

MOVEMENT COMPASS TOOL: SYSTEMATIZATION OF EXPERIENCES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

22

23



**PLATAFORMA
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Presented by:

**PLATAFORMA
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EL SALVADOR

Team:

Ricardo Salinas

Ronald Villanueva

Remberto Ramírez

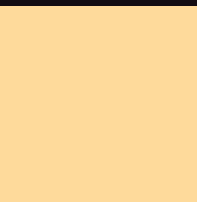
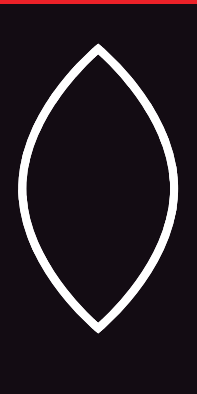
Graphic design:

Camila Mónico

Lucas Ayala

Fotografía:

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ORGANIZATIONS & COUNTRIES

Groups and movements interviewed in:

El Salvador:

- Red JuventudES
- ACAFREMIN
- Equipo impulsor del acuerdo de Escazú.

Honduras:

- Movimiento agrario y socioambiental
- MEU
- Asociación para el desarrollo de la Península de Zacate Grande (ADEPZA)

Guatemala:

- Jóvenes artistas por la Justicia Social
- Madre Selva
- Cuatrecra
- Colectivo estudiantil universitario
- Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad de Guatemala

Colombia:

- Fundación paz y reconciliación
- Fundación Mambrú internacional

Bolivia:

- CODAPMA
- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social Cejis

Venezuela:

- REDIALOGO

Chile:

- Chao Pescao

Regional reach:

- RIPESS



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COUNTRIES

As part of our mission to be a meeting place for youth, for social and political transformation through the strengthening of capacities and skills using alternative, innovative, non-violent and participatory methodologies in search of social and political transformation, we seek to support and inspire young people to actively lead governance and advocacy exercises that allow the transformation of narratives, practices and processes that change their own realities through a human rights, environmental and gender approach, promoting democracy and resident participation. This experience has allowed us to support different national and regional collectives, also to learn first-hand about those aspects that usually become threats or weaknesses in their contexts.

This report is a synthesis of the experience of probing, mapping, and visiting the different Central American, Caribbean, and South American movements between October 2022 and January 2023. Between these dates a strategic mapping was held with the different movements, some of which were probed in our experience of formative work and advocacy and others known in the different national spaces of regional meetings that took place in 2022. Field visits and interviews with leaders took place to investigate the strengths and needs of each social movement.

In the same sense, we sought to understand each struggle and therefore create work and partnership networks throughout the region.

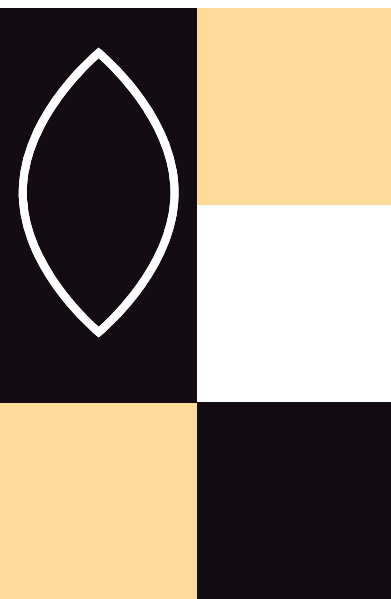
The structure is distributed taking as a reference *"THE MOVEMENT COMPASS"* and the different moments in which the social movement goes through, i.e., ENDURING CRISIS, UPRISING, PEAK, CONTRACTION, EVOLUTION and OPORTUNITIES AWAITING. A review has been made in every single region according to the interviews conducted and the information collected. The first analysis is made for Central America, where the participation of the environmental, agrarian, territorial defense, student, young artists, indigenous and university movements stands out. In the second section, we have the analysis of the Caribbean, which includes Cuba and the Dominican Republic, with the food sovereignty movements. We also conducted surveys of activists belonging to other Latin American movements who, at a meeting in Nepal, expressed their interest in achieving joint actions in the future. Finally, we have South America, with the social/solidarity economy movement and organizations working in the defense of territories, participation, and safe environments in the search for peace.

Finally, a general review is made on the opportunities in which Global Platform can guide and support the strengthening of the same, following the logic that the organization has had since its inception, seeking to strengthen organized youth in the Central American region and beyond.

The mobilizations of social movements in the Latin American region in the last years have given way to the construction of new narratives that lead and support the historical demonstrations against corruption, human rights and the defense of territories and autonomy. Under these scenarios, organized youth interested in advocacy and political participation and on the other hand another youth sector with low interest in getting involved become the fuel for the struggles, contexts, and stories of other young people to further unify the movements.

Currently, the reading that Global Platform has made taking into consideration our experience and commitment to work and guide youth and social movements from training for advocacy, is that the movements not only need to strengthen in training and advocacy aspects, but also in strategic and articulating issues both nationally and regionally. It might seem that Latin America, due to its territorial extension, the work and accompaniments are articulated and connected, however, the struggles and strategies are in many cases dispersed and uncommunicated, which is not only a debilitating and wearing element for some organized sectors, but also a waste of the successes and why not say it, of the failures that in the end serve as a learning and school for other efforts made in the region.

