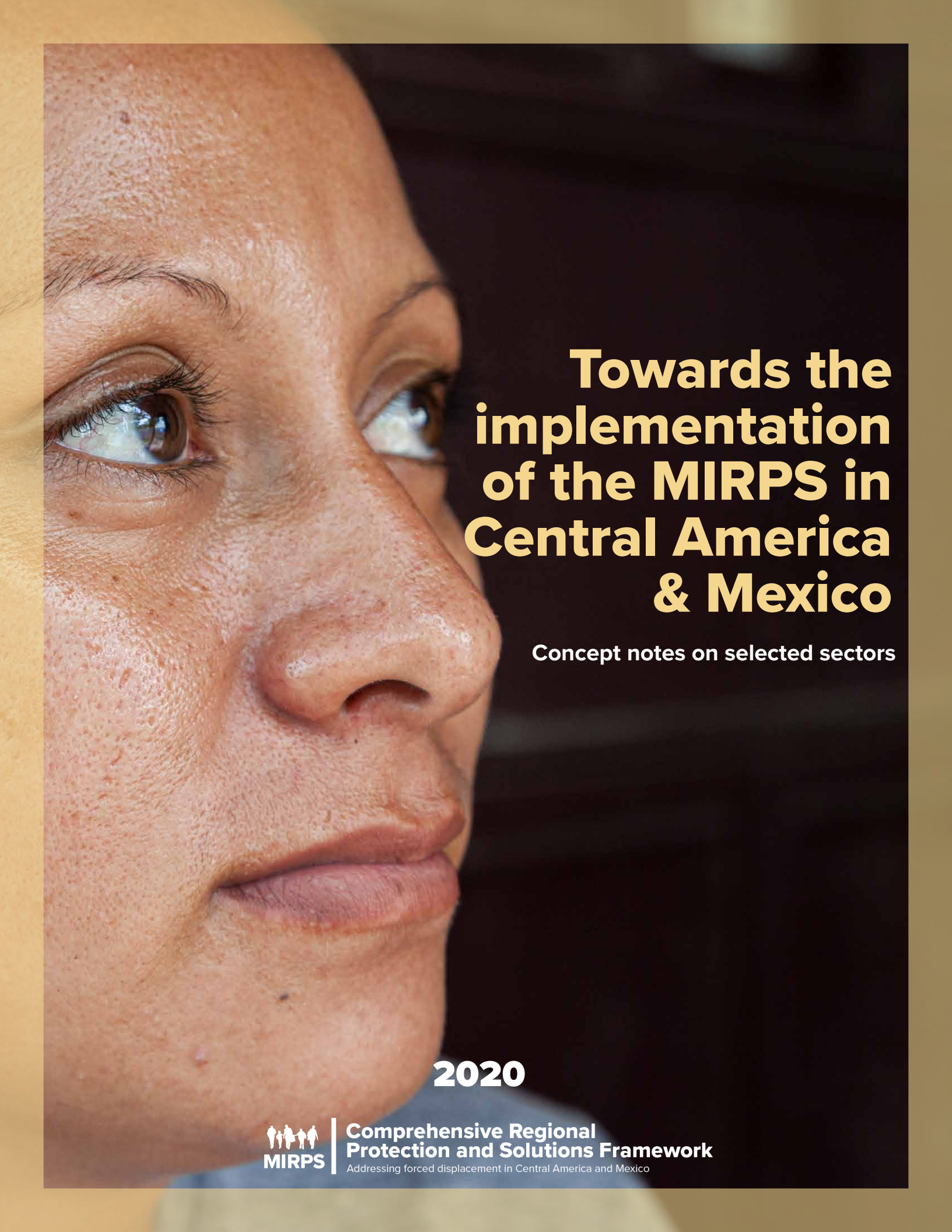




Towards the implementation of the MIRPS in Central America & Mexico

Concept notes on selected sectors

2020



**Comprehensive Regional
Protection and Solutions Framework**

Addressing forced displacement in Central America and Mexico

Context

Impacted by increasingly complex forced displacement situations, Central America hosts hundreds of thousands of people who have fled their homes, either within or across their country's borders, in search of safety. This includes IDPs in El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico; together with refugees and asylum-seekers from the northern Central American countries who have fled chronic gang violence, persecution and insecurity. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers from these countries are hosted in Mexico and the USA, with several thousands more having sought asylum in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama. In addition, tens of thousands of people have fled the social and political crisis in Nicaragua, the vast majority arriving in neighbouring Costa Rica where asylum claims have increased exponentially.

In 2019, the Americas was the largest recipient of asylum applications worldwide. An additional several hundred thousand persons are returning to their countries of origin as deportees, including those with protection needs. With an increasing trend of people forcibly displaced in the region exerting pressure on national protection and asylum systems, the MIRPS seeks to expand the operational capacity of States in Central America and Mexico to respond to forced displacement. This includes making the necessary arrangements to ensure safe reception and admission of people forced to flee, facilitating access to safe spaces and shelters, engaging community and municipal leadership, promoting durable solutions and livelihoods, as well as fostering an environment of peaceful coexistence.

In 2017, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama adopted the San Pedro Sula Declaration, to address forced displacement by strengthening the protection and assistance to affected persons, as well as promoting durable solutions. Through the Declaration, countries agreed to participate in the MIRPS as a regional contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees, where all states committed to adopt and implement national action plans, aligned to country specific commitments and priorities. In 2019, El Salvador joined this regional effort and held the Pro-tempore Presidency for 2020. Nationally, MIRPS Technical Teams (NTTs) are comprised of relevant government institutions who plan and coordinate the implementation of work plans with support from UNHCR and OAS as the technical secretariat.

Identification of resources required

Through the State-led quantification process, NTTs have assessed the financial resource requirements and steps required to implement select national commitments, defining specific costed activities in the areas of protection, social protection, health, education and livelihoods. The related Concept Notes presented within this document have informed the elaboration of detailed Concept Notes, that were informed by consultations and working sessions of the NTTs which brought together national counterparts in the areas of planning, financing and international cooperation with the technical support from the UNHCR-OAS MIRPS Secretariat and the Pro-Tempore Presidency.

This process has served to strengthen the national planning process to implement MIRPS national action plans, and is a basis for partnership engagement and resource mobilization. Key consideration was given to identifying commitments that aligned closest to the humanitarian context and prevailing protection needs, and were dependent on establishing new partnerships and forms of financing to implement. In a number of instances, focus areas also align to Pledges that were also made at the Global Refugee Forum.

The scale of the forced displacement crisis in the region - compounded by the pandemic - and the projections of a possible increase in the numbers of people fleeing once the opening of borders is regularized, requires the **strengthening of partnerships** to be a priority for 2021. In this sense, MIRPS countries have diverse national, regional and international partners, as well as the backing of the **Support Platform, international financial institutions, development actors, the civil society and the private sector** as a true example of responsibility-sharing.



