

# Evaluation report

## El Tumbador Area Program

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**ii. Declaration**

The evaluation of the El Tumbador Area program is carried out with the purpose of being accountable to the beneficiary communities, local partners and donors and to obtain learning that can be useful to feed back into new development programs.

This is an original work whose intellectual property belongs to the communities of El Tumbador participating in the project.

"Except for the above-mentioned of references to other authors and publications included in this document, this evaluation is the result of work done to raise funds, implement activities, and describe and promote learning as part of the requirements of World Vision's design, monitoring and evaluation learning system."

The primary quantitative and qualitative data collected during the evaluation process are the property of the communities and families described in this document. The information and data collected can only be used with their consent.

**Date:** December 2022

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#### iv Glossary/Acronyms and abbreviations

ACRONYM	MEANING
AP	Area Programme
AJ	Adolescents and youth
CBI	Child Welfare Commission
CEDIN	Centre for the Integral Development of Children
CESP	Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan
COCODE	Community Development Councils
COLRED	Local Coordinators for Disaster Reduction
COMUDES	Municipal Development Council
COMUSAN	Municipal Commission for Food and Nutritional Security
CONRED	National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction
DDP PDA El Tumbador	Area Program Description Document
DIDEDUC	Departmental Directorate of Education
EDAs	Acute Diarrheal Diseases
GF	Focus group
HPV	Life Skills
IGER	Guatemalan Institute of Radio Education
INTECAP	Technical Institute for Training and Productivity
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MVR	Livelihoods and resilience
NN	Boys and girls
NNAJ	Children, adolescents and young people
OCGL	Community organization and local government
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
OMM	Municipal Migration Office
OMNAJ	Office of Childhood, Adolescence and Youth
WHO	World Health Organization
PDH	Human Rights Ombudsman's Office
PNC	National Civil Police
RC	Registered children
SAN	Health, Food and Nutrition Security
SESAN	Secretary of Food and Nutritional Security
SISMON	Monitoring System
WVG	World Vision Guatemala

## I Executive summary

The El Tumbador Area Development Program is in its third and final phase. For its consolidation, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation that highlights the changes that have been achieved through its development and to highlight aspects that should continue to be worked on and strengthened for an adequate and sustainable closure of the process.

### **Purpose of the evaluation**

To be accountable to beneficiary communities, local partners and donors and to obtain learning that can be useful for feeding back into new development programs.

### **Evaluation objectives**

- Determine the efficiency, impact and likelihood of sustainability of the projects, with a special focus on the area of child protection.
- The evaluation will collect and analyse Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) data to identify any gaps for children, especially the most vulnerable, women, men, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in access, participation, decision making, systems and well-being. It will determine the main causes of these gaps and identify both positive and negative effects of the program on different social groups. A detailed analysis of what the AP contributed to the observed effects and impacts compared to the contribution of other actors and/or factors.
- Identify the grassroots community organizations established, alliances and structures formed and their capacities to sustain the results obtained and the transformation processes generated by the AP.
- To know whether local partners are making progress and contributing to the wellbeing of children, adolescents and young people.
- Determine how and to what extent the partners have benefited during the AP intervention and what has been the contribution of the AP towards the functioning of the organizations.
- To learn about good practices and the aspects that were needed to make the AP work better.
- Establish sustained outcomes for partners and families focused on the well-being of children.
- Analyse how and to what extent the external situation has changed during and after the project and how it has influenced the child welfare situation.

In the qualitative part, 25 focus groups were conducted: 1 focus group with the WVG team of the AP El Tumbador; 10 focus groups with adolescents and young people participating in the project; 8 focus groups with parents; 7 focus groups with members of the community protection committees (CBI). Also, 80 semi-structured interviews were conducted with COCODES, parents, adolescents and youth with disabilities, teachers, members of COLRED, health center staff, and the municipal protection system.

In the quantitative part, a probabilistic sampling of the families registered in the project was used, a semi-structured questionnaire was constructed with closed dichotomous, menu-type and open-ended questions for which Kobotoolsbox was used. A total of 328 fathers and mothers from the 17 participating communities of the PA El Tumbador were interviewed.

This change in attitudes is a direct impact of the training, awareness-raising and follow-up processes of the protection component related to positive parenting, so that the increase in interest in protection has increased at the three levels of action: personal, family and community.

The AP's actions have contributed to generate safer environments for children, adolescents and youth, since the interest of parents in the protection and safety of children and adolescents has increased as parents have taken actions of vigilance and attitudinal changes such as monitoring the entry of strangers, changing parenting practices aimed at positive parenting, better health care practices for children and adolescents, increasing prenatal care, improving the quality of education, among others.

The CBIs are a valuable component of action and protection, however, there is a high level of ignorance of their existence, what to do and how they function. Therefore, actions to report or manage cases of violence against children, adolescents and young people is one of the factors to be improved.

Changes have been made in hygiene practices, water, sanitation and water purification is recognized by more than 50% of the mothers interviewed. These changes contribute to the integral development of children and adolescents and prevent gastrointestinal diseases in children.

Recognition of the importance of education as part of integral development is one of the most evident changes, since parents recognize the importance of education and follow-up at home and at school for their children, which means a change in behaviour where the school is no longer seen as a mere centre for children's entertainment, but as a training centre, and therefore must also comply with better quality standards.

The schools were strengthened, and teachers were trained, which helped mothers to recognize the increase in the quality of education, which also shows a historical change in the reading and mathematics evaluations in El Tumbador.

There have been improvements in the soft skills of children, adolescents and young people, it is recognized that these have greater ease of relationship, communication, active listening which are valued skills when applying for a job.

AP El Tumbador has achieved intermediate sustainability, which is evident in personal changes, family changes, and community changes. Aspects that favour sustainability are the creation of CBI, COLRED. However, sustainability must be strengthened at the system level and the linkage with state organizations.

## **2 Introduction/Context**

The El Tumbador Area Development Program is in its third and final phase. For its consolidation, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation that highlights the changes that have been achieved through its development and to highlight aspects that should continue to be worked on and strengthened for an adequate and sustainable closure of the process.



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- Identify the grassroots community organizations established, alliances and structures formed and their capacities to sustain the results obtained and the transformation processes generated by the AP.
- To know whether local partners are making progress and contributing to the wellbeing of children, adolescents and young people.
- Determine how and to what extent the partners have benefited during the AP intervention and what has been the contribution of the AP towards the functioning of the organizations.
- To learn about good practices and the aspects that were needed to make the AP work better.
- Establish sustained outcomes for partners and families focused on the well-being of children.
- Analyse how and to what extent the external situation has changed during and after the project and how it has influenced the child welfare situation.

Throughout the evaluation of the PA El Tumbador, various actors and institutions participated, which have been part of the processes of change and transformation that have taken place throughout the process, such as: Youth, parents, mothers, first level COCODE, second level COCODE, educational supervision of the municipality, Health Centre, key actors. They contributed by i) providing information, ii) providing information throughout the process and iii) for the evaluation.

The techniques used for the construction of the evaluation process were the following: i) Focus groups, ii) Semi-structured interviews, iii) Surveys.

On the other hand, primary information was obtained from: Program Design, SISMON, which records the activities, achievements and results obtained during the implementation phase. This information was used to understand the context of the well-being of children, adolescents and youth, their families and communities, at the municipal level and in the PA's area of coverage.

This evaluation was designed based on the terms of reference developed by World Vision Guatemala.

### 3 Methodology

The evaluation was carried out using a mixed methodology and the techniques were applied both in person and remotely, and the necessary prevention measures will be taken due to COVID-19, which include the use of masks, application of gel and social distancing.

A training process was carried out for the field research team, in which the general aspects of the project were explained, the methodology to be used for the development of the evaluation and a practice of the adequate application and sampling of the qualitative and quantitative instruments for the collection of information was carried out. At the same time, logistical and administrative aspects of the evaluation process were addressed.

#### Document review

The following documents were reviewed to prepare the work plan:

- Program design document
- Budget
- Appendices

The following documents were reviewed for the preparation of the evaluation report:

- Results of the monitoring system
- Annual reports

#### Qualitative part

In the qualitative method, a **focus group was held with the WVG team of the AP EI Tumbador**, which allowed to know from the perspective of the project implementers the relevance, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, strengths, weaknesses, progress and challenges throughout the process. The coordination, monitoring and field teams are expected to participate.

**Twenty-five focus groups** were conducted, distributed as follows:

- 10 focus groups with adolescents and young people participating in the project in its first two stages of implementation, to obtain information related to the contribution, actions, progress and challenges of the different technical programs (Child Protection, Health, Food and Nutritional Security, Education and Life Skills, Economic Development, Disaster Risk Reduction), taking into account the gender perspective. The sampling used for the selection of adolescents and young people who participated in the focus groups was a purposive sampling<sup>1</sup>.
- 8 GF to fathers and mothers, distributed as follows: 4 focus groups to fathers and 4 focus groups to mothers. The sample used for the selection of parents who participated in the focus groups was a purposive sample.
- 7 GF people who have been part or are part of the community protection committees (CBI) to deepen the protection theme. The sample used for the selection of participants was a case-type sample, because people with certain characteristics were included, who in this particular case must have been part of the community protection committee or be currently part of it.

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<sup>1</sup> Purposive sampling: It is a non-probabilistic sampling in which people are selected at the discretion of the researcher, in this particular case, they will be selected by the project staff, based on the criterion that they have the necessary knowledge to contribute to the development of the evaluation.

**Table 1 Focus groups carried out in the evaluation**

Participants	Description	Communities	Performed
<b>Teenagers and young adults AP participants</b>	Focus groups involving adolescents and young people who have participated in stages 1 and 2 of the project. Adolescents and youth with disabilities are not included because they will be addressed by means of semi-structured interviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villa Verde</li> <li>• Plan de la Gloria - Alameda Nahuatancillo</li> <li>• Las Cruces Village</li> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• The Blessing</li> <li>• The Guapinol</li> <li>• El Triunfo</li> <li>• Chamaque</li> <li>• Las Delicias</li> </ul>	10
<b>Fathers and mothers of families</b>	Mothers of families: 4 focus groups in which mothers of families participate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villa Verde</li> <li>• Plan de la Gloria - Alameda Nahuatancillo</li> <li>• Las Cruces Village</li> </ul>	4
	Fathers of the families: 4 focus groups in which fathers of families participate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Guapinol</li> <li>• El Triunfo</li> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• The Blessing</li> </ul>	4
<b>GF Community protection committees</b>	7 focus groups with the participation of people who have been members of the community protection committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villa Verde - Alameda Nahuatancillo</li> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• The Blessing</li> <li>• The Guapinol</li> <li>• El Triunfo</li> <li>• Chamaque</li> </ul>	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 focus groups</b>		<b>25</b>

Source: Own elaboration.

For the selection of the communities for both the focus groups and the interviews, a case sampling type<sup>2</sup> was used, using the criterion of the communities in which there is a greater number of participants.

**Table 2 Interviews conducted during the evaluation**

Subjects	Sample	Performed
<b>COCODES</b>	1 for each community in the AP El Tumbador	17
<b>Fathers and mothers</b>	1 for each community in the AP El Tumbador	17
<b>Adolescents and youth with disabilities</b>	1 for each community in the AP El Tumbador	14
<b>Teachers</b>	1 for each community in which the AP has the largest number of participants	8
<b>COLRED Members</b>	1 for each community in	7

<sup>2</sup> The sampling of typical cases: It seeks that the communities meet certain characteristics, which in this particular case is to have the largest number of populations served, because it allows the depth of the cases.

	which the AP has the largest number of participants	
<b>Key actors (Health centre personnel -CAP-)</b>	1 for each community in which the AP has the largest number of participants	7
<b>Key players (Municipal protection system personnel)</b>	CTA, protection offices, women's office, youth office, RENAP, MIDES, peace courts, CONALFA, PGN.	4
<b>Key players (Livelihoods staff)</b>	MAGA	0
<b>Success Stories</b>	People who have changed their lives as a result of the work of the AP El Tumbador, the people will be selected by the project team.	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>

### Quantitative part

For the **quantitative methodology**, a probabilistic sampling of the families registered in the project was used, a semi-structured questionnaire was constructed with closed dichotomous, menu-type and open-ended questions for which Kobotoolsbox was used.

To determine the number of the sample, the universe of the total number of families in the communities of the PA of El Tumbador was taken as the basis for the sample, which amounted to 1,603. The sample had a confidence estimate of 95% and an error of 5%, for

$$n = \frac{N * Z_{\alpha}^2 * p * q}{d^2 * (N - 1) + Z_{\alpha}^2 * p * q}$$

which the formula for finite population sampling was used:

The sample is as follows:

Subjects	Families in the communities
Mothers and fathers from the <b>communities</b>	<b>312</b>

For the selection of the sample, a two-stage sampling was used; the first stage corresponded to a sampling by proportion for each community and the second stage to a simple random sampling to define the families to be interviewed in each community. For the sample, fathers and mothers who participated in the first two stages of the project were taken into consideration.

The distribution of the sample is presented below:

**Table 3 Distribution of the sample for the quantitative part**

Village	Quantity	Percentage
Villa Verde Village	42	12.8
Glory Plan	19	5.8
El Retiro	20	6.1
Alameda Nahuatancillo	40	12.2
Las Cruces Village	19	5.8

El Cielo	8	2.4
Democracy	21	6.4
Villa Hermosa	11	3.4
El Carmen	16	4.9
The Blessing	19	5.8
The Guapinol	20	6.1
Villa Nueva	9	2.7
Chamaque	37	11.3
Las Delicias	16	4.9
El Triunfo	20	6.1
Santa Anita	8	2.4
Canton Morales	3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>

In the quantitative part, the changes observed by parents in various components implemented by the AP (Child Protection, Health, Food and Nutritional Security, Education and Life Skills, Economic Development, Disaster Risk Reduction, CESP mainly focused on strengthening churches) were analysed in depth, it is important to mention that parents have observed and had access to these various programs.

With the application of the qualitative and quantitative method, the CAD criteria were used as a guide for conducting the research, in addition to the logical framework of each of the programs implemented.

To complement the information collected in the field, a review of secondary sources was carried out to contrast the information, such as:

- Statistics from the Ministry of Education.
- Data from the National Institute of Statistics.
- Health center or Ministry of Health data
- Statistics of the Ministry of the Interior.

## 4 Limitations

The methodology used for the evaluation was mixed. However, it was more qualitative in the collection of qualitative information. The main limitation in the research was the weather, because the field work was carried out at the time of Storm Julia, which made it difficult for the community members to participate in the focus groups, because they did not leave their homes due to the rain. At the same time, it was the coffee harvest season, which limited the participation of men in the interviews and focal workshops, because they were not at home, which limited the number of men in the data collection to 50%, so the perspective of the data collected is mostly women.

## 5 Results and analysis

### 5.1 Relevance

The extent to which the objectives and design of the intervention respond to beneficiary, global, national and partner/institutional needs, policies and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.

*Alignment of World Vision's global, regional and country-specific policies and priorities with local partners.*

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or global goals are 17<sup>3</sup> and are designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. 9 of the SDGs that relate directly to the work that World Vision does, these being the following:

- End of poverty
- Zero hunger
- Health and wellness
- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Clean water and sanitation
- Decent work and economic growth
- Reduction of inequalities
- Peace, justice and strong institutions.

The SDGs relate directly to World Vision's priorities at the national and international levels, addressing them as follows:

- **Child protection:** The work focuses on measures to prevent and respond to violence against children and adolescents in the communities, generating protective environments at the family, community and local levels.
- **Disaster management:** Seeks to reduce the vulnerability of children, adolescents and youth at the time of a disaster, for which they must be protected with access to food, drinking water and housing.
- **Economic development:** Focuses on strengthening sustainable economic growth, helping to end extreme poverty and enabling children to reach their potential.
- **Education:** Prioritizes the right to achieve quality and inclusive lifelong education in a safe and nurturing learning environment, starting with empowering children, beginning with parents and teachers, providing training and educational tools.
- **The church and interfaith:** Strengthening churches to work in God's name to reach the most vulnerable children and children in dangerous places.
- **Food assistance:** Food is essential for the empowerment of communities because it saves lives, improves health, education and is indispensable in times of disasters and emergencies.
- **Health and nutrition:** Empowering people in vulnerable communities to learn about proper hygiene and nutrition, focusing on preventable diseases, as well as strengthening health systems.
- **Peacebuilding:** Helping communities resolve conflicts, build capacity and strengthen justice.
- **Water:** Providing access to drinking water, which is a basic human need and has an impact on various aspects of life.

In the particular case of the El Tumbador Area Program, throughout the different stages of the program, work was done on themes that, although they changed names, focused on the following topics, which encompass the priorities of the SDGs, of WVG at the international and national levels, these being the following:

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<sup>3</sup>The other SDGs that are not related to the work that World Vision Guatemala does are the following: Affordable and Clean Energy, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Production and Consumption, Climate Action, Undersea Life, Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Partnerships for the Goals.