The following is a summary of the panorama that, according to the testimony of the people interviewed, encompasses each of the aspects of the "COMPAS". Each area has been nourished with the first-hand experience of our approach and interaction with the movements of the region and its moment.



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ENDURING CRISIS

There is a coincidence among the countries of the region, which is the different organized blocs in movement are still active and continue in resisting. In some countries the struggles are already historically defined, and others seem to be recent or contemporary, but at the end, they coincide in similar causes, demanding the fulfillment of basic human rights. It is no surprise that as a generation passes the struggles persist and intensify or in some cases evolve according to the political conditions.

The times when we stayed in Central America and the approaches with South America have enabled us to recognize those opportunities and challenges that have allowed us not only to connect, but also to find out from our skills and strengths how we can help, contribute to the strengthening and support of the region.

The regional crisis points correspond with authoritarian political contexts, which, when combined with economic clientelism, create the necessary conditions for a convulsive process at the social level. The Central American peoples' concerns and struggle banners are still addressing historical debts.

Regarding of repeated subjects per country, the following are points of interactions within the movements consulted, classifying them according to the moment of the "compass movement" as well as being contrasted with the sources and the main theme that each movement promotes. It shows the moment in which each movement's "Enduring crisis" occurred.

Interview scheduling in the Central American area, which includes El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. There are a total of ten organizational structures that represent various social movements active in the region.

Groups and movements interviewed in El Salvador:
Red Juventudes, ACAFREMIN y Equipo impulsor del acuerdo de Escazú, Red juventudES

Groups and movements in Honduras:
Movimiento agrario y socioambiental, MEU y Asociación para el desarrollo de la Península de Zacate Grande (ADEPZA)

Groups and movements in Guatemala:
Jóvenes artistas por la Justicia Social, Madre Selva, Guatecrea, Colectivo estudiantil universitario y Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad de Guatemala

COMPAS areas: Enduring Crisis

Based on these answers, the examination of Central America reveals that many social movements and organizations have emerged in response to situations of social and economic breach in the region since the beginning and middle of the last century.

The significance of the 1954 strike in Honduras is emphasized as a reference point for social organization in the country. Furthermore, one of the causes for the establishment of the MEU movement is a lack of internal democracy. The struggle for beach titling and recovery is also emphasized as a concern of the movement.

The formation of a residents' movement is addressed in El Salvador as a response to the necessity to coordinate intergenerational efforts to affect significant political concerns. The significance of multicultural work relationships, as well as involvement in events such as the Rio+20 summit, is emphasized. Principle 10 is also mentioned, which pertains to citizen participation in environmental issues.

Regarding youth in El Salvador, they believe there is less participation than wanted, despite discrete organizational attempts, and a system is a preferred vehicle for carrying out joint actions.

In Guatemala, various movements, such as Jóvenes Artistas por la Justicia Social, Guatecrea, and the CEU, have been established. These movements seek to promote the participation of youth in pertinent political and social concerns, as well as generating proposals through art and culture. The implementation of the extractive model in the country is also mentioned as an important factor for the formation of these movements and organizations, as well as the creation of the Integral Commission against Impunity in Guatemala in response to several events against land expropriation.

Finally, these Central American groups and organizations strive to impact key political and social issues, as well as to preserve community rights and address circumstances of injustice and inequality in the region.

Interview systematization in the South American region, which includes:	Groups and movements interviewed in Colombia: Fundación paz y reconciliación, Fundación Mambrú internacional
	Groups and movements in Bolivia: CODAPMA, Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social Cejis
	Groups and movements in Venezuela: REDIALOGO
	Groups and movements with regional reach: RIPESS
	Groups and movements in Chile: Chao Pescao

COMPAS areas: Enduring Crisis

South America is a diverse continent in terms of culture and traditions, but it is united primarily by two factors: resource exploitation and military operations, generally organized by the US and executed by like-minded military governments. The latter resulted in numerous symptoms limiting constitutional rights throughout the region, some of which persist to this day, and consequently the creation of various social groups demanding the vindication of these rights.

In Colombia, the humanitarian crisis and forced displacement of the population have been common due to this country's internal conflict, which has ended in various national protests and strikes towards the government's actions, specifically those related to tax and healthcare reforms, in 2019 and 2021. Bolivia has been affected in a social and political crisis, which ended in the abdication of President Evo Morales in 2019 due to accusations of electoral fraud, unleashing an adverse democratic scenario in the face of the guarantee of a stable government and with the support of one of the countries with the greatest cultural diversity, which has long been repressed.

Meanwhile, in Venezuela, the political crisis derived from authoritarian policies that increasingly restrict the participation of civil society has prevailed, together with protests by the population, some of which have resulted in assassinations at protests sites.

The political scenarios in the rest of the South do not appear to offer good prospects for change; there is a refusal on the part of the population to be interested in broad processes, which generates greater wear in social movements working for the search for minimum guarantees for fairer societies; for example, in Ecuador, there is no interest in regulating mining exploitation processes, which in the long run generates greater wear.

Chile is one of the main countries in the production of coal, a product widely used in various areas, but with a large environmental impact, particularly in the northern Chilean marine reserve. Given these scenarios of pollution and wildlife displacement, it is necessary to organize and seek the elimination of these companies.

