



FROM DIALOGUES TO CHANGE: A PATH TOWARDS A MORE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LATIN AMERICA

Analysis of the National Dialogues of the ACT Forums in 2024

actalliance

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Brot
für die Welt

kerk
in actie



act
Iglesia Sueca

christian
aid

La gente
cambia
el mundo

Diakonia



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos



NATIONAL DIALOGUES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2024

REGIONAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

This unified regional report presents a comprehensive analysis of the discussions held in the National Dialogues of the ACT Alliance Forums and the ACT Alliance Regional Dialogue. This final version includes suggestions for corrections to the version circulated at the event held in Bogota from May 19 to 23, called Guatemala + 5. For clarity of readers, this document is not the report of that event. This document is the synthesis of the virtual National Dialogues and Regional Dialogue (from now on The Dialogues) with the corrections requested by the people who participated in the Guatemala +5 event.

The construction of this document was based on various types of quantitative and qualitative textual analysis where **the main voice is that of the participants** and not that of the facilitator. In this sense, this document is **not an academic document with quotes from external works and theorizations, but an analytical-interpretative report** whose purpose is to serve as an input and reference for the strengthening of the ACT Alliance. At the same time, this document has the tone of a research report, not only because we used social science research methodologies for the design and collection of the information, but also because we have processed the information from the Dialogues using scientific analysis techniques in order to identify common patterns in the Dialogues. We have been able to identify a list of human rights violations, differences between countries, perspectives on the concept of fundamentalism and its relationship to human rights violations and prioritized strategic areas to address these challenges.

The diversity of voices in the Dialogues reflects the richness of perspectives and approaches, which has made it possible to outline a clear vision of the desired changes and the strategies needed to achieve them.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

Human Rights Violations

The National Dialogues in Latin America revealed recurrent patterns and differences in human rights violations in the region. Gender-based violence and femicide stand out as the most serious violations, affecting mainly rural, Afro-descendant and indigenous women. The lack of access to reproductive health services and comprehensive sexual education, aggravated by conservative ideologies, limits women's sexual and reproductive rights.

Forced displacement and discrimination against indigenous and Afro-descendant communities are fundamental concerns. Economic projects, deforestation and armed conflict displace these communities, violating their right to self-determination. Political repression against civil organizations, political opponents and human rights defender's limits citizen participation and erodes democratic norms. Discrimination against the LGBTIQ+ community manifests itself in violence, stigmatization and lack of access to basic services, reflecting the absence of protective laws. Finally, corruption and lack of transparency in public administration affect access to basic services, erode trust in institutions and aggravate political repression.

Concept of Fundamentalism within the National Forums and their perspective on how it relates to Human Rights Infringement

The concept of fundamentalism has been widely discussed in the context of the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue, identifying it as a significant force that drives the violation

of human rights in various social spheres and territorial contexts. It is characterized by its strict and intransigent adherence to doctrinal principles that consider the roles of class, gender and ethnicity as natural, sacred and immovable, evidenced in its religious, economic, political and cultural forms. Fundamentalism promotes exclusion and discrimination, seriously affecting sexual, ethnic and religious minorities, and manifests itself in politics through the imposition of a vision that limits rights and fosters social divisions.

The analysis shows how fundamentalism promotes public policies that restrict sexual and reproductive rights and perpetuate gender inequalities, as well as fostering a culture of hatred and antagonism. Its impact on democracy is profoundly negative, as it undermines democratic norms and promotes authoritarian ideologies that threaten peace and social cohesion. The confluence of fundamentalisms presents a considerable challenge to democracies because it does not offer simplistic and moralistic solutions to grave economic injustices and inequalities. The meritocratic discourse that accompanies this view, for example, stresses the idea that poverty and inequality are individual, not systemic, failures, discrediting policies of inclusion and support for vulnerable classes as interventions that distort the free market. In the face of the confluence of fundamentalisms and the promotion of justice, solidarity and inclusion in Latin America, the ACT Alliance has strong pillars to continue working on, such as its institutional ethics, its commitment to ecumenical diakonia and service to others without discrimination.

Prioritization of ACT Alliance Strategic Areas

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In terms of strategic areas in the ACT Alliance National Dialogues, gender justice was considered the highest priority due to widespread violence and systemic discrimination. This was followed by climate justice given the region's vulnerability to climate change, which particularly affects indigenous and rural communities. Migration and forced displacement are prioritized due to the magnitude of the migration crisis in Latin America. Humanitarian response must be integrated with other areas to be effective, and security and peace are crucial in contexts of armed conflict and widespread violence.

Arguments also emerged against a rigid prioritization of strategic areas. It argues that a territorially differentiated and intersectional approach to actions is required. The diversity of national contexts demands flexible strategies, and it is essential to involve communities in decision-making.

Organizational and Personal Commitments

Organizational and personal commitments reflect a clear intention to build a more inclusive, just and sustainable future. In gender justice, organizations seek to promote comprehensive laws and strengthen support networks, while at the personal level they are committed to breaking patriarchal structures and challenging silence. In climate justice, organizations advocate for inclusive policies and at a personal level protect the environment. For migration and forced displacement, organizations prioritize the protection of migrants, while at the personal level they fight against xenophobia. In security and peace, organizations work on peace building and protection of defenders, and at a personal level they promote peaceful conflict resolution. In humanitarian response, organizations integrate the response to ensure the protection of vulnerable communities.

Inputs to the desired change perspective (Theory of Change)

In the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue, a clear perspective of the change that the ACT Alliance wishes to see has emerged: **a Latin America where human rights are fully respected, with just, egalitarian and inclusive societies that promote peace, gender justice, climate justice and the well-being of vulnerable communities.**

Guiding Principles

The **Comprehensive and Intersectional Perspective** underscores the need to address the five strategic areas in an integrated manner, recognizing the complexity and interdependence of the current challenges to avoid any of them being neglected. **Community Engagement** involves affected communities in defining and implementing desired changes, ensuring that their voices are heard and respected. In addition, **Diversity of Contexts** is crucial to adapt strategies to the specific needs of each country and region, respecting their cultural diversity and recognizing the values that unite the ACT Alliance.

Unifying Values

The **Gospel and Christian Values** drive organizations to stand in solidarity with impoverished people, defending life and fighting for inclusion and peace. The Gospel is associated with a participatory democracy, where all people have an active role. **Hope, Love and Dignity** form the basis that drives organizations to persevere, reflecting love in solidarity with the most vulnerable and reaffirming the intrinsic value of all people. The **Ecumenical Diakonia** guides the strategies towards the defence of human rights and social justice, seeking unity and complementarity with other organizations of similar values.

Key Strategies

The key strategies developed in the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue focus on several areas. **Comprehensive Legislation and Legal Reform** seeks to promote laws and legislative reforms that strengthen respect for human rights, equality and access to justice. **Strategic Litigation** allows for the filing of lawsuits to change regressive laws and defend human rights defenders. **Intersectoral and Interreligious Dialogue** fosters dialogues between progressive religious organizations, civil society and governments to generate consensus on human rights issues.

The strengthening of **Support Networks** makes it possible to offer support to victims of violence and defend human rights, while **Educational Campaigns** raise awareness in society about gender equality, diversity and human rights. In addition, Anti-Corruption Reforms advocate for the separation of church and state to ensure neutrality and transparency in public affairs. Finally, **Regional Alliances** strengthen cooperation between women's organizations, indigenous communities and human rights defenders to promote social change.

Success Indicators

To assess progress toward a more just and inclusive society, indicators are identified for discussion in the socialization of this report. An increase of women in community leadership positions and a

reduction in gender-based violence indicate progress in gender justice. In terms of climate justice, the reduction of extractives projects and the protection of indigenous territories are key signs. Reduced violence against human rights defenders reflects progress in peace and security, while improved access to basic services for migrants indicates progress in protecting the rights of people on the move.

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**MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

Although there are specific differences between national contexts, there are recurring patterns that illustrate the complex challenges facing the region, highlighting gender violence, sexual and reproductive rights, forced displacement, political repression, discrimination against the LGBTIQ+ community and corruption. In the Dialogues, the environmental crisis, extractivism, loss of autonomy in the management of water, land and forests are mentioned as co-present elements in the panorama of Human Rights violations. Here we develop each of the types of violations mentioned in the Dialogues.

Gender Violence, Sexual and Reproductive Rights: Gender-based violence is one of the challenges most frequently mentioned in the Dialogues. Expressions of such violence were noted in terms of systematic discrimination in women's access to health, education, employment and political participation, as well as domestic violence, femicide, sexual violence and institutional discrimination, combined with structural racism. The Dialogues highlighted that there are strong limitations to sexual and reproductive rights, especially among rural, Afro-descendant and indigenous women, due to restricted access to reproductive health services, the lack of

comprehensive sexual education and the influence of ideologies that perceive the legalization of abortion as a cultural threat.

