

UDENRIGSMINISTERIET

RESUMÉ:

Regeringen har besluttet at fortsætte støtte til menneskerettighederne i Centralamerika, primært i Guatemala, Honduras og Nicaragua, foreløbig for 2,5 år. I de sidste 20 år har Danmark investeret godt 400 mio. kr. i menneskerettigheder og god regeringsførelse i regionen. Blandt resultaterne er større kapacitet og viden om menneskerettigheder blandt myndigheder og civilsamfund, større borgerdeltagelse og mange konkrete eksempler på øget dialog mellem myndigheder og civilsamfund, øget transparens og bedre regeringsførelse. Der er dog stadig omfattende og systematiske overtrædelser af menneskerettighederne. Det nærværende program bygger på resultaterne, men med et snævrere fokus på oprindelige folks, kvinders og menneskerettighedsforkæmperes rettigheder. Programmet vil støtte organisationer med mandat fra landene til fremme af disse menneskers rettigheder: Den Inter-Amerikanske Domstol og Kommission og ILO for "oppe fra" at lægge pres på og støtte myndighederne – og samtidigt "nede fra" styrke kapaciteten i civilsamfundet til at sætte udsatte grupper i stand til selv at kæmpe for egne rettigheder.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

There are still persistent and systematic violations of human rights in Central America of people living in conditions of vulnerability. Denmark has for many years supported human rights in the region.

The Danish Government has on this background decided to continue supporting the respect for human rights in the region with DKK 50 million, initially for 2.5 years with a focus on vulnerable groups, in particular indigenous groups, women, and human rights defenders, such as trade unionists, focusing on Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The development objective of the program is: Improved respect, protection and defence of human rights, especially for indigenous peoples, women and human rights defenders in Central America, with emphasis in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

KEY CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

Violence against women and human rights defenders as well as impunity is widespread in the many areas. There are violations of indigenous peoples' rights, including those related to exploitation of natural resources such as the right to be consulted in accordance with ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples' Rights. State capture by special interests is prominent, and access to justice weak for people living in vulnerable conditions.

As the Danish presence in Nicaragua has come to an end, it has not been found feasible to engage in policy dialogue and cooperation directly with the governments. Instead the strategy of the programme is – one – to put pressure on and provide assistance to the governments to improve the respect of human rights by supporting the implementation of the mandates of regional and international organisations to which the countries belong. And – two – to support civil society in the three countries, preferably through exist-

ing mechanisms or networks in accordance with their strategies and plans. Thus the partners of the programme will be – on the one hand – the Inter-American Human Rights Court and Commission and the ILO in the region, strengthening their capacity to implement their mandates to promote human rights in the countries as well as to put pressure on governments from above; and – on the other hand – civil society organisations in the three countries to empower civil society to put pressure on governments from below and to help process cases of human rights violation in the Commission and the Court. The focus on the rights of indigenous peoples, women and defenders of human rights is narrow enough to provide some focus and wide enough to ensure that interventions reflect needs and demand in the countries. It has also been a strategic choice to select partner organisations that have good capacity. Although significant improvement in the respect for human rights is a long-term process, these strategic choices increase the likelihood that the support will have sustained impact. To bolster this likelihood further, a review is planned after 1.5 years to ensure a well-planned phasing-out for the cooperation with each organisation, should it be decided not to continue the support.

The Inter-American Human Rights system, especially the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights is under pressure from a number of member countries. Venezuela has announced that it will withdraw from the system as of September 2013. One concern is that the Commission is too critical towards governments and not sufficiently constructive; another concern is the long time it takes for the system to process complaints about violations of human rights. Furthermore, the fact that the USA has not ratified the system, but argue that other countries should respect the decisions of the system, is used by some countries as an argument against the system. The OEA is in the process of formulating reforms to the system. The Danish support will help organisations in the system and in civil society to mitigate any changes that might weaken the human rights protection that the system provides.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The programme has two components with the following immediate objectives:

