



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

World Vision



## COMMUNITY ROOTS PROJECT

# ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FY19

October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019

**Awardee Name:** World Vision, Inc.

**Country:** Guatemala

**Award Name:** Community Roots

**Award Number:** AID-520-A-17-00001

**Award Start Date:** Dec 15, 2016

**Award End Date:** Dec 14, 2021

**Report Submission Date:** October 31, 2019



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
<b>Acronyms.....</b>	<b>4</b>
Executive Summary .....	6
Resumen Ejecutivo .....	10
Introduction .....	15
<b>Objective 1: Support 80 community-based commissions to promote integrated violence and migration prevention initiatives in targeted areas.....</b>	<b>15</b>
Result 1.1 Intervention communities have developed and are implementing violence prevention and migration plans .....	15
Result 1.2 Citizen insecurity in intervention communities, reduced .....	18
Result 1.3 Supply prevention programs/services to 80 target communities, increased .....	21
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen and Mobilize municipal and national stakeholders and resources to develop and implement municipal-level violence and migration prevention plans through a multi-stakeholder, inter-institutional process. ....</b>	<b>21</b>
Result 2.1 Twelve (12) inter-institutional commissions for violence and migration prevention (COMUPRE) in selected municipalities, established.....	22
Result 2.2 Twelve (12) municipal violence prevention and irregular migration plans, established.....	23
Result 2.3 Community policing philosophy, strengthened .....	24
<b>Objective 3: Promote involvement of the private sector (local, national, and/or international) in violence and migration prevention in target municipalities and communities.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Result: 3.1 .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Promote private sector investment in target municipalities.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Result: 3.2.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Developed job creation programs with involvement of private sector .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Objective 4: Support secondary violence prevention projects in close coordination with municipal and local authorities.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Result: 4.1 .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Referral/Support Network established for secondary prevention of violence and irregular migration.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Result: 4.2.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Violence and irregular migration prevention services’ providers strengthened in target communities.....</b>	<b>27</b>
Result: 4.3 .....	30
Secondary Prevention Model for multiple users developed. Selection of program or service beneficiaries.....	30
Result: 4.3 .....	30
Secondary prevention model that can be used by stakeholders in the target community developed.....	30
<b>Project Management and Administration .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Environmental Compliance .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Communications.....</b>	<b>40</b>



<b>Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Activities.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Gender and Inclusion .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Challenges Encountered and Resulting Actions .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Security Challenges .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Training Events .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Lessons Learned .....</b>	<b>56</b>

## Acronyms

<b>ADAPT</b>	Analysis, Design and Planning Tool
<b>CMPV</b>	Comisión Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia – <i>Municipal Violence Prevention Commission</i>
<b>COCODE</b>	Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo – <i>Community Development Council</i>
<b>CODEDE</b>	Consejo Departamental de Desarrollo Urbano y Rural – <i>Departmental Urban and Rural Development Council</i>
<b>COMUDE</b>	Consejo Municipal de Desarrollo – <i>Municipal Development Council</i>
<b>CPN</b>	Comisión Protectora del Niño – <i>Child Protection Commission</i>
<b>CRP</b>	Community Roots Project
<b>DAP</b>	Development Assets Profile
<b>DAP+</b>	Development Assets Profile Adapted
<b>GoG</b>	Government of Guatemala
<b>INTECAP</b>	Instituto Técnico de Capacitación y Productividad – <i>Technical Training and Productivity Institute</i>
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LGBTIQ</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersexual and Queer
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>MINEDUC</b>	Ministerio de Educación – <i>Ministry of Education</i>
<b>MOPSIC</b>	Modelo Policial De Seguridad Integral Comunitaria – <i>Police Model for Comprehensive Community Security</i>
<b>MSPAS</b>	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social – <i>Ministry of Health</i>
<b>OMNA</b>	Oficina Municipal para la Niñez y Adolescencia - <i>Municipal Office for Children and Adolescents</i>
<b>OMPNA</b>	Oficina Municipal de Protección de la Niñez y Adolescencia – <i>Municipal Child and Youth Protection Office</i>
<b>DMM</b>	Dirección Municipal de la Mujer- <i>Municipal Office for Women’s Affairs</i>
<b>DMP</b>	Dirección Municipal de Planificación- <i>Municipal Planning Office</i>
<b>OMJ</b>	Oficina Municipal de Juventud – <i>Municipal Office for Youth Affairs</i>
<b>PCV</b>	Prevención Comunitaria de la Violencia – <i>Community Violence Prevention</i>
<b>PM</b>	Policía Municipal – <i>Municipal Police</i>
<b>PNC</b>	Policía Nacional Civil – <i>National Civil Police</i>
<b>RTI</b>	Research Triangle International



Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer – *Presidential Secretariat for Women*

**SEPREM**

**UMG**

Urban Municipal Governance - USAID

**UNDP**

United Nations Development Program

**UNHCR**

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UPCV**

Unidad para la Prevención Comunitaria de la Violence  
– *Community Violence Prevention Unit*

**USAID**

United States Agency for International Development

**USG**

United States Government

**VMPC**

Violence and Migration Prevention Commissions

**WV**

World Vision

**DIGEEX:**

Dirección General de Educación Extraescolar- *General Extracurricular  
Education Directorate*

**CEEX**

Centro de Educación Extraescolar- *Extracurricular Education Center*

**FUNCAFE:**

Fundación de la Caficultura para el Desarrollo Rural- *Coffee Foundation for  
Rural Development*

**MOU**

Memorandum of Understanding



## Executive Summary

This annual report highlights the accomplishments of the Community Roots Project for Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19), the period from October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019.

### **Training of COCOPREs**

During FY19 several COCOPREs completed their two-year term and were then restructured. The project trained 241 new COCOPRE members (29% females and 71% males) from 24 COCOPRES in 24 communities, mainly from the Department of Huehuetenango. They will serve two-year terms.

### **ADAPT PLUS in Project Communities**

The ADAPT Plus process is a participatory process in which community members identify the key issues facing their community. The project used the ADAPT Plus tool to carry out a community diagnostic in each of the 80 project communities. More than 7,000 individuals took part in the process, including children, youth, adults, and the PNC. The process includes the following activities: actor mapping, community mapping, roundtable discussions with key actors, focus group discussions, causal analyses, prioritization of issues, and proposals of solutions to prevent violence and irregular migration. It took an average of 3 months to complete the ADAPT Plus process in each community. The information that emerges from this process became a key input for the Community Violence and Irregular Migration Plans.

### **Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans**

After activities were prioritized as part of ADAPT Plus, the primary prevention technical team developed drafts of the Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans for each of the 80 communities. The project then held a validation workshop with the COCOPRE from each community to review the draft plan and make any necessary adjustments. The project worked with a graphic design firm to design the layout for the final version of the plan.

### **Positive Use of Free Time Activities and Technical Vocational Training**

During FY19, Community Roots reached 3,062 people (1,450 females, 1,612 males) through positive use of free time activities, and 1,159 people (871 females and 288 males) through technical-vocational training courses. The activities and the courses were organized by COCOPREs and municipal technical offices as part of the MOUs with municipalities. Activities included an array of recreation and sports interventions as well as a baking course.

### **Coordination with the PNC**

The Community Roots Project provided logistical support for the PNC's annual "Child Director" selection process as part of the project's efforts to encourage civic participation and duty among children. A young girl from Tacana was elected as the "PNC Child Director" for the 2019-2020 period. Community Roots provided support to the PNC to implement the "Police, Your Friend" methodology in 35 schools in project areas. The project also worked with the PNC to develop and validate a process called "ADAPT Plus Junior", which is a methodology that can be used in schools to assess needs and develop a School Prevention Plan. ADAPT Plus Junior was validated in 6 schools. In each school, a School Prevention Commission was established and a School Prevention Plan was established.

Community Roots is coordinating with the Third Vice-Minister for Crime and Violence Prevention to train the PNC on the methodology and tools that the project uses for developing community and school prevention plans, so that these process can be used more broadly throughout the country. The project is coordinating with the PNC to publicly present each community plan. In FY19, Community Roots trained 137 PNC officers in Community Organization and Participation.



### **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

CPTED is a multidisciplinary approach to reduce crime and increase public trust through the innovative use of public spaces in communities and cities, such as parks, markets, and gathering places. The Community Roots received approval from USAID to use strategic activities funds to carry out CPTED activities. The objective of this initiative is to build capacities in key actors in the Project’s 20 target municipalities and 80 communities to plan public spaces using a violence and crime prevention- based approach, in order to improve law and order. In FY19, Community Roots conducted a training on CPTED in Chiquimula, Quetzaltenango, and Huehuetenango. A total of 87 people participated in these trainings, including PNC officers, municipal technical officers, and COMUPRE and COCOPRE members.

### **Private Sector Engagement**

Community Roots is establishing alliances with a variety of organizations that are interested in promoting private sector engagement and providing opportunities to youth. In FY19, Community Roots signed an MOU with Grupo Hame, under which Grupo Hame and Community Roots Project are each contributing \$20,500, to train 300 young men and women from Malacatan in the Department of San Marcos and Coatepeque in the Department of Quetzaltenango on vocational training courses at INTECAP. The courses will prepare the young people to become electricians, cooks, hotel managers, welders, and plumbers. Fundación Azteca Guatemala is also contributing to this effort through an in-kind contribution of publicity spaces on Canal Azteca and financial education workshops for 300 beneficiaries.

The project signed a separate MOU with Fundación Azteca Guatemala to carry out an addiction and violence prevention event for students in Huehuetenango. Burson-Marsteller contributed to this event through providing advertising. Community Roots signed another alliance with Colgate Palmolive to promote violence prevention workshops in elementary schools. Colgate donated educational material, toothbrushes and toothpastes to give to students.

The Coralsa Foundation, Guateplast, and Galletas Julieta have donated food and supplies for project activities.

### **Referral and Support Networks**

The project established a 20 Referral and Support Networks in each of the project intervention municipalities. A variety of institutions participate in the network, including COCOPREs, COCODEs, the Mayor’s Office, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, Faith-based Organizations, and Non-governmental organizations. The project held 40 training events for members of the Referral and Support Networks, to train them on the community-based case referral system for referring children, adolescents, and youth who are considered “at risk” or “at high risk” to the Community Roots Project to participate in the project’s Secondary Prevention services. Following the trainings, members of the network began referring children, adolescents, and youth to the project. A total of 4,457 cases (2,057 males and 2,400 female) were referred in FY19.

### **Secondary Prevention Strategy**

Community Roots revised its Secondary Prevention Strategy in FY19. A World Vision regional specialist in Child Protection led this process. The new strategy outlines the pathway for identifying, referring, and enrolling children, adolescents, and youth in the secondary prevention services offered through the project. The project developed and validated tools to assess those identified by the referral networks, and applied those tools to the cases who were referred. Those who were selected to participate in the program were notified during meetings in the project communities. The strategy also includes implementing psychosocial support services, which will begin in FY20.

### **Channels of Hope**



Channels of Hope for Child Protection is a World Vision methodology for engaging faith leaders, faith communities, and religious institutions on topics related the protection and promotion of the rights of children, adolescents, and youth. It includes supporting faith leaders and religious institutions in establishing child protection policies. In FY19, Community Roots held three Channels of Hope events: two training events for religions leaders in San Marcos and Chiquimula, and an awareness raising event for youth in Chiquimula.

### **Alternative Education Services**

The project awarded a subgrant to FUNCAFE to carry out alternative education services. FUNCAFE began implementing these alternative education programs following the DIGEEX non-formal education curriculum in FY19 Q3. They have opened 45 Alternative Education Centers which offer courses at the following levels: *Etapas 1 Básico*, and *Etapas 2 Básico*. As of the end of FY19, 945 students (375 males and 570 females) had enrolled in these courses. As part of the alternative education curriculum, FUNCAFE is delivering the *Diplomado Emprender con Exito*, a soft skills curriculum developed under the USAID Puentes Project which is implemented by World Vision. FUNCAFE also began implementing Schools for Parents, which aim to strengthen parents' abilities to support their children's education. In FY19, FUNCAFE began implementing these services in the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Quetzaltenango. In FY20, they will begin implementing in Chiquimula as well.

### **DAP Adaptation with Search Institute**

Community Roots established a subgrant with Search Institute to modify their proprietary tool the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) to include items that attempt to identify individuals who may be more likely to migrate. Search held focus groups and individual interviews with adolescents ages 13 to 18 and with young adults ages 19 to 24 in Coatepeque, Colomba Costa Cuca, Chiantla, and Tacana. A total of 18 females and 14 males participated. Search analyzed and prepared a summary of the results of these focus groups and interviews. Search also conducted a literature review. The results of the qualitative research and literature review were used to inform the modified version of the DAP. Search then developed protocols for a pilot test of the modified tool with 100 youth in the 13-24 age group. The tool was updated based on the pilot test, then validated with 200 youth. Search finalized the new tool in FY19 Q4. In their final report, Search noted that they found low reliability of certain DAP subscales in the validation data. They recommended further testing with larger samples to identify whether the measures can predict violence and migration outcomes.

### **Leverage**

The Community Roots Project received \$1,173,819 in leverage from in FY19 2019. The total leverage to date for the project is \$1,393,359. These contributions came from a variety of activities as coordination meetings with the communities, municipalities and leverage municipalities (MOU). The contributions include time spent by volunteers and municipal staff to support the project's activities; the use of the facilities, furniture, audio equipment, transportation.

### **Contingency Plans**

In FY19 Q3, USAID informed the Community Roots Project that future funding for the project was uncertain due to overall funding restrictions for USAID/Guatemala. At USAID request, the project developed a Contingency Plan which shows the activities that the project could carry out in the period from FY19 Q3 through the end of FY20 under a reduced budget. This involved reducing activities and subgrants that were originally planned for FY19 and FY20. The project has adjusted its implementation plans accordingly.

### **Grants**

The project has established 19 Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with project Municipalities. The following activities are being implemented under these MOUs: positive use of free time; awareness-raising





to prevent irregular migration and violence; technical vocational training, and capacity development for Municipal Technical Offices. The Project was able to establish, strengthen and furnish sixteen (16) formation and training centers as part of the MOU activities. The subgrants with Rana Labs and Funcafe began in FY19, and will continue being implemented in FY20. The 10-month subgrant with Search Institute began and concluded in FY19. The project had carried out the processes to award additional subgrants, but had to cancel these subgrants due to overall funding cuts to USAID/Guatemala which led to a budget reduction for the project for FY19 and FY20.

### **Environmental Compliance**

Throughout the year, Community Roots worked with and monitored municipal partners and subgrantees to support them in complying with Environmental Monitoring Compliance requirements. This included workshops on USAID Environmental Procedures and the Project's General EMMP; providing trash sorting containers to project offices; capacity building for subgrantees on environmental compliance guidelines; and an environmental awareness campaign for project staff and implementing partners. The project submitted seven EMMPs to USAID for approval in FY19.

### **Communications**

Rana Labs conducted a communications barrier analysis as part of their subgrant. A total of 677 children, youth, adolescents, and parents (377 female and 677 male) participated in 74 focus groups in which they shared their views on violence and irregular migration prevention. Rana Labs used the information collected during the barrier analysis to develop communications messages that the project will incorporate into project activities. The messages are focused on the topics of irregular migration and violence prevention. Rana Labs also began implementing an audiovisual workshop called "Lights, Camera, Community in Action" in the project regions. The workshop uses art, technology, communication techniques, and a participatory methodology to promote behavior change among participants. A total 136 adolescents and youth (70 males and 66 females) participated in 5 workshops.

In October 2018, Community Roots released a five-minute promotional video which gives an overview of the project. The project worked with Filmika y Contenidos to create this video. The video features project leaders, staff members, community stakeholders, and children in project communities. They discuss the project goals and the impact that the project is having. The video features some of the messages related to violence and migration prevention that were developed by community members during roundtable discussions. The video was officially launched on the Facebook pages of Community Roots, USAID, and World Vision. It has also been used during events, meetings, and training sessions, among other occasions.

### **Gender and Inclusion Activities**

The gender team provided technical support to a variety of project activities in order to ensure that gender considerations are taken into account in all aspects of the project. This included providing technical support in reviewing COCOPRE and COMUPRE surveys; meeting with the PNC to strengthen school-based prevention activities; Updating the gender checklist; and working with project staff and municipalities to organize activities in project communities to commemorate International Women's Day. The gender team held trainings for the Referral and Support Networks, subgrantees Rana Labs and FUNCAFE, and municipal technical offices on gender and inclusion considerations and guidelines.

## Resumen Ejecutivo

Este informe anual destaca los logros del Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias para el Año Fiscal 2019 (AF19), del período comprendido entre el 1 de octubre de 2018 y el 30 de septiembre de 2019.

### **Capacitaciones a COCOPRES**

Durante el AF19, varias COCOPRES finalizaron su mandato de dos años y luego fueron reestructuradas. El proyecto capacitó a 241 nuevos miembros de las COCOPRES (29% mujeres y 71% hombres) de 24 COCOPRES en 24 comunidades, principalmente del Departamento de Huehuetenango. Cada miembro servirá por un término de dos años.

