

PfR Guatemala Progress report



1 Basic information

Reporting period:	2011
Total budget (in €) for the reporting period	NLRC: € 67,617 (country) Cordaid: € 241,857 (country) CARE: € 119,136 (country) WI: € 17,342.21 (country) Total: € 445,952.21
Name of the person who compiled the report	NLRC: Cony Silva Martínez Cordaid: Arnulfo Ayala Rodríguez CARE: Edwin Estuardo Kestler WI: Julio Montes de Oca RCCC: Lisette Braman / Carina Bachofen PfR CA: Tialda Veldman
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2 Context of individual organisations

2.1 Changes in the external environment

What changes of important external factors have influenced the ability of the individual organisation to implement its activities? Their impact may be felt in relation to e.g. costs of the implementation, time that was available for implementation of the activities, or security issues, changes in government policies, economic situation, or emergencies that have impacted on the organisation's ability to carry out certain activities as planned.

During 2011 some external events have occurred that have influenced the ability of partner organizations to implement their activities.

The **country's national, departmental and local election process** was developed in 2 stages: 1) September 11, in which municipal officials, legislative representatives and presidential authorities have been elected, and 2) November 6, in the which the people elected the constitutional president of the republic between 2 candidates who had ended at the top of the list after the first election.

The elections were carried out at national level. In some departments it resulted in violence due to dissatisfaction with the results leading to repetition in some municipalities. On November 17 2011, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal magistrates issued by resolution the declaration of President and Vice President, Fernando citizens Otto Perez Molina and Ingrid Roxana Baldetti Elias, who integrated the return Patriot party (PP) that won most votes in the election on November 6th with a 53.76% against his opponent Mr. Manuel Baldizón of the Renewed Democratic Freedom party (LEADER).

In the department of Quiché (NLRC) the population expressed their unease regarding the elections due to which planned activities had to be suspended causing delays in the schedule. This discontent is still maintained in the Municipality of Estor, department of Izabal (NLRC), because they do not accept the change of government. Furthermore, the change of government brings changes in the officials in the territories and of state institutions. Therefore, in the framework of the project it was decided to postpone the start-up of activities after the change of authorities.

The elections for mayors and deputies in the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula (Cordaid/Caritas), was turned into a civic celebration due to which the elections happened in a peaceful environment.

The institutional environment that is related more closely with Wetlands International is in its adjustment period. Because of national elections and the transition of the new government in the last quarter of 2011, we expect substantial changes in the key positions of both the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the National Commission on Protected Areas (CONAP). Not so in In the National Forest Institute (INAB) we don't foresee changes because it has a structure that is not so dependent on political changes. Regarding the MARN and CONAP it is recommended to reconnect to the new staff in the first quarter of 2012.

Just like previous years, the **violence** continues to be imminent. However, drug-related violence has increased and is more visible. The clear examples are the declaration of state in Coban and Peten (first part of 2011) after violent actions related to drug trafficking. Some working areas are affected by the infiltration of drug trafficking (Izabal, Zacapa and Chiquimula).

While security conditions continue to be a chronic problem throughout the country, so far it has not affected the integrity of personal and property related to the implementation of activities in this region. However, it has to be taken into account regarding transfers of technical equipment to the field, for common crime statistics, presence of gangs and drug trafficking are a threat to the safety and physical integrity of persons.

The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) on October 12, 2011 declared the formation of **Tropical Depression 12E** located 220 miles from Salina Cruz, in southeastern Mexico. From this statement, CONRED with the assistance of the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH) remained in constant monitoring of the movement and evolution of this event, while the Emergency Operations Center National (COE) was activated in four sectors in order to assist people in need: emergency services, care for the population, logistics and infrastructure and services.

In this context, different alert levels were announced between 12 and 19 October varying as the behavior of the emergency created by the Depression 12E changed. At the national level the orange institutional alert was constantly maintained, while at departmental level Emergency Operations Centers were activated, however with different periods of action throughout the republic. The damage caused by depression 12E was manifested in a high percentage of the territory of Guatemala. According to Bulletin No. 2204 issued by CONRED, the October 21, 2011, the accumulated sum of the affected population is as follows:

- Deaths: 39 people
- Injured: 18 persons
- Missing: 4 people
- Victims or damaged directly: 82.913 people
- Affected: 550.762 people
- Housed: 21.451 people in 172 shelters
- Population at risk: 28.340 people.