- Children, adolescents and youth free of violence
- Health, Food Security and Nutrition
- Education and Life Skills
- Economic Development
- Disaster risk reduction.

*Inclusion of the needs and priorities of the target groups (children, women, men, vulnerable groups, people with disabilities) in the project objectives:*

In the description of the program in its first phase, the goal and results were the following: "The goal of the El Tumbador program is focused on contributing to the sustained well-being of children, adolescents and youth, especially the most vulnerable, through interventions, partnership and advocacy of local, municipal and national networks" (DDP PDA El Tumbador).

The results are as follows:

- "To develop integrated and sustainable actions that contribute to improving the level of well-being of children, especially in health, nutrition and education.
- Contribute to strengthen the capacities of families to improve their living conditions and resilience.
- The local government and the community organization influence public policies, manage and channel resources in favour of the welfare and protection of children and the mobilization of adolescents and youth" (DDP PDA El Tumbador).

The goal and results generally address the participants of the AP El Tumbador, mentioning children, adolescents and youth, families, and also mentioning the most vulnerable children; however, they do not explicitly address the vulnerable people they will focus on, which could be: children, women and the elderly, who are considered the people most prone to vulnerability. Likewise, there is no description of the types of vulnerability on which they will focus their intervention, which could be: poverty, disability, indigenous population, families with addictions, families with legal problems, educational limitations, health and nutrition limitations.

These weaknesses were transformed into the following plans, which contain a specific section on child vulnerability, "focusing on extreme disenfranchisement, abuse, exploitation, severe discrimination and vulnerability to the negative impact of a catastrophe or disaster are the existing factors in the communities covered by the PA El Tumbador. These affect the lives of children, adolescents, young people and adults, limiting their physical and emotional growth and limiting family economic development". ~~T,~~ the vulnerabilities addressed are: Poverty, extreme poverty, limited academic preparation of parents and adolescents and youth, scarce economic resources, unemployment and malnutrition, child labor, domestic violence, family disintegration, alcoholism of parents, delinquency, child abuse, sexual abuse of children, adolescents and youth, violation of their rights, limited access to secondary education, limited access of adolescents and youth to opportunities for personal development, lack of gender equity, patterns that limit the participation of women, exclusion of the disabled population, housing in poor condition, construction of housing in risky places, lack of water and sanitation, geographical location.

This change has allowed for greater clarity in the actions to be implemented for the work with these groups and strengthened their results in this regard.

A relevant aspect is that, for the design of the different stages of the project, the AP EI Tumbador conducted a needs assessment and used various participatory strategies to listen from the voice of the participants themselves, among which we can mention children, adolescents, young people and adults.

The techniques used for data collection were the spider diagram, partner analysis table, root cause analysis, community dialogues and community summits. It is important to mention that the design of the PA was based on the needs identified by the most vulnerable groups in the needs assessment and implemented actions to improve them:

**Table 4 Identified needs and implemented actions**

Needs identified	Actions implemented and changes since the PA EI Tumbador
Pregnant and lactating mothers are young mothers, poorly nourished, lack of knowledge of good practices during pregnancy.	The PA EI Tumbador team has raised awareness among pregnant women to improve their care by attending regular check-ups, taking vitamins, folic acid, iron and have improved their diet. Training for guiding mothers to support pregnant and breastfeeding women, providing them with advice and counselling.
Children under five years of age do not have access to a safe and healthy environment. food safety	The AP EI Tumbador helped the health centres to have equipment and training for measuring weight and height. In addition, they supported families by strengthening their knowledge about proper nutrition and health improvement. To support the improvement of food security, El Tumbador AP has supported families by providing Incaparina, milk to help them reach the right weight. Mothers have been made aware of the importance of children receiving micronutrients and supplements to reduce malnutrition.
Children 7 years old and under 12 years old are at risk of not being enrolled in the new school year.	There has been an increase in the enrolment of boys and girls in primary and elementary school, for which the perception of the importance of education in the community was reinforced. The AP EI Tumbador has focused its efforts on getting girls to attend school by raising awareness among parents about gender equality issues.
Young people, due to their low level of schooling, are not allowed to choose options decent working conditions	The AP EI Tumbador has carried out actions so that adolescents and young people are trained in life skills, increase their desire to continue improving themselves, receive technical training in mechanics, welding, sewing, technology, electricity, blacksmithing, beauty, nails, baking, entrepreneurship. Continue their studies at the secondary level through IGER. Soft skills have been strengthened, such as social skills, conflict resolution and autonomy, which are useful to opt for employment options.
The majority of young people are engaged in leisure activities and are therefore vulnerable to involvement with gangs and organized crime.	Child protagonism networks were created, which are spaces focused on strengthening the organization and participation of children and adolescents. However, they have also become spaces that keep children and adolescents away from the streets, gangs and organized crime.



Source: El Tumbador Area Development Program (2013) and field work results of the El Tumbador AP assessment (2022).

*Extent to which the project reached the most vulnerable population groups, especially the most vulnerable children and their families.*

The AP El Tumbador work based on different models developed by WVG, in which it implements a cross-cutting gender perspective and a focus on the inclusion of people with disabilities, which are more visible in the following models:

- a) Children, adolescents and youth free of violence
- b) Food and nutritional security
- c) Life skills
- d) Economic development
- e) Sponsorship.

A documentary review of the program designs shows that the vulnerability of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities and women is classified as serious discrimination, which demonstrates the commitment of the AP El Tumbador to work with the vulnerable population.

In the AP El Tumbador, emphasis is placed on the most vulnerable population, so that they are the main beneficiaries of the actions developed in the community together with other partners interested in the welfare of children. WVG builds CR selection and participation criteria together with a community group, established specifically to identify and select the most vulnerable children, regardless of their ability, social status, gender, ethnicity or other differences, promoting their participation to maximize their potential, develop life skills, contribute to maximize the opportunity for a relationship of hope and transformation.

*Adaptations of interventions to changing circumstances (risks and potentials) during implementation, especially Covid-19*

At the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, several changes were made:

- **Working from home:** All WVG team members worked from home, maintaining constant communication with the leaders, which allowed for the continuity of the established processes.
- **Redirection of funds:** A review of the established funds was carried out and they were designated to provide food support to families through the delivery of groceries.
- **Transformation of some models:** The face-to-face work in the CEDINs focused on the work of timely stimulation with children, and began to work from home, for which the families were provided with materials to continue with the training processes.

*The logic of the program allows achieving the objectives of the project (Quality of the theory of change)*

El Tumbador's theory of change is as follows:

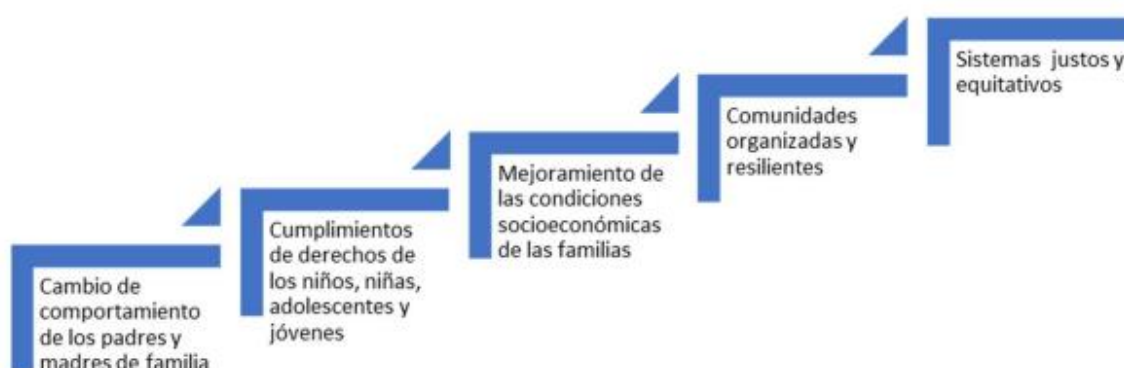
**Table 5 AP El Tumbador ToC**

Yes	Then	Thus
There is a change in behaviour on the part of the <b>fathers of the families.</b>	<b>People</b> are empowered to raise their voice and develop their potential.	The most vulnerable children, families and communities experience a

<p><b>Children, young people and adolescents</b> have access to their basic rights.</p> <p><b>Household</b> socioeconomic conditions are improving.</p> <p><b>Communities</b> are organized and resilient.</p> <p>The <b>systems</b> are fair, equitable and inclusive.</p>	<p>The <b>household</b> has equity, fairness, shared responsibility and balanced relationships.</p> <p><b>Communities</b> engage in collective action, mobilization, resilience and manage their own development. Partnerships establish <b>systems</b> change.</p>	<p>fuller life.</p>
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The theory of change presents an adequate logic and contemplates the various levels of intervention: individual, family, community and system. These are implemented and developed in the project design and in the logical framework, which favors the achievement of project results.

**Figure 1 Logic of the theory of change**



Source: Own elaboration

### Linkage to results

When ordering the various results presented in the three stages of the project, it is observed that the three stages of the project did not include results focused on the measurement of behavioural change of parents.

By focusing on the first stage, results focused on achieving organized and resilient communities are also not included.

The second stage includes results to achieve the rights of children, adolescents and young people, better socioeconomic conditions for families, organized and resilient communities, and fair and equitable systems.

The third stage does not include results focused on improving the socioeconomic conditions of families.

**Table 6 Visualization of the theory of change in the three stages of the project**

Aspects of the theory of change	1 stage	2 stage	3 stage
Change in parenting behaviour			
Rights of children, adolescents	To develop integrated and sustainable actions	To contribute to the development of children from 7 to	By September 30, 2023, AP El Tumbador will have

	<p>that contribute to the improvement of children's wellbeing, especially in the areas of health, nutrition and education.</p>	<p>12 years to increase their cognitive and socioemotional skills that allow them to improve their permanence and school promotion according to their age. 2019 - 2023</p> <p>To help adolescents and young people from 13 to 18 years of age to have technical and labor skills and developed to take advantage of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. 2019 - 2023</p> <p>Networks of children, adolescents and young people operate like a support mechanism and development for life skills. 2019 - 2023</p>	<p>contributed to 480 participating children aged 0 to 6 years. increase their motor and cognitive skills, language, socioemotional for life according to life cycle.</p> <p>By September 30, 2023, AP El Tumbador will have contributed to 240 adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 with technical and job skills. developed to take advantage of the employment opportunities and to entrepreneurship.</p> <p>For September 30, 2023, the AP El Tumbador will have contributed to the fact that 6 networks of adolescents and young people are operating as structures of support, promoting belonging and mechanisms for the development of life skills (critical thinking, values, social and cultural values). positive attitudes, assertive communication, emotion management, conflict resolution and sex education).</p> <p>Children report an</p>
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			increased awareness of God's Love in their lives.
Improving the socioeconomic conditions of families	Contribute to strengthen the capacities of families to improve their living conditions and resilience.	Families have access to and availability of food.  Families have access to safe water.	
Organized communities and resilient		Contribute to the resilience of communities and schools to adverse events. 2019 - 2023.	By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador AP will have contributed to 16 communities and 7 schools becoming resilient to adverse events.  By 2021, WV convenes and mobilizes by being recognized as a reference in the movement for the protection of children.  By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador AP will have helped communities and partners to increase their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of technical programs.  By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador AP will have contributed to the operation of sponsorship being integrated into the programming of the APs' coverage communities.
Fair and equitable	Local government	Formal and informal	By 30 September

systems	and community organization influence public policies, manage and channel resources in favour of the welfare and protection of children and the mobilization of adolescents and young people.	protection systems are strengthened to provide a response to violence against children. 2019 - 2023	2023, the PA EI Tumbador will have contributed that a formal and informal systems of protection strengthened in order to provide a response to violence against children
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*Project activities and outputs consistent with expected impacts and outcomes.*

Each stage of the project has a specific logical framework, which includes an objective per model, results and activities. The specific review shows that the activities proposed have a specific relation to the project's objectives, results and activities.

*The objectives set were realistic.*

The various program designs did not set objectives; each was designed with goals and outcomes. It is important to mention that the goals and outcomes were based on community priorities. And from stage 2 onwards, the various outcomes intersect with the program models.

**Table 7 Programme goals and outcomes during the three project stages**

	<b>1 stage</b>	<b>2 stage</b>	<b>3 stage</b>
Program Goal	Contribute to the sustained wellbeing of 6,000 children, adolescents and young people, especially the most vulnerable, through interventions, partnership and advocacy of local, municipal and national networks.	To help participating children from 0 to 6 years of age to increase their motor and cognitive skills, language, socioemotional for life according to life cycle. 2019 - 2023	By September 30, 2023, the EI Tumbador AP will have contributed to 5,710 children, adolescents and young people from 0 to 18 years of age having developed their basic skills and abilities to lead a productive and satisfactory life.
Program results	To develop integrated and sustainable actions that contribute to the improvement of children's wellbeing, especially in the areas of health, nutrition and education.  Contribute to	To contribute to the development of children from 7 to 12 years to increase their skills cognitive and socioemotional skills that allow them to improve their permanence and school promotion according to their age. 2019 - 2023	By September 30, 2023, AP EI Tumbador will have contributed to 480 participating children aged 0 to 6 years. increase their motor and cognitive skills, language, socioemotional for life according to life cycle.

	<p>strengthen the capacities of families to improve their living conditions and resilience.</p> <p>Local government and community organization have an impact on policies.</p> <p>The public sector manages and channels resources for the welfare and protection of children and the mobilization of adolescents and young people.</p>	<p>To help adolescents and young people from 13 to 18 years of age to have technical and labor skills and developed to take advantage of the entrepreneurial opportunities of the employment and entrepreneurship. 2019 - 2023</p> <p>Contribute to the resilience of communities and schools to adverse events. 2019 - 2023.</p> <p>Formal and informal protection systems are strengthened to provide a response to violence against children. 2019 – 2023</p> <p>Networks of children, adolescents and youth operate as a support mechanism for belonging and life skills development. 2019 – 2023</p> <p>Families have access to and availability of food.</p> <p>Families have access to safe water.</p>	<p>By September 30, 2023, AP EI Tumbador will have contributed to 240 adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 years old with technical job skills and developed to take advantage of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.</p> <p>By September 30, 2023, the EI Tumbador AP will have contributed to the resilience of 16 communities and 7 schools to adverse events.</p> <p>As of September 30, 2023, the AP EI Tumbador will have contributed to the strengthening of formal and informal protection systems to respond to violence against children.</p> <p>For September 30, 2023, the AP EI Tumbador 6 networks of children, adolescents and young people are operating as structures of support, promoting ownership and mechanisms for the development of skills for the life (critical thinking, values</p>
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		<p>positive attitudes, assertive communication, emotion management, conflict resolution and sex education).</p> <p>By 2021, WV convenes and mobilizes by being recognized as a reference in the movement for the protection of children.</p> <p>By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador AP will have helped communities and partners to increase their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of technical programs.</p> <p>By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador AP will have contributed to the operation of sponsorship being integrated into the programming of the APs' coverage communities.</p> <p>Children report an increased awareness of God's Love in their lives.</p>
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A review of the results that the El Tumbador AP intends to achieve shows, that they are ambitious for the amount of budget allocated. By 2023, the goal is to reach 6,430 children, adolescents and young people<sup>4</sup>. At the same time, it seeks to strengthen 16 communities, 7

<sup>4</sup> 5,710 children, adolescents and young people from 0 to 18 years of age have developed basic skills and capacities to lead productive and satisfying lives to lead productive and fulfilling lives. 480 children from 0 to 6

schools, work with formal and informal protection systems and 6 networks of protagonist of children, adolescents and youth. The budget allocated for the third stage is \$307,307, which represents \$47.79 per child, adolescent and young person per year. In other words, the allocated budget is \$3.9 per month, per child, adolescent and youth, an insufficient amount to achieve the established results for the 6,430 children, adolescents and youth and with the community actors mentioned above. Another aspect that must be taken into consideration for the revision of the amount of population to be addressed by the project is that the guarantors of rights in El Tumbador are not acting adequately, so that the actions carried out must be directly implemented by WVG, which makes the processes even more expensive to achieve the expected results.

#### *Community and stakeholder participation in the planning and implementation of project interventions.*

In order to reach the most vulnerable populations, the design of the programs in their different stages was based on the opinions and needs of the entire population involved in the process, such as:

- First level COCODE
- Second level COCODE
- Auxiliary
- Representatives of Catholic, Evangelical, and Evangelical Churches
- Municipal authorities
- Educational supervision of the municipality
- Health centre
- Representatives of the Municipal Office for Children, Adolescents and Youth
- National Literacy Commission
- Municipal Women's Office
- Guatemalan Institute of Social Security
- Fathers and mothers children, adolescents and young people.

Community assemblies are also held annually to plan actions for the following year and to carry out accountability processes.

#### *Children, adolescents and youth are active agents of change, with a voice to participate and influence interventions (disaggregate by age group).*

In order for children, adolescents and young people to be active agents of change, it was necessary to create child protagonism networks, in which children, adolescents and young people participate and promote mechanisms for their development.