We include Mexico in this area not because of its physical region, but because of the similarity in work themes and the goal of its engagement as a participant in a collaborative effort, as summarized by the individual interviewed: This country has had a security and violent crisis because of drug trafficking and the war against it, which has left thousands of victims and missing across the country. Protests and social movements against violence and government corruption between 2012 and 2014, particularly in the issue of the 43 missing Ayotzinapa students. Some of the issues that persist to this day are as follows:

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

UPRISING

Popular discontent in the region has been the engine that has driven women, youth, adults, and all those involved in the diversity of movements. However, youth have played a determining role in a conservative and traditionalist society where they are displaced and underestimated by experience and age.

Historically, adults have led movements and actions, while young people have been and continue to feel under-represented. As a result of this scenario, young people have organized and fought using their experiences, abilities, and variety of expressions as a vehicle for advocacy. This phenomenon has been detected latent in several movements, including indigenous, environmental, feminist, student, agrarian, and territorial protectors.

The periods of revolution of the movements have experienced different stages. On the one hand, we have those struggles that arise from the political situation of the governments in power, which, in the face of changes in laws, acts of corruption and repressive actions, have caused the movements to become active and rise. On the other side, we have historical struggles such as that the environmental movement's decades-long fight for reforms that respect and safeguard ecosystems and ancestral lands.

For example, consider the agrarian movement, which started in the mid-1970s and is still pushing for a reform, or the landless movement, which was displaced in 2001 and has yet to resolve their land titles. In addition to this effort, there is an active role of student organizations, which are still engaged in the struggle for education and human rights in various sections of the region.

Recently, a movement that has managed to bring together many other aspects of the movement has been the environmental movement, which in 2020 lobbied for the ratification of the Escazú agreement by the Central American countries. The following is a background of the stages in which the movement underwent an “Up Rising”;



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COMPAS areas: Uprising

Social movements in Honduras and Guatemala face comparable challenges but differ in their approaches, demands, and goals for overcoming them.

Social movements in Honduras have been related to a sequence of past events and are frequently initiated by a triggering component. In the 1960s and 1970s, one of the major movements was the agrarian movement, which emerged in response to several military coups and armed confrontations over land access. Agrarian reform was offered as a solution to alleviate peasant dissatisfaction.

The MEU has been a crucial organization in taking over buildings and streets, but other techniques, like as assemblies, radio, training, and youth networks, have also been employed to bring ZEDES issues to light. In Guatemala, social movements also seek to involve young people and combat adult centrism. Peaceful and non-violent legal resistance is one of their main strategies to respect rights defenders and achieve changes in the Constitution in favor of environmental measures and the defense of ancestral lands. Decisions are made in virtual meetings, and the university's takeover in 2019 was a significant milestone that resulted in the formation of the sexual diversity student association. The key battles are ratifying the Escazu pact, preventing environmental deterioration, and preserving the 1985 Constitution from potential revisions that could undermine human rights. Social movements in Honduras and

Guatemala have in common their struggle against oppression and the protection of human rights, but they use different strategies to achieve their goals.

Movements in Honduras have used more direct action and street mobilization, while in Guatemala they focus on peaceful legal resistance and influencing constitutional changes.

In El Salvador, environmental movements have been mainly driven by indigenous peoples and communities in the interior of the country, who have been part of the sectors that have promoted agreements such as the Escazú pact although its ratification is still a challenge due to the refusal of the state. The movement becomes more active when there are challenges close to home. Their realities include displacement, water difficulties, and other issues. ACAFREMIN is a Central American network that works closely on environmental issues. As previously stated in this article, this is a broad topic with diverse ramifications in each setting; yet this does not make it any less relevant; on the contrary, its difficulties and effects are prevalent throughout the region.

This network interacts with the team promoting the Escazú pact.

Regarding the Red Juventud Es, it brings together diverse struggles (Feminism, Afro descendants, and more) but focuses on the participation of youth as a unifying banner of struggle, although there have been other similar efforts in El Salvador, at this time there is no other youth network in El Salvador that brings them together.

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	Groups and movements in Chile: Chao Pescao

COMPAS areas: Uprising

In this spectrum of social struggle in the different movements located in the different countries mentioned, many had direct or indirect participation, such is the case of the emergence of movements or the recrudescence of the social context itself. Regarding Venezuela, there were greater protests, and these were followed by persecutions, social movements grew and to the same extent their repression. Colombia has strong scars from the armed conflict in which they still live, a feeling of insecurity in the general population despite the eventual signing of peace agreements, these have not been fully complied with. The social movement has remained expectant in this regard. During this time, major protests were still taking place in response to perceived corruption at the highest levels of government. Mambrú works especially in human tracing. missing persons in Colombia while Fundación Paz focuses on the reconstruction of the social fabric through youth participation.

In Bolivia, the environmental situation has suffered a detriment to the environment, especially due to mining exploitation and air pollution caused by international extractive companies, some of which do not have

permits to work in the regions. This reality is not far from the neighboring countries of Peru and Ecuador, places where communities in the interior of the country have suffered from decades of exploitation of natural resources, being this the main driver of indigenous and popular organization in these and the rest of the countries.

