

PROGRESS REPORT

Project Name: Preventing Violence and Conflict at Local Level
Award No.: 00113508 **Project Number:** 00111631
Reporting Period: August 2018-February 2019

I. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT PURPOSE

- a) The initiative has been co-led by the local authorities (Municipality) and national institutions (Presidential Dialogue Commission). Furthermore, it was designed and implemented on a close consultation and coordination with the Presidential Commission for Dialogue (CPD).
- b) The initiative promoted the approach with the most vulnerable population with a strong territorial focus (hotspots), which seeks localization in small spaces, where multiple gaps, exclusions and shortcomings converge. However, it also generated conditions for rights holders to empower themselves and claim their rights, as well as to be participants in the identification of the problems that affect them and in the planning of their own development through the processes of the participatory diagnosis.
- c) Additionally, the platform will also focus on reducing violence in accordance to CPD's priority on rule of law and peace whereby the initiative will work with an integral and innovative manner to address security and peace, promoting inter-institutional coordination and fostering dialogue between civil society and state institutions, essential in creating confidence among sectors. Furthermore, it will also strengthen capacities for "whole-of-government" increasing the independence of the government to replicate the initiative in other settings to further accelerate SDGs implementation.

Description of the main actions promoted, according to the table presented in Annex I.

The municipality of San Juan Sacatepéquez, Department of Guatemala, is characterized by high levels of poverty (40.78%) and violence of different kind (69 homicides, 65 extortions, 36 disappeared persons, all in 2017); and for having an important social conflict related to the extraction and production of cement. Little or non-existent presence of public institutions allowed for the organization of illegal community armed groups since 2007. Since then there have been several acts of violence including two massacres. In response, the State has issued two emergency states to regain control in the territory. There have been several dialogue/mediations processes around this conflict with very little success. This municipality also has an important indigenous population, where dynamics of exclusion and discrimination are often reproduced. In general terms, this municipality faces complex challenges for achieving peace and sustainable development.

Given the high sensitivity of the actors in the territory, UNDP carried out a risk analysis considering key aspects of the context such as the dynamics resulting from the social conflict in the western area, the election process and the security situation in certain no-go zones areas of the municipality. Based on these considerations a management and mitigation strategies were established. In general, many of the key actors have been favorable to the initiative. In terms of local authorities, the municipal mayor, the municipal council, COCODEs and auxiliary mayors of the north, center and south micro-regions have positively valued UNDPs promotion of this initiative in the municipality and a strategic partnership have been established.

The undertaken stakeholder analysis played an essential part in this initiative before initiating the participatory and inclusive diagnosis phase. After several visits and meetings with the local authorities from the western area it is understood as if the local actors are not interested in the involvement with the initiative due to the social conflict and mistrust towards the public sector and other actors of the municipality. During the process, UNDP continuously sought favorable conditions with the local authorities of the western communities to carry out the participatory diagnosis and the identification of development. Likewise, the initiative is open to the participation and collaboration to all actors of the territory.

Implementing partners:

- Presidential Commission of Dialogue
- Municipality of San Juan Sacatepéquez
- Oficina Municipal de Protección de la Niñez y Adolescencia (OMPNA)
- Oficina Municipal de la mujer (OMM)
- UN WOMEN

Relevant partners:

- COCODES
- Auxiliary Mayors
- Indigenous mayor's office (Montufar)
- Comadronas
- Women
- Youth
- AGIMS
- Multisectorial de Ciudad Quetzal
- Fundación Novella/CEMPRO

II. PROGRESS

The initiative, maps the most important intersections of shortcomings, needs and exclusions of the most vulnerable population, to identify root causes of conflict and development triggers and SDG accelerators. It promoted resilience, the empowerment of communities and the strengthening of institutions to accelerate human development and the prevention of violence. A multi stakeholder platform have been designed, to advance and integrate violence prevention and initiatives to

promote SDG acceleration.

