



Consorcio
Ixoqib



Annual Report 2016

Liberty from Violence: A Consortium Approach to Protecting Women & Girls in Guatemala



Con el apoyo de:



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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACM | <i>Asociación Chajulense de Mujeres</i> (Chajulense Women Association) |
| BCC | Behavior Change Communication |
| CPBF | <i>Centro de Paz Bárbara Ford</i> |
| CPK | <i>Consejo de Pueblos Kiches</i> |
| FP | Family Planning |
| FS | <i>Fundación Sobrevivientes</i> (Sobrevivientes Foundation) |
| GBV | Gender-based violence |
| INACIF | <i>Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses</i> (National Forensic Institute) |
| INTECAP | National Institution of Training and Productivity |
| IPC | Interpersonal Communication |
| MINGOB | <i>Ministerio de Gobernación de Guatemala</i> (Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala) |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MP | <i>Ministerio Público</i> (Public Ministry) |
| MoH | Ministry of Public Health (Ministry of Public Health) |
| OJ | <i>Organismo Judicial</i> (Judicial Body) |
| OSAR | <i>Observatorio en Salud Sexual Reproductiva</i> (Sexual and Reproductive Health Observatory) |
| PSI | Population Services International |
| PASMO | Pan American Social Marketing Organization |
| PR | Principal Receptor |
| PNC | National Civil Police |
| RDN | <i>Refugio de la Niñez</i> (Children's Refugee) |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| SVET | <i>Secretaría contra la Violencia Sexual, Explotación y Trata de Personas</i> (The Secretariat Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking of Persons) |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through generous support from the Swedish Embassy in Guatemala and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Population Services International, and network member Pan American Social Marketing Organization in Guatemala launched the Ixoqib Consortium project. The aim of the Ixoqib Consortium project is to prevent and reduce violence against women, girls and adolescents in Guatemala. This project brings together leading local experts in gender-based violence (GBV) in Guatemala under a shared vision and framework to address GBV within a multi-sectoral and human rights based approach. Consortium partners include: *Asociación Chajulense de Mujeres*; *Asociación Centro de Paz Bárbara Ford*; *Fundación Sobrevivientes*; *Refugio de la Niñez*; and *Instancia por la Salud y Desarrollo de las Mujeres (OSAR)*. Consortium interventions span the departments of Guatemala, Quiché, Huehuetenango, and Totonicapán.

The Ixoqib Consortium was officially launched in May of 2015. However, financial and programmatic execution of the consortium did not begin until September 2015 due to the nature of the socio-political challenges the country faced last semester.

This narrative report reflects progress made towards results and indicators during the period of January 2016 through December 31, 2016. This annual report provides a brief analysis of the national and local context in the program coverage area, the strategies implemented, progress on results and indicators along with lessons learned and success stories.

Key Achievements during this reporting period:

- Continued to strengthen the consolidation and positioning of the first-ever consortium in Guatemala designed to leverage experiences of leading local and international organizations with expertise in working with women and girls through a human rights and multi-sectoral approach to prevent and address gender-based violence (GBV);
- Improved inter-agency coordination and response among the justice system and the ministries of health and education to improve legal, medical, and psychosocial services as well as alternative therapies for adolescent and women survivors of violence, with the aim of providing comprehensive care services in the departments and municipalities of the areas of intervention;
- Launched social and behavior change communication (SBCC) interventions that aim to alter the following behaviors among three key audiences:
 - Health, education, and legal providers: to deliver high quality services with dignity, and respect in an environment that is safe, confidential, and free of stigma and discrimination;
 - Adolescent Girls and Women: to recognize how violence is manifested and how it puts them at risk and availability of support services;
 - Men: to instill principles of new masculinity—to reinforce positive cultural norms for masculinity and promote the role men should play in the prevention of violence. The concept of new masculinity refers to the transformation of traditional characteristics of masculinity such as “strong,” “dominant,” “aggressive,” into those that both celebrate the role of men in society and empower them to transform traditional

thinking on masculinity in a way that supports and empowers both men and women in society.

- 530 women received economic support through communal banks along with financial management training for survivors of violence that contribute to gender equity in terms of improved access to resources and services;
- The Ixoqib Consortium provided legal support to 121 girls and adolescent survivors of sexual violence and 66 women survivors of violence; 6 of the cases received convictions (4 in Guatemala, 1 in Totonicapán and 1 in Huehuetenango). Ixoqib lawyers provide legal advice to survivors of violence and support in reporting their case to the Public Ministry and the justice system; lawyers follow cases closely and are actively involved in the investigation, providing evidence and participating in all hearings scheduled by the court.
- Formed strategic partnerships with civil society organizations, involving key stakeholders such as the *Coordinator of Pueblos Kiches* (CPK), Board of Directors and community authorities of 48-cantones in Totonicapan, community leaders and authorities, to coordinate activities at the local level and identify weaknesses in the system of justice and the government provision services to prevent and reduce violence against women in the departments of intervention.
- Conducted advocacy activities at both the governmental and civil society level with the objective of creating an enabling legal environment and to encourage the government and civil society to allocate resources to prevent and reduce violence against women. Specific activities included press conferences with key stakeholders, advocacy with local partners in the health and justice sectors, and advocacy targeting local political candidates to keep GBV and human rights at the forefront of their political agenda.
- Developed and implemented a public relations and communication plan to improve the positioning of the Consortium; the plan includes participating in public events during special event days related to violence against women (i.e. international day to end violence against women, 16 days of activism to end violence against women, international day of the woman etc.) activities in the plan include press conferences, press releases, interviews with journalists use of social media.

II. GENERAL DATA

| | |
|---|--|
| Project title: | Consortium for the Reduction and Prevention of Violence Against Women in Guatemala |
| Name: | Consortium Ixoqib |
| Code: | A5520012 |
| Starting Date: May 18, 2015 | Date of completion: November 30, 2018 |
| Period reported: | January-December 2016 |
| Amount approved for execution in the year reported: | 13,778,524 SEK |
| Population covered: | <i>Primary target population:</i> 50,000 women and girls at risk of violence. <i>Secondary target population:</i> Women, adolescents, girls, boys, men, teachers, health promoters, health care workers, legal personnel, community leaders and government workers. |
| Geographical Coverage | <i>Departments:</i> Guatemala, Quiché, Huehuetenango and Totonicapán. <i>Municipalities:</i> Cotzal, Nebaj, Santa Cruz del Quiché, Tap, Chajul, Chichicastenango, Cunen, Sacapulas, the Uspantan, Villa Nueva, Villa Canales, San Miguel Petapa and Amatitlán |
| Contact Person | Giovanni Meléndez, PASMO Country Director Country Director. |
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III. CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Following a difficult period of political upheaval, 2016 marked a time of change within the political context of Guatemala, most importantly the change of Government and Legislative authorities, with the new President-elect Jimmy Morales taking office in January 2016. This follows a period of corruption at the highest levels as the previous attorney general and the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), the UN anti-corruption mission, discovered that officials were receiving kickbacks from importers in exchange for paying lower taxes. This resulted in mass protests across Guatemala uniting tens of thousands of Guatemalans who demanded an end to corruption and impunity for crimes committed by government officials, ultimately resulting in the forced resignation of the former President and Vice President. The change in government in January 2016 provided an opportunity for Guatemalan society to redirect public administration and promote transparency through democratically elected officials. The national situation was framed by the first actions of the new government, the most relevant ones were the appointment of new Ministers of State, Departmental Governors and Government authorities throughout the country; the Congress of the Republic reformed the internal law of Congress. However, even with the change in government there continues to be little substantive change and lack of implementation of political reform. There is little sign that the new President plans to reverse the collapse of the country's health and educational sectors, or correct the policies that have allowed for pervasive hunger among the country's poor. President Morales also has not shown a commitment to transitional justice by acknowledging the human rights violations and demanding an end to the impunity by the perpetrators of those crimes.

