

# Revised Plan 2011



## Guatemala

### Country context

Guatemala is the most populated Central American country, characterized by contrasts and a cultural diversity due to its multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual population. According to 2002 census population estimates by the National Statistics Institute (INE) stated that the population was rapidly growing. In 2010, the 14,361,666 inhabitants, of which an estimated 7,003,337 (48.76 per cent) are men and 7,358,328 (51.24 per cent) are women; the majority are poor, rural, young and indigenous.

The four original cultures which exist in the national territory are manifested in the coexistence of four major cultural groups: Mayan, Garifuna, Xinca and Mestizo. Approximately 23 languages are spoken, including Spanish which is the official language.

According to the United Nations Development Programme's 2005 national human development report, Guatemala is the second most rural country in Latin America, extremely marked by the distribution of indigenous population and ladinos in the rural and urban areas; nearly 70 per cent of the indigenous populations lives in cities and towns whilst 70 per cent of the indigenous population inhabits towns, hamlets, farms and other settings. This differentiation is due to the distinct productive activities traditionally engaged in by each of the groups; agricultural production corresponds to indigenous population.

The conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, as well as the social marginalization and limited access to basic rights, in regions where indigenous populations are concentrated particularly coincide with the regions with a high incidence of child labour.

The most recent survey of national living conditions (ENCOVI), conducted in 2006, and provides a complete overview of poverty within the country. The published results indicate that 51 per cent of the population lives in poverty.

Poor people are concentrated in the rural areas, reaching 72 per cent in these regions, whilst only 28 per cent of the population in urban areas lives in poverty. Seventy five percent of indigenous people are poor, of which 1,342,701 (27.4 per cent) live in a situation of extreme poverty and 2,335,736 (47.6 per cent) people in poverty. Within the non-indigenous population, 36.5 per cent are poor, of which 7.8 per cent live in extreme poverty and 28.6 per cent in poverty.

The poverty figures indicate that 51.5 per cent of women and 48.5 per cent of men are poor. Only 30.8 per cent of the homes with female as heads of households are poor versus 42.7 per cent with male heads of household. Poverty also affects children much more dramatically. A total of 60 per cent of the population between the ages of 0 and 14 years are poor with 40 per cent living in extreme poverty and 20 per cent in poverty.

Notwithstanding the existence of a social assistance health system, an average of 158 deaths occur daily at a national level, of which 36 are in children under the age of five years, 16 in infants less than one year old and half of these do not even reach one month of life (Ministry of Public Health of Guatemala, 2005a). These figures demonstrate children's vulnerability to illness and death. Although pregnancy and labour are non-morbid health issues requiring attention, two women die daily in Guatemala due to obstetrics-related causes. This accounts for maternal mortality in Guatemala being among the most elevated in Latin America. Nonetheless, less than 27 per cent of childbirths receive medical attention and a third of pregnant women have not reached 20 years of age or are older than 35

years (Ministry of Public Health of Guatemala, 2003). More than half of the cases of post neo-natal (28 days old to less than a year) and child mortality for children between the ages of one and four years is due to diarrhoea, pneumonia, cholera and malaria, which are difficult to consider as causes of death without the existence of underlying factors such as children's nutritional fragility and precarious and late access to medical attention due to economic, geographic or cultural reasons, particularly amongst the poor, indigenous and rural population.

Today the country faces one of the most violent moments in its history. In the years between 1999 with 2,655 homicides, and 2006, with 5,885 homicides, homicidal violence has increased more than 120 per cent. This is equivalent to more than 12 per cent yearly growth since 1999, widely surpassing the annual population growth which is less than 2.6 per cent. In 2006, the level of homicides reached 47 for every 100,000 habitants, and 108 in Guatemala City. These figures position Guatemala as one of the most violent countries which are officially in peace in the world; the population's human rights continue without being fully respected.

Guatemala is affected by a diversity of phenomena, based on the following factors which translate into risks:

- Its geographic location as an isthmus located between two oceans; the country is a bridge between the continental mass affected by the inter-tropical convergence zone.
- As a meeting point between the Cocos, Caribbean and North American tectonic plates, the country has varied topography and is affected by the permanent movement of the earth's crust. This situation also has generated a volcanic belt (37 volcanoes), crossing the territory from west to east, in which 7 volcanoes (Atitlán, Cerro Quemado, Fuego, Pacaya, Santa María, Santiaguito and Tacaná) are active.
- An UNEPAR – UNICEF study, published in 2001, indicated that from 1995 to 1999 there were a total of 21,447 phenomena. Of these, 68 per cent which were derived from hydro-meteorological conditions and 32 per cent from geodynamic origin, resulting in recurrent precipitations and tremors.