Thematic coincidence is not the only thing that can generate sustainable ties in a movement, ancestral practices, the little guarantee of social security and the search for fairer economic systems led Ripess Lac to emerge and position itself as a regional network in the search to put on the public agenda the vision of social and solidarity economy as a viable alternative for all.

However, in Chile's northern area, a collective known as Chao Pescao recognized that the effects of thermoelectric projects are real, and that as citizens, we must participate in these processes. The reactions to the disappearances in Mexico were not satisfied by the competent authorities, which is an ongoing problem to the present day. As a result of the political and economic crises, Venezuelans have migrated significantly out of the nation.

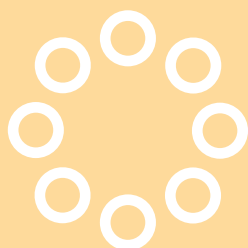
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

PEAK

Triumphs have been accomplished in the many social movements during decades of struggle, each according to their needs and convictions/visions. A common milestone is that the experiences have led to the realization that nonviolent activities based on negotiation and advocacy are far more effective than violent ones, not only in expressing unhappiness, but also in leading and improving relations with local decision-makers. These techniques have prompted movements to formalize their work, either through the formation of associations, networks, or groups, or through the formation of citizen work communications in which policies and choices of citizen interest are addressed.

While environmental efforts in Central America still have a long way to go in terms of protection and conservation, blockades and accusations have served to place pressure on and postpone extractive projects that damage the environment. The communities are fighting to block mining, ZEDES, and hydroelectric projects by intervening in environmental impact studies, human rights violations, and health effect studies.

In terms of law, victories have been gained, such as in El Salvador with the Law Against Metallic Mining, an increase in the minimum wage, or an ordinance focusing on the Human Right to Water. Additionally, indigenous peoples have been recognized, protected areas have been established, and agreements have been approved.



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COMPAS areas: Peak

In Honduras, ADEPZA highlights their achievements in territorial resistance and the legal support they have received from the Network of Women Human Rights Defenders of the South (Red de Abogadas defensoras de Derechos Humanos del Sur). It also highlights the importance of community radio in making their struggles visible.

For its part, the MEU mentions the dismissal of the rector as one of its recent triumphs and explains the limitations they have faced due to government repression and the privatization of higher education. It also highlights the importance of student organization for the legitimacy of student demands.

The Agrarian Movement, for its part, emphasizes the need to advance in a comprehensive agrarian reform process with a gender focus, and highlights the challenge of putting this issue under discussion in Congress. It also mentions the positioning in the government plan of some of its historical demands.

In the case of the Guatemalan movement, several important achievements stand out. In the first place, they have achieved recognition for young people as national artists in the areas of painting, poetry and music, which indicates that they have been able to influence through art and position issues of citizenship and politics in their work as a collective. In addition, in the territories they have worked on youth public policies and have managed to open spaces in the youth office, as well as take spaces through non-violent actions and

negotiation, considering public space as an ally. They have used diplomacy and negotiation to achieve their objectives and have even had dialogues with the congress through some deputies for many citizen consultations.

The organization has opened several offices in different areas of the country, including Huehuetenango, Guatemala and Quetzaltenango, and has established positive relations with the municipality of Huehuetenango, which collaborates with physical space for its activities. They have reached out to the Minister of Finance and the metropolitan congress and have received facilities from USAID.

On the other hand, the University Student Collective faces important challenges such as the lack of organic movements that provide a base and formation for the movements to articulate, the need to influence the university and the limitation that the political context represents for the students. Despite this, they have managed to maintain their struggle and resistance in the face of threats such as the discrediting of individuals and the lack of training that leads to internal conflicts and intrigues.

Madre Selva, on the other hand, has managed to recover 800,000 caballerías of land and stop three hydroelectric projects, which represents a great triumph in their struggle to protect the environment. They have carried out advocacy actions from the ecological school of thought, working from a historical perspective as opposed to a political one, and have provided

accompaniment to communities in the defense of territory, strategic litigation and recovery of ancestral lands.

They have also intervened in actions against mining and deforestation, have influenced laws and oversight, and have participated in carrying out environmental studies correctly. Madre Selva is well positioned in areas of Guatemala such as several Mayan areas, the high Verapaz area and Jurula Caun, and they cooperate with Actionaid Guatemala and the Council of Ancestral Authorities of Indigenous Peoples. In terms of advocacy, they have conducted campaigns on the policy of human rights defenders and a fourth campaign in process of justice operators articulated with the world organization against torture. They have participated in the forum in Geneva on the Guatemalan reality with several

international movements and have joined the Indigenous Population Network at the national level to make visible the participation of youth in the defense of the territory.

In El Salvador, the environmental movement has had as a high point of its struggle the conformation of the first Iscazú agreement, as well as the prohibition of mining in El Salvador and the conformation of ACAFREMIN as some of its milestones.

Red JuventudEs believes that despite having a short period of activity, its most successful point of success has been the presentation of the Legislative Platform. A document that gathered the demands of about fifty groups that was presented to candidates for the Salvadoran congress in 2021, and was attended by a significant number of them.



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COMPAS areas: Peak

Bolivia: They are beginning to publish publications on environmental rights, which have a significant impact on the communities in which they work. Despite not having the national scope of the same. In 2020, after having filed a lawsuit on the fires that occurred in 2019, the International Tribunal for the Rights of Nature (TIDN) issued a ruling decreeing them as an "Ecocide" caused by the State and agribusiness.