- Component 1: Strengthened defence of human rights of people living in conditions of vulnerability, especially indigenous peoples, women and human rights defenders in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
- Component 2: Strengthened capacity of participation and empowerment of people living in conditions of vulnerability, especially indigenous peoples, women and human rights activists to demand effective protection and respect for their rights in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Component 1 will be implemented through support to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, CEJIL Mesoamerica, and the International Labour Organization's regional office in Central America, supporting the implementation of their respective mandates and multi-annual plans. Focus will be on Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Danish support will enable the Inter-American Court to increase the number of days the court is in session, hence increase the number of sentences; to document, systematize and make accessible the jurisprudence of the Court to the benefit of governments and civil society; to improve the follow-up with governments on the implementation of sentences; and to help finance travel and other expenses for petitioners with limited resources to enable fair trials. The support will be coordinated with support from Norway.

The support to the Inter-American Commission will enable the Commission to increase visits to Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, especially for the Rapporteurs of the Commission on Women, Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights Defenders, to monitor and report on the respect for women's rights, indigenous peoples' rights in the region with a particular emphasis on the three countries and the general human rights situation in at least one of the countries. These visits will enable the Commission to hold open audiences where victims of human rights violations can get a hearing and enable the Commission to engage with authorities on how to promote human rights. The support will also help improve handling of the huge number of complaints from citizens in the countries.

Through the Danish support, CEJIL will be able to increase its support to victims of human rights violations in concrete court cases at national and at regional level in the Inter-American Court, contributing to the fight against impunity. CEJIL will in Nicaragua especially focus on women's rights, improving access to justice, including at regional level. In Guatemala and Honduras the focus will be to help access to justice for indigenous peoples in relation for instance to violation of the right to be consulted in relation to big extractive investment, and on protection of human rights defenders, including through petitions for precautionary measures in Commission who can ask governments to protect people in risk. With its huge knowledge of the Inter-American Human Rights System, CEJIL will be able channel civil society inputs into the on-going discussion on reform of the system. The support is being coordinated with similar support from Norway and other minor funding sources.

Funding will be provided to ILO's regional efforts in two areas. First, to facilitate its work together with governments and indigenous peoples to ensure implementation of ILO Convention 169 with a focus on the 3 countries. The government of Guatemala has expressed an interest in working with the ILO, and a meeting was recently held with the President of Guatemala with a view to initiate such cooperation. The Danish support will enable ILO to follow-up on this and similar activities in the three countries. Second, to promote tripartite dialogue between government, employers and employees in the three countries as a means to promote labour rights, including the right to decent work. ILO will also work to ensure special attention to persecution and crimes committed against trade union leaders and members. These groups have experienced increased hostility in recent years

Component 2 will be implemented through support to the ACI Fund supporting civil

society in Honduras and managed by TROCAIRE, by a subcomponent supporting civil society organisations in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, which will be managed by a civil society organisation or an alliance of civil society organisations (in the following referred to as Management Unit for empowering civil society, MUEC) to be selected through a call for proposal, and through ISACC, a regional organisation promoting labour rights. It will help strengthen civil society to promote its ability to empower people living in vulnerable conditions, including women and indigenous peoples to fight for their rights.

The support to the ACI Fund will co-finance the 2012-15 strategic plan of the Fund with a focus on promotion of concrete civil society initiatives at local, national, and regional level to improve public service delivery through combat against corruption, policy advocacy, investigation and documentation of violations of the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to land rights. Examples of activities supported by the Fund include projects for indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants undertaking investigations, which will make it possible to present formal complaints related to violations, promote access to land and legalisation of land tenure, jeopardised by mining projects etc.; capacity building of indigenous and Afro-descendant organisations to generate proposals for sustainable management of their territories; support the work to strengthen women's reproductive and sexual rights.

The support to ISACC is intended to help the organisation establish a pilot system for general observation, monitoring, and management of cases of human rights violations in order to contribute to an improved human rights and labour rights situation. If the pilot system works satisfactorily, the idea is to replicate it in up to seven countries within the working space of the organisation.