The discussion on gender violence, sexual and reproductive rights had several tones. The tone of urgency to address gender violence and femicide prevailed. The most controversial topic was that of sexual and reproductive rights. The presence of this tension highlighted the existence of a sense of transition and a systemic crisis of patriarchy, racism and inequalities, as well as a strong ideological confrontation within society and faith communities in the region. **This polemic has productive implications for the alliance**, as it enhances discussions about the construction of alternative narratives, against what kind of stereotypes (racist, sexist, class-based) and what inclusion and alliances between faith-based organizations, feminists, human rights defenders and progressive actors entails.

Constellation of environmental rights violations and degradation of the "common home". A recurring theme in the Dialogues was environmental degradation. Interestingly, the participants mentioned a series of environmental challenges in which three themes stood out: extractivism, water scarcity and the loss of autonomy in territorial management by the communities. Environmental degradation was expressed as the neglect or disturbance of creation, the deterioration of the territory and the lack of food sovereignty. The relationship between the environmental crisis and human rights was raised in several ways, mainly as the undermining of the conditions that allow dignified life, permanence in the territory and the transformation of nature into a commodity or as a warehouse of resources to extract. The intersectional nature of the environmental crisis was mentioned because it is expressed as displacement and affects people differently according to class, gender, ethnicity and country of origin.

Forced displacement and discrimination against migrants, mainly from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities: In connection with the two previous topics, two urgent levels in relation to human mobility were mentioned in the Dialogues. On the one hand, the Venezuelan, Haitian and Central American migration crisis. On the other, the persistence of forced displacement. Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities are the most affected by this type of violence. The causes vary according to the context, but gang violence, armed conflict, extractive projects and deforestation all converge, displacing indigenous communities and affecting their territorial rights. The climate crisis, with water scarcity and pressure on agriculture, is also a source of displacement and aggravates political situations. These communities face systematic discrimination in access to basic services, such as health, education and employment, and the lack of recognition of their territorial and cultural rights aggravates their situation. A common agreement in the discussions on this human rights challenge is the agreement to promote the dignified treatment of immigrants based on Christian values. This shows that anti-immigration and migrant-hating positions, typical of social and geopolitical fundamentalisms, have not penetrated the ACT Alliance.

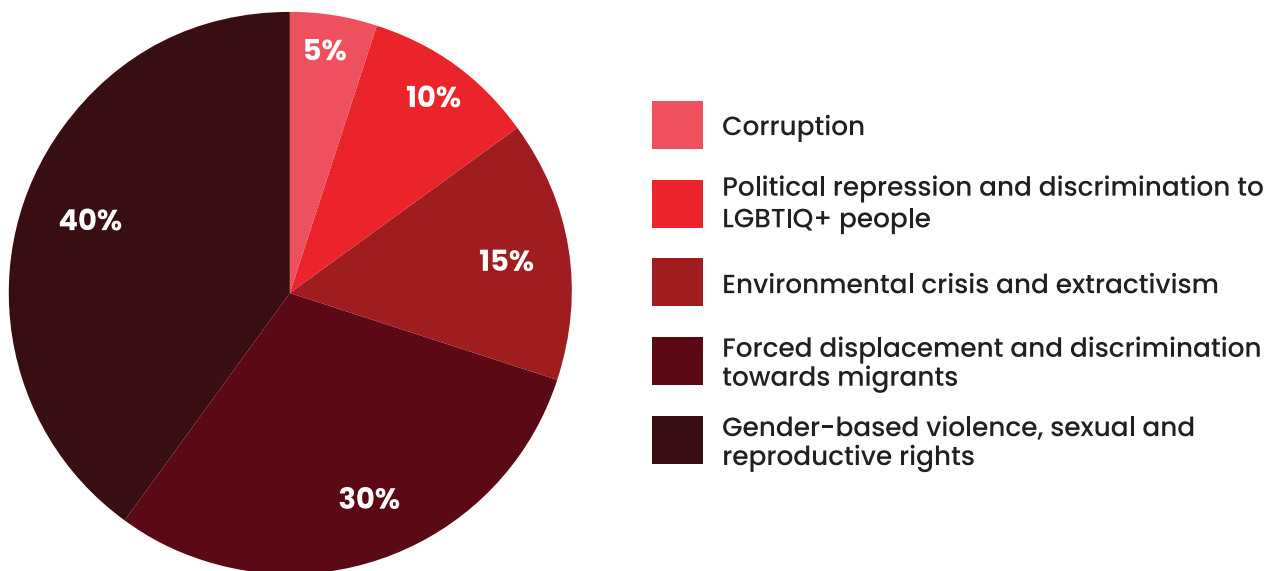
Political Repression and Disrespect for Civil Rights: Civil society organizations, political opponents and human rights defenders face constant repression and threats. Governments use repressive laws to silence opponents and restrict access to information. Community leaders defending human and land rights are subjected to violence and assassinations, and women community leaders face a double threat because of their gender. Political repression has eroded democratic norms, limited citizen participation and restricting civil rights. In addition, authoritarian governments threaten freedom of expression and organization.

Discrimination against the LGBTIQ+ Community: It was mentioned in the Dialogues that a challenge to human rights is violence - expressed in verbal, physical and sexual aggressions - and discrimination in access to basic services such as health, education and employment towards LGBTIQ+ people.

Authoritarian Governments, Corruption and Lack of Transparency in Public Administration: Corruption was mentioned in the Dialogues as a deep-rooted challenge to the enjoyment of human rights. However, emphasis was placed on the deterioration of the separation between church and state as a worrying threat in some countries of the region because it is expressed as threats to freedom of expression, blocking inclusive and progressive reforms, prolonging exclusion from access to basic services such as health, education and justice to vulnerable communities such as women, indigenous, Afro-descendants and LGBTIQ+ people.

Quantitatively speaking, the following graph shows which are the most frequently mentioned rights violations in the context of the discussion on Fundamentalisms in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 1. Quantitative analysis of the expressions associated with rights violations in the context of the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue



Source: Own elaboration.

4

**CONCEPT OF
FUNDAMENTALISM IN
NATIONAL DIALOGUES**



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

An important theme of the entire Guatemala+ 5 Dialogue process has been the definition of the concept of fundamentalism and the understanding of the mechanisms through which it operates and affects human rights. From a narrative analysis of the Dialogues, we can synthesize the following concept:

Fundamentalism is a strict, literal and uncompromising adherence to doctrinal principles that consider the social roles of class, gender and ethnicity as natural, sacred and immovable. Because of its diverse sources (religious, economic, political and cultural), it is pertinent to speak of a convergence of fundamentalisms. Fundamentalisms are associated with a dogmatic and absolutist vision of reality that promotes exclusion, discrimination and denial of rights to various social groups. Fundamentalisms represent a threat to democracies because they translate into discrimination and violation of the rights of women, indigenous groups, sexual minorities and progressive positions. Fundamentalisms hinder ecumenical diakonia aimed at addressing humanitarian, environmental, gender justice and human security challenges. Far from being a spontaneous effect, the convergence of

fundamentalisms obeys a planned agenda driven by the global extreme right that instrumentalizes religion to justify exclusive and discriminatory actions, relying on its economic and political power.

This is seen in political leaders of several countries, influenced by common advisors such as Steven Benner, linked to religious movements that seek to justify and massify their vision of the world.

Fundamentalism **operates in various ways**. It seeks to **influence public policies and capture the state** to impose its vision and limit the rights of others, exercising social and political control that affects sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality and diversity. In addition, **fundamentalism feeds on the creation of antagonisms and polarizations**, dividing society into "us" and "them", where those who do not share its vision are considered enemies. In other words, it operates through **Hate Speech**.

Fundamentalism manifests itself in **different dimensions**. The **religious** dimension assumes the existence of a single and valid literal interpretation of sacred texts. Religious literalism especially affects sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality and diversity. The second dimension most frequently mentioned in the Dialogues is the **political** one, which manifests itself as an **authoritarian ideology** that promotes nationalism, the exclusion of minorities and the erosion of democratic norms. It is associated with the repression of rights and control of the state apparatus. The **cultural** dimension, which also appears frequently in the Dialogues' narrative, is reduced to a monolithic vision of values and social norms, justifying the exclusion of those who do not adhere to these values, which leads to discrimination against racial, ethnic and sexual minorities. Fundamentalism, according to the Dialogues, also has an **economic dimension**, i.e., the belief that the only valid economic model is the **neoliberal** and more recently the **anarcho-capitalist** one.

From this narrative analysis of the **Dialogues**, **there is not just one fundamentalism, but several fundamentalisms with mechanisms of intertwining and operation that vary in each context**. Thus, there is the religious, political and economic. In the Dialogues, it is clear that beyond the diverse mechanisms and combinations of fundamentalisms in Latin America, there are **common results: exclusion, discrimination, violence and repression**, especially of women, diverse gender identities, indigenous groups and Afro-descendants. Precisely, as expressed by the organizations participating in the Dialogues, **the results of fundamentalisms are contrary to the diaconal work and in this sense challenge the purposes of the ACT Alliance**.

