

**Annual Narrative Report Country Programmes
Countries: Guatemala, Cuba and Nicaragua
Year: 2012**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
1 Executive Summary	3
2 Global programs	4
2.1 Program: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE / GBV.....	4
2.1.1 Planned outcomes and indicators	4
2.1.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.....	5
2.1.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year.....	5
2.1.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements.....	6
2.1.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts.....	6
2.1.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers.....	7
2.2 Programme: WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE – WIG.....	8
2.2.1 Planned outcomes and indicators	8
2.2.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.....	8
2.2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year.....	8
2.2.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements.....	9
2.2.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts.....	9
2.2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers.....	10
2.3 Programme: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).....	10
2.3.1 Planned outcomes and indicators	11
2.3.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.....	12
2.3.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year.....	12
2.3.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements.....	13
2.3.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts.....	14
2.3.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers.....	15
2.4 Programme: Resource & Finance.....	16
2.4.1 Planned outcomes and indicators	16
2.4.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.....	17
2.4.2.1 Achievements and progress last year:	17
2.4.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements:	18
2.4.2.3 Results achieved in advocacy efforts.....	19
2.4.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers.....	19
2.5 Specific Emergency Response:	20
2.5.1 Summary of: Response to earthquake in San Marcos Region in Guatemala.....	20
2.5.2 Gender in Emergency response:.....	21
2.6 Specifically about the results of NCA supported work in CUBA.....	21
3 Strengthening Civil Society	23
3.1 To what extent have NCA's partners contributed to increased mobilisation of Rights Holders?	23
3.2 In what ways have Duty Bearers been challenged?.....	24
3.3 To what extent do partners relate to/draw upon formal and informal networks to achieve their overall goals and outcomes?.....	25
Since its origin, an integral part of the institutional activities of Fundación Solar is the participation in spaces of civil society organizations, international discussions and multi-sector groups. In this regard, it is noteworthy that Fundación Solar is the focal point in Guatemala in the Observatory for Sustainability Network Latin America, known as "Suswatch". This network has during the last five years been very active contributing to the discussions, proposals and analysis in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	25
Fruits of this work are among others awareness-raising, discussions, and analysis from the perspective of civil society for advocacy in legislation, public policies, programs and projects, as well as lobbying with government representatives.....	25

3.4 To what extent do partners contribute to link and create space for organizations and groups that normally do not relate?.....	26
3.5 Relevant networks and alliances for NCA and partners:.....	27
.....	28
3.6 Have partners increased capacity as accountable and transparent civil society actors in any of the following areas:	28
3.6.1 Increased participation of rights holders in planning and monitoring.....	28
3.6.2 Improved democratic practice in own organisation?.....	29
3.6.3 Improved documentation and reporting on results?.....	29
.....	29
3.7 In countries with limited operational and political space for civil society; to what extent has NCA/partners contributed to ensure arenas for dialogue and interventions by civil society actors?.....	29
3.8 What has been NCA's role in supporting partners?.....	30
4Change Story	30
5Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	35
5.1 Monitoring by NCA staff.....	35
5.2 Evaluations.....	37
6 NCA organisational issues	38
6.1 Staff Composition.....	38
6.1.1 Has there been significant Increase/decrease in number of staff, salary, and per diem?.....	38
6.2 Staff competency and human resource development.....	39
6.2.1 What challenges have you faced related to competency and capacity and how has this been dealt with?.....	41
6.3 Management systems	41
7Financial issues	42
7.1 Status on funding strategy for country program	42
7.2 Main donors in the past year:.....	43
7.3 Deviations between budget and expenditure.....	43
7.4 Annual Financial Statements – annex 4.....	43
8Annexes.....	44

1 Executive Summary

The activities this year had the following headlines:

- 2012 was the last year with partner activities in Nicaragua. For 2013 only Nicaragua ACT forum will receive limited financial support from NCA. As the activities supported in Nicaragua in 2012, only included two partners, CIEETS and AMC, and with relatively limited resources. These activities will be reported here, and not in a separate country document, as in earlier years
- NCA Guatemala has 3 projects in Cuba with faith based organizations. The Cuban context is different from the other countries in Latin America as the civil society is weak and the space to challenge the duty bearers is very limited. In 2012 NCA slightly increased the support to the partner Concejo de Iglesias Cubanas in order for them to strengthen the ACT forum as well as slowly to start looking into the area of Climate Justice.
- In Guatemala NCA opened up cooperation with two new partners. These were AGIMS in the area of Economic Justice and Fundacion Solar in the area of Climate Justice. 2012 was at the same time the last year with cooperation with the organization Pop Noj, which works within the area of Economic Justice
- The area of small community owned hydro power stations, related to both the strategic areas of Economic Justice and Climate Justice, seems to have awakened a certain interest, both at HO and among the Norwegian Embassy in Guatemala. The ambassador Jan Gerhard Lassen, and his staff, have shown interest in the topic, and for 2013 NCA hope to concrete at least one new project within this area.
- Funding situation continued challenging during 2012. Several calls were attended to and Veronica Sagastume received capacity building at the head office of Danish Church Aid in Copenhagen. Feedback from NCA HO has all through 2012 been that the Regional office in Guatemala was working well within this issue. Still the results must be classified as meagre. At the end of 2012 NCA received around NOK 1.1 million to attend the earthquake victims in the San Marcos region in Guatemala.
- New elected government in Guatemala took position during January 2012. One of the main promises from the new president, Otto Perez Molina, was to improve the very complicated security situation in the country, with rampant street violence and increasing influx of drug related activities. However, after one year of governing the country, the crime situation still figures at alarmingly high levels. At the same time the social conflicts related to land issues, resource exploration and -exploitation seems to be more segmented and polarized than before. Due to the role part of the Nordic cooperation plays in Guatemala, there seems to be increasing critics in Guatemalan media. The Nordic countries are in certain sectors perceived as a supporting instrument for groups wanting to revive the armed conflict. This can be a major base of concern for 2013.

2 Global programs

2.1 Program: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE / GBV

2.1.1 Planned outcomes and indicators

Outcome 1. NCA and partners have engaged religious leaders to transform structures, power and patriarchy which support harmful practices leading to gender-based violence.

Indicator 1.1: Number of women and men church leaders trained to act against GBV.

Indicator 1.2: Number of faith-based organizations that have plans and resources to address mechanisms against GBV.

Indicator 1.3: Number of projects funded with new funds addressing GBV.

Outcome 2. Women have improved their capacities to act collectively in favour of a life free of violence, and influence their environment in that direction.

Indicator 2.1: Level of knowledge and capacity to act of women supported by the programme on the right to a life free of violence.

Indicator 2.2: Level of communication of the monitoring on the effective application of public policy addressing GBV to relevant actors of the State.

Indicator 2.3: Level of support from community authorities and young people towards the prevention of GBV in the areas of intervention.

Outcome 3. NCA and partners have advocated national decision-makers for the adequate implementation of national laws preventing violence against women, which enforces policies ensuring survivors' access to care and legal justice.

Indicator 3.1: 5 national partners supported by NCA in Guatemala have participated in awareness raising activities related to monitoring of national policies on violence against women at local and national levels.

2.1.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes

2.1.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

Taking into account that the institutions in favor of women's right are politically vulnerable in Guatemala in 2012, the work of NCA and their partners, were addressed to strengthen the national and organizational mechanisms that seek to prevent, punish and reduce the high rates of violence against women and femicide around the country. Political education and technical training, social awareness, inter-agency and multi-sector coordination, direct care and communication were applied as working strategies, having as concrete achievements, the following:

- 75 poor indigenous women were formed as local healers providing assistance to more than 500 women who suffer violence in remote communities where NCA and counterparties have presence. This included 5 women of the Ecumenical Network of Women in CIEDEG. In addition 13 women integrated in the General Coordinator of the Women's Ecumenical Network of CIEDEG participated actively in a training process for self-support with a goal to face gender-based violence. This training was carried out in coordination with GGM. These processes aim to enable local communities to act against gender-based violence as well as to assist women survivors of violence in a more appropriated way, taking into account language and culture. The actions aim to improve the community accompaniment for women, sanction men involved in these situations and supporting at family levels.
- 2,188 women received comprehensive assistance for the first time by GGM during 2012; including 33 women and their 42 children (21 girls and 22 boys) protected in shelter in Guatemala City. Since the Law against Femicide was approved (2008), and as a result of the various information campaigns given, women who are affected by violence are better informed about where to go for care and legal support. This contributes to thousands of women seeking help and support to the organizations providing these services. GGM is responsible for 4 Centers for Comprehensive Assistance to women survivors of violence (CAIMU), and the data indicated above correspond to the CAIMU in Guatemala City, only.
- More than 400 indigenous and non-indigenous men received awareness-raising training by CIEDEG and CODEFEM, as part of their work to prevent and eradicate violence against women. This figure includes men in authority positions in the communities as well as in faith-based organizations. The work was carried out in accordance with a specific methodology addressing new masculinities and developed by men.
- NCA achieved the funding support from DCA (Danish Church Aid) for the project of CODEFEM for 483,535 NOK (US\$80,000) from which 25% was addressed to work with women and men against gender-based violence

at community level. An addendum of this agreement will be negotiated by NCA for 2013.