Page | 10

### **ADAPT PLUS en Comunidades del Proyecto**

El ADAPT Plus es una metodología participativa en el que los miembros de la comunidad identifican los problemas clave que enfrenta su comunidad. El Proyecto utilizó el ADAPT Plus para llevar a cabo un diagnóstico comunitario en cada una de las 80 comunidades de intervención. Más de 7,000 personas participaron en el proceso, incluidos niños, jóvenes, adultos y la PNC. El ADAPT Plus incluye las siguientes herramientas: mapeo de actores, mapeo comunitario, conversatorios con actores clave, grupos focales, análisis causales, priorización de problemas y objetivos y propuestas de soluciones para prevenir la violencia y la migración irregular. Se realizó en promedio un de 3 meses para completar el proceso ADAPT Plus en cada una de las comunidades. La información que surge de este proceso se convirtió en un insumo clave para los Planes Comunitarios de Prevención de violencia y migración irregular.

### **Planes Comunitarios de Prevención de Violencia y Migración Irregular**

Después de que se priorizaron las actividades como parte de ADAPT Plus, el equipo técnico de prevención primaria desarrolló borradores de los Planes Comunitarios de prevención de violencia y migración irregular para cada una de las 80 comunidades de intervención del Proyecto. Luego, el proyecto realizó un taller de validación de los mismo con la COCOPRE de cada comunidad con el objetivo de revisar el plan y hacer los ajustes necesarios. El proyecto trabajó con una empresa de diseño gráfico para diseñar y diagramar la versión final del plan.

### **Actividades de Uso Positivo del Tiempo Libre y Capacitación Técnica vocacional**

Durante el AF19, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias benefició a 3,062 personas (1,450 mujeres, 1,612 hombres) a través de actividades de uso positivo del tiempo libre, y 1,159 personas (871 mujeres y 288 hombres) a través de cursos de capacitación técnica vocacional. Las actividades y los cursos fueron organizadas por las COCOPRES y las Oficinas Técnicas Municipales como parte de los memorándums de entendimiento (MOU) con las Municipalidades. Las actividades incluyeron una variedad de intervenciones recreativas, deportivas y de capacitación técnica vocacional.

### **Coordinación con la PNC**

El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias brindó apoyo logístico para el proceso de selección anual del "Niño Director" de la PNC como parte de los esfuerzos que realiza el proyecto para fomentar la participación cívica y el deber entre los niños. Una niña de Tacaná fue electa como "Niña Directora de la PNC" para el período 2019-2020. El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias brindó apoyo a la PNC para implementar la metodología "Policía, tu Amigo" en 35 escuelas en las áreas de intervención del proyecto. El proyecto también trabajó con la PNC para desarrollar y validar un proceso llamado "ADAPT Plus Junior", metodología que se puede utilizar en las escuelas para evaluar las necesidades y desarrollar un Plan de Prevención Escolar. ADAPT Plus Junior fue validado en 6 escuelas. En cada escuela, se estableció una Comisión de Prevención Escolar y se estableció un Plan de Prevención Escolar.



El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias realiza coordinaciones del Tercer Viceministro de Prevención de Delitos y Violencia para capacitar a la PNC sobre la metodología y las herramientas que utiliza el proyecto para desarrollar planes de prevención comunitarios y escolares, de modo que estos procesos puedan utilizarse de manera más amplia en todo el país. El proyecto está coordinando con la PNC la presentación pública de cada plan comunitario. En el AF19, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias capacitó a 137 Oficiales de la PNC en organización y participación comunitaria.

### **Prevención del Delito mediante el Diseño Ambiental (CPTED)**

CPTED es una metodología multidisciplinaria que busca reducir la delincuencia y aumentar la confianza pública a través del uso innovador de espacios públicos en comunidades y ciudades, como parques, mercados y plazas. El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias recibió la aprobación de USAID para utilizar los fondos estratégicos para llevar a cabo las actividades de CPTED. El objetivo de esta iniciativa fue desarrollar capacidades en los actores clave en los 20 municipios y 80 comunidades objetivo del Proyecto para planificar espacios públicos utilizando un enfoque basado en la prevención de la violencia y el delito, a fin de mejorar la convivencia pacífica. En el AF19, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias realizó una capacitación sobre CPTED en Chiquimula, Quetzaltenango y Huehuetenango. Un total de 87 personas participaron en estos talleres, incluyendo oficiales de la PNC, Oficiales Técnicos Municipales y miembros de COMUPREs y COCOPREs.

### **Participación del Sector Privado**

El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias está estableciendo alianzas con varias organizaciones interesadas en promover la participación del sector privado para brindar oportunidades a los jóvenes. En el AF19, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias firmó un memorándum de entendimiento con Grupo Hame, en donde Grupo Hame y el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias aportaron \$20,500 cada uno para realizar cursos de capacitación vocacional con metodología de INTECAP a 300 hombres y mujeres jóvenes de Malacatán en el Departamento de San Marcos y en Coatepeque en el Departamento de Quetzaltenango. Los cursos prepararán a los jóvenes para convertirse en electricistas, cocineros, gerentes de hoteles, soldadores y plomeros. A esta iniciativa se sumó Fundación Azteca Guatemala a través de una contribución en especie de espacios publicitarios en Canal Azteca y talleres de educación financiera para 300 beneficiarios.

El proyecto firmó un memorándum de entendimiento con Fundación Azteca Guatemala para llevar a cabo un evento de prevención de adicciones y violencia para estudiantes en Huehuetenango. La empresa Burson-Marsteller contribuyó a este evento proporcionando publicidad. El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias firmó otra alianza con Colgate Palmolive para promover talleres de prevención de violencia en las escuelas de educación primaria. Colgate donó material educativo, cepillos de dientes y pastas dentales para dar a los estudiantes.

La Fundación Coralsa, Guateplast y Galletas Julieta han donado alimentos y suministros para actividades del proyecto.

### **Redes de Referencia y apoyo**

The project established a 20 Referral and Support Networks in each of the project intervention municipalities. A variety of institutions participate in the network, including COCOPREs, COCODEs, the Mayor's Office, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, Faith-based Organizations, and Non-governmental organizations. The project held 40 training events for members of the Referral and Support Networks, to train them on the community-based case referral system for referring children, adolescents, and youth who are considered "at risk" or "at high risk" to the Community Roots Project to participate in the project's Secondary Prevention services. Following the trainings, members of the network began referring children, adolescents, and youth to the project. A total of 4,457 cases (2,057 males and 2,400 female) were referred in FY19.

El Proyecto estableció 20 Redes de Referencia y Apoyo en cada uno de los municipios de intervención. Varias instituciones participan en la red, incluidas las COCOPREs, COCODEs, la Oficina del Alcalde, Ministerio de Educación, Ministerio de Salud, organizaciones basadas en la fe y organizaciones no gubernamentales. El Proyecto realizó 40 capacitaciones a miembros de las redes de las redes municipales sobre el sistema de referencia de niños, adolescentes y jóvenes que por sus condiciones de vulnerabilidad se consideran "en riesgo" o "en alto riesgo" para participar en los servicios de prevención secundaria del proyecto. Después de las capacitaciones, los miembros de la red comenzaron a referir niños, adolescentes y jóvenes al proyecto. Un total de 4,457 casos (2,057 hombres y 2,400 mujeres) fueron referidos en el AF19.

### **Estrategia de Prevención Secundaria**

El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias revisó su estrategia de prevención secundaria en el AF19. Un especialista en Protección Infantil de World Vision regional dirigió este proceso. La nueva estrategia describe el camino para identificar, referir e inscribir a niños, adolescentes y jóvenes en los servicios de prevención secundaria ofrecidos. El proyecto desarrolló y validó las herramientas para evaluar a los referidos de las redes de referencia, para luego ser aplicadas. Las personas que fueron seleccionadas para participar en el programa fueron notificadas durante las reuniones en las comunidades de intervención. La estrategia también incluye la implementación de servicios de apoyo psicosocial, que comenzarán en el AF20.

### **Canales de Esperanza**

Canales de Esperanza para la Protección de la Niñez es una metodología de World Vision para involucrar a líderes religiosos, comunidades religiosas e instituciones religiosas en temas relacionados con la protección y promoción de los derechos de niños, adolescentes y jóvenes. Incluye el apoyo a líderes religiosos e instituciones religiosas en el establecimiento de políticas de protección infantil. En AF19, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias llevó a cabo tres eventos de Canales de Esperanza: dos eventos de capacitación para líderes religiosos en San Marcos y Chiquimula, y un evento de sensibilización para jóvenes en Chiquimula.

### **Servicios de Educación Extra Escolar**

El proyecto otorgó una subvención a FUNCAFE para ejecutar los servicios de educación. FUNCAFE comenzó a implementar estos programas educativos en la modalidad de educación extra escolar siguiendo el plan de estudios de educación no formal de la DIGEEX en el AF19 Q3. Han abierto 45 centros de educación extra escolar CEEX los cuales cubren las siguientes etapas educativas: Etapa 1 y 2 Primaria y, etapa 1 y 2 Básico. Para finales del AF19, 945 estudiantes (375 hombres y 570 mujeres) están inscritos en los CEEX. Como parte del plan de estudios, FUNCAFE ejecuta el Diplomado Emprender con Éxito, un plan de estudios de habilidades blandas desarrollado bajo el Proyecto Puentes de USAID que es implementado por World Vision. FUNCAFE además incluye como eje principal el involucramiento de los padres de familia a través la metodología Escuelas para Padres, cuyo objetivo es fortalecer las habilidades de estos y puedan contribuir en la educación de sus hijos. En el AF19, FUNCAFE comenzó a implementar estos servicios en los departamentos de Huehuetenango, San Marcos y Quetzaltenango. En el año fiscal 20, dará inicio la implementación en el departamento de Chiquimula.

### **Adaptación del DAP con Search Institute**

El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias estableció una subvención con Search Institute para modificar su herramienta, el Perfil de Activos de Desarrollo (DAP) para incluir elementos que intentan identificar a las personas que tienen más probabilidades de migrar. Search llevó a cabo grupos focales y entrevistas individuales con adolescentes de 13 a 18 años y con adultos jóvenes de 19 a 24 años en los municipios de Coatepeque, Colomba Costa Cuca, Chiantla y Tacaná. Participaron un total de 18 mujeres y 14 hombres. Search analizó y preparó un resumen de los resultados de estos grupos focales y entrevistas. Search también realizó una revisión de las preguntas para adecuarlas al contexto de la comunidad. Los resultados de la investigación cualitativa y la revisión se utilizaron para informar sobre la versión modificada del DAP. Search



luego desarrolló protocolos para una prueba piloto de la herramienta modificada con 100 jóvenes de 13-24 años de edad. La herramienta se actualizó en función de la prueba piloto y luego se validó con 200 jóvenes. Search finalizó la nueva herramienta en AF19 Q4. En su informe final, Search notó que encontraron baja confiabilidad de ciertas subescalas DAP en los datos de validación. Recomendaron realizar más pruebas con muestras más grandes para identificar si las medidas pueden predecir los resultados de violencia y migración.

### **Apalancamiento**

El Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias recibió un apalancamiento de \$1,173,819 en el AF19. El apalancamiento total a la fecha para el proyecto es de \$1,393,359. Estas contribuciones provienen de varias actividades como reuniones de coordinación en las comunidades, municipalidades y municipios apalancados (MOU). Las contribuciones incluyen el tiempo dedicado por voluntarios y personal municipal para apoyar las actividades del proyecto, uso de las instalaciones, mobiliario, equipo de audio, transporte, entre otras.

### **Plan de Contingencia**

En el tercer trimestre del AF19, USAID informó al Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias que el financiamiento futuro para el proyecto era incierto debido a las restricciones generales de financiamiento para USAID/Guatemala. A solicitud de USAID, el proyecto desarrolló un Plan de Contingencia que muestra las actividades que el proyecto podría llevar a cabo con un presupuesto reducido en el período comprendido entre el Q3 AF19 y AF20. Esto implicó la reducción de actividades y subvenciones que se planificaron originalmente para AF19 y AF20. El proyecto ha ajustado sus planes de implementación como consecuencia de lo antes mencionado.

### **Grants**

The project has established 19 Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with project Municipalities. The following activities are being implemented under these MOUs: positive use of free time; awareness-raising to prevent irregular migration and violence; technical vocational training, and capacity development for Municipal Technical Offices. the Project was able to establish, strengthen and furnish sixteen (16) formation and training centers as part of the MOU activities. The subgrants with Rana Labs and Funcafe began in FY19, and will continue being implemented in FY20. The 10-month subgrant with Search Institute began and concluded in FY10. The project had carried out the processes to award additional subgrants, but had to cancel these subgrants due to overall funding cuts to USAID/Guatemala which led to a budget reduction for the project for FY19 and FY20.

El proyecto ha establecido 19 Memorándums de Entendimiento (MOU) con municipios de intervención. Las siguientes actividades se están implementando bajo estos MOU: uso positivo del tiempo libre; sensibilización para prevenir la migración irregular y la violencia; formación profesional técnica y desarrollo de capacidades para oficinas técnicas municipales. El Proyecto pudo establecer, fortalecer y proporcionar dieciséis (16) centros de formación y capacitación como parte de las actividades del MOU. Las subvenciones con Rana Labs y FUNCAFE comenzaron en AF19 y continuarán siendo implementadas en AF20. La subvención de 10 meses con Search Institute comenzó y concluyó en el AF19. El proyecto realizó procesos para otorgar subvenciones adicionales, pero estas subvenciones fueron canceladas debido a los recortes de fondos generales a USAID/Guatemala lo cual condujo a una reducción del presupuesto para el proyecto para el AF19 y el AF20.

### **Cumplimiento Ambiental**

A lo largo del año, el Proyecto Raíces Comunitarias trabajó y supervisó Socios Municipales (in-kind grant) para ayudarlos a cumplir con los requisitos de Cumplimiento de Monitoreo Ambiental. Esto incluyó talleres sobre procedimientos ambientales de USAID y el EMMP general del proyecto; proporcionó contenedores de clasificación de basura a las oficinas del proyecto; desarrolló capacidades para sub-beneficiarios en



directrices de cumplimiento ambiental; y una campaña de conciencia ambiental para el personal del proyecto y socios implementadores. El proyecto presentó siete EMMP a USAID para su aprobación en el AF19.

### **Comunicación**

Rana Labs realizó un análisis de barreras de comunicación como parte de su subvención. Un total de 677 niños, jóvenes, adolescentes y padres (377 mujeres y 677 hombres) participaron en 74 grupos focales quienes compartieron sus puntos de vista sobre la prevención de violencia y migración irregular. Rana Labs utilizó la información recopilada durante el análisis de barreras para desarrollar mensajes de comunicación serán incorporadas en las actividades del proyecto. Los mensajes se centran en los temas de prevención de migración irregular y prevención de la violencia. Rana Labs también comenzó a implementar el taller audiovisual llamado “Luces, cámara, comunidad en acción” en las regiones del proyecto. El taller utiliza arte, tecnología, técnicas de comunicación y una metodología participativa para promover el cambio de comportamiento entre los participantes. Un total de 136 adolescentes y jóvenes (70 hombres y 66 mujeres) participaron en 5 talleres.

Page | 14

En octubre de 2018, el Proyecto Raíces comunitarias lanzó un video promocional de cinco minutos que ofrece una visión general del proyecto. El proyecto trabajó con la empresa Filmika y Contenidos para crear este video. El video presenta a líderes y staff del proyecto, actores comunitarios y niños en las comunidades del proyecto. En el video se discuten los objetivos del proyecto y el impacto del mismo. El video presenta algunos de los mensajes relacionados con la prevención de la violencia y la migración que fueron desarrollados por miembros de la comunidad durante las mesas redondas realizadas en el AF18. El video se lanzó oficialmente en las páginas de Facebook del Proyecto, USAID y World Vision. También se ha utilizado durante eventos, reuniones y sesiones de capacitación, entre otras.

### **Actividades de Género e Inclusión**

El equipo de género brindó apoyo técnico en varias actividades del proyecto con el objetivo de garantizar que se tomen en cuenta las consideraciones de género en todos los aspectos del proyecto. Esto incluyó proporcionar asistencia técnica en la revisión de las encuestas de las COCOPREs y COMUPREs; reuniones con la PNC para fortalecer las actividades de prevención realizadas en las escuelas; Actualización del check list de género; y trabajar con el personal del proyecto y las municipalidades para organizar actividades en las comunidades del proyecto para conmemorar el Día Internacional de la Mujer. El equipo de género realizó capacitaciones para las Redes de Referencia y Apoyo, los sub grants de Rana Labs y FUNCAFE, y las oficinas técnicas municipales sobre consideraciones y directrices de género e inclusión.





