



# **COMMUNITY ROOTS PROJECT**

## ***Mid-term evaluation***



**Study implemented by:**



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**DEC // 2021**

This document is produced for the Project: Community Roots Cooperation Agreement No. AID-520-A-17-00001; for review by the United States Agency for International Development

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#### EDITORIAL

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This report (Mid-Term Evaluation of the Community Roots Project) has been made possible thanks to the support of the people of the United States of America. The views/opinions in this report are the responsibility of Interdisciplinary Consulting in Development (CID-Gallup) and the Community Roots Project and do not necessarily reflect those of USAID or the United States Government.

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## Presentation

The Interdisciplinary Development Consulting CID Gallup, at the request of World Vision Guatemala, carried out this study in the country of Guatemala, with the aim of carrying out the Mid-Term Evaluation community roots project, which measures the indicators contemplated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the USAID-Community Roots Project.

To meet the goals, a total of 3,300 surveys, 12 focus groups, and 24 in-depth interviews were conducted between August 13 and September 24, 2021. In the qualitative stage, we worked with the local government, families, leaders in governmental organizations (OG), and non-governmental organizations (ONG). For its part, the questionnaire was applied face-to-face, in the respondent's home, using a representative sample of the adult population throughout the country. The results, with a confidence level equal to 95%, have a margin of error equal to  $\pm 1.71$  points at the total level and were processed to obtain the graphic information presented in this report.

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## Executive Summary

The situations of violence and migration in the departments of Chiquimula, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, and Quetzaltenango mark other dynamics of social and political life within their communities. The Project deals with intervening in these dynamics, for community cohesion against violence and strengthening the links between people and organizations, in the construction of livable lives and the promotion of values such as equality and respect. Thus, the interest of this report is to point out the indicators of the Project to the medium-term in its processes.

Communities work on the situations of education, youth participation, political interference by organized groups, quality of life, the safety of their neighborhoods, police capacity for action, respect and non-violence towards people in the LGBTQI+ community and between men and women, as well as their access to opportunities throughout their lives.

However, there is a lack of employment opportunities and in consequence, the urgency of migrating to survive and support families; there are many reports of young people who have left their villages with the purpose of searching for a job. There are also conflicts over the quality of public services, gang violence, and alcoholism. The latter is related to situations of gender violence and other situations risky to physical integrity such as robberies and aggressions. People do not consider going to the police to report the events, since that will not always end in proper justice manner. Also, many will not do it out of fear of reprisals, or even do not know where to formalize the complaint in cases of violence against children.

A considerable part of people restricts their transit in places and time, in order to avoid danger, while they are unaware of the efforts of the plans to reduce violence and migration. In general, there is pessimism towards job stability, poverty, corruption, inequality, environmental sustainability, and the fulfillment of the rights of migrants.

The structural challenges and efforts from different fronts are in constant contradiction, so the scope of the Project today must be considered from a unique moment, where inequalities are defined and shown by the pandemic and the effects of climate change. The mid-term provides a look at the state of things and at the same time offers new ground for work.

## Introduction

This study seeks to establish the current situation of the indicators that apply to evaluate the context of the area of intervention of the Project, therefore, the variables and dimensions analyzed in this document seek to support and show the scenario on which the indicators are manifested. This study considered quantitative and qualitative approaches, through which the detection of the population where the Project has intervention, analysis of the topics of interest, and the set of results was constructed.

We will first observe the general results section containing an overview of the country's situation in Guatemala, its demographics and structural issues related to violence, flows of people, youth, environment, politics, and culture. Then we have the composition of the sample, where the distributions of the sample are exposed with respect to the departments, municipalities, sex, marital status, educational level, languages, and towns.

The analysis section shows the perceptions and projections of the population on education, employment, opportunities, the country's situation, and the capacity for change of social agents, life, health, and violence. You will also see the variables related to security, victimization, and trust in the police, a presentation on the situation of migration, the knowledge that people have about the Project, certain community attitudes towards violence, gender, and coexistence, and finally on the protection of children.

In the last part, we have the external variables and the municipal infrastructure, where the institutional and organizational framework of the communities with which we worked is denoted.

## Background and description of the Project

It is known that Guatemalan international migration is mostly rural, young, and male, however, increase in the number of migrant women have been observed, as well as unaccompanied children. In addition, there are more and more known cases of sexual violence against women, violent detentions, and non-guarantee of fundamental rights. (IOM, 2021, p. 8) Efforts to gather information and understand these dynamics are no stranger to these notions.

In this way, Reyes quotes (2009, p. 42) the Guatemalan Human Rights Ombudsman, when the latter referred to human mobility as a phenomenon that "must be explained as an expression of structural problems", where "the socio-economic structure *is* deeply marked by inequality, *and* reinforced by State policies promoting the systematic and permanent exclusion of minorities".

The part of Mexico and the part of Guatemala in the border region are similar, mostly from the needs and precarious conditions of life; Guatemalan and Mexican people from these areas have more in common with each other than with the populations of their respective (Canales, Montiel, Rojas, & Vargas, 2013) countries. In addition, "inequality, poverty, lack of opportunities, the blow of natural disasters, among others" frame irregular migration in these territories. (IOM, 2021, p. 8)

The Community Roots project is a project to prevent violence, crime, and irregular migration, with the aim of supporting the efforts of the Government of Guatemala, civil society, and community actors, to address the causes and consequences of violence and forced migration, through comprehensive prevention approaches. Designating as a target group to work with community-based, democratically elected organizations, civil organizations, families, local government, private sector, GMO, and NGOs in certain municipalities of the departments of Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Quetzaltenango. In return, this evaluation seeks to establish the current situation of the indicators that apply to evaluate the context of intervention of the project.

## Project Objectives

According to the terms of reference of the study, the Community Roots Project contributes to the development objective of USAID/Guatemala country development cooperation strategy (CDCS,2012-2016) I, "Greater security and justice for citizens" and number two of intermediate result (IR 2), "Reduces levels of violence and conflict in areas and populations".

### Specific objectives of the Project

To this end, the Project has established within its design four strategic objectives that complement and reinforce each other:

- **Objective 1:** Explore the community violence prevention commissions to promote integrated violence and migration prevention initiatives in specific areas of aid.
- **Objective 2:** Strengthen and mobilize municipal and national actors and resources to develop and implement municipal-level violence and migration prevention plans through a multisectoral, inter-institutional process.
- **Objective 3:** Promote the participation of the private sector (local, national or international) in the prevention of violence and migration in the communities and municipalities of destination.
- **Objective 4:** Support secondary violence prevention projects in close coordination with municipal and local authorities.

### The general objective of the evaluation

Establish the current situation of the indicators applying evaluation in the context of the area of intervention of the project.

### Specific objectives of the evaluation

- Establish the intermediate value of the result indicators of the Community Roots Project.
- Corroborate the data obtained from the previous feasibility studies and assumptions that gave rise to the formulation of the Project.
- Characterize the medium term of the intervention of the Project, the target population of the Project.
- Establish benchmarks to compare with the results of the initial evaluation study, so that the project implementers can determine the level of performance of the indicators, in relation to the established goals; in particular to study the scope in indirect beneficiaries of the project and the changes of local contextual factors during the life of the project.

## Methodology

For the study, different levels of social actors involved or affected are considered according to the indicators raised in the design of the Project.

The project had two stages, (1) quantitative and (2) qualitative, which are the basis for responding to the objectives of this research.

For the collection of information, CID Gallup technical staff was in contact with the local government, families, leaders, and governmental and non-governmental institutions of the country.

## Target populations

Men and women of legal age, residents of the 80 communities of the Community Roots Project, in the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, and Chiquimula.

## Quantitative stage

### Sample design

For the quantitative stage, a sample survey was developed with a phased design. The sample was obtained by successive extraction of sampling units of different orders within each strata of interest:

- Selection of segments in the populations of interest, including a selection of apples.
- Selection of homes and finally selection of individuals within the house through the last birthday boy.

The inclusion criteria were:

- People of legal age
- Willing to participate in the survey voluntarily
- Verbal informed consent
- Availability of at least 30 minutes to answer the survey

## Sample size

The sample size was 3,300 informants permanently residing in the 80 intervention communities of the Community Roots Project.

The covered communities where the study had intervention were: In the department of Chiquimula, the municipalities of San José La Arada, San Jacinto, Olopa, Jocotán, San Juan Ermita, Quezaltepeque, Esquipulas, Chiquimula; in San Marcos, Tacaná, San Marcos, San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Pablo, Malacatán; in Quetzaltenango: Coatepeque, Colomba; in Huehuetenango: La Libertad, Chiantla, Aguacatán, La Democracia, Cuilco.

## Margin of error

As usual in this type of research, we work with a maximum permissible error (general confidence level) of 95% for the total estimates. On the other hand, the margins of error are defined based on the sample size with which we are working. At a general level, in cases where the entire sample is used, the sampling error would be  $\pm 1.71$  points maximum. This reflects that, for the results, of the entire sample, exposed in this research, and assuming as an example that 60% of the answers, to a certain question, is "yes" and 40% "no" you have 95% confidence that, if all adult citizens of the country had been interviewed, the final result of "yes" answers would have been between 58.29% and 61.71%. At the same time, those who answer "no" would be between 38.29% and 41.21%.

## Collection of quantitative information

For the questionnaire used, CID Gallup uses tablets programmed to collect data from surveys like these. A pre-structured questionnaire with "closed" questions (possible answers are already established) and "open" questions (the interviewee can provide any answer) was used, where the opinion was recorded.

The people in charge of collecting the information, in addition to having ease of speech, good presentation, and ease of learning, must have completed secondary education and have received the respective training for the study in which they will be working. Added to this, in many of the cases, those who carried out the surveys also had university studies and even diplomas from higher education institutions.

## Collection dates and times

The application of the surveys was on several days (Monday to Sunday) from August 13th to August 30th, 2021, from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

## Information monitoring

The people who oversaw the implementation of the survey have experience in market research studies and university education. Those who supervised the work have national and international experience in the management and collection of information.

## Data processing

When using the tablets, the collected information automatically passes to the computer. The tablets used by CID Gallup record all interviews and those who supervise listen to at least one-third party to ensure there are no errors or falsehoods.

## Qualitative stage

### Collection of qualitative information

It was held from September 3 to 24, just when the president of Guatemala sent to the Congress of the Republic the health provisions in force in relation to COVID-19, in which, among others, a curfew was applied at night and attendance at social or any other type of meetings was limited (these provisions were not finally approved).

Despite the impasse, the communities agreed to hold the group sessions that took place from September 6 to 10, in different locations selected by World Vision. The call for participants was made by community leaders, with the support of the staff of the Community Roots Project. Details of each meeting are attached in Annex 1.

12 sessions were held; four per each department. These were formed in the following profiles:

- Men and women aged 13 to 17
- Men and women aged 18 to 29
- Men and women aged 30 and over

In addition to 24 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders from Friday, September 3 to Friday, September 24, 2021.

#### Qualitative data processing

The qualitative information was processed through the MAXqda software, and subsequently, the content analysis was carried out by thematic fields, with the aim of giving meaning to the concepts from the social construction of the agents.

## Overall results

This section presents statistical and general information on the target populations in Guatemala, taking into account the distribution of the sample according to variables of interest. This is in order to characterize the population studied and the area of intervention of the Project. In the first part, entitled "The population" shows the population statistics and certain variables of interest, while, in the section of "Quantitative approximation: the distribution of the sample", shows the distributions of the set of people and households surveyed according to the department, sex, marital status, age, level of formal education, among others.

## Population

According to the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala, the Guatemalan population (2019) is 14,901,286 inhabitants: with 49% men and 51% women. Of these, 3% reside in Chiquimula, 7% in San Marcos, 5% in Quetzaltenango and 8% in Huehuetenango.

The department of Chiquimula, inhabited by 415,063 people, has a distribution of 48% men and 52% women. Its population is mostly Ladino (73%) and Mayan (27%). The average number of approved years of study in people over the age of 15 is 5 (primary), and 74% of the population can read and write. In Chiquimula 95% learned to speak in Spanish and 4% in Ch'orti'.

The department of San Marcos has 1,032,277 inhabitants, with 49% men and 51% women, equally with a population mostly Ladino (69%) and Mayan (31%). Literacy is 79% and the average years of study in over 15 years are 5 (primary). 80% learned to speak in Spanish and 19% in May.

For its part, Quetzaltenango with 799,101 inhabitants of which 47% are men and 53% are women, the distribution by people is mostly between Mayans (51%) and Ladinos (47%). Literacy is 84% and the average number of years of study is 7 in people over 15 (secondary). In addition, 74% learned to speak in Spanish, 17% in Mamand 9% in K'iche'.

Finally, Huehuetenango has a population of 1,170,669 inhabitants: 48% men and 52% women. With a majority of Mayan people (65%), followed by the Ladino population (35%). On average, people over 15 years of age study 5 years (primary), and 71% of its inhabitants can read and write. In this department, the distribution by language is more dispersed than the others: 40% Spanish, 26% Mam, 16% Q'anjob'al, and 6% Cuj.

The population is mostly young; as shown in the table below, the age groups are less dense according to their longevity in each department.

**Table 1. Distribution of departments by age group, by sex**

- Percentages-

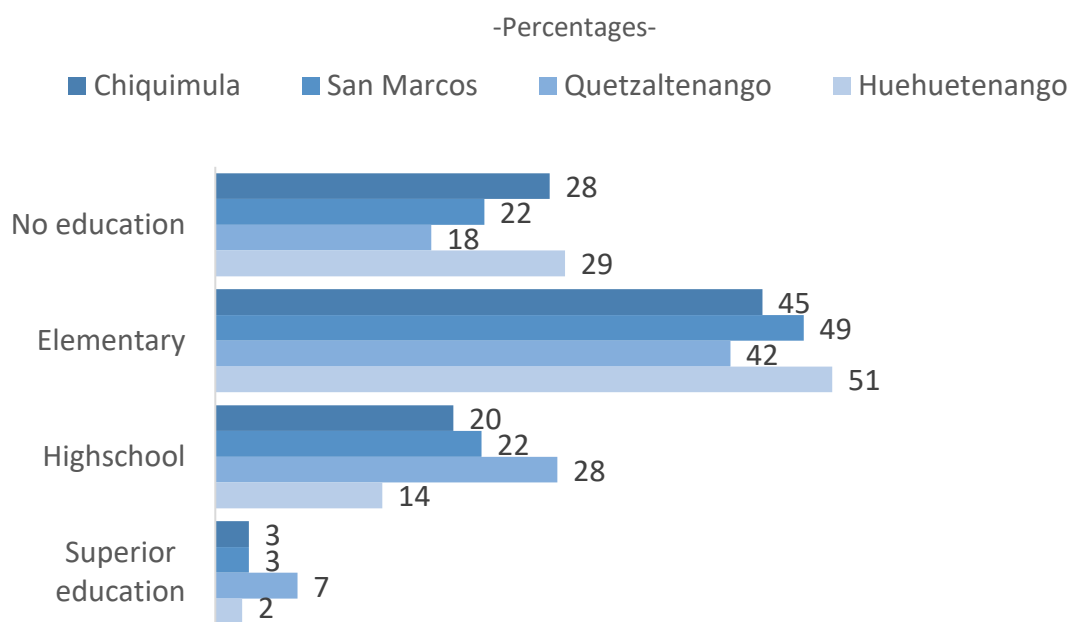
| Age                     | Sex    | Department |            |                |               |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                         |        | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 7          | 7          | 7              | 6             |
|                         | Female | 7          | 7          | 8              | 8             |
|                         | Total  | 14         | 14         | 15             | 14            |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 7          | 6          | 7              | 6             |
|                         | Female | 8          | 7          | 8              | 8             |
|                         | Total  | 15         | 13         | 15             | 14            |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 5          | 5          | 5              | 4             |
|                         | Female | 6          | 6          | 6              | 6             |
|                         | Total  | 11         | 11         | 11             | 11            |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 3          | 3          | 4              | 3             |
|                         | Female | 4          | 4          | 5              | 4             |
|                         | Total  | 7          | 7          | 9              | 7             |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 3          | 3          | 3              | 2             |
|                         | Female | 3          | 3          | 3              | 2             |
|                         | Total  | 6          | 6          | 6              | 4             |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 2          | 2          | 2              | 2             |
|                         | Female | 2          | 2          | 2              | 2             |
|                         | Total  | 4          | 4          | 4              | 4             |
| From 18 to 24 years old | Male   | 1          | 1          | 1              | 1             |
|                         | Female | 1          | 1          | 1              | 1             |
|                         | Total  | 2          | 2          | 2              | 2             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Data from the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (2019).

All four departments have mostly a population with primary education. It is followed by a population without formal education, secondary education, and finally with higher education.

**Figure 1. Distribution of departments by educational level**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Data from the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (2019).

The educational situation of the young population has some important highlights to point out, according to (2020, p. 34) CONJUVE AND UNFPA "for each illiterate person in the group of 13 to 15 years there are almost three in the group of 25 to 30 years", in addition, there is more affection between women (8%), indigenous peoples (10%) and among people from rural areas (10%). Below are the rates of young people between the ages of 7 and 24 who do not attend school, by the department and at the national level. In Huehuetenango, the rate is higher than the national rate and the other departments of interest, where 51 out of every 100 young people do not attend school.

**Table 2. School Attendance Rates, National and by Department**

-For every 100 young people between 7 and 24 years old-

| Place                | Population aged 7 to 24 | Population aged 7 to 24 years not attending school | School Absence Rate |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Huehuetenango        | 243,964                 | 476,470                                            | 51                  |
| Quetzaltenango       | 149,394                 | 303,325                                            | 49                  |
| Chiquimula           | 77,485                  | 164,156                                            | 47                  |
| San Marcos           | 177,059                 | 413,543                                            | 43                  |
| Guatemala (national) | 2,439,893               | 5,776,837                                          | 42                  |

Source: CIDGallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Data from the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (2019).

By 2020, the country's poverty reached 47% (World Bank, 2021) however, these figures increase when segregating by department, by 2014 poverty in Quetzaltenango reached 56%, in San Marcos 60%, Chiquimula 61%, and in Huehuetenango 74%. (ENCOVI, 2014) In contrast to multidimensional poverty, which affects 62 out of every 100 inhabitants in the country. (ECLAC, 2021)

International (external) migration has been addressed by IOM from three variables available in the (2021) 2018 Census, where there are distributions by households that reported receiving remittances (9%), households that reported some of their members as emigrants (6%) and a variable that groups both conditions: households that reported remittances and emigrants (4%). From this, it is clear that 83% of international migrants are between 15 and 39 years old and 19% are from Huehuetenango, 10% from San Marcos, 9% from Quetzaltenango, and 3% from Chiquimula.

On the other hand, the Survey on International Migration of Guatemalans and Remittances (IOM, 2017) identified that 97% of Guatemalan emigrants have a definitive destination in the United States, and 73% of these are in an irregular situation. In addition, 71% of children and adolescents, under 18 years of age and Guatemalan migrants who were returned, were destined for the United States (the main states: California, Florida, and New York). The other 29% headed to Mexico: Chiapas, Quintana Roo, and Mexico City. (IOM & ILO, 2019, p. 8)

For 2019, 30,329 Guatemalan children were found in the United States, unaccompanied. (Heidbrink, 2020) In "Children on the Run," a UNHCR paper collected 100 stories of (2014) Guatemalan children, ages 12 to 17, who entered the United States on their own and were subsequently held by U.S. federal authorities, in which exclusion (29%), domestic abuse (23%) and violence in society (20%) were identified as triggers to migrate. These stories denote the conditions of poverty, exposure to gangs, abuse, and violence of the victims. It is known that police, military, and elected representatives have been under investigation for facilitating the sex trafficking of children, paying for sexual acts with children, and for protecting establishments where these acts occurred. (U.S. Department of State, 2020, p. 231)

According to Roldán (2020, p. 37), structural factors have always been present in migration", where violence is present from different manifestations. Interdepartmental (internal) migration in Guatemala has a lot to do with violence. (p. 47) Between 2010 and 2020, 56,045 people have died in situations of violence. Also, in 2016 there were 36,913 forced pregnancies, of which 2,500 were the result of rapes of girls aged 10 to 14 and 33,800 victims of human trafficking in the (Hernandez, 2018) country. For Hernández then, the forced movements at the internal level in Guatemala are related to three main reasons: 1) the violence of organized crime, 2) business projects such as mining, livestock, and hydroelectric plants, and 3) caused by natural events. Roldán, from qualitative work, delves into internal migration for the departments of Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, and San Marcos and identifies other reasons chained to the previous ones: 1) lack of rains and disappearance of water springs, 2) lack of nutrients in the land and 3) lack of land for cultivation. (p. 44)

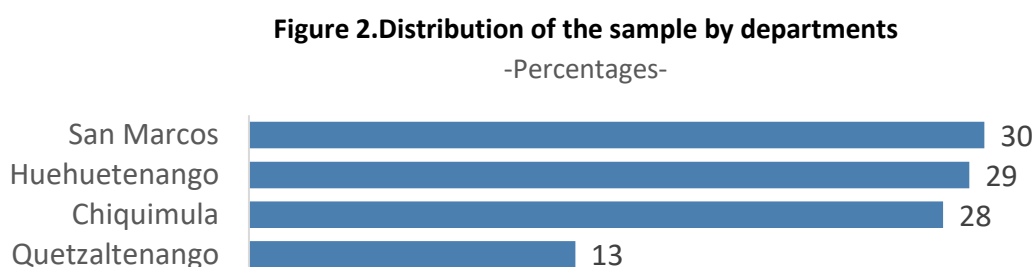
The territory between Guatemala and Mexico has historically been highly mobile. THE COLEF categorizes the "migratory flow from Mexico to Guatemala" as the flow of people who completed a stay in Mexico (temporary or seasonal), which for 2019, was mostly male workers in

the agricultural, construction, and trade sectors. (EL COLEF, 2020, p. 13) Of the total number of Guatemalan workers, 53% returned to Huehuetenango, another 30% returned to San Marcos, and 11% to Quetzaltenango, with an average stay of 20 days. Of these, 27% worked in the Comalapa Border, 18% in Tapachula, another 18% in Suchiate, and 12% in La Trinidad. (Pages 19-22)

Quantitative approximation: the distribution of the sample

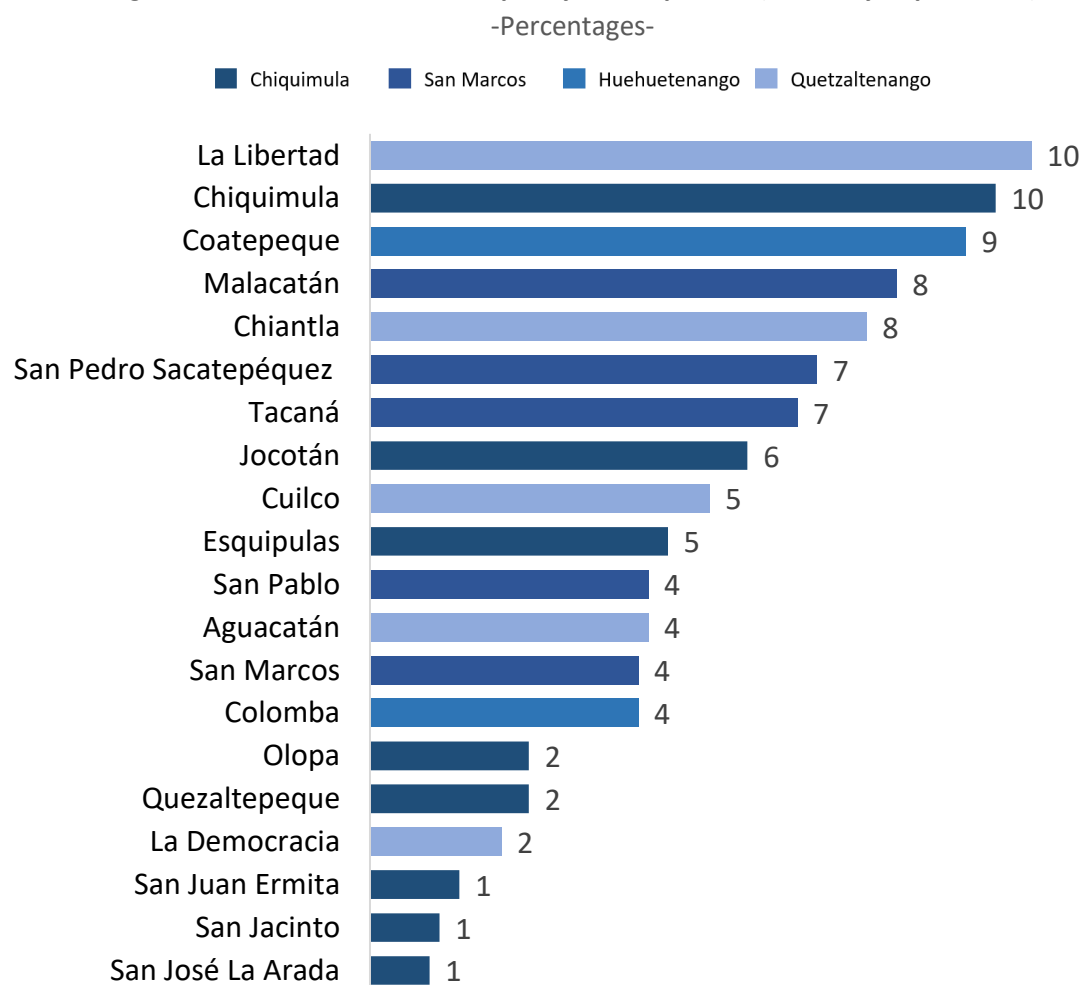
*Target populations (departments and municipalities)*

Graph 2 shows that the sample consists of 30% Marquense households, 29% Huehuetec households, 28% Chiquimultecos, and 13% Quetzaltecos. Figure 3 details the distribution of the sample by municipalities is detailed below:



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 3. Distribution of the sample by municipalities (colors by department)**

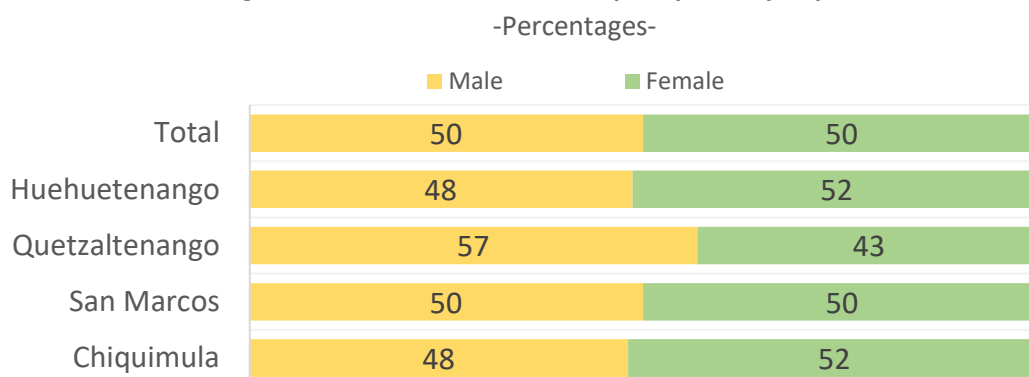


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Gender

It can be seen that the sample is distributed in a total way with 50% women and 50% men. In addition, the segregated distributions by department find below:

**Figure 4. Distribution of the sample by sex, by department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Marital status

Married people make up 44% of respondents. They are followed by single people with 32% of the total and 18% are united.