Throughout 2016, Guatemalans continue to face similar problems and challenges faced previously; including a collapsed health care system with poor services, frequent stock-outs of essential medicines and supplies, and shortage of qualified medical personnel. The education sector also suffers lack of school infrastructure, training materials and shortage of teachers in schools and institutes at the national level; the justice system was no stranger to acts of corruption and several judges and magistrates were dismissed from their positions and now face legal charges. Also, this year, national working groups were held at the State level for the discussion of the reform of justice and security, some of the most significant changes in this proposal are removing political pre-trials (*antejuicios*) against public officials and the recognition of Indigenous justice.

Furthermore, there was an increase in violence in 2016, per the National Institute for Scientific Forensics of Guatemala (INACIF). According to INACIF reports, there were 7,481 forensic examinations for sexual violence for women and 852 for men. Compared to 2015, where 7,423 forensic examinations were reported for women and 822 for men, these numbers show a slight increase of cases for 2016 compared to 2015, 58 more cases of women involved in sexual violence and 30 additional cases reported involving men. It is worth mentioning that among the violent deaths, the number of dismembered women in the year increased to 27 at the end of the year; in addition, there were 739 women who were killed violently, 27 less than reported in 2015, 766.

At the departmental level, particularly in el Quiché, the judicial system continues to be plagued by corruption, inefficiency, capacity shortages, and the intimidation of judges and prosecutors. El Quiché is one of the departments with the highest impunity rates. Therefore, in December 2016 the Consortium Ixqib in coordination with the *Consejo de Pueblos Kichés* (CPK) held a massive demonstration with more than 500 participants from civil society and justice to demand justice from

corresponding authorities to expedite cases and to act according to law, and provide swift and effective justice.

At the local level, Consortium members continued to coordinate with community based organizations, municipal authorities, mainly municipal offices for women, children and youth and implemented joint actions related to violence prevention with Ministries of Health and Education, and institutions of justice. Developing strategic partnerships was also important, with ancestral organizations with political power at the departmental level as the board of directors of the 48 cantons in Totonicapán, the *Consejo de Pueblos Kiches* in the department of Quiché, and with community authorities of the four departments of intervention for the implementation of actions related to the prevention and reduction of violence against women, adolescents and girls.

International politics also played a role during 2016, most noteworthy the elections in the United States, where Donald Trump was elected President. This change in political party resulted in several people in Guatemala, particularly in the departments of the project's intervention to decide to migrate to the United States prior to the President-elect taking office. This was due to anti-immigration policies that the Mr. Trump raised throughout his campaign. Uncertainty remains regarding Mr. Trump's anti-immigration stance and how his future policies will affect Guatemala.

IV. SCOPE OF THE PLAN AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE RESULTS

Result No. 1 Facilitate access and provide psychosocial, legal, and medical support services (per standards and protocols) and alternative therapies for girls, adolescents and adult women (classified under the WHO's criteria and Ley PINA) in situations of violence (victims and survivors) during the project implementation period (2015– 2018).

- The Ixoqib Consortium, provided psychosocial support to 235 people (59 girls/adolescents and 176 women victims and survivors of violence). Psychosocial care creates supportive environments and improved emotional conditions for the rehabilitation of survivors of violence, capacity building for survivors to understand their situation, recovery of personal agency, empowerment, treating symptoms and consequences of the aggression and reconnecting with their community in terms of respect for coexistence.
- The Ixoqib Consortium provided legal support to 121 girls and adolescent survivors of sexual violence and 66 women survivors of violence; 6 of the cases received convictions (4 in Guatemala, 1 in Totonicapán and 1 in Huehuetenango). Ixoqib lawyers provide legal advice to survivors of violence and support in reporting their case to the Public Ministry and the justice system; lawyers follow cases closely and are actively involved in the investigation, providing evidence and participating in all hearings scheduled by the court.
- Psychosocial support was provided to 59 families of children and adolescents survivors of violence, this comprehensive intervention strategy is key in the recovery process, providing the necessary tools to regain trust within the family environment and to establish assertive decision-making, improve self-esteem and decrease the risk of vulnerability. Psychological care for survivors of violence contributes to the identification of problems that affect family dynamics and offers solutions to improve relations among family members.

