



# PROGRAMA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS Y RECONCILIACION DE USAID

Implementado por  
Creative Associates International, Inc.



## QUARTERLY REPORT

30 September 2001

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**USAID Human Rights and Reconciliation Program  
Quarterly Report  
30 September 2001**

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## **I. Introduction**

The USAID Human Rights and Reconciliation Program (USAID HRRP) in Guatemala began with the Chief of Party's arrival in country on June 13, 2001. Work began immediately, including introductory meetings with USAID and relevant interlocutors. One purpose of these first efforts was to introduce the program to human rights groups, civil society, local authorities and potential participants and beneficiaries. Another purpose of these meetings was to learn from these people's perspectives about human rights and reconciliation in Guatemala.

The human rights situation in Guatemala is unstable, and many actors perceive few advances in the peace process. It was therefore important to begin the project by consulting with a variety of stakeholders to identify what windows of opportunity may exist, and the limitations they saw for implementing this kind of project. Because the topics of human rights and reconciliation are so sensitive in Guatemala today, basic orientation towards understanding local realities is crucial for the project's ability to meet its desired results. A stakeholder analysis is an important tool for taking advantage of – and not being thwarted by – the local and historical realities of the places and topics included in this effort.

Some of the meetings that USAID HRRP staff held when the program began were geared toward defining priorities and possible lines of action with USAID Guatemala. On June 15, 19, 21, 25, 27 and 29, we met with USAID to go over the current situation and possibilities for intervention in each of the five strategic subject areas, including members of the Office of Democratic Initiatives and Peace Programs, and the leadership of USAID Guatemala. We also identified important efforts by the Fondo de Apoyo Democrático (FAD) that the USAID HRRP should build upon.

USAID HRRP extended this core consultation to other USAID projects, other agencies working on human rights, and diverse interlocutors. We talked to representatives from the USAID NEXUS Project, USAID Justice Project, and USAID Women in Development; the Human Rights Officer of the U.S. Embassy; the UNDP; GTZ; MINUGUA; SEPAZ; the former director of the Presidential Commission for Human Rights; and organizations and leaders from the human rights sector.

One key element in this process of discussion and information sharing was the Human Rights Meeting (Encuentro) organized by the FAD on June 28. The Encuentro introduced the USAID HRRP to the work of coordinating human rights initiatives and also planted the seeds for continued efforts to build spaces for coordination in pursuit of human rights goals.

In the third quarter of 2001 the USAID HRRP carried out a number of activities, including four trips to the countryside (three to Quiché and one to Ixcán), to gather data to be used for developing strategies and interventions that would be sensitive to the complex human rights realities in Guatemala. We also built a team of qualified personnel to implement the project, including the Program Coordinator/Deputy Director (June 1), a Project Development Officer (June 9), the Administrator (July 23) and a Technical Assistant (August 16).

In sum, during this quarter the Human Rights and Reconciliation Program team was formed and began the first contacts and consultancies in all the components described below. The efforts made in these three months will serve as a foundation for making real contributions, some already begun, toward achieving the five USAID HRRP strategic results.

## **II. Summary of Progress by Result**

### **A). Result 1: Citizens Mobilized to Protect Human Rights**

#### **i. Progress During the Quarter**

The first three months of implementation of Result 1: Citizens Mobilized to Protect Human Rights of the USAID Human Rights and Reconciliation Program were dedicated mainly to analyzing the human rights environment at the local level in the Department of Quiché. Staff used the consultations done in Quiché as a model to develop a stakeholders analysis, which helped identify windows of opportunity and lines of action to pursue.

Program personnel traveled to Quiché on four trips, visiting Santa Cruz del Quiché three times, Nebaj once, and Ixcán once. On these trips, staff interviewed numerous civil society organizations and relevant local authorities. The team also consulted with organizations working on human rights and related issues.

The plan is for the USAID HRRP to enter each of the selected geographic regions one by one, beginning in Quiché, where activities have been carried out this quarter. For economic, historical, social, and cultural reasons, there are three distinct regions to address in Quiché:

- **South Central.** This area includes the departmental seat, Santa Cruz del Quiché, as well as municipalities with commercial and tourist activity such as Chichicastenango. A high percentage of the Department's entire population is concentrated here.
- **The Ixil Area (Nebaj, Chajul and Cotzal).** Ixil-speaking inhabitants live here, in one of the more abandoned parts of the department and one which was among the hardest hit by the armed conflict.
- **Ixcán.** Although K'ekch'í predominates here, various cultures cohabit in Ixcán, where colonization was promoted in the 1960s and displaced and refugee populations have settled since.