The Red Cross, as an institute for humanitarian response, had to direct their efforts to support the affected population. The project area of the Red Cross (Quiche) was also affected especially in the access roads to communities, so they had to suspend field activities during the storm.

In Nahuala (CARE), as a result of heavy rains on Wednesday, October 12, 2011, the Municipal Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) Nahuala, declared an emergency in their territory, both in the highland and coast regions of the municipality, including the PfR working area.

The initial damage estimate was reported by COMRED integrated by COCODE and Colred, "main" (traditionally recognized authorities) and deputy mayors. In Nahuala municipality, the affected population was of 871 families. Additionally, we reported 27 families evacuated, housed 22 families and 122 car families living in risk areas.

In the 7 selected communities (PfR working area) was identified the following: loss of crops, destruction of piping distribution systems of water, and landslides mainly in the paths that led to the region due to which the communities were cut off for 10 to approximately 15 days resulting in shortage of food for the whole population.

This emergency situation in the territory forced to suspend the activities of gathering information for the risk analyzes for approximately 20 days, while the communities were able to recover damages and were willing to meet again to program staff.

Regarding the **environmental issue** an informational workshop on the implications and importance of protected area declared Mountain The Granadillas, area adjacent to Zacapa and Chiquimula department was held in Zacapa during the first semester. It was organized by the Bench of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity URNG-MAIZ and the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP). The workshop was attended by over a 100 people (community leaders, the University of San Carlos de Guatemala (USAC), Guatemala Rural University (GRU), Universidad Rafael Landivar (URL), Caritas of Zacapa, government entities and Deputy Minister of Environment). The initiative proposes a framework of coexistence between communities and natural resources, where humanity and nature can live together, respecting the social, economic, cultural and development of the protected area.

During the second semester the case for the Granadillas Mountain was received by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), in the hearings that resulted in 143 session. The case was filed on behalf of communities affected by the Lutheran pastor Jose Pilar Alvarez, Gerardo Paiz Mother's Collective Forest Ecologist and Mynor Perez Mutual Support Group. The case is to apply for recognition of the legitimate struggle for the defense of water, forests and biodiversity in Las

Granadillas and the CIDH was asked to order the Guatemalan State to declare the area as protective springs reserve, as a human right of access to water for the inhabitants of Zacapa and Chiquimula.

On November 29, 2011, David Alfonso Ordonez Bardales Stadium of Zacapa was used to present the **Mega Tech Corridor Project** to the national and international community. The event was attended by more than 2,200 landowners ranging from the Department of Santa Rosa through all the East zone and culminating in the Department of Izabal, being present Presidents of the Associations, Municipal Mayors, International Diplomats, Investors, Deputy for Zacapa Gustavo Echeverria and President-Elect Otto Perez Molina with his cabinet.

The Technology Corridor will have a length of 372 miles and passes through 27 municipalities in the country, the work will cost about seven billion dollars, in local currency would it be fifty-five thousand three hundred million quetzals. In this project there are plans to build two Seaports, San Luis and San Jorge, located in Izabal and Jutiapa respectively.

2.2 Organisational developments

What developments and changes within the individual organisation have impacted on its capacity to implement the planned activities, and how have these been addressed? And moreover what measures has the organisation taken to improve its coordination and monitoring?

NLRC: In July 2011 the project coordinator was hired. The technical team that includes a specialist in risk management, environmental technician, two community technicians with a more promotional role, an administrative technique, an administrator and a technical assistant was hired in October. The latter two are based on the headquarters of CRG.

Enabling operational offices: Headquarters, Office of the Secretary of disasters, the delegation office in Santa Cruz del Quiché and Sacapulas. Currently, the office in Sacapulas is not open yet. Therefore, the technicians are in the office of Santa Cruz. They bought computers, desks, files, stationery, fans, paint for the delegation offices, printers, and the mobile internet was activated.

Vehicles: Purchase of a Toyota Landcruiser for project operations from headquarters and 3 motorcycles, two for the Quiché and one for the office in El Estor. Furthermore, the maintenance of two vehicles of the delegations of CRG in Santa Cruz del Quiché and Sacapulas has been arranged. These vehicles have facilitated the transfer of technicians to the field during the last months.

Visibility: T-shirts and the project banner have been elaborated.