The support to civil society organisations in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, which will be managed by a civil society organisation or an alliance of civil society organisations (in the following referred to as Management Unit for empowering civil society, MUEC). A call for proposals is on-going. Based on this, the best proposal will be selected, and it is expected that an agreement can be signed end of 2012. In the selection emphasis will be on cost effectiveness, technical quality and feasibility. Furthermore, emphasis will be put on good knowledge of the subject area, good knowledge of, experience and network with civil organisations in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. This will allow synergies to be reaped as such organisations already have a good knowledge of the context, the particular needs, opportunities, constraints and risks. It will also ensure lower administrative costs.

The focus will be on women, indigenous peoples, and human rights defenders. Activities include identifying, accompanying and helping the defence of victims of human rights violations at local, national and regional level, support to protection of human rights defenders, investigate, document and denounce violations of human rights to courts and governments and other relevant players in order to mitigate violations, help empower citizens in their efforts to promote and defend their rights – such as access to land, protection of sexual and reproductive rights, freedom of expression - through incidence on

legislation, public policies and services at local, national and regional level. It is expected that this would be done through capacity development activities in partnership with other civil society organisations or community based organisations representing or having comparative advantage in promoting people living in vulnerable conditions, such as indigenous peoples, women etc.; networking with partners, such as CEJIL or other partners in the programme.

BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

The total budget for the Program is DKK 50 million will be allocated as shown in table below.

The funds for each partner organisation are allocated for 2 years. The unallocated funds will be allocated to partners with two criteria in mind. Priority will be given to partners that show good results and have funding needs, and partners where additional funding would be needed to ensure maximum sustainability and in the case where support would not continue after the end of this programme. In the event that the on-going review of the the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights leads to reform proposals, which could strengthen the role of the commission, a part of the unallocated funds could be used for this purpose. A review is planned after 1.5 year to provide solid inputs for the allocation of these funds.

Budget in DKK			
	Total	2013	2014
Component 1	27,405,000	13,702,500	13,702,500
Inter-American Court	8,526,000	4,263,000	4,263,000
Inter-American Commission	8,526,000	4,263,000	4,263,000
CEJIL	6,090,000	3,045,000	3,045,000
ILO	4,263,000	2,131,500	2,131,500
Component 2:	18,850,000	9,425,000	9,425,000
ACI Fund	2,610,000	1,305,000	1,305,000
Civil Society Fund	15,080,000	7,540,000	7,540,000

ISACC	1,160,000	580,000	580,000
Sub-total Partners	46,255,000	23,127,500	23,127,500
Reviews, Consultancies, Audits, Coordination meetings	1,450,000	725,000	725,000
Unallocated funds	2,295,000		
Grand total	50,000,000	23,852,500	23,852,500

The embassy in La Paz will have the responsibility for the overall management and monitoring of the programme with regular visits (around 2 visits per year). An inception review with participation of the embassy is planned early 2013 to help ensure a smooth start-up of the implementation. The embassy will enter into agreements with all partner organisations that will be responsible for all aspect of management, including financial management of their respective activities. Funding will for most of the organisations be earmarked to specific activities and outputs.

At least once a year it is foreseen to organize a consultative meeting with all partners and other relevant organisations in the region, such as Danish civil society organisations. The purpose of this lessons learning, exchange of experience and concrete coordination of activities among the partners. The logistics of these meetings will be organised by CEJIL.

RISKS

As the programme is addressing areas of potential conflict involving powerful special interests in the efforts to promote the respect of human rights, there are major risks both for the people working in the programme and for achieving results:

- A. That the on-going review of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will impact negatively on the protection of human rights that the Inter-American Human Rights System provides. This could reduce the impact of the support to especially component 1 of the programme.
- B. In continuation of A. that political powerful groups will resist cooperation on human rights and impunity issues, driven by their personal (and often corrupt) interests and reduce the willingness of public institutions to protect human rights.
- C. Continued violations of the rights of human rights defenders may impact even more negatively on the commitment and courage of people to defend human rights.