Taking the fragmented geographical reality of Quiché into account, staff made trips to these separate sub-regions, making contact with a wide array of governmental and non-governmental organizations working locally on human rights, and introducing them to the new program. This series of visits has allowed the USAID HRRP to update its knowledge of Quiché reality, identify local problems related to human rights and reconciliation, produce an initial map of governmental and non-governmental organizations that are present in the three regions of the department, and get to know other projects that USAID supports, to thus be able to maximize the impact of these efforts (See Annexes 1-8). The analysis of the results of these contacts will be presented in a Stakeholders Analysis document that will be provided to USAID.

Regarding contracting out for specific activities, on September 20 the USAID HRRP received a final proposal for a contract with the Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH). IIDH is a specialized institute in Costa Rica that concentrates on the promotion of human rights. The USAID HRRP will work with IIDH to carry out a process for human rights training of trainers at the local level, in consultation with civil society organizations in each area (See Annex 13).

In order to make use of the talent IIDH has helped develop in Guatemala, we intend to use national consultants to do the bulk of the training. Most of these consultants are alumni from various IIDH courses. However, curriculum design, academic coordination, and accreditation will still be carried by IIDH's program personnel.

On September 28, USAID HRRP submitted a subcontract for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Escuelas Radiofónicas (IGER) for USAID's approval (See Annex 13). Under this subcontract, IGER will develop a radio program to disseminate human rights information and aspects of the Historical Clarification Commission Report in Quiché. The initial agreement outlines three sections of the program:

- A 20-episode radio soap opera, in which representative characters from rural communities broach fundamental human rights subjects through dialogue and day-to-day experiences;
- A legal advice segment, in which a Quiché legal specialist will help listeners solve problems that they call or write in; and
- Interviews with representatives of local organizations.

The radio show will be based on a written text that will summarize for readers the content of each episode, in Spanish and K'iché.

## **ii. Successes and Lessons Learned**

We have constructed a strong base from which to work in Quiché and have presented the program to relevant human rights actors from both governmental and civil society organizations.

The interviews carried out have led us to some basic conclusions that will be important when we develop USAID HRRP programming in Quiché. These include:

- Potential impediments to human rights work include the problem of public security, the lack of institutional response for satisfying basic needs, and the actions of institutions like the National Civil Police (PNC) that, far from promoting peace, often subvert respect for human rights.
- There are efforts underway in some areas where interested institutions and organizations can work together and forge new linkages on human rights.
- Human rights education to date has not shown great impact overall, but it is clear that where the population has the necessary information, it can be mobilized to approach key institutions.
- Systematic educational programs can encourage peaceful coexistence. This requires methodological changes to address local problems and priorities which will motivate the intended beneficiaries. It must take into account ethnic and linguistic diversity and involve all sectors of society.

Although the subject of “human rights” may provoke negative reactions in parts of the population, in the three areas we visited we found great receptivity toward the tenets of the USAID HRRP among the local authorities. The Mayor of Ixcán, for example, Mr. Marcos Ramírez, took the initiative to invite social organizations from the Municipal Commission for Security, Justice, and Human Rights to meet with USAID HRRP representatives when we visited. USAID HRRP was also invited by the Governor of Quiché to participate in the monthly meeting of the Quiché Departmental Council on Urban and Rural Development to introduce the program to council members.

### **iii. Obstacles and Challenges**

One of the aspects that can affect the development of the project is the people’s distrust of the authorities. Only recently have some human rights organizations begun to seek closer collaboration with local authorities, especially in matters concerning conflict resolution in communities. Since the response of local authorities is an essential aspect of protecting human rights, it will be vital for the USAID HRRP to *support projects that specifically address which authority the counterparts will work with to protect rights*. Along these lines, the USAID HRRP should also seek to strengthen its own direct relationship with local authorities, to make the authorities more amenable to the public’s and civil society’s demands.