The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has 19 branches (delegations) in different departments in the country. The branches' programmes and projects aim to attend to the population's vulnerability.

The total 2011 budget is 221,397 Swiss francs (Click here to go directly to the attached summary budget of the plan).

## National Society priorities and current work with partners

For 2011, the Guatemalan Red Cross has established the following priorities:

National Society priorities (Strategic Plan 2009–2012)	Strategy 2020 Strategic Aims
<p><b>Risk Reduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate the Disaster Management and Risk Reduction System aimed at promoting a culture of prevention, risk reduction and the self-recovery capacities, mainly in high risk communities, through programmes and structures that allow for the appropriate utilization of community and institutional skills.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises.</i></p>
<p><b>Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify the GRC's contribution to health and development of vulnerable communities in the country, taking into account the three Millennium Goals which specifically relate to health: reduction of infant mortality rates, reduction of the proportionality of maternal mortality and contribute to revert the expansion of HIV and AIDS, malaria</li> </ul>	

<p>and other illnesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stimulate the awareness of altruistic safe blood donation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the improvement of the most vulnerable population's health in the first and second levels of health attention through community education, organization, prevalent illness prevention and attention with an emphasis on prioritized population groups with community participation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to vulnerable communities' adaptation to the effects of climate change.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Enable healthy and safe living.</i></p>
<p><b>Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen Red Cross members' knowledge, respect and application of the International Movement doctrine, Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and at the external level, promote the respect of the use of the emblem and international humanitarian law.</li> </ul> <p><b>Violence Prevention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the promotion of community organization and empowerment to deal with vulnerability originating in poverty, social exclusion and other factors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Migrants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to the improvement of the humanitarian situation of people who enter the country with the status of deported migrants</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to increased integration of women in all stages of the development process and to improve their lives.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</i></p>
<p><b>Organizational development, volunteering, governance and management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a self-sustaining financial strategy.</li> <li>Strengthen GRC internal and external communication to improve its public image</li> <li>Review, monitor and evaluate the Strategic Plan 2009–2012.</li> <li>Create, monitor and evaluate the 2011 Action Plan</li> <li>Revise and approve statutes.</li> <li>Create a policy to encourage volunteering</li> <li>Implement a volunteering and administrative staff career plan</li> <li>Implement volunteer insurance</li> </ul>	<p><i>Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability</i></p>

Summary of Movement partners in Guatemala (2011):

Programmatic area	Sector	Partners
Health and Care	Water and Sanitation	Spanish Red Cross
	HIV and AIDS	Norwegian Red Cross
	Mother and child health	Norwegian Red Cross
	Health in Emergencies	Norwegian Red Cross
Government, Development	Volunteering	Norwegian Red Cross

<b>and Volunteering</b>	Strengthening Education	Spanish Red Cross
	Integrated training for Institutional Strengthening	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
<b>Humanitarian Principles and Values</b>	Violence prevention	ICRC, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross
	Humanitarian chain	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
	Restoring Family Links	ICRC
<b>Disaster Risk Management</b>	DIPECHO VII	Netherlands Red Cross
	Climate change	Netherlands Red Cross

## Secretariat supported programmes in 2011

The Guatemalan Red Cross to date is implementing its institutional development strategic plan which is in effect until 2012. This plan is based on three strategic aims and will measure its progress through pertinent evaluations for medium-term development in 2011. These evaluations will elucidate implementation, which will provide guidelines to reorient actions which for distinct reasons have not been able to be established. The GRC thus will complete the plan with an understanding of the effective compliance with *Strategy 2020* objectives:

### **Strategic Objective 1**

Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.

### **Strategic Objective 2**

Enable healthy and safe living.

### **Strategic Objective 3**

Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Management

Due to Guatemala having been classified as one of the countries with highest risk and most vulnerable at the global level, it has considered of vital importance to address topics related to risk management. This is the reason why the National Societies actions specifically focused on risk management with the aim of achieving maximum efficiency and capitalizing on the advantages of a national organization that are located in the precise location before, during and after the event.