**Table 3. Distribution of the sample by marital status, according to department**

-Percentages-

| Marital status | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|----------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Married        | 44    | 41         | 43         | 48             | 45            |
| Bachelor       | 32    | 35         | 35         | 27             | 28            |
| United         | 18    | 18         | 17         | 15             | 22            |
| Widower        | 4     | 4          | 3          | 6              | 3             |
| Separate       | 2     | 2          | 2          | 2              | 2             |
| Divorced       | 1     | -          | 1          | 3              | 1             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## People

It is shown that 66% of the people surveyed recognize themselves as Ladinos, 20% Mayan, and 1% Garifuna.

**Table 4. Ethnic distribution of the sample, by department**

-Percentages-

| Ethnic group                 | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                              |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Ladin                        | 66    | 67         | 56         | 72             | 73            |
| Maya                         | 20    | 17         | 24         | 12             | 20            |
| Doesn't know/doesn't respond | 12    | 13         | 16         | 13             | 5             |
| Garifuna                     | 1     | -          | 1          | 1              | -             |

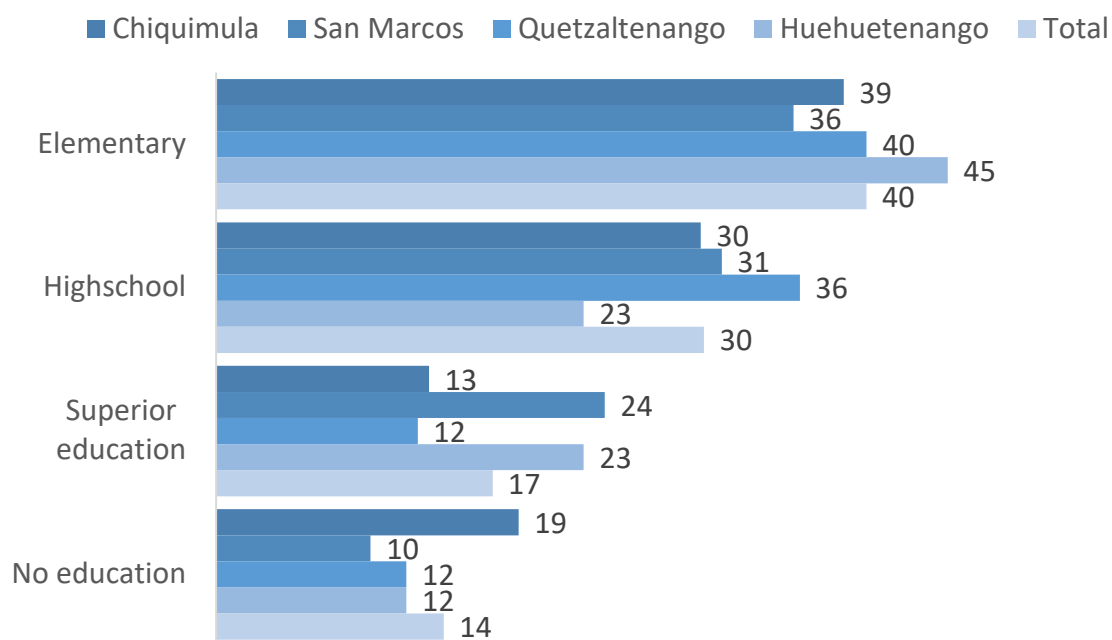
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Level of education

40% of the total population has a primary education, 30% secondary, 17% higher education, and 14% have no education.

**Figure 5. Distribution of the sample by educational level, by departments**

-Percentages-

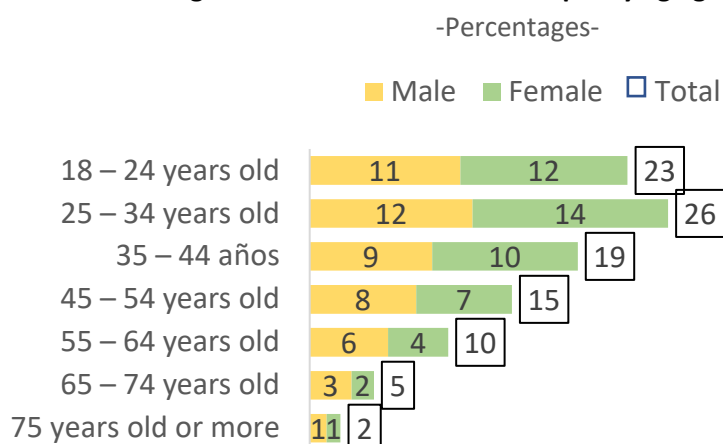


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Age groups

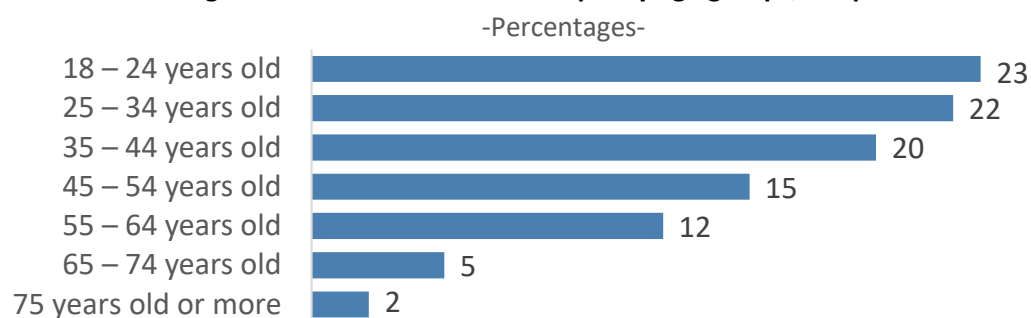
The people interviewed are mostly under the age of 44. From 18 to 24 years: 23%, from 25 to 34 years: 26%, from 35 to 44 years: 19%, from 45 to 54 years: 15%, from 55 to 64 years: 10%, from 65 to 74 years: 5% and those over 75 years represent 2%. Next, this distribution and the departmental ones.

**Figure 6. Distribution of the sample by age groups, by sex**



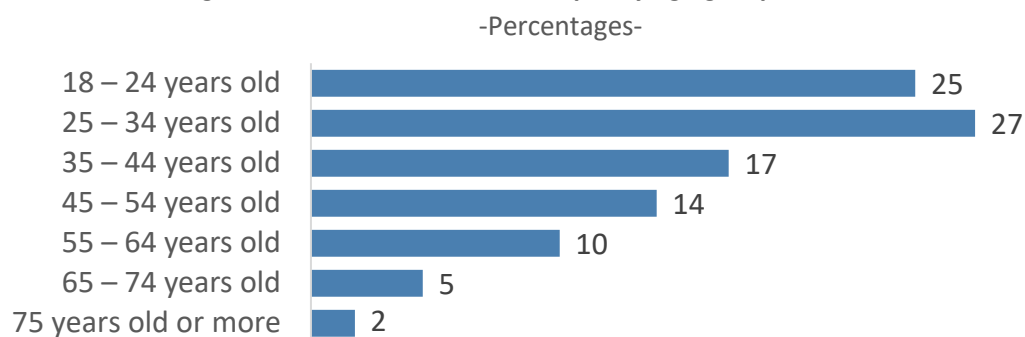
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 7. Distribution of the sample by age groups, Chiquimula**



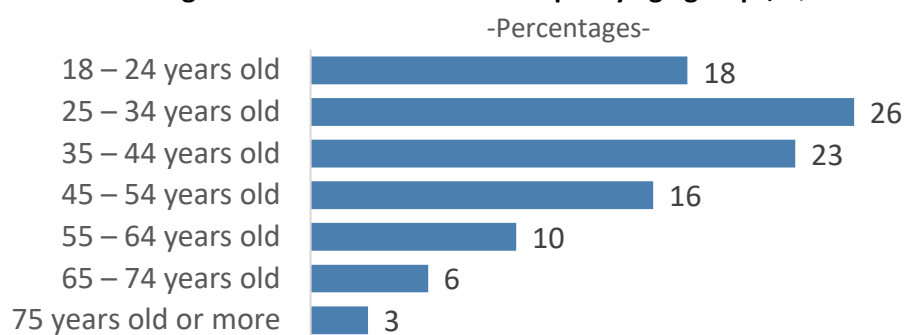
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 8. Distribution of the sample by age groups, San Marcos**



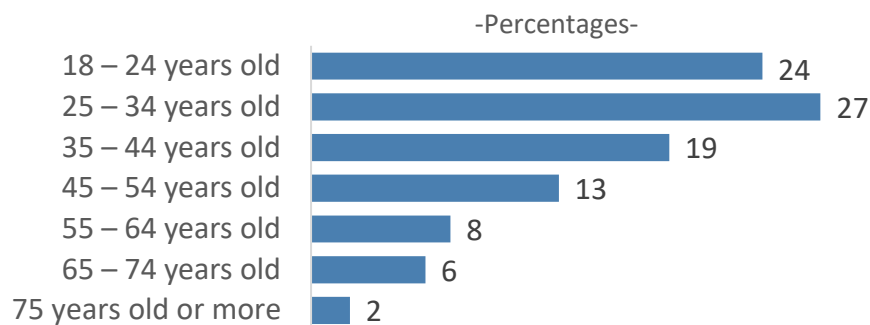
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 9. Distribution of the sample by age groups, Quetzaltenango**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 10. Distribution of the sample by age groups, Huehuetenango**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Language

In the sample, the people surveyed from Chiquimula speak mainly Spanish (96%) and Ch'orti' (4%). In San Marcos, 99% speak Spanish and 1% Mam. In Quetzaltenango, 99% speak Spanish and 1% K'iche'. And in Huehuetenango, 85% speak mainly Spanish at home, 7% speak Awakateko and 4% speak Mam.

**Table 5. Distribution of the sample by language and department**

-Percentages-

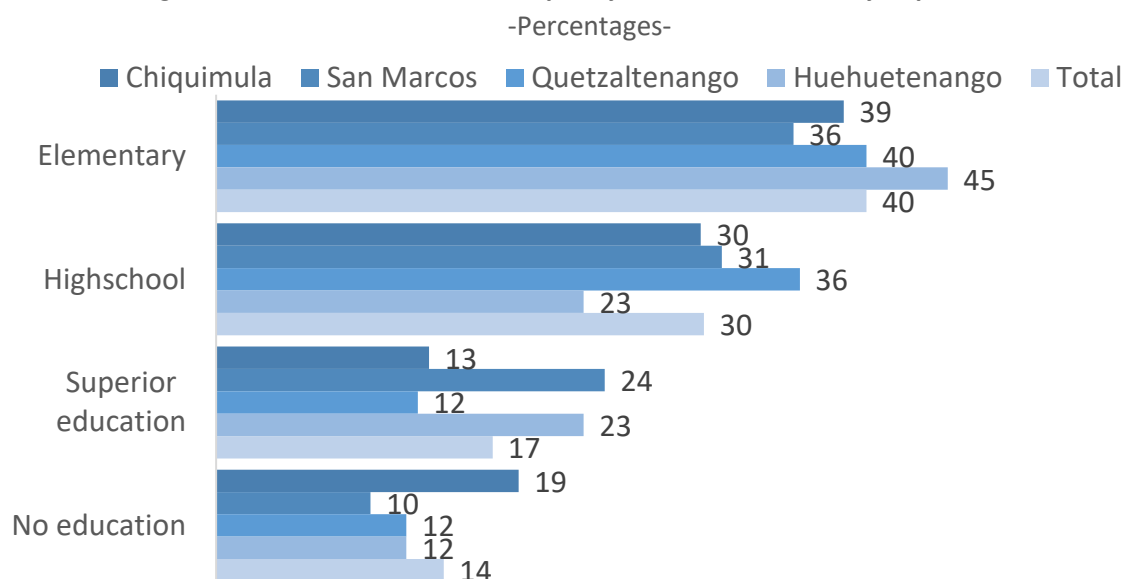
|             | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|-------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|             |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Spanish     | 94    | 96         | 99         | 99             | 85            |
| Awakateko   | 2     | -          | -          | -              | 6             |
| Mam         | 1     | -          | 1          | -              | 3             |
| Ch'orti'    | 1     | 4          | -          | -              | -             |
| Chalchiteko | 1     | -          | -          | -              | 4             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Education

The majority of respondents in all departments have primary education only, Huehuetenango has a higher percentage of 45%. The department with the highest number of respondents who have secondary education is Quetzaltenango (36%), while San Marcos has (24%) of respondents with higher education. Chiquimula, on the other hand, has the highest percentage of uneducated respondents (19%).

**Figure 11. Distribution of the sample by educational level, by departments**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Analysis

In this part, they develop and discuss the results and information collected, as well as the indicators of the project. The analysis is distributed in the following sections:

- perceptions and projections on different social issues from the households consulted (education, employment, and opportunities; country and agents for social change; life and health; and violence),
- neighborhood safety, victimization, and trust in the police,
- migration,
- knowledge about the Projector,
- community attitudes towards violence, gender, and inclusion,
- the situation of children in the home and their protection from situations of violence and finally,
- external variables such as the existence of other entities that are dealing with issues related to those that fall within the competence of the Project.

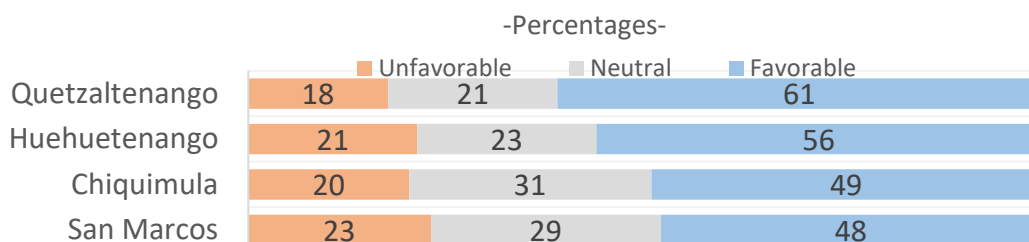
### Perceptions and Projections on different social issues

This section will see perceptions about the present and projections on different topics: life and health, country and agents for social change, violence, education, and employment and opportunities. These at the same time try to account for the vision of the world in general that the surveyed households have.

#### Education, employment, and opportunities

Just over half of the households consulted (52%) perceive favorably the current and future state of education, 27% have a neutral assessment and 21% perceive it unfavorably. Therefore, there is a majority of persons that think favorably about the opportunities that education offers and will offer. This trend is also found in distributions by department, where Quetzaltenango is the most optimistic (61%) and San Marcos is the least optimistic (48%). On unfavorable perceptions; these increase as the educational level increases: primary (18%), secondary (22%), and higher (30%). In addition, men (24%) are more pessimistic than women (18%).

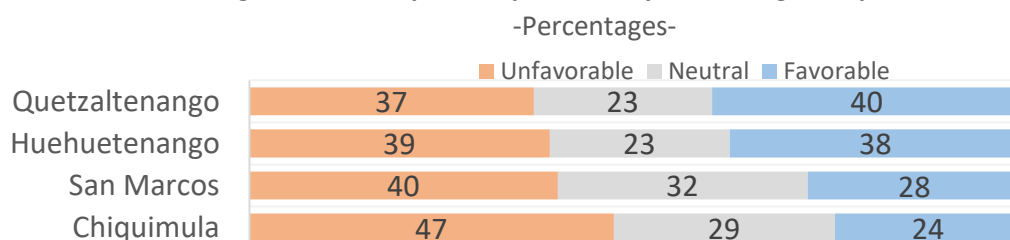
**Figure 12. Perception of education, according to department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

However, communities do not show that optimism when it comes to employment. Only 31% believe that the employment situation is and will be stable; 41% do not believe so and on the contrary, perceive instability in jobs. 27% think about the stability of employment in a neutral way. Quetzaltenango is also the most optimistic department (40%), while in Chiquimula only 24% perceive it favorably. Unfavorable perceptions are more frequent among men (43%), people over 34 years of age (45%), and with higher education (47%). While the most optimistic people are women (34%) and those who only have primary education (36%).

**Figure 13. Perception of job stability, according to department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Table 6. Perception of employment stability, according to groups age, education, and sex**

-Percentages-

| Perception  | Age groups          |                    | Education |             |          | Sex |       |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----|-------|
|             | 34 years or younger | More than 34 years | Primary   | High school | Superior | Men | Women |
| Unfavorable | 38                  | 45                 | 40        | 40          | 47       | 43  | 39    |
| Neutral     | 30                  | 25                 | 24        | 30          | 34       | 28  | 27    |
| Favorable   | 32                  | 31                 | 36        | 30          | 19       | 29  | 34    |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In San Marcos and Chiquimula, where the projections of stable employment are unfavorable (Graph 13), there are reports that place employment and opportunities "elsewhere". The appraisals insist on a better "there":

*No jobs, you have to look elsewhere*  
**Young Adult Focus Group with Young Adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

*Those who leave have more opportunities.*  
**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiquimula, Chiquimula**

The youngest informants (from 13 to 17 years old) express pessimism; as age increases, people are more optimistic about it, and perceptions about employment opportunities are linked to other issues, such as unmet basic needs, <sup>1</sup>for example, in the case of the municipality of Chiquimula it is observed that young people would make the decision to stay in their communities if they had access to health services, access to safe places, and a stable economy:

*A hospital, security, money.*

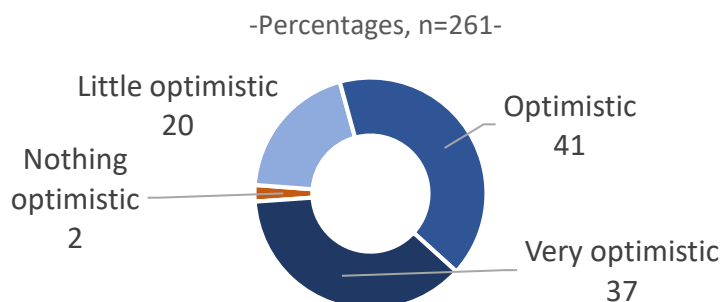
**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Chiquimula, Chiquimula**

*That there would be options for work and employment, economy and many more houses.*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Chiquimula, Chiquimula**

Likewise, he consulted the communities about their perception of employment opportunities in Guatemala or its municipalities. Young people, aged 18 to 24, are mostly optimists or very optimistic (78%) about the future of work. 20% are not very optimistic and 2% are not optimal (Graph 14).

**Figure 14. Indicator 24: Percentage of young people at risk in the target communities, indicating their optimistic perception of future job opportunities in Guatemala or its municipalities.**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

<sup>1</sup> Some young people clearly recognize a set of unmet basic needs (which adds to gender inequality), such as access to water. Facing the question "How would you like the community to be 5 years from now when you are already grown up?", one of the young women who participated in the Chiquimula focus group responded "That we did not have to pull water"

**Table 7. Perception of young people at risk towards employment opportunities, according to department and area**  
-Percentages, n=261-

| Perception          | Sex  |        | Zone  |       |            | Department |                |               |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                     | Male | Female | Urban | Rural | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Nothing optimistic  | 2    | 2      | 2     | 2     | 4          | 3          | -              | -             |
| Not very optimistic | 20   | 19     | 17    | 21    | 18         | 21         | 15             | 20            |
| Optimistic          | 41   | 41     | 39    | 42    | 39         | 37         | 46             | 51            |
| Very optimistic     | 37   | 37     | 42    | 35    | 40         | 39         | 38             | 30            |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

It is denoted from the table above, that the areas consulted in Quetzaltenango (84%) and urban areas (81%) are the populations with optimistic or very optimistic responses regarding the risk of employment opportunities. There are no significant differences on regards of the variable sex. Qualitatively it was also observed that the optimistic appraisals are in the department of Quetzaltenango since it is mentioned that there is a positive perception due to the available infrastructure in terms of schools and education that focus on adolescence. Following is San Marcos, where it is pointed out that opportunities are available, however, young people do not take advantage of them.

*They have more opportunities because right now there are many affiliations that focus on adolescence.*

**Cocopre Representative In-depth interviews with key actors in Quetzaltenango.  
(Municipality not included by the principle of confidentiality)**

*You have more opportunities, but most young people don't take advantage of them.*  
**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of San Pablo, San Marcos**

On the other hand, for young adults, the most mentioned barriers and difficulties are related to access to the labor market itself, and the issue of education is also mentioned. This group perceives education as an incentive benefit or, but also as a difficulty since most mention that the person with the advanced level of studies do not ensure a stable job, nor does it take them forward:

*The opportunities are low... If you don't have a basic third party, you don't work... And if you're a graduate, you need years of experience... And how is he going to gain the experience?*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

*In my community, there is more opportunity for education than for work.*  
**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of La Libertad, Huehuetenango**

Adults over the age of 30 mention that they face other difficulties that go beyond opportunities in the labor market, such as the rigors of climate vulnerability. These vulnerabilities affect more in rural areas when there are droughts or continuous rainfall. Some interviewees indicated that it is not a safe employment opportunity and that it is subject to variables that cannot be controlled:

*Farmer's sow and if there is no harvest it is because of a lot of rain and if it does not rain it is also lost, then if agriculture is lost from where we are going to get food for the family. And I'm talking about work, that here in the community there is no work, people have to go to another department to get an income.*

**Adult. Focus group with adults, Municipality of Jocotán, Chiquimula**

It is also observed that as the age increases, traditional gender roles are perceived to be more established. Among the youngest population of study (11 to 17 years old) most of the participants in the focus groups maintain expectations of the future associated with being wives and mothers, and those who perceive themselves in the future developing some profession limit their expectations mostly to being teachers, thus demonstrating the strength of traditional gender roles in these communities.<sup>2</sup> Among young adults, traditional roles have a strong burden of stigma that blames women and a narrative that attributes a false choice to young women. Sometimes it is mentioned that everyone has the same opportunities, without taking into account that sometimes women have double burdens as they are responsible for the home and the domestic tasks:

*Today a lot of the girls leave with the boy nothing more, there is no opportunity for them to say that they also want to study, that they want to have a career in something other than the family (...) Fijate that there are study opportunities there, only they do not look for it, they are villages that have the study. De the classmates who left sixth grade with me, most and some younger are already with husband or husband nothing else and with their children and parents had them studying.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

A gender gap is mentioned on the part of some young women, as they have had experiences in which they are denied jobs because they are pregnant or because of the perception that they cannot bear the same workload as a man; this topic is extended in the section of community attitudes in which perceptions about differentiated access to opportunities of this type are analyzed. However, this gap is not the only one that is perceived, there is also a gap between the institutional gaze and the perception of the population. The former is more optimistic than the latter. The representatives of the municipal institutions indicate that there are opportunities focused on young people, but they are unknown so they are not used properly:

---

<sup>2</sup> The perception that women's fields of work are restricted to "female" professions constitutes a reproductive axis of traditional gender roles against which initiatives such as those of girls STEM are proposed is the acronym that groups the disciplines of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, for its acronym in English (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)

*Yes, there are opportunities, but our young people do not know it, then if we lack to send that information to them and to help them to focus on the institutions, organizations that give that support.*

**Representative of the Municipal Planning Directorate. In-depth interviews with key players in Chiquimula<sup>3</sup>**

While local actors and the population indicate the existence of entrepreneurship programs and local initiatives due to the absence of opportunities on the part of the municipality, all efforts are attributed to the same population:

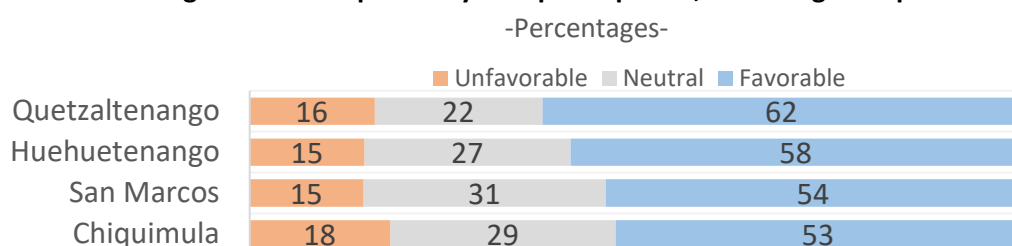
*Efforts are being made to train or train women and men in the subject of entrepreneurship or to acquire new skills in new technical trades from which people have been trained.*

**Representative of the education sector. In-depth interviews with key players in Chiquimula**

### Country and agents for social change

55% have a favorable position on the state of youth participation (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of youth participation?), 17% expressed that it is or will be bad to some extent and 28% think neutrally. In this case, unfavorable opinions are more frequent among people with primary education (19%) and over 35 years (20%). Quetzaltenango continues to be the optimistic department on these issues, where 62% think favorably, followed by Huehuetenango with 58%, San Marcos (54%), and then Chiquimula with 53%.