- GGM contributed to the documentation and the creation of reliable information about violence against women and regarding femicide in the country. This was achieved through monthly documentation and investigation of violent deaths of women and femicide in Guatemala. The results were presented as evidence to legal-, international- and governmental institutions. With this concrete activity, GGM offers to the public and organizations daily basis statistics about this problem, showing the impact of femicide and violence against women in the economical and social context of the country.
- NCA is financially supporting some activities that other donors are not funding or prioritizing, like the femicide documentation, gender work with men, and healing processes. This support helps the partners to offer a more comprehensive support to the communities and women. Besides that, NCA has a close relation with partners, which also helps in the technical and political accompaniment for partnership.

With these achievements, NCA is following up on the outcomes defined in the country strategy.

2.1.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

The partners have strengthened their experience and capacities to improve the security and protection of women from an equity-based approach. Even though the experience is diverse, the strategies implemented by all the partners are in-line with a rights-based approach because they offer direct assistance and support to women and children as right-holders and also have challenged the different duty bearers for changes. In addition, the work areas of each partner allow NCA to have achievements at local, regional or national levels.

In 2012, CODEFEM reduced the number of the target persons in comparison with 2011 because the project funded by the European Union ended as for December 31 2011.

It should also be informed that NCA did not sign a new cooperation agreement with the Ecumenical Christian Council of Guatemala (CECG) for 2012. They are still member of the national Guatemalan ACT forum.

2.1.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts

As part of the advocacy work addressing gender-based violence, both CODEFEM and GGM did important actions to improve the institutions.

- CODEFEM monitored the implementation by the government institutions of a gender sensitive approach in the design of the national budget by

the Government, as well as impulse the accomplishment of the mandate to improve women's conditions by the Municipalities.

- GGM participated in the elaboration of the Universal Periodic Review by Guatemala and participated in the session of the UN in Geneva in October 24, 2012. Reports of these events were published. Additionally, GGM worked to avoid impunity in some cases of femicide at national and international level, supporting legal claims in the Inter-American system of justice.

In Nicaragua, as part of the last year of cooperation, the results achieved were:

- 63 church-based and religious leaders (25 male and 3 female pastors of the South Atlantic Association of Pastors - APASUR, 12 male pastors of the Regional Association of Multiethnic Pastors - APAMUR and 18 male and 5 female religious leaders of six communities), were actively advocating for gender equity and climate change adaptation. They were technically and politically accompanied by AMC.
- In addition, 117 women (including some wives of local pastors), 22 boys and 38 girls of Bluefields were trained regarding gender-based violence from a faith-based approach. In Laguna de Perlas, AMC also worked in women's rights and gender-based violence with a Pastoral Network integrated by 23 pastors and 71 female religious leaders (some wives of local pastors). This work promotes the analysis of the situation of violence due to gender reasons in the churches and in the communities.
- CIEETS promoted a gender-based approach in their sustainable development and climate change adaptation work through the improvement of the livelihood of the prioritized communities, being the most important results the following. 8 communities identified their own vulnerabilities, 85 families were beneficiated with improved kitchen stoves, which reduces both the wood consumption and the smoke problem. 80 families received water filters, 5 wells were repaired and 80 families improved their family gardens with fruits plants.
- CIEETS trained 40 church leaders in 8 different communities regarding women's rights and gender-based violence.

2.1.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

(Table for reporting on SOIs to be filled out in the annex)

2.2 Programme: WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE – WIG

2.2.1 Planned outcomes and indicators

Outcome 1. Women are empowered to participate in governance issues and structures, including faith-based structures.

Indicator 1.1: Number of posts on decision making level in community organizations occupied by women in NCAs areas of intervention.

Indicator 1.2: 5 resource partner organizations have developed accompaniment plans to assist women achieving government positions at community and organizational levels.__

Indicator 1.3: At least 5 national partners supported by NCA in Guatemala have during 2011 initiated advocacy initiatives in order to increase the number of women's groups in the communities they work on.

Indicator 1.4: Number of joint events and advocacy initiatives implemented between NCAs resources and core partners.

Indicator 1.5: Number of women integrated in power positions in ACT National Forum in Guatemala.

Outcome 2. Men are aware of and respect women's right to participate in decision making structures and processes.

Indicator 2.1: At least 6 partners in Guatemala improve the involvement of women in all the decision making bodies and work inside their organizations.

Indicator 2.2: Number of religious leaders within member church structures participate in sensitization and awareness raising activities of respecting women's right to participate in decision making structures.

Indicator 2.3: NCA gets as minimum two new funding resources to support local initiatives to improve the advocating capacities of women, particularly indigenous, addressing the right of participation of women

2.2.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.

2.2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

As defined in the programme strategy, the participation of women is mainstreamed in NCA and partners work. As a result, the partners improve the

involvement of women in many aspects in the development of the communities. For 2012 the main achievements are the following:

- 109 indigenous women participated directly in community agricultural projects implemented by CIEDEG. These projects aim to improve the food security of the families as well as the economic empowerment of women.
- 172 indigenous women were trained by CIEDEG and CODEFEM to improve their local leadership and organization. The training enabled them to assume leadership positions in communities, churches and organizations.
- 300 women were actively involved in the risk management processes in seven communities by CODEFEM. This process gave them capacities equipped them to respond during an emergency situation. There were established community committees integrated by women. 90 women from three communities will be certified by the National Coordination for Reduction of Disasters (CONRED) as a result of this training.
- Local and national advocacy actions were implemented due to the fact that the work of the women's institutions has been put at risk by the new government.
- In Nicaragua, 2 female pastors are now integrating the Executive Board of the South Atlantic Association of Pastors (APASUR).
- CIEETS improved the involvement of women in the 160 families who were receiving the benefits of the project, as these women were able to make decisions regarding the inputs, as well as direct implementation of the project activities.

2.2.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

The strategy of the partners to achieve women's participation is to involve women in the different participatory and decision-making bodies at local and organizational levels. It means that they use their own organizations and needs to improve their participation. As a result partners respect and promote the own organization ways and structures that women use at local level for their participation. During this process, the partners implement a political and technical training regarding women's rights and gender-based violence.

Again it has to be taken into account the ending of the European Union project and finalization of the cooperation with the CECG.

2.2.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts

Women organized in 5 municipalities where CODEFEM works achieved that local government impulse the development agendas defined by women and prioritized last year as part of the results of the European Union project. In Todos Santos Cuchumatan, Huehuetenango, the group of women received a funding commitment from the Municipality for 2 million quetzals (around 1.5 million NOK) for 2013. In San Juan Ermita, Chiquimula, the women advocated for the land that was donated to them by the last mayor to build a women's center and in San Bartolomé Jocotenango and San Andrés Sajcabajá, Quiché, the women's groups achieved that the Municipal Office for Women is working according to the legal framework.

2.2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

(Table for reporting on SOIs to be filled out in the annex)

2.3 Programme: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

This program is new as it was approved by HO during the second semester of 2012. It implies some challenges for the rest of the strategic period. For 2013 it is important to identify new partners with real expertise within the topic.

This programme started with the idea to have a baseline study related to the impact of climate change in Guatemala. The study will be finalized in 2013, however some conclusions are already clear. It states that Guatemala is located in one of the parts of the world who are most affected by climate change. In Guatemala climate change is manifested through changes in both rainfall and drought cycles as in more extreme temperatures. As a result, the most vulnerable population of Guatemala has to cope with floods, drought and frost. All these together endanger human security and food supply for the population.