Although it is not a generalized perception, some of those interviewed, such as representatives of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission, which is comprised of priests and religious figures in the Diocese of El Quiché, have shown reluctance to meet with HRRP representatives on the two occasions that we have contacted them. On the first visit to Santa Cruz, a representative of the Catholic Church’s Peace and Reconciliation Commission criticized USAID’s role in Guatemala. During the August 3 workshop, representatives of this organization participated only as observers, expressing concerns that this program may be just one more effort to add to the list.

To deal with this type of attitude in a key departmental actor, we must use a *a measured, respectful approach* to delve more deeply into the reasons for this mistrust while expressing our own purposes. This would help the Commission gain a better understanding of our program and allow it to participate more fully in USAID HRRP initiatives down the road, even if that never took the form of a financial relationship.

One other aspect that must be taken into account in Quiché is that, particularly in the south-central zone, we have not identified coordination efforts like those that exist in Ixcán and the Ixil area. The lack of coordination comes in spite of the fact that there is a strong presence of individual CSOs in the zone. This includes one network that has worked there for several years, CASODI, that is comprised of six organizations working in thematic areas of security, justice, and human rights in Chichicastenango.

The key to working in the south-central area will be to strengthen existing spaces for coordination and promote them where there are none. This can be achieved by supporting activities originating from locally defined priorities that demonstrate the value of coordinated efforts by producing concrete results.

Coordination between the HRRP and other USAID programs in Quiché, such as the Violence Against Women project and the Justice Program, will also be important. This means keeping in constant contact with the entities that implement these programs to avoid duplicating efforts and working to ensure complementarity. One concrete form of coordination could be for the HRRP to support civil society organizations that are already working with USAID Justice Centers.

The information gathered in our visits indicated that lack of progress in the peace process could negatively impact USAID HRRP initiatives. The population has become discouraged because it has seen few results and views the lack of public safety and increasing poverty as more important than issues traditionally related to human rights.

In the face of this situation, USAID HRRP and its counterparts should develop activities and proposals based on local priorities. These would preferably be coordinated efforts that allow each organization to contribute its comparative advantage to bring about more holistic and purposeful attention to needs. An additional effort in this sense, still in the formative stages, would be to deepen counterparts' vision of human rights through a discussion that would gradually lead to a comprehensive, consensual proposal. The Training of Trainers (TOT) seminar is designed to help reach this goal. It will serve as a forum where participants can define lines of action to address human rights problems as a group and identifying relevant State interlocutors for follow-up.

Nevertheless, the greatest difficulty encountered in implementing this component has been the lack of definition regarding the type of support to be established with counterparts, whether sub-contracts or grants. This has impeded initiating the process of proposal development and has generated negative comments by potential counterparts confused by the lack of clarity.

**B) Result 2: Greater Attention to the Mental Health Needs of Affected Populations**

**i. Progress during the Quarter**

USAID HRRP employed a consultant to conduct a baseline analysis for Result 2: Greater Attention to the Mental Health Needs of Affected Populations. This survey gathered information on work that community mental health organizations are doing, as well as provided information on the services provided by the State through the Ministry of Health. The study also included designing a “Best Practices” seminar (See Annex 9).

To maximize impact, HRRP staff is coordinating this seminar with the Mental Health Program of the Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG), which is made up of the Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM), Utz Kaslemal, Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial (ECAP) and the Centro Maya Saq’be. This group has already made progress developing a process of discussion and analysis regarding community mental health practices (See Annex 13).

Because the topic could never be covered fully in one activity, the purpose of the seminar is to support community mental health organizations to begin reflecting on the need to rethink their own theories and practices. Different organizations, which may or may not become USAID HRRP counterparts in the future, will continue this process after the seminar. This exercise will provide the USAID HRRP with key criteria for selection of potential counterparts and projects.

During this quarter, the USAID HRRP worked with the Consorcio de Salud Mental de Quiché to develop a proposal which has been completed and awaits USAID authorization for grant funding (See Annex 13).

**ii. Successes and Lessons Learned**

The CSOs working with the FAFG Mental Health Program conclude, and we agree, that there is more to community mental health than its formal psychological aspects alone. The issue is also closely related to the social, economic, and cultural situation of participating populations.