**Figure 15. Perception of youth participation, according to department**



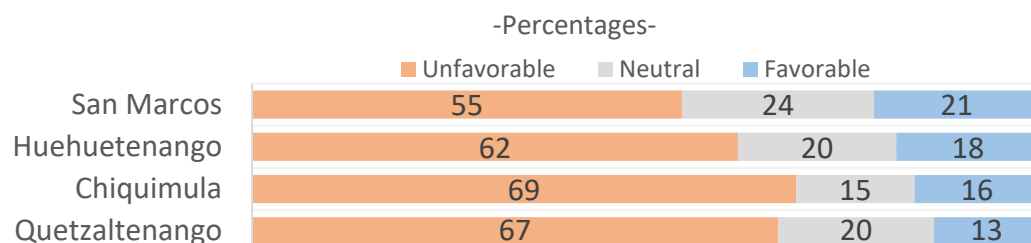
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

With regard to the current and future state of poverty (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of poverty?), opinions are mostly unfavorable (62%), a fifth of respondents perceive it neutrally (20%) and the remaining 18% perceive that the situation is and will be good. In Chiquimula (69%) and Quetzaltenango (67%),

<sup>3</sup> However, it should be noted that this position could be considered more rhetorical than based on specific programs and policies, because when he was rebuked about how, the interviewee indicated "by studying they can learn new trades and work in them, or to help them to undertake, that they can overcome"

unfavorable perceptions are even higher, while San Marcos is the department with the most favorable opinions (21%). Rural areas (61%) show fewer unfavorable appreciations than urban areas (65%).

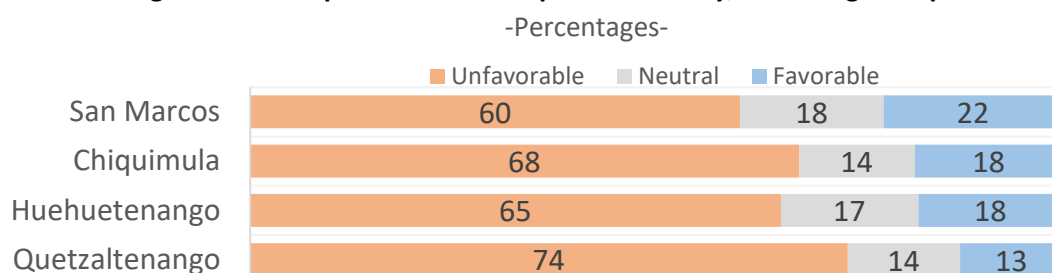
**Figure 16. Perception of poverty, by department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Another topic related to national reality and the state of the country is corruption (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of the corruption of society?). Respondents are not confident that the situation will improve with regard to corruption. The total data are even more pessimistic than with respect to poverty: 64% believe that the situation is and will be bad to some extent, 16% think neutrally on the subject and another 16% think that the situation is or will be going to be better. Regarding the departments, San Marcos is the most optimistic, with 22% of favorable observations and 60% of unfavorable opinions. Quetzaltenango is the most pessimistic, with 74% of unfavorable perceptions and 13% of favorable perceptions. Men (67%) and urban areas (71%) are more optimistic compared to women (64%) and rural areas (63%).

**Figure 17. Perception of the corruption of society, according to department**

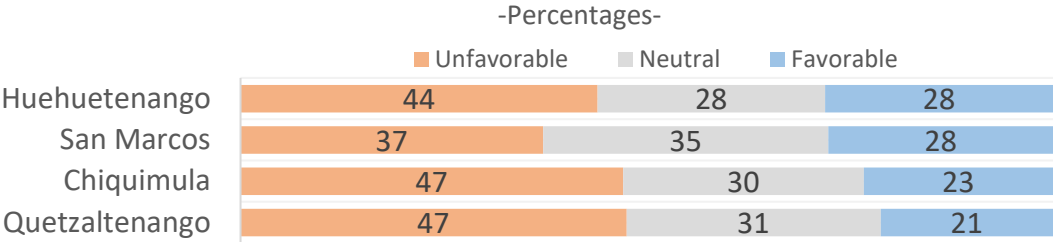


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

72% of respondents are not optimistic about inequality in the country, while 25% believe that the situation is or will be good. In the departments, the distribution is similar to the total. Where Quetzaltenango has fewer favorable opinions (21%). San Marcos and Huehuetenango have the same percentage of favorable opinions (28%); however, Huehuetenango shows more unfavorable opinions (44%). In comparison by sex, age groups, education, and area, negative assessments are higher among men (46%), people over 35 (47%), with higher education (47%), and urban (47%).

Qualitatively, it is observed that non-optimistic views on inequality are mostly derived from traditional gender roles.

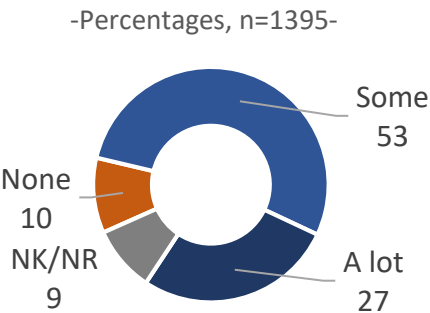
**Figure 18 . Perception of inequality in the country, according to the department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Taken together, these assessments reflect communities discouraged from the possibilities for improvement. The favorable assessments are stronger when talking about the participation of youth, with which it is projected that civil society could have political interference from groups of young people. 27% of those who know organized groups (political, religious, youth, etc.) believe that they have enough capacity to change the state of things, while 53% consider that they have some power (Graph 19).

**Figure 19. Indicator 05: Percentage change in citizen perception of civil society's ability to influence government decision-making**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Qualitatively, it was observed that there are occasions in which neighbors organized through COCODE press for the creation of municipal entities that respond to their interests. It is also highlighted that religious leaders play an important role in creating dialogues and communication with government organizations and with the municipality itself.

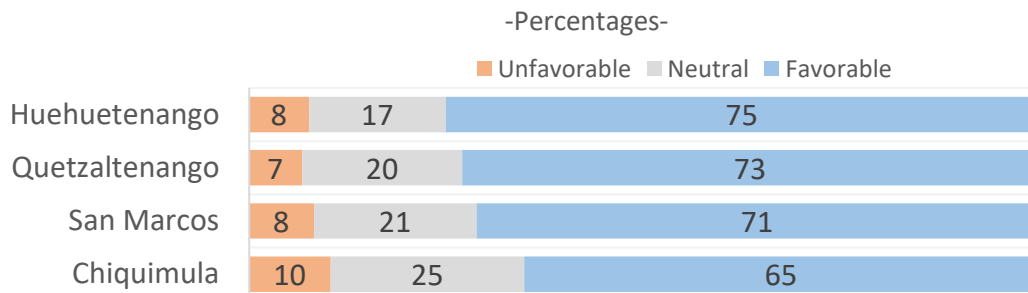
*She has integrated the leaders of COCODE, some religious leaders ... and it has been possible to activate from the field of health, health commissions, which have come to strengthen both health issues, such as migration and crime.*

**Representative of COCODE. In-depth interviews with COCOPRE of Huehuatenango.**

## Life and Health

70% of the people interviewed have a favorable perception and projection of their own life (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of one's own life?). When analyzing by department, the perceptions have a similar behavior: in Huehuatenango, it is 75%, in Quetzaltenango, it is 73%, San Marcos with 71%, and Chiquimula with 65%. Those who are most optimistic about their own lives are people under 35 (76%), who have secondary education (77%) and higher education (76%), in addition to the urban area (75%).

**Figure 20. Perception of one's own life, according to department**

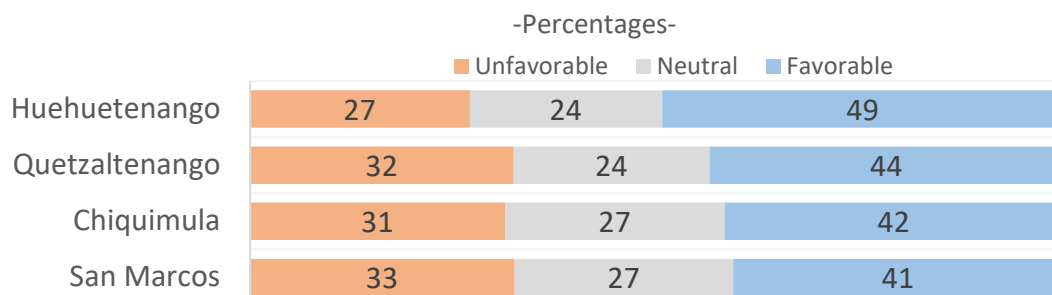


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

On the other hand, the projections are polarized when talking about health (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of health?); where 30% have unfavorable ideas of the current and future state of health and 25% neutral positions. 43% expressed favorable projections. By segregating the data, it shows that optimistic perception about health increases as the level of education decreases. In addition, they have more weight among children under 35 (48%), women (47%), and rural areas (44%).

The qualitative approximations in the intervened municipalities of Huehuatenango and Chiquimula mention that there are deficiencies in the avalanche system due to the fact that taxes and the available budget are not invested efficiently. The little and bad infrastructure is also mentioned.

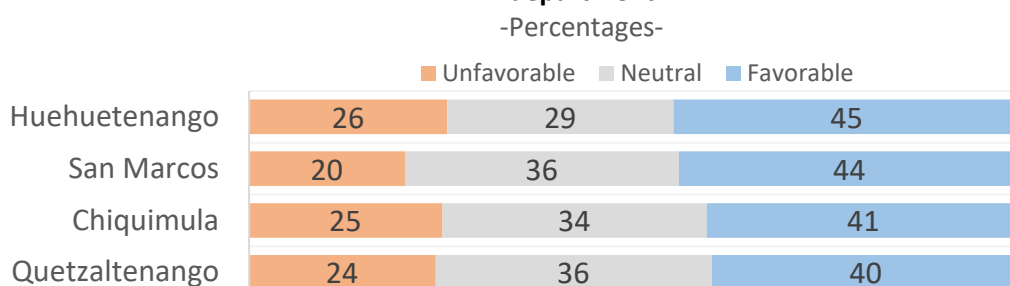
**Figure 21. Perception of health, according to department**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

On the quality of life in the city in which the respondent lives (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of life in the city in which you live), the majority of opinions are favorable (42%). This generates a polarization in which 67% of the rest do not project a favorable situation: 24% are unfavorable opinions and 32% neutral. San Marcos and Huehuetenango are the optimistic departments of the quality of life in their cities, Chiquimula and Quetzaltenango are not so much. There are more favorable perceptions among women (42 percent), urban areas (42 percent), people with primary education (49 percent), and those under 35 (48 percent).

**Figure 22. Perception about the quality of life in the city in which you live, according to the department**

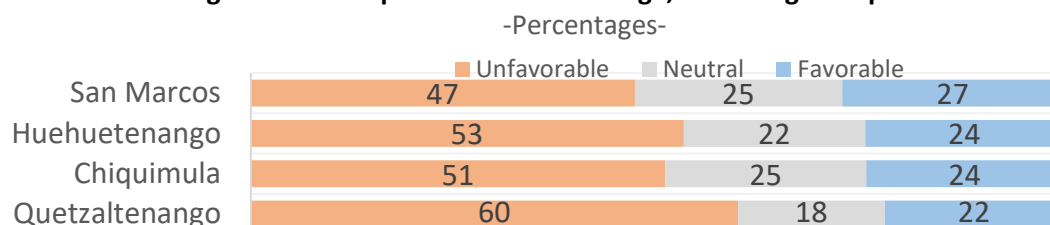


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Climate change is also an area for which perceptions do not project a good situation (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of climate change?). 51% have unfavorable opinions, another 23% of neutral opinions, and finally 26% perceive that the situation could be or is good. The most pessimistic department is Quetzaltenango, with 60% of unfavorable opinions, and San Marcos the most optimistic, with 27% of favorable opinions towards the climate situation. On this issue, the greatest differences in unfavorable opinions can be seen between urban areas (55%) and rural areas (50%), and between people under 35 (49%) and over 35 (54%).

As for the unfavorable opinions regarding climate change, qualitatively there is a concern in people who are engaged in working the land in rural areas, who mention that drastic climate changes, rains, or droughts affect their source of employment, and lose job opportunities.

**Figure 23. Perception of climate change, according to department**

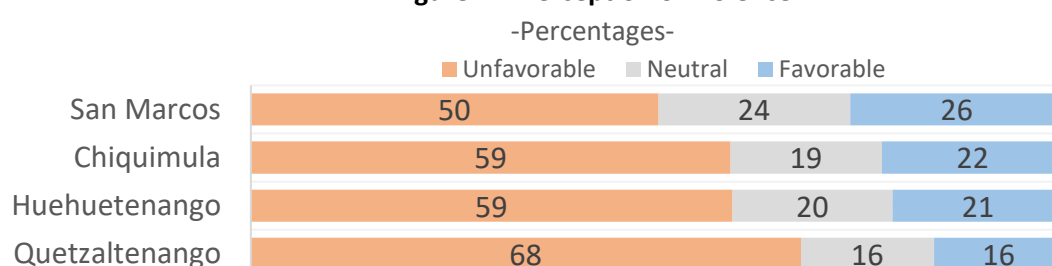


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Violence

Violence is an aspect that generates doubts and reservations. 22% of those surveyed believe that the situation is and will be good, 20% have neutral positions and the remaining 58% think unfavorably about it. In Quetzaltenango, unfavorable perceptions about violence are considerably higher than the other departments, with 68% of respondents in that department. In San Marcos, there is a more polarized situation, with 50% of unfavorable positions and the rest are distributed almost equally between positive (26%) and neutral (24%) opinions. Women (59 percent) perceive more violence than men (56 percent).

**Figure 24. Perception of violence**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Safety, victimization, and trust in the police force

This section exposes the fears and confidence in the safety of the neighborhoods, as well as the incidents reported by the people surveyed and social agents consulted.

Of the reported communal problems, globally alcoholism ranks first (23%) and for Huehuetenango (25%). However, unemployment is the biggest problem for Chiquimula (31%), low-

quality public services for San Marcos (23%) and in the case of Quetzaltenango (42%) they are more concerned about gang violence.

**Table 8. Main problems facing communities**

-Percentages-

|                                                                        | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                                                        |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Alcoholism                                                             | 23    | 26         | 18         | 26             | 25            |
| Unemployment                                                           | 20    | 31         | 12         | 27             | 16            |
| Low-quality utilities                                                  | 18    | 19         | 23         | 13             | 14            |
| Gang violence                                                          | 14    | 11         | 6          | 42             | 12            |
| Theft of house or vehicle, assault, theft, arson, extortion, vandalism | 12    | 12         | 16         | 15             | 8             |
| Drug addiction                                                         | 8     | 10         | 6          | 13             | 6             |
| None / nothing                                                         | 7     | 6          | 9          | 1              | 7             |
| Doesn't know                                                           | 7     | 7          | 8          | 4              | 7             |
| Vagrancy                                                               | 6     | 8          | 2          | 9              | 6             |
| Gender-based violence or domestic violence                             | 5     | 6          | 3          | 6              | 7             |
| Immigration of people out of the community                             | 4     | 5          | 3          | 3              | 4             |
| Poverty/lack of food                                                   | 3     | 5          | 4          | 2              | 2             |
| Contamination                                                          | 3     | 3          | 5          | 1              | 2             |
| Bad roads/car accidents, etc.                                          | 2     | 1          | 4          | 1              | 2             |
| Young people without leisure/recreation/organization spaces            | 2     | 2          | 1          | 5              | 2             |
| Other, please indicate:                                                | 2     | 1          | 2          | 1              | 3             |
| Homeless                                                               | 2     | 2          | 1          | 5              | 1             |
| Health and education                                                   | 2     | 1          | 3          | 1              | 2             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

The problem of low-quality public services has a greater impact on towns in areas such as: access to water (67%), electricity (30%), and health (23%). It is mentioned that the low quality of services, the ineffectiveness of these is due to the misinvestment of taxes, and the little service coverage that exists, especially in rural areas. In both Chiquimula and Huehuetenango, it is observed that access of water is what most afflicts them, followed by health services. This leaves people vulnerable, which influences the decisions to migrate:

*Here is what happens truth, our taxes are not well invested, in the question of health even being Huehuetenango a head that is 5 or 6 KM we have deficiencies, water, education (...) then they see migrating as a way to get rid of this, to escape*

**Adult. Focus group with adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango.**

**Table 9. Low-quality utilities you have problems with**

-Percentages, n=597-

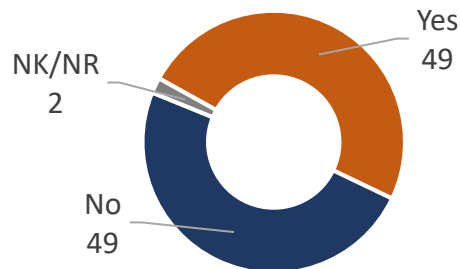
|                              | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                              |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Water                        | 67    | 73         | 68         | 55             | 63            |
| Electricity                  | 30    | 29         | 28         | 31             | 37            |
| Bless you                    | 23    | 29         | 15         | 14             | 35            |
| Primary School               | 15    | 16         | 10         | 12             | 23            |
| Institute of Basic Education | 14    | 18         | 9          | 14             | 19            |
| Schools/pre-primary          | 12    | 12         | 8          | 14             | 20            |
| Streets, roads               | 11    | 7          | 12         | 19             | 11            |
| Police                       | 8     | 10         | 3          | 5              | 16            |
| Drainage                     | 5     | 4          | 9          | 5              | 2             |
| Garbage collection           | 2     | 1          | 2          | 7              | 2             |
| Other:                       | 1     | 1          | 1          | 2              | 2             |
| Infrastructure               | 1     | 1          | -          | 2              | 2             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

How violence is perceived intervenes in the use of places; 49% avoids transiting through parts of their community because of the fear of violence, another 49% do not even use this action as an option. People in the studied areas such as: Quetzaltenango department -two municipalities in the coastal zone- (63%), in urban areas (51%), and women (52%) are the ones who report this behavior the most.

**Figure 25. Indicator 07: Percentage of people in target areas who report avoiding parts of the neighborhood due to violence/crime**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Table 10. Percentage of people in target areas who report avoiding parts of the neighborhood for fear of violence/crime, by sex, and department**

-Percentages-

|       | Sex  |        | Department |            |                |               |
|-------|------|--------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|       | Male | Female | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Yes   | 46   | 52     | 49         | 45         | 63             | 46            |
| No    | 52   | 46     | 48         | 53         | 35             | 52            |
| NS/NR | 2    | 2      | 3          | 1          | 2              | 2             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

The young stories of Chiquimula speak of moments in which the community has been stained due to disputes. Women are the most exposed and vulnerable without being able to go out alone, although they have the need to do so due to the absence of basic services such as water. In addition, they mention specific insecure areas and the response of impotence that the neighbors have had:

*Then the community is already stained (...) by the same people. For all the fear that you can find it more with the patojas because sometimes there is only one in the house and even if there is no water because there is fear that the water will run out and it is a little irritating because there is no one who is going to accompany the duck to bring water, or how the girl is going to go to wash.*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Chiquimula, Chiquimula**

In addition, on several occasions, the people of Chiquimula and Quetzaltenango mention that there are communities in which violence have occurred more often such as interdepartmental and inter-municipal routes and roads. Acts of vandalism, smuggling, kidnapping, and murder are most frequently mentioned.

*There are two borders in that village that the trucks technically come from Balladero and Camisa, where I live from –Balladero–there is a border in Honduras and in Camisa too, and that's where the drug trafficking is put, so they investigated that when all that comes here, it goes through Chanmagua then they have to stop there, but they didn't let the coffee trucks pass.*

**Adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

*In the area where I live there are blind steps and in those blind steps too many drugs and weapons are moved.*

**Community leader. In-depth interview with key players in San Marcos**

The youngest of Chiquimula pointed out that the canteens and discos where alcohol is consumed are areas where fights and even robberies are generated, so there are certain hours in which they should avoid traveling around. In the same way, it was mentioned that near some homes there are meeting points between gangs and therefore it is more difficult to leave their homes or travel in a pedestrian way for fear of being harmed:

*here ahead there is a canteen they put boluses, and steal or look for the mess*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Chiquimula, Chiquimula**

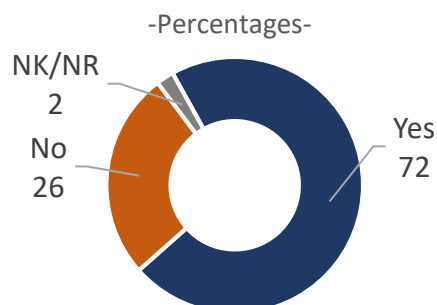
It was identified that, according to the size of the population and its geographical distribution, deficiencies in police coverage are denoted. The representative of the education sector interviewed indicated that there are a number of communities in which it is difficult to enter without police accompaniment:

*It is a series of communities where even teachers have to go up and the police accompany them (...) Barrial, which is another place, because there the teachers still go up alone, the PNC does not go up, but it is quite conflictive, because if the teachers go up on their motorcycles or some collectors from some institutions sometimes assault them.*

**Representative of the education sector. In-depth interviews with key players in Chiquimula**

The flip side of this situation is the opinion collected about how safe and peaceful the communities are, where 72% of the people surveyed consider the neighborhood, they live in to be quiet, safe, and free of danger. When disaggregated, it is denoted that women (28%) and Quetzaltecos (50%) are the ones who perceive insecurity the most in their communities.

**Figure 26. Indicator 08: Percentage of people who consider their communities to be peaceful and safe**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Table 11. Percentage of people who consider their communities to be peaceful and safe, by sex and department**

| Percentages |        |       |            |            |                |               |
|-------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|             | Sex    | Total | Department |            |                |               |
|             |        |       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Yes         | Male   | 37    | 38         | 38         | 28             | 38            |
|             | Female | 35    | 37         | 37         | 20             | 37            |
|             | Total  | 72    | 75         | 75         | 48             | 75            |
| No          | Male   | 12    | 9          | 11         | 27             | 10            |
|             | Female | 14    | 13         | 13         | 23             | 13            |
|             | Total  | 26    | 22         | 24         | 50             | 23            |
| DK/DA       | Male   | 1     | 1          | -          | 2              | 1             |
|             | Female | 1     | 1          | 1          | 1              | 1             |
|             | Total  | 2     | 2          | 1          | 3              | 2             |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In contrast, there are certain practices that self-limit displacement at certain times and areas, suggesting not only a recognition of violence in towns, but that there are high levels of naturalization in their environments. For example, in the case of Chiquimula, institutional actors refer to extreme expressions of insecurity such as homicidal violence, but the issue of robberies is also mentioned as something not so serious:

*I would put 90 or 95% but the reality is that the municipality is quite safe, maybe what affects us a little is the issue of robberies, but an issue of murders, I think that from what we have in the year we do not have any murder in the municipality.*

**COCODE representative. In-depth interviews with key players in Chiquimula**

In addition, younger people unanimously indicated that they do not feel safe: "For the drunks and thieves." "Because there's a lot of drug addicts and a lot of drunks." In Chiquimula it is mentioned that drunk people generate unsafe and violent spaces when they begin to threat and take out their weapons.

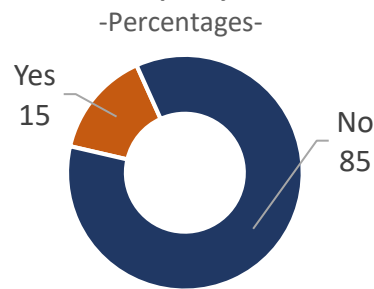
The phenomenon of insecurity at the community level is perceived as the result of two types of situations: (1) people outside the community who move to commit crimes and (2) as a matter of relational violence linked to the consumption of alcohol and drugs:

*In my community there is not much crime, sometimes motorcycles come to disturb.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

In addition, 15% of the people consulted reported having been victims of violence of some kind (robbery, aggression or physical abuse, vandalism or damage to property, fraud, extortion, assault, and others). Quetzaltenango is where more reports were collected with 19%, followed by San Marcos 17%, Huehuetenango with 14%, and finally Chiquimula 11%. Also, there can be seen a distinction y area: the urban area (19%) reports having suffered more violent acts than the rural area (13%).

**Figure 27. Indicator 06: Percentage of people in target areas who report being victims of violence in the past year.**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

From the qualitative perspective causes of violence are recognized. In the department of Chiquimula, relational violence linked to the consumption of alcohol and drugs is reported, as well as the existence of land conflicts either between family members who fight over land or drug trafficking disputes:

*An example of Jocotán, there you hear someone who was wounded with machetes or something. Last time it came out that they turned around a patrol there in San Naguas because they did not let the coffee pass (...) As they saw that sometimes the drug comes in the café and that time, they did not let pass like three trucks.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

Gender-based violence has also been identified by young women who recognize difficulties within a macho culture in their towns, where traditional gender roles normalize attitudes that rebound in violence. One of the young adults interviewed referred to the phenomenon in Chiquimula as "For a woman, they were going to war":

*Typically, the history of the patojas it is understood that if he liked to walk with one and with another (...) here they call him a mellow woman. The family treated her well and, in the end, her family got angry with the boy and they killed the father because they thought he had done something to her.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

The existence and increase of cyber violence are also reported. Sometimes these expressions of violence are not visible by the environment, because there is no control over the risky situations for girls and young women. It is mentioned that teenagers use social networks more frequently, and that apart from wasting time and opportunities, they are also exposed to deception.