- The Ixoqib Consortium through its partners conducted 379 new home visits, and 287 follow-up visits by qualified social workers and psychologists in the departments of Guatemala, Quiché and Totonicapán. The objective of the home visits is to follow-up on cases involving girls and adolescent survivors of violence, assessing their social and educational situation along with assessing their health. In some cases, visits were made to the school, to find out about their academic performance and to identify the involvement of their family and teachers in their education.
- In coordination with the National Coordinator of Sexual Violence of the Ministry of Health, the Consortium donated furniture and equipment to the sexual violence clinics in the hospitals of Joyabaj Quiche, Barillas, Huehuetenango and the hospital of Totonicapán. In addition to ensuring that clinics received essential equipment for their sexual violence clinics the Consortia (in coordination with the Ministry of Health) worked to make sure that the clinics have staff assigned by health authorities to provide care for survivors of sexual violence.
- Six workshops were conducted for 185 providers in Joyabaj Quiche, Barillas, Huehuetenango on the updated National protocol for survivors of sexual violence. 130 first year medical residents of gynecology of 12 school medical hospitals and the IGSS were also trained to increase their knowledge and understanding of the National care protocols for victims of sexual violence. The Consortium distributed hard copies of the protocols to each of the training participants.
- Fourteen cases of pregnant girls under 14 years-old were documented, 5 of them in Huehuetenango, 5 in Quiche and 4 in Totonicapán, at the same time, bilateral coordination strategies for the follow-up and support to girls victims of sexual violence were implemented with the Public Ministry and Sexual Violence Clinics, and in other cases between the Ministry of Development and the Ministry of Health, support of the Secretariat Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking of Persons (SVET) and incorporating RENAP.
- Monitoring of the care clinics for survivors of sexual violence continued in the hospitals of Santa Cruz Barillas, Huehuetenango, the clinic of the hospital of Totonicapán and the district hospital of Joyabaj Quiche. The monitoring process involved medicine, psychology and social work professionals, as well as members of the Care Committee for Survivors of Sexual Violence. The level of knowledge, relationships and internal coordination, weaknesses, skills and strengths of service providers for victims of sexual violence was determined in this activity and an improvement plan was developed that will be evaluated on a quarterly basis.
- A meeting of the staff of sexual violence clinics was held in the department of Huehuetenango, with the participation of the clinics of San Pedro Necta, Barillas and the hospital of Huehuetenango, involving physicians and nurses who were interested increasing their knowledge and collaboration with other institutions in order to offer an improved services to survivors. The objective of this meeting was to identify the weaknesses in the interpretation and implementation of the protocol for sexual violence and the result was that each clinic addresses it in a different way, therefore INACIF and the Public Ministry in charge of the legal processes, show deficiencies in their investigation processes.
- The integration and reactivation of 4 inter-agency working groups was achieved in four departments of the program's intervention to address the issue of sexual violence and compliance or non-compliance of the comprehensive care path for pregnant girls under fourteen years old.
- Twenty-five new health promoters were trained on trauma healing techniques, sexual and reproductive rights, prevention of violence against women, reporting and referral route and contraceptive methods. 43 promoters were trained and with the support of INTECAP they received classes on cultivation, harvesting, and transformation of medicinal plants.

- The Consortium through the *Centro de Paz Bárbara Ford*, provided healing services in the communities through community workshops, individual sessions and home visits implemented by trained health promoters, in response to 3,336 people mostly women, girls, and adolescent victims of violence; some of the techniques provided are Tai Chi, Pal dan gum, embracing the fingers, foot massages, facial acupressure points and EFT. People who have been taken care of say that these techniques have helped them deal better with post-traumatic stress related to the violence experienced.
- This year, 9 promoters were linked with the municipal care service system for women as follows: 2 promoters were linked to the Municipal Women's Office in Santa Cruz del Quiché, 1 promoter to the Permanent Care Center and 2 promoters to *Mis Años Dorados* of Santa Cruz del Quiché, 1 promoter was linked to each of the Municipal Women's Offices in San Pedro Jocopilas, Uspantan and Chiche and 1 more promoter to the Permanent Care Center of Uspantán. A letter of commitment was signed with each of the entities with the aim that women promoters have a space for work and support for the actions that these offices carry out, providing support through alternative therapies and training on prevention of violence, and sexual and reproductive rights for the population.

Result No. 1 - Facilitate access and provide psychosocial, legal, and medical support services (according to standards and protocols) and alternative therapies for girls, adolescents and adult women (classified under the WHO's criteria and Ley PINA) in situations of violence (victims and survivors) during the project implementation period (2015– 2018).

| Indicator | Project Target to 2018 | Target for 2015 | Reached in 2015 | % of target achieved in 2015 | Target for 2016 | Reached in 2016 | % of target achieved in 2016 | Accumulated 2015-2017 | % of achievement to 2018 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Number of cases of children and adolescents who receive psychosocial care by specialized staff in the areas of intervention of the Project. | 500 | 125 | 11 | 9% | 200 | 224 | 112% | 235 | 47% |
| Number of survivors of violence who receive psychosocial services in the department of Quiché, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán and Guatemala | 250 | 62.5 | 8 | 13% | 92 | 176 | 191% | 184 | 74% |
| Of the total number of cases of girls and adolescents who receive psychosocial care, 40% receive judicial/legal follow up | 200 | 50 | 25 | 50% | 75 | 121 | 161% | 146 | 73% |
| Number of cases of violence against women, girls, and adolescents who receive care in the field of justice and security in the 4 departments of intervention. | 200 | 50 | 30 | 60% | 70 | 66 | 94% | 96 | 48% |
| Of the total number of families of girls taken care of, 30% were given individual or group psychological care, per the case. | 150 | 37 | 3 | 8% | 37 | 59 | 159% | 62 | 41% |
| Number of home visits made to families of girls and adolescents victims of violence | 500 | 125 | 17 | 14% | 200 | 379 | 190% | 396 | 79% |
| 4 specialized clinics established in CAIMIS. | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% |
| Number of health service staff sensitized on managing cases of violence per the rules and policies of the MOH | 80 | 20 | 0 | 0% | 40 | 203 | 508% | 203 | 254% |
| Number of protocols distributed to agencies who provide care to survivors of violence | 10,000 | 2500 | 0 | 0% | 2000 | 2500 | 125% | 2500 | 25% |
| % of providers who respond favorably to the CAP survey | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0% | 68 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| The Hospital Committee of Sexual Violence creates an Action Plan based on the findings submitted by OSAR in the framework of the care for sexual violence victims | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 3 | 300% | 3 | 75% |

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|--|-------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of cases of pregnant girls under the age of 14, documented by OSAR that show gaps in the implementation of the comprehensive care route. | 30 | 5 | 3 | 60% | 7 | 16 | 229% | 19 | 63% |
| Number of monitors performed at the sexual violence clinics of the hospital network of the departments covered by the project. | 16 | 4 | 3 | 75% | 5 | 7 | 140% | 10 | 63% |
| Number of inter-agency working groups at the local level, to approach the issue of sexual violence and compliance or non-compliance of the comprehensive care route for pregnant girls under fourteen years old. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 4 | 100% | 4 | 100% |
| Number of men and women who meet 65% attendance of curriculum-based training workshops for trauma healing and rehabilitation of the CPBF | 60 | 15 | 18 | 120% | 15 | 43 | 287% | 61 | 102% |
| Number of women, men, youth and children reached by information and/or care by the promoters' initiative. | 10000 | 0 | 0 | NA | 3334 | 3336 | 100% | 3336 | 33% |
| % of health promoters of the total trained that are linked to services for women (know routes of referral for cases of violence and are equipped with a map of actors of comprehensive services) | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0% | 8 | 9 | 113% | 9 | 18% |

Result No. 2. - Promote behavior change in girls, adolescents, women, families, communities, health and education providers and justice operators that accept and allow Violence *against Women and Girls*, (VCMN for its initials in Spanish), during the project implementation period (2015– 2018).