Find out more about
the Annual Report
in the new [MIRPS
webpage](#)

Prioritized focus areas

Total requirement \$63,152,181
Total gap \$54,479,442

MEXICO **Total requirement \$8,289,178**

 Strengthening schools in the public education system in host communities in southern Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$7,042,800

 Strengthening first level health care in the state of Chiapas, Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$1,246,358

HONDURAS

Total requirement \$3,999,725



Guaranteeing a harmonized approach to provide long term solutions such as access to work and social protection

Total Financing Required

\$3,999,725

GUATEMALA **Total requirement \$346,170**
Total gap \$333,442



Creation of specialized, differentiated, safe, and decent reception conditions

National Financing

\$4,546

Financing Gap

\$39,935



Strengthening institutions that govern the protection of children and adolescents in border areas

National Financing

\$4,286

Financing Gap

\$232,208



Public-private sectors alliances for the inclusion of refugees and refuge applicants in Guatemala into the workforce

National Financing

\$3,896

Financing Gap

\$61,299

BELIZE

Total requirement \$2,596,861



Establish demand-driven technical and vocational training in key economic sectors associated with climate change, benefiting refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and Belizean youth

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$2,596,861

EL SALVADOR **Total requirement \$11,993,682**
Total gap \$10,336,910



Improve the technical, inclusive, and operational capacity of the Salvadoran educational system to support the rights of the forcefully displaced population

National Financing

\$1,513,561

Financing Gap

\$6,854,890



Expand opportunities of access to work and sources of livelihood to encourage self-reliance of people who have been forcibly displaced in El Salvador

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$ 3,266,520



Strengthen the capacity of the National Health System to provide better health and psychosocial services to forcibly displaced people in El Salvador

National Financing

\$143,211

Financing Gap

\$ 215,500

COSTA RICA **Total requirement \$7,966,225**
Total gap \$4,980,215



Voluntary temporary insurance for asylum seekers and refugees in Costa Rica

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$ 3,033,333



Social protection of the populations with international protection needs through services provided by the Social Welfare Institute (IMAS)

National Financing

\$836,397

Financing Gap

\$ 641,655



Institutional strengthening to support the refugee and migrant population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

National Financing

\$2,149,613

Financing Gap

\$1,305,227

PANAMA

Total requirement \$27,960,340



Expanding social coverage to meet the basic needs of vulnerable refugees and applicants for refugee status

National Financing

\$4,017,229

Financing Gap

\$ 23,943,111

 **Education**

Total requirement \$18,008,112
Total gap \$16,494,551

 **Social protection**

Total requirement \$33,438,117
Total gap \$28,584,491

 **Protection**

Total requirement \$3,813,551
Total gap \$1,345,162

 **Child protection**

Total requirement \$236,494
Total gap \$232,208

 **Health**

Total requirement \$4,638,422
Total gap \$4,495,211

 **Jobs and livelihoods**

Total requirement \$3,331,715
Total gap \$3,327,819



Protection | Protección

Costa Rica.

Persons of concern in Costa Rica

Refugees*

6,204

Asylum
seekers*

87,153

*Official data provided to UNHCR

SECTOR	DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES	FINANCING REQUIREMENTS	
 Protection	Institutional strengthening to assist asylum seekers, refugees and migrants through the development of infrastructure of the Northern Bicentennial Migratory Station (EMIBI, by its Spanish acronym).	Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs (DGME, by its Spanish acronym)	National Financing \$2,149,613	Financing Gap \$1,305,227
 Health  	Provision and expansion of the Health Collective Assurance Framework through voluntary temporary insurance for refugees and asylum seekers in Costa Rica.	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS, by its Spanish acronym) UNHCR	National Financing \$0	Financing Gap \$ 3,033,333
 Social Protection	Guarantee asylum seekers and refugees access to state social protection services provided by the Social Welfare Institute (IMAS, by its Spanish acronym)	Social Welfare Institute (IMAS, by its Spanish acronym)	National Financing \$836,397	Financing Gap \$ 641,655

Context

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic impact in Costa Rica, the demand to access social security programs has increased significantly. This increase is taking place within a complicated economic context in Costa Rica where, according to the most recent information released by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC, by its Spanish acronym), the country has reached historical figures on poverty and unemployment, the latter reaching a record 24.4%, one of the highest of the region. Regarding poverty figures, the INEC reports an increased 26.2% , which represents around 420,000 poor households.

However, the rates for multidimensional poverty stayed similar to 2019 for the whole country, which proves the urgent need to maintain and expand the program for vulnerable populations as an efficient measure to curb poverty. This situation requires higher levels of engagement and social action to protect people who are economically vulnerable and need health care services.

Despite the efforts to keep and expand social investments to protect the most vulnerable families, the new national circumstances show the need to obtain additional funding in order to maintain social protection programs.

Trends in displacement

Costa Rica plays an important role in the region as a host country for displaced asylum seekers and refugees. During the last five years, the country has shown a sustained increase in the total number of applications from people from Latin America and the Caribbean. Nicaraguan and Venezuelan displacement circumstances have added more pressure on the Costa Rican system, and the asylum program specifically, which was not designed to address a forced displacement situation like the one the country currently faces.

The refugee and asylum seeker population in Costa Rica has reported a yearly sustained increase since 2015, reaching its highest rate in 2018 as a result of the social and political crisis affecting Nicaragua from that year onward. At present, Costa Rica hosts 99,823 people, of which 90,197 are asylum seekers and 9,371 are refugees. This situation occurs within a complex economic climate, in which Costa Rica faces significant challenges in terms of its economy, officials, employment and security.

This increase of asylum applications has exceeded the capacity of the Costa Rica government to effectively respond. Currently, there is a six-month waiting period to file for an asylum application and another three-month period to get a labour permit that enables refugees and asylum seekers to look for a legal formal job. These long waiting periods make target populations even more vulnerable because their access to services is limited and they are forced to spend their scarce savings or financial resources.

On top of this, the COVID-19 pandemic has created new challenges and worsened existing ones. On March 16th, Costa Rican government declared a state of national emergency through Executive Decree No. 42227-MP-S and encouraged the authorities to focus on the national health situation. Regarding human mobility management, the Executive Decree required the closure of all national borders. This, together with the restrictions on human mobility imposed throughout the Central American region, caused the number of asylum applications filed at the Costa Rican government to decrease. The border closures have had an impact on mixed migration across the nation.