Colombia: In 2019, there were a series of protests against the government of President Iván Duque. The protests were driven by social inequality, violence, and corruption. Thousands of people demonstrated in the streets of several cities across the country demanding structural changes in the country. Although the protests were initially peaceful, in some cases they turned violent and there were confrontations with the police. In this context there is a halo of hope regarding the arrival of the first leftist president in the country. The social movement interviewed has as its main banner of struggle the search for the disappeared and their restitution, also using music as a tool.

In December 2020, parliamentary elections were held in Venezuela, in which the ruling party obtained most seats in Parliament. The opposition denounced irregularities in the electoral process and several countries of the international community did not recognize the results. These elections generated a new wave of political and social tensions in the country. It was perceived as an achievement to have captured international attention.

Ripess Lac has been a key player in introducing the topic of social and solidarity economy to the ECLAC discussion, being the most important space with civil society representation in the region in the resolution and conclusions related to decent work and social solidarity economy, which will be adopted during the International Labor Organization's (ILO) 110th International Labor Conference (ILC) in June 2022. This landmark has not gone ignored; nonetheless, there is still a long way to go in convincing states and populations to join the search for communities in which solidarity prevails supreme.

Chao Pescaó's actions have been echoed on several occasions, the first of which was in 2009 when they achieved the closure of the "Barracones de Codelco" project; Subsequently, the work gained more strength and citizen support and was able to "down" (close) three thermoelectric projects that would affect the Humboldt Archipelago, down a thermoelectric project, the largest in South America in Copiapó, a city in northern Chile, and achieve the closure so far of 8 obsolete coal-fired thermoelectric plants, of 28 that were in total.

Regarding Mexico, they consider the most important point at the organizational level to be the consolidation of Ser Paj, which focuses on working with women in rural areas whose children have been disappeared. There is support from CULTURA UNAM thanks to the link of its members with the University.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

CONTRACTION

The common denominator in the countries of the region in the disincentives has been the issue of criminalization and another related to resources/needs.

The criminalization of human rights defenders has been a latent fear, repression, legal measures, arrests and even assassinations of people who are part of this movement that has been one of the reasons why on many occasions we desist from continuing. On the other hand, we must not rule out that part of the low influx at certain times has been due to the phenomenon of migration due to lack of opportunities, poverty issues, and the endless struggle. There are no job opportunities, and the few that do exist are sometimes related to agriculture and the low-wage service sector. This makes it impossible for family responsibilities to devote time and effort.



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COMPAS areas: Contraction

The information gathered from interviews with social movements in Honduras reflects several challenges faced by these movements in their struggle for social justice and the defense of the rights of communities. First of all, there is a lack of awareness, which suggests the lack of support and public awareness on the issues that these social movements promote. Migration is also mentioned as a factor that has affected social mobilization due to lack of opportunities and poverty in the region.

Another challenge mentioned is the dispossession of land by landowners, which has led to the threat and danger of voice and the cancellation of radio frequency. It mentions the division and clientelism within the movements, which has led to the dissolution of some of them.

It mentions the need to influence decision makers and the challenge of influencing them. In this sense, the agrarian movement stands out as one of the most active. However, a great disappointment is mentioned when the movements are not called to participate in the transition tables and the demands of the communities are not met.

It highlights the fear of being labeled as destabilizing or opposition agents, which makes them vulnerable and subject to persecution and criminalization by the local government. The lack of technical and planning skills is mentioned, which hinders the ability of these movements to achieve their goals.

In summary, the information gathered from interviews with social movements in Honduras highlights a series of challenges faced by these movements, from the lack of citizen support to persecution and criminalization by the local government. Internal division and lack of technical skills are also mentioned as factors that hinder the ability of these movements to achieve their goals.

In Guatemala, social movements face significant challenges in decision-making, including limited transport capacities for young people, food and lodging for events and the lack of a mechanism or legal representative that can respond to a demand for any action taken. There are also weaknesses in party politics and uncertainty about how to cover certain actions from the economic point of view, which discourages some.

In terms of convening power, there is very little, but in the feminist and diversity line, there is a call. The movements have learned through the execution of their actions to protect personal physical integrity and preserve the anonymity of people, although they do not have a methodology to monitor and evaluate their work.

Among the organizational characteristics that could be considered weaknesses are the lack of legal representation as an organization and deficiencies in resources to pay for a lawyer, the decrease in government cooperation, the lack of litigation, training strategies and alliances with lawyers, and the integral

protection of the environment and how one can intervene in the strengthening of people. There are also limitations in the network of future indigenous peoples in Central America and Mexico, as they seek to defend the territory from indigenous peoples with the resources they possess, as well as integration into the network of indigenous people at the national level, where they seek to make visible that the youth is present but faces many barriers. The social and political context also limits and impacts against them, with situations that threaten the struggle such as government repression and legal measures against the movement that criminalize defenders.

A major weakness of the social movement is the lack of systematization of experience, as well as the distrust and disarticulation that generates more distrust and divides the movement.

As far as El Salvador is concerned, one of the greatest challenges in the environmental issue mentioned by the interviewees is the management of funds for the sustainability of activities, in that sense they also identify threats: Many activities are carried out in areas of difficult access, the risk lies in terms of security since environmental activists tend to be killed more regularly in the region. There are no conditions for environmental activists. There is also an emergency regime which aggravates the situation.