Activities carried out:

- School for parents, with the participation of 532 parents of girls and adolescent survivors of violence, were implemented in the municipalities of Nebaj, Joyabaj, Santa Cruz del Quiche and Totonicapán. The methodology involves holding education discussions every month on different topics, such as: values, self-esteem, sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons, referral pathway for reporting, among others. At the end of the process, post-tests show that 200 parents could identify 4 factors that involve issues of exploitation of sexual violence and trafficking.
- The Ixqib Consortium through its prevention strategy trained 1,275 children and adolescents on issues of violation of children's rights and the path for accusations. Of the total of adolescents trained 136 adolescents were prepared to become peer educators to replicate the learning activities in schools and the communities to prevent violence against girls and adolescents.
- Training was provided to 701 parents and community leaders in the areas of prevention of violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons, path for accusations and children's rights, post-test show that 60 parents and community leaders could identify the steps in the referral pathway.
- Six community committees were organized for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents in the communities of Chacakte, Juil of the municipality of Chajul, Actxumbal of the municipality of Nebaj, Choacaman II and Pacaja I of the municipality of Santa Cruz del Quiché and Chupol of the municipality of Chichicastenango. Action plans for the sustainability of these community committees were developed including a timeline and list of individuals held responsible for promoting the prevention of violence in each of the communities.
- 256 educators, promoters and community leaders were trained on issues of masculinities and gender equity.
- A total of 2,786 young people were made aware of issues of masculinities and gender equity.
- Two communication and awareness campaigns for the population were implemented using mass media, the campaigns included key messages on masculinities and violence prevention. The other campaign was on the referral pathway for reporting acts of violence with the concept "This is the Last Time " both campaigns were broadcasted in closed radio circuits in markets and local radios and published in the regional press in the departments of Quiché, Totonicapán, Huehuetenango and the municipalities of Villa Nueva, Villa Canales, San Miguel Petapa and Amatitlán, department of Guatemala.
- A total of 64 events were carried out by adolescents trained in masculinity who have replicated issues related to human rights, sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking and referral pathway for reporting acts of violence in schools in the municipalities of Chajul, Nebaj, Cunen, Sacapulas and Santa Cruz del Quiche.
- Twenty-four young people became Champions, they were selected based on leadership, political will, commitment and responsibility shown in the processes carried out in the municipalities of Chichicastenango, Chajul, Cunen, Sacapulas, Cotzal and Nebaj.

- Follow-up of the bi-ministerial health and education commissions in the four departments of intervention within the frame of the signature of the letter 'Preventing through Education' in the Congress of the Republic, with the presence of the ministers of health and education, the president of Congress, and the political party's representatives in Congress; the Ixqib Consortium was represented by OSAR.
- Three schools were supported with comprehensive sexual education processes. Training young people in Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) required producing material such as a compendium of laws, and posters on the path for comprehensive care for pregnant girls under 14 years old.
- A study for a deeper cultural/social analysis of ancestral authorities, indigenous councils and indigenous women's organizations that show acceptance of violence against women with emphasis on sexual violence and pregnancy in girls and adolescents, from the point of view of indigenous peoples with the implementation of the methodology "Dialogs of knowledge with the sweet aroma of coffee". The results show that there are some towns or areas where forced marriages still exist, but it is not a particular practice of the people rather it is the behavior of people who leave their community and return with an imposing attitude and a different style taking advantage of the ignorance of women, other areas show that first men must work for his in-laws to be able to win the girl over, this looks more like the exercise of exploitation and violence, there are also cases where parents force girls to get married because they are interested in the money or because the girl is pregnant.
- Five public events were held such as: festival for the rights of women to live free from violence, in Huehuetenango, change of indigenous authorities in Totonicapán, round table and forum on the improvement of communication between the health and justice sectors in Quiché, presentation of the initiative to eliminate the clause where, according to a well-founded reason the judge may authorize the marriage of a woman under 18 years old in Guatemala, and a walk in coordination with the *Consejo de Pueblos Kiches* as a measure of support for the Ixqib Consortium for the acceleration of cases in the justice system in Quiché.
- 84 adolescents and young people were trained on youth encounters, where foundations were laid for the integration of the youth network 'Preventing through Education'; skills for advocacy and citizen monitoring of health services were strengthened and workshops for leveling knowledge on issues of comprehensive sexual education and sexual and reproductive rights were carried out; these young people developed activities in schools on comprehensive sexual education with an emphasis on prevention of violence against girls and adolescents.
- Two activities were carried out to celebrate the "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women", one was a press conference where the main media were invited of which 15 attended, they reported the news in print media, radio and television, and the press release was focused on statistics and reports of cases of violence against women, adolescents and girls. A roundtable entitled "Psychosocial processes and systematization of the shelter of Fundación Sobrevivientes" was also carried out, explaining how the process of care and support is addressed for women, girls and adolescents victims and survivors of violence, with an emphasis on building strengths and emotional capacities to overcome the aftermath of trauma and appropriate coping strategies to restore or rebuild their life project.
- Teaching and promotional materials were developed with key messages, in accordance with the framework for the international day recognizing the *Elimination of Violence against Women*, which were distributed across events carried out in the four intervention departments. Materials

included: 500 flyers on legal pathways, 300 market bags with violence prevention messages, 300 bandanas, 600 folders for documents, 2,000 buttons with violence prevention images and messages, 300 bandanas, and 1,000 multiple use cases. All printed material also included the logo of the Consortium and a small banner with the names of member organizations.

- 86 midwives were trained on sexual and reproductive health rights, as well as skills to identify cases of violence and the referral pathway to report violence against women in their communities. The training was conducted in the native language of participants and included midwives from Chichicastenango and San Pedro Jocopilas in the department of El Quiché.
- 144 teachers received a training of Trainers (TOT) on sexual reproductive health rights including techniques for addressing sex education in the classroom and prevention of violence against women, children and adolescents, using teaching materials developed by the consortium. Teachers reported that the tools were engaging for adolescents and young people.
- With the aim of supporting educational activities for the trained teachers, the use of participatory guides for cinema forum and other table games was reinforced through the distribution of promotional materials, including 3,000 pencil cases and 2,500 with the key message "I love myself therefore I take care of myself," and 100 pens for teachers with the message " Sexual education is a human right."
- 1,325 women were trained on women's rights issues and prevention of violence against women, using the andragogy methodology and participatory methodologies such as play materials shared by *Fundación Sobrevivientes* as part of the workshop for facilitators.
- 853 husbands of the women who receive financial support through communal banks were trained on issues of masculinities and prevention of violence against women, with the andragogy methodology and in Ixil language for a better understanding of the issues addressed.