1 In its Continuous Employment Survey (ECE, by its Spanish acronym), the National Institute of Statistics and Census reported an unemployment rate of 24.4% in May, June and July 2020, which represents 557,000 unemployed people, 270,000 more people than the same period in 2019. This data compares to the study of the International Labor Organization (ILO), "Labor Overview in times of COVID-19: Impact on the labor market and income in Latin America and the Caribbean", which presents data from nine different countries in the region and shows that Costa Rica's approximate employment rate is twice than that of nine other countries of the region (11.5% for the second 2020 semester) https://www.ilo.org/americas/publicaciones/WCMS_756694/lang-es/index.htm

2 The National Institute of Statistics and Census National Household Survey 2020 (ENAH0, by its Spanish acronym) reports a poverty rate increase of 5.2%. The ENAH0 shows that there are 1,529,255 people living in poverty in 2020, while the 8.5% of the population —96,697 people— lives in extreme poverty <https://www.inec.cr/noticia/pobreza-por-ingresos-alcanzo-un-262>

National response

Costa Rica has kept its tradition of respecting human rights and hosting refugees through the endorsement of legal documents as the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Migration and Foreign Affairs Act (Ley General de Migración y Extranjería) No. 8764, the Comprehensive Migration Policy for Costa Rica, the National Integration Plan (Plan Nacional de Integración) 2018-2022, the display of a series of actions based on the key principles

established as part of the protection and the responsibility of a country. Likewise, the right to equality of all people who live in Costa Rica was established in its political constitution. Aware of the challenges that refugees and asylum seekers must face, Costa Rica has supported them through the social development programs in its social security system, including the Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

The MIRPS

As a San Pedro Sula Declaration signer in 2017, Costa Rica supported the implementation of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS, by its Spanish acronym) to comprehensively address forced displacement in the region. This platform aims to respond to the displacement dynamics within the region, addressing the causes of the forced movement of people and strengthen protection and assistance to people in need of international protection. Thereby, the Costa Rican Government is committed to addressing forced displacement through the four lines of action presented by MIRPS: 1. Reception and admission; 2. Immediate and ongoing needs; 3. Support of host communities; and 4. Durable solutions.

In 2017, Costa Rica developed an action framework to assist forcibly displaced people called Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (MINARE, by its Spanish acronym) . MINARE is comprised of 32 commitments undertaken by the Costa Rican government as a prospective comprehensive response to people in need of international protection in Costa Rica. MINARE was developed through national consultation with the most important sectors of Costa Rica, promoting a whole government and whole society approach to the response to refugees and asylum seekers.

Additionally, MINARE creates a structure to assist with its implementation, which is made of two areas:

i. Technical area: A national technical team is created to track the progress of the agreements. This team is comprised of technical liaisons from the five institutions that participate in the support of refugees, namely: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, the Vice-Ministry of Government and Justice, the Vice-Ministry of Human Development and Social Integration and the Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs.

ii. Political area: An executive committee is created, formed by the heads of the abovementioned institutions, which give political support to the agreements included in MINARE.

Regarding the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, MINARE includes an agreement to strengthen the infrastructure, equipment and management of Temporary Attention Centres for Migrants (CATEM, by its Spanish acronym) to assist those in need of international protection.

Additionally, Costa Rica supports this population through its social development programs and includes refugees and refugee status seekers in its social security systems. This ensures that refugees or refugee applicants living in poverty or extreme poverty are protected by existing social and human development programs, which guarantees that they receive the same assistance as Costa Rican citizens and reduces the possibility of them becoming victims of migrant and human trafficking.

Futhermore, aware of the challenges that refugees and asylum seekers face, Costa Rica has decided to support them through the social development programs of the Social Security Systems, including the Costa Rican Social Security Fund which is in line with the agreements included in MINARE, and the right to equality for all the people who inhabit Costa Rica as established in the Political Constitution.

**COUNTRY:** Costa Rica**SECTOR:** Protection

Institutional strengthening to support the refugee and migrant population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic



Executive Summary

Costa Rica has been recognized for its tradition of respecting human rights and has demonstrated its commitment to ensure improved living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers and their integration through public policies and initiatives founded on sound inter-institutional coordination.

The General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners (DGME) established the project “Construction of the North Bicentennial Migration Station” (North EMIBI) for the management of safe spaces for the protection of people who are part of mixed population flows. At present, the Temporary Attention Centre (CATEM) in the northern zone operates as a temporary camp, this arrangement presents limitation in the provision of services to meet basic needs, and the identification of claimants of international protection and asylum. DGME has implemented measures to improve the condition of the CATEM to strengthen the management of migratory flows, improving physical space and expand the coverage to these populations, strengthening protection and comprehensive care. This proposal seeks to support the construction of infrastructure in the northern area of CATEM, with 50% of resources provided directly by the Government of Costa Rica.

DURATION

Estimated duration: 2021-2022

Subject to the availability of resources

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs (DGME,
by its Spanish acronym)

LOCATION

National

BENEFICIARIES

7,000 persons, including asylum seekers, refugees
and migrants

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Required Financing:	\$ 3,454,840
National Financing:	\$ 2,149,613
Financing Gap:	\$ 1,305,227

1. Sector Context in Costa Rica

Due to its geographical position and its socio-political situation, since 2015 Costa Rica has welcomed asylum seekers and migrants in transit who enter through the southern border, mainly from Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Africa, Southern and Western Asia. Due to the diversity in culture and origin, these movements were considered *mixed flows*.

As a result of the dynamics of these flows, Costa Rica faces the greatest volume of transit in its history, which required that the Costa Rican government determine an operative approach to guarantee comprehensive assistance of vulnerable people in need of international protection, to exercise control over migratory flows and to provide humanitarian assistance.

As a response to these needs, the DGME, as the authority in charge of the national migration administration, has created models for immediate aid from public institutions, with the support of other entities such as international institutions, a network of non-governmental, non-profit organizations, civil society and local governments. These entities cooperate in the operative functioning of the CATEMs, offering food, accommodation and health services to this population.

The flow of the number of people hosted in the Northern CATEM shows the importance of the assistance provide.

Year	Number of people hosted
2016	4,611
2017	1,234
2018	2,297
2019	683
Total	8,825

Source: Official data, DGME.

The data show the direct impact of the Northern CATEM operations, which hosted 8,825 people. The current COVID-19 pandemic creates a situation of utmost urgency due to the necessity of guaranteeing a safe space for vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants and reducing the risk of spreading the disease.

Covid-19 Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic and the national state of emergency declared by the Government of Costa Rica triggered emergency protocols and plans for the protection of the population. As part of the Emergency Plan, the Ministry of Government and Justice and the Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs (DGME, by its Spanish acronym), developed a safe method to protect migrants in need of international protection called *“Area protocol for the assistance of new homeless asylum seekers and migrants who are part of the migrant flows in transit within the frame of the Costa Rica Covid-19 national emergency”* (*“Protocolo de zonas para la atención de eventuales nuevos solicitantes de refugio sin domicilio y personas migrantes sin domicilio dentro de los flujos migratorios en tránsito en el marco de la emergencia nacional de Costa Rica COVID-19”*). This system arises from the institutional coordination to contain the pandemic among vulnerable people entering the territory or in transit.