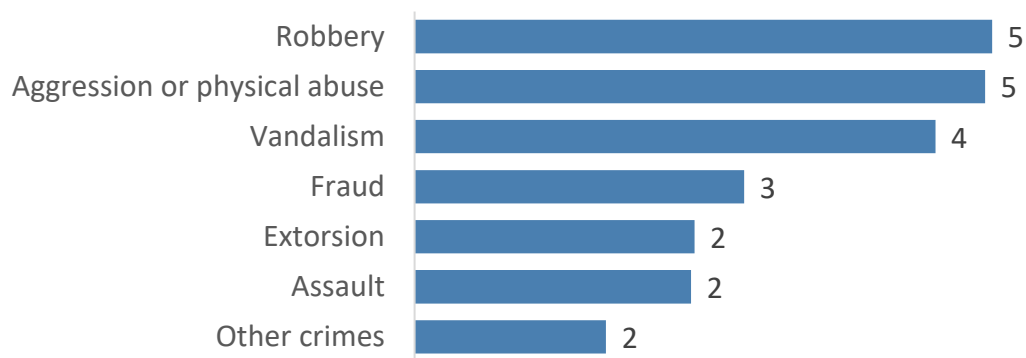
*Sometimes they are chatting and they do not know with whom, and what they do is put an appointment in such a part and already with that it is marked all his life, for the same reason for not doing things well.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

Regarding the reports of people that have being victims of violence, it is mentioned that theft (5%) and physical abuse (5%) are the crimes that most affect the persons consulted. Followed by vandalism or property damage (4%).

**Figure 28. Crimes reported by victims of violence, last 12 months**

-Percentages, n=485-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

People surveyed feel safer walking during the day (84%) than at dusk (74%); followed by walking during sunrise (72%), and finally at night (48%). The majority (53%) feel safe going out at any time of the week, however, a small percentage (6%) prefer to occupy the weekend to go out, and some others (4%) mention that they prefer not to go out at any time. One of the departments where they feel more insecure to go out at all times of the day is Quetzaltenango. For these departments, the self-limitation of timetables and circulation areas is a practical solution. In addition, as stated above, gender stereotypes carry the weight of holding women accountable and blaming themselves for exposing themselves to risks and vulnerabilities:

*In my house it closes at seven, well, just as my two sisters tried to rape them, she just leaves school and they come to bring her to my house because at seven and thirty everything is closed and no one goes out anymore.*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of La Libertad, Huehuetenango**

*Do not let them go out alone, because if they go alone, one does not know where they are going (...) the mother, because they are all the time explaining what are the risks that can run and if one does not correct them, they walk with freeway without any correction.*

**Adult. Focus group with adults, Municipality of Jocotán, Chiquimula**

71% of this people consider their community to be a safe place for children and 27% do not believe so. In Quetzaltenango, you feel less safe, where the consideration that the community is safe for children drops to 52%.

After that, the homes were also consulted about the existence of a violence prevention commission with the police (COCOPRE). San José Arada and San Juan Ermita are the municipalities with the highest recognition of this commission. On the other hand, in Malacatán only 12% of people surveyed are reported to know about the existence of COCOPRE in the community. Overall, 59% say there isn't.

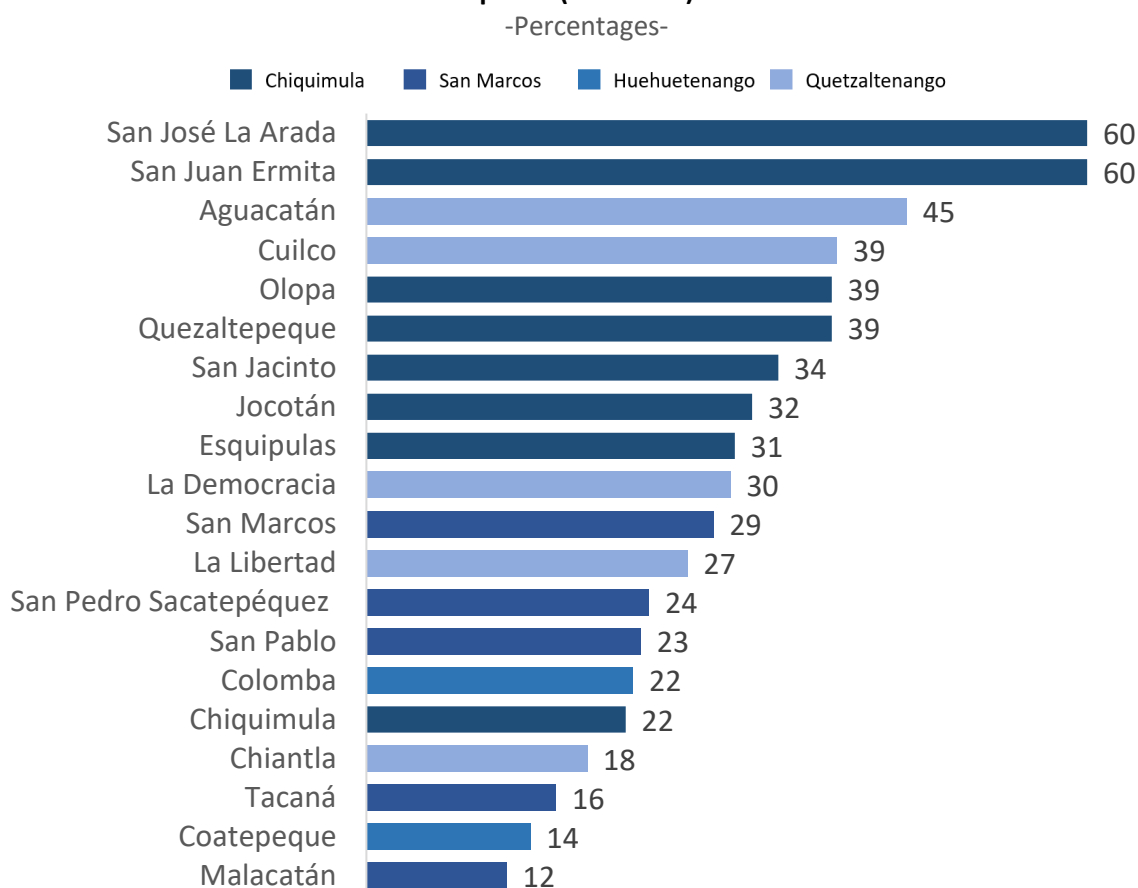
Qualitative studies showed that the level of knowledge of the actions and institutions linked to the Violence Reduction Plans is low, especially among the youngest. The young people of San Marcos show to have more knowledge on the subject, however, the vision of what is done is very limited. In this case, only programs of delivery of school supplies or recreational events are mentioned, they also mention that in very insecure areas where young people and children are vulnerable and exposed, they provide them with support and sometimes back up safely.

*They have given us tools, how to celebrate birthdays (...) Like being in an unsafe place, when someone wants to touch us and they give us help.*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Malacatán, San Marcos**

In the case of Quetzaltenango and Huehuetenango, six of the seven participants in the focus groups indicated that they had not heard about the commission or the plans being implemented, while in the case of Chiquimula no participant reported knowledge.

**Figure 29. People who report their community has a violence prevention commission with the police (COCOPRE)**

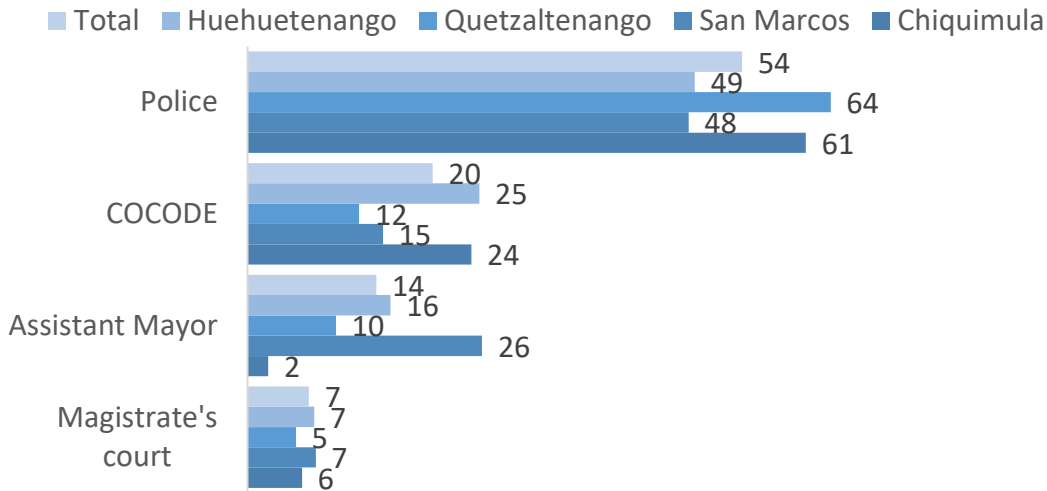


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

As for the institution or organization that would come to report a crime, the majority of respondents (54%) would report a crime to the police, 20% would do so to the COCODE, 14% would file their complaint with the assistant mayor and 7% would report it to the magistrate's court.

**Figure 30. Institution or organization to which you would report a crime**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Of the previous institutions, in Chiquimula they trust COCODE more (91%) to file a complaint and distrust the police more (21%). In San Marcos, they have more confidence in the COCODE (87%) and the auxiliary mayor's office (87%) and distrust the police more (27%). In Quetzaltenango, COCODE is more trusted (87%) and the police are more distrustful (25%). In Huehuetenango, they trust the auxiliary mayor's office more (92%) and the peace court is more distrustful (27%).

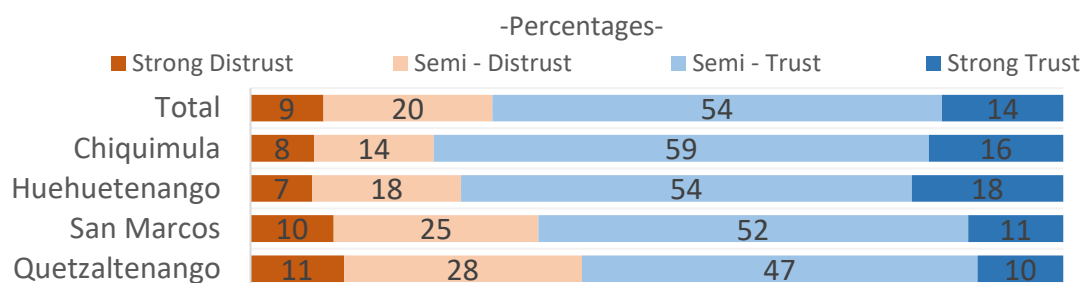
To ask directly, about trust in the police; 75% of Chiquimulteca people trust the police to some extent, followed by Huehuetenango with 72%, San Marcos with 63%, and Quetzaltenango, where there is less confidence of 57% (Graph 32).

Perceptions of trust, at a qualitative level, have to do with the presence of police near the places where informants live or transit. In the case of Chiquimula where people report having the highest level of trust compared to other departments, they mention that despite having had bad experiences previously, they should quickly tell the authorities and create a communication environment so that the police can attend more effectively, or at least have knowledge of the areas where illicit acts occur:

*I understand the people who have been affected and I know that it is good to ask for help, but as I said, out of fear there are times when we do not do it, I do not say it badly, because as there it depends on truth, but so that it is not repeated.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

**Figure 31. Indicator 21: Trust in the police**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Within small communities, where people know each other, they prefer to refrain from reporting, for fear of reprisals:

*They waited for him on the road, three waited for him and grabbed him between two and the other hit him and they did not inform, as I gave him, but if they came to a moment where if they wanted to do it, [talk] about the one who hit him or and they did not want to talk anything, because they were busy, but if I told him that it was good that they talked and put an end to that because according to them they know the same reason.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Esquipulas, Chiquimula**

As can be seen, the closest red of support when they are victims of acts of violence is the family, since it is the closest circle of trust they have, and after that they decided how to proceed. In this sense, in the case of women, the stigma suffered by the fact that they have been a victim of violence is mentioned again. In this case, they may be recommended to report and go to the police, however, there is the risk of being hurt again or threatened for raising their voices, so they prefer that the event remains in their family nucleus:

*Fear is a weapon that dominates us all and I have gone through that fear and that is why I know that it is something ugly that one cannot control and always more than one person will be constantly telling (...) but also, one runs the risk of being hurt, maybe it will not affect me so much, but even a loved one can hurt you, (...) in my view, to speak as much as to the fathers, as to the brothers who will already see the solution and can help us not to hurt us anymore.*

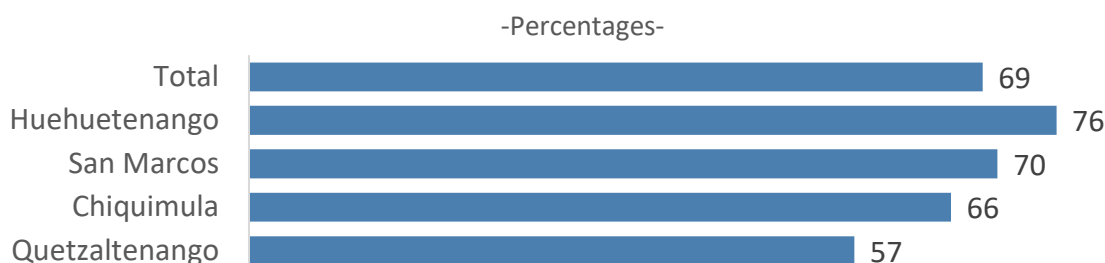
**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

There is also generational variation; young people are more willing to trust in the possibility that the authorities have the capacity to protect themselves from situations of violence, faced with the question "What can a child or young person who feels in danger of abuse do?" The responses of the young people in Huehuetenango were "to bite the authorities, as the National Civil Police".

## Migration

With regard to migration, 69% of the households surveyed report knowing about children, young people, or teenagers who migrated to the United States. Huehuetenango is where this phenomenon is most reported, with 76%. Quetzaltenango is where these cases are least known (57%).

**Figure 32. Indicator 13: Percentage of households reporting knowing about minors and youth in the community who migrated to the United States during the previous six months**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In addition, people have an appreciation of the diversity of migrant profiles, they mention that the phenomenon of migration is "very diverse, because they leave single, some united, with children, etc. ", it is mentioned that they know more cases of migration by young men. On the contrary, the institutional representatives recognize in the first place of migration a flow of children (between seven and ten years old) followed by young people migrating to the United States. This is due to the decision of the parents to take them out first because they see it as an advantage to pass to the other country. Another possibility is that a family member will receive them from the other side. In terms of migration, the interviewees identify two major edges: 1) the strength of the narrative that they are doing better there and that they will be able to send remittances; and (2) clear recognition of the risks involved in the transfer:

*I believe that death too because many leave their homes and no longer return and are in the struggle of wanting to arrive, and from what we see in the news, they die in the desert, for lack of food, water, or abandon them to their fate.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

In this sense, the answers indicate that the knowledge of the risks is not a sufficient deterrent, and to the question of "If the majority know the risks, or we know of the risks that we have seen in the news, in the press, in the networks. Why are people still leaving?" the responses of young adults in Huehuetenango spoke of a need to generate income and therefore some people decide to risk their lives to find opportunities that are not offered to them in the country:

*By necessity mostly, it is that people go to those risks, they know what they are sticking to and decide to take risks to be able to overcome themselves.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

The main reason that drives migration in Quetzaltenango, is the perception of lack of opportunities, which is mentioned quantitatively and qualitatively. According to some interviewees, it is not understood as a life plan to be a migrant. In the case of Quetzaltenango, young adults, for example, indicated that migration is seen as a temporary solution. Most of them leave in search of a job to save money, have more income and return to buy land to get settle:

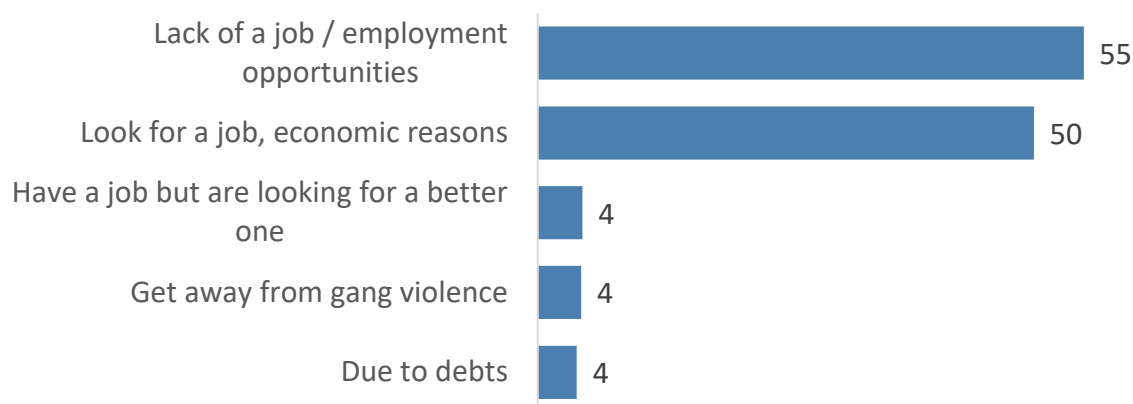
*They are going to have prepared for when they return to the country, whether they have where to live, such as looking for a job as a waiter, to be able to have a little more income to be able to buy a land or a house.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango**

On the other hand, in the case of Huehuetenango, it is mentioned that one of the reasons for migrating is due to the influence that people receive when observing the achievements of those who leave. For example, on social networks or when meeting returned migrants, they see that they have material goods after having migrated, which gives them the idea that when they leave the country they will do better economically, without thinking enough about the aforementioned risks. From the quantitative findings, 55% consider that people migrate outside the community due to lack of employment and opportunities, another 50% say they do so for economic reasons and to look for work.

**Figure 33. Reasons why people believe migrate outside the community**

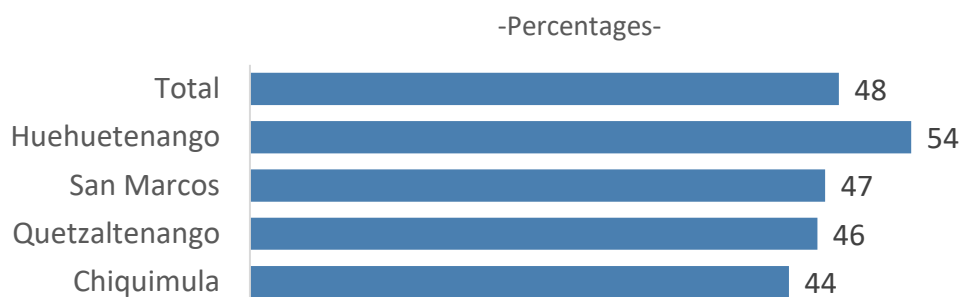
-Percentages, n=2517-



Source: Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Continuing with the issue of migration, a large proportion of respondents (48%) consider that people who have returned from abroad to the community contribute by opening businesses. In Huehuetenango, these perceptions increase by 54%.

**Figure 34. Consider that people who migrated and returned from abroad, contribute by opening businesses**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Interviewees indicate that remittances by the migrant population may go beyond families. In fact, they demonstrate an interest in developing social projects, with which there is an opportunity to generate funds for the community. It is mentioned that there are those who help families in the community of scarce resources in an economic way and with food, this has become more noticeable with the crisis that occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is also mentioned that there are cases in which young people who have left, have organized themselves to do projects for the benefit of the community such as paving a few blocks.

*The people who have migrated and have changed their lifestyle a little improving that economic part said: I am going to spend so much money, buy quintals, buy this, everything and share with the people you need.*

**Representative of the private sector (FUNCAFE). In-depth interviews with key actors in Quetzaltenango**

However, there are returnees who spend the money trying to leave again, the case of Quetzaltenango is highlighted where there are returnees without investment culture or have no interest in the community. Although there is skepticism some people do refer to experiences of ventures that have carried out returnees. In the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Chiquimula, cases are mentioned where people save time to start a small business, generating income for them, but also jobs for the benefit of the community.

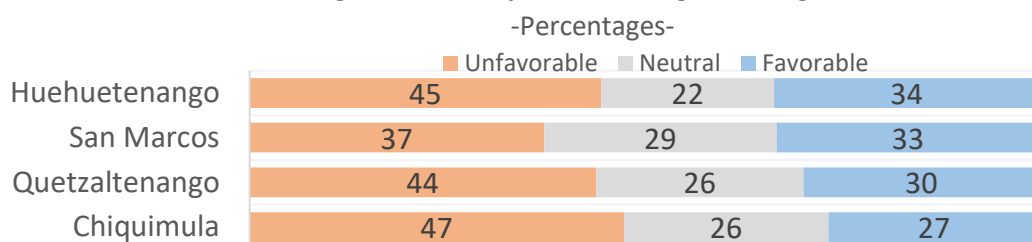
28% of the people surveyed have considered living in another community or country, a fact that is replicated in Chiquimula (28%), increases when you are from San Marcos (30%) and Huehuetenango (29%), man (32%), a person under 35 years (35%), someone with higher education (33%) or urban area (30%). The data decreases by populations such as Quetzaltenango (25%), women (24%), and with primary education (23%).

The reasons why people interviewed would migrate are the same because they believe other people would; due to economic reasons (48%) and employment (46%).

On the other hand, the rights of migrants are perceived in a polarized way (Question: We would like to ask your opinion about the current and future situation -approximately in 5 years- of the rights of migrants?). 41% believe that the conditions of the rights of immigrants are or will be

bad, 25% have neutral opinions and 30% perceive that their situation is and will be good. This polarization is also reflected at the departmental level: San Marcos is the most polarized and Chiquimula has more negative and neutral tendencies. Projections and favorable perceptions towards the rights of immigrants are higher with lower educational level (35% of those with primary school), among women (33%) and people under 35 years of age (33%).

**Figure 35. Perception of the rights of migrants**

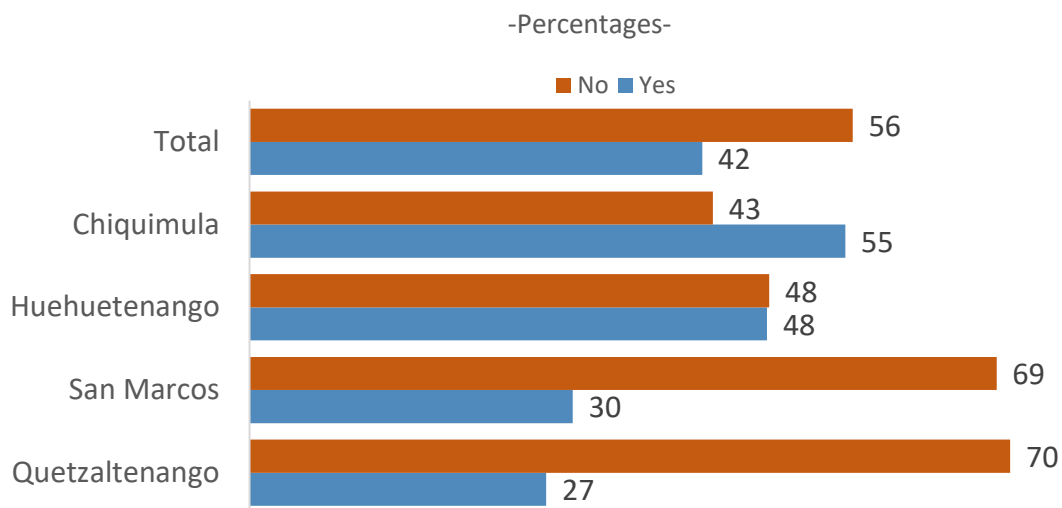


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

#### Knowledge about the project

42% of the people surveyed have heard about the Project: where it is most known is in Chiquimula (55%) and in Quetzaltenango is where it is least known (27%). Of those who know it, 36% have participated in an activity of the Project; in Chiquimula more people have participated (47%) while lower participation was reported from San Marcos (22%). Among the youngest, the level of knowledge of the project is very general and limited to recreational activities mainly, as when consulted on a Commission Against Violence (see the previous section). 96% of participants in these activities consider that the information shared in these spaces is useful.

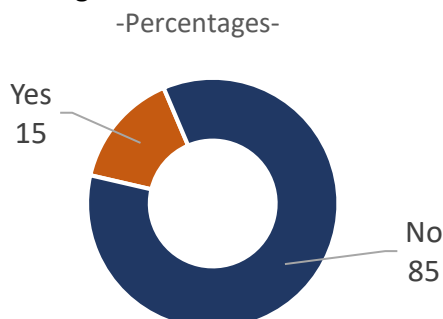
**Figure 36. You've heard something about Community Roots**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

When asked about knowledge about a plan to reduce violence and migration, 15% have the knowledge, 29% have not heard about any of them and a majority of 56% know nothing about it.

**Figure 37. Indicator 02: Percentages of the community who are aware of the Violence and Migration Reduction Plan**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

When asked about who is implementing the violence reduction and prevention plan, 37% do not remember or do not know, 17% think that the neighbors, and 15% believe that the Civil National Police.

The information provided by the participants of the focus groups, especially among young people, suggests communication and positioning difficulties. Most did not recognize the existence of plans to reduce violence and migration in their communities. However, in Chiquimula, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango there was a vague idea of the subject.