The ACT Alliance, focused on ecumenical diakonia and service to others without discrimination of race, gender, economic status or power, must take a proactive role in transforming unfair structures and promoting justice, solidarity and inclusion. **It is crucial that organizations within ACT Alliance confront fundamentalisms and work in key areas such as humanitarian action, the climate crisis and displacement**. This requires avoiding influences that contravene human rights and biblical principles, always remembering that ACT Alliance brings together churches and organizations based on both faith and human rights.

The fight against **the convergence of fundamentalisms and polarization demands a coordinated effort** among ACT Alliance members, operating in local and global contexts. Strengthening dialogue and understanding of these challenges must be translated into concrete actions within collective

work agendas, both regionally and internationally. This strategic approach is essential to address the threats that fundamentalisms pose to social cohesion and human rights.

Through a meticulous critical analysis of the dialogues conducted, we have identified several key elements that require continued attention and work in the future. This process has illuminated the complexity and variety of challenges we face in Latin America, proposing a number of strategic focus areas for the ACT Alliance.

Deepening Economic Justice when talking about fundamentalisms: The dialogues discussed the multiple challenges of fundamentalism but did not go deeply enough into how they deepen socio-economic inequalities or how they seek to leave intact the economic structures that give life to economic injustice. This analysis suggests that responses to regressive policies must be grounded in a deep understanding of these inequalities, proposing concrete actions that emerge from the ACT Alliance.

Deepening the impact on democracy: it is necessary to reinforce the democratic perspective in the analysis of fundamentalisms, showing how they produce setbacks to citizens' rights and formulating strategies to vindicate the rights at risk due to fundamentalisms and neoliberalism.

Do not forget intersectionality in understanding the challenges of fundamentalisms in addressing environmental conflicts: This aspect of the analysis emphasizes the need to integrate a transversality that includes environmental aspects. Review how climate change denialist discourses block environmental and gender justice, and how these are connected to the weakening of democracy.

Do not forget Diaconal Ecumenism as a principle of action and organizational ethical principles: In the dialogues there are few references to diaconal ecumenism, which is a very important foundation of ACT Alliance's work. There is a need to make more visible the principles of diaconal ecumenism as an essential component of the mission of ACT Alliance.

Each of these elements of the critical analysis is crucial to formulating a working agenda that promotes a more just and inclusive Latin America. This analysis has provided a solid foundation on which we can build and expand efforts, ensuring that our interventions are both strategic and effective in the context of the unique challenges facing our region.

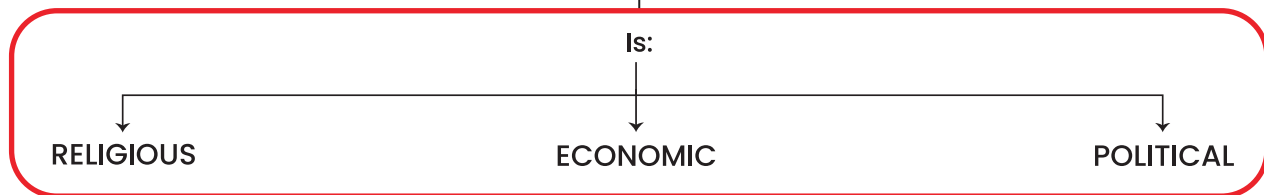
Figure 2. Concept of fundamentalism drawn from National Dialogues and Regional Dialogue

FUNDAMENTALISM

Is defined as:

Strict, literal and uncompromising adherence to religious, economic and political doctrines.

Rigid and absolutist ideology of reality that becomes a source of exclusions and weakening of rights.



Is characterized by:

Literal interpretation of religious, political and ideological principles
 Naturalization of unequal social, gender and ethnic structures
 Denial of acquired human rights to excluded people
 It is not an exponential process. It is an agenda of the extreme right.

Manifests itself as:

Creation of antagonisms and polarizations ("us" vs. "them")
 Hate speeches – Racist speeches
 – Meritocratic speeches
 Opposition to political progressivism and defence of neoliberalism
 Climate denialism.

Operates in daily life and politics through

Influence on public policy and social relations in the daily lives of many people.

Opposition to gender equality; limitation of sexual and reproductive rights.

Exclusion and discrimination of displaced persons, for example,

Convergence between neoliberalism. Meritocracy and religious and political conservatism.

For ACT Alliance the convergence of fundamentalisms limits the diaconal ecumenical work in all its strategic areas.)

5

**THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND
FUNDAMENTALISM**



The dialogues provide a detailed and multifaceted view of how fundamentalisms impact human rights violations in Latin America, highlighting their presence as catalysts and perpetrators of these violations. An understanding of this relationship is summarized below:

Causal and Direct Relationship: The dialogues highlight that fundamentalisms are directly related to human rights violations, acting as catalysts for discrimination, inequality and repression. These, whether religious, economic or political, are not only correlated with rights violations, but often constitute the root cause. They foster ideologies and practices that restrict fundamental rights and basic freedoms. During the dialogues, it was discussed how fundamentalisms restrict economic, sexual and reproductive rights, supporting regressive legislation that restricts goals such as comprehensive sexual education and access to abortion. They also contribute to the invisibility of inequalities and promote stigmatization and discrimination, especially against women, LGBTIQ+ people, as well as social and religious leaders. These ideologies manifest themselves in the perpetuation of gender-based violence, the maintenance of patriarchal structures and structural racism. In addition, they drive authoritarian agendas that justify both the repression of

opponents and human rights defenders and extractivist projects, eroding democratic norms and delegitimizing movements for land, water, autonomy, and ethnic and sexual identity.

Impact on Public Policies and Vulnerable Groups: There is a clear impact of fundamentalisms on public policies, especially in how these policies can marginalize minorities, women and other vulnerable groups. Fundamentalisms influence the formulation of policies that reflect restrictive and regressive ideologies, contributing to the perpetuation of inequalities and social exclusion.

Perpetuation of Inequalities and Discrimination: The dialogues discuss how fundamentalisms perpetuate unequal power structures, facilitating discrimination and violence. This includes the perpetuation of patriarchal practices under religious fundamentalism that disproportionately affect women, and economic development models that ignore the rights of indigenous communities and sexual minorities.

Response and Change Strategies: The need to address these fundamentalisms within organizations' strategies to effect lasting change is emphasized. This implies not only direct actions to protect and promote human rights, but also efforts to change the cultural and political perceptions that sustain fundamentalisms. Combating fundamentalisms requires a holistic approach that addresses both their direct manifestations and their ideological and structural roots.

In summary, the dialogues provide a robust understanding of how fundamentalisms are both a manifestation and a cause of human rights violations, highlighting the need for complex and multifaceted strategies that address both the symptoms and the underlying causes of these violations.

6

**PRIORITIZATION OF THE
STRATEGIC AREAS OF
THE ACT ALLIANCE**



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

During the National Dialogues, discussions on the prioritization of the five strategic areas of the ACT Alliance revealed a clear vision of the region's needs. Although there were varying perspectives on the relative importance of each area, there was majority agreement on the priorities. The outcome of this prioritization is detailed below.

Most prioritized strategic areas

Gender justice emerged as the main priority due to the prevalence of gender violence, femicide, systematic discrimination in access to health, education, employment and political participation. Within this framework, sexual and reproductive rights and the promotion of educational programs that raise awareness of gender equality and advocate for comprehensive laws against violence are considered a priority.

Climate justice was also highly prioritized due to Latin America's vulnerability to climate change. Increasingly frequent natural disasters especially affect indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural communities, causing forced displacement. The need to advocate for public policies that reduce extractivism and promote the care of Creation and the protection of vulnerable communities was underscored. In addition, its high prioritization was justified as a need to promote food security and autonomy through the strengthening of community conservation and agroecological production networks.

Strategic areas of medium prioritization

Migration and forced displacement were prioritized due to the magnitude of the migration crisis, with millions of people displaced by violence, climate change and poverty. Migrants and displaced people face discrimination, exploitation and lack of access to basic services. The need for regional cooperation to manage the crisis was highlighted, as well as to provide direct assistance and psychosocial support to migrants.

Humanitarian response is perceived as a priority in emergency situations, especially natural disasters, armed conflict and social violence. However, the Dialogues highlighted the need to integrate humanitarian response with other strategic areas, such as gender justice and climate justice, to address the underlying causes.