The networks are divided into groups according to age:

- Sowers of Hope 9-12 years old.
- Hidden treasure 13-14 years old.
- Mustard seeds 15-18 years

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years of age to increase their motor, cognitive, language, social and motor, cognitive, language and socio-emotional skills. 240 adolescents and young people with technical, work and entrepreneurial entrepreneurship skills developed to take advantage of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. Together they add up to a total of 6,430 children, adolescents and young people.



**Figure 2 Child protagonist network**



Source: Own elaboration.

The networks allow children and adolescents to have spaces for leadership training and child protagonism. Its work focused on strengthening the organization of children and adolescents and motivating the generation of groups within the community and among different communities. At the same time, it helped children and adolescents to actively participate in the development of their community, having a social projection, greater presence and visibility in community decisions that allowed them to be part of the community's decision making and its transformation.

*Was there a platform for participation and was your voice reflected in the final proposal?*

Platforms have been created at the municipal and national levels to provide children and adolescents who are part of the community child protagonism networks with broader spaces for participation, to learn about other realities, other problems experienced by children and adolescents in other communities, and to visualize joint work actions to promote the fulfilment of children and adolescents' rights.

The integration of these platforms allows the implementation of micro-projects, which seek to contribute to the well-being of children and strengthen the capacity of community groups. These micro-projects focused on the needs of groups of children and adolescents at the community level to promote their rights. These micro-projects lasted less than a year and were managed by small groups of children and adolescents to whom WVG provided support and technical assistance so that they were able to plan, implement and monitor, which helped them to develop their skills and capacities through experience.

*AP El Tumbador has contextualized the models of child protection projects according to the specific needs, root causes and challenges of its local context.*

WVG has models that have been tested internationally and, having already been evaluated, are developed in the country, with prior contextualization, for which it carries out various strategies such as: spider diagram, partner analysis table, root cause analysis, community dialogues, community summits. With the information obtained, the main causes of children's problems were identified and prioritized, which allowed the contextualization of the project models for the protection of children.

The participating organizations are: COCODE first level, COCODE second level, auxiliatura, representatives of churches: Catholic and Evangelical; municipal authorities, educational supervision of the municipality, Health Centre, representatives of the Municipal Office for Children, Adolescents and Youth; National Literacy Commission, Municipal Office for

Women, Guatemalan Institute of Social Security and ADRIT. All of them contributed by: i) providing information, ii) participating in the work dialogues for the analysis of the problems affecting the well-being of children in the municipality and iii) presenting the progress made by each of the institutions in the search for the comprehensive development of the population (Diseño de El Tumbador, 2013).

*The design of the AP Protection project responds to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries.*

In the different designs of the three phases of the El Tumbador AP, the existing context is analysed by means of a needs assessment and the following needs were identified in the area of protection:

- **Most vulnerable groups:** "Focusing on children with malnutrition, children with differentiated abilities, pregnant women and nursing mothers, children who do not enrol in the primary cycle, families with unemployed or underemployed parents and even adolescents and youth" (El Tumbador Design, 2013).
- **Civil society:** Various state and civil society institutions are analysed with which strategic alliances can be made to strategic alliances for the development of the planned actions in the AP.

In its needs assessment, the AP identified various causes of vulnerability in terms of protection, such as child labor, domestic violence, family disintegration, alcoholism of parents, delinquency, child abuse, sexual abuse of children, adolescents and young people and the violation of their rights. For which, we implemented the program of children, adolescents and youth free of violence.

Based on these needs, the following result was determined for the third stage of the El Tumbador AP:

- By September 30, 2023 the El Tumbador AP will have contributed to strengthening its formal and informal protection systems to respond to violence against children.

The AP El Tumbador has an important role to play in ensuring its implementation from the local level, taking advantage of the strengths and roles of the different partners to advocate at the local level with municipal and community authorities, transcending from the involvement of affected stakeholders to achieve empowered communities in the recognition of rights, reduce gaps and the mobilization of other actors in the system of care and protection. To achieve this, it used various project models such as nurturing with tenderness, channels of hope, CVA, CPA, GESI.

To achieve this, work was carried out with institutions that guarantee rights and local partners in the area of protection and focused on the following:

**Table 8 Influence and actions of the programme partners**

Partner	Influence on child well-being	Actions performed
Justice of the Peace	<b>Positive - medium</b> They provide attention and protection to cases of violence against children and adolescents, which have been reported, based on a	Coalition for the organization and operation of organizational structures at the community level that carry out actions to prevent child abuse and mistreatment. Development of training processes for children, adolescents, young people and families to establish a culture of reporting.

	legal framework of protection and the reporting route.	Follow-up and referral of cases of child abuse and mistreatment.
Municipality	<b>Positive - high</b> Provides space and budget allocation for the recruitment of staff for the OMPNA.	Advocacy in the allocation of municipal resources for the implementation of projects with a focus on the comprehensive protection of children. Advocacy in the creation and execution of agendas and public policies in favor of the comprehensive protection of children.
Municipal System for the Protection of the Childhood and Adolescence	<b>Positive - high</b> Space where agreements are established to carry out actions to prevent violence against children. They provide attention and follow-up to cases of lack of protection.	Coordination of actions to ensure the welfare and protection of children, adolescents and young people, preparation of agreements for the integration and training of community leaders in the municipal protection network. Strengthening the knowledge of the OMPNA coordinators to provide follow-up and adequate attention to identified cases of lack of protection.
Municipal Office for the Protection of the Childhood and Adolescence	<b>Positive - high</b> They provide attention and follow-up to special cases and lack of protection. It carries out and supports violence prevention activities and trains groups of adolescents and young people for the prevention of violence. Prioritization needs and project management.	Through the municipal system for the protection of children and adolescents, the knowledge and capacities of the coordinators will be strengthened to improve the attention and follow-up of cases of abuse and violence against children. Coordination was established to carry out training and mobilizations to demand the enjoyment of children's rights.
Committee on Child welfare	<b>Positive - high</b> Prevent, detect and refer cases of violence and vulnerability of the rights of children, adolescents and young people.	Coordination of actions to prevent violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children, adolescents and young people at the community level.
PGN	<b>Positive-medium</b> Represents, defends, attends and advises the population that by mandate corresponds to them.	Coordination for the attention of cases of violence, abuse, exploitation, negligence and lack of protection of children, especially in cases of disappearance and rights of children's interests.

## 5.2 Consistency

### Internal consistency

*The project contributes to synergies and/or interrelationships with other World Vision interventions in the country.*

At the national level, World Vision implements different models, which are developed in various departments of the country and are contextualized to the particular needs of each one of them. It is important to highlight that the technical programs are interrelated and complement each other.

- **Children, adolescents and youth free of violence:** Seeks to protect children from violence by strengthening communities and families to protect children, especially the most vulnerable. Alliances and strengthening processes are carried out with the institutions that guarantee rights so that they fulfil their role and have the necessary skills. Children are empowered to claim their rights.
- **Health, Food and Nutritional Security:** Focuses on the care, health and nutrition of children, through the knowledge of mothers about the nutritional value of food, promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improving the nutritional status of children aged 0 to 5 years, as well as improving care for children with diarrhoea and lung disease. Attention is provided to pregnant women to prevent complications in childbirth.
- **Education and Life Skills:** Focuses on children from 0 to 18 years of age developing their basic skills and abilities to lead productive and satisfying lives. Focusing on children being protected against violence, better nourished, protected against infections and diseases, an increase in the number of mothers with access to quality health services, an increase in the number of children who can read in primary school, adolescents increasing their life skills (labor, entrepreneurship, employment opportunities), children receiving innovative practices of tender parenting models.
- **Economic Development:** Improve the availability of food of plant and animal origin, through the creation of backyard gardens, agricultural units for self-consumption, families have knowledge about the proper ways to store and preserve crops to prevent the loss of grains, actions focused on diversifying household income through entrepreneurship and employability. Savings are encouraged to be used for education costs, food purchases and contingencies. They develop their own businesses or have acquired skills such as a technical trade to seek employment. The young people receive the Youth Ready methodology and training from INTECAP for technical training.
- **Disaster risk reduction:** Focuses on enabling communities to apply the risk management cycle to build resilience to adverse events, through the participatory implementation of community capacity building processes in disaster risk reduction management. To achieve this, training processes are carried out in schools and at the community level so that people can act appropriately in the event of a risk and/or emergency.
- **CESP Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan:** Seeks to strengthen faith communities to ensure that children can grow up with God's love. Involves churches and faith leaders in the processes implemented by the project. Seeks to involve and engage communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. These programs are complemented by other projects being implemented by WVG in the country, such as:

**Table 9 Other projects being implemented by WVG in the country**

Projects WVG	Project description	Interrelation with programs
Bridges project	Seeks to improve the quality of life of 25,000 young people between 15 and 24 years of age in the western highlands of Guatemala, addressing the main factors that motivate irregular out-migration by improving access to employment, education, development and progress in indicators of well-being and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and Life skills</li> <li>• Economic development</li> </ul>
Roots community	Actions aimed at reducing violence and migration in disadvantaged communities are carried out through comprehensive violence and migration prevention strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and youth free of violence</li> </ul>

The actions carried out by the AP El Tumbador are complemented by the work being carried out by the Municipal Commission for Food and Nutritional Security COMUSAN, which is the municipal working commission created within the framework of the Development Councils, which seeks to promote compliance with the objectives of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy and the Strategic Plan, with their respective programs, projects and activities, in coordination with the Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security. The purpose of COMUSAN is to contribute to the development of the municipality through the implementation of programs, projects and activities of Food Security and Nutrition, with the participation of the organized population and governmental and non-governmental institutions where WVG is integrated.

### External consistency

*The project is complementary to other interventions in the same region.*

WV at the international level has several lines of work, which are reviewed and contextualized to the national reality and are directly related to the models that are being implemented at the national level, as shown in the following table:

**Table 10 Interrelation between the international level and the national reality**

Lines of work at the international	Models implemented at the national level
<b>Child protection:</b> The work focuses on measures to prevent and respond to violence against children and adolescents in the communities, generating protective environments at the family, community and local levels.	Children, adolescents and youth free from violence
<b>Disaster management:</b> Seeks to reduce the vulnerability of children, adolescents and youth at the time of a disaster, for which they must be protected with access to food, drinking water and housing.	Disaster risk reduction
<b>Economic development:</b> Focuses on strengthening sustainable economic growth, helping to end extreme poverty and enabling children to reach their potential.	Economic development
<b>Education:</b> Prioritizes the right to achieve quality and	Education and Life Skills

inclusive lifelong education in a safe and nurturing learning environment, empowering children, starting with parents and teachers, providing training and educational tools.	
<b>The church and interfaith:</b> Strengthening churches to work in God's name to reach the most vulnerable children in dangerous places.	Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan CESP
<b>Food assistance:</b> Food is essential for the empowerment of communities because it saves lives, improve health, education and are indispensable in times of disasters and emergencies.	Food and nutritional security
<b>Health and nutrition:</b> Empowering people in vulnerable communities to learn about proper hygiene and nutrition, focusing on preventable diseases, as well as strengthening health systems.	Food and nutritional security
<b>Peacebuilding:</b> Helping communities resolve conflicts, build capacity and strengthen justice.	Children, adolescents and youth free of violence
<b>Water:</b> Providing access to drinking water, which is a basic human need and has an impact on various aspects of life.	Food and nutritional security

*The project was based on existing local structures and systems.*

The different models are related to existing local structures and systems with the objective of guaranteeing the sustainability of each of the processes and favouring the strengthening of existing local structures and systems.

**Table I I Project models and structures with which they work**

<b>Models</b>	<b>Structures with which they work</b>
Protection	Municipality of El Tumbador, COCODES, COMUDES, OMM, OMNAJ and youth, Justice of the Peace, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, RENAP, SBS, PGN, OJ, MIDES, churches, and NGOs
Health, Food Safety and Nutrition	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
Education and Life Skills	Ministry of Education, Pre-primary, primary, elementary, basic, telesecondary, high schools by cooperative, INTECAP
Economic Development	MAGA
Disaster risk reduction	CONRED
CESP	Catholic and evangelical religious leaders
Sponsorship	Community leaders

This relationship has been complex in some cases due to the fact that the representatives of the institutions are not permanent and are constantly changing, both in the State institutions and in the local government, but the fact that WVG has been working in the department for many years, has prestige, with the support of the people of the community, which favours the realization of strategic alliances.

In El Tumbador, there is a Municipal System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, where various institutions converge to coordinate efforts derived from their various institutional mandates to prevent and care for children and adolescents in situations of violence. The municipal system for the protection of children and adolescents contributes to awareness, training, and attention in cases of lack of protection for children and adolescents.

### 5.3 Efficiency

*Project efficiency at PA level in terms of institutional capacity, staffing, local knowledge and experience to implement project objectives.*

Institutional capacity is significant; WV has prestige at the international, national and community levels, which facilitates strategic alliances at different levels, thus facilitating the achievement of results.

The number of personnel hired for the implementation of the El Tumbador AP was adequate, and this is demonstrated by the achievement of the results.

In terms of local knowledge and experience, the team that is part of the AP is trained and experienced in the implementation of projects, in turn, they have received training in the 35 various models implemented by WVG, which then favours the training of people in the community in the various models of WVG.

*Allocation of the budget to implement the activities*

In 2017, the budget was 98% was mostly (89%) allocated to sponsorship, 7% to OCGL and 3% to MVR.

In 2018, the budget decreased by 10% compared to 2017 and 93% was used for sponsorship, 5% for MVR and 2% for OCGL.

In 2019, the budget was 99.99% executed, including 57% earmarked for sponsorship, 26% for HPV and 16% for protection. In 2020 the budget was 99% executed, 60% to sponsorship, 23% HPV and 17% to protection.

In 2021, the budget was 100% executed, mainly in the sponsorship program where 63% of resources were designated, followed by HPV with 22% and Child, Adolescent and Youth Protection with 15%.

In the year 2022, the budget execution so far has been 93%, of which 53% focused on sponsorship, 19% food security, 17% disaster risk reduction, 9% violence prevention and 1% closure evaluation.

### 5.4 Effectiveness and Impact

*Did the project contribute to higher level effects, positive and negative, intended and unintended, in the target communities? - Especially on Child Welfare and Child Protection in line with World Vision's child welfare goals?*

The term well-being is a complex term to define, but what is certain is that it is a multidimensional construction that includes emotional, physical, social well-being and the ability to face problems and be productive. To build well-being, aspects such as family, school, play, growth and development must be taken into account.

In order to guarantee the well-being of children, it is necessary to carry out actions related to child protection and thus build safe environments. It is here where the actions that the AP has carried out have marked positive changes, according to the information collected, the participants indicate a decrease in violent acts in the different social spheres: personal, family and community.

At the family level, it is possible to observe the acquisition of knowledge about different topics related to childcare, such as the importance of education and permanence in the system from the pre-primary level, health and hygiene, positive parenting, prevention of violence, and children's rights.

*What real difference have the interventions made to the beneficiaries (disaggregated by girls, boys, women, men), especially in the area of child protection?*

**Table 12 Differences made through the interventions to the beneficiaries**

<b>Domains</b>	<b>Child Protection</b>
Individual	Parents have received training in respectful parenting, which has helped them to recognize the rights of children, adolescents and young people, and to transform the ways of educating children, adolescents and young people by reducing violent parenting practices. People know the institutions and people to whom they should turn in case of violence and are more aware of the importance of compliance with the rights of children, adolescents and young people and their protection
Family	Families are more concerned about the care of children, adolescents and young people, protect them, cover their needs, support children, adolescents and young people to continue their studies. They provide greater participation to children, adolescents and youth within the family and take them into account when making decisions.
Community	The community has organized itself in CBI with the purpose of having a community organization that watches over the protection of children, adolescents and young people. The members of the CBI have received training and education on issues related to the protection and rights of children, adolescents and young people, which helps them to continue implementing their work.
System	The CBIs have relationships through alliances with State institutions that guarantee rights, such as SESAN, the Municipality, OMM, OMJ, among others, which helps this process to continue.