This first phase the analysis of conditions and stakeholders consisted in evaluating the level of favorability and partnership of key and strategic stakeholders towards the UNDP initiative. Due to this phase, more than 45 meetings were held and more than 100 people were consulted about the initiative, among them the Mayor of the municipality, The municipal council, COMUDE, COCODES and the auxiliary mayors of the different micro-regions of the municipality, the private sector, organizations from multiple sectors, civil society at the national and local levels, representative of the indigenous mayors and several agencies of the United Nations System.

In November 2018 the design of the participatory diagnostic process began with the objective of analyzing the different visions of development, from the perspective of the communities, organizations, sectors and authorities of the municipality. This type of diagnosis seeks to change the verticality of the traditional method from top to bottom in the design of public policies, incorporating community-based vision as the main central line. In this regard, jointly with the Presidential Commission of Dialogue (CPD) and the municipality of San Juan Sacatepéquez, 17 workshops were conducted in which communities, civil society organization, youth, women, private and the public sector participated during the month of February and March and around 384 people participated whereas 202 women and 182 men.

The household survey will be stratified among the four micro regions of the municipality, to ensure data not only at the municipal level, but also independently from each micro region. The survey is expected to sweep an estimated of 2000 households, and thus achieve a margin of error of +/- 5%. It will measure the multidimensional poverty index (MPI), this includes questions related to employment, health, food safety, educational coverage, housing conditions and access to basic services, as well as the coverage of the social programs, issues related to security and safety and how it affects the daily life, the empowerment of women in their dimensions of sexual and reproductive health, social, political and economic and also migration including factors influencing migration and forced displacement of persons. Additionally, a collective construction was conducted to design and develop the survey, beyond that it was also found necessary to hold several meetings with people in charge of the census and with the National Institute of Statistics Guatemala (INE), to elaborate a strategy and a sample map that allow least possible restriction in the communities of the municipality to whom will conduct the surveys. Consequently, the experiences and learnings of the census, contributes to a successful implementation. The implementation of the household-survey is currently depending on the sampling frame provided to be accomplished by the INE.

The implementation of a multi-actor solutions platform has been developed and the phase of analysis of condition allowed UNDP mapping and reach possible partners and allies with impact on the complex problems. There is a clear interest among the

AFPs of the United Nations System, such as UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN WOMEN, to explore new forms of collaboration beyond joint programming, as well as to work in an integrated manner to address the obstacles to development in a holistic and multidimensional approach. Likewise, the approaching with the private sector have been very positive and have shown great interest in joining a development strategy, both with financial contributions and with ideas and proposals for solving the identified problems of the municipality. Likewise, the UNDP has initiated approaches with non-traditional actors such as business incubators and innovation networks, academia to understand how non-traditional actors can be added to the search of the multi-stakeholder's solution platform to respond to the identified problems of the territory from new perspectives and approaches.

UNDP worked with the Presidential Dialogue Commission to see, according to the information within the analysis which institutions could be invited to participate in the construction of solutions according to each mandate and capacity. Parallel with the mapping of interested parties, an early design progressed with steps to proceed previous launching and implementing the multi-actor solutions platform.

Interpretive analysis of the progress and results achieved

The peace agreement 1996 in Guatemala led to the end of the internal armed conflict, this represented the possibility of drawing a clear path towards human security and sustainable development, overcoming the structural causes of the conflict and strengthening democracy. However, the agreements have faced difficulties in their compliance such as the challenge of racism, discrimination, patriarchy, poverty, socio-economic inequality and especially for the rural and indigenous population due to the weak mechanisms of democratic participation. The asymmetric and often confrontational relationships between different actors have constituted a major obstacle in the materialization of a positive peace.

Guatemala has made important progress in the last two decades of democratic government, overcoming the internal armed conflict and building institutions for the consolidation of peace such is the case of the Presidential Commission of Dialogue (CPD). Presidential Commission on Human Rights (COPREDEH). However, the high levels of poverty of many of the Guatemalan population, the lack of socio-economic opportunities that promote human development, the lack of guarantees of the full enjoyment of social rights, among others, are triggers of high levels of violence and insecurity. As a result, there has been an increase in collective actions linked to disputes over the lack of basic services, discontent with government authorities, territorial claims, the rejection of mining, energy and monoculture projects due to their possible effects on the environment. environment and for not having considered the specific rights of indigenous peoples in this regard.