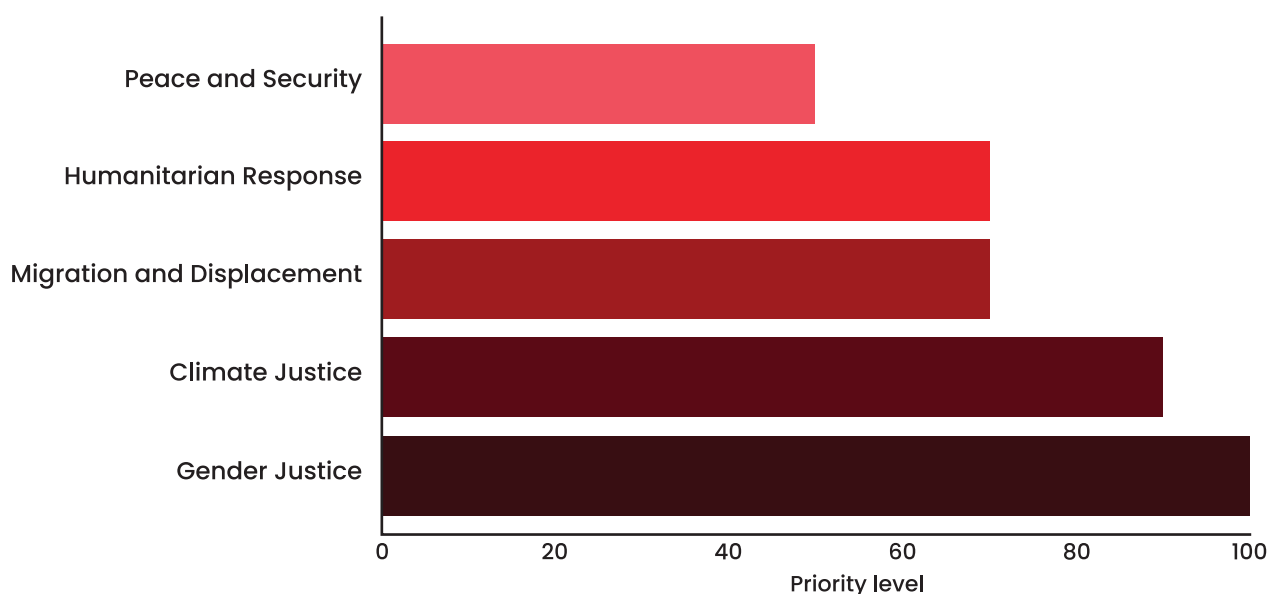
Least prioritized strategic area

Security and peace were perceived as a secondary priority in many cases, although it also has its important place in contexts of armed conflict and gang violence. Although the importance of advocating for legal reforms that protect human rights defenders and strengthen the rule of law was recognized, it was considered less urgent compared to gender justice and climate justice.

Arguments against rigid prioritization

A key theme of the National Dialogues in relation to prioritization was the impossibility of prioritizing one area for the entire ACT Alliance. The argument to avoid a rigid and generalized prioritization was that an **Integrated and Intersectional Approach** is required to avoid ignoring the connections between the problems that fit under the various strategic areas. At the same time, it was argued, it is necessary to take into account the **diversity of national contexts**, i.e., that not only do contexts vary considerably between countries but also within the same country, so that a rigid prioritization would not reflect the specific needs within each country. Along the same lines, a **Human Rights Perspective**, it was insisted, must ensure that no strategic area is ignored. Finally, it was considered that a prioritization in a virtual meeting without **Community Participation** would affect the diaconal work, given its irreplaceable knowledge of the people about their own needs.

Figure 3. Prioritized Areas in the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue



Source: Own elaboration.

7

**REPERTOIRE OF
STRATEGIES TO
CONFRONT HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

es y Regionales de
egresivas y su
IHs y Democracia

nafa+5"



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

Structure of diaconal opportunities

The strategies and methods used by national organizations and forums in the ACT Alliance reflect a diversity of approaches that share a common core of values: solidarity, justice, human rights and faith. The most commonly employed strategies mentioned in the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue have been **Advocacy, Education and Awareness Raising, Direct Action, Interfaith Collaboration, Research and Communication, and Diakonia and Capacity Building**. The relevance of presenting the strategies is fundamental for the strengthening of the ACT Alliance in the sense that it communicates the **repertoire of strategies to confront** human rights violations. Knowing their content can enhance the **structure of diaconal opportunities**. We quickly mention some of them.

Political Advocacy: it is presented as a fundamental strategy to promote human rights and democracy. Examples of this strategy are the thematic roundtables in specific territories to engage with affected communities and understand their problems, which encourage the active participation of communities in decision-making. **Press conferences and public statements** amplify the voice of organizations and draw attention to human rights violations. Through **awareness-raising campaigns** based on communication, the most urgent problems are made visible. In

addition, **inter-sectoral and inter-religious alliances** strengthen political advocacy through collaboration between like-minded organizations that share a common vision of human rights. In addition, **lobbying and direct actions** are promoted before local and national governments to generate legislative and political changes. These actions address humanitarian issues, human rights and food sovereignty, allowing a direct impact on public policies.

Education and Awareness Raising: they are essential to transform mentalities and promote democracy and human rights both inside and outside FBOs. In this sense, **trainings and seminars** strengthen the capacities of communities and local leaders, providing them with tools to improve their advocacy. These training processes create **spaces for reflection** that allow the formation of religious leaders in human rights and **raise their profile**. **Contextual theological education** encourages reflection based on a contextual reading of religious texts to promote equity and challenge patriarchy. This **internal training** is offered to faith-based organizations to align their practices with principles of equality and justice. In addition, workshops and seminars are conducted to raise awareness of human rights, addressing specific topics in depth.

Direct-action: addressing community issues in a comprehensive and effective manner. It translates into rapid **humanitarian actions** to humanitarian crises, from food distribution to legal protection. There is also the **comprehensive accompaniment** that addresses the problems from a participatory approach, ensuring that the solutions respond to the needs of the communities. Likewise, **comprehensive protection** is provided through international accompaniment visits to vulnerable communities, which allows them to make their problems visible and access international support.

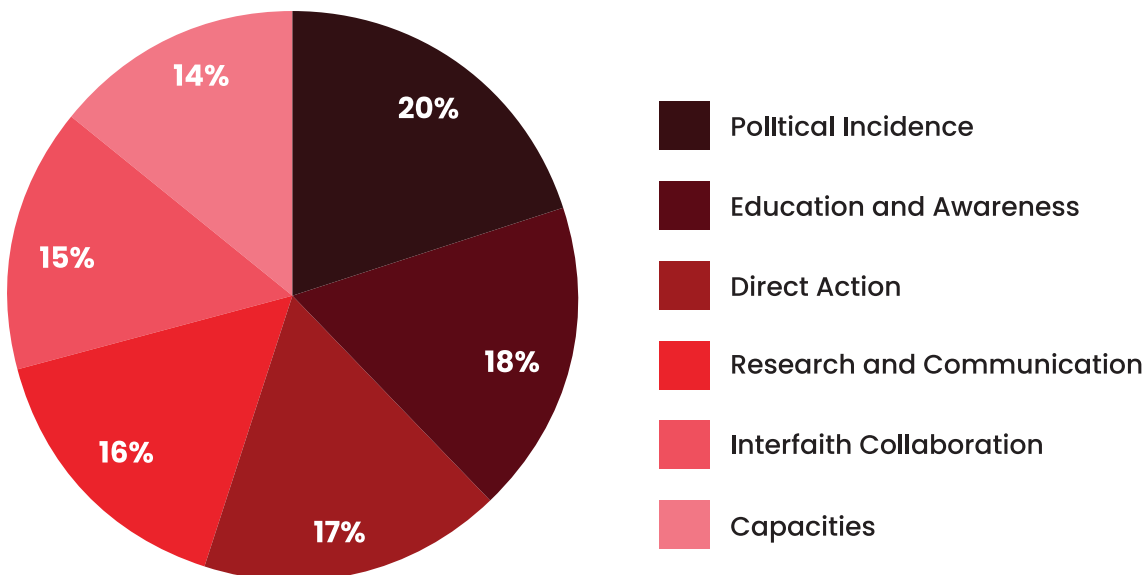
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Interfaith collaboration: this strengthens the promotion of human rights by bringing together diverse religious perspectives. For example, the **Ecumenical Dialogues** generate spaces to respect the diversity of spiritualities, allowing the construction of networks of **pastors and religious leaders** that promote equity and human rights from an interfaith approach.

Research and Communication are crucial to understand the context and make issues visible. **Thematic research** analyses and documents current human rights and democracy challenges. A **context analysis** identifies and understands the specific challenges faced by vulnerable communities. **Awareness campaigns** are also part of this strategy and have been used to highlight life stories and effective messages to seek support and raise awareness of the issues.

Diakonia and Capacity Building: Diakonia, understood as faith in action, is manifested in community capacity building. The **community-led response initiative** seeks to empower communities to raise their profile and present alternatives to challenges. **Participatory methodologies** provide them with tools to find their own solutions and promote their participation in decision-making. Finally, **community networks and spaces** are built that enhance participation and strengthen the resilience of communities, enabling them to face their challenges more effectively.

Figure 4. Strategy to confront the violation of human rights



Source: Own elaboration.