Cordaid: In the month of June 2012 the team responsible for the program was completed by hiring two facilitators in addition to the existing team of a Coordinator, an Administrator/accountant and a community facilitator. The induction phase of these facilitators was also concluded. An organizational scan of Caritas Zacapa was elaborated in order to identify their strengths and areas of opportunity that will give input to a training plan of its staff.

The capacity building of the Caritas Zacapa team has been initiated. The team has participated in a participatory video workshop given by the Pool of Trainers of El Salvador that was held on 26, 27 and October 28 2011. The team also participated in a training process on climate change adaptation and implementation of the Cristal tool. This training was developed by Asprode in partnership with the Salvadoran Ecological Unit - UNES.

CARE: The team responsible for implementing the program is completed. CARE Guatemala has hired a program coordinator and an administrative assistant accountant. On behalf of the local partner Vivamos Mejor two field technicians responsible for the subject of a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and 1 representative of the theme of Ecosystem Management and Recovery (MRE) have been hired.

With Vivamos Mejor, a private development organization with a presence for several years in the Department of Solola, a Framework Cooperation Agreement and Addendum No. 1 has been established to support the responsibilities of both parties in the implementation of activities in the period of September 1 to December 31, 2011. Currently, the approval process for Addendum No. 2 has been started which will run to December 31, 2012.

A physical workplace has been enabled for the program staff that is hired by Vivamos Mejor, in the municipal capital of Santo Tomas La Union in the department of Suchitepéquez, located at a distance of 5 kilometers from the center of the Village Xejuyub, ensuring an institutional presence of the program closer to the communities involved.

WI: Wetlands International has operated in 2011 through the Head of Office of the Regional Office in Panama who participated in the planning meetings of the Consortium, and will continue to represent WI in the Coordination Committee. It was decided to operate in the country with a national programme coordinator, who was selected in the fourth quarter and will start working in February 2012. The national programme coordinator is hosted at the offices of CARE Guatemala, for which an MoU was developed. The national coordinator will represent the WI in the technical committee and will be

responsible for implementing and monitoring country additional staff recruited. During 2011, Wetlands International defined the mode of operation that is most suitable for the implementation in Guatemala. From his role as the smaller partner (apart from RCCC), WI has decided to support the Consortium via technical support in environmental issues in all the working areas at country level, however facilitate direct field work in strategic areas or areas that contain wetlands. Therefore, WI will work more directly in the field in Izabal with the Red Cross (near Ramsar site "Bocas del Polochic") and Solola with CARE with who a project co-financed via the Humanitarian Innovation Fund (Biorights) will be implemented. Parallel WI has prioritized technical support within the program to members of the Alliance, local partners and others target, due to which capacity building is key. The first step in the capacity building was made by preliminary internal training activities on the ecosystem approach to staff members, although the teams of the different organizations had not yet been completed.

RCCC: has provided technical assistance at distance and training (Regional Workshop, week induction) through Pablo Suarez and Lisette Braman. During 2011 the RCCC material has been translated into Spanish and shared with the country team in events like the induction week, the revision of the POA and the homologation of the tools for risk analysis. In addition, it has facilitated the contact with CRRH resulting in the participation of country team representatives at the XV Forum Application of Climate Forecasts to Food Security and Nutrition: Perspectives for the period December 2011 - March 2012.

3 Results

What results have been achieved in the implementation of the activities under the three strategic directions.

From 31 January to 4 February 2011 a Regional Workshop was realized in Antigua Guatemala, facilitated by the regional coordination (CARE) and the PWG. During this event the Partners of Resilience and their local partners have analyzed the structure, the dynamic and the operation of the consortium and the Programme in general and in the region. Furthermore, they have discussed the unification of the working criteria like the elaboration of the logical framework in every country, the revision of the activities and the budget in a global way. After this discussion process agreements among the members of the consortium were reached resulting in draft documents that served as a foundation for further revisions.

During the following months of the first half year of 2011 the Programme activities were focused on the construction of a foundation for working in consortium resulting in the following: 1) Logical Framework, 2) consolidated planning and budget, 3) the community selection, 4) the baseline of the Monitoring Protocol and 5) an agreement on the organizative structure. This foundation was created through different meetings: 25 February, 21 March, 12 April, 4 May, 17 June, 14 July, 9 & 10 August, and 4 October 2011.