The study also indicates that communities in Guatemala do not have the means to address the different consequences of climate change. Their economies are more dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and forestry. For these communities that receive directly the impacts of climate variability, climate change adaptation is high on the priority list.

The study indicates that the effects of climate change are food insecurity, destruction of livelihoods, increased risks, and loss of productivity. In addition there is a weakening of the resilience of ecosystems, rise in diseases and slow-down of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection. But also with the impact of climate change also is increased recurrence of disasters due to floods or drought significantly affecting livelihood.

In sum, environmental vulnerability coupled with structural problems, exacerbate economic vulnerability, and vice versa.

In this program three partners are already carrying out work related to climate change adaptation in their respective projects. For the moment both CIEDEG and CODEFEM work with elements within the topic, supported by Fundación Solar, as recourse partner. Also at ACT forum level, some actions have been taken regarding CCA.

In general, the specific agreements relating to the program were defined at the end of last year. Then, in a preliminary approach, related to the outcomes defined and established SOI is reported herein.

2.3.1 Planned outcomes and indicators

Type of outcome	Outcome	Indicators
Mobilization	Right Holders have access to DRR measures and are more resilient to natural disasters	Number of indigenous and non indigenous men and women involved in the implementation of DRR measures in own communities.
		Number of DRR measures initiated by indigenous and non indigenous men and women at community level.
		(Level/grade) of diversification and strengthening of own livelihood assets in the communities supported by the program
Advocacy	Duty bears include Climate Change Adaption and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures in budgets and policies.	Description of policy changes that partners and right holders have advocated for (narrative and qualitative indicator).
		Nr. of local authorities committed with resilience systems in their communities.
		Nr. of partners involved in DRR and CCA work in Guatemala.

2.3.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.

2.3.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

According to Guatemala country strategy this programme aims to address aspects as:

- Strengthening capacities to adapt to climate change impacts, regarding gender mainstreaming. Promotion of equal participation by men and women, involving Act Alliance forum members, NCA partners and vulnerable communities. ACT Alliance tools and guidelines are very useful, as well as the lessons learned from ACT members working on the issue as well as good practices identified in the Gender Community of Practice from ACT Alliance. Also the synergies that we can establish with WiG programme will be very important.
- Reduction of impact from emergencies, creating procedures to efficiently respond to protect the life of people and assets.
- Contribute to create conditions where people have the possibility to claim their rights to good environmental conditions and particularly to protection regarding consequences of climate change.

Main results in 2012 were related to support of poor households and communities.

- Support of small farmers in areas with mainly indigenous population, to increase their adaptability to climate change. The beneficiaries have produced foods on the basis of crop diversification and soil management, improving eating patterns, and women have increased their income from the sale of surplus production. To reach the proposed goals, 580 women and 172 men were trained in issues like soil conservation (Preparation of soil by bio-intensive technique), use of improved seeds, resistant to climate changes, greenhouse cultivation techniques, rain water harvesting and treatment of wastewater for micro-irrigation of orchards and greenhouses. There has also been given training on "Start Your Business". This process was accompanied by awareness of gender equality and economic justice in agriculture.
- Capacity building in disaster risk reduction and preparation for emergency response were given to rights holders. A total of 1594 people – 918 women and 676 men- were trained in topics as: Analysis on local capacities regarding climate vulnerability, WASH, workshops and forums on climate change impact, start-up of communities of practice regarding

Climate Change impact and vulnerability and accountability in emergencies.

- All actions were carried out by CIEDEG and, in the end of the period 2012, with the support of Foundation Solar.
- Within the frame of ACT forum, local members were supported in issues related with Climate Change Adaption ACT principle knowledge. 23 persons were given trainings and courses, 13 women and 10 men.

During 2012 NCA started a new partner relationship with the Guatemalan NGO Fundacion Solar, which has extensive expertise regarding work related to climate changes. During 2012 this organization started supporting CIEDEG and CODEFEM in preparing environmental management plans in communities where they already were carrying out other cooperation work.

The specific agreements related to the program were defined at the end of 2012 year, related to the defined outcomes and established SO.

2.3.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

The numbers reflect the emphasis put on first outcome: Right Holders have access to Disaster Risk Reduction measures and are more resilient to natural disasters. The programme in Guatemala is new, and therefore the results are quite modest

The content on the topic of climate change are relatively new for most participants, so we recognize that their knowledge requires more training sessions in order to increase the implementation of certain adaptation measures at local level.

As we can see also in the numbers, a big emphasis is given towards the improvement of women participation. At least 67% of beneficiaries so far are women. This fact is linked up to very important subject and priority for the Guatemalan country program where Gender Justice is the big umbrella of Regional Office commitments.

Regarding the contents of the project under Climate Change Adaptation, many issues were still covered despite the short existence of the program. One of these is our commitment to meet climate change in a situation marked by great deficits in protection and sustainability. So far the interventions sought to create resilient conditions in communities are the following:

- Strengthen and diversify livelihood strategies of marginalised groups, with an emphasis on indigenous peoples.

- Address land degradation through adjusted land-use practises and sustainable agricultural practises for increased community resilience and food security
- Promote measures designed to reduce the vulnerability of poor communities exposed to the hazards of natural disasters (Disaster Risk Reduction)

Trough these three elements we seek to promote the human rights of women and men in the target population, by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity, disaster risks and gender inequalities.

As a consequence the focus of food security and sustainable environment, the construction of knowledge about climate change, understanding causes and consequences in the lives of people as well as preparedness for possible emergencies derived from socio-natural phenomena, has been the line to follow in intervention. Taking into account gender inequalities, the actions have provided gender-specific criteria to promote the empowerment of women in agriculture and risk management.

The implementation of three lines of work has helped to advance the achievement of this objective:

- The construction of knowledge and skills in risk management aimed at a new form of entrance with the churches, with the purpose of increasing the number of local references on this subject.
- Participation in the various activities in the ACT forum in Guatemala
- Monitoring of natural phenomena that could cause a negative impact on the country, with emphasis on geographic areas where NCA´s partners have presence.

It is very important is to emphasize the synergies established between Fundación Solar, as Resource partner, and CIEDEG – CODEFEM. This work has started off well, and we hope to continue in 2013.

2.3.2.3 Results were achieved in advocacy efforts

NCA Regional Office recognizes that a big challenge for the next period is the work on advocacy. As RO we need to agree on a common understanding of this issue with partners, and also define a common strategy as a working platform.

As we mentioned above, the numbers of participants reflect the commitment NCA acquired regarding Gender Justice as our strategic umbrella. 67% of the beneficiaries are so far women.

During the capacity building related to risk management 67% of the participants have been women. Even though they mostly have more challenges regarding participation due to family, schooling, house tasks etc.

NCA Global strategy states that Norwegian Church Aid will help ensure sustainable livelihoods for the poor affected by the negative effects of climate change. The first steps were done in this sense in relation with this starting program, as we can see above the program seeks to provide communities with tools enabling them to cope with the impact of climate change through advocacy and technical skills, facilitating access of vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population, such as women and indigenous peoples, to resources and information making them more resilient to the effects of climate change.

Empowerment of women is highlighted in the reports from partners as well as the participation of women in diverse areas of daily life.

The focus on women participation is important as part of the elements in understanding the vulnerable situation of communities and is also as a very important awareness tool. The process is joined with practical actions on the ground giving power decision to women.

2.3.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

As we mentioned above, the numbers reflect the commitment NCA has decided on with Gender Justice as our strategic umbrella: 67% of the beneficiaries are so far women.

At the micro level this is a significant fact in a country where women have been put in the background. Between 1950 and 2010, the population of women in Guatemala has increased from 1,560,000 to 7,370,000, i.e. has increased at a rate of 4.7 times in 60 years. Additionally, women have gone from 49.5% of the population, to represent 51.3%.

By comparison, Guatemala is the 8th Latin American country with more women, exceeded only by the major economies of the region. In Central America, Guatemala is the country with more women and have 34% of the women in the region.

The participation of women in decision-making and change making must be recognized in the Guatemalan society and therefore should be strongly promoted together with their key role in reproduction and sustainability of life itself.

Empowerment of women is highlighted in the reports from partners as well as the participation of women in diverse areas of daily life.