The Importance of the Repertoire of Actions in the Theory of Change for the ACT Alliance

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1. **Strategic Coherence:** Knowledge of the actions within the repertoire allows building a strategic framework where each action has a clear purpose and is aligned with the broader objectives of the organization.
2. **Flexibility and Adaptation:** A diverse repertoire provides the flexibility to adapt strategies according to changing challenges. For example, if an educational campaign does not achieve the desired results, organizations can turn to strategic litigation or community networks to bring about change.
3. **Efficiency in Execution:** The theory of change requires that actions be executed effectively to achieve results. A well-known repertoire allows the most effective actions to be selected for each context, increasing the probability of success.
4. **Impact Measurement:** To evaluate the impact of a strategy, it is necessary to understand its component actions. The repertoire makes it possible to define specific indicators to measure progress towards the objectives.
5. **Synergy between Actions:** Understanding how actions interact allows maximizing the impact of each one. For example, combining Cross-Sector Dialogues with educational campaigns can create synergies that drive faster cultural transformation.

8

**ON THE MOST
SIGNIFICANT DESIRED
CHANGE**



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

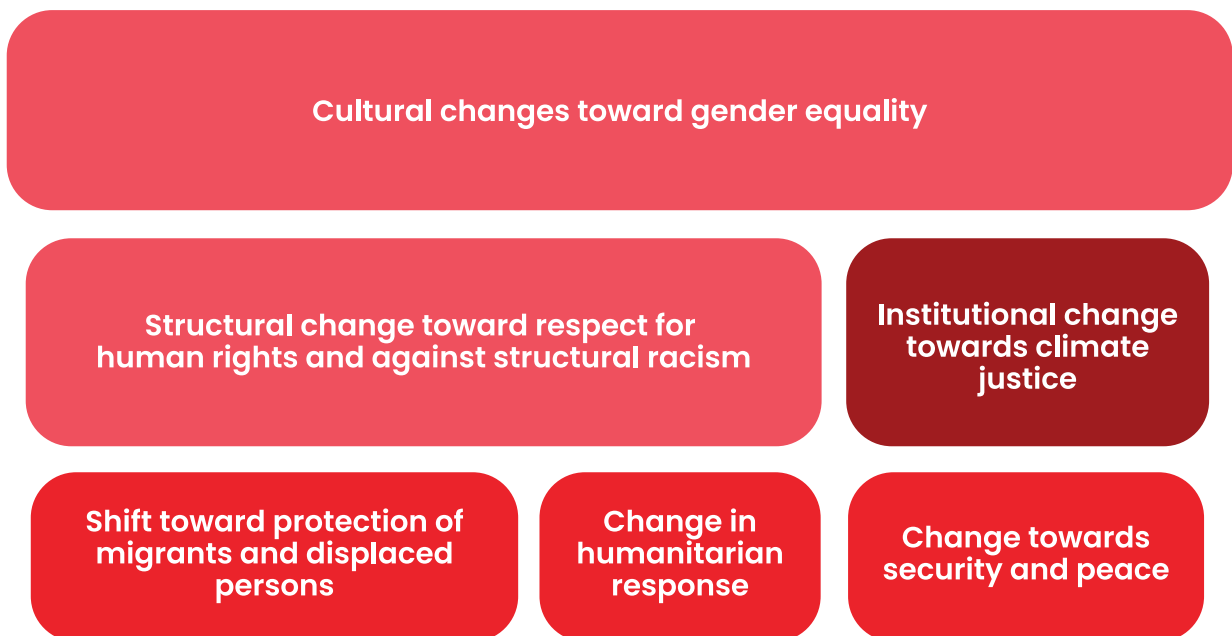
In the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue, they reflected a wide range of desired changes related to human rights and the five strategic areas of the partnership. At the same time, as might be expected, voices emerged cautioning against the impossibility of generalizing desired change. Despite this diversity, common aspirations also emerged that were shared by the various participating voices.

- 1. Cultural change towards gender equality:** The need to **overcome patriarchal structures** was expressed, as they perpetuate discrimination and violence towards women. There is a clear desire for a **cultural transformation** where women are respected and valued in all areas of society. Regarding **sexual and reproductive rights**, we aspire to a significant change that guarantees access to abortion and comprehensive sexuality education. It is essential to break the stigmatization of women and LGBTIQ+ people. **Women's political participation** is another key aspect, seeking to ensure their presence in decision-making spaces and promoting the creation of laws that guarantee gender parity.
- 2. Estructural change in respect for human rights and structural racism:** Along the same lines, **the protection of human rights defenders** is a highly significant change. In addition, the creation of legal mechanisms and community networks to ensure their safety is sought. **Citizen participation** was mentioned in this change as a way of broadening voices in decision making, with the creation of legal frameworks that promote transparency and accountability. Regarding the **recognition and protection of minorities**, a structural change is sought to guarantee their rights, celebrating the cultural diversity that negates racism.
- 3. Institutional change towards climate justice:** One of the recurring changes mentioned in various ways is the reduction of **environmental conflicts and adaptation to climate change**. In this sense, there is a demand for institutional change that fights against extractivism and develops effective adaptation strategies such as agroecology. The aim is for public policies that address climate change in a comprehensive manner, promoting food security and sovereignty. Within this context, the **protection of**

indigenous communities is also a highly desirable change. A change that guarantees the protection of their territories and rights, including communities in the creation of climate justice strategies is sought.

- 4. Change in humanitarian response:** in this group of desired changes we find the demands for **direct assistance to vulnerable communities** due to natural disasters and armed conflicts, prioritizing women, children, people with disabilities and indigenous communities. A **comprehensive approach** that integrates humanitarian response with gender justice, climate justice and forced displacement is highly mentioned in the Dialogues.
- 5. Shift toward protection of migrants and displaced persons:** Closely related to the previous wish, the need for a change that guarantees their access to health services, education and employment, together with public policies that facilitate the social integration of migrants, was mentioned. This requires greater **regional cooperation** to manage the migration crisis effectively, fostering dialogue between countries to develop common solutions.
- 6. Change towards security and peace:** A significant change in the protection of human rights defenders and community leaders is desired, as well as a shift towards peace building through dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution. The need to speak of security in human terms and not in terms of repression and suspension of human rights was emphasized.

Figure 5. Significant changes most desired. Size and color show relevance



9

**FIRST STEPS TO
PROMOTE THE DESIRED
CHANGES**

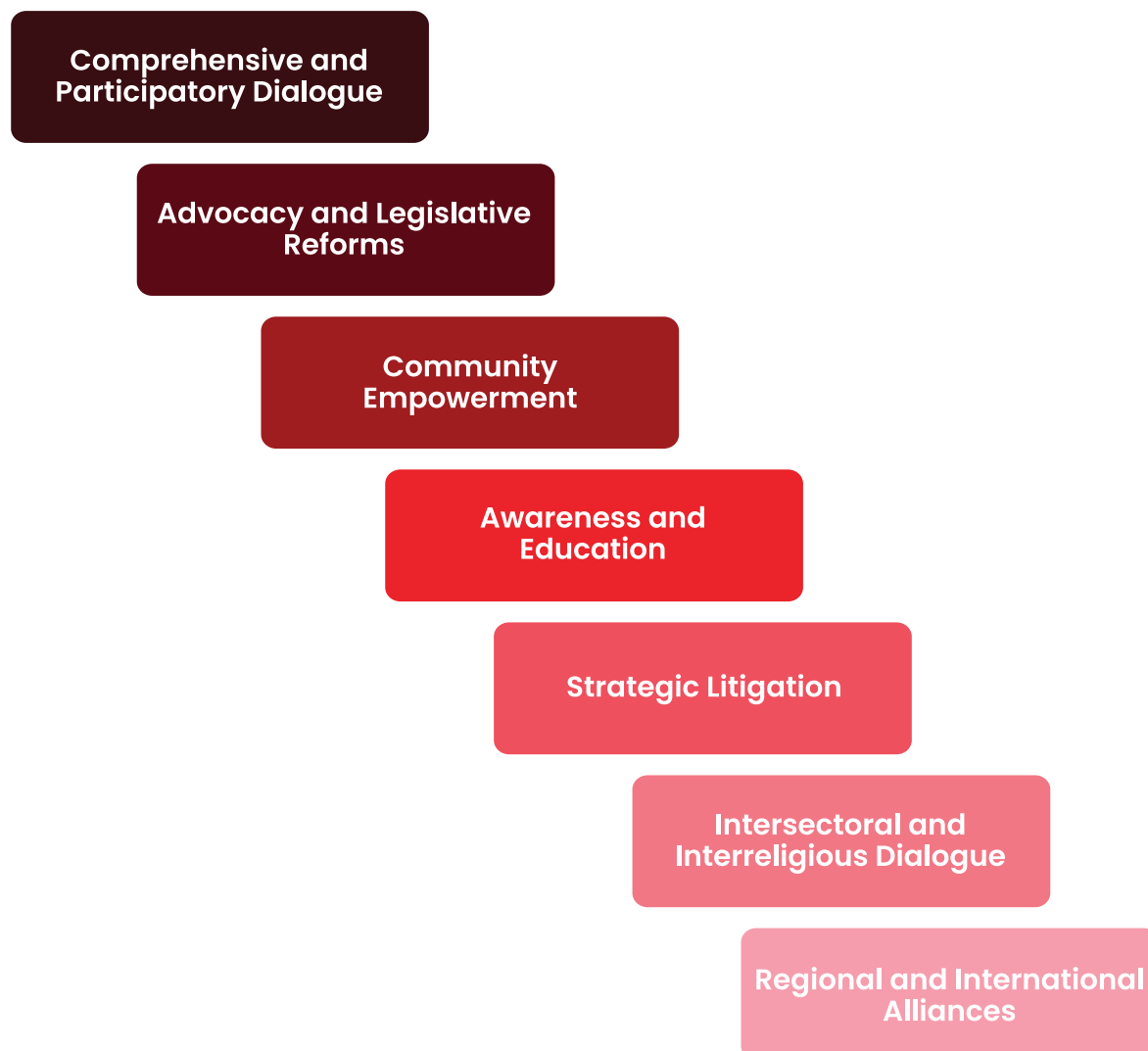


Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

Inertia of the strategies employed so far - Need for alternative steps?