In the Period from 25 to 29 July 2011 the technical teams of the local partners in Guatemala have received an induction of PfR Program. The event was held in Antigua, Guatemala. The components of the induction week were: Logical Framework, Work Strategy, Planning 2011 and 2012, and Training in DRR, CC, MRE and indigenous traditional knowledge.

In September 2011 the coordinating for the implementation of the program baseline study has started. At the beginning of November 2011 the consultant was selected and has started with the baseline in the pre-selected communities and key stakeholders in the municipalities. Although it was planned to end in December 2011, due to different changes (authorities, selected communities) it is expected that the consultancy of the baseline study will be finalized in February 2012.

3.1 Community (direct intervention)

Result 1 - Local measures to reduce disaster risk and to adverse impacts of climate change are implemented by the communities

NLRC: The technical team reviewed the how to approach the communities and the work on the 3 components DRR/CCA and ERM. Because a broader approach is needed, an analyse of the micro river basin situated in the primary selected communities was made. Based on this analyse 4 communities were added to the original list of selected communities. The RC will work in a total of 10 communities, situated in two micro river basins and the Municipality Joyabaj:

1 Microcuenca Chusanyab including the following communities: Chupacbalam, Pathulub, Xoljuyub, Pasanet (high and low), and La Palma.

2. Microcuenca Cucuba including the following communities: Tabil, Xesic II, Xatinap V and Chuiquisis.

3. Municipality Joyabaj including the following communities: Laguna Seca and Nimchaj.

It was possible to officially launch the project in the communities and established cooperation agreements with the leaders, which are in the process of signing. Key stakeholders present in the communities were identified in order to map the actors and to establish partnerships.

CARE: The program working area has been prioritized in the territory covered by the sub-basin of the Rio Masa (located in parallel with the sub river basin Ixtacapa), in the jurisdiction of Xejuyub, south of Nahualá in the Department of Solola. 100% of the population in the territory is originated from the Maya K'iche'. The selected communities are: Pakim, Pasaquijuyub, Pakib, Tzamabaj, Chuituj, Pacanal II or Channel II and Xesacabaj. The 7 communities have a population of 424 families representing a total population of 2.544 people.

To define the working area meetings and interviews were conducted with the technical staff of the municipal planning departments and the risk management department of the municipality of Nahuala, members of the Municipal Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) that already had prioritized this area in consultation with the departmental delegate CONRED, representatives of the local department of the Ministry of Health and community leaders. The former emergency experiences with the tropical storms: STAN and AGATHA, and the recurring rainy seasons, were the basis for selection.

WI: No community activities have been developed to date. The areas of direct intervention for WI will be in Izabal and Solola. In Izabal follow up will be given to a field visit that was realized at the end of 2010 with the Red Cross (PfR Partner with operational base in El Estor) and the preliminary meetings with Defenders of Wildlife, an environmental NGO with extensive presence in the area. In the case of Solola, field work will be combined with the implementation of the HIF program with CARE, which aims to implement the "biorights" microfinance scheme of Wetlands International.

A.1.1.1. Development of risk analysis at Community level

Regarding the homologation of the tools the country team has organized two meetings (August 25 and October 4, 2011) to decide on the incorporation of CC and ecosystems issues in the existing tools for risk analysis. WI facilitated learning from other countries by collecting the experiences of India and the Philippines in incorporating ecosystem approach in the vulnerability analysis tools of the Partners. We proceeded to focus on the experience of the Philippines as the most pragmatic, and after introductory sessions on the base document and the concept of "resilient communities" there was a basic guide for the partners to be used during their first analysis of vulnerability. WI has proposed to monitor the processes after the AVs, acting as "critical friend" to advise on the consideration of the ecosystem approach in these processes and in future operational plans.

NLRC: Training in the methodology of vulnerability and capacity analysis (VCA) with the learning by doing approach has been given to technical team members, Red Cross volunteers, officials of institutions like MAGA, MARN, Ministry of Health, and community leaders.

The risk analyses have been started with each community. The methodology used is the adapted AVC integrating climate change and ecosystem. Using the perception of community leaders certain tendencies of changes in climate have been diagnosed. However, it is planned to carry out an analysis of trends with experts in the field as well as a technical diagnostic assessment of ecosystems. In this process, community leaders identify and analyze the major risks to which their community is exposed, prioritize their most pressing needs and also identify actions to transform their vulnerabilities in capacity. In that way the training of the community leaders is started. The analysis of vulnerability and capacity has been completed in three communities: Xesic II, Chupac Balan and Palmas. The progress in other communities is 75% of all information collected.