The main goal of this protocol is to strengthen the response to vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers entering the national territory and to establish a more appropriate approach for these people once land borders are opened. To this effect, this protocol provides physical spaces for the reception, triage and assistance of people who have just

entered the territory and have no place to stay in Costa Rica.

The proposed intervention in this Conceptual Note seeks the support of the second stage of construction, of a B Zone area to protect asylum seekers and migrants who do not show any symptom related to Covid-19, as follows:

- People who, after undergoing a medical exam, do not show symptoms and are referred to these facilities. These shall be referred with a health order consisting of a 14-day isolation period.
- People who completed the isolation period but do not have a home or, due to a migration circumstance, have no other option but to stay at the facilities.
- People who successfully recovered from COVID-19 but do not have a home or, due to a migration circumstance, have no other option but to stay at the facilities.

The flow of people that turn to the Northern CATEM requires the construction of an infrastructure that matches the operational necessities of the DGME . According to official information, 62,000 people were hosted between 2016 and 2019, while in the first quarter of 2020, before the national sanitary emergency was declared, 1,820 people were hosted every month.

1 Some of these signs are the observations included in the report from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) about the Temporary Attention Centres for Migrants (CATEM, by its Spanish acronym) in the North of the country. This report falls within the IACHR visit to Costa Rica in 2018 discussing the human rights current situation of Nicaraguan people who were forced to leave their country and seek for international protection in Costa Rica. As a result of the visit to the CATEM, the IACHR notes these centers do not meet the requirements on availability of basic services and housing to guarantee the right to a proper house and the right to health of migrants and asylum seekers. Consequently, the IACHR has issued some recommendations to improve the condition of these centers. This report is available at the following link: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r39388.pdf> . Furthermore, other institutions such as the Area Health Department of the Ministry of Health and the Office of Labor Health of the DGME, have expressed concerns about the matter and have recommended physical and sanitary improvements to provide people with adequate care.

There is a clear link regarding the importance of enhancing the official response capacity according to the different scenarios that the COVID-19 may pose. Thus, in the case of the northern camp, the Costa Rican government considers CATEM construction a national priority. Under

these circumstances, the funding deficit to complete the full project, as it will be explained in the estimated budget section, must be taken into consideration.

Lessons learned from previous interventions

i. Regarding the actions implemented during the pandemic, the implementation of the zone plan is one of the key interventions which has resulted from the rapid response from the authorities to define an action plan for the appropriate administration of mixed migrant flow through the coordination of several institutions.

ii. The implementation of this project allows for flexibility both within institutions and as regards internal regulations from the partner collaborators, enabling progress towards immediate, urgent solutions for hosting people in these challenging times.

Complementary Initiatives

In the context of this pandemic, initiative models could come from two perspectives. One of them references the collaboration of institutions, such as that of the “Protocolo de zonas para la atención de eventuales nuevos solicitantes de refugio sin domicilio y personas migrantes sin domicilio dentro de los flujos migratorios en tránsito en el marco de la emergencia nacional de Costa Rica COVID-19”. The second

perspective stems from efforts associated with health protection systems that result from international collaboration, such as the fund for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees, which was created by the UNHCR, the Costa Rican Social Security Fund, and the fund for the assistance of people affected by the COVID-19 through the distribution of tests and vaccines as soon as they are available.

2. Detailed Approach

General objective

Improve the assistance to asylum seekers, refugees and migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic health emergency.

Specific objectives

i. Reduce the health risks of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants who are part of mixed migrant flows.

ii. Guarantee the protection of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants' right to health.

iii. Expand the operative capacity of the Northern CATEM area in order to be able to host asylum seekers, refugees and migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expected results

Enhance CATEM responsiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic, for the appropriate assistance of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants through the construction of suitable infrastructure and the provision of basic suitable services.

Reducing the risk of spreading COVID-19 among asylum seekers, refugees and migrants in the CATEMs as well as the host communities.

Improved the attention and identification capacity and quality of services provided to refugee applicants, refugees and migrants who enter the North CATEM and ensure the protection of the human rights of this population.

Activities

At present, the Northern CATEM functions as a camp. The DGME will start the construction of a building with better infrastructure. However, the scope of the construction will only reach the first stage with the capacity to host 200 people. The second stage will expand this hosting capacity up to 400 people.

3. Beneficiaries

An estimate of 7,000 people, including asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, will be benefitted by this intervention. The beneficiaries estimate was reached considering the number of people assisted in the Northern Centres of Attention in Costa Rica during 2019 and 2020 and the population estimations for 2021.



4. Estimated budget

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED FINANCING	NATIONAL FINANCING	FINANCING GAP
Construction of the Northern Bicentennial Migrant Station (EMIBI, by its Spanish acronym) of the Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs (DGME, by its Spanish acronym).	\$3,454,840	\$2,149,613	\$1,305,227

The proposed intervention consists of second stage construction of the Northern CATEM. The estimate cost includes the building design, resulting in an estimate budget based on the construction cost per square meter (mts2).

Per the technical reference, the estimated cost of the construction of the 2,000 mts2 of the second stage amounts to USD 1,305,227.00. The first stage includes the

construction of 3,250 mts2 for which an estimated budget of USD 2,149,613.00 was allocated, which will be funded by the government through a national contribution. The following chart summarizes the cost details:

STAGES	M2 to be built	Amount in USD**	Source
First construction stage	3,250	\$2,149,613	Migratory Social Fund
Second construction stage	2,000	\$1,305,227	There are no resources available for this stage
TOTAL		\$3,454,840	

Source: Official data, DGME.

*Reference exchange rate according to the Central Bank of Costa Rica as of 10/01/2020

Based on this data, the total estimated budget for the construction of 5,240m2 is USD 3,454,840.

4 Project: Construction of the Bicentennial Northern Migratory Station (EMINORTE, by its Spanish acronym) of the General Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs in the area and the Northern border. Ministry of Government and Justice, Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs. This document has been drafted by: Department of Integration and Human Development. September, 2019.