- D. The support to the rights of indigenous peoples to prior consultation could result in increased level of conflicts with economic interests.
- E. The elections in Honduras in 2013 could lead to political and social conflicts and to human rights violations, which could impact negatively on the activities of the programme.
- F. In Nicaragua further centralisation of power could minimize the space for civil society and democracy further.

The support provided by the programme will to some extent help mitigate these risks. Continuous monitoring of these risks will help decide on mitigating factors.

FOLLOW-UP ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE APPRAISAL

A number of the recommendations in the appraisal report have been taken into consideration and have been incorporated in the proposal – in particular the proposal to undertake an inception review within the first six months of programme activities. As mentioned in the text, the embassy plans an inception review in early 2013 with participation from the embassy to ensure a smooth start-up of the implementation.

ANNEX 1 – PARTNERS

The Inter-American Human Rights System.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the Inter-American Human Rights Court might be considered the pivotal institutions in the defence of Human Rights in Latin-America. A third part of the system, the Inter-American Human Rights Institute concentrates on human rights education (at academic level, with Ministries of Education, training of civil servants, police academies, etc.) and has been a DANIDA partner for many years. When human rights cases come to fruition, they potentially translate into concrete changes at national level. The Court already receives support from Norway and Spain, but with additional funding the court will be able to organize more sessions and thereby increase the capacity of preparing and processing a large amount of pending cases.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

ILO is a pivotal institution, both with regards to Indigenous Peoples Rights (Convention 169) and workers' rights – regarding the latter, especially as the forum for dialogue between the parties of the labour market. Denmark will be able to contribute to a regional programme of ILO to promote the implementation of the Convention 169 as well as the programme Decent Work, promoting labour rights and improved dialogue and cooperation between the state, trade unions and employers. This would be complementary to the cooperation of 3F and LO/FTF with Central American labour unions. Within the framework of the United Nations, support could also be considered to the work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the UN Human Rights Mechanisms, and

the implementation of their recommendations in Central America.

Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)

CEJIL is an international Human Rights NGO, working in defending the rights of individuals, or vulnerable groups, by accompanying civil society organisations and victims of human rights violations in the process of applying due process in national courts and the Inter-American human rights system. Apart from following specific cases, the institution offers advice and training of prosecutors, judges and human rights defenders and also monitors the implementation of decisions made by the Commission and the Court of Human Rights. As such CEJIL can work both in the promotion and defence of Human Rights, support human rights defenders and promote cases of collective indigenous rights in the region.

ACI Fund

The ACI Fund was established 1994 in order to strengthen the ability of civil society to participate in the fight against poverty. The fund is based in Honduras and it is administered by an Irish NGO, Trocaire.

ACI has established a space for integrated coordination between international NGO's, who focus their work on securing more social justice and promoting debt relief. This coordination platform now counts 27 international partners.

ISACC and MUEC

The Labour Institute for Central America and the Caribbean, ISACC, is a Managua based regional organisation. ISACC's strategic focus areas are human rights and labour rights. The organisation undertakes investigations, and assessments in these areas, and works with capacity building of local trade unions to strengthen their ability to defend themselves while working for effective promotion of human rights and labour rights in the widest sense. Since the organisation was established in 2005, it has had support from the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas, the International Trade Union Federation, and from national trade unions, including LO and FTF from Denmark, The Spanish Laborers' Commissions, and Canadian Congress of Labour.

MUEC is an acronym established for this program, defining a Management Unit for Empowering Civil Society. A substantial part of the support to civil society organisations in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala will be managed by a civil society organisation or an alliance of civil society organisations (MUEC) to be selected through a call for proposals, which is on-going. The best proposal received will be selected, and it is expected that an agreement can be signed by the end of 2012

ANNEX 2 – BACKGROUND AND FACTS



All three countries are marked by great inequality. All three are also listed as Lower Middle Income Countries (LMIC). In the period from the mid 1990's to the middle of the first decade of the 2000's the overall poverty level of all the countries of Central America fell. There is only very limited recent statistical data available for the poverty levels after 2006, except for Honduras.