(Table for reporting on SOIs to be filled out in the annex)

2.4 Programme: Resource & Finance

2.4.1 Planned outcomes and indicators

Type of outcome	Outcome	Indicators
Mobilization	Moral duty-bearers have been challenged to protect vulnerable communities against violations caused by natural resource exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of indigenous women involved in the processes of territorial defence Number of religious leaders and spiritual guides that develop and coordinate advocacy actions for the fulfilment of the claims from indigenous people and women Number of economic alternatives promoted by indigenous people and supported by allied stakeholders
Advocacy	Right-holders have claimed their right to benefit from natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of political and legal actions carried out by women and indigenous people Number of indigenous men and women who have articulated in favour of the defence of the land, forest and water in their

		community Number of public statements claiming their rights
--	--	--

2.4.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.

2.4.2.1 Achievements and progress last year:

Women are actively taking part in activities related to defense of territory in their communities. In 2012, 697 women participated through the planned activities in their communities, the organizations they belong to, such as, strengthening of leadership amongst women, recovery of history, participation in assemblies and consultations. Their active participation is also reflected through their signature and support of the public actions carried out by community authorities and indigenous peoples on a national level.

In 2012, 349 religious leaders and spiritual guides participated in activities in support of indigenous people's right claims. The majority of these leaders belong to the Catholic Church, which still is the religious denomination that has taken the most clear political position in favor of indigenous peoples in territorial defense. The characteristics of the leaders have also extended to include leaders that are closer to people, like priests and catechists.

In Guatemala, the programme is focused on supporting the initiatives of indigenous peoples in finding their own alternatives for community based energy projects. In 2011 the community "31 de Mayo" received support to finish the local hydropower plant with an output of 55kW, providing electricity to 350 families in four communities, street lights, the local school, medical centre, and radio.

The biggest change is that the communities now have light and the social implications are evident. The women express that it is easier to work with electric light than with candle light, the children can do homework at night, and movies have been projected. In general, patterns of daily life have changed providing some new possibilities.

In, 2012, 55 legal and political actions were carried out by communities, indigenous peoples and their allied organizations. 21 of these actions were carried out by women. Compared to 2011 (11 actions) this number has increased, much due to circumstances such as: the context of insecurity for human rights defenders, high percentage of violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples and women, and the invisibility of indigenous peoples' demands in the politics of the Guatemalan government.

In 2012, 78 public statements claiming rights were made and published through the coordination of our partners. The partners have made use of different media to communicate demands on national and international level; Such as articles, announcements, letters etc.

The number of indigenous peoples and communities who have a defined political agenda concerning territorial defense is high. In 2012, 1560 men and women articulated in favor of the defense of the land, forest and water in their communities. Coordination between these, in terms of common actions like public statements, legal actions, written declarations etc, has improved. In addition the political articulation process through the Council of the Western Peoples (Consejo de los Pueblos del Occidente) has been strengthened, and other indigenous peoples are also currently organizing themselves. The political proposal has transcended the western part of the country, and extended to the north, the center and the east.

The effectiveness of actions claiming indigenous peoples' rights has improved on the national and international level. As an example international support has been achieved in three processes:

- Legal objection against the mining law
- The installation of a hydropower plant
- Eight persons being killed during violent clashes with military forces during a manifestation in Totonicapán.

2.4.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements:

As a result of all the actions realized by indigenous peoples and women engaged in territorial defense, the processes of approving new mining- and hydropower licenses for exploration and exploitation have been halted. In 2012, no new licenses of exploration or exploitation were approved and many of the already operating projects have not been able to move forward with the extraction. However, this has not been the case with the monoculture industry. African palm oil extraction has expanded and concessions for exploitation of hydrocarbon threaten protected areas and indigenous peoples' communities.

Parallel to the successful quantitative results, the fact that indigenous peoples, women and mestizo small-scale farmers make use of legal mechanisms to exercise their rights, not merely defending them, is valued as positive. This indicates that exercised citizenship among previously excluded groups exists.

On the other hand, the Guatemalan government and companies engaged in mining, hydropower, petroleum and bio-fuel industries have reacted against the legal and political actions from the indigenous peoples during 2012. The companies have also made use of legal mechanisms, and discredited the work of human rights defenders, indigenous leaders and their national and

international allies. The actions of the government are characterized by repression of leaders and eviction of entire communities that refuse to leave their ancestral lands, which is the case in the extension of monoculture in the northern region.

NCA facilitate the partners in this processes, arrange common partner meetings that provide the partners with the possibility of sharing experiences and building alliances on common thematic ground. NCA furthermore provide technical support if requested.

2.4.2.3 Results achieved in advocacy efforts

The concrete results of the advocacy work:

An "amicus curiae" elaborated by a network of international organizations supporting the legal objection against the mining law was presented by the Council of Western peoples before the Constitutional Court.

Four municipalities have taken the request of the peoples into account and enforced the law, permitting the realization of the community consultations that may support or reject projects in their territories.

The consultation right indigenous peoples possess, is recognized in the ILO Convention nr. 169 ratified by Guatemala and reflected in the municipal code. However, the community consultations have been ruled as not legally binding by the Constitutional Court, based on the decision that extractive industries are of national interest. Despite the legal challenges, the consultations have had political effect and provided right-holders with the possibility to share and advocate their opinion on whether they support or reject the projects that plan to operate in their territories.

The human rights- and urban women's movement value and join the just claims of the indigenous peoples, especially the right to rely on a healthy environment and to be consulted.

The contribution of NCA is the participation in international advocacy networks such as FONGI y APRODEV. These networks support the local advocacy processes of our partners and have the opportunity to advocate in international spaces.

2.4.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

Not applicable to this program. The results are reported in results framework in table /excel which is optional for programme reporting.

2.5 Specific Emergency Response:

2.5.1 Summary of: Response to earthquake in San Marcos Region in Guatemala.

- 8th November 2012 a strong earthquake struck the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, provoking severe damages, and loss of more than 40 lives in the San Marcos Province in Guatemala. As a result of the earthquake, The Norwegian Embassy in Guatemala and NCA in combination managed to mobilize around USD 255,000 which then was channelled through the national ACT partner CIEDEG. The project started in the beginning of December, employing two temporary monitors, who will follow the project to the end, projected 31st March 2013. Needs addressed: WASH, Food Aid, Non food items and psychosocial attention.
- All actions are carried out in close coordination with the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) and also with the Humanitarian NGO Network (Red Humanitaria). CONRED provided the logistical support to transport the support to affected areas. The response was jointly defined with CONRED and was though for four month in the crisis period.
- Right holders (numbers, male and female): 700 families (3,500 persons): 1820 females – 1680 males.
- Location: Districts of San Marcos and Quetzaltenango in the west of the country.
- Results achieved: a) NCA, as part of ACT Forum, contributed to life preservation of families sheltered in these areas with food; b) Supported 700 families with WASH issues, regarding the preservation of health; Supported 700 families with psychosocial attention; c) Relationship consolidated with CONRED creating conditions for future joint cooperation.

Other:

- The rainy season in Guatemala and Nicaragua was fairly normal during 2012. However the crops have been reported low all over the region and there may be expected complicated situations in the first half of 2013 due to this situation. This is in most cases due to a high level of plagues impacting heavily on the yields.
- Both Guatemala and Nicaragua have very active and dangerous volcanoes. During 2012 there were severe eruptions in both countries, but they did not provoked consequences beyond the national public response capacities

2.5.2 Gender in Emergency response:

The earthquake that shook the San Marcos province November 7, triggered meetings with CONRED, to get information regarding which areas needed interventions. Examples of needs were kitchen sets, water and psychosocial support. Gender issues were considered at the design of hygiene kits, taking into account requirements of needs reported in shelters. The participation of women was important, especially in the process of receiving and distributing food aid provided.

Sphere standards were taken into account in the design and development of the project proposal.

2.6 Specifically about the results of NCA supported work in CUBA

Partner PID 10370 CMMLK (Centre Martin Luther king)

The project aims to consolidate the culture of organized participation of ecumenical young leaders in the socio-ecclesial arena. 290 religious leaders attended the socio-theological and biblical workshops (184 were women and 106 were men). The religious leaders are the target group of the project. Approximately 5,000 people are indirect beneficiaries of the project as the trained leaders are located in 9 districts of Cuba (3 districts in the east region: La Habana, Mayabeque and Matanzas, 2 districts in the central region: Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus and 4 districts in the west region: Holguin, Tunas, Granma and Santiago de Cuba). After training they return to their communities and become trainers of other religious leaders. The gender perspective is a cross-cutting issue as they also put effort into empower religious women leaders to participate actively in the society.