Regarding the Red Juventud ES, they say that this is a difficult time to make activism and advocacy. The channels for doing so are increasingly limited, there is hopelessness. The young participants are "overwhelmed" by their personal tasks. Finding a livelihood is imperative and so is dedicating yourself to their respective studies. There is activity saturation.

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	Groups and movements in Chile: Chao Pescao

COMPAS areas: Contraction

Regarding to Colombia, it is mentioned that, although there was a climate of "hope" for the change of course by a leftist party, the reality is far from changing at the expected pace. There is a debt in respect of missing persons and work done with surviving victims. The problem is aggravated by the dispossession of land by paramilitaries.

In Bolivia, there is until these days a discredit of some members of the social movement having joined the state government. There is suspicion towards it. They perceive the social movement at this time as "fragmented" among people who support the state government as those who are critical of it. There are still questionable decisions, especially in the late implementation of environmental laws. Environmental litigation often takes years.

Venezuela: There is a general feeling that there is a disjointed movement. The possibility of mobilizing becomes more challenging in a context in which the state becomes more repressive in the face of such actions. There is a narrative that delegitimizes every action of the social movement, calling it "Trickery of the empire".

In the reality of northern Chile, with Chao Pescao, it is seen that economic resources have generally been a great constraint, at the same time projects fracture the social fabric and relationships and that is also a challenge to the HR to work in teams. We must consider that seeking the closure of projects is a challenge, since the strategy used to settle is the supply of jobs, jobs that are necessary for the subsistence of nearby communities, However, the work of socializing the impacts is crucial to achieve greater involvement of the population.

Since Ripess Lac consider a variety of options within this, one of the most important is the ability to influence local public policies from a more collective perspective, this taking into account that it is formed by national networks that have a diversity of techniques and approaches to move towards a more social and solidarity culture, on the other hand, it is important to mention the challenge of involving youth within these processes being this a key discussion to ensure the sustainability of work.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

EVOLUTION

Strengthening ties has been beneficial for learning and improving and strengthening over the years in the movements at the regional/national level. And this strengthening is linked to different perspectives, the first is to be understandable and adaptable to the conjuncture context/ situation/ realities that are lived within the community, there are needs and priorities of families and communities. This phenomenon affects calls, people respond according to their needs, that is, they mobilize according to how they are affected.

On the other hand, it is recognized that youth energy, creativity, youth strength has contributed to build strategies of visibility linked to artists, diversity in the regions and diversity of experiences.

One of the characteristics with which the movements are identified is with the Resistance, there has been no demand for conviction or hope and this contributes to the fact that the movements do not dissolve, they can be extinguished, but not dissolved. On the other hand, it has been learned that, although it seems an adverse scenario, there is the reward of feeling part of the social movement, part of a larger cause that has pushed situations to be analyzed in the conjuncture not only local or national but in how it is learned from other fraternal countries. Strategic planning agendas are made, redefining, reviewing and remaining updated with other movements.

Collectives are identified with common interests in the region, the aforementioned have had a point of convergence: Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Bolivia and even Mexico. They seek a point of action for activities. They identify that making an international collective entails greater voices to stand in international solidarity. In the same way, this space would offer opportunities for refuge in a potential exile.

Interview scheduling in the Central American area, which includes El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. There are a total of ten organizational structures that represent various social movements active in the region.

Groups and movements interviewed in El Salvador: ACAFREMIN y Equipo impulsor del acuerdo de Escazú, Red juventudES

Groups and movements in Honduras: Movimiento agrario y socioambiental, MEU y Asociación para el desarrollo de la Península de Zacate Grande (ADEPZA)

Groups and movements in Guatemala: Jóvenes artistas por la Justicia Social, Madre Selva, Guatecrea, Colectivo estudiantil universitario y Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad de Guatemala

COMPAS areas: Evolution

In Honduras, the importance of resistance and social mobilization in the struggle for land titling is highlighted. In addition, the situation and the needs of families are an important factor to consider in the calls and mobilizations. It also mentions the opportunity cost of participating in community-type activities versus family responsibilities but highlights the reward of feeling part of a social movement and contributing to a larger cause in their communities.

In the second interview, we talk about the Student Movement and its convening power in 2018/2019. Organization and advocacy in the media as strengths of the movement. It also mentions the importance of youth energy and creativity in social mobilization, as well as the diversity of experiences and strategies to make visible the demands and needs of communities.

In both interviews, reference is made to the importance of organization and strategic planning for the success of social movements and community movements. It stresses the need for ongoing assessments and delegates for each function. It also mentions different activities and strategies used to mobilize and make visible the demands and needs of communities.

On the other hand, some challenges faced by these movements and movements, such as the lack of recognition by the political class and the restriction of information by the media. It is also important to have committed

community leaders willing to deliver messages to political power.

In general, these interviews show the importance of social mobilization and community organization as tools for defending the rights and needs of communities.