## Introduction

The Community Roots Project is a five-year United States Agency of International Development (USAID)-funded cooperative agreement that runs from December 15, 2016 to December 14, 2021. The project is implemented by World Vision (WV) as the primary organization with RTI International (RTI) as the partner organization. The overall goal of the Community Roots Project is to support efforts by the Government of Guatemala (GoG), civil society, the private sector, and community actors to address the underlying causes of violence and irregular migration in Guatemala. Community Roots works with municipalities and communities to develop strategies for reducing violence, addressing the causes of violence, promoting community policing strategies, and connecting youth with educational and employment opportunities. This annual report highlights the accomplishments of the project for Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19), the period from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

### Objective I: Support 80 community-based commissions to promote integrated violence and migration prevention initiatives in targeted areas

The implementation of ADAPT Plus was the focus under this objective. The ADAPT Plus process involves conducting a community assessment (diagnostic) in each of the 80 project communities. The information from this assessment is then used to prepare a Community Violence and Migration Prevention Plan for each of the community. The Violence and Migration Prevention Plans are the backbone of Community Roots interventions in the community, as they encourage citizen participation spaces and integrate activities of the four project objectives. The project also worked closely with the PNC (National Civil Police) on the following activities: support to systematize the PNC Child Director contest; accompaniment to the PNC’s sub-directorate for crime prevention to revised the methodology for preparing school prevention plans and piloting the new methodology, called ADAPT Plus Junior. The project provided support to municipal technical offices to implement positive use of free time activities.

<b>Result I.1 Intervention communities have developed and are implementing violence prevention and migration plans</b>	This result had 7 planned activities of which 6 were carried out during FY19 and one was eliminated. Due to the budget adjustment, the activity called “Annual regional meeting between COCOPRES and municipal officials to exchange of experiences and lessons learned” was removed from the annual plan.
--	--

#### (1) Training of COCOPRES

During FY19 several COCOPRES completed their two-year term and were then restructured. The project trained 241 new COCOPRE members (29% females and 71% males) from 24 COCOPRES in 24 communities, mainly from the Department of Huehuetenango. They will serve two-year terms.

#### (2) Application of ADAPT Plus with a differentiated community mapping approach, carried out with members of Community Roots, the COCOPRES, and the PNC.

ADAPT Plus is a participatory process in which community members identify the key issues facing their community. The project used the ADAPT Plus tool to carry out a community assessment in each of the 80 project communities. More than 7,000 individuals took part in the process, including children, youth, adults, and the PNC. It took an average of 3 months to complete the ADAPT Plus process in each community.

The process includes the following activities: actor mapping, community mapping, roundtable discussions with key actors, focus group discussions, causal analyses, prioritization of issues, and proposals of solutions to prevent violence and irregular migration. The information that emerges from this process becomes a key input for the Community Violence and Irregular Migration Plans. Table 1 provides an overview of the number of participants in key steps of the process, and Table 2 lists the techniques that were used with each set of key actors.

**Table 1. ADAPT Plus Participants**

No.	Department	ADAPT Plus Implementation							Total	
		Mapping		Round table	Focus Groups					
		Stakeholders	Assets		Children	Adolescents	Young	Women		Analysis
1	Chiquimula	415	169	423	456	410	267	405	258	2,803
2	San Marcos	106	194	334	449	289	166	241	192	1,971
3	Huehuetenango	383	266	303	469	269	277	256	191	2,414
	<b>Total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>1374</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>7,188</b>

**Table 2. Key Actors in ADAPT Plus.**

No.	Group	Technique/Tool	Product
1	COCOPRE	Dialogue Exploratory Walk	Mapping of key actors Mapping of assets and risk factors
2	Boys 8-12 years of age	Focus Group	Tree of problems and objectives
3	Girls 8-12	Focus Group	Tree of problems and objectives
4	Adolescents 13-17	Focus Group	Tree of problems and objectives
5	Youth 18-24	Focus Group	Tree of problems and objectives
6	Women	Focus Group	Tree of problems and objectives
7	COCOPRE	Workshop	Validated Community Plan

### (3) Community Roots and PNC staff analyze results of the ADAPT Plus exercise to identify and prioritize needs.

After applying the ADAPT Plus tools in communities, the field technical team held a working meeting with PNC officers in the area to analyze the results of the focus groups and community mapping. The analysis informed the prioritization of activities that would be included in the Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans in each of the 80 communities.

### (4) Draft the Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans

Once activities had been prioritized, they were ordered into a logframe and incorporated into draft plans. This work was carried out by the primary prevention technical team using a standardized format. The format integrated experiences from other plans prepared by the PNC, the Community Violence Prevention Unit and the Violence Prevention Project implemented by RTI.

### (5) Validation of Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans



The project held a workshop with members of the COCOPREs to validate the drafts plans. The validation included a detailed review of the data, proposed activities, and budget in each plan. Adjustments were incorporated into the final version of the plan. Each COCOPRE selected a photo to be used as the cover for its community plan.



**Figure 1. Community Plan Validation Workshop in San Pablo San Marcos. July 2019.**

**(6) Design and printing of Community Violence and Irregular Migration Prevention Plans.**

The validated version was reviewed again by the primary prevention technical team and sent for editing and layout.



**Figure 2. Community Approach Model**

Figure 2 presents the project approach for developing and implementing Community Violence and Migration Prevention plans. The process has 7 stages. By the end of FYI, stage 5 of the model had been completed. During FY20 Q1, the project will move into stages 6 and 7, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, stages 6 and 7.

**Result 1.2 Citizen insecurity in intervention communities, reduced**

This result included planned 9 activities , of which 5 were carried out. Due to the budget adjustment, the following two were eliminated: “Strengthening implementation of the Strategic Plan of the General Crime Prevention Sub-Directorate” and “Updating of the Police Your Friend Manual, to include irregular migration”. Two will be re-programmed for FY20: “Socialize the Community Plan with the Municipal Council” and “Communities receiving primary violence prevention services with specific actions for positive use of free time”.

**(7) Invite organizations to apply for a grant to implement primary prevention services**

In FY19 Q1, the project published a Terms of Reference to solicit applications from potential implementors to implement “Positive Use of Free Time Activities” in the project target areas. Six proposals were received and evaluated. None of proposals met the basic quality requirements, so the selection committee declared the process void, and proceeded to a directly invite a short list of organizations to apply. During FY19 Q3 the project held an information meeting to explain the terms of reference to seven organizations. Two organizations submitted proposals. The proposals were presented by Fundación Paiz, Glasswing and the San José Obrero Cooperative from Chiquimula. The most complete proposal came from Glasswing, and the project began the process of establishing a subgrant. However, when the project was advised by USAID that the project budget for FY20 would be substantially reduced, this planned subgrant was cancelled. The project made alternate plans to continue implementing Positive Use of Free Time activities under MOUs with municipalities. Under this mechanism, Community Roots procures supplies and pays for certain costs related to the activities, while the municipality covers other costs and implements the activities in their communities.

**(8) Strengthen citizen participation at community level through Positive Use of Free Time Activities.**

During FY19, Community Roots reached a total of 3,062 people (1,450 females and 1,612 males) through positive use of free time activities that were organized by COCOPREs and municipal technical offices as part of the MOUs with municipalities. Activities included an array of recreational, artistic, and athletic activities. The project and the municipalities jointly contributed to the costs of these activities.

The project also distributed 60,000 oral hygiene kits which were donated from Colgate to children in the project municipalities in the Departments of San Marcos, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango. The kits are valued at \$118,000, which is counted toward the project’s leverage goal.

**(9) Support to the National Civil Police in the Child Director Contest.**

The purpose of this activity is to encourage civic participation and duty among children by selecting a “PNC Child Director” under the framework of crime and violence prevention in schools. The contest consists of five stages of competition beginning with community level, then moving up through municipal, departmental, regional, and lastly, national level.

The Community Roots Project accompanied the process and provided logistical resources at each level of the competition in each Project intervention municipality. The Project support also consisted of prizes for departmental finalists (backpacks filled with school supplies) and food and PNC uniforms for departmental winners.

A young girl from Barrio La Democracia, Tacana, represented the western region at the finals and won the position of “PNC Child Director” for the 2019-2020 period.

**(10) Implementation of the “Police, Your Friend” methodology in schools**



One part of the school prevention program implemented by the PNC’s Crime Prevention Sub-directorate deals with promoting violence prevention in schools that have been categorized and prioritized by the police.

The Community Roots Project supports 35 PNC-prioritized schools by providing technical accompaniment, materials, and logistics to develop the “Police your Friend” methodology which covers thirteen topics, including: principles and human values, citizen duties and rights, preventing school violence, and preventing sexual harassment in schools. These topics are either covered in their entirety or prioritized by the teachers of fourth, fifth, and sixth grade.

During FY19 Q3, 600 copies of the prevention handbook called “Police your Friend”, which addresses violence and irregular migration prevention within the student body, were printed and distributed to 22 local police sub-stations, schools, Ministry of Education technical administrative offices, PNC prevention delegates, and Community Roots officers.

**(11) Strengthen the school prevention program of the PNC in Project areas**

The Community Roots Project worked with the PNC to review and update the methodology that the Crime Prevention Sub-Directorate used to prepare scholastic prevention plans. Process and tools from the ADAPT Plus were incorporated, and the resulting process was named ADAPT Plus Junior. The techniques and tools that were incorporated are geared towards students in the fourth to sixth grades of primary level education.

ADAPT Plus Junior was then validated in six schools, two in each project region. An intentional sample was taken, following these criteria:

- Schools that fall within the PNC and Community Roots Project intervention areas.
- School Prevention Commission established.
- School located in the urban municipal capital.
- Community Prevention Commission established.

**Table 4.** Schools participating in ADAPT Plus Junior Validation

Date	School Name	Municipality	Members of COEPRE	Teachers	Students	
					Male	Female
Ago-19	EOUM Idígoras Fuentes	Colomba	31	28	336	301
Ago-19	EOUM Aparicio Mérida Morales	San Pedro Sacatepéquez	18	22	392	302
Ago-19	EOUM Maria Albertina Salguero Bracamonte	Chiquimula	30	22	243	180
Ago-19	EORM Lotificación Valle Maria	Esquipulas	20	10	109	101
Ago-19	EOUM La Libertad	La Libertad	18	18	147	137
Ago-19	EORM Barrio La Esperanza	Aguacatán	13	21	247	212
Total	<b>6 Schools</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,233</b>

Source: Scholastic card of validation schools, August 2019

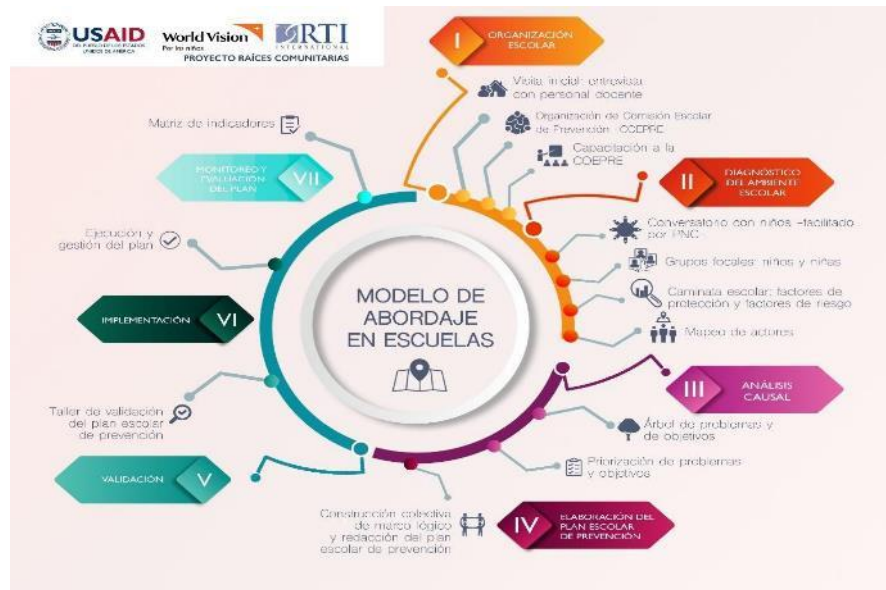
The six scholastic prevention plans that were developed through the ADAPT Plus Junior process were delivered to each participant school by the end of FY19, with a copy for the PNC in the corresponding region. Throughout the month of September, the project monitored implementation of school plans; four of the six

schools implemented the activities planned for the first year. Figure 4 gives a visual representation of the steps in the ADAPT Plus Junior process.

To encourage support for the Scholastic Prevention Plans, Community Roots delivered 5,000 pins to members of the Scholastic Prevention Commission in 35 schools where the Community Roots is present, and in other schools where the PNC is working directly in the Departments of the geographical area covered. Commission members can



**Figure 3.** ADAPT Plus Junior Validation in Chiquimula, Chiquimula. August 2019.



**Figure 4.** Scholastic Approach Model



**Result 1.3 Supply prevention programs/services to 80 target communities, increased**

This result included 2 activities planned, of which follow-up to MOU with municipalities was the one most developed; the second activity included education services for primary prevention but it was not prioritized due to budget reduction. Services for Positive Use of Free Time, due to administrative considerations was postpone for Q1 FY20.

**(12) Follow-up to technical municipal offices regarding implementation of activities included in the MOU.**

Through activities included in the MOUs signed with Mayor’s Offices, the project reached more than 4,000 participants. Disaggregation of participants by gender and age group for FY19 is presented in the Monitoring & Evaluation section.

**Planned Program Activities for Next Quarter (FY20 Q1)**

**Objective 1: Support 80 community-based commissions to promote integrated violence and migration prevention initiatives in targeted areas.**

- Restructure the COCOPRES.
- Train COCOPRES (according to intervention protocol).
- Publicly present the community plans
- Support communities in implementing their plans
- Negotiate with PNC for more preventive presence in communities
- Coordinate with the Crime Prevention Sub-Directorate to implement prevention programs
- Deliver supplies to COCOPRES for Positive Use of Free Time
- Increase audiovisual competencies of youth through Audiovisual Workshops led by Rana Labs.
- Provide school kits for primary and secondary education.

**Objective 2: Strengthen and Mobilize municipal and national stakeholders and resources to develop and implement municipal-level violence and migration prevention plans through a multi-stakeholder, inter-institutional process.**

In FY19, Community Roots coordinated with the Ministry of the Interior (Governance) through the PNC to carry out exploratory walks as part of the community asset and risk factor mapping process. The Project held trainings on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) for technical staff from the municipalities and the PNC in the 20 project municipalities. Community Roots also provided support to municipal technical offices to hold events to commemorate special dates, such as the Day of Non-Violence Against Women and International Women’s Day.

The project trained 137 PNC officers on Community Organization and Participation, which prepared them to replicate the content with other crime prevention officers and strengthen the capacities of COCOPRES in project communities. The project provided the Crime Prevention Sub-Directorate with computer equipment, manuals, guides and supplies to strengthen their ability to work in the project areas.

Rana Labs conducted an analysis of communication barriers to identify main barriers and design key messages that will be incorporated into project activities and used in a strategic information and awareness campaign.

**Result 2.1 Twelve (12) inter-institutional commissions for violence and migration prevention (COMUPRE) in selected municipalities, established.**

This result included 5 planned activities, and work was carried out in three of them. Two activities have been reprogrammed for FY20 due to changes in the municipal government that will take place in January 2020. “Restructure of the COMUPREs” and “Implementation of municipal strategies for cross-cutting themes to prevent violence and irregular migration”.

### **(13) Coordination with responsible Government of Guatemala entities**

The Community Roots Project’s Chief of Party, in coordination with the Third Vice-Minister for Crime and Violence Prevention, the Ministry of the Interior and the PNC, carried out a field visit to the Department of San Marcos to learn firsthand about project progress, the community approach, and use of technology for community mapping.

Community Roots held a meeting with the Third Vice-Minister and USAID to coordinate capacity building in the ADAPT Plus and ADAPT Plus Junior methodologies that Community Roots is using in communities and schools. Community Roots will transfer these methodologies to the PNC so the Government of Guatemala can use the methodology and tool more broadly to support other communities and schools in developing violence and migration prevention plans. The first “Train the Trainers” events for the Crime Prevention Sub-Directorate are scheduled to take place in November 2019, with two groups of 40 persons each.

The Project established a calendar with PNC authorities to publicly present the community plans in each region, starting the last week of October in Huehuetenango, followed by San Marcos and ending the third week of November in Chiquimula.

The project has held bi-monthly meetings with staff of the Prevention Sub-Directorate of the PNC to coordinate activities planned for FY19 and FY20.

### **(14) Training on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).**

CPTED is a multidisciplinary approach to reduce crime and increase public trust through the innovative use of public spaces in communities and cities, such as parks, markets, and gathering places. The Community Roots received approval from USAID to use strategic activities funds to carry out CPTED activities. The objective of this initiative is to build capacities in key actors in the Project’s 20 target municipalities and 80 communities to plan public spaces using a violence and crime prevention- based approach, in order to improve law and order. In FY19, Community Roots conducted a training on CPTED in Chiquimula, Quetzaltenango, and Huehuetenango.