**iii. Obstacles and Solutions**

The lack of definition of the program’s funding mechanism has prevented the USAID HRRP from issuing a solicitation for project proposals. This has particularly affected the Consorcio de Salud Mental de Quiché, which presented its proposal on “Psycho-social Reparation for Victims of Political Violence in Quiché,” a follow-up activity to a FAD initiative, to USAID HRRP.

The proposal was modified on several occasions in consultation with USAID HRRP and USAID Guatemala and is currently pending an approval by USAID Washington to provide the funding in the form of a grant.

**C). Result 3: Dissemination of Information about and Remembrance of the Internal War**

**i. Progress during the Quarter**

The USAID HRRP has built a foundation from which to work on dissemination of the Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) report and recommendations and for remembrance activities commemorating victims of the armed conflict.

Dissemination activities will be based on the experience of the Democratic Support Fund (FAD), which preceded the USAID HRRP. The FAD supported the Instancia Multiinstitucional (IM) project on three specific tasks: advocacy for the formation of a Commission for Peace and Harmony, advocacy for creation of a National Commission for Lost Children, and dissemination of the CEH report. In coordination with the IM, the FAD made a video called “Para que no se repita” on the CEH recommendations.

The FAD also supported a Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (CONADEHGU) project that included a novel effort to disseminate the CEH report through a pamphlet distributed in private secondary education centers in Guatemala City and Quetzaltenango.

To the extent possible, USAID HRRP intends to collaborate with the Instancia Multiinstitucional (IM) to disseminate the CEH report, as the IM represents 60 CSOs working to implement the peace accords.

In July, USAID HRRP representatives attended the IM Assembly. Although the purpose of the Assembly was to discuss current political issues, the lack of efforts undertaken to disseminate the CEH recommendations and the need to “keep generating dissemination efforts” (Sr. Orlando Blanco from CONADHEGUA) were recognized. Later, staff met with representatives of seven key members of the IM to find out their perspectives on CEH dissemination. In this meeting the participants reviewed the IM’s experience of holding public fora to disseminate the peace accords at regional levels, and the publications put out by UNOPS, PDH and the IM itself. Meeting participants also designed part of the terms of reference for developing a social communication plan to identify future means for spreading information.

In August, USAID HRRP staff met with Ms. Marcie Mersky from UNOPS (United Nations Office of Project Services) to find out more about UNOPS’s experience. UNOPS had been responsible for establishing and administering the Historical Clarification Commission and publishing its report. Ms. Mersky reported on the CEH’s dissemination efforts, the materials published for that purpose, and the current deficits for expanding knowledge of the CEH’s work and recommendations.

Staff wrote the terms of reference for a consultancy to develop a professionally-designed strategy for disseminating the CEH report. (See Annex 12). In September, USAID HRRP presented a draft of these terms of references to the IM representatives for their comments and suggestions. Nevertheless, the program decided to wait until IM members finished development of their global strategy for future activities to better define our dissemination component in the context of the IM's initiatives. Based on these consultations, the USAID HRRP would have the basic elements to finalize the terms of reference for the social communication plan.

In September the IM determined that dissemination of the CEH report was not a principle objective within its strategic plan. The USAID HRRP, nevertheless, believes that there are other entities, including individual members of the IM, interested in dissemination of the CEH, and expects that the results of the upcoming consultancy could benefit other organizations in addition to the IM.

Regarding remembrance activities for the victims, the USAID HRRP has spoken directly (and only) to organizations that have worked in the communities most affected by violence during the conflict to ensure maximum sensitivity. These include meetings with Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG); the Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH); and the Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (CONADHEGUA). In each of these meetings we have reviewed a series of ideas, including concrete activities, that will be developed in the next stage.

## **ii. Successes and Lessons Learned**

The successes of this quarter include the USAID HRRP coordination with the Instancia Multiinstitucional and the development of a consensus on how to design and utilize a social communications plan as a tool for disseminating the CEH. We plan to develop a new social communication plan, taking into consideration the IM's perspectives.

We have also begun a dialogue with a series of interlocutors about remembrance activities, respecting the sensitivities that accompany this issue. Based on this dialogue process, USAID HRRP will proceed with concrete interventions that respond to the priorities of the communities victimized by violence during the armed conflict.