One of the GRC's institutional advantages is being a part of an international support network for mitigation. In the sense when it is necessary to mobilize the network at the time the disaster surpasses the national capacities, it turns to this network, via an Appeal, to expand the intervention and mobilize community support.

Actions conducted via relief, recovery and reconstruction put into practice norms of intervention regarding disasters and taking into account the International Movement's Code of Conduct and Sphere standards.

In the case of disaster preparation, national and local response and contingency plans are created to face and mitigate disasters with the populations which are most at risks. In this manner, it promotes these groups' self-sufficiency with the aim of finding appropriate and sustainable solutions for preparedness against future disasters. This is why early warning systems and community actions which are actions that lead to saving lives, protecting livelihoods and supporting recovery after disaster and crisis are establishing.

The Disaster Reduction National Executive Secretariat (SECONRED), the Humanitarian Network and cooperation working groups are deciding factors for prevention, response and development by communities affected by disasters.

## a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impacts of disasters.</b>

The disaster management programme budget is 120,393 Swiss francs.

<b>Programme component 1: Organizational Preparedness</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Improve the GRC's basic skills in organization, logistics and equipping for disaster response and risk reduction.</b>

This component will permit the National Society to develop its response skills in case of disasters. Special attention will be given to the development of a disaster risk reduction (DRR) institutional policy and address climate change in the National Society.

Additionally, training courses on disaster response and equipping for the National Society's human resources will be conducted. At the organizational level, the GRC will work in preparation of the national risk and disaster management national programme's operative procedures.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, the GRC disaster preparation programme has been designed in agreement with the preparation and response systems guide.
- By the end of 2011, at least 40 GRC volunteers have participated in the National Intervention Team (NIT) strategy in training, specialization and updating.
- By the end of 2011, at least 20 operative procedures in the area of logistics, operations, finances and administration in disaster situations have been created.
- By the end of 2011, the GRC policy on disaster risk reduction has been approved by the GRC high authorities.

<b>Programme component 2: Safer and better prepared communities</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Communities and local branches are strengthened to respond and recovery more rapidly to disasters, identifying the measures and actions to be implemented for risk reduction and immediate effects of disasters, mobilizing resources and existing resources.</b>

Work will be conducted with seven communities in vulnerable regions on issues related to diagnoses, training and equipping for the quick and effective response to disasters by these same communities. These actions will be supported with vulnerability and capacity assessments (VAC), as well as risk reduction plans.

These communities will identify and implement micro-projects aimed at mitigation works and/or preparation developed within the communities.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, seven communities with high risks have identified disaster risk reduction actions through VAC.
- By the end of 2011, seven communities with high risks have an organization for the reduction of risks.
- By the end of 2011, seven communities with high risks have established risk reduction planning.
- By the end of 2011, five community micro-projects have been implemented in vulnerable communities.
- By the end of 2011, seven communities with high risks have been equipped to respond to emergencies.

- By the end of 2011, at least five VAC diagnoses have been designed by GRC volunteers in vulnerable communities.

### **Programme component 3: Coordination**

**Component outcome 1: The sustainability strategy for risk reduction actions through coordination and alliances with key counterparts and participating communities has been established.**

The GRC will strengthen its relation and coordination with CONRED, the governing body in the field of risk and disasters in the country, as well as promote the collaboration and/or alliance building with other organizations present in the country.

The active participation of the National Society in coordination spaces, such as the working group on risk reduction, humanitarian network, amongst others, will be promoted. In addition, the GRC will aim to strengthen coordination, cooperation and mutual assistance amongst the National Societies in the region. The current REDCAMP Disasters coordinator, located in Guatemala, plays an essential role.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, three pre-agreements are negotiated with key actors aimed at guaranteeing risk reduction at the community level
- By the end of 2011, at least two regional activities for the implementation of the Red Cross regional agreements, aimed to reduce risk through REDCAMP Disasters, are held.
- By the end of 2011, the GRC is acknowledged by the Guatemalan government as a member of the national disaster risk reduction national platform.

#### **b) Potential risks and challenges**

- Security instability
- Political stability
- Labour safety
- Community involvement
- Adverse climatic conditions
- Lack of financial and technical support

## Health and Care

### **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

#### **Programme purpose**

**Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**

The health and care programme budget is 76,146 Swiss francs.