Several changes took place:

**Table 13 Changes made through the intervention**

	<b>Changes observed</b>
Mothers of families	<p>They use respectful parenting focused mainly on good treatment, know the needs of children, adolescents and young people, show affection and implement limits.</p> <p>They affirm that children receive a healthier and more varied diet, and this is observed at the level individual, family and community.</p> <p>Mothers take better care of their children; in the cold season they keep them warmer, and when they begin to notice symptoms of colds or fever, they take their children to the health centre when symptoms of any illness begin to appear.</p>



	<p>Hygiene and vaccination measures have increased, and mothers are more willing to authorize the different vaccines to be administered to their children.</p> <p>Pregnant women have a control of the gestation process, which is an action of responsibility and care that is ensuring the welfare of children from the womb, which demonstrates a greater awareness of the benefits and impact of proper prenatal care.</p> <p>There is more support for children to continue their studies, more recognition of their importance, more follow-up on progress, and more frequent discussions with teachers.</p> <p>Mothers are more knowledgeable about managing the economy and organizing expenses.</p> <p>They perceive a change in the way women are treated.</p> <p>There is an increase in their faith, greater participation in the church, greater involvement in religion</p>
Parents	<p>They have more knowledge about the consequences of family violence, greater care for children and adolescents, are more aware of what their children do and how to improve their health and nutrition of children, adolescents and young people.</p> <p>They use respectful parenting focused mainly on good treatment, know the needs of children, adolescents and young people, show affection and implement limits.</p> <p>They have changes in agricultural practices that allow them to strengthen their economy.</p> <p>Increased knowledge of crop varieties, soils, creation of natural fertilizers, crop storage.</p> <p>They have made changes in animal husbandry, have learned about animal health and vaccination have diversified the animals they are raising believe they have the skills to sell the animals.</p> <p>They are more knowledgeable about risk management and how to deal with an emergency, they know who to approach in case of disaster, they know how to act, and they know what kind of disasters can occur in their community.</p>
Teenagers and young adults	<p>They recognize the construction of a safer environment for children, adolescents and young people because they have been able to strengthen education, help low-income children, carry out activities such as vacation school, actions that have helped children, adolescents and young people to be better in life and that the community treats them in a better way.</p>

	<p>They have received technical training in mechanics, welding, sewing, technology, electricity, blacksmithing, beauty, nails, baking and have received training in entrepreneurship. It has also helped them to continue their studies through radio programs through IGER.</p> <p>They are aware of the people to whom they should turn to in case they experience any type of violence, such as their fathers, mothers, authorities.</p> <p>They consider that there has been a decrease in bullying</p>
Boys, girls and adolescents	<p>Children have better social relationships, fewer fights, less physical violence, more harmonious relationships, greater friendship.</p> <p>They are aware of the people to whom they should turn to in case they experience any type of violence, such as their fathers, mothers, authorities.</p> <p>They have improved their reading and math skills.</p> <p>They are more knowledgeable about the teachings of the Bible.</p>

#### 5.4.1 Project for children, adolescents and youths free of violence

**By September 30, 2023, the AP EI Tumbador will have contributed to 2,500 children, adolescents and young people enjoying a life free of violence.**

79.1% (F220/N278) of the mothers interviewed state that they have noticed changes at the personal level, 60.8% (F169/N278) observe changes at the family level and 55.8% (F155/N278) at the community level in the way they treat, protect and care for their children as a result of the work carried out by WVG.

At the personal level, it can be observed that positive parenting is one of the topics with the highest incidence with 74.1% (163), at the family level 70% (118), while at the community level mothers indicated that the greatest change has been to have greater interest in protecting children, adolescents and young people 70% (109).

The AP EI Tumbador conducted workshops for fathers and mothers to transform the traditional ways of raising their children, with the objective of breaking the authoritarian processes in parenting and adult-centeredness. In addition to training parents, the church addressed the topic in its sermons as a way of strengthening knowledge.

The use of respectful parenting is one of the most evident changes at the personal, family and community levels, which is extremely important because it refers to respect for the rights of children, adolescents and young people to a life free of violence, pointing out that mothers have observed the transformation of violent and authoritarian parenting patterns, changing yelling, ear pulling and hair pulling for dialogue.

75.5% of parents (F210/N278) affirm that they use respectful parenting to treat their children. This type of parenting focuses mainly on treating children and adolescents well in 87.6% (F184/N210), knowing the needs of children and adolescents in 56.2% (F118/N210),

showing affection to children and adolescents in 53.8% (F113/N210) and implementing clear limits for children and adolescents in 41.9% (F88/210).

The adolescents and young people who participated in the focus groups also state that they have observed changes in the methods or ways of raising children, as a result of the workshops that parents have received on respectful parenting. They believe that parents are now more respectful, treat their children better, and that abuse has decreased.

*“In that children are not mistreated as they were before” (GF adolescents and young people La Democracia).*

*“Parents treat their children better; they take better care of them” (GF adolescents and youth La Democracia).*

*“More education and help for low-income children have been encouraged. We have had more access to health and education. With activities, such as vacation school and talks that leave teachings” (GF teenagers and young people Alameda).*

*“Now parents care about us, they care about our nutrition and health. Parents are more interested in taking care of children and youth. In most cases they are aware of what their children are doing” (GF adolescents and youth Chamaque).*

The AP El Tumbador improved the lives of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities in several aspects:

- Provided equipment to improve their living conditions (eyeglasses, wheelchairs, walkers).
- Received medical attention (ear check-up, ophthalmologic consultations)
- Support with operations
- Support in the purchase of medicines
- Having equipment made it easier for them to continue their studies.
- They have been provided with other supplies such as towels and brushes.
- They were supported with clothing and food
- It has supported them in the generation of soft skills such as solidarity
- They have increased their participation in different activities
- Increased interaction with other young people in the community
- Opportunity to receive courses such as bakery, pastry making, etc.
- Have given educational materials to children, adolescents and youth with disabilities such as notebooks and pencils.

*“Well, the truth is that it helped me a lot with the glasses because it is quite a heavy expense, that's what they helped me with. So that I could continue studying because if I could not see the small print I could not continue studying, so it helped me to continue with my studies” (Young woman, 18 years old, Cantón Morales).*

*“Well, my baby has an ear problem, and they took him to Guate, it seems my daughter took him to see the ear” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, El Carmen).*

*“They always helped me with things, they bought me clothes and sent me things like beans, rice and so on” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, El Guapinol).*

*“Years ago, he received medicine for his illness, and he received his milk monthly when the El Tumbador office was there” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, El Retiro).*

*“More than anything else, I have felt a little more peace and tranquillity because it is not a worry to think about what my baby was prescribed and sometimes the economic situation and knowing that World Vision was supporting us changed my life a lot and I am very grateful to this institution”  
(Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, El Triunfo).*

*“We were going to go on our own, but we don't have the capacity and the money because what we earn here is too little to buy glasses for my daughter and give her an exam so that she could improve in that aspect. Thank God that opportunity came up and I didn't hesitate to take her because thank God there was an opportunity. She has changed a lot because now she can do her homework, before she used to stick a lot in her notebook and now, she does it differently” (Girl with a disability, Plan de la Gloria).*

*“Previously, I mostly stayed at home glued to oxygen, a machine that gave me artificial oxygen. And now, as I've been undergoing treatment and taking courses, I've been going out. Also, they have always helped me with those courses, I have also been as a bakery... maybe, I make bread, it always helps me a little bit with that during the week” (Young man, Valle Verde).*

Children, adolescents and young people perceive changes in the way they are treated by their families; they consider that nowadays the family is concerned about the children's wellbeing. Some families affirm that they are now more united and there is greater communication between them.

*“The truth is that my family treats me well, they are still the same as always” (Young woman, 18 years old, Cantón Morales).*

*“We have been more unique, more communication” (Mother of children, adolescents and youth with disabilities El Triunfo).*

*“Parents are concerned about educating their children well” (GF adolescents and youth Chamaque).*

People with disabilities state that they have not received support to improve their working conditions.

*“In the community I don't think there are any, we have only seen low-income people and not people with disabilities” (Young woman, 18 years old, Cantón Morales).*

Mothers observe few changes in the way teachers treat children, adolescents and young people; 64.6% (F124/192) consider that nowadays they respect students in general more. However, they consider that there is a lack of knowledge of the proper way to treat and care for children, adolescents and young people with disabilities. They mentioned some cases in which some children, adolescents and young people have been expelled for distracting other children at school.

*“He was in school for a year, but when the teachers saw that he did not behave calmly, well, it was not that they withdrew him, but that he no longer wanted to. But, since he stayed that way, he doesn't know how to read, he doesn't know how to write, he doesn't know anything, he doesn't understand” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, La Bendición).*

*“Thank God they gave him some notebooks with that he was practicing a little bit because he could not study because at school they expelled him because he entertained the children too much and distracted them too much, so I could not study, only first grade came and thank God, as I said, they gave him some notebooks and he was there learning” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, La Democracia).*

*“My child doesn't get much attention at school and thank God they were there, they couldn't demand more of him than the others, so that's why, thank God he's already in sixth grade, because World Vision was always there so they didn't demand so much of him” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, Alameda Nahuatancillo).*

The community has changed the way it treats children with disabilities; they are now more accepted and perceived as equals. They have also observed that the communities are more organized to request help to improve the living conditions of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities. They have informed and sensitized the community about children, adolescents and young people with disabilities and the respect that should be shown to other people.

*“Yes, it has changed a lot, because both in the community and at school, children who wear glasses are respected and loved” (Mother of children, adolescents and young people with disabilities El Triunfo).*

Children with disabilities state that they receive help mainly from WVG and the Ministry of Health, who are providing support in their communities, but there is a perception in the case of most interviewees that the only institution from which they receive support is WVG.

In some communities of the AP El Tumbador some people have not observed changes in the lives of children, adolescents and youth with disabilities, for example: in El Cielo, El Retiro, La bendición where several mothers of children, adolescents and youth with disabilities say they have not observed changes or support for their sons and daughters. They believe that the community continues to make fun of him, they perceive that the only people who care about children, adolescents and young people with disabilities are the families themselves.

The changes in the program of children, adolescents and youth free of violence were motivated by the AP El Tumbador, who have carried out training processes for children and adolescents in bullying, which has favored its reduction. They have also trained fathers and mothers in tender parenting, which has favored a change in parenting practices, greater care and protection for children and a decrease in violence against children within families. The AP El Tumbador also organized, in some communities, the CBI, trained its members in children's rights, reporting routes and improvements in the protection of children. This has resulted in safer communities.

The AP El Tumbador created the networks of child protagonist, in which children, adolescents and young people have spaces for leadership training and child protagonism. Its work focused on strengthening the organization of children and adolescents and encouraging the creation of groups within the community and among different communities. At the same time, it helped children and adolescents to actively participate in the development of their community, having a social projection, greater presence and visibility in community decisions that allowed them to be part of community decision-making and its transformation.

The AP El Tumbador has favored the organization of the child protection system at the departmental level, for which it has promoted the organization of various institutions such as the municipality, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Education, NGOs who meet periodically, expose the activities they are carrying out and organize themselves to carry out joint actions and not duplicate efforts.

At the national level WVG has carried out processes of alliance and joint work with state institutions such as the Municipality, SESAN, health center that contributes to the processes implemented by WVG in the communities of El Tumbador: Municipality, SESAN, health center that contributes to the processes implemented by WVG in the communities of El Tumbador.

WVG, through the Advocacy unit, responsible for generating and supporting the formulation of public policies and legal frameworks that allow children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and develop to the fullest, has supported various amendments to the law, such as:

- The modification of the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old, participating in both 2015 and 2017. Lobbying, partnering, drafting and monitoring actions until it was approved.
- Law 52-85, which seeks to create a comprehensive protection system for children and adolescents (which has not yet been approved), is currently being reviewed and redesigned.

### **Decrease in risky behaviors**

69.1% (F192/N278) of the parents interviewed affirmed that the AP El Tumbador has favoured changes in school coexistence and that behavioural changes are evident for the children, who now care for their peers, showing respect for the differences among children, adolescents and young people in 58.3% (F112/N192), there is greater respect for women in 58.3% (F112/N192), 51.6% (F99/N192) communicate better, 38% (F73/N192) consider that there is more respect for children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, 33.9% (F65/N192) resolve conflicts peacefully.

This was also evidenced in the focus groups of adolescents and young people who consider that there was a decrease in bullying, for which they had the support of children, fathers and mothers, achieving this from training processes through workshops, knowledge and participation.

In the opinion of the adolescents and young people, a safer environment has also been built for children, adolescents and young people because they have been able to promote education, help low-income children, carry out activities such as vacation school, actions that have helped children, adolescents and young people to be better in life and that the community treats them in a better way.

A fundamental aspect of this issue is that, according to adolescents and young people, the role of fathers and mothers has changed, because they are now more concerned about the care of children, adolescents and young people, they are more aware of what their children do and how to improve their health and nutrition of children, adolescents and young people.

This is due to the fact that children, adolescents and young people have received talks about their rights and are aware of the people to whom they should turn to if they experience any type of violence, such as their fathers, mothers and authorities.

Just as there has been a decrease in community violence, people also perceive a decrease in intra-family violence; adolescents and young people say that parents no longer mistreat children as they did in the past.

Although the perception of children, adolescents, young people, fathers and mothers is that violence in their communities has decreased and that they feel safer, these changes are not visible at the statistical level, where in general there is an increase in violence.

In the department of San Marcos, according to INE data (2021), there has been an increase in crimes committed against people under 19 years of age. This is higher among women.

**Table 14 Victims of crimes under 19 years of age**

<b>Ages of persons who have been victims of crime, according to data from the MP</b>	<b>Men of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Women of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Ignored of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2020</b>	11,852	20,266	979	33,097
<b>2021</b>	16,441	30,868	1,181	48,490
<b>Total</b>	28,293	51,134	2,160	81,587

Source: INE continuous statistics, 2021

In San Marcos, there is an increase in medico-legal evaluations, compared to 2020. This is related to the data presented above, where there was an increase in crimes against children, adolescents and young people under 19 years of age.

**Table 15 INACIF medical-legal evaluations in minors under 19 years of age**

<b>Medical-legal evaluations INACIF</b>	<b>Men of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Women of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Ignored of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2020</b>	6,120	14,744	2	20,866
<b>2021</b>	9,397	22,066	1	31,464
<b>Total</b>	15,517	36,819	3	52,330

Source: INE continuous statistics, 2021

There was an increase in necropsies between 2020 and 2021, which implies the existence of violence against children, adolescents and young people under 19 years of age.

**Table 16 Medical necropsy services INACIF under 19 years of age**

<b>Necropsy medical services INACIF</b>	<b>Men of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Women of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Ignored of 0 to 19 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2020</b>	888	426	12	1,326
<b>2021</b>	1001	442	11	1,455
<b>Total</b>				

Source: INE continuous statistics, 2021

*“Before, the community was more dangerous, they assaulted” (GF adolescents and young people Guapinol).*

*“WVG give talks about the rights of children and adolescents. Children and adolescents know what to say if they suffer violence” (GF adolescents and youth Guapinol).*

*“You can complain to the authorities, now they support us so that no more cases happen” (GF adolescents and young people La Bendición).*

*“Children are not mistreated as they were before. Parents treat their children better; they take better care of them” (GF adolescents and young people La Democracia).*

**By September 30, 2023 the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to the strengthening of formal and informal protection systems to respond to violence against children.**

One of the main impacts of this program is the organization, creation and follow-up of CBIs in various communities. However, in most cases, they have been recently created, so that referral of cases of violence to the CBIs is still incipient. Therefore, less than 15% (34) of the mothers interviewed stated that if they observe a case of violence, they refer it to the CBIs or to another institution, so it is necessary to reinforce these actions. This is due to the fact that not all communities have organized CBIs.

Not all communities where the AP El Tumbador is implemented have CBIs; there are only 6 communities: Alameda, Chamaque, La Democracia, Villa Verde, Santa Anita and Villa Nueva. For this reason, only 23% (F64/N278) of the mothers interviewed stated that there are CBIs in their community. However, 79.7% (F51/N64) of the mothers who mentioned that there are CBIs in their community have observed changes as a result of the work they do, and it would have been advisable to implement them in all the communities of El Tumbador because they strengthen sustainability.

The main changes observed as a result of the operation of the CBIs include the following:

- Increased protection for children, adolescents and young people by 49% (F25/N51).
- The community is better organized to care for children, adolescents and young people 45.1% (F23/N51)
- Increased interest in children, adolescents and youth by 41.2% (F21/N51).

Despite these important changes in the communities that claim to have CBI, it should be reinforced that there are more reports of cases of violence against children, adolescents and young people because it was only reported by 2% of the mothers interviewed (F1/N51) and that parents have information about the State institutions that protect children, adolescents and young people, where only 15.7% (F8/N51) claim to know about them.

Although not all communities have CBIs, 43.2% of mothers have observed changes in their communities in the way cases of violence against children, adolescents and youth are handled (F120/N278); 32.5% (F39/N120) of the community is organized to look for those responsible in cases of violence against children, adolescents and youth and 68.3% (F82/N120) refer them to institutions that guarantee their rights, such as the PNC, courts, health centres, etc. (F82/N120); 68.3% (F82/N120), in general, mothers consider that they have been able to build a safer environment for children, adolescents and youth due to the training provided to parents on tender parenting in 81.8% (F81/99); 81.8% (F81/99), 31.3% (F31/N99) of



community leaders were trained to protect children, adolescents and youth, 48.5% (F48/N99) that the community is aware of how parents treat their children, and 15.2% (F15/N99) were more organized to prevent strangers from entering the community.