Result No. 2. - Promote behavior change in girls, adolescents and women, families, communities and health and education providers and justice operators that accept and allow Violence against Women and Girls, (VCMN), during the project implementation period (2015– 2018).

| Indicator | Project Target 2018 | Target 2015 | Project Achievement 2015 | % of target achieved in 2015 | Target 2016 | Project Achievement 2016 | % of target achieved in 2016 | Total Progress to Date 2015-2016 | % achievement life of project target (2018) |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Number of parents and caregivers involved in the training process on sexual violence and trafficking in the School for Parents in Quiché | 1000 | 250 | 0 | 0% | 350 | 532 | 152% | 532 | 53% |
| 50% of parents who participate in the training identify 4 factors that lead to sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons | 500 | 125 | 0 | 0% | 150 | 200 | 133% | 350 | 70% |
| Number of girls, boys and adolescents trained on the VSET issue in 4 municipalities of Quiché | 1220 | 200 | 0 | 0% | 200 | 975 | 488% | 1,275 | 105% |
| Of the total number of adolescents trained, 12% have replicated their knowledge in the communities | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 50 | 136 | 272% | 136 | 61% |
| Number of parents and community leaders trained on VSET in 4 municipalities of Quiché | 861 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 500 | 701 | 140% | 781 | 91% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| Number of parents and community leaders trained on VSET in 4 municipalities of Quiché | 188 | 7 | 0 | 0% | 28 | 60 | 214% | 140 | 74% |
| Number of organized community committees for the prevention of violence in 4 municipalities in the department of Quiché | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 6 | 120% | 10 | 100% |
| Work plans developed and implemented by the committees formed for the prevention of VSET | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 6 | 120% | 10 | 100% |
| Number of Consortium organizations that receive training in Masculinity | 5 | 2 | 2 | 100% | 2 | 3 | 150% | 5 | 100% |
| Number of educators, promoters, and community leaders trained on issues of new masculinities and gender equity | 320 | 20 | 10 | 50% | 30 | 256 | 853% | 266 | 83% |
| Number of boys and men trained (sensitized) as peers/ Champions through PROMUNDO/MenEngage activities | 6000 | 200 | 150 | 75% | 250 | 2786 | 1114% | 2936 | 49% |
| Number of CAP (Capacities, attitudes and practices) studies implemented with children, young people and men on violence against women incorporating the question "My girlfriend, wife or partner must ask my permission to go outside alone." | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Implementation of a multi-media campaign promoting "New Masculinities" turning around the saying "Don't wash your dirty laundry in public." | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 2 | 100% | 2 | 33% |

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|---|----------------|----|---|-----|----|----|------|----|-----|
| Number of replicated events implemented by trained adolescents on issues related to human rights, sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking in person, and the referral pathway for reporting sexual violence. | 200 | 50 | 8 | 16% | 92 | 64 | 70% | 72 | 36% |
| Number of cascade trainings conducted by Consortium organizations carried out in masculinity (<i>Asociación Chajulense</i> and <i>Centro Barbara Ford</i> are the only ones that replicate, not the other ones). | 40 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 20 | 12 | 60% | 12 | 30% |
| 1% of a total of 6,000 adolescents trained in masculinity and violence against women, become Champions | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 20 | 24 | 120% | 24 | 40% |
| Key messages of masculinity are inserted in all the actions carried out by the Consortium organizations for the prevention of violence against women | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 6 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Percentage of women who answer yes to the question "family problems should be talked about only within the family." | Decrease of 4% | | | NA | | 0 | NA | 0 | |
| Percentage of men 15-59, who are cohabitating say that they agree with the comment: "My girlfriend, wife or couple must ask my permission to go outside alone." | | | | NA | | 0 | NA | 0 | |

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|--|-----|----|----|------|----|----|------|-----|------|
| Number of bi-ministerial health-education working groups at the central and departmental levels with representation from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and civil society carried out to implement the letter 'Preventing through Education' with emphasis on prevention of violence against girls and adolescents in schools. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 3 | 3 | 100% | 4 | 100% |
| Number of schools that were given support in the implementation of comprehensive sexual education (CSE) | 40 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 20 | 18 | 90% | 18 | 45% |
| Number of materials produced to strengthen the participation of young people in CSE | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 3 | 100% | 3 | 75% |
| 1 consultancy report on cultural analysis and community strategy for the reduction of violence with emphasis on violence against children and adolescents | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| Number of public events to build local advocacy processes within the framework of care and prevention of violence against women, with emphasis on sexual violence | 32 | 8 | 8 | 100% | 8 | 13 | 163% | 21 | 66% |
| Number of civil society organizations trained on CSE to prevent violence against women in 4 departments | 60 | 15 | 0 | 0% | 30 | 8 | 27% | 8 | 13% |
| Number of adolescents and young people who carry out activities in middle schools related to comprehensive sexuality education with emphasis on prevention of violence against girls and adolescents | 320 | 80 | 80 | 100% | 80 | 84 | 105% | 164 | 51% |

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|---|---------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| Number of reports on the experience of CSE in schools with OSAR's support to prevent violence against women | 40 | 10 | 1 | 10% | 10 | 18 | 180% | 19 | 48% |
| Number of IPC activities implemented at the community level (theater, shows and public fora) | 7 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 2 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 14% |
| Number of sets of teaching material distributed in communities (including "Violence during Dating", and "What to do in case of Sexual Violence") | 120,000 | 30,000 | 3,000 | 10% | 57,000 | 15000 | 26% | 18000 | 15% |
| Number of men participating in 2 out of 3 sessions on management of emotions and aggression, and conflict resolution using the alternative health methodology | 100 | 25 | 0 | 0% | 34 | 62 | 182% | 62 | 62% |
| Number of midwives who have received training and curricula on sexual and reproductive rights | 180 | 18 | 32 | 178% | 26 | 86 | 331% | 118 | 66% |
| Number of teachers who have received training and curricula on sexual and reproductive rights | 256 | 64 | 25 | 39% | 109 | 144 | 132% | 169 | 66% |
| Percentage of men who attended 2 out of 3 training sessions, who can name three alternatives to violence to solve a problem | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0% | 27 | 28 | 104% | 28 | 35% |
| Number of staff and community leaders who participate in the diploma course "Psycho-legal Prosecutors" given by <i>Fundación Sobrevivientes</i> | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0% | 15 | 7 | 47% | 7 | 47% |

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|---|-------|-----|----|-----|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Number of staff and community leaders who participate in the training on "New Masculinities" provided by PASMO. | 30 | 30 | 27 | 90% | 3 | 40 | 1333% | 67 | 223% |
| Number of women on trained on "Women's Rights" by the facilitator through a replica of the diploma course taught by <i>Fundación Sobrevivientes</i> | 2,500 | 625 | 0 | 0% | 1,250 | 1325 | 106% | 1325 | 53% |
| Number of boys and men trained on "New Masculinities" by promoters via replicas of the training provided by PASMO | 2500 | 250 | 0 | 0% | 500 | 853 | 171% | 853 | 34% |
| Of the total number of men and young people trained in "New Masculinities" | 700 | 175 | 0 | 0% | 350 | 279 | 80% | 279 | 40% |
| Percentage of women trained who look for treatment or legal advice and are referred by the association to other members of the Consortium | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 12 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

Result No.3. - Contribute to gender equity by increasing access to resources and services as a strategy to prevent and break the cycle of violence during the project implementation period (2015– 2018)