#### **Programme component 1: Global Alliance and HIV and AIDS programme**

**Component outcome 1: Guatemalan Red Cross has contributed to the reduction of incidence of HIV in the country's geographic regions that are considered priority.**

Building on the first three years of HIV programming in the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV, during 2011 the IFRC will support the GRC to further strengthen their HIV response. This will include support to prevent new infections of HIV and other STIs by engaging with most-at-risk populations, including youth in vulnerable situations and people in prisons. The GRC will extend their Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services in an effort to prevent onward transmission of HIV and focus on building the skills of positive people and Red Cross staff and volunteers for personal protection.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, 1,070 people have been reached by peer education and the social mobilization strategy: 500 most-at-risk youth, 500 people in prisons, 50 peer educators and 20 GRC volunteers.
- By the end of 2011, 10,000 people have been reached with the HIV information, education and communication strategy (IEC).
- By the end of 2011, 600 people have been attended in Volunteer Counselling and Testing services (VCT).
- By the end of 2011, 100 pregnant women have been referred to Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services.
- By the end of 2011, 350 people living with HIV have benefited from positive prevention services, and 50 staff and 150 trained volunteers have developed skills for personal protection.

**Component outcome 2: Red Cross care, treatment and support services for people living with HIV (PLHIV) have been extended.**

During 2011, the National Society will further develop the provision of care, treatment and support services for people living with HIV (PLHIV) rolling out the IFRC's Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support training package for community-based volunteers by staff and volunteers trained in 2010.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, 150 PLHIV in self-support groups have been reached with care, treatment and support.
- By the end of 2011, 25 PLHIV receive support through micro-projects which contribute to the sustainability of their livelihoods.
- By the end of 2011, 25 PLHIV receive support and accompaniment from the GRC.

**Component outcome 3: Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS are reduced.**

A continuing high priority in 2011 will be the promotion of anti-stigma and non-discrimination with campaigns directed towards the general population, and partnership with PLHIV networks and support groups. The GRC will participate in the development and dissemination of a new regional anti-stigma campaign in Central America and roll out of National Society HIV workplace programmes in partnership with PLHIV networks.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, at least 90 GRC employees in the national headquarters and 160 volunteers in the branches where HIV-related projects are implemented are made aware of the issues of anti-stigma and non-discrimination towards PLHIV.
- By the end of 2011, 10,000 people are made aware of the issue the struggle against stigma and discrimination of PLHIV.
- By the end of 2011, 5,000 people in three social mobilization campaigns against stigma and discrimination are made aware of these issues.

**Component outcome 4: The Guatemalan Red Cross has strengthened its skills to deliver and sustain intensified and extended programmes in attended communities.**

In order to increase and sustain the impact of their HIV response, the GRC will focus on diversifying their HIV funding base in 2011 - building new strategic Red Cross Red Crescent and local public and private partners, and developing new project proposals to present to donors. The National Society will participate in a regional evaluation of the Together We Can HIV youth peer education methodology and a continental evaluation of the first three years of the Global Alliance on HIV in the Americas during 2011 in order to contribute to lessons learned, knowledge sharing and quality improvement.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, at least 100 per cent of the volunteers that work in the HIV programme receive non-monetary incentives.
- By the end of 2011, a memorandum of understanding is signed with at least one university to recruit technical volunteers.
- By the end of 2011, the technical team of the national programme on HIV and AIDS is meeting once every three months.
- By the end of 2011, the programme's self-sustainability is implemented.
- By the end of 2011, the National Society has an HIV policy.

### **Programme component 2: Community Health**

**Component outcome 1: GRC branches have increased their skills in Community-based health and first aid, including maternal child health promotion and illness prevention.**

The GRC will initiate the roll out of the IFRC's Community-based health and first aid methodology (CBHFA) during 2011 with IFRC support, building on the master facilitator training provided in 2010. A special focus of the GRC community health response is the focus on maternal-newborn-child health (MNCH) and illness prevention in vulnerable communities and the GRC will collaborate with National Societies and key partners in the region through the regional health network REDCAMP-SALUD to strengthen this area of work and contribute to the development of a regional framework for MNCH programming.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, GRC staff and volunteers have strengthened their skills in mother-child health promotion and illness prevention.
- By the end of 2011, GRC staff and volunteers have strengthened their skills in Community-based health and first aid.