In this context, UNDP implemented the initiative Violence prevention through a multidimensional and holistic approach at the local level seeks to promote local development processes and dialogue in municipalities with high rates of conflict, violence, and shortcomings in development. From dialogue processes and multi-stakeholder platforms build alliances in favor of sustainable development and

peacebuilding. The initiatives first phases are essential in the development of sensitivity of the context with the local's perceptions and analysis through the undertaken comprehensive conflict/development analysis and the participatory diagnosis to the most important intersections of shortcomings and identify key SDG accelerators and root cause of conflict with the implementation of the participatory workshops. Due its context the initiative emphasis on a collaboration approach among governments institutions, UN Agencies and non-traditional partners to invest in accelerators identified and mobilize development and conflict prevention solutions. The initiative support and develop local development processes in municipalities with high rates of conflict, violence, and development deficiencies through the technical assistance of dialogues and multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms for development. In this context the UNDP within this initiative are searching to strength the local authority, through support, accompaniment and technical assistance to the Presidential Commission of Dialogue CPD, and others, entities and stakeholder related to the transformation of conflicts and dialogue, human rights and conflict mediation. Also, to dialogue with communities affected by violence, social conflicts, low rates of human and social development.

Partners and / or key stakeholders and inter-institutional coordination

Relevant actors during the process have been the Presidential Commission of Dialogue (CPD) and the Municipality of San Juan Sacatepéquez with coordination especially of the person responsible of the Municipal Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (OMPNA) and the Office of Women (OMM). From that account, several meetings were established between the UNDP, the CPD and the OMPNA to agree on the implementation of the initiative. In terms of local authorities, the municipal mayor, the municipal council, COCODEs and auxiliary mayors of the north, center and south micro-regions have positively valued UNDPs promotion of this initiative in the municipality and a strategic partnership have been established. The established relationship with the responsible of OMPNA facilitated the communication with the mayor of the municipality and assured a proper coordination prior, during and post the participatory workshop. It is important to highlight that the municipality had a representative in each workshop, as the counterpart involved in this initiative. In each workshop apart from having participation, the municipality made commitments to carry out specific trainings to the sectors that required it and assumed the commitment to take the demands to socialize with the Municipal Mayor and his Council. This partnerships with local and national public actors are relevant for the sustainability of the initiative.

Moreover, during the phase of the analysis of conditions and stakeholders more than 45 meetings were held and more than 100 people were consulted about the initiative, among them the Mayor of the municipality, The municipal council, COMUDE, COCODES and the auxiliary mayors of the different micro-regions of the municipality, the private sector, organizations from multiple sectors, comadronas, civil society at the national and local levels, representative of the indigenous mayors and several agencies of the United Nations System. These relationships and meetings have been a strategy to proceed a management and mitigation strategies and to assure the actors of the municipality and others to participate in the participatory workshops, the house-hold survey and the country solution platform. However, the local actors from the western area that have not shown interest in

being involved within the initiative likewise the initiative is open to the participation and collaboration of all actors of the territory

Lessons learned

The preparatory phases are essential for the process of trust, credibility and partnerships it requires time prior implementing any other phase. The principal obstacles have been the survey which was not launched at the scheduled time, due to a sampling frame to be proceed and accomplished, by the National Institution of Statistics in Guatemala (INE). Clarity on the technical specifications to carry out the survey, which will allow coordination with the INE in a more agile way to receive information and launch the instrument at the specified time. Subsequent, only a qualitative diagnosis is available.