In addition, causes of the problem of positioning may be due to the uneven scope/territorial coverage of work promotion; one of the young people from Quetzaltenango points out that he had information when he lived in a hamlet because activities were carried out:

*Solo in another hamlet where I used to live. Rural Industry, there if there were quite a few and made a tournament for everyone, even now they have just improved the field.*

**Young. Focus group with young people, Municipality of Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango**

Once they recognize that recreational activities are part of the actions of the project, the young people of Quetzaltenango point out that due to the type of activities they develop (they point out, for example, football matches) they generate a gap in access to the activities of the project, therefore, there were boys and girls in attendance who could not participate because of it. It also recognizes the importance of community organization in enabling alternative solutions to the phenomenon of insecurity, which limits the participation and organization of activities:

*When the COCODE was organized, they saw how they could help us to see how to calm the situation because for us we honestly felt insecure, we were afraid to go out and go to work or do something because we were afraid that something would happen to us.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

## Community attitudes

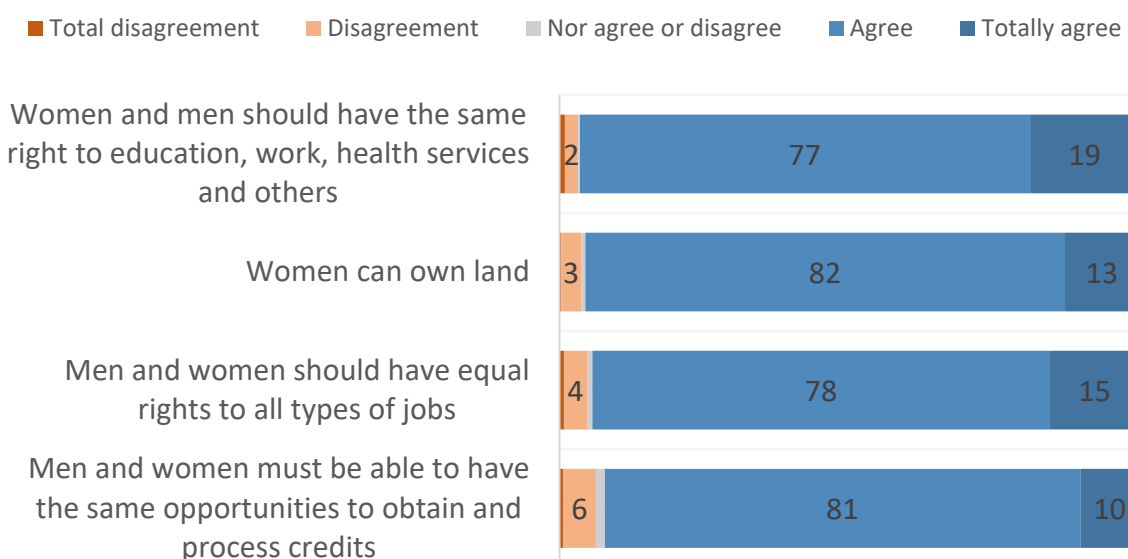
The following section explores perceptions on different issues related to gender and equal access to opportunities. The statements then try to reflect the degree of agreement that the people consulted have on the issues, which are grouped by: equal opportunities, participation in local organizations, reproduction of gender inequality against women, equal participation in politics, domestic violence, gender roles in household decision-making and household chores, gender-based violence against women and LGBTIQ+ people.

Respondents were asked about the participation of women in exercising their right to equal opportunities. There is a greater agreement (96%) that women and men should have the same right to education, work, health services, and others, and that women can own land (95%). On the other hand, 9% do not agree that men and women should have the same opportunities to obtain and process credits. Another 7% disagree that men and women should have equal rights to all types of work.

With regard to participation in local organizations, there is great agreement that both women and men should be able to participate in cooperatives, associations of artisans or producers, or commercial organizations equally (96%), in addition to the fact that both men and women should be able to serve in the COCODE or municipal council (97%) and with which women must participate in the COCODE (95%) as well.

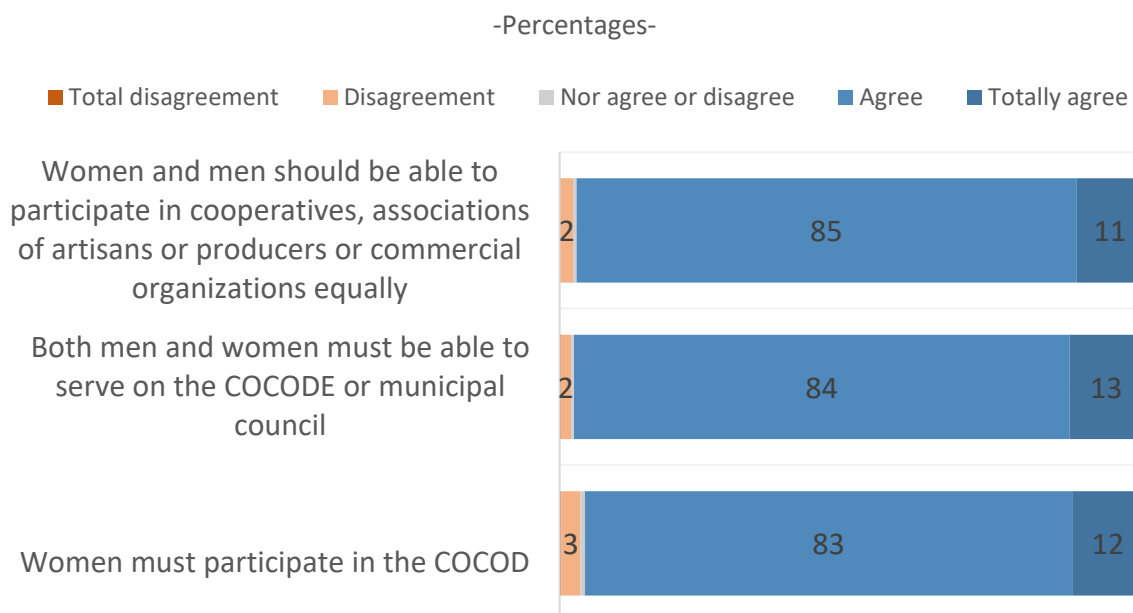
**Figure 38. Citizenship on equal opportunities for men and women**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

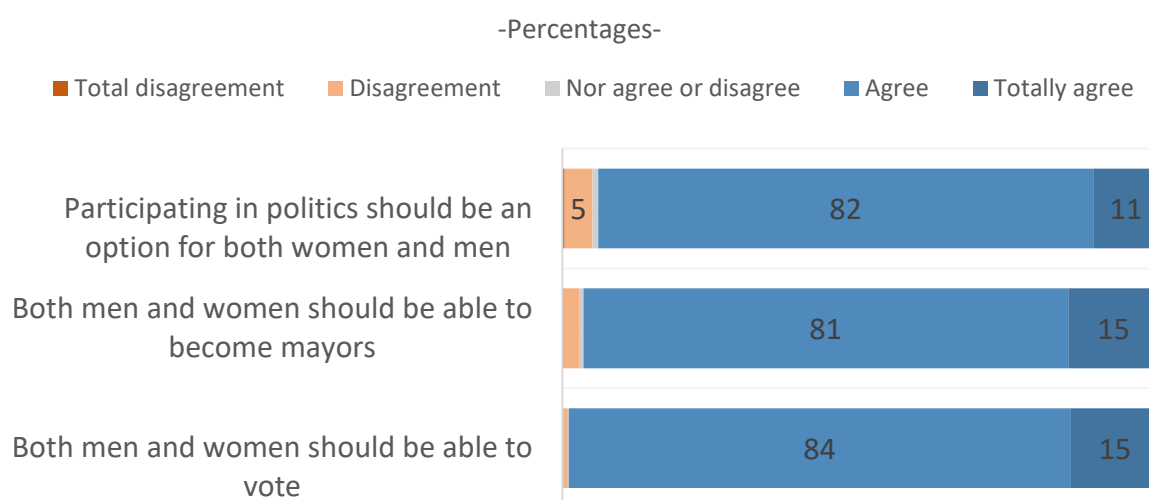
**Figure 39. Perception of equal opportunities with regard to participation in local organizations**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

Issues of equal participation in politics were also discussed. 93% agree to some extent that political participation is the task of men and women, 96% agree that women and men can be mayors and 99% agree that men and women can vote.

**Figure 40. Perception of equal participation in politics**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

It was asked statements that manifest gender inequality against women, 43% agree that there are some jobs that are only for men and others only for women, another 33% agree that participating in Parent Councils in schools is primarily the responsibility of women, 25% agree to some extent that a well-paying job should be offered to a man rather than a woman, 11% agree that it is more important to send boys to a school than to send women.

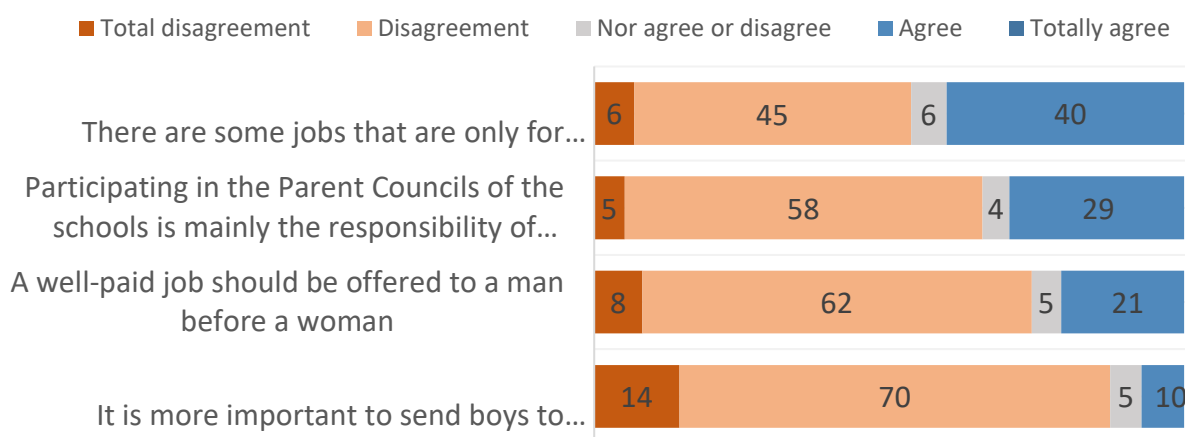
It should be noted that the perception of access to opportunities under equal conditions is filtered by the force of traditional gender roles, in this sense, the set of informants of the communities shows that as age increases and belonging to a more rural environment, the traditional roles assigned to women and their opportunities are less established. The young adults interviewed are aware of this and mostly express a critical stance so that these patterns stop reproducing:

*I believe that, in these times, both men and women, should have opportunities for everything.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

**Figure 41. Reproduction of gender inequality against women**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In terms of perceptions of domestic violence, while the majority (64%) disagree to some extent with hitting children when they misbehave, 11% disagree or disagree and 26% agree. On the other hand, 98% disagree that a man or woman can hit their partner.

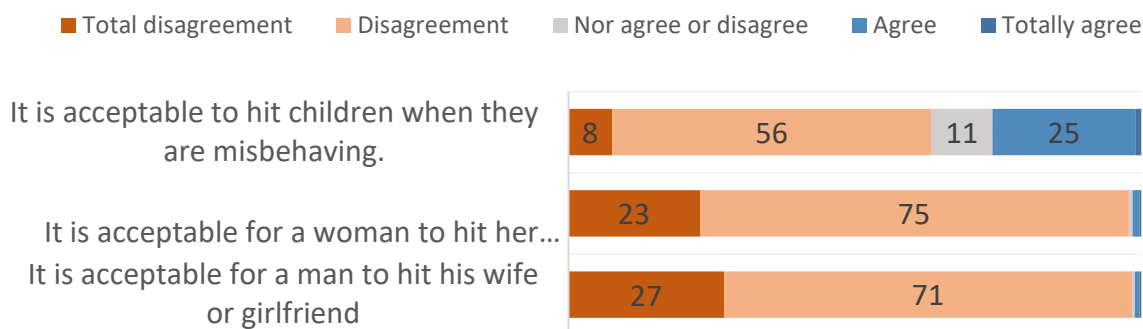
However, it is important to emphasize again that within the predetermined gender roles women are relegated to a position of obedience and servitude to men, and when it is not fulfilled women suffer from stigma, exclusion, and blame, which can lead to domestic violence of a psychological and mental nature:

*the man returns from work and the woman or wife stop shepherding because she goes to serve him his food or take good care of him...*

**Adult. Focus group with adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

**Figure 42. Perception of acts of domestic violence**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

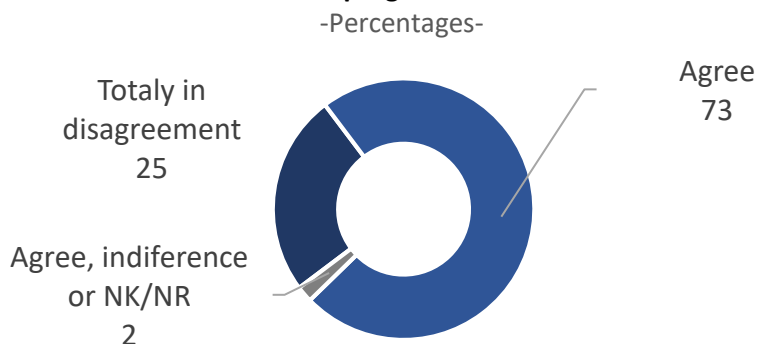
With these last two questions, the indicator of project number 28 is constructed, with which it is tried to approximate the disagreement of the population with gender violence: the degrees of acceptance of violence against men and women also indicate their disapproval. According to the baseline (VM Guatemala, pp. 90-93) study, this indicator is obtained by calculating the average of the answers "strongly disagree" and "disagree", with which 25% have to be in total disagreement with the sentences, while 73% disagree, the remaining 2% agree, are indifferent or did not answer the question (Graph 43).

Among young adults, there is greater sensitivity to the issue of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and it is expressed that the problem is largely cultural and structured, and that, although in more urbanized communities there is more rejection of inequality and spaces for participation have been opened for women, there is still they need more workshops, more training and talks to raise awareness:

*I think that in prevention many things have been done (...), as I say making awareness, having the opportunity to attend workshops, talks, talks to raise awareness and bring this information to our community and inform.*

**COCODE representative. In-depth interviews with key actors in Quetzaltenango**

**Figure 43. Indicator 28: Percentage of community members in target areas indicating that Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is less accepted after participating in or being exposed to U.S. government programs**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

A selection of the statements presented so far, make up indicator 29 of the project, which seeks to indicate the degree of agreement with men and women to access equal opportunities. According to the Baseline Report: "taking into account the 12 sentences, an index was composed on a scale of one to five where five represents a greater acceptance towards equal access to social, economic and political (p. 107) opportunities". On a scale of one to five, where one is total disagreement and five is a total agreement, the population reports a level of 3.95 with which men and women should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Below are the indicator averages for each statement, as well as the crossover by sex and department.

**Table 12. Men and women should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities, according to sex and department**

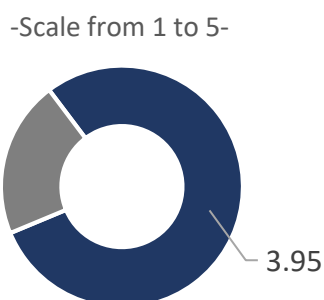
- Arithmetic means, scale from 1 to 5-

|                                                                                                                            | Total | Sex  |       | Department |            |                |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                                            |       | Man  | Woman | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Women and men should have the same right to education, work, health services, etc.                                         | 4.11  | 4.15 | 4.08  | 4.18       | 4.11       | 4.06           | 4.07          |
| Both men and women must be able to vote                                                                                    | 4.13  | 4.14 | 4.11  | 4.20       | 4.11       | 4.06           | 4.10          |
| Both men and women must be able to become mayors. (Be elected as president of COCODE or mayors)                            | 4.09  | 4.11 | 4.06  | 4.17       | 4.06       | 4.05           | 4.05          |
| Both men and women must be able to serve on the COCODE or municipal council                                                | 4.08  | 4.10 | 4.06  | 4.14       | 4.07       | 4.01           | 4.06          |
| Women and men should be able to participate in cooperatives, artisan or producer associations, or commercial organizations | 4.06  | 4.09 | 4.03  | 4.12       | 4.06       | 3.96           | 4.04          |
| Women can own land                                                                                                         | 4.04  | 4.07 | 4.02  | 4.10       | 4.03       | 3.98           | 4.03          |
| Men and women should have equal rights to all types of work                                                                | 4.04  | 4.06 | 4.03  | 4.07       | 4.05       | 3.99           | 4.03          |
| Women must participate in COCODE                                                                                           | 4.04  | 4.05 | 4.03  | 4.13       | 4.00       | 3.95           | 4.03          |
| Participating in politics should be                                                                                        | 4.00  | 4.02 | 3.97  | 4.08       | 3.99       | 3.90           | 3.96          |

|                                                                                                            |             |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| an option for both women and men                                                                           |             |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Men and women should be able to have the same opportunities to obtain / process credits or economic loans: |             |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| credits                                                                                                    | 3.96        | 3.98 | 3.93 | 4.04 | 3.94 | 3.82 | 3.95 |
| A well-paying job should be offered to a man rather than a woman                                           | 3.54        | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.50 | 3.53 | 3.65 | 3.54 |
| Participating in school Parent Councils is primarily the responsibility of women                           | 3.33        | 3.39 | 3.28 | 3.21 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.42 |
| <b>Social, economic, and political empowerment index</b>                                                   | <b>3.95</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

**Figure 44. Indicator 29: Agreement that men and women should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities**



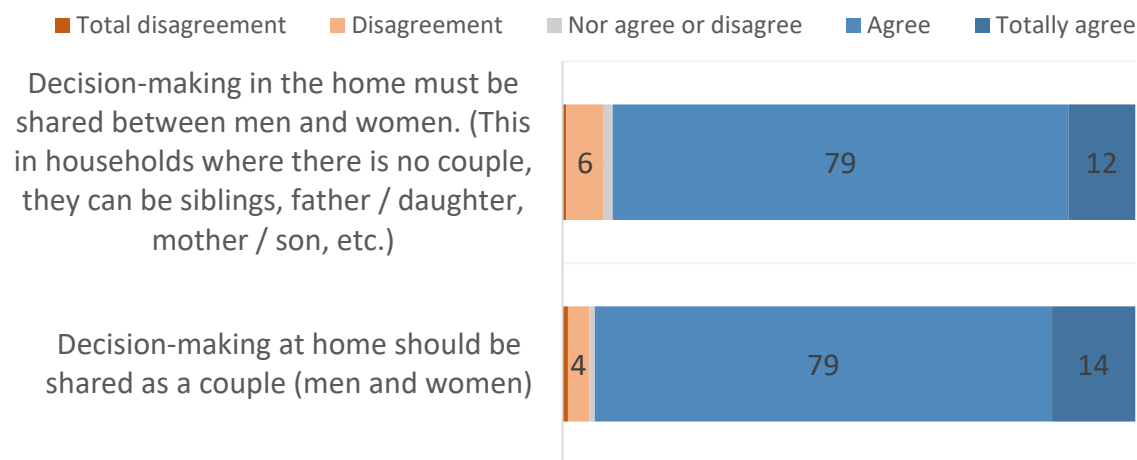
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

79% of the people surveyed agree that decision-making in the home should be shared between men and women (households in which there is no partner, they can be siblings, father, and daughter, mother, and son), 12% strongly agree, 6% disagree, 1% strongly disagree and 1% disagree

or disagree. When asking the same question, but in this regard as households that there is a male/female partner: 1% do not agree or disagree, another 1% strongly disagree, 4% disagree, 79% agree and 14% strongly agree.

**Figure 45. Perception of gender roles in household decision-making**

-Percentages-

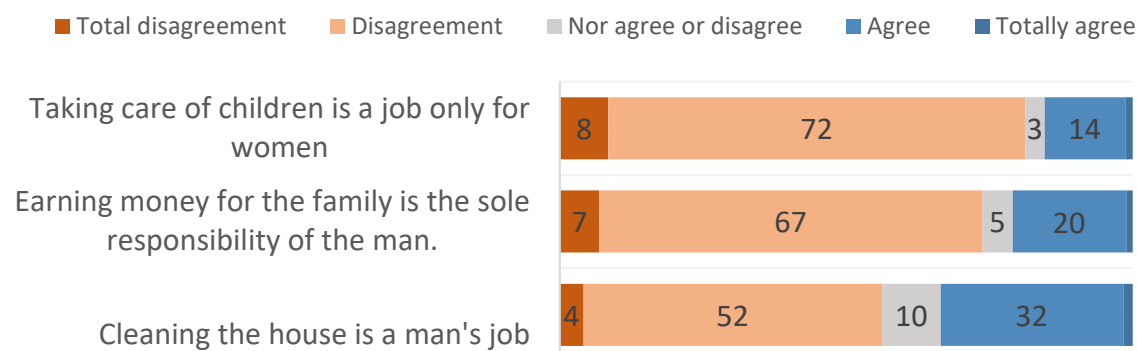


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

With regard to perceptions about gender roles in household chores, in the statement "cleaning the house is a man's job", is where a greater number of people agree, (32%), however, more than half of the respondents (56%) reported disagreeing with it. As for the statement "Caring for children is a job only for women", it is observed that the majority of respondents disagree with it (80%), because in some way they consider it to be a job between both parents, and a minority of 15% agree with the above. Finally, in the statement "making money for the family is only the responsibility of the man", 74% disagree and only 21% agree with that statement. From what is observed, in most of the statements, there is a balance in terms of perceptions, however, the thinking based on traditional and macho gender roles persists in terms of the responsibility of cleaning the home.

**Figure 46. Perception of gender roles in household chores**

-Percentages-



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

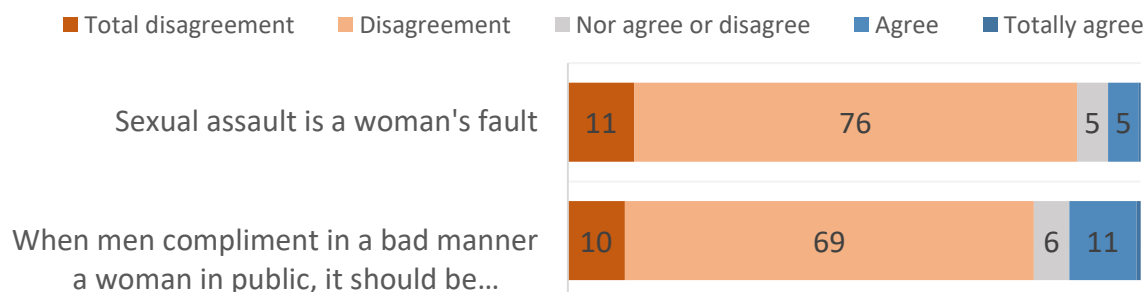
In addition to the above, two statements related to gender violence against women were evaluated. The first, "when men compliment or suck a woman in public to be considered a compliment" is accepted to some extent by 12% of people surveyed, 79% disagree. The second "sexual assault is a woman's fault" is not accepted by 87% of people surveyed, 5% disagree or disagree and 5% say sexual assault is the woman's fault. However, in the qualitative exploration, it is mentioned that sometimes adolescents and women "are daring" in terms of clothing and their attitudes, so they could be the ones who encourage and allow certain attitudes:

*There are some that are daring and upload very daring photos, there may be men who are on the lookout for them and do not realize it.*

**Young adult. Focus group with young adults, Municipality of Chiantla, Huehuetenango**

**Figure 47. Perception of gender-based violence against women**

-Percentages-

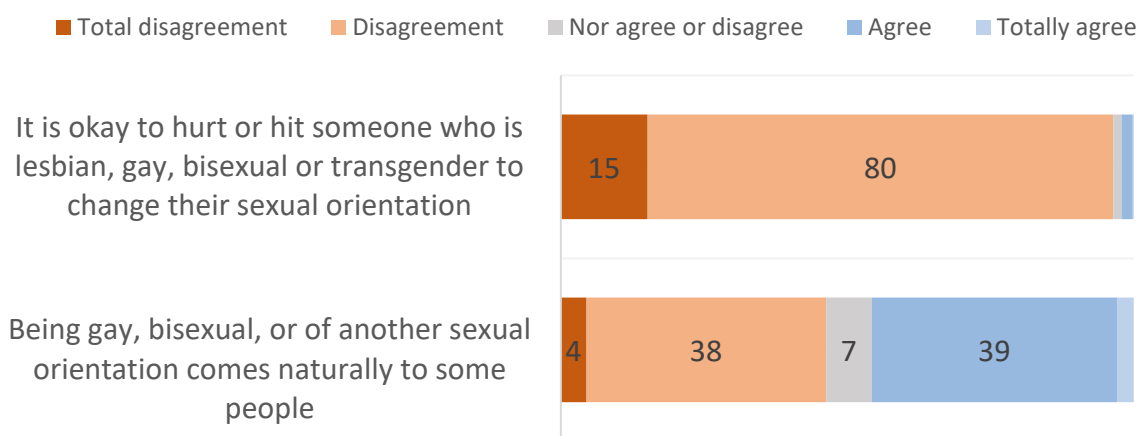


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In line with the above, it was asked about the perception of gender violence, but in this case, it made the LGBTIQ +community. As for the statement about "it is acceptable to hurt or beat someone from the LGBTIQ+ community to change their sexual orientation" the majority (85%) disagree with it, however, 2% agree. On the other hand, polarization is observed regarding the statement "being homosexual, bisexual or of another sexual orientation is something that happens naturally", in this case, 42% disagree, indicating that it is not natural and another 42% agree, indicating that it is natural, only 7% are neutral on this issue.