5. Stakeholders

In the exercise of a safe, regular and orderly administration of the mixed migrant flows during the pandemic, three broad groups of participants have been identified:

GROUP	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
Government Institutions	Upon the declaration of the national health emergency, the DGME has worked in close collaboration with the Emergency National Commission, within the framework of the Emergency Operative Committee which also includes the CCSS, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Public Security.	Acting as the governmental authority for the implementation of several activities according to the corresponding approach, the bulk of their work consists of the institutional communication and coordination to create assistance strategies. This work has resulted in the “Area Protocol for the Assistance of new homeless asylum seekers and migrants who are part of the migrant flows in transit within the frame of the Costa Rica Covid-19 national emergency”
United Nations Agencies a.UNCHR b.IOM UNFPA, UNICEF y OMS/OPS	Protect and advocate for the rights of people in need of international protection. Support in the management of mixed migratory flows in transit for assistance in the southern and northern border areas of Costa Rica Interagency group led by UNHCR to support this project.	Collaborating direct assistance by providing supplies for the care of migrant populations in transit, in the South and North CATEMs. Help in the implementation of the zone plan for the attention of these populations with the construction of works in zone C
Civil Society Organizations a. Centro de Derechos Laborales sin Fronteras b.Corner of Love c.Fundación Arias para la Paz y el progreso humano d.Open Society Foundation	In the particular case of care for migrant populations in vulnerable conditions in the context of COVID, the actions of civil society NGOs have been oriented towards strengthening health care through the transfer of resources to access PCR tests.	Creating direct actions such as the release of information among the support networks, and the assistance of people at risk identified through their networks.

6. Cross-cutting themes

i. Along with the execution of the proposal to strengthen the CATEMs, a cross-disciplinary component is reflected in the inter-institutional coordination, under the provision that all integral actions require the coordinated administration of issues associated with an effective management of mixed migrant flows, in aspects related to health, coordination and communication with entities such as Emergency National Commission, the Ministry of Health, the Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

ii. For the effective protection of populations of minors, the approach will be coordinated with the National Children’s Trust (PANI) to attend to the needs of children and adolescents and ensure safe spaces for these people you consider vulnerable in the context of mixed flows.

iii. In regards the international cooperation environment, this proposal favours, as a cross-disciplinary aspect, the creation of best practices within the context of the pandemic, where the allocation of resources and the analysis of the reality implies a continuous commitment of the authorities and the partner collaborators, considering the existing needs and addressing the challenges as a group.

7. Risks and assumptions

RISK	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	INTENSITY OF IMPACT	MITIGATING STRATEGY
Spread of COVID-19 in the Northern CATEM and as a consequence, a health emergency in the district of La Cruz in the Northern area.	High	High	The DGME and CNE have cooperated to establish a zone protocol to mitigate the risks
Increase of the flow of people arriving to Costa Rica. It is believed that the assistance capacity of the CATEMs will be exceeded upon the opening of borders and the arrival of people to Costa Rica, which would imply that homeless people from these groups would not receive assistance.	Medium	High	Costa Rica and Panama have coordinated on migratory flows from south to north, prior to the pandemic, in such a way that only a group of 100 people entered per day to mitigate the risk of exceeding the capacity of the CATEM which will be implemented again with the opening of land borders, taking into account that the attention capacity in the CATEM is 300 people
Operation stability of CATEM regarding basic care services. Given an increase in flow, the DGME institutional estimated budget would be affected and the CATEMs would not be able to work at full capacity.	High	High	The main measure consists of not exceeding the service capacity of the southern and northern CATEMs, as well as resorting to international cooperation to acquire supplies such as food and basic personal care and health items.
Fiscal tightness. The difficult financial situation of the country makes it difficult to increase the resources allocated to the CATEM.	High	High	The DGME has presented the technical and legal criteria to the tax commission on the importance of not cutting the institutional budget in the event of a possible technical closure

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Considering the set of actions proposed herein are part of an institutional project, the monitoring and the evaluation are part of the same follow-up activities of the general project. With that clear, the allocation of these public resources must be implemented according to a schedule of activities which must be duly completed by the contractor as part of the requirements to participate in the project assignment. In reference to this aspect, an outline of the construction of the Northern EMIBI is attached hereto, including details such as rates, direct benefits and implementation terms.



Guatemala.

Persons of concern in Guatemala

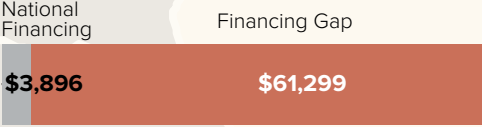
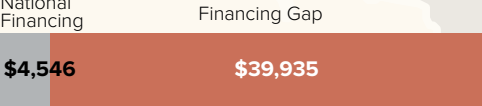
Asylum seekers
in Guatemala*

1,978

Refugees in
Guatemala*

471

*Official data provided to UNHCR by October 2020

SECTOR	DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES	FINANCING NEEDS
 Jobs and livelihoods   In support of national GRF pledge	Strengthen support from institutions and the community in general, including the private sector, so that refugees and refugee applicants may exercise their right to employment and sources of livelihoods, through associations between the public and private sectors, processes of labor inclusion for refugees and refugee applicants, and tools such as the National Employment Service.	Ministry of Labor and Social Planning	 National Financing: \$3,896 Financing Gap: \$61,299
 Protection   In support of national GRF pledge	Carry out an institutional capacity assessment for the opening of open shelters for people in need of international protection for a subsequent phase of increasing capacity for the care, reception and protection of this population.	Guatemalan Migration Institute	 National Financing: \$4,546 Financing Gap: \$39,935
 Child Protection   In support of national GRF pledge	Strengthen institutions governing the protection of children and adolescents, such as the Social Welfare Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic in order to establish and implement protection mechanisms of children and adolescents in border areas.	Secretariat of Social Welfare of the Presidency of the Republic	 National Financing: \$4,286 Financing Gap: \$232,208

Context

Despite improvements in the region, national poverty rates in Guatemala have worsened, and have risen from 56.2% in 2000 to 59.3% in 2014, while extreme poverty has increased from 15.7% to 23.4% in the same period. Extreme poverty among indigenous people has increased by 12.7 points compared to an increase of 5 points among non-indigenous people. Likewise, multidimensional poverty, which encompasses several areas of need such as lack of education or employment, inadequate housing, poor health and nutrition, low personal security, and social isolation, is greater in rural areas (87.5% in 2014) and among indigenous people (86.6%).

Human mobility is a phenomenon related to the country's challenges in regard to poverty and inequality, violation of human rights, climate change and natural disasters, among others.

To respond to these problems on a national level, a national plan for development called K'atun: Nuestra Guatemala 2032 (Two Decades: Our Guatemala 2032), was established, and 10 national priorities were identified which connect the plan goals with the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS, by its Spanish acronym). This proposal is in line national priorities related to employment and investment: decreased job insecurity through the creation of decent, quality employment as shown by a) a gradual decrease of the underemployment from the last available data: 16.9%; b) a gradual decrease in informal employment from the last available data: 69.2%; c) a gradual decrease in the unemployment rate from the last available data: 3.2%; and d) eradication of the percentage of workers who live in extreme poverty.