The preparatory phase took longer than expected, there were initial difficulties in the convocation for the workshops, which was subsequently corrected with the support of a territorial focal point. Difficulty in establishing contact with the western communities, in the context of the conflict with the cement plant. Following this, the diagnostic phase does not capture specific information about the problems and challenges the whole micro-region. Factors that have influenced the progress, have been the stakeholder analysis and the approaches with diverse actors to identify their favorability towards the initiative as well as the identification of possible risks and prospective scenarios. Real-time learning of knowledge and lessons learned, adapting the methodology and contents according to the reflections and lessons identified. Likewise, the number of workshops was expanded as new sectors and / or communities were identified that could provide input to the diagnosis. Additionally, a high involvement of municipal authorities in the process, particularly of the Office for Children and Youth and the Office of Woman. The conflict development analysis offered possibilities to identify critical areas for intervention and for drawing together development actors around a coherent response and guarantee that no a no-harm approach is considered and implemented.

The multiple activities developed have been intended to identify and promote women empowerment in social transformation processes. As stakeholders, women played a key role in identifying the problems of the municipality which affect them differently. During the participatory workshops UN WOMEN and UNDP coordinated a preparatory workshop and the workshop identifying root causes of conflict, development triggers accelerator and their needs with 30 participating women. Furthermore, for all other workshops emphasis have been made to affirm women participation which resulted in 202 women participated in all workshops while 182 were men.

III. FUTURE WORKING AREAS

The hiring of a territorial focal point, to ensure that the process from the start has the support of a person who knows the territory and local actors and facilitate the

necessary connections and interactions. Previous definition of the instrument for the analysis of the diagnosis, which will allow to systematize the information according to said instrument and streamline the presentation of results.

The methodology designed consisting five phases are replicable in other municipalities of Guatemala. Finally, a project has been implemented funded by TRACK II to complement the initiative funded by The Crisis Unit (CRU) on violence prevention and SDG acceleration. This project will strengthen, test and run the operation of a country support platform at the local level, further broadening collaboration beyond government institutions, and conveying relevant UN agencies and non-traditional partners, especially from the private sector and civil society. This multi-stakeholder platform will address jointly prioritized multi-dimensional challenges, by identifying development accelerator and promoting innovative solutions that simultaneously advance a wide range of SDGs.

IV. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Expenses Detail	Fund 4120	Total
Intl. Consultants	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 99,493.00
Local Consultants	\$ 50,000.00	
Travel	\$ 1,520.47	
Service Contract	\$ 4,375.60	
Local Consultants	\$ 3,480.00	
Training	\$ 116.93	
Expenses Detail	Fund 4130	Total
Intl. Consultants	\$ 56,100.00	\$ 199,622.00
Local Consultants	\$ 28,000.00	
Service Contract	\$ 87,441.28	
Travel	\$ 8,738.03	
Print Media	\$ 742.00	
UNDP Recovery	\$ 953.12	
Training	\$ 10,000.00	
Equipment	\$ 7,576.71	
Sundry	\$ 70.86	
Budget		\$ 300,000.00
Expenditure		\$ 299,115.00
Budget Balance		\$ 885.00

Summary of Achievements and Lines of Action developed

Annex I

Expected Results	Progress	Principales acciones impulsadas	Unreached Results	Actions and / or pending processes for the achievement or consolidation of results

Assessment undertaken identifying root causes of conflict and development accelerating triggers.

1.1 More than 45 meetings were held, and more than 100 people were consulted about the initiative, among them the Mayor of the municipality, The municipal council, COMUDE, COCODES and the auxiliary mayors of the different micro-regions of the municipality, the private sector, organizations from multiple sectors, civil society at the national and local levels, representative of the indigenous mayors and several agencies of the United Nations System.

The analysis of conditions and stakeholders consisted in evaluating the level of favorability and partnership of key and strategic stakeholders towards de UNDP initiative.

1.2 UNDP and The Presidential Commission of Dialogue (CPD) and the municipality of San Juan Sacatepéquez conducted the implementation of 17 workshops in which

1.1 Undertake a stakeholder analysis in the prioritized municipality and build a strategic partnership with local and national institutions to champion this initiative.

1.2 Undertake a context/conflict analysis through participatory workshops with various local actors (local institutions, development actors, human rights organizations, private sector, women, indigenous people and youth).