In the communities where CBIs exist, their members are aware of their functions, which are focused on carrying out activities to protect children's rights in coordination with WVG, seeking to reduce violence and abuse of children, focus on children's issues, ensure the wellbeing of children, adolescents and youth, ensure respect and integrity of children, ensure compliance with the rights of children, adolescents and youth, ensure that children, adolescents and youth are aware of where to go in case of emergency, and ensure that children, adolescents and youth know where to go in case of emergency; ensure the respect and integrity of children, ensure the fulfilment of the rights of children, adolescents and youth, ensure that children, adolescents and youth are aware of where to go in case of violence.

*“In child protection in the rights of children and what is violence and abuse. To watch over the children in the sense that when there is mistreatment our job is to try to support them or look for ways to help them find help where they can go or to report it” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

The child welfare committees have carried out various actions to strengthen the protection of children, adolescents and young people in their communities, focusing on supporting families in need of food, support for children who are sick, support for mothers of children with disabilities, and support for families in situations of poverty.

Parents, members of the CBI, have perceived changes in the communities since the existence of the child welfare committees. They believe that violence and mistreatment of children, adolescents and youth has decreased because parents are aware of the existence of the 49 institution and the legal consequences of violating children, adolescents and youth. The CBI has become involved in cases of domestic violence and violence against women. When a situation of abuse by a husband against his wife occurs, the CBI talks to them and lets them know that they can report it to the corresponding entity. Among adolescents and young people there are better social relations, fights and physical violence have decreased, and there are more harmonious relationships and greater friendship. Adults take more care of children, adolescents and young people, they protect them.

It is important to mention that the adolescents and young people participating in the focus groups were unaware of the existence of the CBIs and the changes they have brought about in their communities.

*“There are children who are treated with a lot of violence or are beaten, and this has helped the children to improve because they are afraid of being denounced, and we have told them that there are places where children can be taken away from them” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

*“There where I live there is a family that has had a fight and their children go to the laundry (...) I do speak the name of the committee and I tell them that I will call the police if they continue to bother me like this and do not put a Peace in your midst I called the police and do not go to say that I am a bad person because I am seeing what they are doing and because for me that is not good” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

*“Now adults take more care of children, hug them, protect them” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

The CBIs are aware of the institutions that watch over the protection of children, adolescents and young people, and refer the cases they consider necessary.

*“World Vision has not trained us to train the neighbours who are going through these problems. For example: the child needs psychological help, so World Vision helps us to take him to a psychologist” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

In order for the CBI to carry out its functions, WVG has trained its members in the legal framework for the protection of children, adolescents and young people, which allows them to have knowledge of the rights of children, adolescents and young people and thus ensure compliance with the rights of children, adolescents and young people.

*“We have received training from World Vision on the legal framework for the protection of children and adolescents because we are part of the community and we are the ones who watch over the improvement of the children in case there is a problem, we are communicative because we inform World Vision about what is happening and World Vision also acts to go and talk to families, parents or teachers” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

CBI members affirm that they work with the families and verify if they need any type of protection support. If there is any type of situation of violence or abuse towards children, adolescents and youth, CBI members analyse the situation and refer them to COCODE, the auxiliatura, the women's office of the municipality, to follow up on the cases and transfer them to the PNC of El Tumbador, in order to achieve this, they have made links with these institutions.

*“It is dedicated to working with the family, to verify if they need support due to poverty or something else they need. They make an agreement with COCODE or the Auxiliatura. They are in charge of following the cases, they go to the PNC in El Tumbador” (GF adolescents and youth Las Cruces).*

*“More than anything else, there is a link between them and the community because, thank God, they have already carried out activities where they have been invited and they have always participated, and the children's and adolescents' office has been present” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

The CBI members affirm that they have acquired diverse knowledge in protection, training for the elimination of violence, which they are going to share with other members of the community, which influences them to continue carrying out their actions. They consider that in the community they are recognized as observers of the protection of children, adolescents and young people because they have the capacity to dialogue with people and reach agreements in favour of children, adolescents and young people. One aspect that may limit CBI's actions in the future is the lack of economic resources for the mobilization of committee members and community members.

*“If they recognize us because people know very well that we are observers because what we can do is not so much to file a complaint because it is not our job, but we are observers because we can watch and dialogue with the people, or else reach an agreement and tell them where they can go too, and that is our job” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

In some communities, they claim that the CBI was recently created (Alameda) and therefore no changes can be observed.

It is important to highlight that in some communities' adolescents and young people are unaware of the existence of the CBIs, such as Chamaque, El Guapinol La Bendición, La 51 Democracia, Plan de la Gloria, Villa Verde, while in Las Cruces adolescents and young people have a slight knowledge of them.

This data corresponds to the information gathered in the final evaluation of the technical programs in which children between 8 and 12 years old are those who most recognized the existence of the CBI, the older adolescents and young people are, the less knowledge they have of the existence of the CBI, which may be due to the fact that the actions of the CBI are aimed at benefiting this age group (Final evaluation report of the technical programs WVG, 2021).

Below is a table with the objective, goals and results:

**Table 17 Programme objective, goals and results**

		2019		2020		2021		Total		
		Goal	Made	Goal	Made	Goal	Made	Goal	Result	% of achievement
Program for children, adolescents and youth free of violence										
By September 30, 2,023 the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 2500 children, adolescents and young people enjoying a life free of violence.	Increase in the number of children reporting freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation in the last year.									
By September 30, 2,023 the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to the strengthening of formal and informal protection systems to respond to violence against children.	Positive improvements in national child protection systems or mechanisms through policy, structure, or implementation.									
	Communities (including children) can identify, understand and respond appropriately to child rights violations, in coordination/partnership with local justice mechanisms.									
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 10 governmental and 2 non-governmental actors implement collective action mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence experienced by children, adolescents and young people.	Proportion of CP & A groups with a shared plan.			1	1	4	4	5	5	100
	Number of parents trained in courses/workshops that address positive discipline (i.e., Celebrating Families and other CP issues).	90	91					90	91	101
By September 30, 2,023 the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 100 families establish healthy relationships of protection and collaboration with children, adolescents and youth.	Percentage of parents demonstrating increased knowledge of positive discipline and other PCs	15	13					15	13	87
	Number of parents participating in learning opportunities to support children's spiritual education.					40	42	40	42	105
By the year 2021, churches and organizations contribute to the transformation of social norms for violence reduction	Number of religious leaders catalyst workshop participants who completed the CoH curriculum					3	3	3	3	100
By September 30, 2,023 the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 6 networks of adolescents and youths operating as support structures, promoting belonging and mechanisms for the development of life skills (critical thinking, positive values, assertive communication, emotional management, conflict resolution and sex education).	Proportion of children reporting a decrease in risk behaviors from participation in children's group activities. (SO input)									
	Adolescent females and males (ages 12 to 18) express personal growth as EVAC advocates for their participation in EVAC									
	Proportion of children/youth reporting active participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of community initiatives (disaggregated by CR and gender)									

	Proportion of children currently enrolled and attending a structured learning institution.									
By September 30, 2,023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 6 networks of children and adolescents	Number of volunteers participating in training processes for the development and strengthening of skills for children and youth.	6	6	6	6	4	4	16	16	100
and youth implement one-on-one training processes for life skills and resilience.	Number of children or adolescents having completed a life skills curriculum (6 months or more)	90	90					90	90	100
By September 30, 2,021 the PA ADRIM will have achieved that 2 networks of children, adolescents and young people exercise active citizenship.	Number of advocacy events at the local level where children and youth participate meaningfully in community decision making.	1	1					1	1	100
	Proportion of adolescent females and males actively participating in community projects.			10	10	60	60	70	70	100
	Proportion of target communities where citizens are in dialogue with local government on child protection issues, which WV has helped catalyze.									
	Number of invitations received by WV from a key stakeholder/decision maker to participate and contribute during the policy development process.									
	Proportion of adolescent females and males (aged 12-18) who have advocated for local government officials on child protection issues									
By 2021, WV convenes and mobilizes and is recognized as a reference in the movement for the protection of children.	Number of children for whom World Vision contributed to policy change or improved policy implementation to reduce the problem of the priority campaign.									
By 2021, civil society and the church have an impact on the reduction of violence against children and youth.	Number of communities where World Vision is empowering and mobilizing the community to advocate for child protection issues.			6	6	1	1	7	7	100

*Were actual changes made to local child protection services or action plans due to local advocacy/VAWC collaboration?*

The protection model implemented by the institution is based on community and municipal structures; at the municipal level, work has been done to strengthen and coordinate between the Municipality, COCODES, COMUDES, PDH, OMM, OMNAJ, and the Justice of the Peace. These organizations are part of the Municipal Network for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, where they work to strengthen the issue of protection. In this space it has been possible to establish agreements to carry out actions to prevent violence against children, provide care and follow up on cases of lack of protection.

At the community level, CBIs have been implemented; in the communities where CBIs have been implemented, activities for the protection of children's rights have been strengthened in coordination with WVG, reducing violence and abuse of children and youth by focusing efforts to ensure that children and youth are aware of where to go in case of violence.

The members of the CBIs are a support for parents, which has allowed, according to the perception of the participants, to reduce domestic violence, child abuse, abandonment, neglect, they consider that they are vigilant and observers of these actions and in case they happen, they carry out and accompany the processes of denouncing them to the corresponding entities. The CBIs have alliances and joint work processes with institutions that guarantee rights such as the municipality, PNC, which favours their actions.

*To what extent have prevailing norms, beliefs and traditions detrimental to child protection been transformed?*

One of the most important factors to change the reality regarding Guatemalan children is the cultural change in the population. This is achieved through continuous work to strengthen knowledge and sensitizing the communities in the areas of intervention. Thus, the most significant changes that are recognized from WVG's intervention are precisely the changes in cultural practices related to the upbringing and care of children, adolescents and youth.

A change in these practices has been evidenced since there is now a practice of respectful parenting, which is an impact attributable to the training processes developed.

These changes in patterns are evidenced by the fact that, according to adolescents and young people, the role of fathers and mothers has changed, because they are now more concerned about the care of children, adolescents and young people, they are more aware of what their children are doing and how to improve their health and nutrition.

Adolescents and young people have the perception that nowadays communities are safer and there is less violence, there has been a decrease in community violence, people also perceive a decrease in intra-family violence, they affirm that parents no longer mistreat children as it used to happen in the past.

Some families state that they are now more united and there is greater communication among them; the way children with disabilities are treated has also changed, as they are now more accepted and perceived as equals.

The changes indicated by the beneficiaries show that there is a positive impact on the cultural patterns on how to care for children and how to guarantee their protection. This can be seen in the fact that fathers and mothers have modified their authoritarian and violent

child-rearing practices for practices based on tenderness. At the same time, children have been trained to reduce bullying, which favours the reduction of violence.

**Figure 3 Changes perceived as a result of the program for children, adolescents and youth**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

*Extent to which PC interventions achieved their objectives at the output, outcome and target levels.*

The following are the results and achievements based on the logical framework in terms of protection, based on the results of SISMON 2022: In terms of protection, the objective was focused on: that by September 30, 2023 the AP El Tumbador will have contributed to 2,500 children, adolescents and young people enjoying a life free of violence.

By September 30, 2023, the AP El Tumbador will have achieved that 10 governmental and 2 non-governmental actors implement collective action mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence experienced by children, adolescents and youth. To this end, 5 CP&A groups were implemented with a shared plan, reaching 100% of the goal. A total of 91 (101%) parents were trained in courses/workshops that address positive discipline. 87% of parents demonstrate increased knowledge of positive discipline, and 42 (105%) parents participate in learning opportunities aimed at supporting children's spiritual education. 3 (100%) workshops were conducted for religious leaders who completed the CoH curriculum.

By September 30, 2023 the AP El Tumbador will have contributed to 6 networks of children, adolescents and youths operating as support structures, promoting belonging and mechanisms for the development of life skills (critical thinking, positive values, assertive communication, emotion management, conflict resolution and sex education).

To achieve this, 16 (100%) volunteers participated in training processes for the development of skills strengthening for children and youth. 90 (100%) children and adolescents who have completed a life skills curriculum, 1 (100%) advocacy event at the local level where children and youth participate in community decision making. 70 (100%) adolescents, women and men actively participate in community projects. And 7 (100%) communities that WVG is empowering and mobilizing the community to advocate for child protection issues.

**Table 18 Efficiency of PC interventions in the four domains of change at the PA level.**

<b>Domains</b>	<b>Child Protection</b>
Individual	The young participants affirm that they have improved their safety and participation as a result of the training processes and child protagonism networks. Parents have received training in respectful parenting, which has helped them to recognize the rights of children, adolescents and young people, and to transform the ways of educating children, adolescents and young people by reducing violent parenting practices. People know the institutions and people to whom they should turn to in case of violence and are more aware of the importance of compliance with the rights of children, adolescents and young people and their protection.
Family	Families are more concerned about the care of children, adolescents and young people, protect them, cover their needs, support children, adolescents and young people to continue their studies. They provide greater participation to children, adolescents and youth within the family and take them into account when making decisions.
Community	<p>The community has organized itself in CBI with the purpose of having a community organization that watches over the protection of children, adolescents and young people. CBI members have received training and education on issues related to the protection and rights of children, adolescents and youth, which helps them to continue implementing their work. The CBIs are functional in the communities where they are implemented; some people interviewed mentioned that since the existence of the CBIs they have perceived changes in the communities as a result of the existence of the child welfare committees. They consider that violence and mistreatment of children, adolescents and youth has decreased because parents are aware of the existence of the institution and the legal consequences of violating children, adolescents and youth. The CBI has been involved in cases of domestic violence and violence against women, when a situation of abuse is occurring.</p> <p>The CBI talks to them and lets them know that they can denounce him to the corresponding entity. Among adolescents and young people there are better social relations, fights and physical violence have decreased, there are more harmonious relationships, greater friendship. Adults take more care of children, adolescents and young people, they protect them.</p>
System	The CBIs are aware of the institutions that watch over the protection of children, adolescents and young people, and refer the cases they consider necessary. The CBIs have relationships through alliances with State institutions that guarantee rights at the municipal level with DIEDUC, COMUSAN, Municipality, COCODES, OMM, OMNAJ, Ministry of Health, churches and NGOs. At the national level: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, RENAP, SBS, PGN, OJ, MIDES, and NGOs. State institutions make efforts to fulfil their functions, however, the economic and technical resources available to them are insufficient, which prevents them from fulfilling their functions. For this reason, the work carried out by WVG is fundamental for children, adolescents and young people to be able to live their rights.



### *Effectiveness of child protection committees*

The members of the Child Welfare Committees (which are part of the community protection system) are clear about their functions, focusing mainly on the protection and fulfilment of the rights of children, adolescents and youth. And they affirm that their actions have been directed towards improving the living conditions of children, adolescents and youth, the fulfilment of their rights and guaranteeing the protection of children, adolescents and youth of the community, being a support for parents, which has allowed, according to the perception of the participants, to reduce domestic violence, child abuse, abandonment, neglect, they consider that they are vigilant and observers of these actions and in case they happen, they carry out and accompany the processes of denunciation to the corresponding entities.

It is considered that the effectiveness has been average, because the CBIs are recognized mainly by committee members; however, parents, children, adolescents and young people say they have not heard about the organization. This may be due to several factors:

- That CBI members perform other activities in the community and people are unaware that these functions are specifically performed within the CBI.
- The CBI has not been made known to children, adolescents, young people and parents.
- In some communities the CBIs have been recently created (2 to 5 months) and are still in the process of consolidation.

In important aspect for effectiveness is that CBI members have alliances and joint work processes with institutions that guarantee rights, such as municipalities and the PNC, which favors their actions.

At the family level, mothers indicate that they use positive parenting practices and at the community level there is an increased interest in the protection of children, adolescents and youth; however, for these changes to be sustainable over time there must be a change in practices in the formal and informal systems at the community level. To strengthen these systems, WVG has promoted Child Welfare Committees as a response mechanism against violence; however, when asked if there were CBIs in the communities, only 25% (64) of mothers interviewed indicated that there were, only 20% (20) perceived changes from the CBIs.

In the communities where the CBIs exist, there is recognition and to some extent there have been changes in the protection of children, adolescents and youth, but this recognition is far below what is expected, therefore the chances that they will be a sustainable action at the community level is very low and there is a risk that it will be lost when the WVG intervention ends in the communities.

Another aspect that does not benefit the sustainability of protection actions at the community level is the lack of presence of guarantor institutions, since only the presence of health centres 65.5% (182) and schools 61.2% (170) is recognized, however, institutions directly related to the protection of children, adolescents and youth, such as PNC 25% (70) and the MP, OJ is minimally recognized at the community level by less than 10% (25) of the interviewees.

It is therefore necessary to continue strengthening the CBIs so that they can consolidate and become part of the community organization and be appropriated by them.

Using a systems-based approach to child protection, how does WV intervene at the micro (children/families), meso (community) and macro (district/national level)?