## **iii. Obstacles and Solutions**

The USAID HRRP has not encountered significant obstacles in implementation of Result 3, and has attempted to incorporate the experience of groups that have spent years working in these areas to develop consensus on how to advance. For example, as we were defining the terms of reference for designing the social communications plan, it proved necessary to wait for the IM to finish its own strategic planning process before agreeing on a final version.

This process of consultation slowed the activity down, but also allowed USAID HRRP to get to know CSOs that are involved in the issue who will be the most likely candidates to participate in the eventual implementation of the social communication plan.

#### **D). Result 4: Greater Coordination among Human Rights Groups**

##### **i. Progress during the Quarter**

Various meetings have been held with the Follow-up Commission that begin work during the FAD. The groundwork for future efforts under USAID HRRP was laid at the Human Rights Organizations Meeting (“Encuentro”) on July 28. In September, USAID HRRP supported a consultant to conduct three days of strategic planning to create a consensus plan (See Annex 10). This new strategic plan will be presented at the second Human Rights Encuentro to be held in October.

##### **ii. Successes and Lessons Learned**

Although participating in the Follow-up Commission represents an extra task for the coalitions’ members (CONADEHGUA, Alianza Contra la Impunidad and COODESC), they have actively participated in meetings to prepare a strategic plan, incorporating members of Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH) and PRODESSA into the process as well.

Despite demonstrated interest by the human rights sector in improving coordination, the *creation of a defined mechanism for coordination will take more time than expected*. This is a novel experience at the national level, even though at the local level (at least in areas of Quiché) there are efforts at collaboration to strengthen and encourage the work of local organizations. Another problem is that competitive jealousies and mistrust exist among human rights organizations, especially those with a national profile, and this will take some time to overcome.

We must also emphasize that a Guatemalan articulation of coordination may not resemble other countries’ networks or fora. It may take different forms, according to the needs, minimum agenda, perceptions of the participant organizations (both local and national), and their expectations regarding the results of coordination.

##### **iii. Obstacles and Solutions**

One of the most important and possibly difficult questions will be identification of the ideal funding mechanism to support this process. In the previous experience, FAD personnel and Proyecto INCIDENCIA administrative staff organized all the activities related to the reconceptualization process of the human rights movement in Guatemala.

In order to increase ownership of the process, USAID HRRP does not intend to continue this direct organization. Instead, we *must seek a mechanism that allows for flexible implementation of activities; is aligned with the Follow-up Commission and USAID HRRP strategic objectives; and reflects the interests and needs of national and local*

*organizations.* Attending to the interests of one organization or coalition in particular will only hurt the coordination process.

The USAID HRRP should be inclusive in this effort, taking into account the CSOs that defend and promote human rights in a broad sense, including considering contacts with organizations that have not participated in this process to date in order to incorporate diverse perspectives into the human rights movement in Guatemala.

**E). Result 5: Advocacy and Information Dissemination on the Subject of Children “Lost” During the War**

**i. Progress during the Quarter**

The USAID HRRP contract originally specified advocacy for the foundation of a national commission for missing children. However, the Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Niñez Desaparecido (CNBND) was inaugurated formally on June 21, 2001.

Given this fact, and in consultation with USAID Guatemala, we decided that the USAID HRRP should support the commission to initiate its activities and efforts. In July USAID HRRP staff met with members of the CNBND to learn about its start-up strategy. Work had been divided between the eleven member organizations and six identified lines of action. The intention was to develop a packet of proposals to be presented to donors for financing (with each donor selecting its own proposals to fund).

The CNBND made its progress known in September (See Annex 13). It has defined its operating plans in the six areas: research, legal action, communication, advocacy, mental health, and institutional strengthening. In October the CNBND will present concrete proposals along each of these lines of action, indicating which of the eleven organizational members will be in charge of implementation. USAID HRRP will develop grants for projects based on these proposals.

**ii. Successes and Lessons Learned**

Unlike the frustrations that CSOs have sometimes faced in an effort to work together in other results areas of the USAID HRRP (i.e., Results 1 and 4), development of CNBND proposals has been a good example of how eleven organizations can work together. The result will be individual proposals that form part of the CNBND’s global strategy. This formula, by which tasks and lines of actions are divided between multiple groups, can be replicated in other efforts where coordination has not been quite as successful.