**Figure 5.** CPTED Training, Huehuetenango. June 2019.

A total of 87 people participated in these trainings, including PNC officers, municipal technical officers, and COMUPRE and COCOPRE members (Table 5). The training was delivered by technical instructors who are currently working at the INL and the Guatemala City Mayor’s office. The training included technical and practical content, and focused on the six CPTED principles; 1) Natural control of access; 2) Natural Surveillance; 3) Maintenance; 4) Social Strengthening; 5) Community participation, and 6) Maintaining order.

Table 5. Summary of CPTED Training

Date	Location	Participants
March 19-22, 2019	Chiquimula	34
April 23-26, 2019	Coatepeque	28
June 18-21, 2019	Huehuetenango	25
<b>Total No. of participants</b>		<b>87</b>

**(15) Strengthen municipal technical offices**

The project trained the staff of Municipal Technical offices on administrative topics related to the implementation of activities under MOUs with the project. The training covered quarterly reporting of technical training activities and positive use of free time. The project monitored the use and safeguarding of supplies provided to each municipality. Additional details about accompaniment to municipalities is described in the Grants section.

<p><b>Result 2.2 Twelve (12) municipal violence prevention and irregular migration plans, established</b></p>	<p>This result included 9 activities planned for the year, of which three were carried out. The following were reprogrammed for FY20: “Train COMUPREs about municipal budget analysis”, “Present the activities plan to COMUPRE to complement the Municipal Prevention Policy”, “Regional Campaign to Prevent Violence and Irregular Migration”, “Development of the Municipal Communications Plan”, “Awareness for municipalities to include prevention actions in their budget”. Due to budget adjustments, “Meeting about best practices and lessons learned in 12 municipalities” was cancelled.</p>
---	--

**(16) Commemoration of special dates related to female protection and empowerment.**

To commemorate International Women’s Day, the project organized four departmental forums in FY19 Q2 and Q3. The forms were designed to inform, raise awareness, and make a comprehensive appraisal of the risks and dangers that affect girls, female adolescents and women who migrate irregularly. The forums took place in Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, Huehuetenango and Chiquimula. They were attended by **345 key individuals** from the project municipalities. Additional details are presented in the Gender and Inclusion section.

Additionally, the Project worked together with the Municipal Office for Women’s Affairs to organize five municipal events in celebration of International Women’s Day and raise awareness in the general public on women’s rights and role in their communities. Project records show that **604** participants attended these events.

**(17) Evaluate MOU implementation processes with Mayor’s Offices, prioritizing municipalities that have successfully completed their plan**

The project evaluated the implementation of the MOUs with Municipalities. The project assessed capacity to carry out activities, political will, commitment from technical offices, as well as leverage contribution. The project decided to extend the MOU agreements with 17 of the 10 Municipal Mayor’s Offices with whom an MOU had been signed. The MOUs with Esquipulas in Chiquimula and San Pablo in San Marcos were not extended. Additional details about execution of amounts and leverage can be found in the Grants section.

Of the 19 Municipalities (Mayor’s Offices) with whom the MOU was signed, there was difficulty working with the municipality of Chiquimula, in the Department of Chiquimula. The project found that the Municipality of Chiquimula faced delays in meeting its commitments, was not using the resources provided by the Project, and that the people in charge of the technical offices do not work together well. In light of this, the Project decided to terminate the MOU before the stipulated deadline. The Community Roots Project made

arrangements with COCOPREs for them to begin using the resources provided to the Municipality, particularly sporting equipment and musical instruments.

In August, a meeting was held with the Chiquimula mayors who had recently been elected for the 2020-2024 period. Mayors from the municipalities of San José La Arada, Jocotán, San Juan Ermita, San Jacinto and Olopa attended. The project informed the mayors-elect about the project, its objectives, scope, and progress to date. The project gave an overview of the MOU mechanisms that had been set up with the Mayor’s Offices, under which both the project and the municipality commit to working together on specific activities geared towards preventing irregular migration and violence. Mayors who attended expressed their willingness to continue working with the Community Roots project and to provide support from the Mayor’s Office. The project will hold individual meetings with the newly elected mayors in other regions in FY20.

**(18) Review Communications Barrier Analysis results**

Rana Labs, a project subgrantee, prepared a report on the Barrier Analysis that they conducted. As part of the barrier analysis, 677 individuals participated in 74 focus groups that were held in the Departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Chiquimula. A document will be developed which presents the communication barriers identified in the project communities and key messages that emerged. The messages will be incorporated into a violence and irregular migration prevention communications campaign. Additional details are presented in the Communications section.

<b>Result 2.3 Community policing philosophy, strengthened</b>	This result included 4 planned activities, of which 2 were executed and the following 2 eliminated due to budget cuts: <i>“Regional meeting to share experiences and lessons learned between COCOPREs and PNC members, with a differentiated approach”</i> and <i>“Exchange field trips with community police delegations from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala”</i> .
---	---

**(19) Training on community organization themes for PNC sub-station officers in target communities**

The project submitted the names of 353 police officers to USAID for the Leahy Vetting Process. All officers were from police substations in project municipalities. After the vetting process was completed and approval received, Community Roots trained 137 PNC officers (114 male, 23 female) in Community Organization and Participation.

**Table 6.** PNC Training Participants

Date	Department	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
03/12/2019	Huehuetenango	27	03	30
03/05/2019	Quetzaltenango	23	07	30
11/20/2018	San Marcos	36	06	42
12/04/2018	Chiquimula	28	07	35
<b>Total No. of participants</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>137</b>

**(20) Strengthen technical capacities of PNC delegations and sub-stations in target communities**

During FY19, the project provided the National Civil Police with computer equipment and technical manuals. These resources are intended to contribute to strengthening the violence and irregular migration prevention activities being carried out by the National Civil Police Prevention Sub-Directorate in the target areas covered by Community Roots.

The following computer equipment and instruments was delivered to the PNC: 34 laptops, 34 projectors,





1 desktop computer for graphic design and data storage and processing, 600 issues of the Practical Prevention Guide for local level police, 600 issues of the Comprehensive Security Community Police Model (MOPsic, for its acronym in Spanish), and 600 issues of a manual that includes seven national laws and two regulations.

Planned Program Activities for Next Quarter (FY 20, Q1)

**Objective 2: Strengthen and mobilize municipal and national stakeholders and resources to develop and implement municipal-level violence and migration prevention plans through a multi-stakeholder, inter-institutional process.**

- Systematize ADAPT Plus
- Systematize ADAPT Plus Junior
- Transfer ADAPT Plus and ADAPT Plus Junior methodology to the PNC.
- Meeting with elected Mayors to present the Project and request their support for the coming Fiscal Year.

**Objective 3: Promote involvement of the private sector (local, national, and/or international) in violence and migration prevention in target municipalities and communities**

<b>Result: 3.1</b>	<b>Promote private sector investment in target municipalities</b>
------------------------	---

**Solicitation of Information (SOI) to potential providers for NGO/Private Sector support for youth employment opportunities and round table discussion with respondents to the SOI**

Community Roots carried out a consultative process through a Solicitation of Interest (SOI) to identify NGOs with specific experience working with youth and youth employability with the private sector. As a result, seven organizations were selected to participate in a roundtable discussion. Each organization presented their strengths, experiences, and strategy to link youth with the private sector for job and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Following the discussion, the Project developed a Request for Proposals and invited the participating organizations to apply. The project received two (2) proposals. The project selected one proposal as the top candidate, but that organization then cancelled its participation in the process. and selected the one presented by the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce and Child Fund Consortium. Community Roots contacted other organizations who had participated in the process and indicated that the funding level available was not sufficient for the activities described in the Terms of Reference. Due to the project budget cuts, Community Roots could not increase the funding level for this planned subgrant. As such, the project cancelled this activity and focused on achieving these results through other mechanisms.

<b>Result: 3.2</b>	<b>Developed job creation programs with involvement of private sector</b>
------------------------	---

**Leverage contributions from the private sector**

During FY19 Q2, the Community Roots Project redefined the Project’s Private Sector Engagement (PSE) strategy. World Vision’s marketing unit, Community Roots Project staff and an RTI consultant worked



together to define key actions needed to engage local and national companies who may have interest in supporting project activities. World Vision started a recruitment process to fill the position of Private Sector Engagement Coordinator, someone who would lead the project's private sector engagement efforts through developing relationships with private sector entities and procuring financial or in-kind contributions for Project activities. A candidate was selected from a group of three applicants and began working in May 2019.

In August 2019 an MOU was signed with Grupo Hame, under which Grupo Hame and Community Roots Project are both contributing \$20,500, for a total investment of \$41,000, to train 300 young men and women from Malacatan in the Department of San Marcos and Coatepeque in the Department of Quetzaltenango. Through this MOU, youth will have the opportunity to take vocational training courses at INTECAP to become electricians, cooks, hotel managers, welders and plumbers. Fundación Azteca Guatemala is contributing to this effort by providing an in-kind contribution of advertising spaces on Canal Azteca (TV) and financial education workshops for 300 beneficiaries, with a total value of \$59,210.53. Additionally, Burson Marsteller, Azteca's public relations agency, contributed with \$48,478.64 in advertising.

In August 2019, another MOU was signed with Fundación Azteca Guatemala to carry out an addiction and violence prevention event for young people in Huehuetenango. Fundación Azteca Guatemala made a contribution of \$40,467.11 towards this event and the Community Roots Project made a contribution of \$2,33. The project for also received an advertising contribution from Burson amounting to \$8,508 for this event. Community Roots also received an in-kind donation of oral hygiene kits from Colgate Palmolive with a total value of \$118,200 to promote violence prevention workshops in middle level (elementary) schools. The following organizations have made donations to support project activities with children and youth: the Coralsa Foundation donated Little Caesar's pizzas; Guateplast donates water bottles; and Galletas Julieta donated cookies for the Project's activities. Throughout FY19, other private companies have supported the project though making in-kind donations, such as awnings, food, beverages, sound systems, stages and platforms, and trophies for the different activities carried out by the Community Roots Project.

During FY20 the Project will sign at least 5 MOUS with private sector companies to promote activities and opportunities for to gain access to technical and vocational education as well as employment.

#### **Develop municipal capacity to seek external funding.**

This activity was not executed in FY19 since it was an election year in Guatemala and many of the authorities in municipalities will change in January 2020. In FY2,0 the Private Sector Engagement Coordinator will do a training in private sector engagement for the teams in the field and they will replicate this training with new municipalities' members.

#### **43. Create a catalogue with social market approach, which includes the services that are being promoted with support from the private sector**

A catalog was designed by the Project, nevertheless, the project found that this was not as useful as expected in encouraging the private sector to support project activities. The project found that the private sector has very clear goals and objectives, especially in where they want to invest. They are less interested in investing in catalog packages and would prefer to become allies so they can meet their goals in corporate social responsibility.

#### **Planned Program Activities for Next Quarter (FY20 Q1)**

- Sign an MOU with Fundación Azteca Guatemala to organize 6 "Vive sin Drogas" events throughout FY20. Sign an MOU with IICA to provide training for youth
- Prepare the teams in the field with a training on how to identify potential private sector partners locally.
- Organize a campaign with private sector partners to get school supplies for Funcafé program students for January 2020.

## Objective 4: Support secondary violence prevention projects in close coordination with municipal and local authorities.

<b>Result: 4.1</b>	<b>Referral/Support Network established for secondary prevention of violence and irregular migration</b>
------------------------	--

Page | 27

This result included 2 activities programmed and both were executed.

### (43). Establishment of the Referral/Support Network at the municipal level:

During FY19 Q1 and Q2, Community Roots established 20 Referral and Support Networks at the municipal level. The networks bring together institutions such as the COCOPREs, COCODEs, Mayor's Office, Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Faith-based organizations, Ministry of Health (MSPAS) and Non-Governmental Organizations. The networks are a key part of the project's approach to providing secondary prevention services. The networks identify children, adolescents, and youth who are considered at risk or at high risk and refer them to the project to participate in secondary prevention services.

### (44). Training and accompaniment for institutional members of the Municipal Referral and Support Network:

In FY19 Q2, Community Roots held training events in each of the three project regions to train network members in the referral process, referral cards, criteria for identifying at risk and high risk individuals, and World Vision's Child Protection policies. A total of 174 men and 168 women took part in trainings for a total accumulated of 1509.5 hours of training.

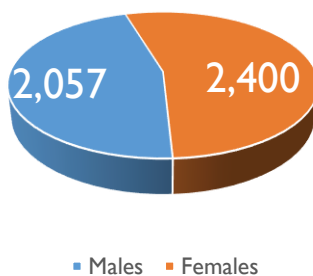
<b>Result: 4.2</b>	<b>Violence and irregular migration prevention services' providers strengthened in target communities</b>
------------------------	---

This result included 3 activities programmed and three were executed.

### (45). Pre-selection of secondary programs potential beneficiaries

The community-based case referral system was used to pre-select youth based on information by members of the referral networks. Potential beneficiaries had to meet the selection criteria established in the risk and high risk profiles. After the referral, a set of assessments were applied to the children, adolescents, and youth to assess their level of risk and establish a baseline.

Potential project beneficiaries, by sex

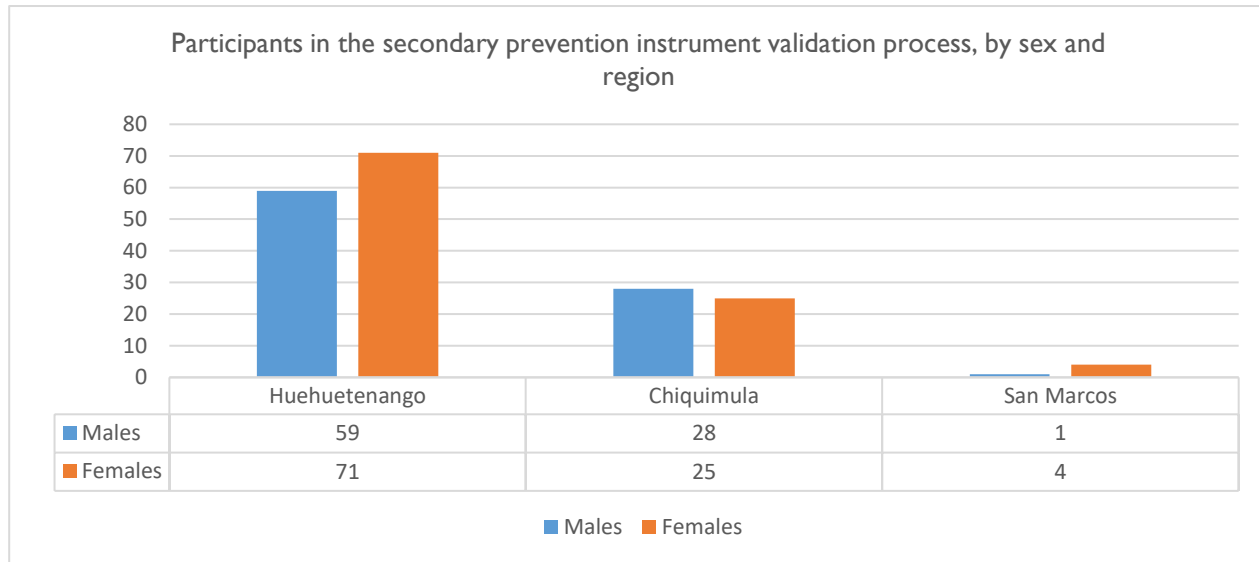


A total of 4,457 cases were referred (2,057 males and 2,400 female) through the process that took part during Q3. The chart displays potential referral beneficiaries disaggregated by sex.

### (46). Validate all evaluation formats and instruments:

During Q3 and Q4, the project validated a set of assessment tools for use with children, adolescents, and youth. The following instruments were validated: a) Initial evaluation card; b) Risk scale; and c) Adverse experiences test. The validation methodology included four application modes:

analog self-application, digital self-application, assisted analog application and assisted digital application. The process took place in the three Community Roots Project regions with 188 children, adolescents, and youth (88 males and 100 females).



The chart above shows participants in the secondary prevention instruments validation process, disaggregated by region and gender.

**(47). Secondary Prevention Services Package implemented:**

The following activities were implemented by subgrantee FUNCAFE in the Departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Quetzaltenango. In FY20, they will begin implementing in Chiquimula as well.

FUNCAFE hired the following people: a Supervisor in charge of coordinating the technical team’s interventions in the field; b) an administrative/financial assistant; c) a technical team comprised of four education specialists (one per cluster) and three education monitors to provide accompaniment and monitoring for tutors at each center; 38 tutors (one per training center and six Information, Technology, and Communications tutors who will be assigned two municipalities each) All tutors are from the communities or intervention areas.