**Component outcome 2: Red Cross Club 25 members foment healthy lifestyle habits among youth, contributing to voluntary blood donations and promoting a culture of voluntary blood donation in the country.**

With IFRC support, the National Society will contribute to the national efforts for voluntary blood donation to ensure safe blood supplies through the Club 25 youth voluntary blood donation initiative, aiming to increase the percentage of non-remunerated volunteer blood donations for 2011. This will necessarily include donor engagement strategies and funding development for sustainability in accordance with their newly developed four year Plan of Action 2011–2014.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, at least 50 per cent of the anticipated 400 Club 25 members donate blood at least twice in 2011 and all Clubs are engaged in health promotion activities.
- By the end of 2011, a recruitment, training and retention strategy for youth donors, through workshops and voluntary blood donation campaigns have been created.
- By the end of 2011, strategies to retain Club 25 members through education on voluntary blood donation with their circle of families and friends have been created.
- By the end of 2011, alliances with key actors to strengthen the Club 25 strategy has been implemented.
- By the end of 2011, at least ten recruitment campaigns for safe blood have been held.

### **Programme component 3: Health in Emergencies**

**Component outcome 1: The Guatemalan Red Cross in coordination with the Ministry of Health, has increased its skills to prevent public health risks in vulnerable communities.**

In 2011 the GRC will focus on strengthening their capacity and skills to work on reducing public health risk vulnerable communities, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and key external partners. The focus of IFR support to the GRC in this component in 2011 will be on providing technical and operational support for health emergencies and epidemic outbreaks, improving coordination and representation with external partners, and capacity building efforts with the national society and their regional health and disaster networks, including for the roll out of Federation tools and methodologies, such as Community-based health and first aid and Epidemic Control for Volunteers.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, GRC trainers have been trained in health in emergencies (epidemic control, HIV in emergencies, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, food security and climate change) to increase the National Societies capacity to respond to health in disasters and health emergencies.
- By the end of 2011, GRC has commenced the roll out of the Community-based health and first aid methodology in selected vulnerable communities.

**Component outcome 2: Strengthen the GRC's skills to respond to health emergencies and the health aspects of disasters.**

During 2011, the IFRC will support the GRC in further developing their capacity to respond to health in disasters and health emergencies through capacity building and technical and operational support.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, the protocols and procedures for the activation of NIT members in health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion have been defined.
- By the end of 2011, 28 volunteers (itemized) have been trained in the NIT specialty of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- By the end of 2011, GRC trainers have been trained in the psychosocial support module for roll out at national level.

**Component outcome 3: The technical water unit is established and is prepared to implement development projects and act in situations of disasters through the development of management skills**

The IFRC water, sanitation and hygiene promotion team will continue to provide technical and follow up support to the National Society for the newly established water and sanitation technical unit. Initial funding development undertaken in 2010 with secretariat support will be continued with the aim of implementing micro-projects in 2011 and having at least one longer term project in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion financed by 2011.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the end of 2011, the area for project planning, implementation and monitoring with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion focus has been established.
- By the end of 2011, at least ten micro-projects in cooperation with partners/ donors have been implemented.
- By the end of 2011, the response capacity in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in response to emergencies and disasters has been strengthened.

**b) Potential risks and challenges**

- The lack of financial and technical support for programmed activities
- Meteorological conditions
- The country's political status
- An increase in violence

## Organisational Development/Capacity Building

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Increase the skills of local communities, civil society, and Red Cross to face the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</b>

The organizational and development/ skill strengthening programme budget is 22,729 Swiss francs.

<b>Programme Component: National Society leadership, management and volunteer development</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Support National Society governance and management to strengthen the ability to effectively lead the organization and improve its delivery of services. Leadership ability has increased through governance, management and volunteer development; sustainable organization development; innovation and effective coordination and collaboration within the IFRC and with other partners.</b>

After six years of the statutes being in forced, the GRC considers that some of the statutes' articles should be reviewed. This process coincides with the Electoral Assembly for which IFRC assistance has been requested. The objective consists of providing this aid so that the statutes reform and the assembly are democratic processes in line with International Movement and IFRC guidelines and National Society statutes and regulations.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the first trimester of 2011, the National Society has implemented the electoral process in line with the IFRC statutes, regulations and guidelines.
- By the second trimester of 2011, the National Society strategic plan has been reviewed in a participatory manner and in line with *Strategy 2020*.
- By the end of 2011, the National Society training institute increases the sale of services with regard to 2010 by 10 per cent.
- By the end of 2011, at least 15 members have received training in leadership, violence prevention, diversity and discrimination.