After analyzing the responses of these interviews conducted in Guatemala, we can identify some key points: Some Strengths identified from the movements are recognized for their ability to do much with little, its adaptability, the strategy to address issues, the building of alliances and communication with allies, consolidation, and presence at the national level. However, the region in which we work influences the strength of the organization in terms of incidence. Regarding the opportunities that are identified is that the organization has support from various sectors of the university and new groups such as feminist and sexual diversity are incorporated and contribute to their struggles.

The organization considers the involvement and leadership of young people fundamental and seeks to instruct new students to continue their struggles.

On the other hand, the monitoring and evaluation of the work shows deficiencies, no methodology is observed to monitor and evaluate their work.

Learning obtained through the execution of actions is that it analyzes that activism must

do things differently, without the stigma of violence, and the other needs to have a more professional presence in networks for their internal campaigns.

The environmental movement believes that despite the adverse context there are at the moment the strength to create alliances with other sectors, both local and national as well as with international bodies. They have had the ability to do "much with little". They carry out activities in which they talk about the importance of the Escazú agreement, and the community assumes the organization as well as refreshments. The youth show as strength the diversity of the movement that compose it,

as well as an internal structure that works in an orderly way, as well as the opportunity to generate alliances.

In short, these interviews show the importance of adaptability, building partnerships, regional presence and the ability to do much with little in an organization's success. It also highlights the need to involve and empower young people to continue the struggles of the movement. Finally, the lack of a monitoring and evaluation system is a weak point that can limit the growth and effectiveness of the organization.



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COMPAS areas: Evolution

Regarding the social movement in Colombia, new forms of resistance have emerged, among which the “Great Chimerical Band” stands out, those who carry out non-violent actions, these types of actions need a greater impact.

In Bolivia, although there are levels of “racism” towards indigenous peoples, there are also talks to be able to unify agendas, there have been bilateral talks in this regard between sectors. In Venezuela there are efforts to carry out advocacy actions on a larger scale despite the limitations.

The agreement of the limitations of youth participation in Ripess Lac is a key element to begin to lay out strategies to mitigate it, for this, it is important not only participation but the promotion of young leaders within these spaces that make some contribution to accommodate the narrative and be able to

amplify the scope of the topic. Even though a percentage of the Network's membership has a strong convening power, an articulating process is needed that allows broadening the eyes and achieving a much greater influence in the search to position ancestral practices, the defense of territories and the social and solidarity economy.

The moments of restructuring in the movements are important to raise a discussion about the look and work that has been done, in this sense in Chile it is valued that, despite the economic limitations in organizational expressions, there is a greater movement and the human network that has been created in relation to the protection of the archipelago and decarbonization, goes beyond the organization, which encourages continuing with the work for the defense of the territories.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

OPPORTUNITIES AWAITING

Whether environmental, student, artistic or feminist movements agree to see potential opportunities to acquire strengthening, skills and/or accompaniment in their struggles, openness to participate in spaces of national advocacy and regional meetings to close the gap of opportunities and experience of other movements with their strategies and methods used. The capacities to plan, design campaigns, communication, youth empowerment and the issue of psychosocial work because of violence on human rights defenders. Internal strengthening through methodologies to form and influence, and even planning and capacities for the creation of strategic alliances. It is emphasized that it is important for young people to get involved, youth networks that become the pivot using creativity and playful methodologies using theater, music, photography, and different expressions that contribute to generating social changes in their communities, countries and regions.

On the other hand, it has been notorious that there is a weakness in issues of organizational structures that can easily become strength through the establishment of boards of directors, administrative and build community/social bases. Also strengthen the regional and national working groups, aspiring to the construction of a regional table with a common agenda.



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COMPAS areas: Opportunities awaiting

First, the interviewees highlight the importance of participation in spaces of national and international impact to publicize their work and struggle. In this sense, they highlight the importance of persistence and unity in the struggle, as well as the need to involve young people and women to strengthen the movement. Secondly, the interviewees point out some needs and areas of strengthening in the movement, such as the establishment of boards of directors, youth empowerment, communication and technical strengthening of the media, and psychosocial work to care for victims of violence. It also highlights the importance of strengthening national working groups and building partnerships with other movements and movements.

Third, some obstacles and weaknesses of the movement are mentioned, such as the lack of attention to the problems of students, the infiltration of the police in the security of the movement, the distrust among the members of the movement, and the difficulty of making transformation with adults with deep-rooted political roots.

Finally, the interviewees point out some strategies and actions to strengthen the movement, such as the generation of alliances with academic guilds and local and regional movements, the commitment of youth and women, and the promotion of training in gender and masculinities. Some movements to follow are also highlighted as examples of success, such as COPIN, OFRANE and the Santabarens Environmental organization.

In general, the responses of the interviews carried out in Guatemala highlight the importance of alliances and collaboration between organizations and movements to be able to have a presence and achieve their objectives. There is also an interest in learning from other movements and organizations, as well as strengthening the participation and leadership of young people in the movement. Some topics that are mentioned as important for their training and training include communications, systemic approach, agroecology, gender, empowerment, and project formulation. In addition, the importance of knowing the environmental laws and the need for a space in Guatecrea is highlighted.