- 19 girls and adolescent survivors of violence developed life plans. Through life planning, young people identify their own strengths and opportunities facilitated by a Consortium social worker and psychologist. The life planning activity is the final step before the participants become eligible for scholarships and financial support to continue their education. Thus, 14 girls received support to continue with elementary education and 5 received support for a high school education.
- 8 adolescents out of the 19 mentioned above, prepared a life project participated in job training. Their life projects defined the support needed for purchasing equipment to make tortillas for sale and weaving equipment to begin new income-generating activities to support themselves and their families.
- 167 survivors of violence who are receiving support from the Ixqib Consortium through *Fundación Sobrevivientes* received humanitarian support. 145 school supplies bags were delivered at a cost of Q300 for each. 22 received economic support for transportation, food expenses, medicine, and payment of medical examinations.
- 64 survivors of violence received scholarships for job training through INTECAP. After survivors receive psychosocial therapy and they develop their life project they are referred to INTECAP or COSMOPROF for those who live in the capital; 17 women from Totonicapán and 15 from Huehuetenango graduated from a baking course, 18 graduated from a hairstyling course, 14 women from Quiché graduated in acrylic nails, and with the support of COSMOPROF in Guatemala, 22 women graduated from the course on self-esteem and self-image, budgeting, and managing business finances. The Ixqib Consortium supported by purchasing toolkits and supplies for each participant to support their coursework and startup of a small business.
- 530 women received financial support through the methodology of communal banks in the Ixil area in the department of Quiché. The financial support enables women to invest in their household economy and in small businesses while increasing their financial decision-making power.
- Of the total number of women who receive financial support, 581 participate in "financial literacy" courses. Participants receive 1 hour of training every month on topics such as basic accounting and household budgeting.
- The Empowerment Program for Mayan Girls and Adolescents was implemented with 8 groups in the 4 departments of intervention. A total of 305 girls enrolled, of whom 225 have graduated from the first stage. The remainder will continue to the second phase where only adolescents will be included. In the final part of this stage interdepartmental closing meetings were held, as well as a national meeting where the girls could visit the facilities of the Congress of the Republic and the National Palace of Culture.

| Result No.3. - Contribute to gender equity by increasing access to resources and services as a strategy to prevent and break the cycle of violence during the project implementation period (2015– 2018) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Project Target 2018 | Target 2015 | Project Achievement 2015 | % of target achieved in 2015 | Target 2016 | Project Achievement 2016 | % of target achieved in 2016 | Total Progress to Date 2015-2016 | % achievement life of project target (2018) |
| Of the total number of girls and adolescents who developed a life project, % who receive psychosocial and economic support to continue studying in elementary and/or high school | 100 | 25 | 0 | 0% | 10 | 19 | 190% | 19 | 19% |
| Of the total number of girls and adolescents who developed a life project, % who participate in job training | 60 | 15 | 0 | 0% | 30 | 8 | 27% | 8 | 13% |
| Number of women, girls and adolescents who are survivors of violence who have been provided humanitarian aid including food, transportation, health, education, and/or modification of their environment and shelter (municipalities) | 400 | 100 | 107 | 107% | 93 | 167 | 180% | 274 | 69% |
| Number of women survivors of violence who receive training through INTECAP | 360 | 90 | 33 | 37% | 147 | 64 | 44% | 97 | 27% |
| Number of women survivors of violence who receive training in COSMOPROF | 140 | 35 | 0 | 0% | 56 | 30 | 54% | 30 | 21% |

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|---|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Of the total number of women enrolled in trainings at INTECAP, % who graduate | 288 | 72 | 33 | 46% | 111 | 30 | 27% | 63 | 22% |
| Of the total number of women enrolled in trainings at COSMOPROF, % who graduate | 84 | 21 | 0 | 0% | 42 | 30 | 71% | 30 | 36% |
| Of the total number of women trained by INTECAP, % who report an increase in their income of at least 10% | 144 | 36 | 0 | 0% | 72 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Of the total number of women trained by COSMOPROF, % who report an increase in their income of at least 10% | 42 | 11 | 0 | 0% | 22 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Number of women who receive financial support through loans generated by communal banks from the project | 2000 | 500 | 296 | 59% | 701 | 530 | 76% | 826 | 41% |
| Of the total of women who receive financial support, % who participate in the project's "financial literacy" course | 1800 | 450 | 0 | 0% | 900 | 581 | 65% | 581 | 32% |
| Of the total number of women who participate in communal banks, % who increase their income at the end of the year after having received their credit | 1440 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 400 | 64 | 16% | 64 | 4% |
| Of the total number of women who participate in communal banks, % who meet their payments punctually on a yearly basis | 1980 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 450 | 296 | 66% | 296 | 15% |

No.4. - Influence the government, civil society and the private sector so that they have the capacity to support, finance and implement policies and efforts to protect girls, adolescents and women from violence during the project implementation period (2015 – 2018).

- 2 departmental assessments were conducted about violence against women, including one in Totonicapán and another in the department of Guatemala. The assessments were built by gathering information through visits to the institutions involved and working meetings with organizations that defend women's human rights and position the issue of sexual and reproductive rights in each department.
- Two mass media campaigns to increase social awareness were conducted on the prevention of sexual violence against girls and adolescents. One of the campaigns was titled "I see, I see." The campaign also produced the video "*El libro de Tere (Tere's Book)*," a tool based on simple communication and key messages suitable for pre-school children focused on violence prevention. The video has been widely viewed and disseminated by more than 2 million people and has been shared more than 40,000 times online, including 6,000 comments at the national and international level. Other countries such as El Salvador and the State of Puebla in Mexico have asked for permission to broadcast the video.
- At the national level 63 news stories were published via mass media (including printed media, radio, and television) mentioning OSAR and the Consortium as an important source of information and positioning the issue of prevention of violence against women, adolescents and girls and the forefront of the national agenda.
- This year, the inter-agency working groups for the dialog, presentation and construction of work plans for the care and prevention of violence against women in the 4 departments of intervention implemented their action plans in the areas of prevention of sexual violence. The Ixoqib Consortium was involved in the childhood and adolescence working group, represented by its partner OSAR. OSAR worked to define the referral pathway for reporting and referring survivors of violence for each department and establish clear linkages to care at the national level. OSAR also led the initiative for a case reference tool to prevent re-victimization.
- A diploma course was developed with the participation of 38 legal professionals, prosecutors, and litigants, as well as health and psychology professionals working in the care of survivors of violence in the department of Quiché. The course was conceived as a space to promote up-to-date knowledge based on the latest evidence, international standards for study and discussion, and institutional practices. The course was endorsed by the College of Physicians and the College of Attorneys and Notaries of Guatemala.
- A three-day workshop was held for 18 administrative and financial staff of the Consortium with the aim of building their knowledge and skills for financial management related to the consortium, including internal controls and implementation of procurement and contracting policies. The content of the workshop was developed based on the main findings of the audit of the previous year.