The first steps to promote the desired changes are inertial. In other words, what the organizations mentioned as first steps are basically a continuation of what they have been doing. As novel aspects of the question of the steps to be taken to bring about change, the deepening of the context analysis and a territorial and contextual approach, together with the strengthening of the Alliance through cooperation with other organizations, are mentioned as novel aspects. Faced with these proposals, the question then arises as to whether it is necessary to consider alternative steps to strengthen the work or break with inertias that affect the operation of the ACT Alliance. Here we present a narrative analysis of the first steps identified to promote these changes from a global perspective.

Figure 6. Steps to promote the desired



Source: Own elaboration.

- 1. Integral and Participative Diagnosis:** A comprehensive analysis of the needs and problems faced by vulnerable communities is essential. This involves identifying the structural factors that perpetuate inequality and discrimination. **Community participation** is key to involve affected communities in identifying problems and solutions, ensuring their active participation throughout the process. Listening to and respecting the voices of women, indigenous communities, LGBTIQ+ people and other marginalized groups is essential.
- 2. Advocacy and Legislative Reforms:** **Comprehensive legislation** is needed to protect the rights of women, indigenous communities, migrants and human rights defenders. It is important to develop advocacy strategies that involve civil society organizations, community networks and international agencies. **Public policy reforms** should

strengthen access to justice, education and health for all, as well as promote policies that guarantee climate justice, peace and the protection of sexual and reproductive rights.

3. **Community Empowerment:** Community **leadership training** involves developing training programs for human rights defenders and community leaders. Fostering the leadership of women, youth, indigenous communities and LGBTIQ+ people is crucial to creating influential voices. In addition, **strengthening** community networks will provide support for victims of violence, promote intersectoral dialogue, and advocate for legislative change.
4. **Awareness and Education:** Human rights **education campaigns** raise awareness of gender equality, climate justice and sexual and reproductive rights. Campaigns promoting respect for ethnic, religious and sexual minorities are essential. **Comprehensive sexuality education** in schools will reduce stigmatization towards women and LGBTIQ+ people. Parents, teachers and community leaders should be involved in these programs.
5. **Strategic Litigation: Human rights advocacy** requires strategic litigation to change regressive laws and defend the rights of women, indigenous communities and community leaders. Litigation to protect human rights defenders, community leaders and political opponents is also critical. Creating **alliances between human rights organizations** will strengthen the protection of human rights defenders.
6. **Intersectoral and Interreligious Dialogue:** Dialogue between progressive religious organizations, civil society, governments and the private sector should be encouraged to develop inclusive policies on gender justice, climate justice and migration. In addition, **interfaith dialogue** can reduce the influence of regressive fundamentalisms by promoting an inclusive vision of human rights based on the principles of equality and justice.
7. **Regional and International Alliances:** Regional collaboration will facilitate the sharing of effective strategies and promote social change in climate justice, peace and migration. Fostering dialogue between countries will enable the development of common solutions in migration and forced displacement. **Technical and financial assistance** from international agencies is vital to support advocacy, community empowerment and humanitarian response programs.

10

**ORGANIZATIONAL
AND PERSONAL
COMMITMENTS TO
PROMOTE THE DESIRED
CHANGES**



Photo: ACT/Pablo Burgos

In the narrative analysis of the National Dialogues of the commitments, the pattern of reinforcing the activities carried out within the organizations is repeated. In that sense, the question arises as to whether there are no new commitments that can be established within ACT Alliance members. The need to bring these commitments to the table helps alliance members to think through this challenge or seek to adapt commitments that others make. The following is an overall narrative analysis of these commitments in the five strategic areas of the ACT Alliance.

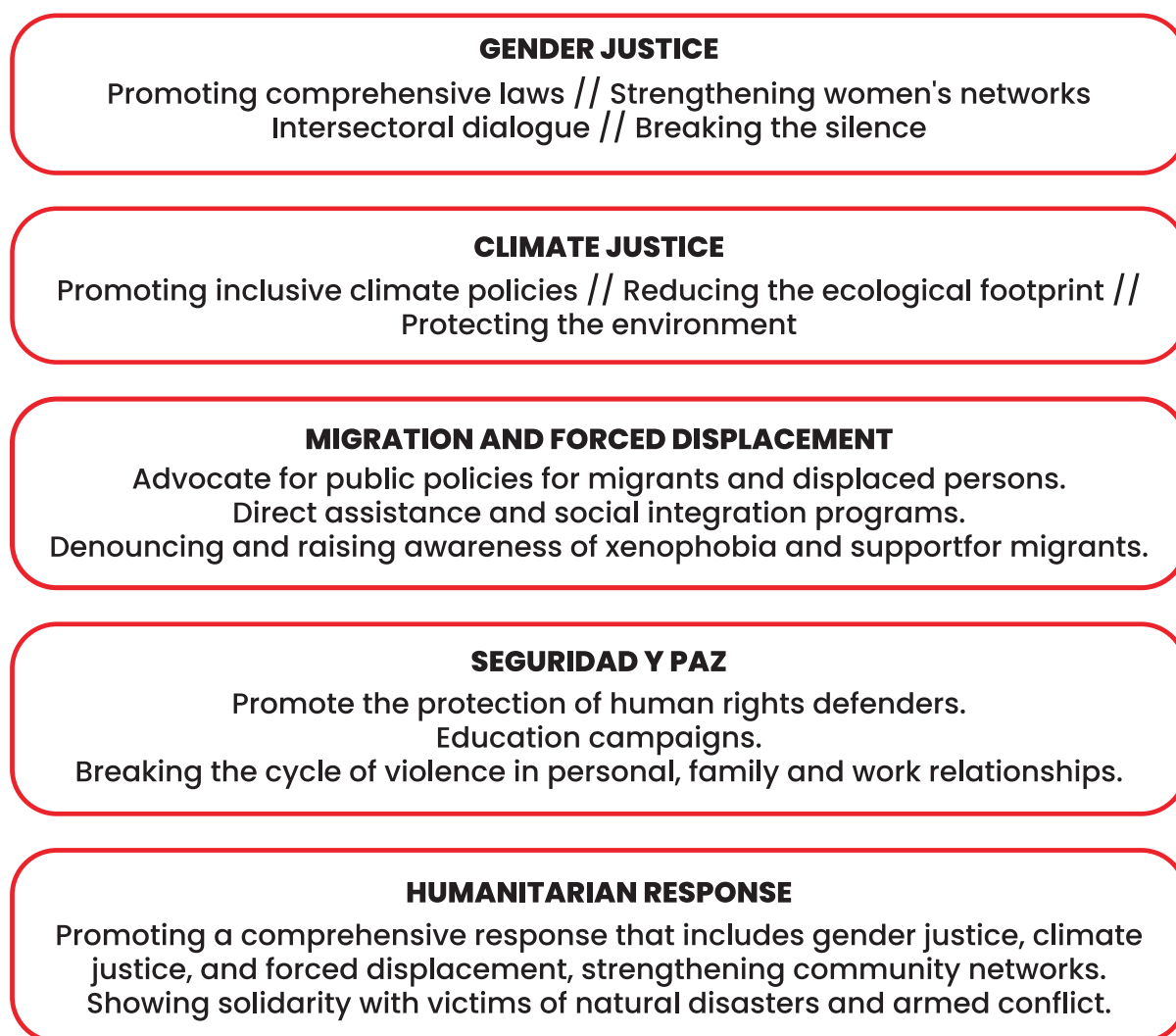
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- 1. Gender Justice:** Organizations pledge to **promote comprehensive laws** against gender-based violence, ensuring **women's participation** in politics and access to sexual and reproductive rights; **strengthening women's networks**, together with an **intersectoral dialogue** that includes progressive religious organizations, civil society and governments. On a personal level, it was mentioned **breaking the silence** in the face of gender-based violence and combating discriminatory attitudes towards women, challenging patriarchal structures, as essential daily commitments.
- 2. Climate Justice:** The organizations are committed to promoting **inclusive** and intersectional **climate policies** to fight against the environmental crisis differentiated in terms of class, gender, origin, ethnicity, and gender and ethnicity. In this section, they mentioned as a personal commitment to reduce their **ecological footprint** by adopting sustainable habits and **protecting the environment** in their personal and work activities.
- 3. Migration and Forced Displacement:** They committed to **advocate for public policies** that protect the human rights of migrants and internally displaced persons, providing **direct assistance** and **social integration programs** to facilitate their inclusion in host communities. On a personal level, the **denunciation and visibility of xenophobia** and **support to migrants** in their search for employment and access to basic services is fundamental.