Cordaid: Seven communities in the municipality of Cabanas (Cerro de piedra, El Solis, los Encuentros, Sunzapote, Plan de la Cruz, Lomas de San Juan, Santo Tomas) in the department of Zacapa have basic knowledge on risk analysis of their own community that help them to make decisions and plan strategies to reduce disaster risk.

CARE: Between September and December 2011, the gathering of information for risk analysis in the region was held applying the tools and techniques defined in the Manual of Analysis of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity (CVCA) and the methodological criteria established together with the Alliance.

The risk analysis was applied in the 7 communities mentioned above, with a participation of 64 key informants, 54 men and 10 women. Women were interviewed during the community tours.

According to this study, communities have been affected by the impact of geological, hydrological, chemical and social threats, overwhelming the capacity of the local authorities and the population in general. The groups interviewed described as the main threats: landslides, mudslides, hurricanes, soil erosion, floods and forest fires. These threats encourage the destruction of water systems, road, houses, forests, and crops, and provoke the migration of farm families in the south coast, triggering food shortages and extreme poverty.

The level of vulnerability in the communities is very high and most families have built their homes on the slopes in a "cascade" without the necessary mitigation measures and with houses and constructions of wood and adobe. Similarly, the basic community infrastructure is built in gorges and rolling hills which increases their susceptibility.

Overall local capacity is weak, except the community Pasaquijuyub where a Local Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Colred) is formalized. In other places there is no emergency response organizations. Most of the participants say that they do not know what to do with the increased effects of climate change. Women have no participation in decision-making spaces. There is a high level of poverty. In the region there is limited signal of the media (radio and television). The communities Pakib, Xesaqabaj and Tzamabaj do not have electricity. Furthermore, regarding the political and institutional context, the governmental and non governmental organizations do not have direct presence in place which contributes to increasing the vulnerability.

With the passage of hurricanes and storms two major problems are generated: 1) the inhabitants are cut off, alienated from the municipal and 2) they are left without water, food and medicine. This can be attributed to multi causal and structural conditions.

So far, we have prepared the draft report of the findings that Vivamos Mejor is reviewing. This activity was suspended for about 20 days due to damages caused by the Tropical Depression 12E in October 2011.

A.1.1.2. Facilitation and knowledge sharing on topics: DRR and CCA (risk maps, education, drills, simulations, etc.)

Cordaid: Communities have risk maps that set out the threats in their communities and actions that can be planned according to the capabilities that are within the community to mitigate or prevent the risk of disasters.

The participation of women has been increased in community management activities. Their points of view are taken into account and other people take these as valid opinions.

The relation between youths and adults has been increased and enhanced while they worked on the development of risk maps and in the process of DRR/ CCA/ERM.

CARE: In the process of risk analysis community sketches have been developed that graphically visualize the risk conditions increased by climate change in each site. Complementary the technical staff of Vivamos Mejor is working on the development of susceptibility maps regarding the threats in the region.

A.1.1.3. Implementation of community early warning systems

Related to the issue of early warning systems and to explore possibilities for future cooperation representatives of the Alliance participated on 23 November 2011 in the XV Forum Application of Climate Forecasts to Food Security and Nutrition: Perspectives for the period December 2011 - March 2012 that was organized by the Regional Centre for Food Safety and Nutrition, with the support of SICA and the Regional Water Resources Committee.

CARE: In the territory, there are no instruments that could serve the monitoring and forecasting components of the SAT community, but there are other resources that can be used to implement this system, like: local organizations, community media for the emission of warning and alarm.

Result 2 - Ecosystems provide environmental benefits are enhanced and sustainably managed

WI: In the case of Zacapa, a site visit and advice from a WI expert has been conducted. As a specific result, WI and Cordaid/Caritas produced a work proposal for integrating ecosystems in DRR, identifying a local food security platform as a vehicle for technical activities, lobbying and advocacy for future policies to help protect water resources in St. Vincent basin, reducing the risk of disasters simultaneously.

A.1.2.1. Document and make visible the role of good management of ecosystems (wetlands) in the provision of water and risk reduction

CARE: The main sources of water in the region have been identified, both from the river Masa' and other smaller tributaries that are used for daily consumption by the population of the communities through distribution systems. However, some of them are suffering from constant damage during the rainy season.