**iii. Obstacles and Solutions**

The creation of CNBND’s proposal has not run into any significant obstacles. On the contrary, the commission staff expects their proposals to be available in October. Based on these, USAID HRRP will define its specific support for the CNBND.

### **III. Administrative Matters**

#### Establishment of the Office

At the beginning of the Project, CAII and USAID agreed that postponing the establishment of the new office by 90 days would be in the economic interest of both CAII and USAID. At the end of August, USAID Guatemala awarded the Civil Society Program to Creative Associates International, Inc. and, in accordance with USAID Guatemala, these two projects will share one office. Now, at the end of September, an office has been identified that will be ready for occupancy in November, 2001.

#### Personnel

The USAID HRRP core staff was assembled in the first quarter. A Program Administrator and Technical Assistant were interviewed and hired. Interviews are underway in search of an Book-keeper.

USAID HRRP has not yet identified its second Project Development Officer, although staff have interviewed six candidates. The Program and USAID are studying the possibility of hiring a person at the local level in Quiché instead of another Project Development Officer for the Guatemala City office.

#### Equipment

During the first quarter, USAID HRRP has obtained quotes and bought a vehicle for work in the five departments with authorization of USAID Guatemala. The vehicle will arrive at the end of September.

The process of procuring computer equipment is also underway. The process for buying furniture has not been finalized, although we have obtained the necessary price quotes, because of the delay in identifying new office space.

#### Expenses

The USAID HRRP has spent less than the amount budgeted for the first quarter, in part because of the lack of definition of the funding mechanism that will be used with counterparts. When USAID Guatemala receives authorization to make grants under this contract, these funds will be spent appropriately (See summary financial data immediately following this page and Annex 15 for monthly vouchers).





## V. List of Annexes and Interviews

1. Presentación del Programa de Derechos Humanos y Reconciliación/USAID
2. Guía de Preguntas (El Quiché e Ixcán)
3. Agenda de reuniones de consulta en El Quiché e Ixcán
4. Memoria de reuniones consulta en El Quiché (10/11 julio )
5. Memoria de reuniones consulta en Ixcán (28 y 29 de agosto)
6. Informe de reuniones de consulta en El Quiché (6/7 septiembre)
7. Informe de aspectos económicos, sociales y demográficos de El Quiché
8. Informe Ejecutivo sobre Análisis Institucional sobre actitudes y percepciones hacia los derechos humanos y reconciliación en el Departamento de el Quiché (Gish, Paz y Asociados)
9. Análisis de Línea de base sobre las prácticas en salud mental comunitaria en cinco departamentos de Guatemala (Sergio de León)
10. Memoria del Taller y propuesta de Planificación Estratégica del Movimiento por los Derechos Humanos (Samuel Fadul)
11. Hallazgos del Taller de Género. Multiculturalidad, Eje Transversal en el PDHR/USAID (Ana Silvia Monzón y Máximo Ba Tiul)
12. Estrategia (Términos de referencia) de Divulgación de la CEH
13. Propuestas individuales:
  - ✓ IIDH
  - ✓ IGER
  - ✓ Consorcio de Salud Mental,
  - ✓ FAFG,
  - ✓ Propuesta estratégica de acción de CNBND
14. Criterio para sub-proyectos
15. Financial Reportso

### **List of Interviews:**

#### **Project Results**

- 15 June 2001: USAID (Ms. Sharon von Pelt and Mr. Sergio Pivaral)
- 19 June 2001: USAID (Mr. Sergio Pivaral and Ms. Lucía Salazar)
- 21 June: USAID (Mr. Todd Amani)
- 25 June: Director/Deputy Directora of USAID Guatemala
- 27 June: USAID ODI (Ms. Sharon von Pelt and Mr. Sergio Pivaral)
- 29 June: USAID PMP Review
- 29 June: USAID Peace Programs (Ms. Lainie Reisman)
- 10 July: Monitoring and Evaluation Consultancy (Ms. Debra Gish) in S. Cruz del Quiché
- 24 July: Centre for Sustainable Human Rights Action
- 24 July: USAID (Mr. Todd Amani)
- 9 August: USAID Peace Programs (Ms. Lainie Reisman)
- 20 August: Work Plan Revision (Mr. Sergio Pivaral)
- 27 August: Work Plan Revision (Mr. Todd Amani)
- 24 September: Coordination between Justice Project and USAID HRRP