4. **Security and Peace:** The organizations are committed to **protecting human rights defenders** with public policies and training programs on security, promoting peace building through **educational campaigns** and dialogue. **On the other hand, breaking the cycle of violence** in personal, family and work relationships by actively denouncing violence was mentioned as a personal commitment.

5. **Humanitarian Response:** It was mentioned to promote a **comprehensive response** that includes gender justice, climate justice and forced displacement, strengthening community networks to provide support to victims. Showing **solidarity with the victims** of natural disasters and armed conflicts, promoting respect for human rights in all areas, is crucial, it was mentioned as a personal commitment.

Figure 7. Organizational and Personal Commitments to promote the desired change according to strategic area



11

**ASSEMBLING A
PROPOSED THEORY OF
CHANGE**



Foto: ACT/Pablo Burgos

As announced in the introduction to this document, the purpose of the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue is to create a perspective on how the ACT Alliance is positioning itself in the face of the challenges posed by the human rights violations described here. This synthesis of the infrastructures for change perspective is intended as input for a Theory of Change. A theory of change defines a clear path towards a desired vision, outlining strategic actions, intermediate changes and final objectives.

Vision for Change: *A Latin America where human rights are fully respected, with just, egalitarian and inclusive societies that promote peace, gender justice, climate justice and the well-being of vulnerable communities.*

General Objective: *Promoting a cultural, institutional and political change that guarantees full respect for human rights, gender justice, climate justice, peace, security and protection of vulnerable communities.*

Shared working perspectives

Comprehensiveness and intersectionality: The holistic perspective and intersectionality is a prominent working principle within the ACT Alliance membership. It underscores the interconnectedness among the five strategic areas of the ACT Alliance. It translates into the

recognition that the complexity and interdependence of today's challenges implies an approach focused on the interrelationships of the challenges, avoiding leaving any one of these areas unattended. This perspective recognizes that social, economic and environmental problems are intertwined and that a strategy that does not consider this relationship may not have a sustainable impact or may even aggravate other problems.

Community participation: Another core value of the ACT Alliance is Community Engagement. The Alliance considers it central to involve affected communities in defining and implementing the changes they want to see. This bottom-up approach ensures that the voices of those on the front lines of the problems are heard and respected. In this way, intervention strategies become not only more effective, but also fairer and more representative of local realities.

Diversity of contexts: This is another pillar that guides the work of the ACT Alliance. Strategies must be adapted to the specific needs of each country and within each region of the country, respecting its cultural diversity and recognizing the values that unite the alliance, such as solidarity, respect for human rights and empathy. Adaptability is crucial to ensure that interventions are culturally sensitive and reflect the unique challenges and opportunities of each local context.

Unifying Values and Shared Assumptions

The assumptions or principles represent the philosophical, theological and political starting points that motivate the commitment of the people and organizations that are part of the ACT Alliance. In the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue there is a diversity of positions, however, there are some guiding principles that unify the participating organizations.

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Gospel and Christian values: The interpretation of the Gospel within the ACT Alliance is based on a call to solidarity action, love, mercy and empathy towards the most vulnerable. **Faith is manifested in commitment to impoverished people, defending life and fighting for inclusion and peace.** A core Christian value is social justice, which, for the ACT Alliance, involves promoting equity and eliminating barriers to exclusion and discrimination. This includes fighting economic inequality, racism, sexism and other forms of oppression. The commitment to social justice is manifested in:

1. Ensuring that all people have access to basic rights such as education, health, housing, and employment.
2. Fostering inclusive economic and political systems that favor sustainable development.
3. Defending the right to political participation and respect for the dignity of all people.

Hope, love and dignity: The ACT Alliance promotes hope as an engine that drives organizations to persevere in their work. Hope is reflected in the belief that **a fairer, more inclusive and sustainable world is possible.** Love manifests itself in solidarity and empathy for the most vulnerable, reaffirming the intrinsic value of all people. Dignity is seen as a core value that recognizes the inherent worth of every human being and demands that all people be treated with respect, regardless of their origin, gender, religion or socioeconomic status. These values drive

organizations to challenge power structures that perpetuate inequality and injustice, advocating for systems that value people over profit.

Ecumenical diakonia as a practical guide: Within the ACT Alliance, diakonia is interpreted as "faith in action," strategically orienting actions toward the defense of human rights and the promotion of social justice. This practice integrates social service with political activism, encompassing three key aspects:

1. **Defense of Human Rights:** Acting as advocates for human rights and working to ensure that policies reflect dignity and respect for all people.
2. **Local Capacity Building:** Providing the necessary tools and resources to enable communities to address their challenges autonomously..
3. **Local Capacity Building:** Providing the necessary tools and resources to enable communities to address their challenges autonomously.

Community Development: The ACT Alliance believes that community development is essential for any sustainable change. The development of local capacities is seen as a fundamental pillar, since it strengthens solidarity ties and creates the necessary conditions for communities to autonomously develop actions that promote dignity, ecological sustainability, justice and the fight against exclusion and discrimination.

Community development includes:

1. **Strengthening of Solidarity Bonds:** Fostering relationships of mutual support within the communities, promoting solidarity and collaboration.
2. **Local Capacity Building:** Providing the necessary tools and resources to enable communities to address their challenges autonomously.
3. **Collective Action for Change:** Promoting collective action to improve the quality of life, defend human rights and promote social inclusion.

Valuing and protecting diversity: Valuing and protecting diversity is a key principle within the ACT Alliance. The organization recognizes that human rights violations and political, social and cultural polarization often arise due to the imposition of arbitrary homogenizations in social values, customs, productive practices and management of nature. Defending diversity is crucial to prevent the emergence and escalation of human rights violations.

ACT Alliance works to protect diversity in the following areas:

1. **Cultural and Ethnic Diversity:** Ensuring that all cultures and ethnicities are respected and that their voices are heard.
2. **Gender Diversity and Sexual Orientation:** Fight against discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation, promoting equal opportunities.

3. **Diversity in Production Practices:** Respecting the different ways of interacting with nature, such as traditional agriculture, fishing methods and natural resource management.
4. **Biodiversity:** the fight against environmental crisis involves the protection of biodiversity and the promotion of economic practices respectful of the common home.

International support and cooperation: International support and cooperation are essential components for the success of ACT Alliance initiatives. International organizations play a crucial role in **providing technical and financial assistance** to local and regional organizations, strengthening their capacities to implement sustainable changes. International support and cooperation include, in addition to the aspects mentioned above, the **creation of networks** and the establishment of alliances between local, regional and international organizations to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of best practices.

Key Strategies in the National Dialogues and the Importance of the Action Directory

The ACT Alliance in its National Forums has carried out a series of key actions to strengthen respect for human rights and generate structural changes that promote a more just and inclusive society. Although the content of all these strategies is not known in detail, they all make up an unseen wealth of what the ACT Alliance is. In the context of creating a Theory of Change, knowing the repertoire of actions is fundamental. These can be grouped into:

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- **Comprehensive Legislation and Legal Reform:** The first key strategy involves promoting laws and legislative reforms that strengthen respect for human rights, equality and access to justice. Advocating for comprehensive legislation that protects vulnerable communities and promotes gender equality is essential. The alliance works to ensure that governments pass laws that favor excluded populations and remove systemic barriers that perpetuate discrimination.
- **Strategic Litigation:** Another key strategy is the filing of lawsuits to change regressive laws and defend human rights defenders. Strategic litigation is a powerful tool to challenge oppression and generate legal precedents that improve the situation of the most vulnerable.
- **Intersectoral and Interreligious Dialogue:** Fostering Dialogues between progressive faith-based organizations, civil society and governments is crucial to building consensus on human rights issues. The ACT Alliance facilitates these Dialogues to join efforts and create cross-sectoral alliances to address common problems such as corruption, discrimination and violence.
- **Support Networks:** Strengthening community networks is another key strategy. Providing support to victims of violence and advocating for human rights through local support networks is critical to ensuring that the most affected communities have access to justice and necessary resources.