In the upper half of the sub-basin in which the 7 involved communities are situated the contamination of water sources is low, while the lower sub-basin, the pollution level is high, mainly because these affluents become recipients of gray and black water generated by the population living in the center of

Xejuyub.

The sub-basin of the River Masa has an approximate area of 4,981.25 hectares, the forest cover in this area is 1,566.84 hectares of mixed forest and 0.56 acres of hardwood forest, representing approximately 31.4% of the total area of sub-basin, as referenced in the study of risk and the map provided by Vivamos Mejor.

The degradation of forest cover is mainly due to two factors: the advance of agricultural frontier for growing mainly leaf of "maxam" and consumption of wood for household consumption. 100% of households use wood and in average each family (6 members) consumes 3 cubic meters of wood per month.

With this information and the advice of WI specific studies and evaluation of landscapes in areas of interest will be conducted.

A.1.1 / 2.1. Implementation of micro projects of DRR/CCA/ERM identified by communities

Cordaid: The communities Lantiquin, El Volcan and Rodeo el Espino that belong to the department of Chiquimula, has a water conveyance system for human consumption.

The Communities Lantiquin, El Volcan, El Arenal and Rodeo el Espino, have become aware of the importance of proper use and management of water resources within the community, which will help them better preserve resources by giving proper management as well as have knowledge on rainwater disinfection mechanisms in order to reduce stomach ailments caused by contaminated water that the population often consumes.

The communities Lantiquin, El Volcan, El Arenal and Rodeo el Espino have increased their level of awareness of the importance of water care and water committees have been strengthened in skills that will help ensure the proper use of water resources and sufficient water supply to the population.

CARE: The preliminary report of the risk analysis has provided some ideas for the implementation of micro community projects for DRR/CCA/ERM. These proposals were consulted directly with representatives of each community.

The relevance of each proposal within the program framework will be assessed in order to beforehand concrete in each site the implementation possibility and negotiate the contributions that will be required of each community.

A.1.1/2.2. Educational campaigns on issues of DRR/CCA/ERM in public schools

CARE: The educational campaign will be defined during the first months of 2012. In the light of this campaign the respective ties with the Technical Coordinator of the Ministry of Education Administration, responsible for the region Xejuyub has been established in October 2011, to explain the objectives and scope of the program, and learn about the priorities in DRR/CCA/ERM that they have for this region. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is possible that by the year 2012 the person who is in charge of the education coordination has been replaced by another.

A.1.1/2.3. Open spaces for the retrieval of local and traditional knowledge on DRR/CCA/ Ecosystems

Representatives of the Alliance have participated in training workshops on "Harmonization of Indigenous Knowledge / Local and Western DRR and CCA" organized by CARE. This involvement has provided technical and methodological aspects that serve for the implementation of this activity in the communities involved.

3.2 Civil society (capacity building)

Regarding the involvement of the private sector and the introduction of innovative methodologies, on the 3rd of May 2011 together with a representative of Cordaid there has been a first approach to the company EMTECSA that is the distributor of the EM methodology in Guatemala. During that day a field visit to a water cleaning system near the Amatitlan Lake was achieved. The technology of EM and the experiences of the field visit were shared with the country team during the meeting of the 4th of May 2011 in which suggestions for the use of EM within the Programme and a way to obtain additional funding was explained as well. The decision taking on how to concrete the inclusion of EM in the Programme and how to establish the cooperation with the company EMTECSA is still pending.

Results 1 - Local organizations and/or civil society know and share the approach of DRR/CCA/ERM

NLRC: The official presentation of the project to the GRC authorities, municipal authorities and governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, associations that are present in the department of Quiché has been accomplished. This meeting helped to identify possible cooperative partnerships and the mapping of the actors that have an impact in the territory.

After the presentation it was possible to coordinate a meeting with the elected Mayor of Sacapulas and staff of the Center for Nutritional Recovery in the same municipality.

The stakeholder mapping was performed with the organizations and institutions that are present in the territory (Quiché) to determine the beneficiary target group for this line of work. CONRED in Quiché, the Recovery Center Nutrition (CRN) and Permanent Care Center (CAP) of Sacapulas have been approached.