**Table 19 Intervention at micro, meso and macro level**

Level of the child protection system	Approach
Micro (children/families)	<p>1. At the micro level, knowledge of children's rights and responsibilities is strengthened.</p> <p>2. It focuses on individual changes from training processes that influence the improvement of parenting practices. This has allowed the transformation of ingrained practices from generation to generation and more harmonious relationships.</p>
Meso (Community)	<p>3. It focuses on the municipality by strengthening the child protection system, made up of legally mandated institutions. In turn, CBIs have been created, which are local mechanisms focused on the protection of children, adolescents and youth. These committees are currently integrated, the members have been trained in protection issues and rights of children, adolescents and youth.</p>
Macro (District/National)	<p>There have been processes of alliance and joint work with state institutions such as the Municipality, SESAN, health center that contributes to the processes implemented by WVG in the communities of El Tumbador.</p> <p>WVG, through the Advocacy unit, responsible for generating and supporting the formulation of public policies and legal frameworks that allow children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and develop to the fullest, has supported various amendments to the law, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The modification of the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old, participating in both 2015 and 2017. Lobbying, partnering, drafting and monitoring actions until it was approved.</li> <li>• Law 52-85, which seeks to create a comprehensive protection system for children and adolescents (which has not yet been approved), is currently being reviewed and redesigned.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve these results, WVG works in partnership with various national and international institutions to achieve the established goals, working with guarantors of rights, international institutions and NGOs organized in the protection cluster where they carry out processes of analysis and generation of proposals for the improvement of the system. The protection cluster involves institutions such as: UNICEF, United Nations, UNHCR, Colectivo Vida Independiente, ChildFund International, International Organization for Migration, UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</p>

### *Gender programming reflects the work with men and boys, especially with regard to masculinity*

The work that is being implemented with respect to masculinities is really a fairly new line of work within WVG. However, gender equity has been worked on with greater force, for which joint work processes are carried out with the churches through religious leaders, which has allowed for the transformation of cultural patterns. This process has been carried out over 14 years, and changes have been observed, such as greater participation and involvement of women in community management and decisions, as well as in the occupation of community decision-making positions.

#### 5.4.2 Life Skills Project

The HPV program, out of 14 indicators, 12 reached 100% of their targets or exceeded them, only 2 were below the established targets.

The HPV Program in El Tumbador had several results and according to data collected in this evaluation, it was effective in most of the results and indicators, as shown in the following data.

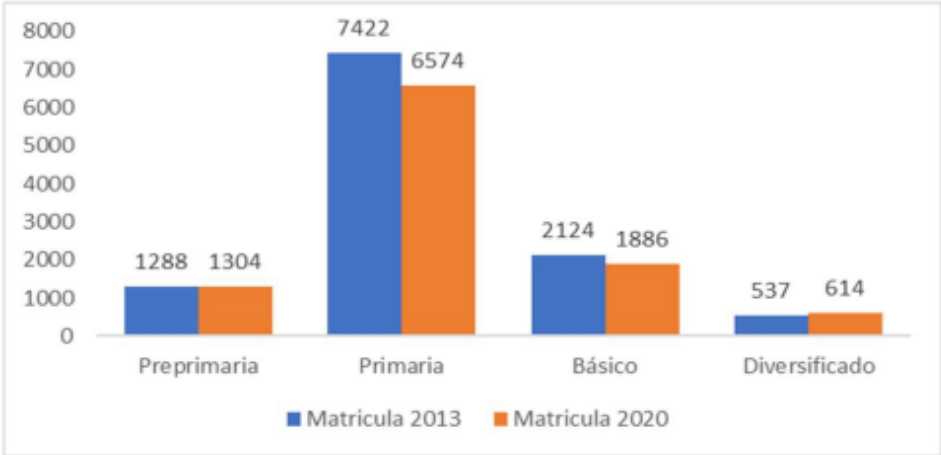
I. The objective of the HPV is that by September 30, 2023, the AP El Tumbador will have contributed to 5,710 children, adolescents and young people from 0 to 18 years of age to have developed their basic skills and abilities to lead a productive and satisfactory life. To this end, different results focused on strengthening tender parenting, initial training, timely stimulation centres, and school readiness are proposed.

Mothers visualize changes in different aspects of education, 67.6% (F188/N278) have observed changes in pre-primary education, mainly that they now consider it necessary in 62.2% (F117/N188), they recognize the value and benefits of children attending pre-primary education in 65.4% (F123/N188), there is a greater number of children attending pre-primary education in 63.3% (F119/N188).

The CTA of El Tumbador states that it has observed changes at the pre-primary level since WVG's work; previously, families did not send their children to pre-primary school and now enrolment has increased.

In terms of enrolment, there was a slight increase in the case of pre-primary and diversified. However, in primary and elementary school, enrolment decreased, a worrisome aspect that could mean that the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the decrease in student enrolment.

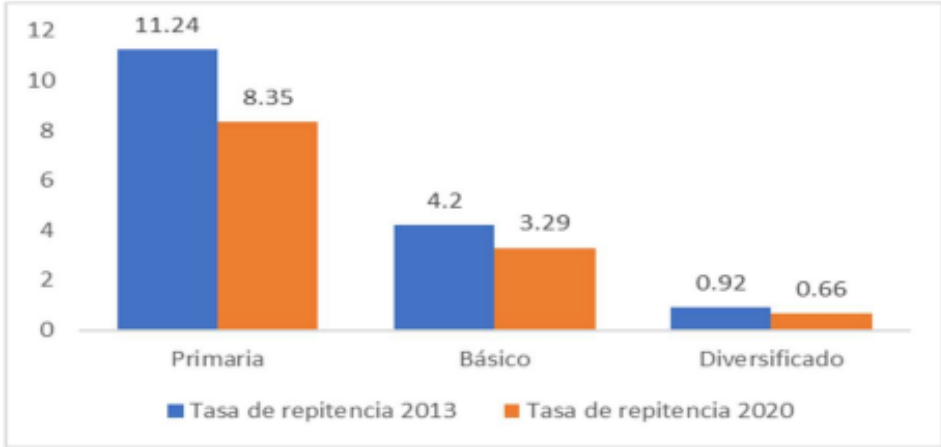
**Figure 4 Enrolment of children, adolescents and youth in El Tumbador years 2013 and 2020**



Source: Mineduc 2020 Statistical Yearbook.

An evident aspect is that since the beginning of the implementation of the AP El Tumbador, compared to the year 2020, the repetition rates have decreased; in the case of primary school, the difference is 2.89%, in elementary school it is 0.91% and in diversified school it is 0.26%.

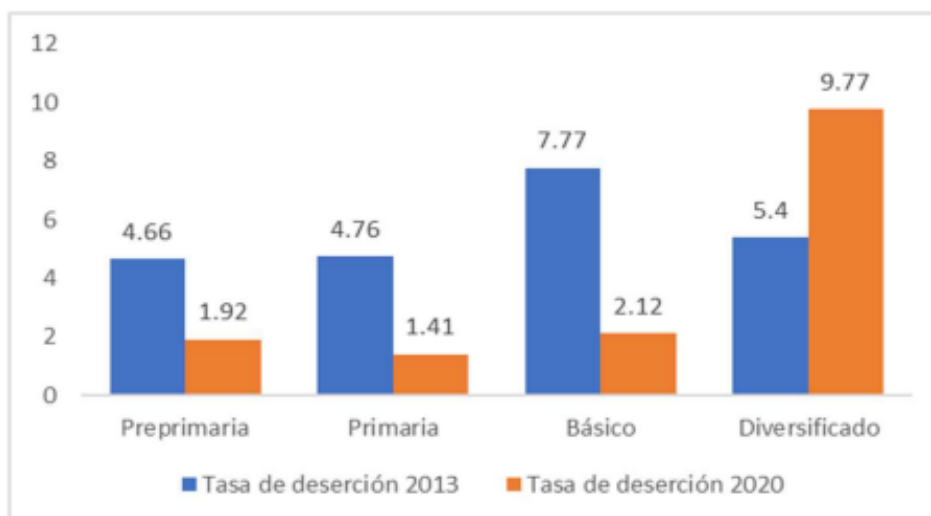
**Figure 5 Grade repetition rate in El Tumbador between 2013 and 2020.**



Source Mineduc 2020 Statistical Yearbook.

There has also been an evident decrease in the dropout rates from 2013 to 2020, in pre-primary school it decreased by 2.74%, in primary school by 3.35%, in elementary school by 5.56% and in diversified school, on the other hand, the dropout rate increased by 4.33%.

**Figure 6 Dropout rates in El Tumbador, years 2013 and 2020**



Source Mineduc 2020 Statistical Yearbook.

**At the same time, it was proposed to increase cognitive and socioemotional skills in order to improve permanence, pass rates, trained teachers, improvement of comprehensive reading and logical thinking, school dropout, extracurricular support.**

80.2% (F223/N278) of the mothers mentioned that they have observed changes in themselves that favor education, these being mainly the following:

- 83% (F185/N223) support their sons and daughters in their studies.
- 72.6% (F162/N223) further recognize the importance of education.
- 70.4% (F157/N223) follow up on their children's progress.
- 61.9% (F138/N223) talk to their children's teachers.

They also observed changes in primary education in 75.9% (F211/N278), these changes at the primary level are mainly the fact that children enter at the right age in 59.7% (F126/N211) and finish at the expected age in 40.3% (F85/N211).

36.3% (F101/N278) of the mothers have observed changes in secondary education, mainly 43.6% (F44/N101) consider that the number of students has increased, 34.7% (F35/N101) that students enter at the right age and 28.7% (F29/N101) that they finish secondary school in the expected time, 57.4% (F58/N101) consider that there are currently equal opportunities for men and women to study the basic cycle.

70.1% of the mothers (F195/N278) consider that the children, adolescents and young people have improved their reading and math skills. This is evident in that 63.6% (F124/N195) understand what they read, 52.8% (F103/N195) spend more time reading, 32.8% (F64/N195) read faster and 51.8% (F101/N195) are able to write more.

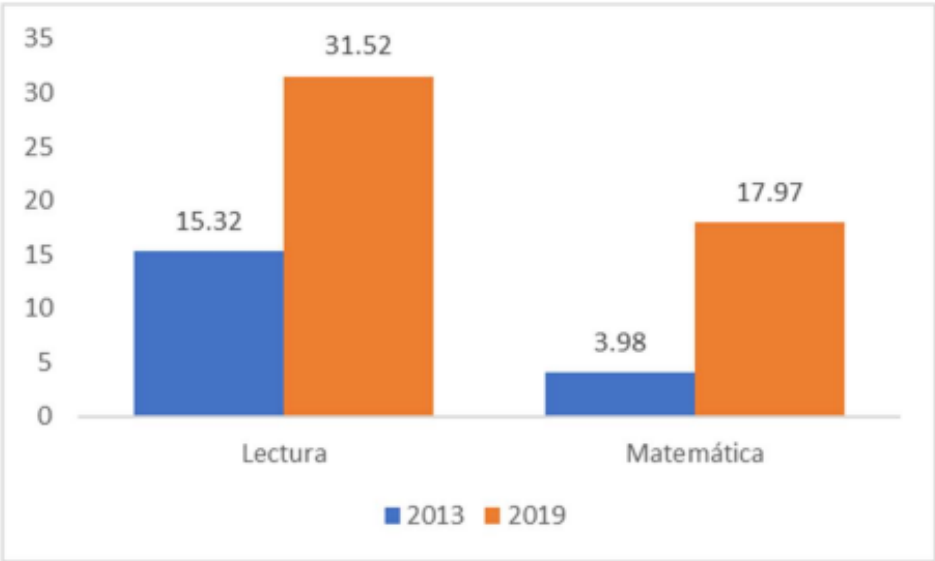
In the case of mathematics, 48.7% (F95/N195) of the mothers consider that since the WVG intervention they know more mathematics, 17.4% (F34/N195) are quicker to do calculations, 42.6% (F83/N195) like mathematics more.

64.5% (F136/N211) of the mothers consider that as a result of the work implemented by WVG, teachers are better trained and with better quality.

Teachers observe that there has been an improvement in the quality of education because teachers' interest in children's learning has increased and has been favored by the training processes.

Comparatively, when the PA of El Tumbador started working, San Marcos improved its test results for graduates from 2013 to 2019, in reading increased by 16.2% and in mathematics by 13.99%. These results show that there has been an improvement in the quality of education in the department, although these data are not exclusive to El Tumbador, they show that there have been improvements in the department, which may be influenced by teacher training processes.

**Figure 7 Educational outcomes of 2013 and 2019 graduates**



DIGEDUCA Graduate Test Results, 2019

The AP El Tumbador has allowed the continuity of children who finish primary school and continue their studies in the basic cycle, an aspect that is difficult in rural areas. It has also helped some children, adolescents and young people to postpone the start of their work in order to study.

*“WV has also benefited students who leave primary school and continue to benefit at the basic level, in that sense parents and students do not want to lose these benefits that WV gives them and therefore continue studying with the intention of not losing these benefits that are provided to them” (Villa Verde Teacher).*

*“The majority of children finish primary school, although there is a decrease in the number of students who continue their studies compared to other years” (Teacher El Guapinol).*

*“In relation to elementary school, I think the most noticeable changes are, at least most of the children have been finishing or have been studying sixth grade, many of them were only halfway through and normally we have been seeing that the children who leave elementary school manage to enter basic education, sometimes I tell you, people only stayed with the sixth grade and up to that point, but now they have also got that little thorn of wanting to study basic education, They have wanted to continue studying and they have done it thanks to the support of their parents as well as the support they have received from World Vision, I think” (Alameda Nahuatancillo teacher).*

*“The training has helped us to have better opportunities. Before, studying was not encouraged, only learning to read and write. Now most of them at least go to third grade, they are looking for a career” (GF adolescents and young people in Alameda).*

*“Now there are more children studying, that has changed because before, due to lack of resources, they were sent to work from an early age, they did not give much importance to education” (GF adolescents and young people Chamaque).*

The AP EI Tumbador has also made a difference in the lives of girls, for which it carried out awareness-raising processes for families, which has influenced more girls to attend school, according to the teachers' perceptions. The growth in equality and empowerment of girls has been evident.

*“The change that I have observed is that the girls also feel important, they do not feel less important than the boys, they say they are equal because of the talks and everything that World Vision has given them, they feel the same as the boys and they want to study and are willing to give everything not to be left without Telesecundaria” (El Triunfo teacher).*

*“Girls have more opportunities, since their parents give importance to their education, and they can continue their studies until they finish” (GF adolescents and young people Chamaque).*

Teachers say that the way teachers treat children with disabilities has changed, because they have been included in the classroom, they have been integrated. They comment that they have observed an increase of children with disabilities in the classrooms, parents have more confidence to send their children to school. The adolescents and young people have noticed that WVG has provided special material for children, adolescents and young people with disabilities, which has helped them to increase their opportunities.

*“I even work with a child who has a physical motor disability and the truth is that they have been given integrity, that is, we have been integrating them and trying to make them feel included and I believe that World Vision has played a very important role because in previous years perhaps the parents did not dare to let the children study because of the discrimination that has always occurred, but this year I have seen the great support that they are giving them, I mean here there are several children with special abilities and they come to school and they are integrated normally. But this year I have seen the great support they are giving them; I tell you, here there are several children with different special abilities, and they come to school and integrate normally, we try to make them feel in a comfortable place and we are giving them the support they really need to succeed” (Alameda Nahuatancillo teacher).*

*“They have supported people with disabilities, with material to have a good education” (GF adolescents and youth Alameda).*

WVG contributed to teacher education and training processes to strengthen reading comprehension strategies, using group readings, directed readings, and incorporating games that make classes more fun. This allowed the children to improve their reading comprehension, which improved their writing, spelling and penmanship. The schools were provided with virtual classrooms with computer equipment and specialized programs for learning reading, writing and mathematics. Teachers state that they received books and reading guides for each child to strengthen their reading skills and learn to use the Internet. The adolescents and young people consider that the AP EI Tumbador expanded their study

opportunities with various distance learning methods (IGER, INTECAP) for which it provided them with school materials.

*“We received reading comprehension workshops and some of the projects that have been done here in the little school, VM has contributed a lot. We were provided with a computer lab, and it is equipped and selected based on the appropriate material for mathematics, reading and writing” (El Retiro teacher).*

*“For one as a teacher and also for the students because thanks to God, through the training we received, the children improved their reading and therefore they wrote in a better way because through reading they also improve their writing, spelling, calligraphy and everything that has to do with the educational process” (Villa Verde teacher).*

*I think that with this material the classes are more fun and more enjoyable because we have had different materials, didactic material such as Chinese paper, construction, etc., so it has helped us to make the classes more dynamic and more united” (Teachers Alameda Nauatancillo).*

*“Well, the virtual classrooms have been a tool that has helped us to update them because normally we were working with texts, but in reality the virtual classrooms have helped the children to understand a little more about the networks, the Internet, which is one of the most important tools that I think they can use at any time” (Teacher in Nahuatancillo Village).*

*“Study opportunities with distance learning methods, providing school supplies” (GF adolescents and young people Alameda).*

The adolescents and young people participating in the GFs consider that WVG has helped them with educational tools and materials that have favored the continuity of their educational processes and helped reduce school dropout rates.

