coordination meetings with the technical team are provided, allowing you to see the progress, achievements and areas to be improved.

Cáritas: The Monitoring, Assessment and Participatory Learning tool (MAP) is used to verify the activities in the Alliance framework. The POA is the programme roadmap according to the proposal presented each year to Cordaid. The technical and financial reports are a parameter of the compliance of the results, documentation through video, exchange experiences and replication of best practices and consultancies conducted show progress and guidelines for intervention in the 3 strategic lines.

WI: The WI Regional Office provides internal reporting mechanisms to the country coordinator in his contract where implementation progress is both technical and financial reports.

Capability to achieve coherence

% of organizations in which efficiency is addressed in the external annual financial audit	75 % ³⁰
<p>CARE: The annual external audit CARE Guatemala considers reviews about financial accounting procedures and internally with the support of the CARE Guatemala finance unit where the aspects of efficiency are constantly analyzed, such as resource use, completion of the budget and planned activities implementation, considering the budget/ctivities are being partially implemented by CARE and AVM.</p> <p>GRC: Being a national entity with public credibility, one of the main commitments for the GRC is accountability and transparent management of resources, has spaces of accountability: financial reporting, National Council meetings where progress is communicated and limiting the institution in each work area. It also has an internal audit who constantly makes a financial review of the various spending in the projects. Additionally, there is an audit by the National Comptroller of General Accounts for programmes and/or projects implemented with government funds.</p> <p>Cáritas: there is an annual external audit, which enables the accuracy of the accounting information to the approved budget and thus quality of the project for which it was assigned in compliance with the uniformity, consistency and backup support documentation as well as financial statements.</p> <p>WI: The financial reports of implementation efficiency is discussed but not in the external audit.</p>	

³⁰ 3 out of 4 partners have an external annual financial audit that considers efficiency.