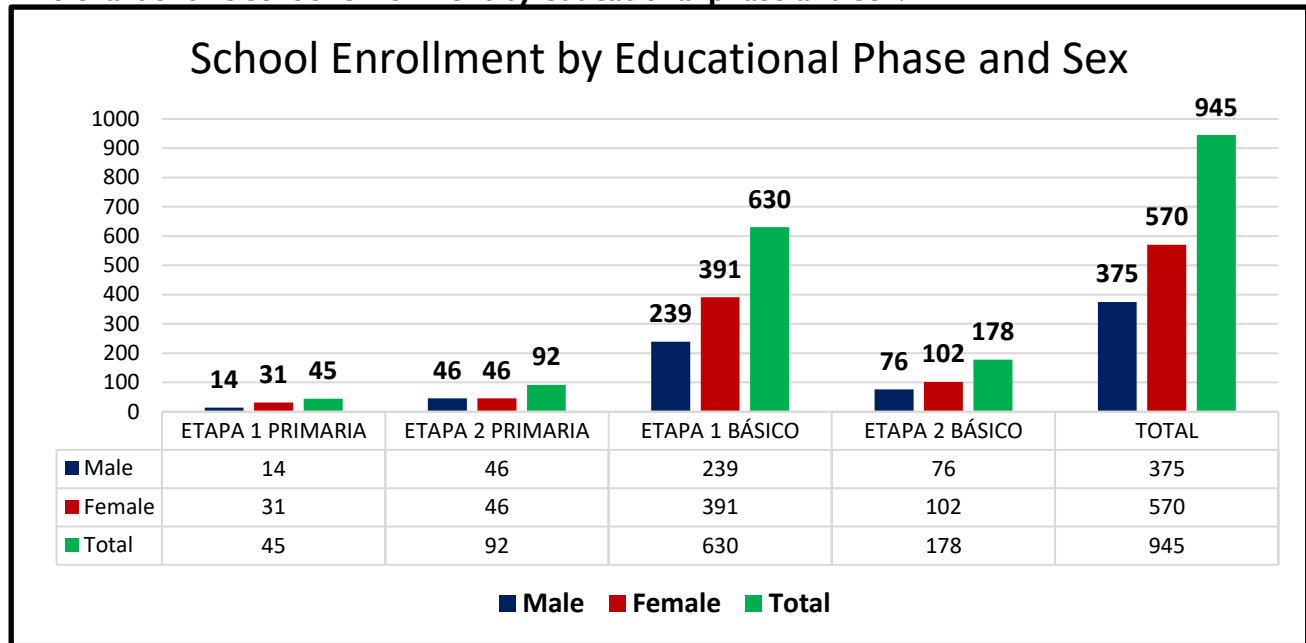
The Community Roots Project held staff induction and training workshops. The first was held on May 30, 2019 to present FUNCAFE’s policies and code of ethics. On June 18-20, the Field Supervisor and Education Specialists used cascade training to present the workshop to tutors in all intervention areas, training them on methodological process, working by project techniques, tutoring, accompaniment, and immediate actions to implement in their communities. All personnel were trained on diverse project processes.

A total of 45 Accelerated Alternative Education Centers have been opened; 80% are in educational buildings of the Ministry of Education and the other 20% are in suitable community organizations, such as churches, communal halls, cooperatives, and libraries.

Student enrollment is broken down as follows: first phase of middle school, 239 males and 391 females; second stage of middle school, 76 males and 102 females. In first phase of primary school there are 5 males and 25 females; in second phase of primary school there are 14 males and 31 females. In the second phase of primary education there are 46 males and 46 females. Those data add up to a total of 945 students (375 males and 570 female). Several communities have enrolled students older than the ages established by the project

(8 to 24 years of age), so a total of 45 students are being covered ad-honorem (11 males and 34 female), as added value as mentors are volunteers, and thus community leaders are benefited.

**The chart shows school enrollment by educational phase and sex.**



Source: FUNCAFE FY19 reports

FUNCAFE began implementing Schools for Parents in August. The purpose of these schools is to strengthen parents and families, engage parents, and help ensure that parents support their children’s education, so that the children will be less likely to drop out. FUNCAFE uses a methodology that engages parents in an active manner and discusses topics of importance to their children and to parenting. Currently, 841 parents have taken part in the workshops (274 males and 567 female). The following topics have been discussed: nutrition, Parenting with Tenderness, and prevention of violence and irregular migration. Funcafe has also established 12 learning circles, one in each project municipality. These learning circles will promote the integration of families in following the educational progress of their children and will encourage greater family integration.

As part of the alternative education curriculum, FUNCAFE is delivering the *Diplomado Emprender con Exito*, a soft skills curriculum developed under the USAID Puentes Project which is implemented by World Vision. Students have completed the first module, “Who am I” and as a result, 100% of them have prepared a life plan.

**Parents on a Mission:**

The Parents on a Mission methodology was developed by Richard Ramos, member of the Latino Coalition. It aims to support parents in establishing a healthy relationship with their children based on communication and mutual respect. Three events were carried out during FY19 to train Community Roots staff, members of the Villa Nueva, Palencia, Chimaltenango and Chiquimula Mayor’s Offices, the UMG Project, Propaz, Cicam, El Refugio de la Niñez, MINEDUC, members of COCOPRE and COCODE and community leaders of the region. 77 people (33 males and 47 females) participated in the trainings. In FY20, this training will be replicating with parents of children, adolescents, and youth in the project coverage areas.

**Result: Secondary Prevention Model for multiple users developed. Selection of program or service beneficiaries**  
**4.3**

This result included 3 programmed activities; during FY19 2 activities were executed. The design of a psychosocial care program, was delayed due to budget adjustments.

**(48). Produce and distribute a revised Community Roots Secondary Prevention Strategy document outlining case referral, services and process flows.**

Page | 30

A World Vision regional specialist in Child Protection led this activity during Q2 and Q3. The following activities were carried out: a) Critical Pathway for secondary prevention implementation prepared (2018-2021); b) Pathway to register participants in the secondary prevention program developed; c) Cards for evaluation, entry, monitoring and closure of participant cases in the secondary prevention program developed; d) Validation exercises for the assessment cards were conducted; e) Training for the prevention team on the CPA model executed – Methodology, In-Home Visits and Nurture with Tenderness; f) ToR for the psychosocial care program developed and revised ToR for network training, and g) ToR developed to start the “Channels of Hope – Child Protection Program”.

**Channels of Hope Child Protection:**

Channels of Hope for Child Protection is a World Vision methodology for engaging faith leaders, faith communities, and religious institutions on topics related the protection and promotion of the rights of children, adolescents, and youth. It includes supporting faith leaders and religious institutions in establishing child protection policies. In FY19, Community Roots held three Channels of Hope events.

Two training events for religious leaders were held in San Marcos and Chiquimula. 106 religious leaders (61 males and 45 females) participated. The participant churches included: Iglesia Evangelio de Dios Completo, Iglesia Bethania, Iglesia Pentecostés Misión del Santo Espíritu, Jesús La Salvación Perfecta, Centroamericana, Palabra en Acción, the Catholic Church, Evangelio Completo, Shekina, Jesucristo Pan de Vida, and Rey Eterno. After the training, Channels of Hope teams are established to strengthen local Child and Adolescent Protection Systems. This activity important for project sustainability, as many of the participating churches are part of the referral and support networks. This training strengthens their understanding of child protection. Participating churches are encouraged to establish a Child and Adolescent Protection Policy.

The third event was an awareness event for youth in Chiquimula. 27 youth (13 males and 14 female) from project communities participated. Most of the youth belong to local church groups.

**(50). Selection of program or service beneficiaries:** The project held beneficiary notification meetings to let individuals know that they had been selected to participate in project services. A total of 30 meetings were held in the various communities of the three regions. 1,643 children, adolescents, and youth took part in the process. At the meeting, they learned about conditions for participation in the program, mentors were introduced, and they established a meeting schedule.

**Result: Secondary prevention model that can be used by stakeholders in the target community developed.**  
**4.3**

This result had 3 activities programmed; 2 activities were completed during FY19. The third, finalize and implement the secondary prevention strategy, is ongoing and will continue through the end of the project.

**51. Entry and evaluation of participants:** The project has evaluated a total of 4119 children, adolescents, and youth participants who were referred by municipal networks (1,862 males and 2,257 female). All of them have a physical record kept according to document management protocols of WVG. The youth took two tests: 1. The initial evaluation card, and 2. The adverse experiences during childhood test.



## 52. DAP Adaptation with Search Institute

Community Roots established a subgrant with Search Institute to modify their proprietary tool the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) to include items that attempt to identify individuals who may be more likely to migrate. Search held focus groups and individual interviews with adolescents ages 13 to 18 and with young adults ages 19 to 24 in Coatepeque, Colomba Costa Cuca, Chiantla, and Tacana. A total of 18 females and 14 males participated. Search analyzed and prepared a summary of the results of these focus groups and interviews. Search also conducted a literature review. The results of the qualitative research and literature review were used to inform the modified version of the DAP. Search then developed protocols for a pilot test of the modified tool with 100 youth in the 13-24 age group. The tool was updated based on the pilot test, then validated with 200 youth. Search finalized the new tool in FY19 Q4. In their final report, Search noted that they found low reliability of certain DAP subscales in the validation data. They recommended further testing with larger samples to identify whether the measures can predict violence and migration outcomes.

**(52). Monitoring actions by the Referral/Support Network in the community:** In FY19, The project held 72 monitoring and accompaniment meetings with the municipal networks. 183 males and 181 females participated in the meetings. The purpose of the meetings is to provide support to the networks and promote the sustainability of the networks.

### Planned Program Activities for Next Quarter (FY 20, Q1)

- Start of alternative education services in the Chiquimula region.
- Assign consultancies (psychometric and psychosocial)
- Continue implementing secondary prevention service packages
- Accompaniment and training for Referral and Support Services Networks
- Monitoring, accompaniment and supervision of the education grant in the three regions.
- Screening of beneficiaries through the community-based model

## Project Management and Administration

### Budget and Program Design Adjustment

In FY19 Q1, USAID notified Community Roots that the Project budget would be substantially reduced, from \$40 million to approximately \$21.4 million. In response, the project held a planning workshop with the project leadership team, World Vision US, technical advisors, and RTI. The purpose of the workshop was to review project objectives and implementation plans and identify how the project plans could be adjusted to operate within a reduced funding amount and still demonstrate impact. The project team has developed alternate budget scenarios and options for programming for the remainder of the project. In December 2018, Community Roots sent USAID a summary of proposed changes to the project design to respond to the budget cut.

### Contingency Plan

In FY19 Q3, USAID informed the Community Roots Project that future funding for such project was uncertain. At USAID request, the project developed a Contingency Plan which shows the activities that the project can carry out with a reduced budget. The Contingency Plan presented two scenarios; one in which Community Roots does not receive another obligation until September 2020, and one in which the project receives some additional funding by October 2019.

The project began operating under the assumption that further funding would not be received. The project adjusted its implementation plan for the remainder of FY19. This involved terminating several planned and in



process subgrants and reducing the budget for other subgrants. Activities that had been in the FY19 workplan and not yet carried out were prioritized, and many were cancelled.

In September, the project held a workshop with all project staff to develop the FY20 workplan. The workplan was developed based on the assumption that the project would not receive incremental funding for FY20 and would instead operate at a reduced level, using its existing obligation.

On September 26th, the project received a communication from USAID stating that the USAID does not plan to obligate additional funding to Community Roots at this time and that USAID concurs with the contingency plan which allows the project to continue operating through September 2020.

### **Regional offices**

The project's three regional offices in Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, and San Marcos are fully operational and equipped. An Administrative Assistant in each of the office serves as liaison between regional office teams and the central office for administrative matters and provides coordination and support for the team's field activities. One person from each regional team is designated to be the liaison with the central office for technical matters.



## Leverage

Table 7 summarizes leverage that the Community Roots Project has obtained from FY2017 to the end of FY2019

Table 7. Community Roots Project Leverage, FY2017 to the end of FY2019



Community Roots Project															
SUMMARY LEVERAGE															
Region	Quarter 2 / FY-17	Quarter 3 / FY-17	Quarter 4 / FY-17	Leverage FY-17	Quarter 1 / FY-18	Quarter 2 / FY-18	Quarter 3 / FY-18	Quarter 4 / FY-18	Leverage F7-18	Quarter 1 / FY-19	Quarter 2 / FY-19	Quarter 3 / FY-19	Quarter 4 / FY-19	To Accumulate FY-19	Total Leverage to Date
Chiquimula			\$ 18,508	\$ 18,508	\$ 2,986	\$ 1,962	\$ 5,115	\$ 9,832	\$ 19,895	\$ 6,590	\$ 4,139	\$ 16,749	\$ 18,393	\$ 45,871	\$ 84,274
San Marcos				\$ -	\$ 35,493	\$ 8,245	\$ 5,957	\$ 9,758	\$ 59,453	\$ 5,987	\$ 556	\$ 1,758	\$ -	\$ 8,302	\$ 67,755
Huehuetenango				\$ -	\$ 8,742	\$ 22,588	\$ 9,167	\$ 21,615	\$ 62,111	\$ 22,777	\$ 30,769	\$ 9,050	\$ 18,087	\$ 80,683	\$ 142,794
Private Sector			\$ 4,275	\$ 4,275	\$ 10,004	\$ -	\$ 45,294	\$ -	\$ 55,298	\$ -	\$ 117	\$ 95	\$ 296,105	\$ 296,316	\$ 355,890
PNC Coordination				\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -
Gender & Inclusion				\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -
Comunication				\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,061	\$ 805	\$ 5,706	\$ 5,706
Grants				\$ -					\$ -	\$ 189,593	\$ 174,358	\$ 145,630	\$ 227,360	\$ 736,941	\$ 736,941
<b>Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$22,783	\$22,783	\$ 57,225	\$ 32,795	\$ 65,533	\$ 41,205	\$196,757	\$224,947	\$212,778	\$175,343	\$560,750	\$1,173,819	\$ 1,393,359

## Sub-grants

During FY19, Community Roots was implementing activities under 19 Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with 19 of the project municipalities six (06) in Huehuetenango, five (05) in San Marcos, two (02) in Quetzaltenango, and eight (08) in Chiquimula. Under this mechanism, the Community Roots Project uses the sub-grant line to fund activities with in-kind donations.

Activities in the MOUs are divided into four main categories: Positive use of free time; awareness-raising on preventing violence and irregular migration; technical vocational training; and capacity development for the Municipal Technical Offices that work with children, adolescents and youth. Each MOU has an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP).

The Project extended the time period for ten (10) of the MOUs, so that they could successfully carry out the planned activities. In-kind allocation of funding and leverage contributions from Mayor's Offices (municipalities) is presented below, in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Total allocated and executed MOU, FY18-FY19

World Vision Guatemala  
Community Roots Project  
Amount assigned to In-Kind Grants



Region of intervention	Numbers of partners	Obligated amount			Estimated amount Leverage		
		Approved budget	Expenses	Advance	Approved budget	Reported	Advance
Huehuetenango	6	143,388	127,438	89%	183,876	182,595	99%
Chiquimula	8	197,546	165,352	84%	262,041	341,634	130%
San Marcos/Quetzaltenango	5	123,793	101,673	82%	186,097	221,377	119%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$464,728</b>	<b>\$394,463</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>\$632,014</b>	<b>\$745,606</b>	<b>118%</b>

Ref.Tc. Utilizado leverage [Q2 7.64.05 - Q3 7.675014 - Q4 7.678503]

### Follow-up workshop about municipal partners' "Implementation and Reporting Guidelines"

During FY19 the Project held two training workshops focused on "Implementation and Reporting Guidelines" for technical staff of municipal partners, with the purpose of strengthening their role as implementation partners of the Community Roots Project. The workshops focused on implementing activities, reporting instruments, and report quality. The workshops were also used as an opportunity to provide capacity-building in the project's cross-cutting themes, such as Gender and Inclusion, Project Communications and Visibility, and Environmental Compliance. Additionally, partners exchanged ideas to achieve better outcomes, and progress and achievements in activities included in each municipal partners' work proposal were presented.

### Monitoring and follow-up to municipal partners (sub-grant monitoring tools)

During Q2 of FY19, the project provided monitoring and follow-up to municipal partners in the Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Chiquimula intervention areas through the on line survey tool of the ArcGIS platform. This online tool verifies the use of formats, mainly attendance logs, progress in quarterly reports, authorized and proper use of supplies delivered and their corresponding control, and records being kept of all documents. The purpose of monitoring is to identify improvement opportunities to strengthen capacities of the technical municipal staff that develops and implements MOU activities. Results of the monitoring and follow-up visits were shared with municipal partners, as well as comments, recommendations and specific dates established for follow-up actions.

Through monitoring, accompaniment and visits by the sub-grants team and technical team to the municipal partner in Chiquimula (Department of Chiquimula), the Project identified lack of consistency regarding use of supplies delivered (not used and kept in a warehouse), as well as little progress in proposed activities,



many of which had not been carried out, so the project decided to end the relationship with that municipal partner starting in FY19 Q3.