For Guatemala, in 2000 56,2% of the population lived at or below the national poverty line. In 2006 (the most recent data available) the figure had decreased to 51%. For Honduras in 2006 62,1% of the population lived at or below the national poverty line. In 2009 the figure had decreased to 58,4%, while in 2010 it had again risen to 60%. In Nicaragua in 2001 45,8% of the population lived at or below the national poverty line. In 2005 (the most recent data available) the figure had increased slightly to 46,2%.

There is no doubt that the economic development in the countries has been influenced by the decreased growth and financial crisis in the USA, Europe and Far East. There are still no precise figures for the potential social effects of the international financial crisis, but there seems to be general agreement in studies from among others the World Bank, the OAS, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that the crisis has led to increased poverty levels and unemployment. Remittances from migration workers in the US fell initially, but after stabilising somewhat in 2010, the IDB forecasts a slight increase

going forward.

The most acute potential risk for the region, however, is the increasing level of crime and violence which seems to have swept across the entire region. The issue is not only the immediate human and social costs, but the increase also represents a major danger for the development potential in the countries. In a recent study from the World Bank it is calculated that these sources of instability could actually directly lead to a reduction in the GNP with up to 8% when figuring in the costs of the health institutions and the costs of private security measures. That is a significant figure when considering that the average real growth of GNP in the three countries was below 2% in the period 2009-2011, and when comparing this figure to the average growth of approximately 6% for the entire Latin American region.

The fragility of the democratic institutions has been evident for several years, but particularly so in Honduras in 2009. The coup d'état in Honduras 2009 and the ensuing polarization of the country still casts a shadow. Observers agree that while there is no systematic oppression of the opposition several state institutions are still weakened, and persons linked to the government are not prosecuted for violations committed. Similarly, the institutions responsible for law enforcement in Guatemala have been visibly weakened, and they seem to be unable to cope with the sharp rise in organized crime.

According to the 2011 figures from Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index all three countries are found in the lowest third of the 183 countries assessed. Guatemala is placed as number 120, Honduras as number 129, and Nicaragua as number 134. All three countries have moved down the list in recent years.

	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
GNI per capita 2011 (USD)	2.870	1.970	1.170
GNP real growth per capita 2011 (pct.)	3,9	3,4	4,6
Average GNP real growth per capita during the period 1992 – 2011 (%.)	1,3	1,5	1,7
Population 2011 (million)	14,7	7,7	5,9
Average population growth 1992 – 2011 (%)	2,4	2,7	1,6
Long term public and publicly guaranteed foreign debt 2009 (million USD)	4.931	2.446	2.461

ANNEX 3 – THE DANISH DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT

The Danish government has decided while closing the program cooperation with Nicaragua to continue support to human rights in Central America, initially for a two-year phase (2013-2015) with DKK 50 million for commitment in 2012, but with the possibility that support will be provided for a longer period.

Denmark has invested more than DKK 400 million in support of human rights over the last 20 years in Central America, currently through Pro-Democracy. In the preparation of the new programme, evaluations by the partners and systematizations of lessons learnt, especially from existing support, have been included.

ANNEX 4 – ENGAGEMENT OF OTHER DONORS

Although the flow of development aid to Central America has generally contracted in recent years, with several donors exiting from Nicaragua, there is still a substantial flow of resources to the region.

Most of the donors remaining in the region prioritise themes such as security and climate change, and only a few donors focus on regional programs with governance and human rights as priority areas.

The two tables below give a picture of the total ODA channeled to the three countries in 2010 and an overview of the aid coming from bilateral donors.