## **Contracts**

27 June: USAID RCO (Ms. Casey-Lynn Finnerty)  
12 July: Contract Orientation with USAID RCO (Ms. Casey-Lynn Finnerty)  
9 August: USAID RCO (Mr. Braden Enroth)  
29 August: USAID RCO (Mr. Braden Enroth)

## **Personnel Interviews**

20 June: Ms. Carmen Morales (PNUD)  
26 June: Ms. Catalina de Wyld, Finance and Administration Position  
26 June: Ms. Maria Rosenda Camey to confirm PDO Position  
26 June: Mr. César Aroche, Finance and Administration Position  
29 June: Mr. Sergio de León, PDO Position  
2 July: Ms. Maria Salomé Garcia Ortiz, PDO Position  
9 August: Dr. Javier Murga, PDO Position  
14 August: Mr. Oscar Garcia, PDO Position  
17 August: Ms. Carolina Villegas, PDO Position  
30 August: Mr. Wilfredo Hernández, PDO Position  
3 September: Ms. Marta Gutierrez, PDO Position  
6 September: Mr. William Guillén, Accountant position

## **Stakeholders Analysis (General)**

22 June: Dr. Victor Hugo Godoy  
25 June: USAID Nexus Project (Ms. Marianne Menjívar)  
25 June: Ms. Sharon Phillips, USAID Women in Development  
3 July: PNUD (Ms. Juana Maria Camposeco and Mr. Fredy Ochaeta)  
3 July: MINUGUA  
3 July: Mr. Frank La Rue, CALDH  
5 July: Mr. Norbert Walker, GTZ Human Rights and Reconciliation Project  
6 July: Ms. Helen Mack, Fundación Myrna Mack  
9 July: Mr. Jason Donovan, Human Rights Officer, US Embassy Guatemala  
26 July: Ms. Debra Gish, Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant  
6 August: CEDFOG presentation on lynchings in Huehuetenango  
16 August: SEPAZ  
4 September: MINUGUA Human Rights Report  
5 September: USAID Justice Project (Mr. Brian Treacey)  
28 September: Reflection on Gender and Equity by USAID HRRP

## **Result One: Citizens Mobilized to Protect their Human Rights**

10 July: Defensoría Maya (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
10 July: Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
10 July: MINUGUA (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
11 July: Defensoría Indígena Maya (Santa Cruz del Quiché)

11 July: Judge Miryam Hernández (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
11 July: Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
12 July: Dr. Roberto Cuéllar, Executive Director of IIDH  
16 July: IGER  
30 July: CASODHI (Chichicastenango)  
30 July: ASDECO (Chichicastenango)  
30 July: Governor of the Department of Quiché, Don Roberto Ardón (S. Cruz)  
30 July: Ixmucané (S. Cruz de Quiché)  
30 July: CONAVIGUA (Chitatul, Quiché)  
31 July: Judge Juan Tzul Aguilar (Nebaj)  
31 July: MINUGUA (Nebaj)  
31 July: Mr. Juan Guzmán (Nebaj)  
1 August: Justice Center (Nebaj)  
1 August: Municipal Mayor Pedro Raymundo Cobo (Nebaj)  
1 August: Mr. Miguel Pérez Chávez, IGER (Nebaj)  
2 August: Municipality of S. Cruz del Quiché (Secretario)  
2 August: Mr. Oscar Raúl González Cajas, Attorney (S.Cruz del Quiché)  
2 August: District Prosecutor (S. Cruz del Quiché)  
6 August: IGER  
7 August: Mr. Victor Ferrigno  
16 August: IIDH (Dr. Roberto Cuéllar)  
28 August: MINUGUA (Ixcán)  
28 August: ASODHI (Ixcán)  
28 August: Comisión Municipal de los Derechos Humanos, Justicia y Seguridad (Ixcán)  
28 August: Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos (Ixcán)  
28 August: Foro de la Mujer (Ixcán)  
28 August: Pastoral Social (Ixcán)  
28 August: Asociación de Mujeres Mama Maquín (Ixcán)  
28 August: CORDHI (Ixcán)  
28 August: Comité de Desarrollo de la Aldea Xalbal (Ixcán)  
28 August: CORDECORI (Ixcán)  
29 August: Justice of the Peace (Ixcán)  
31 August: IIDH (Ms. Katia Jiménez)  
4 September: IGER (Propuesta)  
6 September: Centro de Justicia (S. Cruz del Quiché)  
6 September: MINUGUA (S. Cruz del Quiché)  
7 September: Defensoría Indígena (S. Cruz del Quiché)  
7 September: Consejo de Desarrollo Departamental (S. Cruz del Quiché)  
20 September: Ms. Beatriz Melgar, Fundación Myrna Mack