Achievements:

- During 2012 the ecumenical network for the Cuban faith was lunched.
- The coordination teams consolidated their work in the attended districts.
- A strategy for communication locally and nationally was developed.

CMMLK has a total of 10 different international donors. They received approximately. USD 400,000 during 2012, from that total NCA supported their work with a total of USD 25,000. Their main donors are Diakonia and Norwegian Peoples Aid.

Partner PID 10371 CCRD (Christian Centre of dialogue and reflexion)

The project aims to facilitate and establish a space for reflexion, activities and process of analysis, diagnosis and proposal pro actions that could contribute to solve the social problems through the communitarian participation and dialogue with the decision makers to improve the quality of life of the population. 17 workshops were conducted during 2012, 615 leaders from different stratus of the Cuban society attended from that number 413 were women and 202 were men. More than 12,000 people are indirect beneficiaries of the project. Most of the workshops were conducted in Matanzas and some other in 3 districts: Cuatro Esquinas, Carlos Rojas and Céspedes. Among the participants were religious leaders and participants from Central and South America. NCA supports the areas of conflict resolution, communitarian participation, and gender issues.

Achievements:

- Establish a relationship with the Catholic Church, a relationship that is new with this type of organization.
- At communitarian level it was conducted workshops on gender and the influence of the church in this type of behaviour.
- All planned activities for the project were conducted.

CCRD has a total of 13 donors. They received during 2012 approximately USD 545,000 including self generated income, from that amount NCA supported their work with a total of USD 25,000. Their main donors are Diakonia, Bread for the World and Swedish Human Rights Foundation.

Partner PID 10372-1 CIC (Cuban council of churches)

The project aims to strengthen the local processes of deacon oriented initiatives in health helping people in vulnerable situations in their churches and communities. The gender based violence is a cross-cutting issue. CIC works more directly with their beneficiaries, 2,300 people attended the health campaigns and workshops (100 children, 500 youth, 1000 adults and 700 elderly, whereof 65% are women). More than 15,000 people are the indirect beneficiary of the project. They work in the west region in the districts of: Santiago, Bayamo, Niquero, Manzanillo and Holguín. South region: Esmeralda, Carretera Vertientes and Ciego de Avila. Central región: Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara and Placetas. East región: Jagüey and La Habana.

Achievements:

- CIC implemented an ACT appeal in the communities affected by Hurricane Sandy. CIC is the only partner we have in Cuba which is member of ACT international.
- CIC established the network of Christian Faith Communities Against HIV.

- All planned activities for the project were conducted.

CIC has a total of 9 donors. They received during 2012 and approximately Of USD 560,000, from that amount NCA supported their work with a total of USD 27,000. Their main donors are Diakonia, Bread for the World and German Evangelical Churches (EED).

3 Strengthening Civil Society

Mobilization

3.1 To what extent have NCA's partners contributed to increased mobilisation of Rights Holders?

NCA 's partners contribute to increase and strengthen the mobilization of rights holders as advocacy efforts in many different ways. CODEFEM has achieved that indigenous and poor women organized themselves and used their own platforms to claim and demand their own development agendas in front of the local authorities and Government. The agendas were defined and prioritized by women last year and have been negotiated with the mayors elected in 2011 in the Municipalities of Camotán, Jocotán and San Juan Ermita in Chiquimula. The same goes for Tectitán and Todos Santos Cuchumatán, in Huehuetenango as well as for San Andrés Sajcabajá, San Bartolomé Jocotenango and Santa María Jocopilas, in Quiché, and in Sololá, Sololá. In addition, women in the communities of Manzanales, Sachumbá and Tojul in Tectitán, Huehuetenango, have been equipped and trained to offer security to their own communities regarding emergency response capacities.

All partners have also mobilized people of the communities in specific demonstrations, particularly linked to international days in favor of women's rights and to struggle to eradicate violence against women due to gender, as the case where a claim of unconstitutionality of the Law against Femicide and all Forms of Violence against Women (Decree 22-2008) was presented as legal action by three male lawyers at the end of 2011. The Court of Constitutionality rejected this claim.

The partners belonging to the program Resources and Finances have encouraged legal and public actions. Therefore, the highest authorities of the state like the Constitutional Court, the central and municipal government, have had to respond. Even though the response has been late and negative towards the claims of the indigenous peoples, it is one of the few reactions to social

pressure in Guatemala. Religious leaders have also reacted supportively through public statements in media and facilitation of negotiation tables between authorities, private companies and communities affected by extractive projects.

Another example where NCA through a local partner is a part of strengthening the civil society can be given below. This is the only project surviving from earlier NCA times in Guatemala, and is not directly related to any strategic areas. We have still kept it as we see results both for the benefitted students and their families, but also related to the development of organizational skills, as well as participation in society:

NCA partners in Guatemala are strong and with wide experience regarding advocacy at national and international levels. NCA has dialogue with the partners in relation with the need to coordinate work with other civil society actors and also with the Government regarding impact. NCA in Guatemala has not been challenged from partners to create or impulse concrete actions so far. NCA will improve its joint actions with specific trainings during the next year.

Partner: ADEPAZ

Geographical situation: San Juan Comalapa

Thematic Area: Scholarships

Norwegian Church Aid continued in 2012 its support to the Association for Development and Peace-ADEPAZ. This is a civil organization from the municipality of San Juan Comalapa in the Chimaltenango department. The Support for ADEPAZ financed 65 scholarships for young indigenous pupils enabling them to stay in secondary school. ADEPAZ also engaged in issues like domestic violence and human rights towards the families of the pupils in order to improve their influence in their communities.

Eight scholarship pupils have completed their studies in 2012. 5 were boys and 3 girls.

These pupils are now integrated into the labor force of society and are also hopefully coming participants of groups in their communities that will influence decision-making in their municipality.

The idea behind ADEPAZ is that society is strengthened primarily through education of children and young people who then can reinforce many of the moral values that are in jeopardy and an important cause of social decay. ADEPAZ has worked closely with the families of the young scholars to learn more about their realities and encourage them to continue working for change and improvement of their families and communities.

3.2 In what ways have Duty Bearers been challenged?

Two levels were implemented:

- Men in close relations with women and authorities targeted by NCA's partners were trained and sensitized by awareness processes.
- Local authorities and government representatives were demanded to compliance with their public duties and responsibilities regarding women's rights and to eradicate violence against women.

The right holders have also made use of national laws and international legal mechanisms in favor of indigenous peoples, traditional and alternative media to inform the public about the legal processes, and participated in processes of empowerment and appropriation of rights by indigenous people.

Alliances and Networks

3.3 To what extent do partners relate to/draw upon formal and informal networks to achieve their overall goals and outcomes?

All the NCA's partners in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Cuba have extensive networks and alliances at local, national and international levels. Some examples are here mentioned.

Since its origin, an integral part of the institutional activities of Fundación Solar is the participation in spaces of civil society organizations, international discussions and multi-sector groups. In this regard, it is noteworthy that Fundación Solar is the focal point in Guatemala in the Observatory for Sustainability Network Latin America, known as "Suswatch". This network has during the last five years been very active contributing to the discussions, proposals and analysis in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Fruits of this work are among others awareness-raising, discussions, and analysis from the perspective of civil society for advocacy in legislation, public policies, programs and projects, as well as lobbying with government representatives.

Also Fundación Solar is part of the National Roundtable of Climate Change (MNCC), since its formation in 2009. This is a platform where there is participation of civil society organizations, government organizations, representatives of the Indigenous Roundtable of Climate Change and private enterprise. The goals are to influence the development of the country agendas in terms of climate change and move towards the construction of an official Guatemalan climate change policy on mitigation and adaptation with legal backing and participation mechanisms at all national levels.

The partners have made use of networks and alliances as part of their strategy to socialize and acquire support for their proposals. The partners have constructed, and continue to construct, national and international networks and alliances, giving priority to the former as strength from within is considered crucial. There is a sense of awareness in the fact that the magnitude of problems requires various actors, a lot of effort and diverse strategies.

In Cuba our partner Cuban council of Churches (CIC) is a network of Protestants churches that works under the regulation of the authorities and constitute a space for reflexion and dialogue among the churches.

3.4 To what extent do partners contribute to link and create space for organizations and groups that normally do not relate?

The women's organizations, to which partners work with, are also challenged to be involved in these or have created local networks and alliances with community based approaches.