Trends in displacement

According to the United Nations, Guatemala can be seen from three different perspectives: as the country of origin of migrants and refugees who live outside of its borders and similarly, as country of return, mainly for people in Mexico and the USA; as a transit country, mainly for people from Central America, but also for people other places; and as a country of refuge for a small, but growing number, of foreigners who seek international protection.

Between 2015 and 2016, most applications for refugee status in Guatemala came from Honduran and Salvadoran citizens. Although movement is due to several different causes, one of the most resounding is the high level of violence by non-state armed actors (maras and gangs), which affects some countries in the region. The violent situation in Honduras and El Salvador has also impacted the refugee system in Guatemala. In 2016, the number of Hondurans and Salvadorans sought refuge in Guatemala increased by 276% compared to 2012. People from Honduras and El Salvador make up 84% of refuge seekers who waited for a determination of merit on their applications in Guatemala, thus becoming one of the main population groups who seek international protection in Guatemala.

Traditionally, Guatemala has predominantly been a transit country for migrants and people who seek international protection in neighboring countries. The Agreement CA4, signed on June 2005, established free mobility of citizenry within the territories of any of its parties. This agreement constitutes an important regulatory framework for protection, as it facilitates access to the territory and safe and regular

transit for citizens from Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua seeking protection in Guatemala or crossing the country to seek protection in neighbouring countries. On this note, statistics registered since 2002 by institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggest a growing trend of people in need of international protection choosing Guatemala as their country of refuge, protection and local integration.

Statistics also imply that the escalation of violence in El Salvador and Honduras, when added to restrictive migratory policies and the violence suffered by people in transit to main countries of refuge, resulted in a greater number of people who seek refuge in Guatemala and wait for a ruling on their requests for international protection.

According to UNHCR (2020), in Guatemala, refugees and people who seek refuge face limitations, especially single women and women with children, large families, minors, members of the LGBTI community, and the elderly, who do not have an income to cover their basic needs. These groups face problems such as the cost of obtaining an ID document that allows them to work freely in the country.

¹ Segeplán, 2015: 52

² UNDP, 2016 : 31

³ UN Guatemala, 2019

⁴ UN Guatemala, 2019

⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2016

National response

The State of Guatemala is committed, at a regional and international level, to offering a specialized, distinguished, safe, and decent reception to people seeking refuge. In 2016, a new Migration Code recognized the statuses of refugee and political asylum and the concept of humanitarian assistance. Article 53 of the Code established that “applicants for refugee or political asylum status under the legal concept of territorial asylum are entitled to a special, personal ID document for access to education and health services until their application is decided.” The document will also be considered valid for the purpose of obtaining paid employment in agreement with current legislation.

As established in Article 51 of the Migrating Authority Agreement No. 4-2019, Regulations for Guatemalan Residency, “Required to present a work permit: Any foreigner who intends to engage in paid labor as an employee within the Guatemalan territory, once notified of their residency decision, must present a work permit issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Planning to the Guatemalan Institute for Migration within a maximum period of three months. Failure to comply with this requirement will be considered grounds for the annulment of the residence granted.”

The MIRPS

Honoring the long tradition of regional cooperation to respond to the protection challenges caused by forced displacement, and as a member state, Guatemala is committed, within the MIRPS framework, to addressing the three following main points: 1: Reception and admission; 2: Immediate and ongoing needs; and 3: Durable solutions. This is done through the implementation of 30 commitments detailed in the National Action Plan, under the direction of the National Technical Team (ETN, by its Spanish acronym). The ETN is made up of four government entities: The General Directorate of Consular and Migratory Affairs (DIGRACOM, by its Spanish acronym) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Labour and

Social Planning; the Guatemalan Migration Institute; and the Social Welfare Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. In 2019, Guatemala prioritized three focus areas in order to respond to its commitments: protection; protection of children; and employment and sources of livelihoods. The Labour Mobility Committee, coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Planning, was created to follow-up on fulfillment in the employment and livelihoods areas, to continue with the commitments assumed by the State of Guatemala within MIRPS related to the promotion of labor inclusion processes for people in need of international protection.

**COUNTRY:** Guatemala**SECTOR:** Protection

Creation of specialized, differentiated, safe, and decent reception conditions



Executive Summary

Over recent years in Guatemala, there has been large movements of people, including migrants in transit and refugees. In this regard, it remains a priority to support people in need of international protection along their migration route, with a need for ongoing investments in the capacity of concerned institutions to ensure the provision of the necessary conditions for a safe and specialized reception of these populations. This initiative will seek to create the necessary conditions to ensure the provision of specialized, differentiated, safe and dignified reception through open shelters.

To achieve this goal, the objective of this intervention is to identify and prioritize the areas of institutional strengthening for the creation of open shelters in dignified and specialized conditions for those with international protection needs. Likewise, the specific activities include the identification of international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance that facilitate a diagnosis for the creation of open shelters; though an assessment of the capacities (technical, infrastructure, financial, regulations) required for the opening of open shelters, and establish a roadmap for institutional strengthening.

DURATION

2021-2022

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Guatemalan Migration Institute

LOCATION

National

BENEFICIARIES

Population in need of international protection, specifically refugee, refugee applicants and migrants.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Required Financing:	\$ 44,481
National Financing:	\$ 4,546
Financing Gap:	\$ 39,935

1. Sector Context

Due to an increased number of the refugee applicant population, it is necessary to strengthen the Guatemalan Migration Institute (IGM, by its Spanish acronym) so it may have shelters for voluntary and temporary stay administered by the state, to strengthen these shelters with human and financing resources, and to create operational guides, rulebooks and protocols so that these shelters can operate by securing refugees' and refugee applicants' human rights and to be host places that include psychosocial and legal support services and referrals to other support services.

Guatemala has signed the main international treaties on human rights, and in 1983 ratified the two main regulatory frameworks on the international protection of refugees: the 1951 Convention about Refugee Status and its 1967 Protocol. Guatemala adopted the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, and in its 30th anniversary, adopted the Brazilian Declaration and Plan of Action, together with other 28 Latin American countries, in 2014.

In December 2001, through the Governmental Agreement N.º 383-2001, the Regulations for Protecting and Determining Refugee Status were passed in the State of Guatemala. The agreement adopts the definition of refugee of the 1951 Convention and of the Cartagena Declaration, as well as incorporating sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence as foundations for recognizing refugee status.

Since 2002, Guatemala has registered approximately 1,200 refugee applications from citizens of over 42 different countries. In 2019, the General Directorate of Migration, now the IGM, registered 77 refugees in Guatemala and 494 refugee seekers whose processes are in different phases of processing. In 2020, the IGM has registered 263 refugee applicants, a number that decreased due to COVID-19; however, in 2021, an increase in refugee applications is expected, since in some years an increase of up to 206% has been observed in the total amount of new refugee applications.