**Figure 48. Perception of gender-based violence against LGBTIQ+ people**

-Percentages-



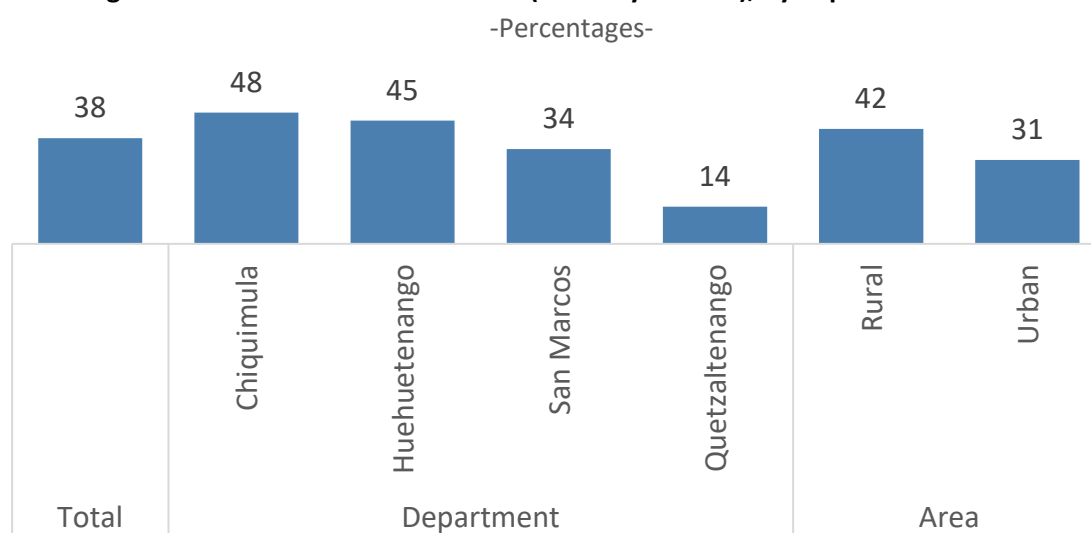
Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## Protection of children

38% of the households surveyed have children from 0 to 17 years old: Chiquimula (48%) is where more children are reported, followed by Huehuetenango (45%), San Marcos (34%), and finally Quetzaltenango (14%). In the following graphs, these distributions are exposed, in addition to the rural and urban ones.

In addition, it was consulted about the most common ways in which childhood is corrected, and these are: explain why the behavior is wrong (88%), remove something they liked such as eating, playing, or going out (40%), and put some punishment (30%). The less frequent forms are: sticking or slapping on the face, head, pulling the hair or an ear (3%), and sticking with a belt, stick, hairbrush, or hard object (7%).

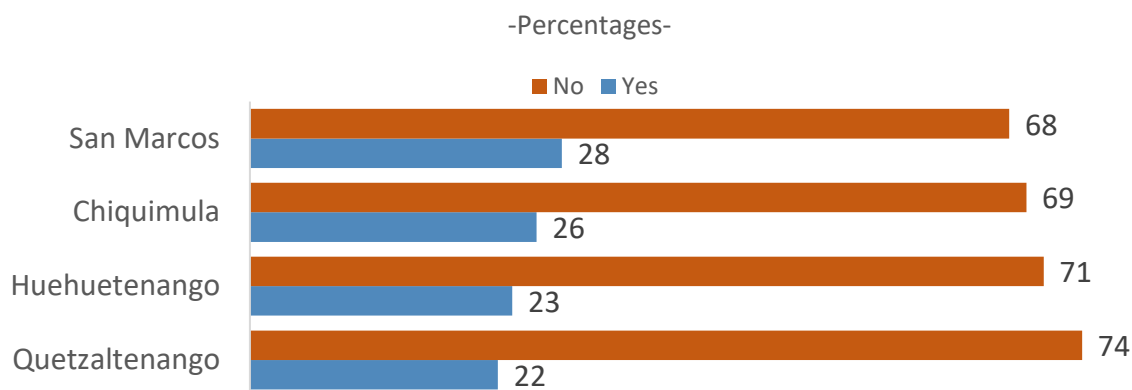
**Figure 49. Households with children (0 to 17 years old), by department and area**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

74% of Quetzaltecos report that in their community there is nowhere to go in cases of suspicion. In Huehuetenango, 71% say there is nowhere to report it. It is followed by Chiquimula with 69% of the people surveyed and finally, there are the Marquenses, of whom 68% say that there is nowhere to report cases like these. In all cases, the percentage of people who do not know instances to which to report is considerable.

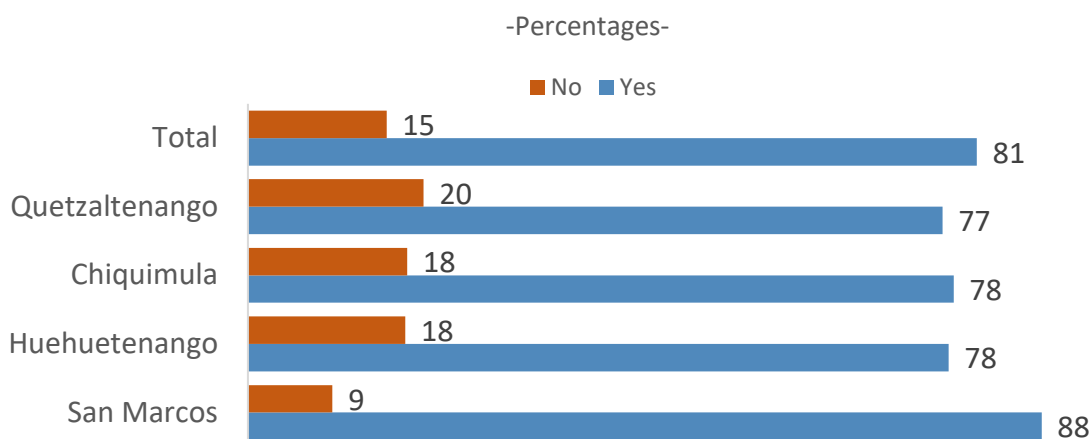
**Figure 50. Know where to report suspected physical or sexual abuse of children**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

On the other hand, as to whether they would feel safe reporting cases of suspected child abuse in their community, 85% of the people surveyed would not feel safe. When segregating it by department, it is observed that there is more confidence to report these situations in San Marcos (88%), followed by Huehuetenango (78%), Chiquimula (78%), and where they would report less is in Quetzaltenango (77%).

**Figure 51. You would feel safe reporting cases of suspected physical or sexual abuse of children in your community.**

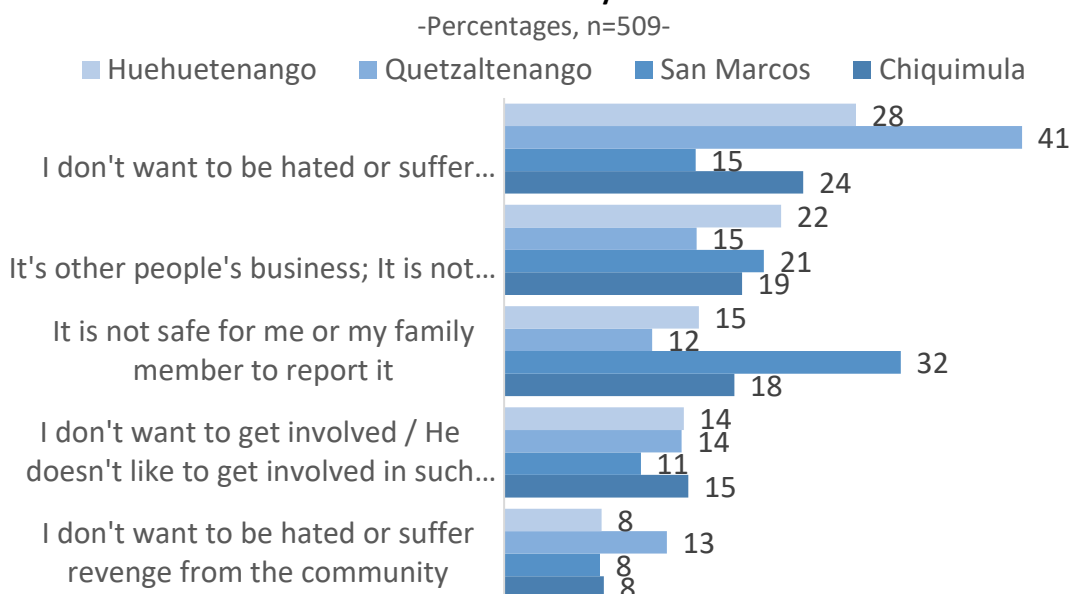


Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

As for the reasons why, they do not feel safe reporting these cases, the Quetzaltecos (41%), Huehuetecos (28%), and Chiquimultecos (24%) would not report mainly because they do not want to be hated or suffer revenge by the family, the Marquenses (32%) on the other hand, would not report mainly because it is not safe for themselves, or for their families to report it.

In addition, as mentioned on previous occasions, there is an absence of trust in the community authorities, due to possible threats or reprisals, as exemplified in cases of crime and violence.

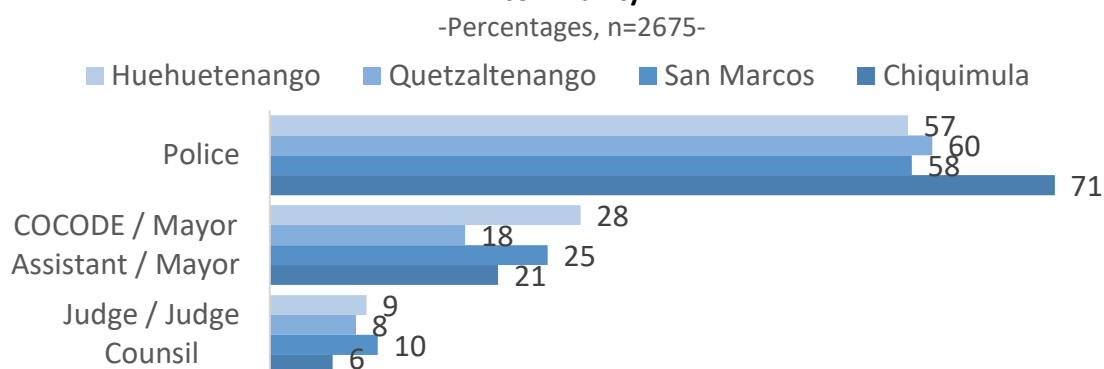
**Figure 52. Reasons why you don't feel safe reporting physical or sexual abuse of children in your community**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

When asked about the organization to which they would report a case of child abuse, all departments would report to the police (61%), followed by COCODE / assistant mayor/sheriff (24%) and to a judge or court (8%). The segregated distributions by the department are shown below:

**Figure 53. Organization to which you would report physical or sexual abuse of children in your community**



Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

## External variables and municipal infrastructure

This section describes the local infrastructure of the departments of interest, as well as the existence of other entities, projects, and organizations (governmental, non-governmental, and international) that develop projects of education, employment, empowerment, or prevention of violence and migration. The information collected goes beyond the fieldwork proposed in the methodological section, it was also an effort of documentary and investigative research with different public and communal institutions.

According to the Municipal Code (Decree 12-2002), municipalities as autonomous and decentralized entities of the State, must ensure the interests of the population and put special interest in issues that are a priority for each municipality. However, all are required to have: a municipal council, which is responsible for making all decisions and authorizing projects; an education commission, which works on bilingual, intercultural, cultural, and sports education; a health and social assistance commission, which will ensure the health care needs of each municipality; Commission of services, infrastructure, territorial planning, urbanism, and housing, which is in charge of providing maps, sketches, and information on the infrastructure of the municipality; commission for economic development, tourism, environment, and natural resources; commission on decentralization, municipal strengthening, and citizen participation; Finance Commission which provides and approves the budgets of the municipal plan and municipal projects; probity commission; commission on human rights and peace; commission of the family, women, and children. The municipal council has the freedom to organize other commissions in addition to those already established, and the autonomy to propose projects according to its organization.

Between the years 2011-2012, the need arose to implement mandatory Municipal Youth Offices (OMJ), which must be faithful to the context of their municipality. The National Youth Policy 2012-2020 (PMJ) proposes to articulate municipal efforts to give a comprehensive response to youth, as well as to formulate and execute plans that meet the needs of this population, in order to guarantee the implementation of the OMJ. Taking into account the above, there is knowledge of these commissions and offices in each municipality of the places worked within the project.

Regarding the specific issue of violence prevention, in 2008 through a ministerial agreement of the Ministry of the Interior, the Unit for the Community Prevention of Violence (UPCV) was created, in order to have a government entity specialized in the issue of violence prevention. Subsequently, the importance of these units was ratified in 2013 and it was established that this Unit has the obligation to develop and implement plans, programs, or projects for community violence prevention. Finally, in 2014 in order to have comprehensive plans that responded to the high levels of violence that the country was experiencing, the National Policy for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence 2014-2032 was created, which unifies the previous programs. In order to commit violence that exists in the country to work with municipal offices in the same direction, so all municipalities in the country must have such an office.

In this way, the departments of Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, and Chiquimula have the aforementioned commissions and offices. However, when inquiring into municipal plans and through public information such as the municipal plan, not all municipalities

reported projects or programs. Below is the information on municipal programs and projects that have been worked on by department.

In the case of San Marcos, there are the municipalities of San Marcos, San Pablo, San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Malacatán, and Tacaná, in which the existence of recreational programs is observed, such as projects for the construction of sports courts, communal, municipal and interdepartmental football tournaments, as thematic activities and coexistence for the national holidays. Education programs and projects are also contemplated, such as the construction of classrooms for the benefit of students, support for students who are studying by tele secondary, municipal courses for children (English language and reading), literacy programs in support of CONALFA, and some extracurricular education centers. which provide opportunities for studies for young people aged 15 and over.

In terms of education for employment, the implementation of specialized technical courses was supported, for example, acrylic nail making courses, cooking and confectionery courses, tourism marketing courses, etc. Training is also carried out for entrepreneurs this year were held for local businesses with the support of SEPREM and the Ministry of Economy, as well as workshops to strengthen municipal capacities and thus generate jobs for young people.

On the other hand, due to the fact that since 2012 tremors and earthquakes have been reported, some municipalities have implemented a Municipal Directorate for Comprehensive Risk Management of disasters, and are carrying out training in support with Volunteer Firefighters on these issues.

In the case of Quetzaltenango, the municipalities of Coatepeque and Colomba Costa Cucawere taken into account. And, it was found that in the last year they have worked on recreation projects in order to prevent violence and crime, such as the delivery of sports uniforms to representatives of COCODE, community soccer tournaments, and other projects such as the construction of sports courts and multipurpose rooms. Likewise, the existence of the Migrant Unit is reported, which has worked workshops on the prevention of human trafficking and in collaboration with different municipal offices have implemented workshops related to conflict resolution.

In Quetzaltenango, there are more local programs focused on young people and children in terms of violence and migration prevention, since workshops are also held focused on children, youth, and adolescents. In addition, it is also reported the realization of cooking, pastry, and beauty courses in order to promote the technical capacities of young people and that they can undertake and generate their own ventures promoting economic growth.

For Chiquimula the municipalities of Quezaltepeque, Olopa, San Jacinto, San Juan Ermita, Jocotán, Esquipulas, San José La Arada and Chiquimula were observed.

Se highlights that there is a very active office for women and children, which has promoted courses and training for women and young people in order to empower them and get ahead, among the courses taught are: embroidery courses, haircut, cooking workshop, cutting and dressmaking, English, electricity, and repair of cell phones. As in other municipalities, different offices, in this case, the youth, have implemented recreational activities to promote sports and development in young people, while preventing violence, highlighting youth Rails, construction of recreational parks, and football championships. Due to the importance of raising livestock and poultry in the department,

technical courses on the production of artisanal concentrate for poultry and pigs have been implemented in some of the municipalities, which is expected to contribute to the improvement of the capacities of the population, as well as improve the family economy.

In the case of the department of Huehuetenango, the realization of violence prevention activities is observed continuously, one of the activities that were carried out at the departmental level and boomed was the festival and contest of Barriletes in the month of November. As part of the prevention of violence and migration, prevention workshops have been given with young people, and various cooking courses, fast food preparation, cell phone repair, among others, have also been implemented in order to train young people in technical areas and that they develop their own ventures for the improvement of the economy and prevent migration.

Infrastructure construction projects have been carried out for the implementation of markets and shopping malls; the idea is that those who decide to undertake have spaces available to do so. On the other hand, between the years 2020-2021, the realization of projects for the improvement of different schools and public institutes has been reported.

In the context of the pandemic, most of the efforts have been made in the health sector and help people with limited resources, this in the four departments in which there is an intervention of the Project. The delivery of bags of food, school supplies, and medical supplies is frequently observed, as well as the habilitation of areas for the care of patients, which were previously for recreational use.

As for the number of NGOs, NGOs, and other international organizations, there is extensive coverage of USAID in all areas, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Development. Below is the number of organizations reported by the department, it should be noted that the numbers are subject to the publicly available information.

**Table 13. Number of NGOs, NGOs or other organizations**

| Type of project or program                                            | Department |            |                |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                                                       | Chiquimula | San Marcos | Quetzaltenango | Huehuetenango |
| Municipal Projects                                                    | 8          | 21         | 7              | 14            |
| Other projects (NGOs, private entities, international entities, etc.) | 12         | 36         | 15             | 22            |

Source: CID Gallup. USAID-Community Roots Project, November 2021.

In the department of San Marcos, the incidence of international entities such as FAO, IOM, USAID, and PAHO that have implemented programs between 2020 and 2021 is observed. As for governmental or national organizations, it is observed that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) and the Technical Institute of Training and Productivity (INTECAP) implement workshops and training in terms of entrepreneurship, technical courses, and education for development. It is also noted that there are religious organizations such as Diocesan Caritas, Association of Franciscan Sisters, and Pastoral of the Earth, these provide help for people of limited resources and also encourage participation and community development, as well as promote projects in partnership with the municipality on issues of education, human rights, and migration. Likewise, the department is aware of the Project Bridges program with the support of World Vision

and USAID, which has allowed on many occasions to develop the courses that the municipality attributes as its own.

In Quetzaltenango, there is a higher incidence of organizations and projects of organizations not located in the department, among which we can mention: social organization La Alianza, IOM, USAID, Swisscontact. As well as the incidence of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS), and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN) with the latter, nutritional days are held, focused on children with problems of Acute Malnutrition (AM) providing them with nutritional kits, as well as medicine necessary for their speedy recovery. Several projects were recognized in this conference, including the Bridges project by World Vision and USAID.

In the department of Chiquimula, several municipalities have to work together with the Association Paz y Bien de España, Association of Friends of Development and Peace, and Association Childfund Guatemala. The incidence of programs promoted by USAID, by FAO, by the UN is also observed and a program promoted by OXFAM called the Association of Services and Socioeconomic Development of Chiquimula (ASEDECHI) is mentioned, the implementation of workshops and training by the Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI) is also reported. Religious organizations have weight in implementing programs not only for community development and aid but also for the prevention of violence and migration in young people. The religious organizations that could be found are: Archdiocesan Caritas, Pastoral of Human Mobility, Knights of the Sovereign Order of Malta, among others.

Chiquimula has been recognized as one of the departments with the highest rate of malnutrition in the country, for being part of the dry corridor, but also for other external variables, so several NGOs including Manos Unidas and Action Against Hunger have positioned themselves in the department to provide help on this issue and have collaborated on occasions with MAGA and SESAN.

In the department of Huehuetenango, there is an impact on projects carried out by CARE Guatemala in order to reduce poverty in different municipalities of Huehuetenango. The Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI) has held multiple workshops to strengthen the knowledge of the institutions that affect the municipality for the protection and prevention of violence. There is the presence of several cooperatives that offer loans and monetary support to entrepreneurs and farmers, such as the Agricultural Cooperative Integral, ANACAFÉ, Cooperativa la Esperanza, among others. As in the other departments, there is talk about programs promoted by USAID in collaboration with World Vision.

As for the structure for development, information was obtained from the municipalities, sometimes you mentioned that all the information on said infrastructure was contained in the Municipal Development and Territorial Planning Plan of each municipality, however, these plans were designed with the idea of having long-term planning 2018-2032 and that each municipality updates them year after year according to the needs of the population. In some municipalities these plans have not been updated so there is no recent information on the infrastructure.

In all departments, there are municipal areas such as Municipal Halls of multiple uses, in which most of the workshops, training and technical courses are carried out, the future planning of new multipurpose rooms part of the municipality is also mentioned to expand the current coverage and thus reach more young people, in different sectors.

It should be noted that in all departments there is an increase in the construction of soccer fields, sports fields and recreational parks as already mentioned above. In the municipal plans, access to education is an issue that has not been worked on enough and in most of the plans a section of "educational limitations" is included where the construction of more schools and more classrooms is proposed, especially in rural areas far from the urban area as can be seen in the images of the municipal sketches available in the annexes section.

#### Arrival points

- Perceptions about education are mostly favorable (52%). The most optimistic department is Quetzaltenango (61%) and the least optimistic is San Marcos (48%).
- There is skepticism about the stability of employment, a majority perceive it unfavorably (41%), 27% think neutrally and 31% believe that it will be favorable. Young people show greater optimism about employment opportunities (Indicator 24), with 37% very optimistic, 41% very optimistic, 20% not very optimistic, and 2% not at all optimistic. Education as a tool of employability is perceived contradictorily, since the opinion is shared that studies do not always guarantee employment in the future, in addition to discrimination in working for pregnant women.
- Youth participation is favorably perceived (55%), unfavorable opinions are more frequent among people with primary education (19%) and over 35 years (20%).
- Opinions are mostly unfavorable (62 percent) regarding poverty, 20 percent perceive it neutrally and the remaining 18 percent perceive that the situation is and will be good.
- 64% believe that corruption will affect negatively, 16% think neutrally on the issue and another 16% think that the situation is or will be good.
- 72% are not optimistic about inequality in the country, while 25% think that the situation is or will be good.
- 27% of those who know organized groups (political, religious, youth, etc.) believe that they have enough capacity to change the state of things, while 53% consider that they have some power (Indicator 05).
- 70% of the people interviewed have a favorable perception and projection of their own life. Those who are most optimistic about their own lives are people under 35 (76%), who have secondary education (77%) and higher education (76%), in addition to the urban area (75%).
- Projections are polarized when talking about health; where 30% have unfavorable ideas of the current and future state of health and 25% neutral positions. 43% expressed favorable projections.
- On the quality of life in the city in which the respondent lives, most opinions are favorable (42%). This generates a polarization in which 67% of the rest do not project a favorable situation: 24% are unfavorable opinions and 32% neutral.

- 51% have unfavorable opinions towards climate change, another 23% of neutral opinions, and 26% perceive that the situation could be or is good. The most pessimistic department is Quetzaltenango, with 60% of unfavorable opinions, and San Marcos the most optimistic, with 27% of favorable opinions towards the climate situation.
- 58% have an unfavorable opinion on the situation of violence. In Quetzaltenango, unfavorable perceptions about violence are considerably higher than the other departments, with 68% of respondents in that department. In San Marcos, there is a more polarized situation, with 50% of unfavorable positions and the rest are distributed almost equally between positive (26%) and neutral (24%) opinions. Women (59 percent) perceive and project more violence than men (56 percent).
- 41% believe that the conditions of the rights of immigrants are or will be bad, 25% have neutral opinions and 30% perceive that their situation is and will be good.
- Unemployment is the biggest problem for Chiquimula (31%), low-quality public services for San Marcos (23%) and Quetzaltenango (42%) are more concerned about gang violence. In Huehuetenango, alcoholism is perceived as the main problem (25%).
- 72% of the people surveyed consider the neighborhood in which they live to be quiet, safe, and free of hazards (Indicator 08). When disaggregated, it is denoted that women (28%) and Quetzaltecos (50%) are the ones who perceive insecurity the most in their communities.
- 49% avoid transiting through parts of their community for fear of violence, another 49% do not practice this practice. Quetzalteca people (63%), urban areas (51%), and women (52%) are the ones who report this behavior the most (Indicator 07). Unsafe places such as rivers are avoided -even when they are necessary due to the use of water-, canteens, and discos, and in general during the nights.
- It feels safer traveling during the day (84%), at sunset 74%, and during the night 48%.
- 15% of the people consulted reported having been victims of violence of some kind (robbery, assault or physical abuse, vandalism or damage to property, fraud, extortion, assault, and others) (Indicator 6). Quetzaltenango is where more reports were collected with 19%, followed by San Marcos (17%), Huehuetenango with 14%, and finally Chiquimula (11%). Neighbors identify situations of violence in spaces where alcohol is consumed, gender violence in situations where gender roles are very marked, and cyber violence. 5% have been victims of robbery, 5% of aggressions and physical abuse, and 4% of vandalism.
- COCOPRE is best known in the municipalities of San José Arada (60%) and San Juan Ermita (60%). In contrast, in Malacatán only 12% recognize it.
- The majority of respondents (54%) would report a crime to the police, 20% would do so to the COCODE, 14% would file their complaint with the assistant mayor and 7% would report to the magistrate's court. In Chiquimula they trust the COCODE more (91%) to file a complaint and distrust the police more (21%). In San Marcos, they have more confidence in the COCODE (87%) and the auxiliary mayor's office (87%) and distrust the police more (27%).

In Quetzaltenango, COCODE is more trusted (87%) and the police are more distrustful (25%). In Huehuetenango, they trust the auxiliary mayor's office more (92%) and the peace court is more distrustful (27%).