All NCA's partners are aware about the need to create spaces for open participation, so they are open from the design of the proposal until the implementation of the actions. This issue is a commitment agreed with partners according to the benchmark 4 in HAP principles. Regarding networks both CIEDEG and Fundación solar are promoting the participation of communities (men and women) in actions related with their work, this being from the point of view from agro-ecology processes to Climate Change Adaptation (and mitigation measures, if the case) to address the identified problems.

Significant previous experiences of coordination between partners have been strengthened, enabling joint actions benefiting the target population. For instance, we can mention the thematic alliance between CIEDEG and GGM, where the NCA church-based core partner gets advantage of the political content of a feminist organization in addressing violence against women. Both organizations work for gender justice from different approaches finding a common understanding.

A fruitful culture of dialogue and debate requires a common agenda and acknowledgement of the opposing part. Even though it has been difficult for opposing sectors to meet in respectful dialogue in Guatemala, there have been efforts made.

COPAE has initiated dialogue between the government, companies and communities through the "Conferencia Episcopal de Guatemala". However this initiative has not been successful due to lack of interest and respect from the

companies and the weak role of the government. The communities are tired, because the efforts invested have shown poor or no results.

3.5 Relevant networks and alliances for NCA and partners:

Network/alliance	Yes / No	How NCA / partners have participated
ACT alliance national forums	Yes	<p>CIC is the only ACT member in Cuba and in 2013 they plan to constitute the national forum in Cuba with the support of CLAI (Latin American council of churches)</p> <p>CIEETS and AMC, who are members of the national Nicaraguan ACT forum, were both NCA partners for 2012. However it was the last year of cooperation, as NCA closed down the activities in Nicaragua after 31st December 2012.</p> <p>CIEDEG is a full member of the Forum and has updated membership in ACT Alliance. CIEDEGs role in the forum, in this period, is as National ACT Forum Coordinator and also as Coordinator of the Regional ACT Forum in Central America. CIEDEG Also manages the financial resources of local Guatemala Forum.</p> <p>In the recent emergency, the earthquake in San Marcos, November 2012, CIEDEG played an important role administrating the NCA and embassy resources, and logistically in relation CONRED.</p>
<p>National government Government in target country Governments of donors</p>		<p>NCA's partners have extensive coordination with local and national authorities and government representatives. Especially this is the case for GGM, but also at a certain level for CODEFEM and CIEDEG. Regarding the Climate Justice, Fundacion Solar is well established as a role-player within the national context in Guatemala, as</p>

		<p>described earlier in this report. NCA has strengthened its relation with the Norwegian Embassy in Guatemala during 2012.</p> <p>For Nicaragua, especially AMC is very well connected to the government institutions they relate to. During 2012, there has been deterioration in the security situation in the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, and AMC has established more close contact with the security forces in Nicaragua, in order to protect their teams during their work.</p>
Civil society organisations (CSOs).		<p>NCA is a member of the International NGOs Forum in Guatemala (FONGI), which is integrated by more than 25 civil society international organizations that work and have presence in the country. This is more a political platform that sometimes develops specific joint work.</p>
UN/other overall coordination in the country		<p>NCA, as part of the ACT Forum, is member of the country Humanitarian Network, and has participated in the regular meetings of this arena. The Humanitarian Network was active mainly in times of emergency by the earthquake in November 2012.</p> <p>As part of the structure of the Humanitarian Network, NCA also participate in WASH Cluster. This cluster is considered the most advanced within the cluster comprising the Humanitarian Network.</p>
Private sector		NO

Mutual Capacity Development

3.6 Have partners increased capacity as accountable and transparent civil society actors in any of the following areas:

3.6.1 Increased participation of rights holders in planning and monitoring

Partners have a tradition of working with right holders, but not necessarily all of them. In some cases, right holders participate in the planning but they are not completely involved in the monitoring procedures.

There is a clear participation of right holder in joint identification of main problems and challenges to deal with. In practical terms this relates to project discussion and agreement, and in how to follow up the implementation of the actions. Also as we mentioned above, the commitment of participation is assumed by partners as a clear understanding of HAP principles.

3.6.2 Improved democratic practice in own organisation?

Although all NCA's partners in Guatemala address their internal culture to a democratic-based practice, in the end, the decision-making processes are not completely participatory. NCA is challenging the partners to improve their democratic culture but organizational history and ownership not always allow that.

Concrete situations show how NCA is following up the HAP and anti-corruption principles. During 2012, NCA advocated against a nepotism practice in CIEDEG. The case was not very easy to approach, but was a good example on how to put into practice this mandate. Dealing with nepotism culture is going to be a concrete matter for future partner assessments.

3.6.3 Improved documentation and reporting on results?

Partners are improving their capacities to reporting on results. NCA has done big efforts to achieve this. We see that the access to information from the partners mostly is easily available. They have both physical- and digital files. The improvement of this subject is related with the commitments according to HAP Benchmark 3. However we still see some cases where the practice of good documentation must be improved by partner organizations.

Enabling environment for Civil Society?

3.7 In countries with limited operational and political space for civil society; to what extent has NCA/partners contributed to ensure arenas for dialogue and interventions by civil society actors?

Even though Guatemala is a post-conflict and a democratic country with an extensive civil society, in 2012 it seems that some democratic and participatory backwards have been established with the new government. The political and economical agenda of the new government seem in some cases to be the criminalization of social struggle and social organizations and leaders, especially regarding human rights defenders for indigenous people, environment and territory as well as women's rights.

Fundación Solar, as part of different dialogue arenas, plays an important role in promoting dialogue, synergies, cooperation, joint actions with other actors related to Climate Change (SUSWATCH, National Roundtable on Climate Change, open spaces at Parliament level, etc.)

CIEDEG is beginning to create important synergies with governmental organizations: The Ministry of Economy, SESAN, Agricultural Ministry, as part of PRESAN, etc. This we especially see in issues related with Food security, women participation and Climate Change. It must be said that the advocacy actions from CIEDEG in 2012, were much clearer and better organized, than compared with for instance 2011.

3.8 What has been NCA's role in supporting partners?

NCA's role for partners has been of a facilitator and catalyst. NCA is engaged to improve the technical and political capacities of partners through training and equipment. In addition, NCA has a special commitment to improve the financial cooperation to the work of partners through the common fundraising actions. Besides, NCA is strongly committed to improve the planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities of the partners as part of the results-based approach.

We may sum it up in the following:

- Financial support
- Organizational development
- Capacity building regarding Code of Conduct, HAP and mainstreaming of Risk management and Gender
- PME related activities

4 Change Story

The first two stories are related to the NCA support for our partner CIEDEG/REM, where they through several years have focused on working with indigenous women groups, focusing on mal-nutrition among children in the Totonicapan and Quiche provinces. This is done through introduction of new vegetables. The women groups receive support to build their own greenhouses, and also some agricultural advice. The idea is for the women to improve their family diet, and if they reach sufficient production, also access local markets with their produce.

Title of story:

Related to Global Programme: Gender Justice/Sustainable Agriculture I

Author:
María Sánchez Bernal

When María Sánchez Bernal was only 18 years old, she had to flee from her community due to the war. She had just married Don Antonio Brito. Since then they have been living in the mountains in Xoncá where the climatic conditions are much harder and it is difficult to grow other vegetables besides corn and beans. Through the project of sustainable agriculture, run by CIEDEG, María, Don Antonio and their 6 children Demetrio, Mauricio, Jeremías, Feliciano, Magdalena y Noemí have all gained access to better and more varied food. The daughter Feliciano suffers a serious skin disease, but due to the project her self esteem has increased. Now she is helping her mother weaving traditional costumes (known as huipiles in Guatemala).

Together with the other families in this project, María and Don Antonio have participated in workshops to learn about the nutritional content in different agricultural products, human rights, sustainable agriculture, gender equality, health and hygiene.

Even though the challenges in their daily life are numerous, as for instance harsh climate and not optimal soil conditions for their vegetables, they are still very highly motivated to keep on with the hard work in order to secure a better future for their family.

**Title of story: Related to Global Programme: Gender Justice/
Sustainable agriculture II**

Author: Elena Raymundo Brito

Elena Raymundo Brito also had to flee from her native community during the war, but managed eventually to return to Visajk'ub after the signing of the peace accords in 1996. She had a hope for a better life, but the conditions have continued very difficult. Elena and her family has received support from CIEDEG and their projects since 1997, but she expresses that she never understood the advantages related to health and environment by ecological agriculture, until participating in the project with greenhouses run by groups of women. Earlier she gave priority to sell most of the crop, but now she gives priority to the food security and nutrition for her own family.