Complementary initiatives

Regarding protection, there are a series of initiatives to be implemented in a supplementary manner to support the creation of specialized and decent shelters for populations in need of international protection. These supplementary initiatives include strengthening of institutional capacities of the IGM to aid protection through more hired and trained specialists and better and broader equipment and infrastructure. This requires an increase of human resources specialized in the IGM for assisting and protecting refugee applicants. It is suggested that these interventions be carried out in a parallel and supplementary manner.

Currently, there are shelters administered by civil society organizations, such as the Pastoral for Human Mobility and the Scalabrinian Missionaries of St. Charles, who aim to support people in transit along the migration route. Some of these spaces have been broadened to accommodate people in need of international protection, even though they do not comply with the appropriate conditions for providing comprehensive services to people in need of international protection.

2. Detailed approach

General objective

Prepare an assessment for the creation of open shelters in decent conditions, tailored to populations in need of international protection, using specialized and trained teams.

Expected result

The expected result for this initiative is the creation of necessary conditions in the Guatemalan Institute of Migration and other institutions that make up the National Council for Assistance and Protection in order to provide a differentiated, safe and decent reception tailored to the population in need of international protection.

Specific objective 1

Identify instances of international cooperation for the management of technical assistance in order to draw up an assessment on the creation of open shelters.

Activities

A.1.1: Conduct a mapping of international cooperation agencies for the management of technical assistance.

A.1.2: Contact potential international cooperation partners for the management of technical assistance.

A.1.3: Formalization of partnerships with international cooperation agencies through letters of understanding.

Specific objective 2

Identify, through the assessment of capacities (infrastructure, and technical, financial and regulatory capacities), areas that require strengthening in order to launch open shelters.

Activities

A.2.1: Methodological design of the assessment of capacities and capacity building areas for the launching of open shelters.

A.2.2: Collection of information with key actors and conducting analysis for the assessment of capacities and areas to be strengthened for the launching of open shelters.

A.2.3: Creation of final document.

Specific objective 3

Create a guide to strengthen institutions in order to create open shelters in decent conditions and tailored to populations with international protection needs.

Activities

A.3.1: Presentation to and sharing with institutions that are competent on the populations with international protection needs, including cooperation agencies.

A.3.2: Validate the results of the capacities assessment by the National Technical Team and the authorities of the institutions that form it.

A.3.3: Prepare a guide, taking into account the results of the assessment, allowing for capacity building for the creation of open shelters.

3. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of this initiative would be the population in need of international protection.

In 2019, the IGM registered 77 refugees in Guatemala and 494 refugee applicants whose processes are in various phases of processing. In 2020, the IGM has registered 263 refugee applicants, a number that decreased due to COVID-19; however, for 2021, an increase in refugee applications is expected. This population usually faces great challenges regarding protection, access to food, healthcare, water, sanitation and shelter, since many are located in inadequate areas². The challenges that this population face regarding documentation and access to employment, bank services, healthcare services, education, housing programs, social security, and security against violence have been identified.

People arriving in Guatemala and seeking international protection have moved, in the majority of cases, under circumstances of persecution, leaving their homes with little luggage and, in many occasions, without personal or legal documents. This situation created a serious defenselessness that limits their recognition as subjects with rights in their destination country, and represents serious limitations to complete legal and social integration. In addition to this, lack of economic resources results in them living in overcrowded places and in conditions with a high risk of violence. This is why it is so important to have shelters that are safe and in adequate conditions³.

4. Estimated budget

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED FINANCING*	NATIONAL FINANCING	FINANCING GAP
	2021		
OE1: Identify instances of international cooperation to provide technical assistance in order to draw up an assessment on the creation of open shelters	\$2,273 Q 17,500	\$ 2,273 Q 17,500	\$0 Q 0
OE2: Identify, through the assessment of capacities (infrastructure, and technical, financial and regulatory capacities), areas that require strengthening in order to launch open shelters	\$ 25,974 Q 200,000	\$ 0 Q 0	\$ 25,974 Q 200,000
OE3: Create a guide to strengthen institutions in order to create open shelters in decent conditions and tailored to populations with international protection needs.	\$16,234 Q 125,000	\$ 2,273 Q 17,500	\$13,961 Q 107,500
TOTAL	\$44,481 Q 342,500	\$ 4,546 Q 35,000	\$39,935 Q 307,500

*Exchange rate: 7.7 GTQ a 1 USD

The quantification started with a planning process in which the focus areas were selected and the key participants and institutions for each focus area were identified. In this case, for the focus area of protection, the IGM was called on to establish goals and products and to devise a work plan for the year 2021. An analysis was carried out in order to identify the services and activities within the focus area so as to put the commitments of the national plan into operation.

The financial resources required for the services and activities planned for 2021 within the focus area were quantified, including the identified state investment and the funding deficits.

The quantification also includes mapping of current external

funding opportunities and resource deployment activities to reduce the existing funding deficit.

The cost methodology implemented for quantifying was carried out through the following steps:

1. Identification and prioritization of activities for the focus area;
2. Breakdown of costs by activity (using historic costs, average operative costs, use of equipment and materials, and infrastructure investment);
3. Verification of planned programming in the Operations Plans (POA, by its Spanish acronym) and estimated budgets for 2021, which were named National Funding; and
4. Determination of the funding deficits that resulted from the difference between required costs and national funding.

² IACHR, 2017.

³ UNHCR and Human Mobility Subcommission, Episcopal Conference of Guatemala, 2015

5. Stakeholders

One of the institutions that will be strengthened by this initiative is the Guatemalan Migration Institute (IGM, by its Spanish acronym), which, in accordance with Article 16 of the Migration Code (Decree 44-2016), “has the exclusive power to authorize the entities that will provide shelter and temporary care to migrants, who will have to comply with regulatory dispositions for their location and functioning⁴”.

In turn, the IGM, together with the National Council for Assistance and Protection presided over by the Director of the IGM, will be able to create the necessary connections to manage the support and coordination mechanisms with institutions, such as the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS, by its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Labor and Social Planning (MINTRAB, by its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES, by its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Government (MINGOB, by its Spanish acronym), the National Procurator General’s Office (PGN, by its Spanish acronym), the Social Welfare Secretariat (SBS, by its Spanish acronym), and the Human Rights Procurator’s Office (PDH, by its Spanish acronym)⁵.