### **Monitoring and Follow-up to Training and Formation Centers**

Given the close work between the Community Roots Project and municipal partners, and as a result of implementation of activities through MOUs, the Project was able to establish, strengthen and furnish sixteen (16) formation and training centers. By the end of FY19 Q4, visits to each Training and Formation Center started with accompaniment from the Environmental Compliance Coordinator with the purpose of: a) Monitoring and follow-up to supplies provided; b) Conducting follow-up on the management of centers being moved and/or remodeled; c) Determining risk areas of the training center and provide signs; d) Establishing environmental compliance actions; e) Positioning as project core the ArcGIS tool, and f) Informing about the Community Roots Project.

The project's environmental unit designed a form in APP Survey123 that allows determining geographical location and collecting information about security measures of each formation center. Detailed information is presented in Section "Environmental Compliance".

The following sub-grants are included in the reimbursable expenditure mechanism:

### **Implementation of Sub-Grant Activities**

#### **(1) Sub-grant CRP-SG-001-2018 Rana Labs LLC. Social communication for change of behavior and technical training opportunities (Communications)**

The agreement was signed October 30, 2018. The objective of this sub-grant is to support Project communication initiatives, develop a tool to track youth assets and irregular migration trends, and provide digital training to the Project's target population on use of digital technology to promote behavior change. Detailed information is presented in section "Communications"

During FY19, the sub-grants unit has executed follow-up, support and technical accompaniment for the Rana Labs, LLC implementation partner. A monitoring plan was established including visits to the partner's central offices to strengthen and develop capacities in the administrative financial area. Given the budget cut, the intervention area was reduced to 15/20 municipalities in the project's intervention areas, and theater workshops directed to children (ages 8 to 13) were eliminated. The date to complete activities was moved to June 30, 2020.

#### **(2) FAA: Search Institute Sub-Grant. Modification of the DAP instrument**

The agreement was signed on December 10, 2018. This sub-grant is directed to the Search Institute organization to develop and/or adapt the instrument with copyright called Development Assets Profile (DAP), to be used by World Vision Guatemala specifically in the Community Roots Project, with the purpose of evaluating development assets of youth and to identify profiles at higher risk of irregular migration, violence or illicit activities.

By the end of Q4 FY19, the partner presented the final report with an adapted version of DAP; the report was reviewed and validated, and presented to USAID Guatemala. The project and the AOR/USAID carried out a review session of important findings and conclusions and recommendations during the adaptation process. Follow-up was agreed to be executed by the project's team during FY20. Detailed information can be found in section "Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning"

#### **(3) Sub-grant CRP-SG-004-2019 National Foundation for Coffee Growers (Fundación Nacional para la Caficultura-FUNCAFE). Non-formal education services**

The agreement was signed on May 14, 2019. The FUNCAFE partner implements middle (basic) education services (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> years of middle school) under the Accelerated Alternative (Non-Formal) education program for adolescents and youth (ages 13 to 24) at risk or high risk in areas of Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Quetzaltenango. Detailed information is presented in section Objective 4.

During FY19 Q4, the Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores organization, who had originally been selected to implement education services in Chiquimula told the Project it did not have the codes granted by the Guatemalan Ministry of Education to implement extra-curricular education processes in the Chiquimula region; due to the aforementioned and considering the potential reduction in time of the Project endured to implement services, the organization was given notice that they will not continue with the process.

Based on the good performance of the FUNCAFE implementation partner regarding quality of education services provided in the Western Highlands area, the project decided to allocate the Chiquimula region to such partner to implement Accelerated Alternative (Non-Formal) education services. Modification of the agreement was formalized by the end of Q4, FY19.

### **Start-up workshop directed to implementation partners**

The purpose of this workshop is to provide guidelines and reporting instruments for technical activities and the financial report.

The workshop began with World Vision NO staff participation presenting child and youth protection guidelines (by the protection and participation specialist) and security guidelines (by the corporate security manager) and then continued with participation by Monitoring & Evaluation, Gender and Inclusion, Communications, Environmental Compliance (EMMP) and Project administration and finance. A physical folder and a USB were delivered including the corresponding documentation. Workshops took place on the following dates:

- Q1, FY19 Rana Labs LLC
- Q3, FY19 FUNCAFÉ and ASOCUCH

### **Administrative financial induction and strengthening**

As part of the follow-up and accompaniment process for the implementation partner, during FY19 the sub grants team gave a specific workshop about financial aspects at the head offices of each implementation partner: Rana Labs LLC, FUNCAFE and ASOCUCH. Specific guidelines were provided for control and presentation of information, mainly financial; monitoring will take place during periods defined and will include follow-up visits to partners' offices.

### **Strengthening Implementation Partners**

In coordination with World Vision's Puentes Project, starting FY19 Q4, a series of themes are being presented online focused on strengthening the partners. Themes include: Conflict of interest and fraud; Integrity & Protection Hotline (IPH); Success Stories; Marking and Branding, Insurance for Computers and Inventories; Migration; Writing Quarterly Reports; Gender based Violence, and Emotional Intelligence at Work.

### **Sub-Grants in process of being assigned**

#### **(4) RFA CRP-SG-006-2019: Study about impact on Guatemalan Families of the Irregular Migration phenomenon**

The study is focused on identifying effects or impact of irregular migration in the lives of Guatemalan families in the area covered by the Community Roots Project. The process started at the end of FY19; three (03)



letters of interest were received to present a work proposal. The evaluation committee selected an organization to implement the sub-grant: **Inter-American Dialogue**. During Q1 of FY20, the negotiation and assignment process will take place with that organization to start implementing the study.

### **Sub-Grants canceled due to budget cuts**

#### **(5) CRP-SG-002-2019 Asociación de los Cuchumatanes, ASOCUCH. Prevention with Inclusion - Gender**

The agreement was signed on June 01, 2019. By the end of Q3 FY19, due to budget cuts applied to the project there was a considerable reduction in amounts available for partners, so the relation with the Asociación de los Cuchumatanes (ASOCUCH) implementation partner was terminated by mutual agreement. Detailed information can be found in section “Gender and Inclusion”.

#### **(6) RFA Prevention with Inclusion for Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Quetzaltepeque**

The process was suspended for the Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Quetzaltepeque regions due to budget cuts applied to the project. During FY20 activities will be carried out through hiring Gender and Inclusion facilitators under supervision by the Gender and Inclusion Specialist.

#### **(7) RFA Negotiations by NGOs for engagement of the Private Sector in Generating Training and Employment Opportunities for Youth in Guatemala**

The organization selected was the Chamber of Commerce of Guatemala. The process was suspended and the project will focus on engaging the private sector through Letters of Understanding to develop activities. The Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce was dismissed as project partner organization.

#### **(8) RFA Promotion of Positive Use of Free Time for Boys, Girls and Youth**

The process was suspended due to budget cuts; the organization selected, Glasswing International, was given notice. During FY20 the project will focus on activities for Positive Use of Free Time through the Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

#### **Monitoring and follow-up to MOUs signed with the private sector**

The sub-grants unit is providing follow-up and accompaniment to the Fund Collection Specialists regarding the administrative process (entering requests in the system, support documentation and other themes) related to the MOUs signed with the private sector. By the end of Q4 FY19, the following MOUs had been signed:

- Fundación Azteca Guatemala, “Violence Prevention”
- Grupo Hame and Fundación Azteca, “Guate is your Country, Stay”

### **Environmental Compliance**

#### **Prepare Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMP)**

During FY19 the CRP has prepared seven (07) Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMP) for potential partners under the Reimbursable Costs mode, of which USAID approved six (06); The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan prepared for the Chamber of Commerce private sector sub-grant is as the project cancelled plans to establish a subgrant with that organization.

#### **Monitoring Implementation Partners and Program Activities**

#### **Monitoring municipal partners**

As part of monitoring and follow-up, the project visited the municipalities of San Marcos (3), Quetzaltenango (2) and Chiquimula (5) in order to provide capacity building on environmental compliance reporting, use of the application, updating the work timeline, applying the survey on recycling and solid waste, and to resolve any doubts the partners might have.

Municipal technical staff were strengthened about use and reporting of environmental compliance through the app; the verification means to present when sending the report were reviewed, and answers were given to doubts and concerns by partners. The activity took place in coordination with the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit of the CRP during Q1 of FY19.

A training workshop was held to socialize the mitigation plan and the reporting tool with the instructors of the positive use of free time courses (swimming, dance and modern dance, theater, singing, guitar, keyboard instruments and soccer) that are taught in intervention communities in the municipality of San Juan Ermita in the Department of Chiquimula as part of activities defined in the MOU. The strengthening workshop for municipalities took place in September 2019 with municipalities in the Department of Chiquimula.

### **Monitoring the Rana Labs LLC implementation partner**

During FY19 Q2 a workshop was held with technical and administrative staff of the Rana Labs LLC. Implementation partner, with the purpose of sharing USAID's environmental procedures and socializing the environmental mitigation and monitoring plan approved for activities [Categorical Exclusion],

### **Monitoring the FUNCAFE partner**

The following actions were carried out with the implementation partner as part of the Environmental Compliance monitoring plan:

1. Socializing general guidelines of USAID's environmental procedures. This was done during the Start-Up workshop and coordinated and executed by the project's sub-grants unit.
2. Field trips to Alternative Education Centers in the Huehuetenango and San Marcos regions. During those the project provided follow-up on some of the Productive Projects' that are being implemented as part of the curricula, especially development of school gardens.
3. A meeting was held via Zoom with monitoring technicians, education technicians and the field supervisor during a socialization workshop about the EMMP approved for FUNCAFE; the reporting tool was socialized through APP Survey123 of the ArcGIS platform.
4. Environmental procedures' socialization workshop according to USAID Regulation 216 and EMMP approved for FUNCAFE. This was held with mentors, monitors and education technicians through ZOOM.
5. Follow-up to project communications unit for approval of design of the school garden guide.

### **Monitoring and Follow-up to Program Activities**

As part of follow-up to the general EMMP of the Project, several actions were carried out with the technical administrative team in regional offices and with service providers:

1. Deliver the internal compliance memorandum about Regulation 216 for activities implemented by the project
2. Socialization workshops about USAID environmental procedures and general EMMP of the CRP project;
3. Community spaces (community rooms, schools) were provided in 80 intervention communities with a set (organic, recyclable inorganic, inorganic non-recyclable) of containers adequate to manage solid waste;
4. In coordination with primary prevention offices and management training workshops were developed about environmental awareness themes, adequate separation of waste and environmental compliance; 308 members of COCOPREs in 80 communities covered by the Project attended, thus allowing empowerment and development of activities to protect the environment implemented within the framework of the Community Violence and Migration Prevention Plan;



5. Regional offices and the national office of the project and World Vision were provided with sets (organic, recyclable inorganic, inorganic non-recyclable) of containers adequate for solid waste management; they were placed by stations in strategic locations, removing individual waste-paper baskets in each desk with the purpose of complying with separating waste being generated in offices;
6. In coordination with the procurement unit and the operations direction, a presentation of procurement guidelines and environmental plan was carried out with providers in Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Chiquimula; the purpose is to raise awareness in services, especially those dealing with food, about negative impact on the environment when using disposable plates and products such as aluminum, foil and plastic;
7. The project ensured environmental activities are included in the Violence Prevention School Plan the COEPREs develop jointly with the project.

### **Monitoring of Training and Formation Centers**

During FY19 Q4, the project conducted a mapping of the Training and Formation Centers that have been established as part of the MOUs. The project sought to ensure that they meet the minimum security measures (evacuation routes, first aid kits, fire extinguishers), for which a form was designed in APP that allows ge-positioning the location, and data and photo collection. As a result of this mapping, the project identified the need to implement security measures and training about emergencies and first aid. This will be developed Q1 of FY20 in coordination with municipal institutions.

An interactive map was generated which allows sharing information about location, participation, Center status and number of participants. The map will be fed monthly. See access link in Formation Courses Map of the Community Roots Project at:

<https://wvgt.maps.arcgis.com/apps/InteractiveLegend/index.html?appid=4ab77c4450af4e73973871930da3233c>

### **Online report of activities by implementation partners**

During FY19 environmental compliance reports from the 19 municipal partners and FUNCAFE were reviewed and validated. Reports are generated by implementation partners through the survey123 app of the ArgGIS online platform; they are monitored and validated on line.

### **Environmental Awareness Campaign of the Community Roots Project**

During FY19, as follow-up to the environmental campaign, several awareness messages were developed on the good use and recycling of paper and the correct separation of solid waste being generated in offices. Those messages are being shared through WhatsApp groups of the project's collaborators and implementation partners, and on the Facebook page of CRP and World Vision.

A Mapping of the reference prices of local recycling companies was started, in order to learn about prices for the diverse recycling materials, and to establish links with such companies to coordinate with COCOPREs, COEPREs and municipal partners to execute recyclable material recovery activities.

By the end of FY19, an Environmental Plan was prepared with youth groups from the Municipality of Tacaná in the Department of San Marcos with the purpose of implementing environmental compliance measurements in project communities.

Through the coordination with a paper recycling campaign, during FY19 a total of 1240 kilos of paper have been recovered. The international paper company – Ecological Network – gave World Vision a recycling certificate.

**Table: Summary of Recycling Reports**

Date	Kilos of paper recycled	Trees rescued	Liters of water saved	Energy saved (Kw/h)
30-Sep-19	813	14	256,095	5691
24-May-19	349	6	109,935	2443
06-May-19	891	15	280,665	6237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>646,695</b>	<b>14,371</b>

## Communications

### Social Communication Behavioral Change and technical training opportunities for the target population of Community Roots Sub-Grant (RANA LABS)



During FY19, the Rana Labs team, jointly with the Community Roots Project (CRP) team completed Phase I and started Phase II of the “Social Communication Behavioral Change and technical training opportunities for the target population of Community Roots” grant.

Phase I of the grant was a Communications Barrier Analysis. This activity in Huehuetenango started on February 18 and was completed by March 5, 2019. As part of the Barrier Analysis methodology, the sample was segmented by age into children, adolescents, youth and adults. Activities were carried out in collaborative working groups to identify perceptions about the irregular migration and violence. This activity was carried out in the following communities in the Department of Huehuetenango: urban areas of the municipalities of La Democracia, La Libertad, Cuilco and Aguacatán. This activity in San Marcos and Quetzaltenango began on March 18 and ended April 7, 2019. In the Department of San Marcos, the project worked in the communities of La Democracia and the urban area of the municipality of Malacatán, La Federación in the municipality of San Marcos, and the urban area of Tacaná, San Marcos. In Quetzaltenango Also worked in Magnolia and Santa Inés in the municipality of Coatepeque and Las Mercedes and urban area in the municipality of Colomba Costa Cuca. In the Department of Chiquimula, the activity started on May 13 and ended May 31, 2019. The activity was carried out in the communities of Tuticopote and urban area of the municipality of Olopa, urban area of Quezaltepeque, Atulapa, urban area of the municipality of Esquipulas and finally in Pacrén and the urban area of the municipality of Jocotán.

The Barrier Analysis included 74 focus groups with 677 participants (377 females and 300 males), including children, youth, adolescents, adults and parents. They all presented their points of view about irregular migration and violence prevention issues. Rana Labs developed a document which systematizes the information that emerged from this process. The document is undergoing a final review. It includes complementary materials prepared by participants, which were used to develop the communication messages that will be used during various Project activities. Following are some of the key messages:



**Irregular migration prevention messages:**

- I am my community
- For Guatemala, do your best
- All together we can progress
- Achieve your biggest dream here
- Let us be a good example of our community
- The joy of being in ... (e.g.: CUILCO)
- We find opportunities here
- My community, my future
- I matter for my country
- You are an opportunity
- With opportunity there is hope
- With your dream and my support, we walk together towards development

**Violence prevention messages:**

- Together for our community
- I give voice with my voice, and you?
- I take care of my family
- More love less violence
- Peace starts in my heart
- I educate with love
- I love you, I respect you
- Make peace with peace
- If you love, don't hurt
- Violence is prevented with love
- I take care of my community
- I transform my community
- My community, my peace
- + Peace, - Violence

Rana Labs started implementing audiovisual workshops (Phase II) in the Huehuetenango region, in urban areas of the municipalities of Cuilco, La Libertad, La Democracia and in the urban areas of Tacaná in the Department of San Marcos. They continued in the Department of Quetzaltenango, in the urban area of the municipality of Colomba Costa Cuca. To date 136 adolescents and youth (70 males and 66 female) ages 13 to 24 have taken part in 5 workshops. The workshops use art, technology, communication techniques, and a participatory methodology to promote behavior change among participants. The workshop is called “Lights, Camera and Community in Action”, and is implemented through activities with mobile technology, use of smartphones, Bluetooth microphones, tripod and stabilizer. Using a simple narrative, it promotes creativity to develop videos with key messages about prevention of irregular migration obtained through the analysis of barriers.