*“They have helped by giving school supplies” (adolescents and young people Alameda).*

In turn, they have received training on appropriate strategies for working with children with disabilities, have reported cases to MINEDUC and have made curricular adjustments.

*“We have received workshops from WV, we have identified physical, language, and visual disabilities and have reported those cases. We have received training on how to support children with special disabilities” (El Retiro teacher).*

*“Children and youngsters with disabilities are the ones who have the most difficulties with adaptations, they are always at a disadvantage with the rest” (Teacher El Guapinol).*

Teachers have observed changes in the responsibility of children who are sponsored by WVG, they are more participative, they give their opinion in class.

*“They feel more committed to participate every day in class and they always like to give their opinions and raise their hands because they feel that they are part of World Vision, they feel better than others and that favors them” (El Triunfo teacher).*

After the COVID 19 pandemic, the mothers understood the teachers better because they were the ones who dedicated themselves to supporting the children in their learning, using



the books produced by WVG, which helped the children to continue their learning at home due to the health emergency.

*“The change that the pandemic brought about was to raise the awareness and consciousness of all the mothers, where the teacher is the fundamental basis of education because they became teachers for their children and at times they could not know where to start, but the books that World Vision sent us helped them a lot, it was a mutual support for them” (El Triunfo Teacher).*

### **Changes in perceptions about education**

In the community, changes have been perceived with respect to the acceptance of education, the families considered that there was not an adequate environment for children to learn and nowadays that perception has changed. Families motivate and support children to continue studying and succeed.

*“Yes, the change was noticeable because previously there was some frustration in the sense that we did not have the right environment and people and children have seen the change; it is a different situation” (Teacher El Withdrawal).*

*“In the families they are interested in supporting their children in their studies and that they learn better. They support young people to have new goals” (GF adolescents and young people Alameda).*

*“Parents have received training and pay more attention to children's education” (GF adolescents and youth Alameda).*

*“People are in favor of children and youth receiving education, in order to have a good future and possibilities” (GF adolescents and youth Chamaque).*

*“Families support their children in the studies and activities that WVG brings to enhance learning” (GF adolescents and youth Chamaque).*

*“A lot of importance is given to the education of children and youth. Parents have changed and allow their children to study rather than work. Even though our parents were not given the same opportunities for education, now they are doing it with us” (GF adolescents and youth Guapinol).*

In education, a fundamental actor for sustainability has been teacher training, through which the learning obtained by teachers on teaching and learning strategies to work on and strengthen children's reading will continue to be carried out, favoring the improvement of educational results.

*“At a certain point VM is going to stop supporting us. The experiences we have gained through them are very great and profitable experiences. I believe that through the lessons learned we have to continue putting into practice what we have learned. In this way we can continue to support ourselves by taking into account the good experiences and that we can put them into practice through the lessons learned” (Villa Verde teacher).*

These impacts, achieved in education, are part of the work done by the AP El Tumbador and WVG, by raising awareness among families and supporting the national education system by training teachers, refurbishing schools and providing educational materials. Teachers were also involved in these impacts through the implementation, follow-up and transformation of their pedagogical practices, putting into practice what they learned from WVG. School

principals, educational supervisors and SINAE personnel, in charge of accompanying teachers in the classroom and follow-up by the Departmental Directorate of Education.

### **Children from 7 to 12 years old with safe and healthy school environments and services, facilities with potable water, sanitation, hygiene practices.**

Prior to WVG's arrival in El Tumbador, the schools did not have adequate access to restrooms, the facilities were in poor condition and now there is access to toilets, water and soap in the schools. Likewise, the schools have been renovated, the walls have been improved and cleaned, classrooms have been built, repairs have been made to the playground, pipes, gutters, desks have been provided, trash cans, which has given a better visibility to the school, motivating students to attend the educational centres.

40.8% (F86/N211) of mothers confirm that schools are in better condition, 68.2% (F144/N211) currently have bathrooms, 64.5% (F136/N211) have water and soap, and 8.1% (F17/N211) have technological equipment.

*“A great change because previously we did not have adequate access, the facilities were bad and now that WV has sent us the indicated material, we can see the change that was made, and it is a different environment” (Teacher El Retiro).*

*“WV built two classrooms. One of these classrooms is where I am currently attending my children, it is a very large classroom and beautiful spaces that have been of great benefit to our Educational Centre because we really did not have these classrooms. Now thanks to God and WV we have these classrooms that are of great benefit to us as teachers” (Villa Verde Teacher).*

*“For example, these days we have been repairing the playground, pipes, drinking water, canals; as far as we can afford it, right now what we have in mind are the bathrooms and the roof of the classrooms” (Teachers of El Guapinol).*

*“It has also favored us because we have many children and World Vision has always been with us in giving us desks, books, trash cans and the most important thing that we have needed, they have supported us” (El Triunfo Teacher).*

### **Development of technical labor and entrepreneurial skills**

Regarding the development of life skills, 13.7% (F29/N211) have the necessary skills. The AP El Tumbador has ensured that adolescents and young people have a desire to continue improving themselves, they have received technical training such as mechanics, welding, sewing, technology, electricity, blacksmithing, beauty, nails, baking and have received training in entrepreneurship. It has also helped them to continue their studies through radio programs through IGER.

It is also recognized that children, adolescents and young people have improved their soft skills for work. These skills are important for companies since they demonstrate skills for relating with others, conflict resolution and autonomy, which are taken into account when applying for a job.

72.7% of the mothers (F202/N278) consider that the children, adolescents and youth have improved their social skills and values as a result of the work of WVG. This is evident in that 77.2% (F156/N202) consider that children, adolescents and youth are more sociable, 67.8%

(F137/N202) that they can relate more easily with other people, 50.5% (F102/N202) communicate better, 51.5% (F104/N202) know how to listen and 44.6% (F90/N202) work as a team.

The sociability of children, adolescents and young people have been generated from the involvement of children, adolescents and young people in different spaces of participation focused on developing these skills.

*“It is one of the organizations that has seen the most support in relation to education, I believe that changes have been noticed, perhaps more preparation in young people. Yes, there are some young people who have managed to start a business, for example, maybe starting from the minimum, but it has been seen here and we have been surprised by the same thing because sometimes the economic resources may not allow them, but with the knowledge and support they have had, they have decided to undertake this and I believe that it is not only the support they have had from World Vision but it has also been the desire for personal improvement” (Teachers Alameda Nahuatancillo).*

*“I was studying nails, for example, they gave me a chair, a mirror, and they also gave me an iron. When there is a party, I have been paid to iron hair and do nails” (GF adolescents and young people La Bendición).*

**Figure 8 Main changes in education and life skills in El Tumbador AP**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

**Community management processes for disaster risk reduction, prevention plans, COLRED, training in drills for children.**

COLRED is a community-based organization that focuses on disaster risk reduction. 51.9% (F14/N27) affirm that COLRED exists in their community, and they are useful according to 40.7% (F11/N27) to attend disasters in a timely manner.

COLRED members have observed that since its creation, people are more organized to react in case of a disaster. This has helped people to prevent disasters and to know which people to prioritize in order to provide immediate attention in the event of a disaster.

Based on the work implemented by WVG, 64% (F32/N50) of the parents consider that there have been changes in the way of attending an emergency. These changes are as follows:

- 65.6% (F21/N32) know which person in the community to approach in the event of a disaster.
- 62.5% (F20/N32) are trained to know how to act in case of disaster.
- 31.3% (F10/N32) have more knowledge about disasters that may occur in their community.

WVG has provided COLRED with shirts to identify COLRED members. When the communities identify any danger, they inform WVG and support them with block, pebble to remove some areas that may be dangerous.

Also, 51.9% (F14/N27) affirm that WVG has supported them with various tools such as shovels, axes, hoes that have allowed them to provide care in case of disasters,

*“That is, more than anything in the information that has been obtained from them and also when there is something to support, at least when walls fall down, they have supported in giving block, in giving pebbles and in what is used to form the wall again” (COLRED Alameda Nahuatancillo).*

*“The changes for me have really been the proportion of tools that we were given, it is a total change, that one has to be able to work at any time of need, if the road breaks down there is the tool to work or a slight landslide, but we have shovels, with axes, with hoes, all that to work” (COLRED Chamaque).*

*“Before, if someone lost their house, what we used to do was to see if the community would contribute something to buy them some sheets or help them build their house again, little houses that were even farradas, before we used to work a lot with the jar they call it, but the most important thing was that they had a roof, it was very little what we gave them but we looked at how to help that person, whoever could contributed with a little more and whoever could not, with what they could or many with their labor. And now I say thank God when someone is in trouble, we have received help, we have received help with blocks, cement from World Vision” (COLRED Chamaque).*

25.9% (F7/N27) have conducted observation processes on homes at risk, for which COLRED members conduct observation tours to identify these homes and prevent disasters.

70.4% (F19/N27) of the people in the community affirm that they know which person or organization to turn to in case of a disaster, 55.6% (F15/N27) are better trained to know how to act in case of a disaster, 48.1% (F13/N27) have more knowledge about disasters that can occur in their community.

Not many people have knowledge about how to act in case of disaster in case of vulnerable groups, 37% (F10/N27) know how to care for women in case of disaster, 33.3% (F9/N27) know how to care for children in case of disaster and only 22.2% (F6/N27) know how to act with people with disabilities at the time of a disaster.

*“When there is a landslide or something like that, when there is a death, COLRED goes there, it is very good because when there is something they are there, a tremor and they are there” (COLRED Villa Verde).*

*“What has been seen is that at least some things that can happen have been prevented, so always with the advice given, some people take it for better and some take it for worse, but changes are always seen” (COLRED Alameda Nahuatancillo).*

*“First of all, we talk to people because there could be an emergency, within the group we talk mostly with people who have disabled children and mostly communication” (COLRED La Democracia).*

*“In the community a committee has been organized for that, they are going to see, as there are houses that are like in a ravine, then all that has to go around and see what is happening or if something happened, because last time there where she lives they did not send me to see a house on that side and we went to see it because there was a ravine there, Thank God nothing else happened, it was just a ravine that fell on top of a house, but we are always informed and we always go to see how it is there and thank God nothing harder has happened to us” (GF parents Las Cruces).*

The form of organization in the event of a disaster is that a person from COLRED gives the instructions and they are transferred from one person to another and in some communities, they have loudspeakers or telephones to warn of what is happening. In the communities there is a strong union among neighbours and when they see that a person may be in danger, the other members of the community support them.

*“Last time there was an accident involving a house that was going to fall into a ravine, so we were notified and quickly all the neighbours went to help the people to get them out of danger and we moved their most important things to another place” (COLRED El Guapinol).*

*“(Anonymous) has a loudspeaker, so when you hear the noise” (COLRED Villa Verde).*

*“Half the time someone notices and then runs to the other people and then they come to help” (COLRED Alameda Nahuatancillo).*

In some cases, COLRED members claim that they have been appointed but have not actually carried out actions along these lines.

*“We were only appointed by CONRED, we received T-shirts and nothing else” (COLRED El Guapinol).*

There is limited joint work with other institutions that could support COLRED's work, such as CONRED, churches, and municipalities. Only 25.9% (F7/N27) of the people interviewed consider that there is fluid communication between COLRED and CONRED. However, it is evident that the members of the commission have a clear idea of the institutions with which they can work together, such as churches, firefighters, and municipalities.

People have observed changes in the community for disaster reduction from the work developed by WVG in 54% (F27/N50).

The main impacts in terms of disaster risk reduction have been achieved through the intervention of the PA El Tumbador and WVG, who have carried out training processes for community leaders so that they know how to act in case of disasters, have motivated the community organization to act in case of disasters and to prevent them. In turn, they have linked COLRED with CONRED as a form of sustainability. The AP El Tumbador has provided tools for communities to act in case of disasters.

The effectiveness in the case of disaster risk reduction is lower than the effectiveness presented in the educational and life skills aspects. Although the goals in this area were achieved 100% or exceeded, people showed less ownership of the established indicators.

**Figure 9 Main results in disaster risk reduction El Tumbador**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

The following is the SISMON, 2022 monitoring table, which shows the goal, results and percentage of achievements.

**Table 20 Monitoring table (HPV)**

HPV		2019		2020		2021		Total		% of achievement
		Goal	Result	Goal	Result	Goal	Result	Goal	Result	
By September 30, 2023, PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 5710 children, adolescents and young people from 0 to 18 years of age having developed their basic skills and abilities to lead a productive and satisfactory life.										
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 480 participating children from 0 to 6 years of age to increase their motor, cognitive, language, and socio-emotional skills for life according to their life cycle.	Proportion of children who develop and demonstrate the application of fundamental life skills that contribute to their own development.									
	Proportion of children able to recognize concepts in print.									
	Proportion of parents and caregivers who promote learning for children 3 to 6 years of age.									
	Proportion of children who demonstrate school readiness.									
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 110 children from 0 to 3 years old without access to early education opportunities, receive timely stimulation with a tenderness approach.	Number of participating parents who are able to recognize three basic messages of tender parenting.	50	53					50	53	106
	Number of children from 0 to 3 years of age (including the most vulnerable) currently attending an early stimulation center.	30	30			60	61	90	91	101
By September 30, 2023, PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 380 children from 4 to 6 years old receive quality schooling for literacy and numeracy development.	Number of schools that WV has supported with materials or training.	6	6					6	6	100
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 4420 boys and girls from 7 to 12 years old to increase their cognitive and socioemotional skills that allow them to improve their permanence and promotion in school according to their age.	Percentage of 3rd graders who can read a story and correctly answer 4 out of 5 memory and comprehension questions.									
	Rate of boys and girls who passed elementary school.									
	Proportion of trained teachers who use acquired skills to teach comprehensive reading									
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 2370 participating children from 7 to 12 years old improve their reading comprehension and logical thinking skills.	Number of children who have dropped out of school in the last 12 months									
	Number of children with identified disabilities receiving extra support at school.	5	5					5	5	100
	Number of boys and girls aged 7 to 12 years participating in reading comprehension and critical thinking activities	700	695	822	867	762	345	2284	1907	83
By September 30, 2023, PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 2050 children from 7 to 12 years old will have safe and healthy school environments and services.	Number of children who have access to a basic handwashing facility in an educational facility.	200	0	715	724	595	842	1510	1566	104
	Number of educational facilities with a basic source of drinking water	1	3	6	6	5	5	12	14	117
	Number of children with access to child care facilities	200	0	715	724	595	842	1510	1566	104

HPV		2019		2020		2021		Total		% of achievement
		Goal	Result	Goal	Result	Goal	Result	Goal	Result	
	basic sanitation, in educational centers.									
	Number of hygiene and cleanliness practices implemented in schools in the PDA coverage area that participate in the improvement of their conditions.	3	3			3	3	6	6	100
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have contributed to 240 adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 with technical labor and entrepreneurial skills developed to take advantage of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.	The average reported strength of the assets and contexts in which adolescents live, learn, and work, as reported by adolescents aged 12-18.									
	Proportion of adolescents and young adults who have a learning opportunity leading to a productive life									
	Percentage of 13-18 year olds who reported starting or expanding their business after receiving project support or being referred from another agency project providing business support									
	Migrant children get better education									
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 200 adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 will have increased access to technical labor and entrepreneurial training.	Number of adolescents and young people participating in vocational workshops with an entrepreneurial approach that will enable them to be ready for economic opportunities.	0	0							
	Number of adolescents and young people involved in vocational training and vocational processes	25	21	68	68	15	15	108	104	96
By September 30, 2023, PA El Tumbador will have provided 40 adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 with increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.	Number of adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 who have a personal and business development plan.	10	10	27	28	10	10	47	48	102
	Proportion of community members reporting a reduction in disaster risk.									
By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador PA will have contributed to the resilience of 16 communities and 7 schools to adverse events.	Proportion of children, adolescents and young people who report feeling that they or others can protect themselves from disasters									
	Proportion of households in the target community that are confident in responding to natural disasters									
	Proportion of schools providing access to learning during and after a disaster in the community									
By September 30, 2023, the PA El Tumbador will have achieved that 16 communities implement community management processes for disaster risk reduction.	Number of communities with risk prevention and mitigation plans in place	4	4	6	6	3	3	13	13	100
	Number of COLREDs organized or restructured.	4	6	6	6	3	3	13	15	115
By September 30, 2023, the El Tumbador PA will have achieved that 520 children, adolescents and young people will have developed community management skills for risk reduction in schools and communities.	Number of training and disaster drills conducted for children.	3	3					3	3	100



*How many people have benefited and how is the distribution of benefits among different social groups (e.g. men, women, children, most vulnerable, etc.)?*

When analysing the annual goals of the participating population, versus the results obtained, it is observed that from 2014 to 2018 the AP set high goals, where only in the first year the planned goals were achieved.