| Result No.4. - Influence the government, civil society and the private sector so that they have the capacity to support, finance and implement policies and efforts to protect girls, adolescents and women from violence during the project implementation period (2015 – 2018). | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Indicator | Project Target 2018 | Target 2015 | Project Achievement 2015 | % of target achieved in 2015 | Target 2016 | Project Achievement 2016 | % of target achieved in 2016 | Total Progress to Date 2015-2016 | % achievement life of project target (2018) |
| Number of examples of internal policies developed that promote the importance of the prevention of violence against children, adolescents, and women | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Number of private sector companies that adopt an internal policy that promotes the prevention of violence against women | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Number of departmental assessments (installed capacity) of justice sector institutions responsible for providing care for women in situations of violence | 4 | 4 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 2 | 100% | 4 | 100% |
| Number of communication campaigns in the framework of the prevention of sexual violence against girls and adolescents that places the issue on the local and national public agendas | 2 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 100% | 2 | 100% |
| Number of news and reports on written media, radio, and television on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights that include OSAR as a source of information | 100 | 15 | 15 | 100% | 15 | 63 | 420% | 78 | 78% |

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|--|-----|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|------|
| Number of instruments for monitoring the legal framework of SRH in the prevention of violence against women | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0 | NA | 4 | 100% |
| Number of plans made by the departmental working groups to improve access to justice, in response to the assessment conducted by OSAR | 4 | 2 | 2 | 100% | 2 | 2 | 100% | 4 | 100% |
| Impact reports achieved with each campaign in the areas of coverage (4 departments) | 2 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 50% |
| % graduates of the psycho-legal course (from CPBF and <i>Asociación Chajulense</i>) who can identify 5 of 10 indicators of violence | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0% | 36 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| % graduates of the psycho-legal course (from CPBF and <i>Asociación Chajulense</i>) who receive a follow up (monitoring) visit at least once a year | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0% | 29 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Number of lawyers who receive a grade of >90% in post-test in the course on SRHR and violence against women. | 120 | 30 | 10 | 33% | 10 | 13 | 130% | 23 | 19% |

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|---|----|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|------|
| Number of prosecutors and lawyers who complete the course | 40 | 40 | 43 | 108% | 0 | 38 | NA | 84 | 140% |
| Number of legal advisers participating in education activities of the program that respond favorably to selected questions to measure sensitivity for survivors | 40 | 10 | 10 | 100% | 10 | 10 | 100% | 20 | 50% |
| Number of staff of Consortium organizations who receive training on project finances and administration. | 20 | 20 | 18 | 90% | 2 | 18 | 900% | 36 | 180% |
| Number of civil sector organizations that receive training on BSCC | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

V. PSI/PASMO MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND MONITORING:

PSI/PASMO, as administrator of the Ixoqib Consortium, leads the management, coordination and monitoring of all financial, administrative, and programmatic processes. Activities include: monitoring of the administrative and financial implementation of the partners, management, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the activities of the program per the indicators and timeline stipulated in the annual work plan and logical framework, and management, coordination and implementation of the communications plan and strategic positioning of the Ixoqib Consortium at the local, departmental, and national levels.

Monitoring the administrative and financial implementation of the partners:

- Field visits to verify financial processes, formats and documents for the support of expenses and management of resources allocated to the partners through sub-agreements.
- Monitoring administrative processes per organizational policies and local law including human resources management and inventory management, among others.
- Monitoring of the anti-corruption plan implementation, including topics related to procurement and hiring, conflicts of interest, and transparency.
- Administrative processes related to the preparation of amendments to the original sub-agreements, to reprogram unspent balances in 2015, with the approval from the Embassy of Sweden.

Management, coordination and monitoring of program activities for the prevention and reduction of violence against women, adolescents and girls:

- Field visits to accompany partners in the implementation of program activities per the proposed annual work plan and partner monitoring plans.
- Quarterly updates to the performance framework matrix, including quantitative information generated by the partners in accordance with the annual work plan and life-of-project work plan.
- Field visits by the monitoring and evaluation unit of PSI/PASMO to the headquarters of each partner for physical inspection and verification of documents that verify and support the achievement of each reported indicator.
- Monthly meetings with coordinators of the partner organizations of the Consortium to coordinate comprehensive actions of the Consortium at the local level, including: analysis of contextual situations that affect or benefit program actions, coordination with other organizations who work on prevention and reduction of violence against women, and progress review and realignment of the proposed annual and quarterly work plan.
- Monthly meetings with directors of the Consortium to analyze the national context, the political situation, and key stakeholders for political advocacy and high-level decision making across the three branches of the State to promote actions to protect and support the implementation of the program of prevention and reduction of violence against women, adolescents and girls.

Management, coordination and implementation of the plan of communication and political positioning for the prevention and reduction of violence against women, adolescents and girls:

- Participatory development of the communication plan and positioning of the Ixoqib Consortium in the framework of the prevention and reduction of violence towards women, adolescents and girls in the four departments of intervention, which includes: Commemoration of important dates, positioning in the media, public relations for building partnerships with opinion leaders and institutions for training communications professionals, digital publications in mass media, and mentions in radio, television, print, and social networks.

IV. LESSONS LEARNED

- Strategic partnerships with community-based social organizations play an important role for social mobilization and advocacy in the demand of swift and effective justice in the prevention and reduction of violence against women. This partnership also reinforces the positioning of the Consortium and the importance of preventing and addressing GBV in the departments of intervention.
- Justice system processes have different dynamics in different departments. For example, in Quiche, processes are slow and often influenced by entities external to the justice system. While no judgements were issued in Quiche, the systems in Totonicapán and Huehuetenango are more agile.
- Monthly meetings with the field teams of the organizations that make up the Consortium allow for a better understanding of the actions that are conducted by each partner. Coordination with other partners at the local level contributes to achieving common objectives and increases the ability of the Consortium as an integrated group of partners to leverage influence with justice authorities and municipal and community leaders.
- The approval of the governing health, education and justice entities, as well as the endorsement of leaders and local authorities, has made it possible to implement institutionally accepted actions within the framework of the mandates of different State institutions. Their participation is critical to ensuring the sustainability of actions supported by the consortium.
- The consortium is an important mechanism for ensuring comprehensive support to survivors of violence. Because of partners working through the consortium, survivors of violence have access to comprehensive recovery, including psychosocial, medical, legal support, and economic empowerment.
- On-site visits are critical for effective management of financial and administrative processes, as well as verification of results. These site-visits also reinforce organizational and consortium-wide

policies, build capacity of partners to implement donor-funded projects, and allow for the immediate correction of the processes and organize the documents relating to the program's financial implementation and administrative management.