Videos are developed through talks about “circles of love” that are represented by the individual circle, the family circle and the community circle. For videos developed by participants, care of their community is highlighted with key messages selected to prevent irregular migration: “I am my community”, “My community, my future” and “The joy of living in ...”. The private sector organizations Galletas Julieta and Guateplast have provided in kind donations to help support these activities.



Due to the overall budget cuts to the project, the budget for the Rana Labs subgrant was reduced. Community Roots worked with Rana Labs to prioritize activities within their scope of work and identify what would be cut. The following planned activities were eliminated: workshop to prepare a puppet play, mobile app and festivals. The number of communities where Rana Labs would work for the remaining activities was reduced to 15 and there was a reduction in Rana Labs positions, among other expenditures. The grant will conclude in June 2020. As part of the restrictions established by USAID, videos developed during Phase II will not be published in social media of the Community Roots Project as was initially planned.

### **Web page**

The Perinola company was hired this year due their experience in web design, digital marketing and video; they developed the design and structure of the web page for the Community Roots Project. The website design is innovative and creative and responds to the approved branding and marking.

The web page will have diverse sections which will set out the Project objectives, an interactive map, descriptions and activities, and impact areas; governmental, municipal and community partners as well as implementation partners; cross-cutting themes, a gallery with pictures and video, success stories, key migration and violence prevention messages; contact, and the project's team, among other topics. All sections include a brief description and an infographic that will better explain the purpose of the Project.

The final version will be presented to USAID in FY20 to obtain the corresponding approval before presenting it to general public.

### **Regional campaign**

After developing the Terms of Reference "Design and implementation of the communication campaign for the Community Roots Project", the project published a press ad on May 27, 2019 in Prensa Libre (daily newspaper) with the purpose of requesting letters of interest for such consultancy. 41 letters of interest were received from marketing and communication companies, so the ToR were sent to all participants and 11 proposals were presented on the requested date.

However, due to the contingency plan requested by USAID as well as USAID's instruction not to publicize project activities or engage in media communications, this campaign was put on hold.

### **Community Roots promotional video**

In October 2018, Community Roots released a five-minute promotional video which gives an overview of the project. The project worked with Filmika y Contenidos to create this video which includes key actors, animation, and a creative graphic line. The video features project leaders, staff members, community stakeholders, and children in project communities. They discuss the project goals and the impact that the project is having. The video features some of the messages related to violence and migration prevention that were developed by community members during roundtable discussions, such as: "Guatemala can change-you are the change", "Migration divides families-love your life!", "Peace starts in my heart", "Violence stains- don't get dirty", "Don't migrate- study and educate yourself", "If you want to cross a border, let it be the one in your imagination", and "Love yourself, take care of yourself, stay". There are three versions of the video: Spanish, Spanish with English subtitles, and a one-minute long social media version. The video was officially launched on the Facebook pages of Community Roots, USAID, and World Vision. It has also been used during events, meetings, training sessions, among other occasions.

### **Publications on Facebook**



Facebook has been a useful medium for presenting activities taking place in coverage Departments. It is also a channel to share events by municipal partners of the Project among others. This year the CRP page accumulated a total of 2,017 “likes” (61% female – 39% male).

## Weekly report

Page | 43

35 weekly reports were prepared and delivered to USAID with the purpose of presenting numbers, achievements, outcomes and activities executed, among other data. Those reports have allowed weekly registration of the Community Roots Project’s progress during this quarter.

## Fact sheet Updates

Every quarter the Project produces an updated Fact Sheet that reflects recent project accomplishments. The most recent fact sheet is being sent with this report.

## Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Activities

During FY19 several actions were implemented within the framework of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan and to support the ongoing technical implementation. The following are the main activities the MEL team carried out.

### Review of the project’s result framework and performance indicators matrix

The MEL team has reviewed the Project Indicators and Results Framework to assess whether they align with the project workplan and expected results in light of the reduction to the project budget. The project identified the need to revise the phrasing of some of the project results and indicators; eliminate certain indicators and add an additional indicator, and update the definitions, formulas, and data collection mechanisms for several indicators. The project will submit a revised MEL plan to USAID for approval in FY20.

### Provide technical support for implementation of programmed activities

#### Application of the modified version of DAP:

As described in Objective 4, Community Roots established a subgrant with Search Institute to modify their proprietary tool the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) to include items that attempt to identify individuals who may be more likely to migrate.

Search held focus groups and individual interviews with adolescents ages 13 to 18 and with young adults ages 19 to 24 in Coatepeque, Colomba Costa Cuca, Chiantla, and Tacana. A total of 18 females and 14 males participated. Search analyzed and prepared a summary of the results of these focus groups and interviews. Search also conducted a literature review. The results of the qualitative research and literature review were used to inform the modified version of the DAP. Search then developed protocols for a pilot test of the modified tool with 100 youth in the 13-24 age group. The pilot was carried out in a community in San Marcos. The tool was updated based on the pilot test, then validated with 200 youth. Two weeks later, the tool was re-applied to about 100 of the 200 youth who had taken part in the validation, in order to assess the tools test-retest reliability. Search finalized the new tool in FY19 Q4.

In their final report, Search noted that they found low reliability of certain DAP subscales in the validation data. They recommended further testing with larger samples to identify whether the measures can predict violence and migration outcomes.

Search prepared a final report which gives an overview of the process, as well as findings and recommendations. The key findings were as follows:

### **Violence**

- The majority of the sample (70% -90%) had not taken part in a fight or admitted to physically hurting someone during the past year. This means there was little variability in the primer results of interest, which may affect its usefulness.

### **Migration**

- Only 13% of youth admitted they intended to migrate from Guatemala the coming year. This might be due to perception of danger in traveling to the United States without documents (60%). Similar to the violence result, lack of variability in this result may affect its usefulness.

### **Predict probability of migration, correlated to the violence perception and development assets**

- Analysis of field samples found that very few of the DAP+ variables indicate participation in acts of violence or probable migration. This may be due to only 10% -13% of youth expressing such ideas.
- There is a relation between higher development assets, lower probability of getting involved in a fight or a violent action.
- A higher response to the idea of migrating during the coming year was seen in:
  - Males self-identified as of Mayan ethnic groups;
  - Youth who stated a member of the family had migrated previously to the United States.
  - Youth who expressed they talk more frequently about migration with their families.

### **Final recommendations**

- After analyzing results of the field test, Search Institute recommended eliminating elements or items of the DAP+ survey that lack variability.
- Given the findings of the extensive samples of the DAP+ survey, Search recommended being cautious about its potential as tool to predict intentions to participate in violence or migrate irregularly.
- Given the low reliability of some sub-scales of DAP+, WVG and the Community Roots Project must re-evaluate reliability of such sub-scales in future samples.
- To determine with trust if those measures can predict violence and migration results, more tests are needed with larger samples. Even with a sample field test of almost 200 youth, only 10% -13% of youth stated result behavior (hurting someone the past year or migrating the coming year), which means approximately 20-25 youth. With this small number, the association between assets and participation in such behavior would need to be unrealistically large to be detected. WVG and CRP can consider the possibility of creating additional indexes or composed measured using individual elements.

### **Exploratory walks (community mapping)**

ADAPT+ is a participatory research methodology for gathering community data and information through various methods (focus groups, problem trees, community mapping, causal analysis, and others) that engages the community (different age and interest groups) in self-diagnosis. This information generated through this self-diagnosis provides the foundation of community planning for violence and irregular migration prevention. As part of this process, Community Roots conducts a community mapping with community members.

Participants go on an “exploratory walk” in which they identify community assets, social assets, and risk factors. These are indicated on a map using GPS technology. The MEL team developed a tool using the Survey 123 app on ESRI’s ArcGIS platform that enables users to use a smartphone to easily label points in their community in real time as they participate in the exploratory walk.

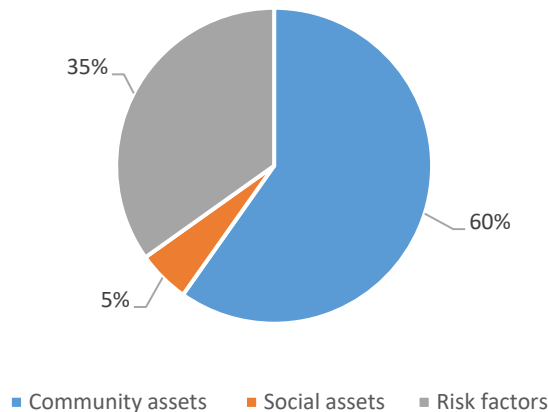
The on line tool was generated and validated in the field before implementation, and the process was completed by the closure of the second quarter of FY219. The tool was applied using smartphones and tables, with MEL staff training and engaging community members to collect real time data in the field.



The process was completed by the start of the FY19 Q3, and had been conducted in 79 community mappings (97.5% of the total number of communities covered). A mapping in another project community was conducted by the PNC using their own technology.

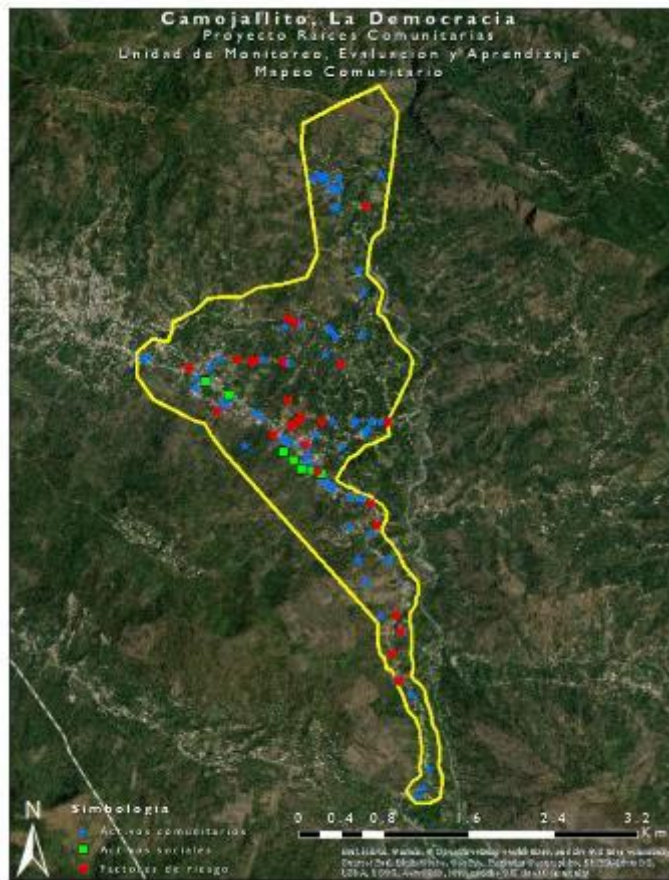
Through the community mapping process, more than 6800 points were identified as community assets, social assets, or risk factors.

Development assets Vs Risk Factors by %



This mapping and the resulting graphic representations, together with the results of other ADAPT+ components, enables COCOPREs and COMUPREs to identify components that should be included in their violence and irregular migration prevention plan. Following is an example of the result of the mapping from the town Camojallito, municipality of La Democracia, Department of Huehuetenango.





Each community map presents dots plotted through the different exploratory walks. With this level of detail, only some of the dots are presented due to concentration and size of the community reference image.

## Learning Agenda:

### Monitoring progress of program implementation

As part of learning actions within the Project, periodical follow-up sessions are included for the implementation plan, during which MEL staff reviews, together with the project's technical officers, progress of the annual implementation plan and relation between compliance with each activity and the annual plan's goals to achieve project results. Progress in FY19 implementation are presented in the Performance Indicators Progress table in **Annex I**

### Monthly meetings to review scope of the annual plan

The MEL team provided input for data collection, and every month facilitates review and monitoring spaces about results of activities developed. Those accountability and learning meetings take place during the first five days each month. Monitoring reports about annual plan implementation are presented. Additionally, they are used to review verification means that prove development of activities, as well as to talk about specific themes that have helped (or present a challenge to) implementation.

### Annual Reflection and Planning Workshop

During the second week of September, the Project held a workshop to review progress towards the FY19 implementation plan and also to reflect on lessons learned, and the successes and challenges, and opportunities for improvement. The reflection informed the subsequent FY20 planning sessions.

## Participation and presence in Project interventions during FY19

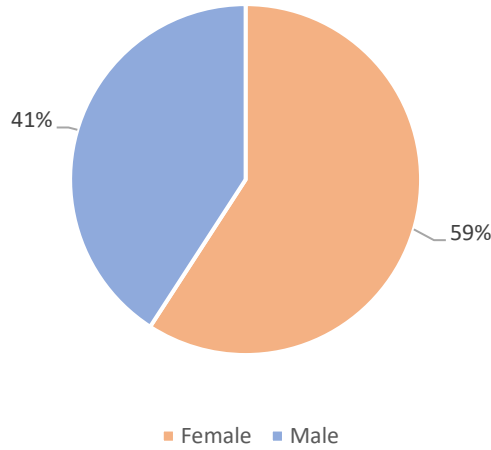




Project interventions are focused on reaching and benefitting vulnerable populations in coverage areas.

At the end of FY2019, 46,085 individuals have participated in the various project activities of the (59% female and 41% male).

Project Participants by sex





The following table summarizes participation and presence by different actors in development processes headed by the Project.:

**Table 10**

Page | 48

**Community Roots Project**

**Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning  
FY2019 Population covered and participants**

No.	Region	Date	Female						Male						Female Total	Male Total	Total
			0 to 6	6 to 12	13 to 18	19-23	24 to 29	>29	0 to 6	6 to 12	13 to 18	19-23	24 to 29	>29			
1	San Marcos	Oct-Sep	319	1967	1292	504	535	1578	287	1702	1140	335	242	395	6195	4101	10296
2	Huehuetenango	Oct-Sep	692	3809	1790	1033	1233	4448	658	3510	1176	312	487	2276	13005	8419	21424
3	Chiquimula	Oct-Sep	442	2161	2313	783	530	1835	460	2056	1747	392	194	639	8064	6301	14365
Total:			<b>1,453</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>27,264</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>46,085</b>

Of the above, 26,766 people have participated in activities under 19 MOUs implemented by the municipalities. Under those activities, 4,221 people have participated in several courses directed to strengthening capacities in youth (27%) and positive use of leisure time (43%). Approximately 20,000 people have participated in various other project activities, such as validation of community plans, organization and training of referral networks, community mobile fairs, walks to celebrate emblematic days, evaluations of possible service participants secondary prevention, community assessments, (focus groups, problem analysis), holiday schools, among other activities, participants in focus groups and workshops with partner RanaLabs and beneficiaries of extra-school education with FUNCAFE.



**Table II**

**Consolidated participation in activities under MOU FY2019**

Region	MOU Activities		Total	Positive use of free time		Vocational Training		Participants in courses Total
	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	
San Marcos	4,645	2,696	7,341	138	86	237	107	<b>568</b>
Huehuetenango	6,557	3,509	10,066	20	40	309	86	<b>455</b>
Chiquimula	5,030	4,329	9,359	1,292	1,486	325	95	<b>3,198</b>
Sub total	16,232	10,534		1,450	1,612	871	288	
	Total		<b>26,766</b>	<b>3,062</b>		<b>1,159</b>		<b>4,221</b>

### Activities planned for the FY20 Q1

- Continue providing support to the technical team to implement actions considered in the annual plan.
- Review information mechanisms and flow to present progress reports about community plans, jointly with the technical area.
- Implement the follow-up system to participants cases (LMMS)
- Accompaniment to the subcontractor firm to execute the migration study.

## Gender and Inclusion

The project's gender and inclusion activities in FY19 focused on implementing strategic actions to ensure that gender and inclusion were integrated throughout project activities, and on providing technical strengthening for key actors, such as the municipal support and referral networks, implementation partners, and staff from technical municipal offices.

Below are the main gender and inclusion activities carried out in FY19.

- I. **Strategic actions to ensure cross-cutting of the gender and inclusion approach in Project activities**
  - a. **Review the survey with members of COCOPREs and COMUPREs:** During FY19 Q1, the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit created a tool to collect information from members of various commissions. The gender and inclusion team provided technical support to ensure that it would gather relevant data from women and vulnerable groups, so that the project can better target efforts to ensure that they are included in project activities.
  - b. **Meeting with National Civil Police to strengthen the School-based Prevention initiative:** The Gender Specialist provided support during meetings with the PNC to design the training curriculum for the School-based Prevention Initiative. The goal is to make sure that gender considerations are taken into account in this curriculum. These meetings were attended by Crime Prevention Delegation Heads from the departments where the project is working, the Head of Community Relations, and the Crime Prevention Sub-directorate Head of Planning and Deputy Director.
  - c. **Preparation of statistics on violence against women, according to data provided by the Attorney General's Office:** In order to obtain up-to-date information on violence against women, Community Roots approached the Attorney General's Office to obtain and analyze reports filed during 2017 in Project intervention municipalities. They found that the most frequently reported crimes are both psychological and physical violence against women. The municipalities with the highest number of reported cases are: La Democracia (Huehuetenango) and San Jacinto (Chiquimula).
  - d. **Technical support in reviewing the SOW for a study on the impact of irregular migration on Guatemalan families** the gender and inclusion team also provided input and specific suggestions to ensure that a gender and inclusion approach is included in this study.
  - e. **Technical support in reviewing sub-grant proposals:** during this quarter, the gender team participated in two selection committees for the following sub-grants: a) scholarship management for formal and non-formal education; and b) wholesome use of free time for children and youth. The gender and inclusion team provided input and verified that the proposals filled the requirements expressed in the terms of reference, particularly with regard to the promotion of gender and inclusion activities.