Cordaid: The launch event of PfR civil society program of Zacapa was held at the Atlantic Hotel, Santa Cruz, Rio Hondo on 16 November 2011, with a participation of 48 institutions (NGO`s, CSOs, OG, businessmen, Religious: Lutheran, Catholic and Evangelical), individual consultants and members of the Alliance. The goal was to present what the project fundamentally is looking for relating to action, institutional alliances, perspectives of the organizations present and contributions of each of the actors according to the work area and aims.

A.2.1.1. Training and education of local organizations in DRR/CCA/ERM with homologated methodologies and techniques

CARE: The existing local organizations in the area of intervention are identified. In each of the 7 communities there is a Community Development Council (COCODE). Additionally, in some communities there are specific committees for the management and maintenance of water distribution systems. These organizations will be fundamental for establishing the Local Coordinating Disaster Reduction Committees (Colred) that are part of the national CONRED system.

Some areas of training for the local organizations have already been identified in the preliminary risk analysis. Pending is the by the Alliance approved basic training which will also depend on the recommendations of the consultant based on the results obtained in the baseline study of the program.

The members of these local organizations have participated as key informants in the process of gathering information for the development of risk analysis in the region.

A.2.1.3. Facilitate the integration and strengthening of local organizations related to DRR/CCA/Ecosystem (considering the participation of adults, youth, children, women, etc..)

CARE: (related to what is described in A.2.1.1.) Local organizations are identified. They will be composed by adults and young people (women and men) and they will be strengthened in the areas of DRR/CCA/Ecosystems. For the integration of children and their strengthening in these issues is the organization of school management committees for risk reduction is considered to be an option. These school boards are recognized and endorsed by the Ministry of Education and also have the participation of teachers and principals.

Result 2 – Local social networking integrated in national and departments platforms that handle DRR/CCA/ERM

A.2.1/2.1. Working with universities on issues DRR/CCA/ERM

In June 2011 we organized a first orientation meeting with representatives of Engineering Food Science Department in the University Del Valle of Guatemala resulting in a group of 10 students from different disciplines that will support the activities of the Program during the coming years. During the second half year the 10 students have participated in various training sessions. In addition, Caritas Zacapa has facilitated a first field visit in which students have visited the community El Volcan. It is expected to concretize cooperation activities and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding during the first quarter of 2012.

From the August 20, 2011 the Rafael Landivar University has been approached. This University has developed a Diploma in Risk Management that could be interesting for the training of local organizations as provided in the Logical Framework (A.2.1.1.1). During the meetings of August 23 and October 14, 2011 the contact has been strengthened, however it was agreed to concretize cooperation activities during the first quarter of 2012.

CARE: In the working area the contact with the headquarters of the Universidad Panamericana, based Xejuyub, has established. This university has been academically working in the area of Social Sciences (Social Work) of people who live mostly in the coastal region of the municipalities of Santa Catarina Nahualá and Ixtahuacán. The University has expressed interest in working with the program through the support that its students can provide in the communities under the condition that the program provides the necessary assistance. This community work can be translated, initially, in operationalizing the awareness process of the population and/or support in the implementation of DRR/CCA/MRE measures in communities, depending on availability and degree of development of each student.

The advantage of this coordination is that the student population of this university is situated in the region and they know the social/cultural population of the 7 communities to intervene.

3.3 Institutional environment (policy dialogue)

On 16 June 2011 representatives of the country team participated in the Regional Forum about Water, Human Security and the Priorities of the Adaptation to the Climate Change Effects that had as objective to identify the central aspects of the relation between water security, water management and climate change and to define technical proposals for the development of regional politics and for the capacity strengthening of the region in the water resources management and the priorities of climate change adaptation. This Regional Forum was organized by SICA, CCAD, CRRH and CEPREDENAC. Representatives from different organizations of the public and private sector and the civil society participated. Through the participation the understanding of the regional strategies and politics in the water theme has been increased and some initiatives have been identified with which the Programme could be linked. Follow-up approach with certain organizations and initiatives is still pending.

Results 1 - Local authorities, departmental and national manage DRR/CCA/ERM knowledge

NLRC: Institutions and NGOs have been visited in order to present the project and share with them a summary.

Cordaid: Contacts and good relations have established with the DPM of the municipalities involved in the program, which will be of great importance for the development. For example the Mayor of Cabanas has offered all necessary support for Community actions that the program decides to promote.

CARE: The objectives and scope of the program have already been presented in preliminary form to some of the members of the Municipal Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) Nahuala. The presentation has been done during the work session held in the framework of the baseline study.