Net official development assistance received in 2010 (million USD)	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
		393,5	574,2

ODA 2010 (mio. USD)	Guatemala	ODA 2010 (mio. USD)	Honduras	ODA 2010 (mio. USD)	Nicaragua
USA	154,4	USA	105,8	Spain	93,0
Spain	94,2	Spain	95,6	Japan	59,8
Japan	33,0	Canada	51,6	USA	45,3
Sweden	26,9	UK	25,2	Switzerland	24,0
Germany	18,8	Germany	20,0	Korea	23,2
Netherlands	15,1	Japan	11,6	Netherlands	18,4
Canada	12,1	Sweden	4,9	Belgium	17,4
Italy	6,9	Korea	4,4	Canada	16,4

Korea	6,7	Belgium	3,8	Finland	15,7
Norway	6,6	Denmark	2,9	Denmark	15,7
Austria	5,9	Finland	2,9	Norway	15,3
Belgium	3,7	Italy	2,6	Germany	12,7
France	3,6	Ireland	1,9	Austria	11,0
Denmark	2,8	France	1,4	Luxembourg	9,4
Finland	2,4	Switzerland	1,1	Sweden	3,9
Ireland	1,7	New Zealand	0,1	Ireland	2,2
Switzerland	1,1	Luxembourg	0,1	Italy	1,8
Luxembourg	0,5	Austria, Norway, Netherlands, Greece, Portugal	Below 0,1	France	1,0
New Zealand	0,3			Australia	0,9
UK	0,2			New Zealand	Below 0,1
Portugal	0,1				

Source: OECD STATS

ANNEX 5 - INDICATORS

Entity	Key indicators
The Inter-American Court of Human Rights <i>(includes support from Norway and Spain)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cases submitted to the Court are resolved within an average time of 18 months during the implementation of the program. - The compliance with redress/reparation ordered by the Court will have increased with 5 percentage points at the end of the program. - The number of studies on systematization of the jurisprudence standards of the Court and the diffusion of these studies will have tripled at the end of the program. - Presumed victims of violation of human rights with limited financial resources will receive support from the Legal Aid Fund to cover the expenses necessary for their legal representation before the Court during the implementation of the program.
The Inter-American Commission for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission will produce agreed reports about the petitioning system in cases related to vulnerable groups in Central America. - The Commission will produce reports on the two working visits and the visit sur place in each of the three countries. - The Commission will produce a number of thematic reports.

<p>Center for Justice and International Law</p> <p><i>(includes contributions from Norway, Hivos, DCA and others)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations and practical and/or political guidelines to facilitate the public or court investigation of human rights violations committed by state representatives (or with their acceptance) will be adopted or modified. - Strengthened protection of defence counsels who are threatened for their work. - The protection of persons belonging to vulnerable groups (children, young persons, women, indigenous peoples, and homosexuals) will be expanded. - The debate on the efficiency and reform of the Inter-American Human Rights system will be reinforced with the support of human rights organisations, who will continue using all their available tools in order to strengthen their work in the local surroundings.
<p>ILO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be an increase in the number of references noted with satisfaction or with interest by the ILO Commission of Experts in the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, signalling progress in the application of ILO's fundamental and prioritised conventions in the Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. - An increase in the number and the quality of proposals to enhance the compliance with labour rights based on the improved capacity of the trade unions on the use of the mechanisms to report on and defend their rights - Increase in the number of new mobilising actions organised by indigenous peoples, especially those relating to the rights of women, and by employers' organisations and trade unions, in particular in connection with the full compliance with ILO Convention 169.
<p>ACI Foundation</p> <p><i>(includes contribution from Canada, Switzerland, and Trocaire)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 new initiatives for projects financed by the ACI, focusing directly or indirectly on the situation of excluded people and emphasising equality, equity, and social inclusion. At least 30% of these initiatives should focus explicitly on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants in support of their recognition and protection. At least 20% should focus on women with a view to improve their Access to equal opportunity. - The initiatives in support of the indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants will have contributed to analyses leading to the formulation and implementation of public policies in favour of excluded social groups - The organisations of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants will have strengthened their management capacities through assistance and advice from members of ACI. - The initiatives focusing on the situation of women will have contributed to an improvement of their political participation, and their Access to the fora, where decisions are taken.