Elena also tells that the project has influenced positively on the relation between men and women in her community. "Earlier when a man talked to me my husband used to say: Why is this man speaking to you? However he is changing, and has started to acknowledge the rights women have. These are some of our achievements". Her sons also have started helping with daily task in the home, and have grown consciousness that it is necessary to share the responsibilities in the house, and that this does not put their masculinity into jeopardy.

The next two stories are related to the Earthquake emergency project with CIEDEG, funded partly by NCA and partly by The Norwegian Embassy in

Guatemala. Some of the funds were channeled through the new ACT member CEDEPCA in Guatemala, a local organization, that has expertise within the field of psycho-social assistance.

Title of story: Earthquake victims I

Related to Global Programme: WASH

Author: Carmelina López García, 35 years.

First meeting:

Carmelina had high fever and bronchitis. Together with her children she had been sleeping on the floor in the shelter. After some days in hospital she returned to the shelter, where she got to sleep in a bed due to her health condition. "I feel very tired and ill, and have no wish to live. I do not have a house anymore and I do not find strength to get out of bed and search for work". After crying and telling her story in a therapy lesson, she felt more calm and managed to liberate some of the emotions hidden inside her..



Second meeting:

Carmelina was out of the bed, and had found energy to take care of her personal hygiene. Now her voice was stronger. The bronchitis had diminished and she was eating. Her face had got a new glow. "Hello, and thank you for the visit. As you can see I feel better now. I did the exercises you taught me and I feel better, more liberated. I now know that I am able to deal with difficult situations".

Title of story: Earthquake victims II

Related to Global Programme: WASH

Author: Kevin Maldonado 14 years.

(Written by Yuli from Albergue el Rosario. She was the leader of the shelter where Kevin attended to).

First meeting:

Kevin was in bed with high fever, pain in the throat and in the body. He was depressed and did not want to attend the medic. He could not talk due to the sore throat, but expressed that he did not want to live. He had a lot of fear. He expressed that he was sad and afraid as he was in charge of the security for all his siblings when the earthquake occurred.

Even if his siblings did not suffer physical damages during the earthquake, Kevin became ill due to the stress and anxiety he went through. During the psychological treatment he was asked to scream to release the fear which kept him depressed. His mother was encouraged to put cold gauzes on him to lower the fever, as well as giving him water with sugar and salt, to avoid dehydration. The same night Kevin asked his mother to bring him to the medic, and expressed the wish to live again.



Kevin has drawn how he felt during his depression.

Second meeting:

When visiting the shelter Rosario, Kevin was together with his neighbors and not in bed anymore. When outside he talked to his friends. When seeing the psychologists arriving he said: "Thanks to you I am feeling much better. You gave me back the joy of life, the wish for getting well and also to visit the medic. I take medicines, and do not have a sore throat anymore. When I managed to cry out the fear that I felt inside, which repressed me, I felt much better. Thank you".

Third and last meeting:

Kevin now attends a school for boys named Juan Antonio de León Bonilla. The school now observes a kid with higher participation and motivation in the class situation.

5 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

5.1 Monitoring by NCA staff

Partner / Project (Operational or partner project)	Number of visits	Carried out by who?
CMMLK (Cuba)	1	Marco Antonio Castillo
CCRD (Cuba)	1	Marco Antonio Castillo
CIC (Cuba)	1	Marco Antonio Castillo
CIEDEG	1 field visit to Nebaj and 2 meetings in the office in Guatemala.	Verónica Sagastume and Flory Yax (Programme Officer)
CIEDEG /Project: CIEDEG, Ecumenical Networking on gender, environment and emergency.	5 field visits 6 office visits	Verónica Sagastume and Francisco Reyna
CIEDEG/Project: CIEDEG - Mayan women agriculture in Nebaj	2 (office visits)	Francisco Reyna
CIEDEG/ ACT Guatemala Forum support	2	Francisco Reyna
CODEFEM	4 field visits in Quiché and Huehuetenango and 12 meetings in the office in Guatemala City.	Verónica Sagastume and Flory Yax (Programme Officer). In addition, representatives from NCA HO (Johan Hindahl and Berit Stromme-Johnson) and from Danish Church Aid (Birgitte Qvist-Sorensen, Ole Brauer and Klaus Wulff)
GGM	2 field visits (Guatemala City and Rabinal) and 6 meetings in the office in Guatemala.	Verónica Sagastume (Programme Officer)
Fundación Solar - Climate Change Adaptation Support	4 (office visits)	Francisco Reyna Sveinung Eskeland
ACT Guatemala Forum Strengthening 2012.	Continued participation on ACT Forum.	Francisco Reyna
Empowerment of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous women in Guatemala / AIN	2	Verónica Sagastume
AGIMS	3	By both NCA and partner, due to a methodology of dialogue and not only observation.
CONAVIGUA	13	By both NCA and partner. However, NCA played a major



		role in 4 of the activities, facilitating technical workshops to improve the organizational capacities of CONAVIGUA. 2 administrative and fiscal workshops and 2 workshops concerning project development and operative planning.
COPAE	8	By both NCA and partner, due to a methodology of dialogue and not only observation.
MADRE SELVA	11	By both NCA and partner. However, NCA played a major role in 3 of the activities, facilitating technical workshops to improve the programmatic capacities of Madre Selva: development of project and operational planning.
POP NOJ	2	By both NCA and partner, due to a methodology of dialogue and not only observation.

Monitoring practice	
What tools/templates do you use in monitoring? NCA tools or tools from other organisations/developed by your own team.	6K NCA Internal Checklist for Project Monitoring Visits 6M NCA Project Visit Report – Version 01.06.2007
Do you have monitoring visit reports saved in central (360) or local archive?	Both: 360 in each PID and in a physical and digital archive by each PID in the RO for auditing purposes
How are findings after monitoring visits followed up?	Periodical revisions jointly and in the periodical narrative reports sent by the partners. Also a plan is made after the visit and follow up is done asking the partner additional reports. The section that covers visits and monitoring in the format for reports contain a chapter concerning recommendations for both partner and the NCA team. In some cases, agreements are made. These observations, recommendations and agreements have defined responsibilities and timeframe for fulfillment. These points are resumed before carrying out another visit or meeting.
What challenges do you face when monitoring and how do you mitigate these? (e.g. remote monitoring)	One challenge in Cuba is that only one visit is done per year. Perhaps two visits a year will be better. Time available for monitoring, both from partners and from NCA staff. In these cases

	<p>the option is to meet at partners organizations, and discuss about common issues of interest about the projects.</p> <p>Other method is request situational reports (if necessary) to partners related to specific topics, and discuss with the partner about these reports.</p> <p>In discussions, important issues are put on the table, as the participation of the beneficiaries and how they are taken into account in the development of projects.</p> <p>Other relevant challenges are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisations forget, or do not take responsibility in fulfilling the agreements or recommendations given. • The political context, insecurity issue and the complexity of the cases that our partners follow may impede a systematic monitoring process. • The partners do not possess efficient plans and routines for monitoring, and in some cases their monitoring processes are incipient.
<p>Support/resources needed from HO in order to improve monitoring in the future?</p>	<p>Make more fluent the communication both ways.</p> <p>Regularly guide lines updated in intranet system.</p> <p>Useful to know about successful processes of monitoring and that you the lessons learned are shared.</p>
<p>Other issues in Monitoring that you would like to report on</p>	<p>The importance of carrying out internal evaluations from monitoring processes and routines which should correspond with the strategy and the socio-political context of the partners.</p>

5.2 Evaluations

What was Evaluated?	Type/ description (external/internal)	Report/Status/ comment (has the Norad summary form been submitted)
<p>Joint project with CODEFEM-EU-NCA</p>	<p>An external lessons learned assessment during the three years of the joint project.</p>	<p>Report saved in 360 in PID 260014-1</p>
<p>Working plan 2012.</p>	<p>Internal evaluation.</p>	<p>Action plan was made.</p>

6 NCA organisational issues

6.1 Staff Composition

Category of position	Expats		local	
	male	Female	male	female
Regional representative	1			
Programme Officer			1	2
Finance manager			1	
Norwegian Peace Corps programme support		1		
Programme assistant			1	
Driver(assistant			1	
Maintenance support, cleaning			1	1
Consultant – programme assistance in Nicaragua				1

6.1.1 Has there been significant Increase/decrease in number of staff, salary, and per diem?

- Number of staff has been stable. The person from the Norwegian Peace Corps is on a one-year contract, and a new person, Eva Marie Fjellheim, will replace Kristin Skoglund, who worked through 2012.
- In Nicaragua, 2012 was the last year for our consultant, Elisa Picado. Due to the closure of our partner cooperation in Nicaragua, her contract will not be renewed for 2013
- Salary adjustments were made in March 2012 (effective from January 2012), due to the salary system developed by Regional Representative, Sveinung Eskeland in 2011. This system was approved by HO. A new revision will be done in March 2013, but have effect from January 2013. The base for the adjustments will be the inflation rate, but also has room for small performance based adjustments. Due to a complicated financial situation at HO, there will not be room for big adjustments for 2013.