### b) Potential risks and challenges

- The lack of financial and technical support for projects
- Meteorological conditions
- The country's political situation

## Principles and Values

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Promote respect for diversity and preservation of human dignity, reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.</b>

The principles and values programme budget is 2,130 Swiss francs.

## **Programme component: Promotion of humanitarian principles and values**

**Component Outcome 1: The Guatemalan Red Cross with Secretariat support has enhanced internal understanding of the Fundamental Principles through the implementation of systematic actions to promote humanitarian principles and values and integrate them into National Society operational programmes (disaster management and health and care).**

The Guatemalan Red Cross has proposed to participate in the construction of a society with increased solidarity, tolerance and respect for human dignity; aiming for diversity, reduction of intolerance, discrimination, violence and social exclusion through the promotion and diffusion of International Movement doctrine, Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

The National Society has proposed to reorganize the doctrine, principles and values area and training staff to achieve this objective.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- By the first trimester of 2011, the GRC has defined and approved the terms of reference for the functional reorganization of the doctrine, principles and values area, as well as approving the position profile for the director of this area in line with *Strategy 2020* and International Movement responsibilities.
- By the first trimester of 2011, aid has been given to create the positive profile and description of responsibilities for the director of the doctrine, principles and values area.
- By the end of 2011, resource management has been assured to train a new group of facilitators in principles and values.
- By the end of 2011, the GRC with IFRC support has created at least one project in each of the issues related to the dissemination of doctrine, principles and values, migration, violence, culture of peace, social exclusion, amongst others.

### **b) Potential risks and challenges**

- Lack of financial resources for the implementation of humanitarian principles and values activities and projects
- The presence of emergencies and disasters in the country which impede the implementation of planned activities
- The country's socio-economic crisis continues
- Donor financing is not received for the projects' implementation

## **Role of the secretariat**

The Guatemalan Red Cross will have secretariat support to achieve its priority areas, by resource management for the projects and programmes, as well as the provision of technical support needed and required by the National Society to implement these.

In the area of governance, it will facilitate a representative to support the organization of the extraordinary national assembly.

In community health promotion, the secretariat with Global Alliance funds, will continue to support the National Society in its continuous labour against HIV and AIDS and non-discrimination. This will permit the Guatemalan Red Cross to extend its work coverage with people who live with HIV and AIDS, obtaining attention and involving them in awareness activities and supporting their development.

Finally the government will contribute to the strengthening of National Society leaders' skills, promoting specific training, knowledge of International Movement policy, decisions and strategies, support the revision of statutes, regulations and procedures, as well as providing support for the creation of its new 2011–2014 National Development Plan.

### **a) Technical programme support**

The Guatemalan Red Cross not only has received IFRC technical support but also financial support, in addition to Regional Centres of References' aid in volunteer training.

It is extremely vital to continue counting on the support from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), a unit which provides technical assistance in the cases of emergency or disaster in country.

The promotion of work with different networks has led to standardization in actions, knowledge and teamwork as well as experience exchanges conducted through America sub-region 1 for methodology exchange, optimization of financial, human and logistic resources, and continual improvement of the quality of services provided through the National Societies in favour of vulnerable people.

Thanks to the support received from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Guatemalan Red Cross has strengthened itself institutionally and has provided its services at the departmental and municipal levels and in rural areas.

### **b) Partnership development and coordination**

The Guatemalan Red Cross continually has joined forces within the exercise of its mandate, in the areas of health, disasters and organizational development. It has signed agreements and established coordination for providing services to entities like: Public Health, Minister of Education, CONRED, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Guatemalan Commission for the Application of International Humanitarian Law, universities, municipalities, non-governmental organisations, amongst others. This coordination has added multiple benefits to those achieved by the National Society, which to date have generated the Guatemalan Red Cross' encouraging image and position.

This coordination has been conducted within the framework of cooperation in HIV and AIDS, disaster intervention and preparation, voluntary blood donation, reform of the draft for the protection and use of the emblem, migrants, integrated attention to prevailing infant illnesses, health in emergencies, etc. As the institution considers that in the globalized world it cannot walk alone, it will continue to seek out strategic alliances that contribute to the integral development between institutions.