- **Educational Campaigns:** Awareness raising through educational campaigns seeks to challenge patriarchal structures and racism. Developing these campaigns to raise awareness about gender equality, diversity and human rights is essential to transform cultural norms and promote a more inclusive society.
- **Actions to draw attention to the importance of separation of church and state:** The ACT Alliance strongly advocates for the separation of church and state. Historically, the meddling of religious institutions in government affairs has perpetuated inequalities, eroding the democratic principle of equality before the law. The Alliance advocates for a legal framework that guarantees state neutrality in religious matters, promoting transparency and accountability. In addition, the influence of religious values on legislation and public policy can undermine the human rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, LGBTQ+ people and religious minorities. The ACT Alliance's strategy for strengthening this separation includes cross-sectoral dialogue, educational campaigns and strategic litigation. It seeks to eliminate the influence of religious beliefs in the formulation of laws, promote transparency in state funding of religious organizations, and guarantee equal access to justice for all, regardless of their beliefs. By promoting religious pluralism that guarantees freedom of worship, the Alliance aims to dismantle the structures that perpetuate discrimination, promoting a State that reflects true neutrality and justice for all.
- **Regional Alliances:** Strengthening cooperation among women's organizations, indigenous communities and human rights defenders to promote social change is another key strategy. Regional alliances allow for the sharing of resources, knowledge and best practices, thus increasing collective impact.

The Importance of the Repertoire of Actions in the Theory of Change for the ACT Alliance

In the context of a theory of change, knowledge of this repertoire of actions is crucial for assembling a coherent and effective strategy. A **theory of change** is a tool that maps out how and why a desired change is expected to occur in a specific context. It involves identifying the intermediate outcomes that lead to the desired final change, along with the actions needed to achieve them.

1. **Strategic Coherence:** Knowledge of the actions within the repertoire allows building a strategic framework where each action has a clear purpose and is aligned with the broader objectives of the organization.
2. **Flexibility and Adaptation:** A diverse repertoire provides the flexibility to adapt strategies according to changing challenges. For example, if an educational campaign does not achieve the desired results, organizations can turn to strategic litigation or community networks to bring about change.
3. **Efficiency in Execution:** The theory of change requires that actions be executed effectively to achieve results. A well-known repertoire allows the most effective actions to be selected for each context, increasing the probability of success.

- 4. Impact Measurement:** To evaluate the impact of a strategy, it is necessary to understand its component actions. The repertoire makes it possible to define specific indicators to measure progress towards the objectives.
- 5. Synergy between Actions:** Understanding how actions interact allows maximizing the impact of each one. For example, combining Cross-Sector Dialogues with educational campaigns can create synergies that drive faster cultural transformation.

Expected Intermediate Changes

The strategies mentioned in the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue outline a series of elements on changes at different points in time. Let's start by mentioning the intermediate changes. They are considered intermediate changes because they represent critical and tangible steps toward an ultimate goal: a more just and inclusive society. They are not end goals in themselves, but milestones that reflect significant progress in the right direction. Here is why each of these changes is considered intermediate:

- **Legislative and Institutional Strengthening:** Legislative reforms and strategic litigation are expected to ensure better protection of human rights and justice. This includes laws addressing gender-based violence, protection of indigenous territories and improved access to justice.
- **Cultural Transformation:** Educational campaigns and Intersectoral Dialogues seek to challenge patriarchal structures and racism, promoting a cultural transformation that favors equality, diversity and respect for human rights.
- **Community Empowerment:** Strengthening community networks and citizen participation are crucial to ensure that communities have greater decision-making power and can lead their own development. Greater citizen participation in decision making and increased local capacities are sought.

Outcome Indicators

CAs a suggestion for the face-to-face discussion, we present a series of indicators of success based on information from this Dialogue process and to be refined with the face-to-face meeting in Bogota in May 2024.

- **Gender Justice:** An increase in the number of women in community leadership positions and a reduction in cases of gender-based violence would be clear signs of progress.
- **Climate Justice:** Reducing extractivist projects and protecting indigenous territories are key indicators in promoting climate justice.
- **Peace and Security:** The reduction in violence against human rights defenders is another crucial indicator, reflecting greater protection of those who fight for social justice.

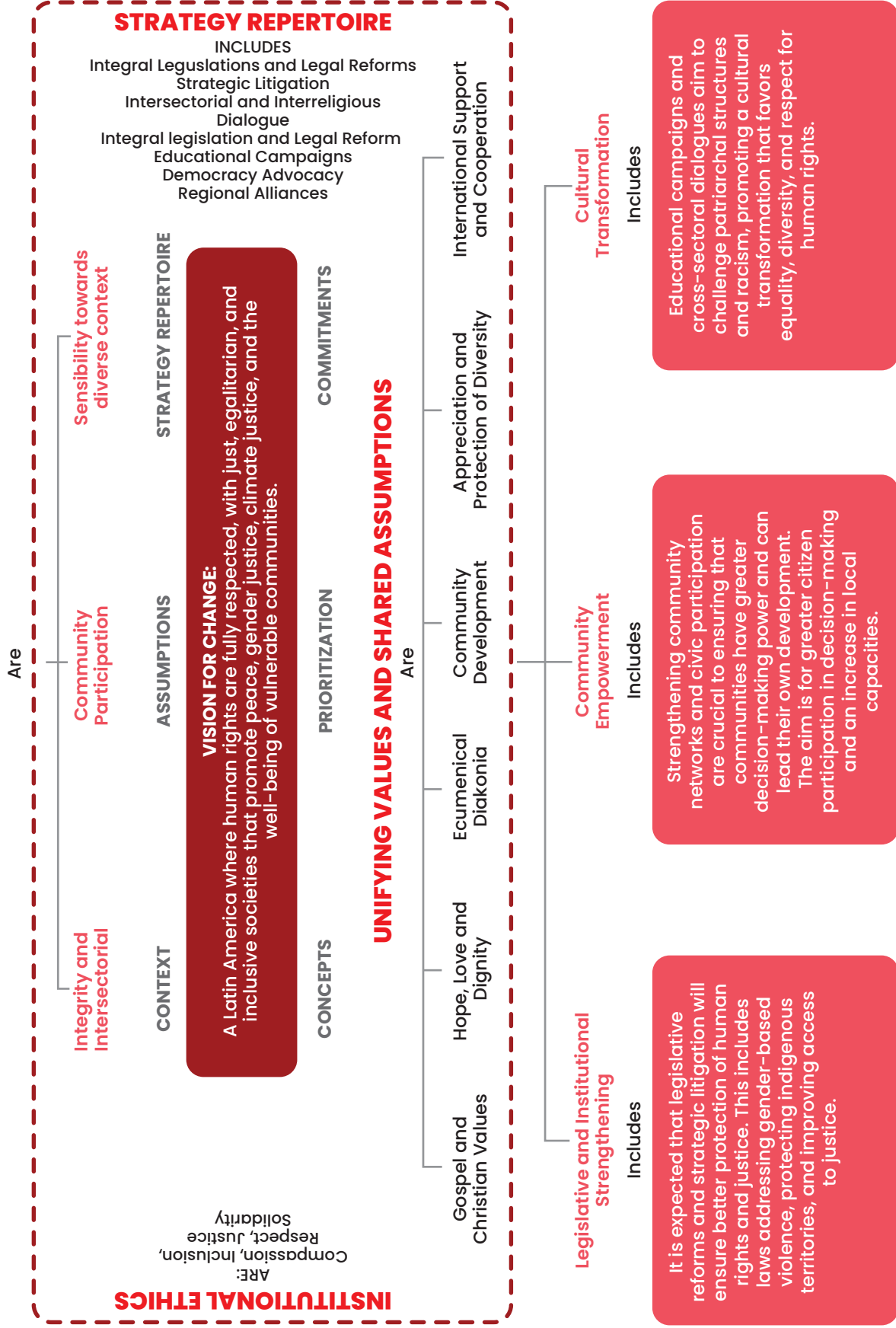
- **Migration and Forced Displacement:** Improved access to basic services for migrants demonstrates progress in the protection of the rights of people on the move.

The theory of change presented here outlines a possible path based on a rigorous analysis of the information gathered in the National Dialogues and the Regional Dialogue. It is not a blueprint but a synthesis of their proposals and perspectives. It is a document above all for them to recognize their strengths and common principles of actions towards a Latin America where human rights are fully respected, with just, egalitarian and inclusive societies that promote peace, gender justice, climate justice and the wellbeing of vulnerable communities.

The decision to use this Theory of Change is in your hands. The resulting Theory of Change seeks to provide a strategic framework to guide action, foster partnerships and ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard. With a shared vision of justice, peace and inclusion, these strategies represent a basis for making collective commitments to transform the region into a place where all people can live in dignity.

Figure 8. ACT Alliance Theory of Change

SHARED WORK PERSPECTIVES



Source: Own elaboration.

actalliance

Special thanks to our members:

Bret fur die Welt

Kerk in Actie

Christian Aid

Diakonia

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

ACT Church of Sweden