For 2013 the following per diem rates are valid for Guatemala:

- Hotels will be paid according to rates, using the criteria of clean, but modest accommodation, wherever we travel

- Per diem rates Guatemala is Q 200 per day. (20% breakfast, 30% lunch and 50% dinner)
- Per diem rates Central America is USD 50 per day. (20% breakfast, 30% lunch and 50% dinner)
- Per diem rates all other areas is defined according to the per diem rates used by Norwegian Foreign Ministry.
- Whenever invited to a meal or breakfast included in hotel, this meal must be subtracted from the claim the colleague hands in. Violation on these terms will be sanctioned by written warnings 1st time and separation from contract 2nd time.
- Coaching programme initiated for programme officers and finance manager from December 2012. This programme will go on until November 2013, and will focus on personal and professional growth. The sessions are carried out by external expert, and the goal is to have monthly sessions

6.2 Staff competency and human resource development

Subject	Type of training	Number of staff trained
Participation in Communities of practice: experiences related to this and benefit for the country program of such participation	<p>Participation in ACT Alliance Gender CoP: Shared experiences between all participant countries. Some criteria was agreed upon to manage this issue at programme level.</p> <p>The participation is useful for the work at programme level and also at ACT Forum level. It goes more deep in ACT Alliance Gender Policy and IASC Tools in Gender mainstreaming, etc.</p> <p>Verónica Sagastume participated in the NCA Gender CoP in September 2012 in Oslo.</p> <p>Flory Yax participated in the NCA Resource and Finance CoP in November 2012 in Oslo</p>	
Security training		
PMER training		



Has training been carried out on fundraising	Training received at the premises of DCA in Copenhagen by Veronica Sagastume, who is responsible for coordination of fund raising applications at NCA in Guatemala.	
Advocacy training		
Financial management	Finance Manager received training at the early finance meeting (10-15 September) in Oslo, Norway in the last half of 2012. It should also be mentioned that the Guatemala finance manager supported the NCA Angola office in 20 October – 12 November, in order for in order to train their finance person in important issues related to the management system Maconomy	1
Capacity building related to global Programmes?		
Other	<p>NCA arranged for so-called senior management Training in Pretoria, South Africa, in September 2012. From NCA Guatemala participated Veronica Sagastume and Sveinung Eskeland. The participation on this event was from HO, NCA South Africa, NCA Angola, NCA Tanzania, NCA Zambia and NCA Malawi.</p> <p>Emergency water and sanitation training in use of Global Cluster WASH kits (Kuala Lumpur, United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) Malaysia, April 2012)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p>

	New Emergency Plan Format form ACT Alliance (Guatemala City, May 2012)	1
	ACT Alliance Updated procedures in Emergency Support and Response (Nicaragua, August 2012)	1

6.2.1 What challenges have you faced related to competency and capacity and how has this been dealt with?

- Regarding internal capacity, this was during 2012 adequate internally. Due to the closure of Nicaragua in 2012, we need to get new funding and establish formal relations with at least two new partners for 2013. If not, it should be looked into if we have one programme officer too much in the staff.
- Regarding competency, our opinion is that it is relevant for the tasks we have. The Head Office is very proactive in working to increase the competence base for the key personnel, and both Sveinung Eskeland and Veronica Sagastume received senior management training in South Africa in September. Marco Antonio received financial training in Oslo in October, and the Guatemalan ACT forum is also constantly active in giving capacity building within issues like Code of Conduct, HAP and other relevant development topics. NCA staff has been active both in giving capacity building, as well as in participating in these events.

6.3 Management systems

Area of management	Measures taken, updates, improvements, challenges
Financial system and management	The NCA`s office in Guatemala implemented the Maconomy client system in 2011. The system has been running smoothly and we have no problem in this area.
Anti corruption work and vulnerability towards corruption	Committed with NCA and ACT Alliance principles on this issue, all NCA´s partners signed the Code of Conduct. But also, regularly, mini workshops are developed to update the commitments on this issue.
Emergency Preparedness Plan in place	NCA has its own Emergency Preparedness Plan, but also we, as ACT Forum member, promoted the ACT Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. We prioritized this last one in our work. Last year this plan was updated based in workshop done by Arild Isaksen, NCA´s Emergency Director.
Security Plan (when last updated)	2012

Security focal point	Sveinung Eskeland, regional representative
PMER system in place and internalised	A PMER system is in place, derived from a consultancy made during the first semester of 2012. The challenge for this year will be to validate with partners and communities on the field, some content of this System.
Mainstreaming: Gender equality, Conflict sensitivity, Environmental sustainability.	ACT Alliance Gender Policy Promoted. IASC procedures on gender mainstreaming promoted.
Other?	HAP Complaints process in place. Workshop with partners on HAP bench marks done. Code of Conduct Signed with partners and in ACT forum.

7 Financial issues

7.1 Status on funding strategy for country program

Proposals submitted	To which donor?	Amount NOK	Project duration	Status of proposal: (approved, under consideration, rejected)	Case ref in archive (360)
2	Danish Church Aid (ACT Alliance)	678,024	1 for 12 months and 1 for 24 months.	Approved to NCA-CODEFEM and NCA-Madre Selva.	12/01141-4 and 12/01430-4
2	AUSAID,	1,172,301	24 months	Rejected to NCA-COPAE and NCA-GGM	12/00236-9 and 12/00781-7
2	European Union	10,450,748	24 and 36 months	Rejected to NCA-CODEFEM and the consortium between NCA-COPAE-MADRESELVA	12/00680-10 and 12/00781-7
1	USAID				
1	Norwegian Real Embassy in Guatemala	1,185,000	4 months	Approved	

7.2 Main donors in the past year:

Donor	% of total budget	Comments
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	5.37	The total support of NOK 678,024 was given to our partners PID 11731-4 Madre Selva and PID 260014-3 Codefem. We expect that the cooperation will continue only with CODEFEM, but probably with a reduced amount compared to 2012.
Norwegian Embassy in Guatemala	9.39	Total support of NOK 1,185,000 for the Earthquake emergency relief.
NORAD/MFA	59,56	NOK 7,515,000
NCA own funds	13,60	NOK 1,716,000
NCA earmarked	10,89	NOK 1,372,358
FK + other organization (Hannell foundation)	1,19	NOK 150,000
Total	100,00	NOK 12,616,382

7.3 Deviations between budget and expenditure

During the year some reallocations took place in order to secure that the results of the strategy were achieved.

The latest reallocations that took place were:

- A reallocation of NOK 462,000 was invested in order to support the work of 6 partners.
- A reallocation of NOK 193,000 was invested in order to cover the emergency of the earthquake in Guatemala
- During November an additional NOK 1,185,000 were received from the Norwegian Embassy for the Emergency relief of the earthquake in 3 districts of Guatemala. The project will be ending in March 2013.

The planned activities and expenses for the strategy development 2011-2015 were conducted in accordance with the budget.

7.4 Annual Financial Statements – annex 4

8 Annexes

Annexes to the reporting template:

Annex 1: SOI collection of data and SOI with explanation, in excel format

Annex 2: Mainstreaming checklist

Annex 3: Results Framework in table /excel (optional for programme reporting)

Annexes that should be attached with the Annual Country Reports:

(choose your own priority of order)

- **SOI collection form filled in with data.**
- **Change Story**
- **Organization Chart** (of country office where relevant)
- **AFS for the representation**
- **Evaluation summary of all evaluations carried out the past year.**
- **Results framework reporting format (optional)**
- **Pictures**
- **List of abbreviations**