### **c) Representation and Advocacy**

Within the field of advocacy, the Guatemalan Red Cross conducts actions in favour of the provision of voluntary service, defends and raises awareness with institutions about the importance of volunteer participation to favour the most vulnerable people and thus achieves their unconditional support solely and exclusively during emergencies.

Furthermore, the GRC has lobbied government institutions about the need to protect the population in cases of crisis and disaster and accordingly carrying out community organization so that the communities themselves can respond immediately. In recent years, it institutionally has oriented itself towards a culture of communication, not only internally but also externally, thereby creating a communication department to work on its image and positioning necessary for the institution to publically present its actions in the most vulnerable communities of saving lives and transforming perceptions.

With the work that it has been developed in recent years, the Guatemalan Red Cross has made enormous efforts to generate public awareness for the reduction of environmental degradation due to different causes. This has been done through actions in environmental sanitation, community health and culture of peace, thus preparing the public to stand up to disasters and achieve healthy lives.

It is necessary to continue defending and raising consciousness in the general public regarding the importance of the awareness of the common good.

## **Quality, accountability and learning**

With the goal of maintaining a logical order and fulfilling the International Movement's humanitarian mandate, in 2009 the National Society with participation from different branches and the national level directorate and administrative staff, created an institutional development strategic plan for 2009–2012.

This plan, sums up the actions to be conducted in different areas in line with strategic aims, that will be implemented through annual operative plans which are evaluated on a semester basis.

In 2011, the National Society intends to evaluate the institutional development strategic plan. This process provides an opportunity to integrate concepts and actions established in *Strategy 2020* and identify lessons learnt in a clear and precise manner which take into account the changing world.

Guatemalan Red Cross senior authorities have the provision of quality services and secure resource management in general as first-level priorities, thus allowing for clear accountability to any person interested in this management. This secure management has been achieved through the implementation of internal and external controls and constant audits conducted by the Guatemalan State, as well as companies hired by the GRC National Counsel, to guarantee the proper management of financial resources.

At a local level, these institutional systems have contributed to credibility with private entities and also with the Guatemalan State, providing funds for programme and project implementation and in cases of disasters. Whilst true that that it has satisfactorily implemented all its planned actions, training on this particular issue for the organs which compose the institution also is still needed. An institutional diagnosis is planned for creation next year.

In the area of government, and in line with that established in the Guatemalan Red Cross statutes, the National Counsel mandate is for a four-year period. The current counsel will finish its term in 2011. Elections, according to statutes will be held in January 2011. This government organ has provided legal and structural consistency to the National Society, stemming from the same guidelines and policies for positive institutional progress, as well as complying with institutional legal norms and ensuring others do the same.

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In the Guatemalan Red Cross: Javiel Orellana, Director General; email: <a href="mailto:direccion@guatemala.cruzroja.org">direccion@guatemala.cruzroja.org</a>; phone: +502 5826 9555; and fax: +502 2381 6516.</b></li> <li>• <b>In the Regional Representation for the Central America and Mexico in Costa Rica: Fabricio Lopez, Regional Representative; email: <a href="mailto:fabricio.lopez@ifrc.org">fabricio.lopez@ifrc.org</a>; phone: + 506 2528-0211; and fax: 506 2226-6634</b></li> <li>• <b>In the Americas Zone Office in Panama: phone: + 507 317 3050; and fax: + 507 317 1304</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Jan Gelfand; Head of Operations; email: <a href="mailto:jan.gelfand@ifrc.org">jan.gelfand@ifrc.org</a></b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Zuleyka Maynard; Resource Mobilization Officer; email: <a href="mailto:zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org">zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org</a></b></li> </ul>	

## MAAGT002 - Guatemala

### Budget 2011

#### Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies						
Land, vehicles & equipment						
Transport & Storage						
Personnel	22,680	17,499	17,000			<b>57.179</b>
Workshops & Training	64,900	43,000	2,400	2,000		<b>112.300</b>
General Expenditure	25,465	11,000	1,941			<b>38.406</b>
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support Services Contingency	7,348	4,647	1,387	130		<b>13.513</b>
<b>Total Budget 2011</b>	<b>120,393</b>	<b>76,146</b>	<b>22,729</b>	<b>2,130</b>		<b>221,397</b>