Result 2 - Population of 5 Departments are informed on DRR/CCA/ERM

A.3.1/2.1. Promote/support the functioning of national roundtables on Climate Change and DRR (including climate change committee at national level) and ecosystem conservation

NLRC: The coordination with the National Climate Change roundtable allow the formation of CC roundtables at the departmental level in Quiche and El Estor. This process is advanced by this platform and will help the operation of advocacy on DRR/CCA/ERM in the territories.

CARE: CARE is currently part of the Humanitarian Network and maintains a continuous liaison with the Executive Secretariat of CONRED. In turn, Vivamos Mejor is part of the Departmental Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CODRED) in Solola and integrates the national climate change roundtable. The integration will allow both organizations to influence the promotion and support the functioning of national roundtables on various topics.

A.3.1/2.2. A campaign or common strategy DRR/CCA/ERM with traditional and non traditional media

NLRC: We have approached the local media and national: TeleCenter, Emisores Unidas, Guate vision and Local Channel of Quiché. The more complete mapping of media and agreeing on cooperation in the framework of the program is still lacking.

CARE: The traditional media that can serve to disseminate the campaign is already identified. In the area of the Municipality of Nahuala, the Nawal Stereo Radio has identified as the main medium. When there is the communication strategy non-traditional means that may contribute to its spread will be identified.

A.3.1/4.1. Providing spaces with SE CONRED, MARN, SEGEPLAN and SCEP to harmonize the approach of the issues and laws related to DRR

NLRC: The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) has been approached. With MARN, it is agreed to develop a cooperation framework agreement with GRC however this is still in process. Furthermore, the MARN supported in the training of the technical team during the week of induction.

WI: A preliminary technical consultations with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN, upon entering the regional offices to field activities of the Consortium), the National Protected Areas Council (CONAP, for the identification of priority protected areas near Program sites), Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA, about databases provide existing GIS) and environmental NGOs (JADE, Defenders of Wildlife, Fundación Mario Dary in order to identify possible collaboration with Wetlands International in sites where they have presence in the field) have been conducted.

A.3.1/4.2. Working with the Ministry of Education to strengthen and link DRR/CCA/ERM issues in the school curriculum

Since the beginning of 2011 the Ministry of Education has been approached through the participation in meetings of the Inter-Agency Network on risk management in the education sector (25 May, 25 October and 28 November 2011). During the last meeting the regional coordinator has provided a presentation on the program PfR indicating activities which require a cooperation relationship with the Ministry of Education. It was agreed that during the first quarter of 2012 the actions of cooperation will be concretized.

What (substantial) discrepancies are there between the planning and the actual achievements, and what is the reason of this? In financial terms, are there discrepancies between the budgets and the actual expenditures? If they are larger than 25%, what can be said about the reason for the discrepancy?

NLRC: This year the project start has been bumpy for several reasons. Among them, the planning process of the program in the region has been slow. The concept of the proposal, the budget revision, the unification of approaches to work, the selection of the working areas, all have taken a significant time. In the month of April and June 2011 there were still revisions of the final versions of documents. After this agreeing process between the Alliance, another internal planning process (CRG and NLRC) started in order to facilitate the project start-up that also led to delays. The actual implementation in the field starts in the month of October, obviously this affects the budget execution. To date 6% of field execution has been spent, which forces us to make a careful assessment and planning for 2012.

WI: The overall progress in the implementation of the logical framework indicators are low, particularly for issues associated with fieldwork. In the case of Wetlands International it is because several of its initial actions (such as environmental assessments) are depending on the definition of communities as well as the results of the baseline study and analysis of vulnerability. These processes have been recently completed and almost terminated. Another area of weakness is related to the implementation of development policy commitments. The election period led to a period with difficulties in getting the attention of the entities.

At the start of the program the projection of expenditure for 2011 was € 40.762. The actual total expenditure for this period is € 17,342.21 (42.5%). By 2012 it is expected a significant increase in execution, hoping to exceed the initial estimate for this year of € 113.857.

WI seeks to continue supporting the development of a tool box of the Consortium and its field application. We propose the continuation of the processes and mechanisms for sharing ideas and lessons learned between teams from the PfR countries, supported by the platform of "Linking and Learning" externally, and the learning agenda that is provided within the Consortium. Specifically for Wetlands International, the organization carries out an explicit effort to promote direct exchanges between offices.