Regarding the opportunities to carry out their work, the importance of having alliances with deputies and other organizations to have access to information and resources is mentioned, and the importance of advocating on social networks and using modern tools. the environmental movement envisions as a necessity the possibility of systematizing its processes, since there are experiences of success not yet shared. In the same sense, the Youth Network seeks to carry out training processes in areas such as advocacy, fund management and TOT.(Trainings of Trainers) In the same sense, the Youth Network seeks to carry out training processes in areas such as advocacy, fund management and TOT. It is also suggested to make a survey of the educational offer available to social movements and the organization of a meeting at the Central American level.

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COMPAS areas: Opportunities awaiting

Faced with the visible challenges that are shown in the contexts of the region, the visions agree on the importance of being able to establish more constant and sustained communications with other movements, this being an important step to scale up the struggles and amplify the voices of resistance in the various contexts.

With various organizations, collaborative actions are proposed that on the one hand will allow to amplify local actions and, on the other hand, to enhance the work between organizations from different latitudes and contexts.

Among the issues that have been mentioned multiple times is the strengthening of capacities to generate forceful advocacy processes, even though there is a diversity of ways to act to ask States for guarantees

against violations, there are always positive experiences that can be adapted to contexts, and this can cause a wave of replicas of considerable actions to impact various spaces.

In addition, since the level of involvement of youth in movements, organizations and networks is a common point, it is considered to broaden the search and perception of the most appropriate tactics and approaches to present these spaces for organization and advocacy as novel and positive alternatives. On the other hand, there is an initiative between the countries of Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and additionally Mexico and Brazil to carry out joint actions, at first virtually, it is expected that it can be concretized in a more concrete way in the near future. Meetings are already taking place for the development of the same.

Regarding Latin America

This movement is composed almost entirely of young people, lines of action have been identified that haunt: Training, Self-care, and safety in case of emergency. One of the challenges is that this network is in the shaping phase and there are still processes underway.

OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK WITH SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FROM PGES AND MOVE PROJECT

STATE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Within this last section, the needs mentioned for each organization were emptied, with respect to which we detail in the following table:

Honduras:
Opportunities for training in: Advocacy, methodology for training Trainings of Trainers (TOT), Courses for creativity advocacy on issues of activism, voice and leadership. Needs that still need to be addressed: Establishment of boards of directors, Training in youth empowerment, Training in radio communications, technical strengthening in communications, psychosocial work to face violence and experiences of traumatic violence, care for victims and self-care.

Guatemala:
Opportunities for training in: Training in administrative techniques, collective self-care, project formulation management.
Needs that still need to be solved: Communications Workshops, Trainings of Trainers, Systemic Approach Workshops, Agroecology Training, Empowerment and Leadership Training, project formulation, institutional strengthening, donation of a Guatecrea space.

El Salvador:
Regarding the environmental movement, they emphasize the need to create spaces of convergence that translate into spaces of regional impact. Not far from the Grupos de JuventudES mention that the formation of new generations of youth is something that must be continued. Above all, courses such as TOT, advocacy, and fund management.

RIPESS:
Facilitation tools, communications, campaign tools.

CHAO PESCAO:
Activism Tools

Interview guide designed for social movements, scopes and questions are designed according to the "Movement Compass Tool: Understand the cycle"

Guide to Information Collection with Social movements.

This guide aims to implement an-interview with the Social Movements mapped in the MOVE Approach Framework. These interviews will be conducted with the social movements of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, during the period of November and December 2022.

The basis for the guide has been taken from some general elements of the institutional diagnosis taken from the format of Social Work practices under the following premises: *The Movement Compass helps organizers of people-powered movements understand the natural changes that a winning movement will often experience.* <https://beautifultrouble.org/compass>

I. Characteristics of the Social Movement

***General:** Name of the movement, location or address where the interview was conducted, bus routes, telephone and email contacts, social networks, web pag*

***Note:** This information may be observable or ask. Other information is recorded in the chapter *"Mapping of organizations and movements in the region, Project MOVE"*

II. (Enduring crisis)

1. What factors led to their formation and emergence as a movement? ((We want to know what, not who.) Note: How they went from being a collective behavior, to a social movement.
2. If I asked you the most relevant/representative/commemorative date in relation to this movement, what would it be?
3. What is the population with whom they work and what do they do?

III. (Uprising)

4. What is your main struggle and what do you seek to achieve with your actions as an organization?
5. How do you envision your future as an organization?
6. How are decisions and responsibilities taken in the organization?
7. How do you call for actions and activities?

IV. (Peak)

8. What has been your greatest achievement/results as an organization?
9. How do you carry out your advocacy actions?
10. How well positioned are you as a movement at the national level?

V. (Contraction)

11. What has been the main constraint/challenges in the territory?
12. Have you ever perceived that your struggle has been dissolved or "quenched" by any circumstances?
13. What situations do you think threaten your work or your struggle?
14. What organizational characteristics might qualify as weaknesses?

VI. (Evolution)

15. What do you see as your greatest strengths?
16. How do you rate the convening power? .
17. What lessons have you learned through the practice of your actions?
18. How do you monitor and evaluate your work?

VI. (Opportunities)

19. What elements open or influence the creation of opportunities to carry out their work?
20. How do they learn from other movements?
21. Do you consider the involvement, participation, and leadership of young people in your organizations to be elementary?

If you were offered training or capacity building for your movement what topic would you like it to be on?

- Communications
- Trainig Of Trainer
- Systemic approach
- Agroecology
- Journalism
- Gender
- Empowerment
- Project programming
- Others.