1.3 Design and implement country-tailored tools to apply UNDP´ SDGs hotspots approach with a violence prevention lens, for trending, mapping and dash-boarding key multidimensional aspects related to violence with a SDGs oriented approach and facilitating evidence-based community prioritization.

1.4 Analysis of violence prevention/social protection institutional offer and design a mechanism to quickly respond to needs identified (including via private sector), and trigger SDGs acceleration strategies.

1.1 The preparatory phase took longer than expected, there were initial difficulties in the convocation for the workshops, which was subsequently corrected with the support of a territorial focal point. Difficulty in establishing contact with the western communities, in the context of the conflict with the cement plant. Following this, the diagnostic phase does not capture specific information about the problems and challenges within the whole micro-region.

1.3. The principal obstacles have been the implementation of the household survey which was not launched at the scheduled time, due to a sampling frame to be proceed and accomplished, by the National Institution of Statistics in Guatemala (INE). An implementation of a detailed information on the technical specifications was needed to carry out the survey,

The implementation of TRACK II

	<p>communities, civil society organization, youth, women, private and public sector participated during the month of February and March and around 384 people participated whereas 202 women and 182 men</p> <p>1.3 The household survey will stratify among the four micro regions of the municipality, to ensure data not only at the municipal level, but also independently from each micro region. The survey is expected to sweep an estimated of 2000 households, and thus achieve a margin of error of +/- 5%. It will measure the multidimensional poverty index (MPI), this includes questions related to employment, health, food safety, educational coverage, housing conditions and access to basic services, as well as the coverage of the social programs, issues related to security and safety and how it affects the daily life, the empowerment of women in their dimensions of sexual and</p>		<p>which would allow coordination with the INE in a more agile way to receive information and launch the instrument at the specified time. Subsequent, only a qualitative diagnosis is available.</p> <p>1.4 The qualitative analysis is completed however the quantitative is missing due to the delay of the implementation of the household-survey to complete the analysis and identification of conflict prevention and SDG accelerator.</p>	
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	<p>reproductive health, social, political and economic and also migration including factors influencing migration and forced displacement of persons. Additionally, a collective construction was conducted to design and develop the survey, beyond that it was also found necessary to hold several meetings with people in charge of the census and with the INE, to elaborate a strategy and a sample map that allow least possible restriction in the communities of the municipality to whom will conduct the surveys. Consequently, the experiences and learnings of the census, contributes to a successful implementation.</p> <p>1.4 A first draft has been developed with the qualitative results from the analysis of the information gathered from the participatory workshops</p>			
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<p>A multi-stakeholder platform has been supported to advance and integrate violence prevention initiatives and promote SDG acceleration.</p>	<p>2.1 The implementation of a multi-actor solutions platform has been developed and the phase of analysis of condition allowed UNDP mapping and reach possible partners and allies with impact on the complex problems. There is a clear interest among the AFPs of the United Nations System to explore new forms of collaboration beyond joint programming, as well as to work in an integrated manner to address the obstacles to development in a holistic and multidimensional approach.</p> <p>Likewise, the approaching with the private sector have been positive and have shown great interest in joining a development strategy, both with financial contributions and with ideas and proposals for solving the identified problems of the municipality.</p> <p>Likewise, the UNDP has initiated approaches with non-traditional actors such as business incubators and innovation networks, academia to understand how non-traditional actors can be added to the search of the multi-stakeholder's solution platform to respond to the identified problems of the territory from new perspectives and approaches.</p>	<p>2.1 Design a country support platform to identify and coordinate violence prevention initiatives integrating an SDG acceleration approach.</p> <p>2.2 Support the start-up implementation of a country support platform and develop an initial action plan through a multi-stakeholder dialogue process.</p> <p>2.3 Design a system to allow real time monitoring of the interventions that are taking place, supporting transparency and social audit and allowing for adjustments in the interventions if needed.</p>	<p>2.2 The country support platform was not launched due to the delay on the implementation of the household-survey. The information gathered from the house-hold survey is needed to implement and identify SDG-accelerators.</p>	<p>The implementation of TRACK II</p>
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