- f. **Re-adaptation of gender checklist:** Project work teams began using this instrument in the field and made a few suggestions and comments to facilitate implementation. Therefore, the gender and inclusion team made certain small adjustments in order to improve results.

## 2. Review and Evaluation of the “Prevention with Inclusion” Grant

Five organizations submitted proposals for this grant. A selection committee from the project evaluated the proposals, and selected finalists for each region. The project received approval from USAID to issue a subgrant to ASOCUCH for this work, and was preparing to request approval for two additional subgrants in the other two project regions when the project was notified by USAID that future funding for the project was uncertain. The subgrant with ASOCUCH was signed on June 1, 2019, but due to the budget situation, the amount of funding available for this subgrant was substantially reduced. As it was not feasible for ASOCUCH to implement the planned activities on the reduced budget, both ASOCUCH and World Vision agreed to terminate the subgrant, effective July 5, 2019.

## 3. Technical training for key actors and partners about gender and inclusion themes

- a. **Training for the Rana Labs:** The gender and inclusion unit provided training to the Rana Labs team during the month of November, to ensure their activities include vulnerable groups. They were also given Municipality gender checklists and gender and inclusion guidelines.
- b. **Training for Support and Referral Networks about gender and inclusion themes:** the secondary prevention team organized municipal referral and support networks in each intervention municipality in order to refer at-risk or high-risk boys, girls, adolescents, and youth for Project-provided services (psychosocial care, scholarships, etc.). In January, the Project provided a gender and inclusion training workshop for Project personnel to ensure they include gender and inclusion considerations when selecting participants.
- c. **Training for new subgrantees, such as FUNCAFÉ, Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores and ASOCUCH:** on May 29th, the Project held a training session at Anacafe’s facilities for 32 people from the aforementioned organizations. The purpose was to familiarize them with general aspects of the Project’s crosscutting themes, reporting mechanisms, forms and documents, etc. Two main topics which are fundamental for potential implementing partners were also addressed, namely “Child Protection” and “Gender and Inclusion”. On August 14<sup>th</sup>, a training in the project’s gender and inclusion approach was held with 57 members of FUNCAFÉ’s staff. The topics covered were: Themes approach included gender equality, gender stereotypes, cross-cutting the gender approach, human rights, disabilities and application of the gender checklist.
- d. **Training for Community Roots staff about gender and inclusion:** The gender and inclusion unit gave a training for all project staff on August 12 on the following topics: gender stereotypes, gender and inclusion, prevention of gender-based violence, irregular migration and disabilities.
- e. **Training workshop for municipal technical offices in Chiquimula:** A training workshop took place on September 19 for members of the municipal offices in Chiquimula. The following topics were covered: gender stereotypes, gender cross-cutting, new masculinities and disabilities. 12 persons attended the workshop.
- f. **Training for FUNCAFÉ staff:** With the purpose of ensuring activities carried out by implementation partners cross-cut the gender and inclusion approach, training was provided on August 14 of this year for 57 members of FUNCAFÉ staff including 46 mentors, 7 technicians, one Education Supervisor, the General Accountant and the Communicator. Themes approach included gender equality, gender stereotypes, cross-cutting the gender approach, human rights, disabilities and application of the gender checklist.

4. **Activities to commemorate International Women’s Day:** on March 8, the Project carried out the following activities to celebrate International Women’s Day and raise awareness on gender-based violence and the risks of irregular migration, particularly for girls, adolescents, and women:

- **National Civil Police -PNC-:** the PNC’s Gender Equity Department requested support from the Project to carry out a training/commemorative activity on International Women’s Day to highlight the work and contribution of 300 female police officers. In addition, the Project provided professional recognition awards to 13 outstanding female officers for their hard work and responsibility.
- **Municipality of Jocotan:** on March 18, the Municipality of Jocotan requested support from the Project to hold a training and awareness-building session in celebration of International Women’s Day, in order to shed light on women’s roles in different fields and sensitize and empower women to defend their rights. This event was attended by 75 women leaders from various communities in Jocotan.
- **Municipality of San Jacinto:** this Municipality also requested Project support to hold an informative presentation on women’s rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence. This activity took place on March 7 and was attended by 150 women for the municipality of San Jacinto.

#### 5. **Awareness Raising Activities**

- a. **Awareness-raising through Channels of Hope Awareness:** From April 29 to May 1, 2019, the Project held a youth awareness-building workshop with this name in Chiquimula, which was attended by 27 people from various Project coverage communities. The workshop covered a number of topics, including some statistics on child protection.
- b. **Departmental forum in Chiquimula titled “Risks faced by girls and women in irregular migration”** In coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), on May 25 2019, the Project held the aforementioned forum which was attended by a 75 representatives from a number of public organizations, NGOs, civil society, international donors, and Project participants, including: IOM, SEPREM, DMM, OMNA, OMJ, PDH, SVET, UPCV, CONADI, COCOPRES, COMUPRES, PNC, ACNUR, PGN, SBS, Departmental Women’s Commission, Prosecutor’s Office for Women’s Affairs, Specialized Prosecution Unit for Human Trafficking, etc. The objective of the forum was to inform, raise awareness, and make a comprehensive assessment of the risks girls, adolescents, and women face when irregularly migrating. The PNC also participated in this forum and spoke on their Caring for Migrant Children Protocol, which generated a great deal of interest among the audience, particularly the reference said protocol makes to protection measures the PNC can implement when children are at risk of human trafficking.

#### 6. **Adjustment of the gender strategy due to budget reduction**

Due to changes in the overall budget for the Community Roots Project, the Gender and Inclusion Unit revised it’s strategy for implementing gender and inclusion focused activities. The planned subgrants were cancelled, and the project developed a new plan to hire two new Gender and Inclusion Facilitators who could directly implement some of the activities that had been envisioned for the subgrants. The unit also prioritized which activities would be carried out in the remainder of FY19 and FY2. Gender and inclusion actions will be focused on technical strengthening for key actors such as the COCOPRES, COMUPRES, municipal support and/or referral networks, technical municipal offices (DMM, DMP, OMNA, OMJ), as well as for project staff.



### Planned activities for FY20 Q1:

- Finish the interview and hiring phase for Gender and Inclusion facilitators for the San Marcos and Huehuetenango Regional Offices.
- Coordination with the CATIP and Puentes Project on various activities to join efforts and resources where project coverage areas overlap
- Prepare assessment questionnaires for technical training on gender and inclusion.
- Start applying assessment questionnaires to municipal technical officers with re-elected municipal government authorities.
- Collection and classification of support materials for the training and awareness processes about gender and inclusion aspects for key actors.
- Technical training for project staff through the virtual course of IOM Females and Migrations, in order to ensure the cross-cutting approach of the gender and inclusion cross-cutting theme in project actions.

### Challenges Encountered and Resulting Actions

Challenges encountered	Actions undertaken
The budget reduction due to overall funding restrictions for USAID/Guatemala resulted in the cancellation of ongoing and planned subgrants, and the cancellation of other planned activities.	The project developed alternate plans for carrying out activities on a reduced scale.
Restriction regarding communication themes in mass media	Use communication spaces through partners and during events, meetings and with the community in general.
Validate community plans with activities adjusted to the reduced budget, especially regarding recovery of public spaces.	Explain the context between the governments of the United States and Guatemala, the budget cut and prioritize most relevant activities for the community as well as feasible Project objectives during the term defined.
Over-demand for services in the coverage areas	Seek institutional partnerships and engage the private sector to join efforts
Ensuing that the project is not used as a political tool or to benefit political candidates during an election year	Awareness was raised in community and municipal authorities so as not to use project activities for political campaign movements during the electoral period.
Maintain working relationships with the PNC in spite of staff rotation.	Induction was carried out for new PNC staff assigned to Chiquimula.
Work overload for community leaders	Empower all commission members so the diverse actions being implemented are distributed among all of them.  Identify volunteers in communities, institutes, churches, universities and other institutions
Maintain project credibility with community leaders during period of budget cuts and reduction in planned activities	Maintain leaders constantly informed. Create an information bulletin about actions executed by the project and deliver it to municipal and community authorities.

Challenges encountered	Actions undertaken
Establishing the legitimacy of COMUPRES There is the perception that COMUPRES are not elected by COMUDEs in accordance with proper and dignified election processes. This limits coordination with municipal plans	The project will seek approaches with the regional UPCV coordination staff to link the CRP approach to COMUPRES.
Irregular migration of mothers with underage children.	Briefings and efforts to raise awareness about risks of irregular migration, to dissuade people from attempting this.
Reduce COCOPRE member desertion	The Project is planning to include and engage COCOPRE members in more activities that highlight their importance in community development.
Community expectations regarding services differ from services provided by the Project	Increase dissemination of information on Project objectives, procedures, and services provided in communities.
Election period: there is mistrust between Municipalities and community organizations, making it difficult to communicate and gain support from both parties	Communicate clearly with both parties and raise awareness about importance of maintaining good relations between communities and local authorities.
Few high-risk referrals, due to misunderstanding of the meaning of the word.	Provide greater information to the public on the terms used.
Receiving work proposals that are poorly developed in technical and financial aspects.	Ensuring that qualified organizations are aware of subgrant opportunities.
Many strong organizations (technical and financial) do not choose to participate in Project sub-grant tendering processes.	Directly inviting qualified organizations to participate and inquiring as to their reasons for not applying.
Demand for services in coverage areas is higher than what project budget can cover	Seek institutional alliances and encourage private sector to join efforts
COCOPRES and Community Leaders report that there is increased irregular migration at community level, particularly among youth	Implement informative campaigns about risks of irregular migration (communications plan) Raise awareness about child protection
Turnover of COCOPRE members	Encourage that the same members remain at least up through plan validation
Generate commitment by project staff at technical and administrative levels and the National Office regarding implementation of environmental mitigation activities	Awareness for World Vision and RTI staff about environmental compliance. Training about waste management and 3R Environmental Compliance directed to World Vision Suppliers.
Create capacities for use and management of technology in technical staff of municipal partners	A specific monitoring visit was carried out, and technical staff from municipal partners received training about use of the reporting app for the environmental theme and to strengthen their technology capacities.

## Security Challenges

During Fiscal Year 2019 the project did not encounter any serious security situation.

### Elections

Guatemalan general elections were held in June 2019. Leading up to the elections, there was a feeling of tension and agitation in some communities. In some places there were road blocks and demonstrations. The project took precautionary measures to reduce the risk of being involved in security situations that might arise in relation to the elections. The project followed USAID guidance on project implementation during the electoral period. The project limited participation in public events so as not to be associated with political rallies or campaign activities. The project also followed World Vision Guatemala security policies, which included the following:

- **Communities with a higher risk of insecurity were identified:** The following communities were identified as having a higher risk of insecurity: Aldea Maraxc6 in Chiquimula; urban center and Agrarian Community Mercedes in Colomba Costa Cuca; and the Santa In6s Hamlet in Coatepeque.
- **Work hours:** The Project was careful to avoid working after sundown in communities with social conflict or that presented risks due to access or weather conditions.
- **Visits with community leaders:** For all community activities, the Project ensured that community leaders were present to support the field team. Additionally, in risky communities, field staff traveled in pairs. For activities where it was deemed necessary, the PNC accompanied staff in a police car.
- **Public presence:** During the political campaign period field staff did not wear the project uniform with project logos and did not take part in public events that might compromise the message or image of the staff, the Project or the institution.
- **Controlled meetings:** Project meetings in the field with external partners or representatives of other organizations invitation. Meetings were held in safe locations, such as a municipal meeting rooms, schools, and hotels.

### Security Incidents

The following incidents involving World Vision staff or Community Roots Project target areas took place in FY19:

1. During the second week of February, USAID informed the Chief of Party that an unknown vehicle was watching and apparently trailing a World Vision vehicle in Huehuetenango. USAID was not sure if the vehicle belonged to the Community Roots Project, the Puentes Project, or a World Vision Area Program in the same region. A written alert was issued, recommending staff to take precautions and avoid unfrequented roads or untraveled highways.
2. On March 27, in Malacatan, San Marcos, a group of young people was attacked in the early evening as they were leaving school in the municipality of Colomba Costa Cuca, a Community Roots intervention community. According to our sources, it was a direct armed attack on a group of young people going home after middle school. Five of them were killed. The incident may be gang-related.  
Community Roots made arrangements to ensure a safe meeting place on the outskirts of town for the workshops with Rana Labs during the next week. The Project has a very close relationship with the community's COCOPRE and if the environment were to become too dangerous to hold meetings, the COCOPRE would immediately let us know so that the project could make the necessary adjustments. The Project discussed this incident with the Municipal Council and the Mayor, who confirmed that the Project has municipal support. Project staff also spoke with the President of the COCOPRE, who likewise reiterated their support to Project activities.
3. In FY19 Q3, the project reported that in the Southwestern region, the people of Coatepeque protested the reelection of the Mayor. Demonstrations began the night of the elections outside the Supreme Electoral Court headquarters in Coatepeque and continued for two days on the streets and in the central park of the town. Demonstrators gathered 5,000 signatures to request that the Municipal Council elections be repeated. There was a mere 46 vote difference between the reelected Mayor (UNE party) and the runner-up, a current Council member (VALOR party).

This incident affected the Project as follows:



1. Constant demonstrations in front of the Mayor's Office
2. Municipal Technical Office personnel are frequently absent
3. The Municipal Council refuses to support Mayor by signing a time extension to the MOU with WV

## Training Events

Community Roots Staff participated in the following training events in FY19:

- Strengthening leaders teams with the “Insights” methodology – Training for leadership and management of the World Vision Project – February 2019
- Channels of Hope Child Protection certification - World Vision – 80 hour training workshop directed to Secondary Prevention of Violence and MEL staff – May to July 2019
- Security Training Course for “SAINT” staff – Workshop directed to Regional Offices Coordination and Operations staff – World Vision – March 2019
- “I know about Gender” online course – UN Women (ONU MUJERES) directed to all technical staff
- Harassment Policy and A15 Behavior Code training - World Vision-July 2019
- “Security Awareness” online course – World Vision- June 2019
- “Data Privacy and Protection” online course – World Vision- June 2019
- Multi-generational Team Integration Workshop– World Vision August 28, 2019
- Sensitive Communications Workshop– World Vision, June 20, 2019
- “Pro-vision” course, General Guidelines for Procurement and Purchase Processes – World Vision – January 2019
- “Parents in a Mission” course, School for Parents methodology - Richard Ramos USAID- April 2019
- “CPTED” course, crime prevention through urbanism –Municipality of Guatemala / US Embassy- April 2019
- Multi-generational Team Integration Workshop– World Vision, August 28, 2019

The project is coordinating with USAID to receive authorization for and training on how to use TrainNet. The project will begin loading information on trainings into TrainNet after access has been granted and training has been completed.

## Lessons Learned

- Caravans are encouraging mass irregular migration, as people perceive them to be a cheaper and safer way for women with minors to migrate.
- Politicians take advantage of activities with large gatherings of people to garner votes.
- Community leaders need positive reinforcement to stay motivated.
- Explain each procedure to minimize false expectations.
- Community Roots should carry out actions together with both municipal authorities and community members to prevent them from associating Project activities to political actions.



- Use of language that is understood in the context of our communities.
- Working with local organizations with little to no experience in managing grant funds can be very time consuming for project staff.
- The project should consider ways to encourage qualified organizations to apply, or alternate mechanisms for accomplishing planned work.
- Maintain Project visibility, as well as that of USAID, World Vision and RT in most activities although we are still waiting to execute the communications campaign
- Joint response capacity by Rana Labs and Community Roots Project's staff
- Adaptation capacity for administrative changes, and carry out the necessary adjustments but without losing the essence of activities' objectives.
- Defining formats, contents and information sources allowed progress in the time estimated to comply with the outputs.
- Maintaining good level of communication with community leaders allowed reaching consensus and validation of activities prioritized in the majority of communities.
- It is important to be clear about implementation of services so as not to generate expectations the project cannot fulfill.
- We must have strategies or protocols to approach activities developed in intervention areas; this facilitates political-party risk mitigation
- PNC staff rotation affects programming and budget. Such rotation must be considered to maintain coordination and collaborative work with the PNC.
- Have a clear idea of implementation to plan according to availability of community leaders, so community participation is legitimate and sustainable.
- It is important to maintain community leaders informed about project implementation steps.
- Carry out coordination with regional delegates of UPCV to facilitate actions at COMUPRE level.