The initiative will need to be discussed with the National Migration Authority, Executive Committee composed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNHCR, UNDP, OAS and the UN Resident Coordinator in Guatemala, to find support and collaboration opportunities to enhance its results and to allow for new milestones to be reached once the assessing stage is complete. At the same time, and to carry out a unified effort at a national level, there will be coordination with CONARE, who is responsible for enforcement of the provisions set forth by the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its protocol, as well as any other regulation related to the recognition, protection, and assistance of refugees and the regulations and provisions within its rulebook, according to the Government Agreement 383-2001⁶.

At the same time, during the implementation of this initiative, the IGM will be able to promote the participation of the civil society, and the private sector.

6. Cross-cutting themes

The assessment, conducted on areas that require strengthening in order to launch open shelters, will need to take into account a differentiated analysis so that shelters can have decent conditions and be tailored to populations with international protection needs. The assistance and protection needs of accompanied and unaccompanied children and adolescents will need to be considered according to the principles established by the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷. To do so, associations with governing institutions which are mandated to support children and adolescents with specialized assistance, whether psychological, legal, medical, recreational, or other assistance, will need to be identified. During the assessment process, discussions will be held with civil society organizations and specialized institutions with work experience in subjects related to minors.

Taking into account the differentiated analysis, and in order to guarantee that the refugees of the LGBTI community are protected once they arrive or seek assistance of the shelters, the assessment will also consider the actions, routes and mechanisms required to facilitate such support.

Likewise, during capacity assessment, referral pathways for support services and coordination methods necessary of survivors of gender-based violence, mostly women, will be identified.

Interinstitutional coordination methods will be identified in order to perform an effective, differentiated protection for children, adolescents, women and the LGBTI population in the shelters which will be created and implemented so that they may be safe spaces for these vulnerable populations.

⁵ Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, Decree 44-2016.

⁶ MIRPS, 2017.

⁷ This convention is the international legal instrument for the protection of children, as it establishes global regulations for the protection of minors, taking into account practically every aspect of a child’s life.

7. Risks and assumptions

RISK	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	INTENSITY OF IMPACT	MITIGATING STRATEGY
Staff turnover within the different state institutions involved, which can slow down the initiated processes.	Medium	Medium	Ensure that the initiative maintains a focal point in charge of the implementation and tracking of the initiative, regardless of the person who occupies the position of institutional focal point.
Management of resources necessary to guarantee that, once the assessment and guide are finished, there are the resources necessary to put open shelters into operation.	Medium	High	Conduct a mapping of donors and implement a strategy of resource management. Likewise, during the implementation of the initiative, it will be important to include budget guidelines within Annual Operation Plans (POA) and Multiannual Operation Plans (POM, by its Spanish acronym) for the institutions that will be in charge of the implementation of open shelters.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The fulfillment of the goals established for 2021 will be achieved through the actions established in this concept note under the leadership of the Guatemalan Migration Institute and in coordination with the National Technical Team, civil society and international cooperation organizations. The initiative's progress will be monitored every three months through the tracking that the IGM performs on its Annual Operative Plan.

Goals have been established to measure the advancement of the activities prioritized for the year, which the IGM will track to determine their achievement in 2021. The tables with indicators, baselines and goals can be found in the annex of this concept note.



Annex: Logical Framework and Estimated Budget

	Indicator	Baseline	Sources of Verification	Term	Required Financing	National Financing	Financing Gap
1. General Objective							
Prepare an assessment for the creation of open shelters in decent conditions, tailored to populations in need of international protection, using specialized and trained teams.	The number of areas to be strengthened for the creation of open shelters in decent conditions and tailored to populations with international protection needs is identified.	0	Assessment of capacities for the creation of open shelters.	2020-2021			
1.1 Specific Objective							
Identify instances of international cooperation for the management of technical assistance in order to draw up an assessment on the creation of open shelters.	Budget amount for the creation of open shelters funded by international cooperation agencies.		Letters of understanding/project documents with funding organization/agency.	2020-2021			
1.1.1 Activity	Existence of a mapping of donors for the management of financial and technical resources for the creation of open shelters.	None	Mapping of donors	2020	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 0
Conduct a mapping of international cooperation agencies for the management of financial and technical resources.							
1.1.2 Activity	Number of projects designed and submitted to international cooperation for the creation of open shelters.	0	Letters of understanding/project documents with funding organization/agency.	2021	GTQ 7,500	GTQ 7,500	GTQ 0
Contact with the international cooperation agencies identified with the mapping.				2021	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 0
1.1.3 Activity				2021	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 0
Formalization with international cooperation agencies through letters of understanding.							
SO 1 Subtotal					GTQ 17,500	GTQ 17,500	GTQ 0
				USD	USD 2,273	USD 2,273	USD 0
1.2 Specific Objective							
Identify, through the assessment of capacities (infrastructure, and technical, financial and regulatory capacities), areas that require strengthening in order to launch open shelters.	Existence of a capacity assessment for the launching of open shelters.	None	Assessment of capacities for the creation of open shelters.	2021			

1.2.1 Activity							
Methodological design of the assessment of capacities and capacity building areas for the launching of open shelters.				2021	GTQ 25,000	GTQ 0	GTQ 25,000
1.2.2 Activity							
Collection of information from key actors and conducting analysis for the assessment of capacities and areas to be strengthened for the launching of open shelters.				2021	GTQ 150,000	GTQ 0	GTQ 150,000
1.2.3 Activity							
Creation of final document.				2021	GTQ 25,000	GTQ 0	GTQ 25,000
SO 2 Subtotal					GTQ 200,000	GTQ 0	GTQ 200,000
				USD	USD 25,974	USD 0	USD 25,974
1.3 Specific Objective							
Create a guide to strengthen institutions in order to create open shelters in decent conditions and tailored to populations with international protection needs.	Existence of a guide for the creation of open shelters in decent conditions and tailored to populations with international protection needs.	None	Document with a guide for the creation of open shelters.	2021			
1.3.1 Activity							
Presentation to and sharing with institutions that are competent on the populations with international protection needs, including cooperation agencies.				2021	GTQ 20,000	GTQ 12,500	GTQ 7,500
1.3.2 Activity							
Validate the results of the capacities assessment by the National Technical Team and the authorities of the institutions that form it.	Number of presentation sessions and validation of the assessment of capacities for the creation of open shelters.	0	Minutes of information-sharing sessions, lists of participants' attendance	2021	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 5,000	GTQ 0
1.3.3 Activity							
Prepare a guide, taking into account the results of the assessment, allowing for capacity building for the creation of open shelters.				2021	GTQ 100,000	GTQ 0	GTQ 100,000
SO 3 Subtotal					GTQ 125,000	GTQ 17,500	GTQ 107,500
				USD	USD 16,234	USD 2,273	USD 13,961
TOTAL					GTQ 342,500	GTQ 35,000	GTQ 307,500
				USD	USD 44,481	USD 4,546	USD 39,935

Exchange rate: 7.7 GTQ to 1 USD.