- 14% trust the police a lot, 54% trust something, 20% distrust, and 9% distrust a lot. 75% of Chiquimulteca people trust the police to some extent, followed by Huehuetenango with 72%, San Marcos with 63%, and Quetzaltenango, where there is less confidence with 57% (Indicator21).
- 69% of the households surveyed report hearing from children, young people, or adolescents who migrated to the United States. Huehuetenango is where this phenomenon is most reported, with 76%. Quetzaltenango is where the least is known about these cases (57%). According to the feelings of the communities, due to the lack of opportunities (55%) and in search of work (50%) (Indicator 13).
- 28% of people surveyed have considered living in another community or country.
- 15% have knowledge about a plan to reduce violence or migration, 29% have not heard about any of them and a majority of 56% do not know anything about it. (Indicator 02). When asked about who is implementing the violence reduction and prevention plan, 37% do not remember or do not know, 17% think that the neighbors, and 15% believe that the National Civil Police.
- 25% strongly disagree with gender-based violence, while 73% disagree. (Indicator 28).
- On a scale of one to five, where one is total disagreement and five is a total agreement, the population reports a level of 3.95 with which men and women should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (Indicator 29).
- 38% of the households surveyed have children from 0 to 17 years old: Chiquimula (48%) is where more children are reported, followed by Huehuetenango (45%), San Marcos (34%), and finally Quetzaltenango (14%). Among the most common ways in which childhood is corrected, these are: explain why the behavior is wrong (88%), remove something they liked such as eating, playing, or going out (40%), and put some punishment (30%). The less frequent forms are: sticking or slapping on the face, head, pulling the hair or an ear (3%), and sticking with a belt, stick, hairbrush, or hard object (7%).
- 74% of Quetzaltecos consulted report that in their community there is nowhere to go in cases of suspicion. In Huehuetenango, 71% say there is nowhere to report it. It is followed by Chiquimula with 69% of the people surveyed and finally, there are the Marquenses, of whom 68% say that there is nowhere to report cases like these. In all cases, the percentage of people who do not know instances to report is considerable. In addition, 85% would not feel safe.
- Due to the pandemic caused by the COVID-19 disease, most municipalities report having focused most of the available resources to provide support to families who became unemployed, or to people who contracted the virus and did not have resources for medical supplies. In addition to this, it is observed that most of the recreational use areas such as

Multipurpose Rooms and Sports Courts have been adapted as vaccination centers or temporary health centers, so many of the planned activities have been relegated to other spaces or postponed without a date of realization.

- There is more incidence and implementation of plans for community development in different areas by non-local organizations than by the municipality. Most of the courses that the municipality reports are courses designed by other entities such as World Vision, USAID, INTECAP. Most of the municipal projects that municipalities report are related to road and highway construction, and improvement of the decoration of the communities.
- When asked about infrastructure for development, although each municipality has specific needs, most report that public schools and institutes are a priority, and the necessary infrastructure and personnel are not available. In the municipal sketches, it can be seen that the further away from the urban area you are, the less there is the existence of schools as well as health centers.

### Lessons learned and recommendations

While it is recognized that there are institutional efforts to address the issues of violence and migration in these departments, the need for greater unity of action with local authorities for the execution and communication of studies of this type is identified. The joint work of the social agents could reflect greater benefits for the communities and better scope for the Project.

In the context of a pandemic, methodological considerations implied new challenges. The planning and realization of the work brought with it ideas and proposals such as the use of information technologies for the application of qualitative instruments, taking into account the limitations that this can mean, the care of health in the face of contagion is worth the effort.

Finally, community intervention from external agents brings to the table constructive discussions about the parties involved during qualitative research processes. This means that the action of the investigation already has an effect on the informants during the collection of information, in this way, the intervention of VMs at different times of the application of qualitative instruments could have an interference in the behavior of the informants. It is advisable that, if you want to accompany the fieldwork, consider the effects of their presence on the informants and their behavior.

## Acronyms

|                  |                                                                |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CECI</b>      | CENTER FOR STUDIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION               |
| <b>ECLAC</b>     | ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN        |
| <b>COCODE</b>    | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL                                  |
| <b>COCOPRE</b>   | Community Commission for the Prevention of Violence            |
| <b>COMUDE</b>    | MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL                                  |
| <b>CONJUVE</b>   | NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL                                         |
| <b>CRP</b>       | COMMUNITY ROOTS PROGRAM                                        |
| <b>THE COLEF</b> | EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA NORTE                                |
| <b>ENCOVI</b>    | NATIONAL SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS                           |
| <b>INE</b>       | NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF GUATEMALA                  |
| <b>LGBTIQ+</b>   | LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, INTERSEX, QUEER, AND MORE |
| <b>MAGA</b>      | MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FOOD                   |
| <b>MIDES</b>     | MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT                                        |
| <b>MINEDUC</b>   | MINISTRY OF EDUCATION                                          |
| <b>IOM</b>       | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION                       |
| <b>ILO</b>       | INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION                              |
| <b>UN</b>        | UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION                                    |
| <b>PNC</b>       | NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE                                          |
| <b>RTI</b>       | RESEARCH TRIANGLE INTERNATIONAL                                |
| <b>SESAN</b>     | SECRETARIAT FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY                    |
| <b>SPSS</b>      | STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES                    |
| <b>UCPV</b>      | UNIT FOR COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION                         |
| <b>UNFPA</b>     | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND                                 |
| <b>UNHCR</b>     | UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES                    |
| <b>UNICEF</b>    | UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND         |
| <b>USAID</b>     | UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT             |
| <b>VM</b>        | VISION VPP                                                     |
| <b>WV</b>        | WORLD VISION                                                   |

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## Annexes

### 1. Methodology Annex:

#### Sample Design

The sample design was done by Stirling Cummings. Mr. Cummings is a Research Statistician II for RTI USA and provided support for the sample design and subsequent adjustments required after implementation of the study.

The sample design contemplated obtaining an acceptable degree of precision and providing the basic design for the survey. After analyzing the objectives of the activity and other considerations, it was decided that the survey would incorporate the following elements to calculate the necessary sample size:

- Statistical power (1-beta): .8 – High enough to offer a low probability of type II error, but low enough not to create a high cost for the project.
- Design effect: 2: is the factor that increases the sample size based on the grouping of the survey design. This was consistent with the US Department of Homeland Security's findings for Guatemala in 2017 and was therefore considered appropriate for the Community Roots Survey.
- Estimate: 50%: This is a conservative value that provides a higher variance and thus a larger sample size. 50% is routinely used when there are no data for an initial estimate.
- Margin of error: +/- 5% - 95% two-sided confidence interval for a 50% estimate will vary from 45% to 55%.
- Number of clusters: The original specifications of the project indicated that 83 communities would be visited.

Using these numbers, the sample size was approximately 3,300 households, with a statistical power of 0.811.

### Samplig Frame

According to information from the 2018 National Population and Housing Census carried out by the National Institute of Statistics -INE-, the population of the communities to be evaluated is as follows:

| Department     | Municipality           | Population |
|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| Chiquimula     | San José La Arada      | 8,756      |
|                | San Jacinto            | 12,619     |
|                | Olopa                  | 27,511     |
|                | Jocotán                | 66,379     |
|                | San Juan Ermita        | 16,418     |
|                | Quezaltepeque          | 28,075     |
|                | Esquipulas             | 53,556     |
|                | Chiquimula             | 111,505    |
| San Marcos     | Tacaná                 | 75,788     |
|                | San Marcos             | 47,063     |
|                | San Pedro Sacatepéquez | 79,158     |
|                | San Pablo              | 48,937     |
|                | Malacatán              | 9,2816     |
| Quetzaltenango | Coatepeque             | 105,415    |
|                | Colomba                | 47,544     |
| Huehuetenango  | Huehuetenango          | 117,818    |
|                | Chiantla               | 87,447     |
|                | Aguacatán              | 49,607     |
|                | La Democracia          | 23,017     |
|                | Cuilco                 | 60,395     |
| Total          |                        | 1,159,824  |

## Sample size

As usual in this type of research, we work with a maximum permissible error (general confidence level) of 95% for the total estimates. On the other hand, the margins of error are defined based on the sample size with which you are working. At a general level, in cases where the entire sample is used, the sampling error would be a maximum of  $\pm 2.81$  points.

| Sample Size |                    |                  |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Population  | Confidence level % | Sampling error % |
| 1,159,824   | 95                 | 5                |
| Sample Size |                    | 3,300            |

The sample size was 3,300 informants who reside permanently in the 80 intervention communities of the Community Roots Project. In the distribution by community (annex) you can see the number of interviews that were conducted.

## Data Collection

Prior to the field work, the research protocol was developed that describes the step by step of the research process. This protocol has been reviewed and approved by an external professional research ethics committee.

Despite the fact that at the time of the field collection none of the municipalities to be evaluated was on green alert according to the traffic light of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance for the control of COVID-19, no substitutions of localities were made in the field and there was openness on the part of the inhabitants for the collection of information.

The application of the surveys was on different days (Monday to Sunday) from 7:00 to 18:00, which allowed having a good representativeness of the population.

## Personnel in charge of data collection

In the defined times and forms, a meticulous selection of the personnel who would participate in the project was carried out, under criteria of professionalism, experience and ethics in activities of this nature, regardless of the fact that CID Gallup has personnel who have participated in conducting surveys throughout the country and who has extensive experience in work of this type.

It should be noted that our own personnel were used for supervision. The field work required a General Coordinator (who was replaced at the end of the quantitative phase for reasons beyond its execution), 6 Supervisors, 105 Interviewers, 5 Validators.

The activities carried out by each of the elements that participated in the operation are listed below:

- Project manager (1), responsible person in the company for establishing communication with WV.
- Regional Coordinator (1): Responsible for selecting personnel in the municipalities, training them, supporting the preparation of work routes and distributing the necessary material for the development of the operation. Being also responsible for daily progress control in the field.
- Supervisors (6), responsible for locating the starting points and rural localities in the field, in addition to verifying the correct application of the questionnaires, both in households and individuals of the various target audiences. In addition, the supervisor distributed the workloads by interviewer, verifying the folio number for each household survey to have a better control of the workloads.
- Interviewers (105), in charge of locating the households and individuals of the selected dwellings, according to the Methodology and applying it to a suitable informant, in order to collect all the information required in the survey to subsequently locate the person who I had to apply the questionnaire, depending on the quota. In the cases in which the selected individual was not found, up to two return visits were planned in order to find him (the interviewer was instructed to carry out up to two visits to the same household, at different times, during the time in which he was found). remained in the community).
- Validators/Reviewers (5), responsible for coding and reviewing each of the questionnaires at the central offices to verify that the information is correct, having a coding control format where they wrote down the data of the locality, the result code of each survey and the name of the interviewer so that, in the event of an error, the surveys can be returned to the supervisors for correction in the field.

### **Training given to personnel in charge of data collection**

The training of the operational personnel was carried out on August 10, 2021, it was carried out from the CID Gallup facilities, it was delivered remotely, via Zoom. For the training of the new interviewers, the initial video was used so that the instructions were homogeneous, the area supervisor was able to resolve any doubts regarding the methodology.

Topics covered in the training were:

| Schedule      | Topic                                             | In charge                                                                  |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14:00 - 14:15 | Presentation and welcome                          | CID Gallup                                                                 |
| 14:15 - 15:00 | ¿What is World Vision?                            | José Chavarría (Manager of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Unit)   |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | ¿What is the Community Roots Project?             | Lilian Chanax (Supervisor of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officers) |
| 15:30 - 15:45 | ¿What is CID Gallup?                              | CID Gallup                                                                 |
| 15:45 - 16:30 | Study Methodology and Data Collection Methodology | CID Gallup                                                                 |
| 16:30- 17:00  | Research Ethics                                   | CID Gallup                                                                 |
| 17:00 - 18:00 | Review of the questionnaire                       | CID Gallup                                                                 |

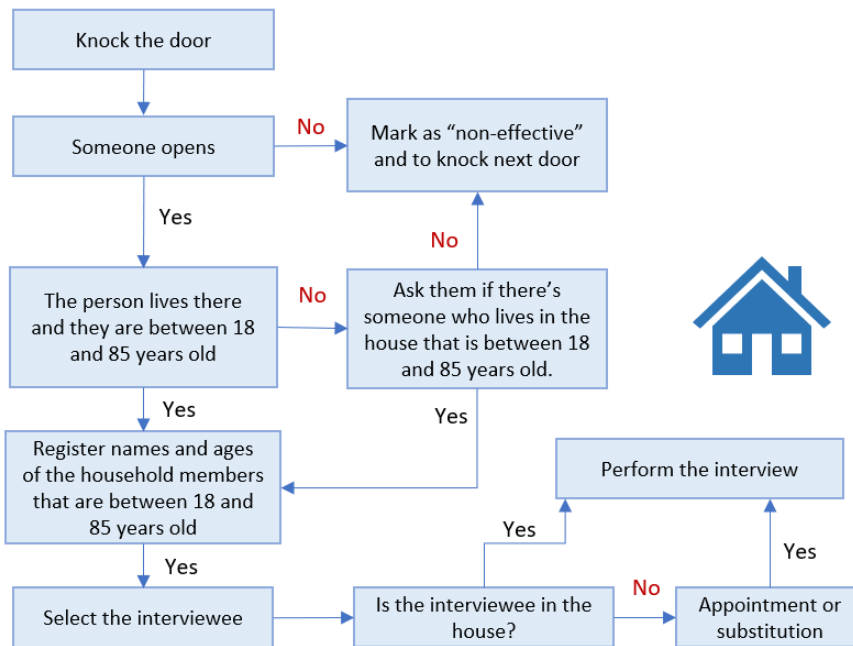
### Field Operational Design

For the collection of information from the 3,300 surveys, a sample of 56 points in rural localities and 24 points in urban localities was taken.

A first criterion for designing field logistics was to establish, with each of the Supervisors, a work plan that would allow the locations to be distributed in zones or regions that would make possible a better use (productivity) of the field personnel and thus have a clear delimitation. of the work areas, taking into account the geographical distribution of the localities, the communication infrastructure and its location in relation to the larger towns. All this in order to be able to locate operation centers for each area that would allow adequate supervision, review and upload to the cloud of the questionnaires collected. With these organizational criteria, field logistics were defined, identifying the routes and workloads necessary to cover the specifications required by World Vision in a timely manner.

### Methodology for data collection

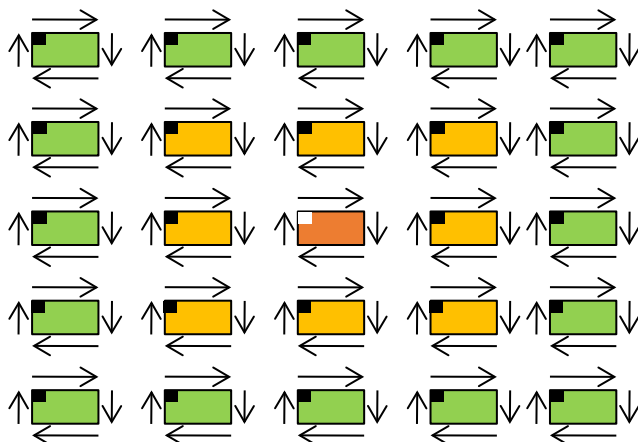
The collection of the information from the questionnaires in the selected homes was carried out in accordance with the guidelines and methodology set forth in the approved Protocol, below, generalities are presented according to localities, as well as the collection process in the home.



## Urban area

The methodology for collecting information in the urban area is described below:

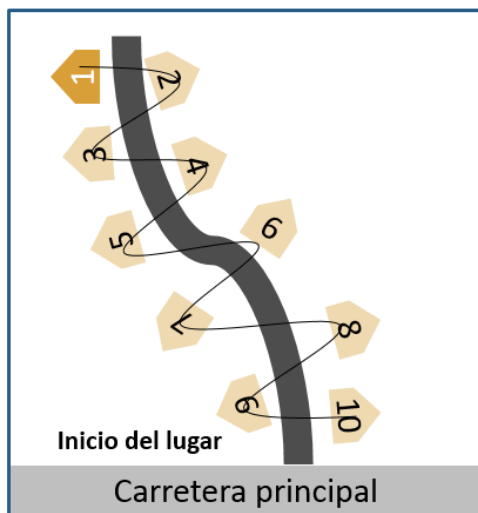
- The blocks were traversed in a spiral type, following the numbering sequence.
- He began his journey visiting from the first home until achieving the first contact.
- The blocks that were necessary to complete the conglomerate were traversed.
- When the route took the shape of half-moons through natural limits (mountains, streams, avenues, etc.), in which case, when closing a ring, it continued with the first accessible block of the next ring without exceeding the natural limit, and maintaining the travel in a clockwise direction.
- If an effective survey was carried out, a systematic jump was made; that is, two houses were left in the middle for each effective contact.



## Rural area

The methodology for collecting information in the rural area is described below:

- The place was located, if the houses were on both sides of the street and/or they were widely dispersed from one another, the house that was located furthest to the northwest point of the canton was located and the sweep began in the form of « Zig-Zag» until reaching the limit (see graph).
- The blocks (housing) that were necessary to complete the conglomerate were visited.
- The systematic jump was not carried out (two houses each effective contact), but rather a sweep of the place was carried out.



In both rural and urban areas, the substitution process existed: which consisted in the fact that if the selected person was not at home or could not answer the interview, a first appointment should be scheduled. Up to two appointments were scheduled before the person was replaced. Reasons for replacing the informant: he was sick, he was in jail, he refused to collaborate, he lives there, but he goes sporadically, he does not have time availability.

The number of substitutions of people in the field was 283, that is, 8.57%.

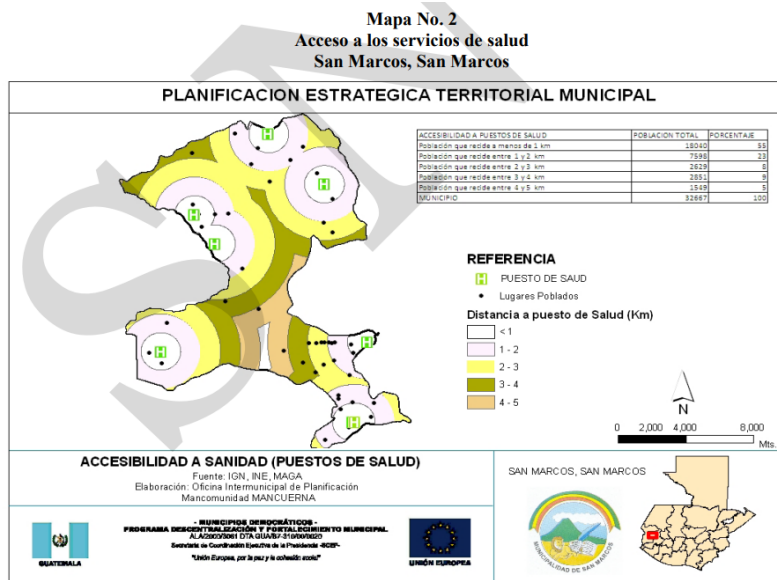
## 2. Focus Groups Details:

| Municipality             | Number of Participants | Date      | Profile                     |                             |                                | Physical space for the event                                                               |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                        |           | Men and women aged 10 to 17 | Men and women aged 18 to 29 | Men and women aged 30 and over |                                                                                            |
| Esquipulas               | 12                     | 6/09/2021 |                             | 09:00:00                    |                                | 6th. Calle A Zona 04, Esquipulas (Casa de Ana María, Leader of COCOPRE)                    |
| Chiquimula               | 10                     | 6/09/2021 | 14:00:00                    |                             |                                | Convergence Center of Plan del Jocote, Aldea Maraxcó                                       |
| Jocotán                  | 10                     | 7/09/2021 |                             |                             | 15:00:00                       | Casa E'noya CA-11, Jocotán, 20004, Guatemala                                               |
| Chiantla                 | 10                     | 8/09/2021 |                             | 08:30:00                    |                                | 4th. Avenida A Chiantla, Huehuetenango, Chiantla, Huehuetenango 13002, Municipal Theater   |
| Chiantla                 | 7                      | 8/09/2021 |                             |                             | 11:30:00                       | 4th. Avenida A Chiantla, Huehuetenango, Chiantla, Huehuetenango 13002, Municipal Theater   |
| Freedom                  | 7                      | 9/09/2021 | 09:00:00                    |                             |                                | 2nd. Level of the Event Hall of the Municipality of La Libertad, Huehuetenango             |
| Coatepeque, Santa Inés   | 7                      | 6/09/2021 | 09:00:00                    |                             |                                | Sector II, Cancha La Jaula, by Mr. Jaime Hernández, member of COCODE and COCOPRE           |
| Coatepeque, Magnolia     | 10                     | 6/09/2021 |                             | 14:00:00                    |                                | Directorate of Educational Measures (SBS), main street, Miguel Angel Asturias neighborhood |
| Coatepeque, Coatepeque   | 10                     | 6/09/2021 |                             |                             | 15:00:00                       | 3rd. Avenida zona 03, Barrio San Francisco, Municipal Library.                             |
| Malacatán, Malacatán     | 8                      | 7/09/2021 | 10:00:00                    |                             |                                | Mixed Rural Official School, Canton San Sebastián, Malacatán, San Marcos                   |
| San Pablo, Santo Domingo | 9                      | 7/09/2021 |                             | 14:30:00                    |                                | Communal Hall of the Escuelita Santo Domingo I, San Pablo, San Marcos                      |

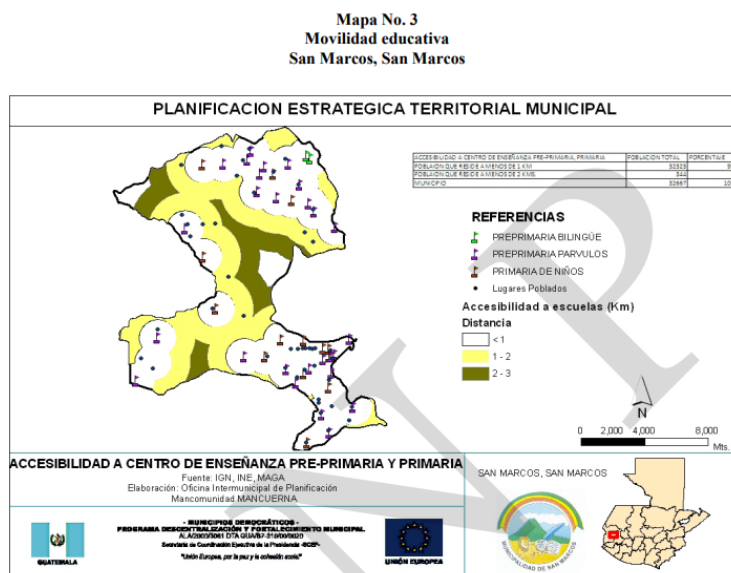
|                                    |    |           |  |  |          |                                                                |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------|--|--|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| San Marcos,<br>San Rafael<br>Soche | 10 | 7/09/2021 |  |  | 15:00:00 | 5th. Calle 2-43, San Pedro<br>Sacatepéquez, Hotel<br>Miravalle |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------|--|--|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

### 3. Municipal Sketch of Departments

Map of health centers and educational centers of San Marcos, San Marcos.

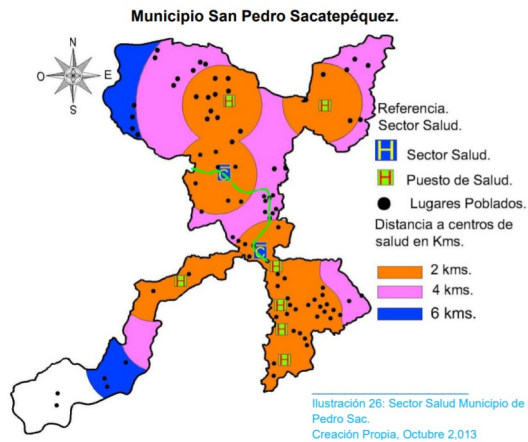


Fuente: Plan de Desarrollo Municipal, San Marcos 2009 con apoyo de MANCUERNA.

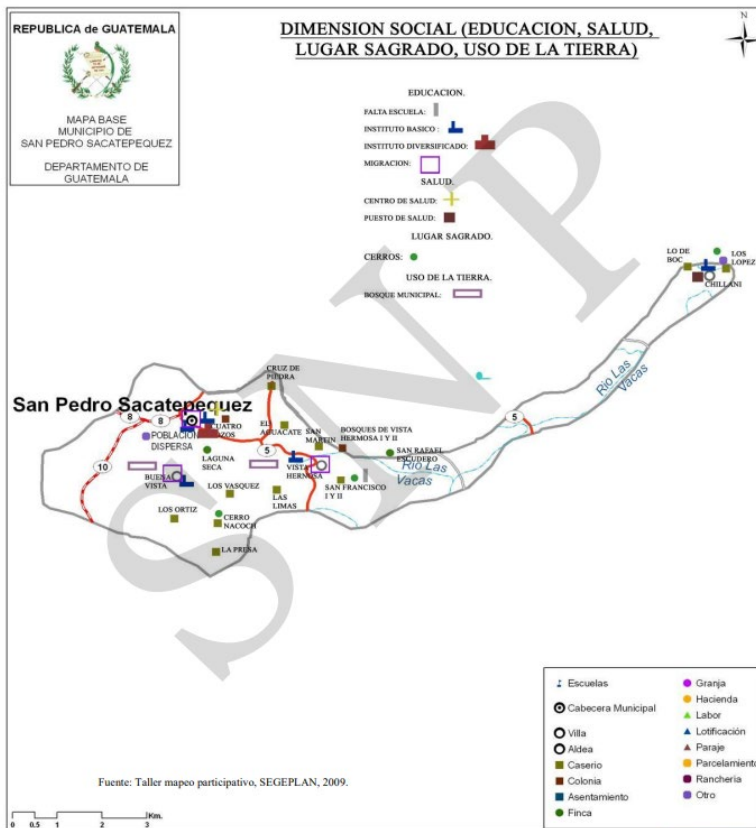


Fuente: Plan de Desarrollo Municipal, San Marcos 2009 con apoyo de MANCUERNA.

Maps of San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos.