VI. NEXT STEPS

- Regulate the process of mass media communication and the political positioning of the Ixoqib Consortium, both at the local and national level.
- Implement exchange of experiences between groups of young people and adolescents trained on issues of masculinities, sexual and reproductive rights, and cooperatives of young people and participants of the empowerment program for adolescent women at the departmental and inter-departmental levels.
- Seek opportunities to involve the private sector and promote private sector policies in favor of gender equity and prevention of violence against women in all its manifestations.
- Enhance consortium knowledge management by creating a shared database of promotional and educational material and campaigns developed by the partners with Consortium funds, to consolidate information and keep an inventory of resources produced.
- Strengthen inter-institutional and community coordination for the prevention and reduction of violence against women, adolescents and girls in the departments of intervention of the program to ensure all survivors of violence have access to comprehensive support services.

VII. SUCCESS STORIES

The restitution of rights for survivors of sexual violence Juanita, an emblematic case of compensation

The State of Guatemala must ensure respect for the human rights of all people; and in justice, swift and effective action to immediately restore the rights of victims. People who have been victims of sexual violence often face difficulties in getting their rights restored. The Ixoqib Consortium seeks to achieve fair compensation for the victim based on the *Public Policy of Worthy and Transforming Reparations* for cases of sexual violence, forced pregnancy, and forced maternity in girls and adolescents.

In May 2016, the Ixoqib Consortium received notice from the Sexual Violence Clinic of the Hospital of Nebaj about a case of sexual abuse of a minor. Juanita (whose name has been changed to protect her identity), a ten-year-old girl from Quiche, was 23 weeks pregnant. With the assistance of her mother, she wanted to press charges. The Ixoqib Consortium became a concurring plaintiff in the process. The health sector quickly followed the protocol for managing cases of violence resulting in pregnancy. The case was received by the Public Ministry the same day and Juanita's mother helped to identify the abuser as a family member twice Juanita's age. The Public Ministry immediately requested protection for the child and the arrest of the perpetrator. The judge issued a ruling the day following the accusation, and at the same time requested that *Refugio de la Niñez* (a member of the Ixoqib Consortium) become a concurring plaintiff in the case. At the first hearing, the accused was charged of having had forced sex with a minor.

In this case, the Judicial Body acted immediately, swiftly and appropriately. Because of due process and collaboration between the justice and health sectors, Juanita received swift care. She was admitted to the Hospital of Nebaj, where she was diagnosed with a heart condition related to her pregnancy; thus, she received a referral to Roosevelt Hospital. Ixoqib Consortium followed the case and obtained an order from the judge to ensure that the victim would be admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital where she was diagnosed with heart disease and pulmonary hypertension in addition to her pregnancy of 34 weeks.

Juanita had a cesarean delivery of her baby at 37 weeks and the baby was born without complications. Juanita remains under protection from Ixoqib Consortium waiting for a heart surgery recommended by UNICAR, to be performed between 4-6 months postpartum. Now, the legal process is open for oral and public trial and a condemnatory sentence is expected. Ixoqib Consortium continues to closely follow the case to support Juanita in achieving justice, compensation, and comprehensive care and support.

Promoting the empowerment of girls and adolescents
Wendy is the soul healer and counselor of Quiche

Wendy Izabel Ramirez Venturan from Canton Chicabracan I Village Lemoa of the Municipality of Santa Cruz del Quiché, is a 20-year-old Spanish-English bilingual secretary. Wendy is the fourth child of a family of 12. Currently, her father works as a guard and her mother is the concierge for *Centro de Paz Barbara Ford*. Wendy is close with her parents and has a positive relationship with her family.

In 2008, Wendy was no longer able to continue her middle school education due to her family's financial struggles. With no formal income and a large family, Wendy's parents could no longer afford the basic supplies needed for Wendy to go to school.

In 2009, Wendy was invited to be part of the program of Comprehensive Dialogs offered by *Centro de Paz Barbara Ford*, where she participated in youth leadership workshops. In 2010 she began middle school at the *Instituto Nacional de Educación Básica* of Quiché. Her parents could find employment and support Wendy in her studies.

In 2013, she started studying to be a bilingual secretary, graduating in 2015. In 2016 she became part of the Program of Health Promoters with *Centro de Paz Barbara Ford*, offering alternative therapies at the community level in schools, supporting midwives, and offering healing services to the population in general. She also works as facilitator of the Empowerment Program for Girls and Adolescents, implemented by OSAR as a part of the Ixqib Consortium.

Wendy shared, *"I feel happy and grateful to God that I'm able to support my community, work, and guide women, adolescents and girls and thus contribute to do my bit in their development since there are many economic and psychological problems in society."*

Currently Wendy is attending the first year of her studies to complete an Associate Degree in Social Work and is pleased to be an example to many young women who she shares her experiences and life plan. She values her work because in the community where she works, adolescent girls get married or drop out of school at a very early age.

"My dream is to graduate as a social worker and be able to continue to give more professional support to the population and contribute to social development."

***Adolescent leader trained in masculinities helps prevent violence against women,
adolescents and girls***

Juan Jafet de León Ceto, 12 years old, from the municipality of Nebaj, Quiche, is currently in his first year of middle school at Colegio Jesus El Maestro. He has participated in several trainings conducted in the Community Health Area of the town, specifically in the Friendly Spaces Program. His peers describe him as a dynamic, active person who helps those around him.

Jafet comes from a family of five, including two brothers, one adopted sister, and his parents. Due to financial hardship, his father had to migrate to the United States. Like many kids his age, Jafet used to struggle with managing his emotions. He was always very angry and could not control his anger. He had a bad temper, and thus he was always fighting with his family.

In August 2016, Jafet began to participate in trainings offered by PASMO through the Ixoqib Consortium, on masculinities and prevention of violence against women. Jafet was selected to be part of a group of young Champions in masculinities, called Nojjob'al Ala, formed by the Ixoqib Consortium through its partner PASMO, in coordination with Friendly Spaces and the schools of the department of Quiche.

Jafet found great success with the group, even winning the public speaking contest at the national level two years in a row. In addition, he had the opportunity to lead activities around masculinity for the prevention of violence against women in his school, as well as in the educational program of Turanza Cablevision, which covers the Ixil area, where the participation of a new generation of men committed to a violence-free society has been highlighted.

Jafet shared, "My life began to change from the moment I started participating in PASMO's trainings provided in the Friendly Spaces and other spaces. Now my masculinity has changed for the better because I have could control my negative behavior with the techniques that I was taught to recognize my anger. Even though some people have told me that I am not a man because I don't dare do things others do, but I answer them that what they think doesn't define a man."

VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS



Young people building their life plan



Participants in a diploma course in Quiche



Facilitators of the Empowerment Program for Mayan Girls and Adolescents



Press conference in recognition of "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women"



Demonstration in Quiché to require the acceleration of cases in the justice system

IX. FINANCIAL REPORT 2016