## **Result Two: Greater Attention to the Mental Health Needs of Affected Populations**

10 July: Utx Kaslemal (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
11 July: Consorcio de Salud Mental (Santa Cruz del Quiché)  
30 July: Consorcio de Salud Mental (Lemoa, Quiché)  
31 July: Utx Kaslemal (Nebaj)

8 August: ECAP (Ms. Olga Alicia Paz)  
9 August: USAID: Presentation of Mental Health Programs in Quiché  
13 August: Consorcio de Salud Mental – Proposal (Ms. Hermana Virginia Searing)  
16 August: Mental health consultancy (Mr. Sergio de León)  
16 August: Consorcio de Salud Mental – Proposal (Ms. Hermana Virginia Searing)  
20 August: FAFG  
3 September: FAFG – Best Practices proposed workshop  
4 September: FAFG video  
11 September: Follow-up to mental health consultancy (Mr. Sergio de León)  
24 September: FAFG  
25 September: Mental Health Report (Mr. Sergio de Leon)

### **Result Three: Dissemination, Information, and Remembrance Activities from the Armed Conflict**

25 June: Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala  
12 July: Asamblea de la Instancia Multiinstitucional  
16 July: Instancia Multiinstitucional (regarding CEH dissemination)  
8 August: CALDH (Mr. Daniel Vogt)  
5 September: Instancia Multiinstitucional  
13 August: UNOPS (Ms. Marcie Mersky)  
16 August: CONADHEGUA  
5 September: Terms of Reference for the Communications Plan with the IM  
26 September: Terms of Reference for the Communications Plan with the IM

### **Result Four: Coordination among Human Rights Groups**

26 June: Human Rights “Encuentro” (Preparatory meeting with Mr. Carlos Aldana)  
28 June: Human Rights “Encuentro”  
3 July: Mr. Frank LaRue, CALDH (Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos)  
6 July: Ms. Helen Mack, Fundación Myrna Mack  
13 July: CONADHEGUA  
16 July: Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro (ACI)  
18 July: Terms of Reference for Focus Group (Mr. Samuel Fadul)  
25 July: Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro (ACI)  
13 August: Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro (Mr. Fredy Ochaeta- UNDP)  
21 August: Definition of Focus Group (Mr. Samuel Fadul)  
23 August: Focus Group for the Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro  
18/19 September: Workshop for the Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro  
27 September: Follow-up Commission to the Encuentro (CALDH)

### **Result Five: Children Lost during the Armed Conflict**

21 June: Inauguration of the Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Niñez Desaparecido  
18 July: CNBND (strategy)  
13 September: CNBND (operational plans)



**IV. Activities for the Next Quarter**

<b>Result One: Mobilization</b>	<b>Result 2: Mental Health</b>	<b>Result 3: Dissemination</b>	<b>Result 4: Coordination</b>	<b>Result 5: CNBND</b>
October	October	October	October	October
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IGER: Writing the programming for the radio show and printed stories</li> <li>• IIDH: Identification of TOT participants</li> <li>• Sub-awards: solicitation and review of profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices seminar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of social communications team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various events of the Human Rights movement, Selection of Ombudsman, etc.</li> <li>• Second Human Rights “Encuentro”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of CNBND proposals</li> </ul>
November	November	November	November	November
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IGER: Revisions</li> <li>• IIDH: Curriculum development</li> <li>• Sub-awards: Proposal development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of criteria for sub-awards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out social communications plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of sub-award</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modifications and agreements</li> </ul>
December	December	December	December	December
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IGER: Recording and Printing</li> <li>• Sub-awards: modifications and agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solicitation of profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define criteria for sub-awards for remembrance and dissemination activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modifications to the sub-award</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beginning of the sub-award</li> </ul>