<p>NGO and CSO Consortium</p>	<p><i>Note: Hopefully, the proposals presented in connection with the tendering process will include suggested results indicators. Below some potential indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of two representative cases, which can be taken forward to the national or Inter-American human rights system. The cases must be well documented and related to some of the prioritised sectors in the program. - Local organisations (indigenous groups, women, peasants, etc.) express satisfaction with the advice, capacity building, and support they have received from national NGO's/CSO's in the three countries. - There are examples of actions as a response to violence against women, femicide, and of contributions to secure that women can participate equally in the development of public policies that affect them directly. - Proposals will have been formulated by the organisations of indigenous peoples and of Afro-descendants relating to land tenure, civic participation, and progress in the overall rights regarding indigenous territories (including the 23 indigenous territories in Nicaragua with their challenges regarding cleaning-up and resolution of conflicts with third parties). - Women's organisations, NGO's, indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendants in all three countries have received capacity building in management, administration, accounting, legitimacy, impact, building of alliances and networks, etc.
<p>ISACC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pilot system envisaged by ISACC has proved to be sufficiently successful, so that a decision to replicate it in other countries could be realistic.

ANNEX 6 – OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Programme Documents

Programa Regional de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamerica - Pro-Derechos 2013 – 2015 (14 de septiembre de 2012)

Draft report: Appraisal of Regional Programme in Support of Human Rights in Central America “PRO-DERECHOS” 2013 – 2015, 15 September 2012

Appraisal summary template, 17 September 2012

Other documentation

International:

- Informe anual del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos e informes de la Oficina del Alto Comisionado y del Secretario General
- Anexo. Informe de la Alta Comisionada de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos sobre las actividades de su oficina en Guatemala. Enero de 2012
- Estado de la Región 2011.
- Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (informe anual para la Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo)
- El informe de la Comisión de la Verdad y la Reconciliación. Honduras. 2011
- Resolución de la OEA, AG/Res.2761, junio, 2012.
- Informe sobre la Situación de los Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres en respuesta al tercer informe periódico de Guatemala, Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Naciones Unidas, marzo, 2012.
- OACNUDH, Informe de la Alta Comisionada de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos sobre violaciones de los derechos humanos en Honduras después del golpe de Estado de 28 de junio de 2009, Consejo Derechos Humanos, 13º período de sesiones, 3 de marzo, 2010.
- Naciones Unidas, Consejo de Derechos Humanos, 16º período de sesiones, Informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Examen Periódico Universal, Honduras, enero, 2011, A/HRC/16/10.
- CIDH, Segundo Informe sobre la situación de las defensoras y los defensores de derechos humanos en las Américas, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Diciembre, 2011.

Institutional Plans and evaluations:

- Strategic Plan 2011-2015. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- Strengthening indigenous and afro-descendants peoples capacities. UNIPP project in Nicaragua.
- Proyecto institucional. Programa para Centroamérica y México. 2012-2014. CEJIL
- Evaluación de CEJIL. Luis Eduardo Samandú. Febrero de 2011. Dan ChurchAid
- Plan Estratégico Institucional. 2010 – 2012. IIDH
- Evaluación institucional de IIDH. Diciembre 2010. COWI
- Estudio sobre la Estrategia de Sostenibilidad del IIDH. 2012. José Manuel Ramos
- Plan Estratégico del Fondo ACI-OSC. Democracia y Gobernabilidad. Vigencia: 2012 -2015 (borrador)
- Evaluación Fondo ACI. Diciembre 2008. Ana Laura Touza y Orlando Lara Pineda
- Guatemala-Honduras-Nicaragua y propuesta de un observatorio para su gestión. ISACC 2012.
- Informes de la Confederación Sindical Internacional (CSI). 2012.
- Evaluación de Salida: Evaluación de la Cooperación de Desarrollo entre Honduras y Suecia 2001-2010. Orgut y Context. 2011.

Danish papers:

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