**Mapa No. 3**  
**Lugares sagrados y uso de la tierra**  
**San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Guatemala**

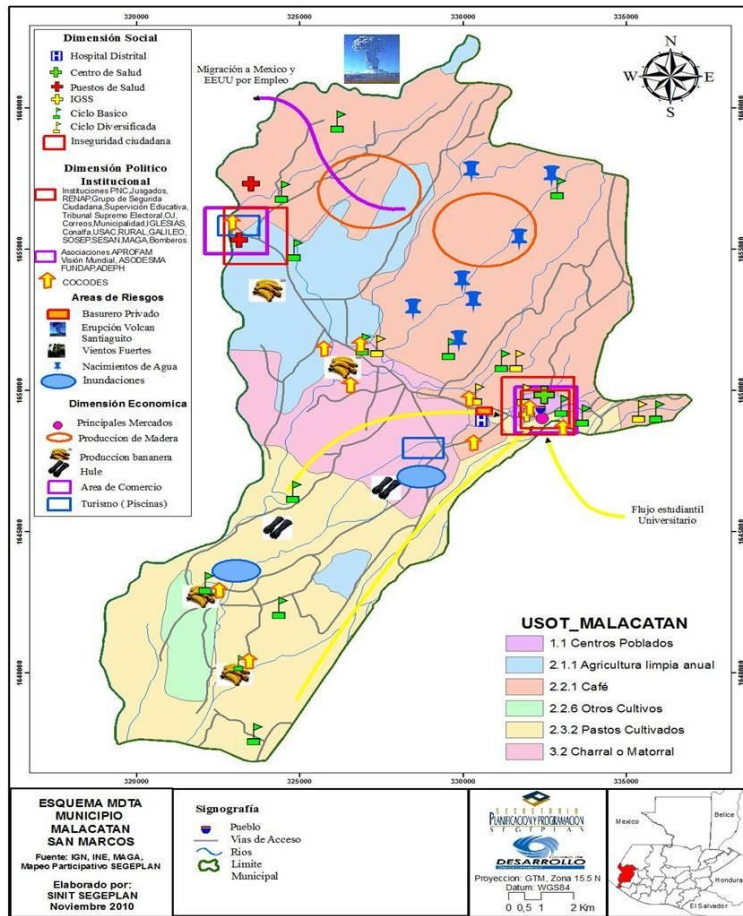


**Municipio de San Pedro Sacatepéquez.**  
**Casco Urbano, San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos.**  
**(Referencias principales).**

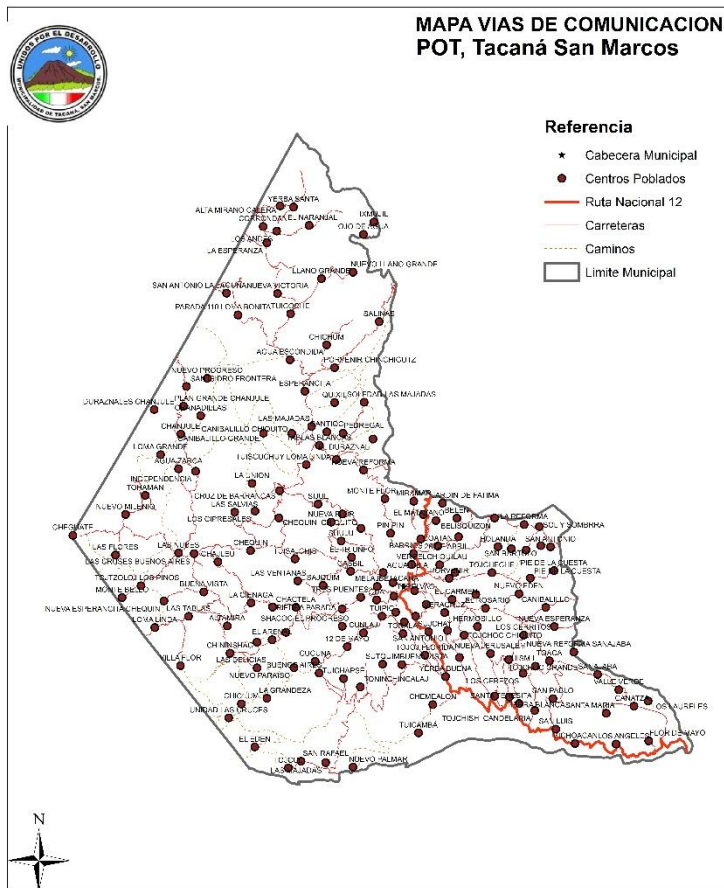


Maps of Malacatán, San Marcos

**Esquema Geográfico  
Modelo de Desarrollo Territorial Actual MDTA  
Malacatán, San Marcos**



Tacaná San Marcos Map

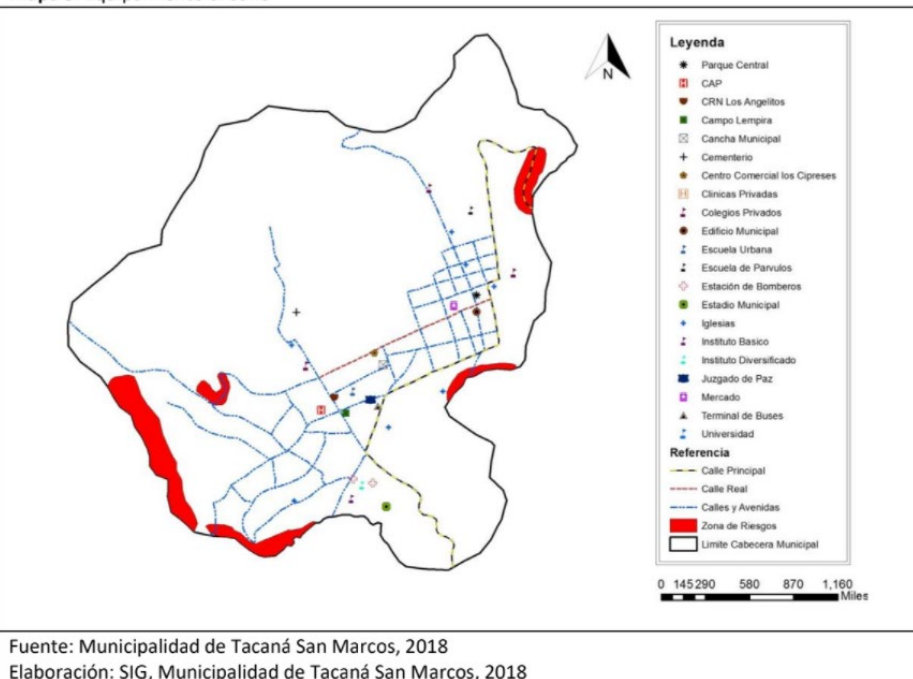


Escala: 1:162,856

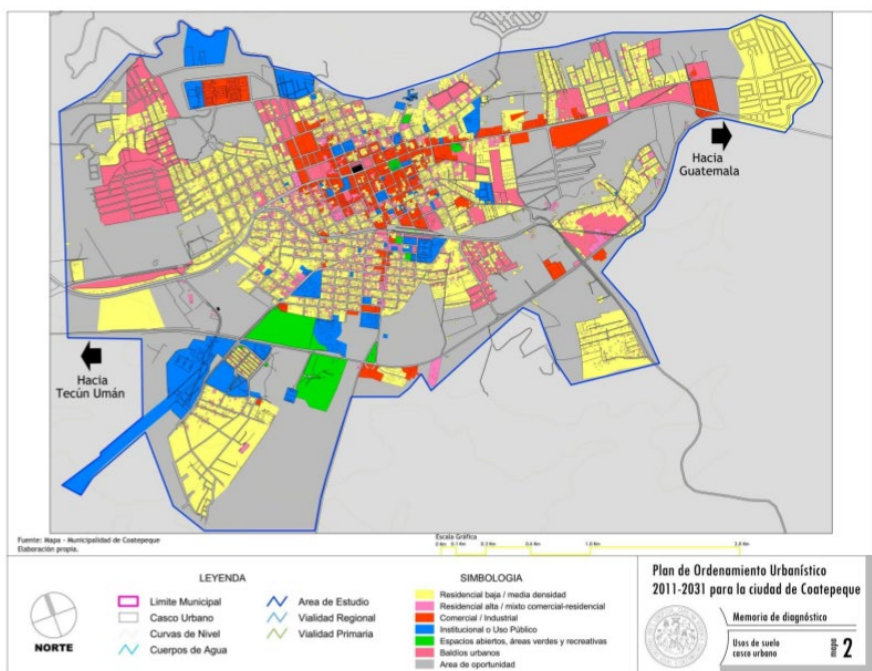
Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia  
SEGEPLAN

Fuente: INE, IGN, DMP  
Elaboración: DMP 2013

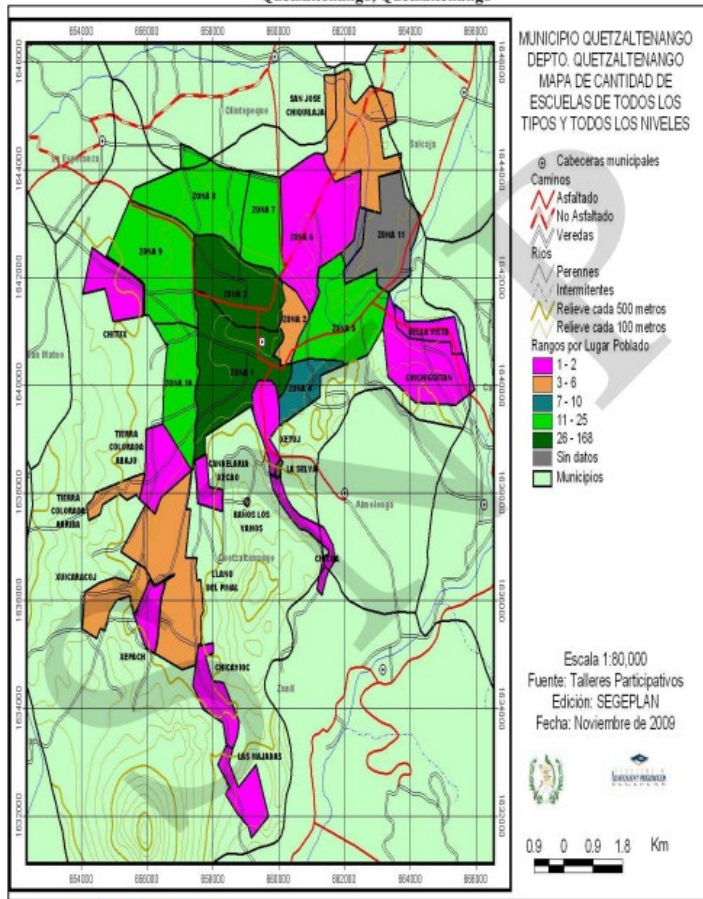
**Mapa 5. Equipamiento urbano**



## Maps of Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango:



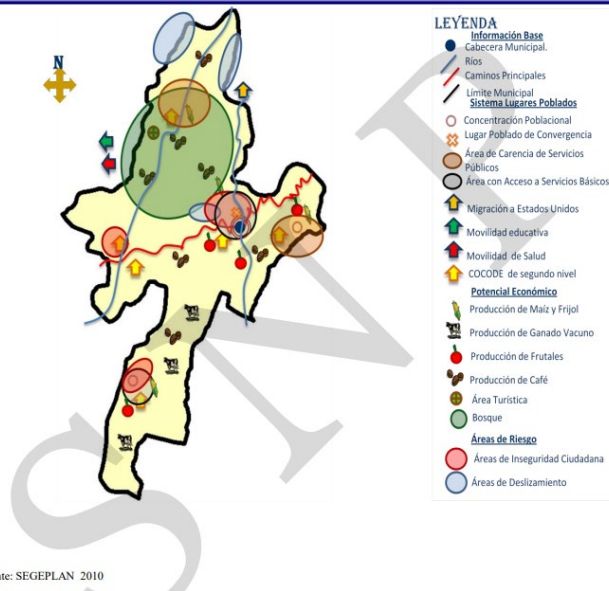
**Mapa No. 1**  
**Cantidad de escuelas de todos los tipos y todos los niveles**  
**Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango**



Mapof Colomba,Quetzaltenango:

Esquema geográfico 1  
Modelo de Desarrollo Territorial Actual  
Colomba Costa Cuca, Quetzaltenango, 2010

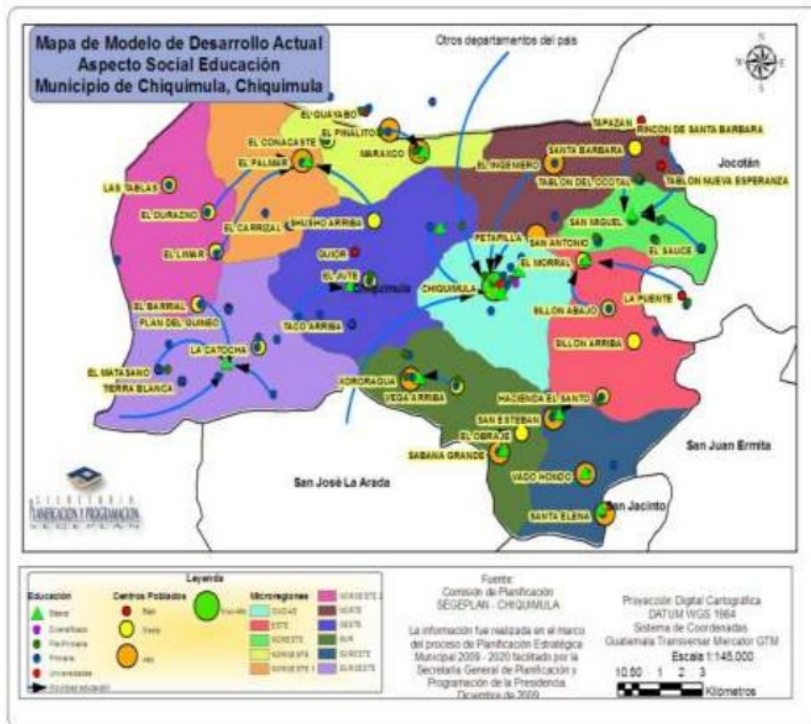
MDTA Municipio de Colomba, Quetzaltenango  
Esquema Geográfico



Fuente: SEGEPLAN 2010

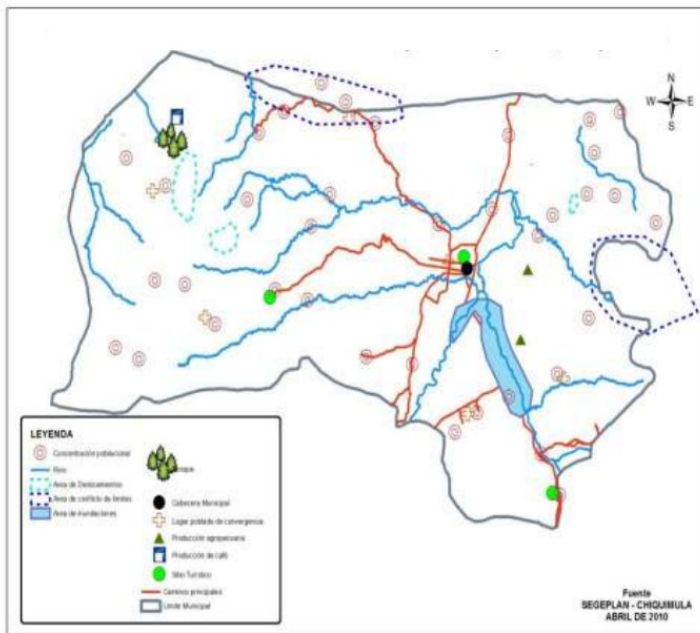
Maps of Chiquimula:  
Maps of Chiquimula, Chiquimula:

Mapa No. 3  
Movilidad educativa  
Chiquimula, Chiquimula



Fuente: SEGEPLAN 2010

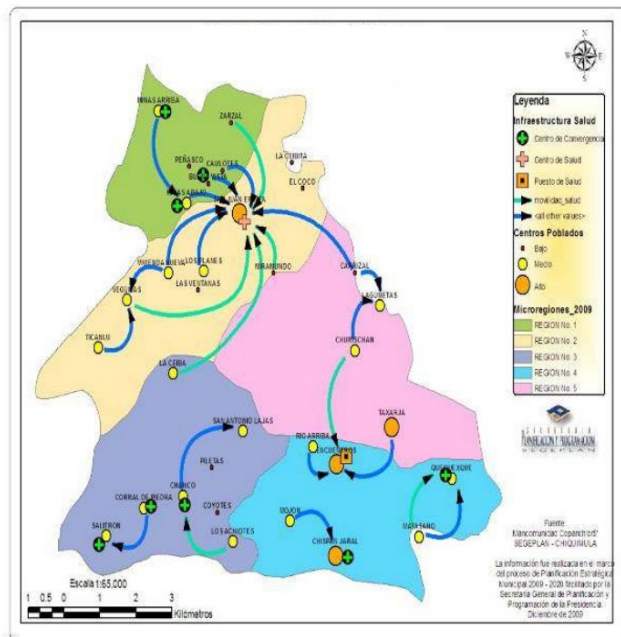
Esquema No. 1  
Modelo de Desarrollo Territorial Actual  
Chiquimula, Chiquimula



Fuente: SEGEPLAN, 2010

San Juan Ermita Chiquimula:

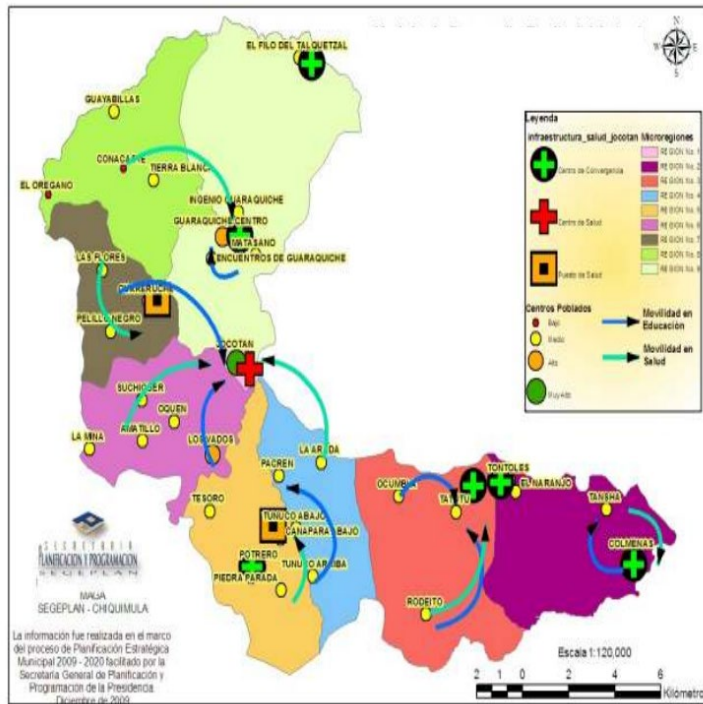
Mapa No. 3 Dimensión Social  
San Juan Ermita, Chiquimula



Fuente: SEGEPLAN, 2010

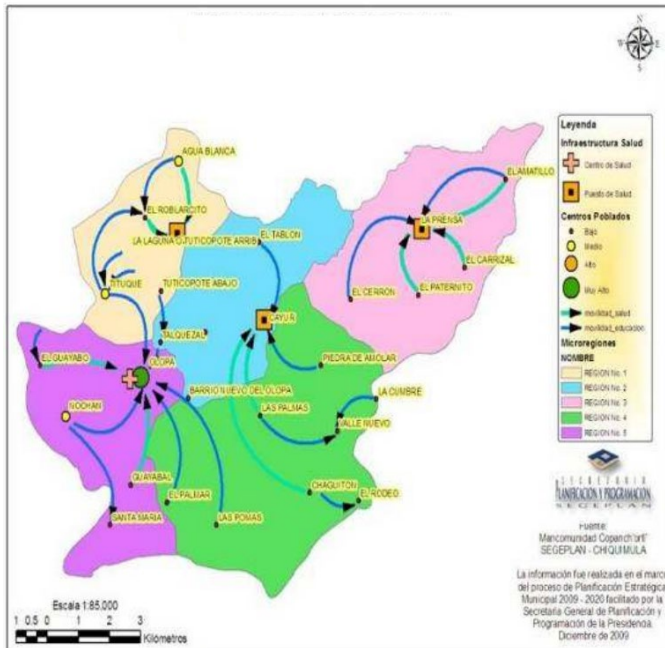
Map of Jocotán, Chiquimula:

Mapa No. 3  
Dimensión Social, Movilidad en educación  
Jocotán, Chiquimula



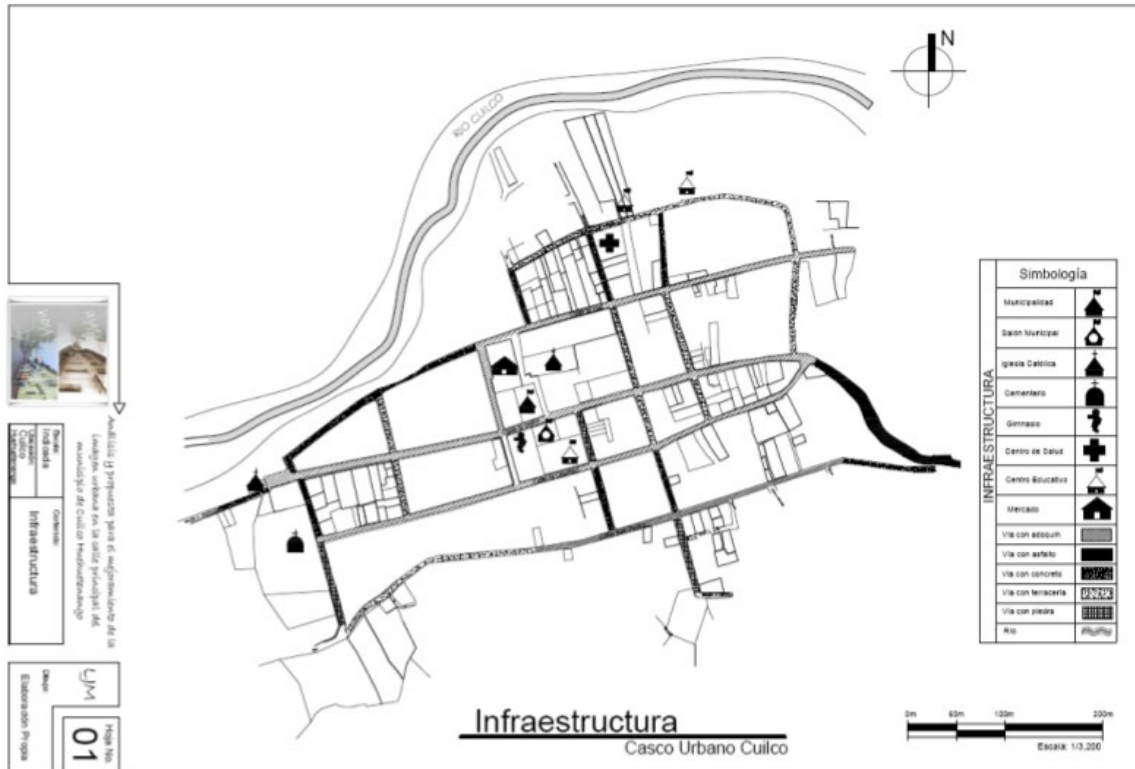
Fuente: SEGEPLAN, 2010

Map of Olopa:

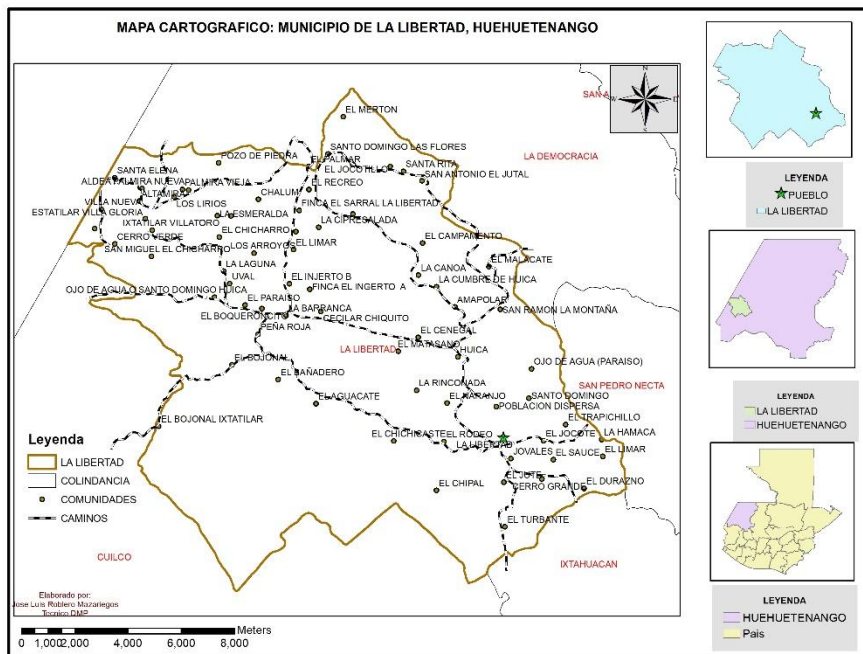


Fuente: SEGEPLAN, 2010.

Maps of Huehuetenango:  
Map of Cuilco, Huehuetenango:



Map of La Libertad, Huehuetenango:



Map of Aguacatán, Huehuetenango:

# MDTF Municipio de Aguacatán, Huehuetenango Esquema Geográfico.

SECRETARÍA  
PLANIFICACIÓN Y PROGRAMACIÓN  
SEGEPLAN



## LEYENDA

### Información Base

- Cabecera Municipal
- Río
- Caminos Principales
- - - Caminos Secundarios (terracería)
- Límite Municipal
- Centros Poblados

### Temática Social Institucional

- Rastro Municipal con tecnología adecuada
- 🚰 Empresa Municipal de Agua
- 🏫 Escuela de formación Sociopolítica
- 🏫 Escuela de educación especial con infraestructura
- 🏫 Escuelas con infraestructura adecuada
- 🏠 CAIMI
- ✚ Puestos de Salud