In reviewing the goal set for the 8 years of implementation, only 78% of the children that had been planned were reached, while only 68% of the adult population was reached, 10% less than the children.

In view of this, it is recommended to analyse the number of people the APs intend to reach and relate it to the resources available, which will allow for a higher level of achievement and sustainability of the processes.

**Table 21 Amount of population planned and reached by the PA El Tumbador, for the years 2014 to 2021**

Year	Children			Adults		
	Goal	Result	% of achievement	Goal	Result	% of achievement
2014	14,854	15,092	102%	1,422	747	53%
2015	14,574	12,803	88%	454	455	100%
2016	15,127	11,573	77%	481	452	94%
2017	14,155	7,504	53%	385	119	31%
2018	15,869	7,241	46%	260	92	35%
2019	4,670	4,241	91%	308	312	101%
2020	7,753	7,760	100%	104	103	99%
2021	5759	5793	101%	111	113	102%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,761</b>	<b>72,007</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>68%</b>

Source: ITT data.

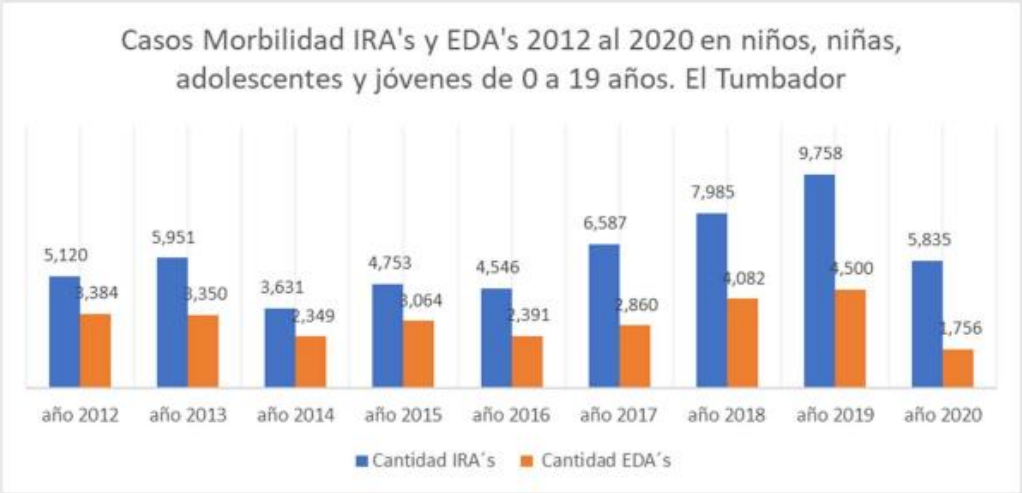
### 5.4.3 Food and Nutritional Security Project

World Vision, developed within the 2030 strategy the FNS technical program, which would contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the implementation of actions to the following SDGs:

1. End poverty in all its forms throughout the world,
2. To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,
3. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,
4. To ensure healthy living and promote wellness for all at all ages,
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and
6. Ensure the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for all.

According to MSPAS data for the year 2022, morbidity has decreased comparatively between 2013 and 2020. In the case of ARI, the decrease was 116 cases and in ADEs, 593 cases.

**Figure 10 Cases of morbidity ARI's ADE's from 2012 to 2020.**



Source SIGSA-MSPAS

Comparatively from 2013 to 2020 there has been an exponential increase of vitamins and minerals given to children, being 4,579 doses.

**Figure 11 Dosage of vitamins and minerals in El Tumbador**



Source SIGSA-MSPAS

In the case of malnourished children, WVG has supported the health centre by mobilizing malnourished children so that they can receive proper care. They accompany the children to monitor their weight and provide them with food supplements such as Incaparina, making arrangements so that the children can have milk to help them reach the right weight. WVG trained health centre staff in:

- Taking of the body mass index of boys and girls.
- The correct ways to measure weight and height.

*“Yes, because we have received a lot of support in educational materials. Even now we have not had much support with anthropometric equipment, which was another of the difficulties we had” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“Well, according to comments made by colleagues years ago, they were the ones who had donated the toilet we have” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“Yes, we have received training on how to weigh and measure a child and we have been trained more than anything else” (Villa Verde Health Center).*

The AP El Tumbador team carried out joint work processes with the Health Centres that exist in each community, and they analyse the weight, provide follow-up to the vaccination processes of the children.

*“Yes, well, it has helped me a lot, because VM also carries out growth monitoring, so it makes it easier for us because people... they keep up to date with us and with WV. So, they come to the service more frequently, because they say: “Oh, World Vision is asking me for data, so I come to weigh it, and I come to measure my child”. We check the weight and height of children under 5 years of age. For example, from 0 days to 2 years, they are weighed and measured every month. From 2 to 3 it is every two months. But WV already knows how they are doing it, but it helps us a lot, because WV asks for data, so they already come with us to weigh and measure. So, that is the way it helps us” (La Bendición Health Center).*

*“Yes, we have had many changes. World Vision has supported us a lot in terms of growth monitoring, they have come with workshops to support us in growth monitoring, through the monitoring they have done we have captured malnourished, underweight and stunted children” (Villa Verde Health Center).*

Although there are perceptions of a decrease in malnutrition in the PA El Tumbador by parents, the behaviour is rather an increase in cases of acute malnutrition compared to the beginning of the PA.

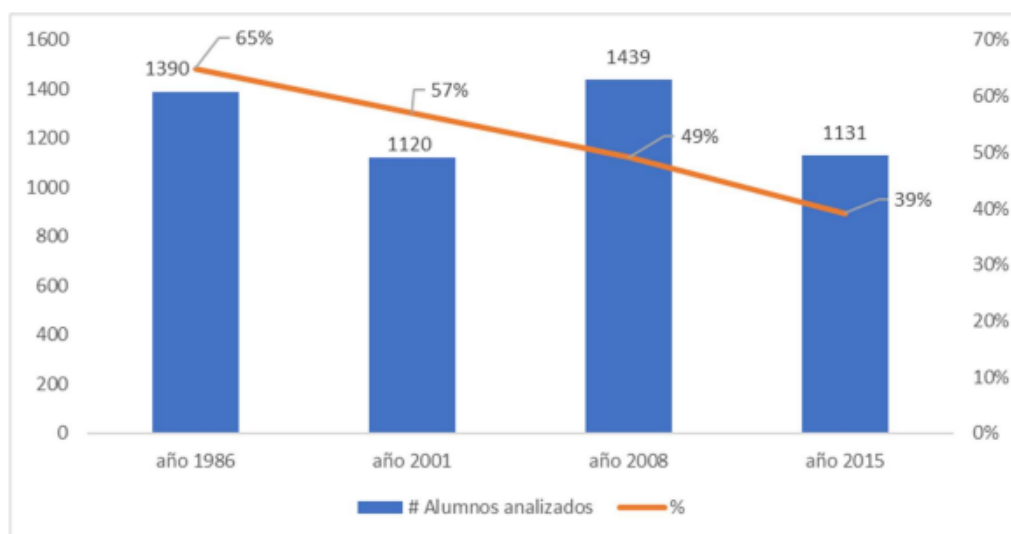
**Figure 12 Cases of water malnutrition from 2012 to 2020.**



Source SIGSA-MSPAS

A result that is consistent with the perceptions of the people interviewed and existing statistical data in that chronic malnutrition in students has been decreasing.

**Figure 13 Percentage of students with chronic malnutrition**



Source: El Tumbador weight and height census.

It is important to highlight that these changes have had an impact on the right to health and the right to life of children, because according to those responsible for health centres, the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age has decreased.

*“They have learned enough to take care of their children from pregnancy to 5 years old, they have been children that perhaps before there were many infant deaths, now that a child dies is rare is a special case, before two or three children died a year, today this year one child dies a year, but it is not as much as before has decreased” (Villa Verde Health Centre).*

At the system level, mothers state that there have been changes at the health centre since the work done by WVG, amounting to 61.5% (F171/N278), the main changes that mothers have observed at the health centre are mainly that the staff is better trained by 59.1% (F101/N171), there has been an increase in the quantity of medicines by 57.3% (F98/N171), there has been an increase in equipment by 40.9% (F70/N171) and an improvement in infrastructure by 31.6% (F54/N171). Other institutions that have also supported the health centres are state organizations such as SESAN, MAGA and the municipality.

*“Yes, they have provided us with material that is useful for weighing, for measuring adults and children, for measuring the arm circumference of pregnant women and small children” (Plan de la Gloria Health Centre).*

*“We have SESAN, MAGA and the municipality; SESAN has supported us with malnourished children, they help us with malnourished children and with low-income families, what they do is that they visit the children and give them micronutrients. And if they need some milk they buy the milk and give it to the child and they have a control, they come to supervise how the child is doing, if the child has gained weight, then the child can continue to stay here in the community, but if not, SESAN refers the child and we put him/her in a recovery centre, at least a child has not died of malnutrition. MAGA has given us a lot of support in terms of planting, has provided us with fertilizer for the people and has helped us with food for people with limited resources more than anything else. The municipality has given us their support, they have made requests for materials, as here we need to build a pit and they have donated material that was needed; if there is a family with scarce resources that is going through a difficult time, they support us with food; With this what happened*

*was that the roads were flooded, many ravines came down, then the municipality supported us by cleaning and opening the roads, because they had already been closed; and World Vision also collaborated in that sense in giving food to those families who have had this problem that have come to the houses” (Villa Verde Health Center).*

The changes in food and nutritional security have been made possible by the work done by the AP El Tumbador and the generation of strategic alliances with health centres, whose staff has been trained by WVG in the measurement of weight, height, increased vaccination and medical care. The PA El Tumbador, trained mother guides, who have advised on the care of pregnant women, improved hygiene and increased medical attention to pregnant women. They have worked together with SESAN and MAGA to provide support and follow up on cases of malnutrition in children and provide food supplements such as Incaparina.

The different people interviewed were asked about the different changes and how they perceived them at a personal, family and community level.

El Tumbador AP shows important changes in terms of food and nutritional security, 80.2% (F223/N278) of the mothers interviewed stated that they have noticed changes in the way they personally take care of their children in terms of food and health, 50.4% (F140/N278) have noticed changes at the family level and 45% (F125/N278) have observed changes at the community level.

Among the main changes, mothers state that children receive a healthier, healthier and more varied diet, which is observed at the individual, family and community levels.

**Table 22 Dietary changes**

Changes	Changes personal		Changes family		Changes community	
	F	% cases	F	% cases	F	% cases
<b>Gives them a healthier diet</b>	165	74%	96	69%	94	75%
<b>Children consume healthier foods</b>	138	62%	62	51%	53	42%
<b>Children consume more varied foods</b>	110	49%	51	39%	42	34%
<b>Decrease in the number of children with malnutrition</b>	62	28%	41	29%	52	42%

Another visible change is that mothers take better care of their children; in the cold season they keep them warmer, and when they begin to notice symptoms of colds and fever, 64% (F143/N223) of the mothers say that they take their children to the health centre when symptoms begin, which has influenced the reduction of ARIs. Those responsible for the health centres consider that these changes have occurred as a result of the community counselling processes carried out by WVG for mothers. And 40.4% (F90/N223) give prescribed medicines to children when they get sick. These changes have an impact on children's well-being, as they are essential for healthy development and are part of a comprehensive development.

*“I have seen that they have improved a lot, because I have seen that they only start with fever, and they bring them to the service so that they can be treated in time” (El Retiro Health Center).*

Diarrhoea has also decreased because WVG carries out specific work to reinforce hygiene, water and sanitation measures and how to purify water in 81.3% (F226/N278). 79.2% (F179/N226) of mothers purify water for drinking, for which most families boil or filter it, while 64.2% (F145/N226) have access to water, which favors children's health and prevents diseases.

Mothers currently give children the treatment established by the health centre to treat diarrhoea. Some 63.2% (F141/N223) deworm their children, which helps to reduce stomach illnesses. At the same time, families have improved their hygiene measures, which also contributes to the reduction of this type of illness.

*“Yes, at least now they have been educated about how long they have to come and before they didn't, sometimes they did it before the time or two, three years passed, and they were already dewormed” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“Well, there yes and no. They are parts of the community, not everyone here in the community has drinking water, so, thanks to the support WV has given to some families that have their own well or even river water, now they can at least filter the water” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“WVG supports this, because last year they donated some filters which they gave to almost the majority of the community so that they can have safer water, then the filter provides you with what you are going to consume throughout the day, so for me this has been a good measure of hygiene, it has even prevented diarrhoea” (Villa Verde Health Center).*

*“In the case of diarrhoea has been controlled a little, mothers have a little more hygienic method when preparing food, a method of not setting a time for children to eat, because we know that if we set a time for children to eat, we cannot give them their food at the time they are used to and when we feed them it is bad for them, In this case, it is not necessary to set a schedule for the children's meals so that their stomachs are adapted to an hour before or an hour after and the methods of hygiene so that the children can avoid suffering from diarrhoea, in the case of the flu and cough is something that we cannot avoid because of the weather and the air and we cannot prevent the children from going outside and getting sick” (GF Alameda parents).*

Hygiene measures have changed, 81.3% (F226/N278) of the mothers have observed changes in hygiene, water and sanitation, and the way water is purified. 77.9% (F176/N226) of the households have soap and water and have knowledge about the appropriate times for hand washing, with 80.1% (F181/N226) for food preparation, 41.6% (F94/N226) after changing diapers, 74.8% (F169/N226) before eating, and 74.8% (F169/N226) before eating.

There have been changes in the management of children's personal hygiene; mothers recognize the importance of daily bathing, which also has an influence on improving children's health. Previously, several days passed between baths.

*“Yes, quite a lot. Perhaps in bathing them, the personal hygiene of the children was that of every two days. Now, however, they have become aware that it is necessary to bathe them at least every day because of the heat and the dirt.”*

In turn, there have been improvements in the cleanliness of houses in 57.1% (F129/N226), latrines in 31% (F70/N226) and toilets and drains in 36.3% (F82/N226), changes that have an impact on children's health. There has been an increase in the vaccination of children, 61.4%

(F137/N223) of the children have a complete vaccination schedule, it has been observed that nowadays, mothers authorize, with greater ease, the application of the different vaccines to their children, due to the work of the mother guides, who have made visits to mothers who are not interested in vaccinating their children and explain to them the benefits, which has influenced an increase in vaccination. This has also influenced the fact that in order to sponsor children they must present their vaccination card.

*“Yes, in some ladies who were reluctant to the vaccines, thanks to some guiding mothers they have accepted the vaccine, not all of them, but some of them already” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“Yes, there are few people... well, there used to be a lot of people here who did not seek vaccination because they did not like to get vaccinated, because they believed that the children would die. But, nowadays, most people get vaccinated” (Plan de la Gloria Health Center).*

*“World Vision has supported us a lot in this, because before it was rare the mother who vaccinated, most of them refused. World Vision has been supportive, because when we have come to sponsor children one of the requirements has been the vaccination card and that has supported us a lot with World Vision because the vaccination card up to date is necessary and the mother runs to get the vaccine if she is missing one or two, so it has been very beneficial, before it was not like that” (Villa Verde Health Center).*

*“The immunizations have been an excellent job for us, because before it was difficult for us to vaccinate the children, the mothers would hide, today they no longer look for us because of this benefit that World Vision has provided, and just as they have requested many requirements for pregnancy control, everything they have asked for, we no longer have the need to go out and look for people, they look for the health and family planning centre, it has been very beneficial for World Vision to support the community” (Villa Verde Health Centre).*

27.8% (F62/N223) of the mothers consider that the number of children with malnutrition has decreased and WVG has supported them by providing Incaparin and milk to help them reach the right weight. They have been given micronutrients in 17% (F38/N223), supplements such as ACF (nutrition's) atol for children, an evident aspect is that mothers have increased their concern for the children's nutrition. The Aj's recognize the work that WVG has done to reduce malnutrition in children, which has favored their development.

*“Yes, quite a lot. Perhaps because they have been given counselling and food demonstrations, they already know how to use them” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“They have supported children who are suffering from malnutrition, with the support of WVG they have managed to have a better weight and be healthier” (GF adolescents and youth Alameda).*

### **Changes in pregnancy follow-up**

Changes in actions during pregnancy are also evident, since 77.3% (F215/N278) of the women interviewed indicated that they have observed changes in the care of pregnant women. The most relevant being that 92.6% (F199/N215) attend regular check-ups at health centres, 68.8% (F148/N215) take vitamins, 58.6% (F126/N215) take folic acid, 54% (F116/N215) take iron, 51.2% (F110/N215) eat better.

Pregnant women monitoring the gestation process is an action of responsibility and care that is guaranteeing the welfare of children from the womb, which demonstrates a greater awareness of the benefits and impact of proper prenatal care.

At present, pregnant women directly request prenatal care from the health post responsible for providing them with prenatal care, without being offered it.

*“Even for pregnant women, there is no longer any need for us to give it to them because they ask us for prenatal care” (Chamaque Health Centre).*

*“WV also has staff as “mother guides”, so they make the effort to recruit pregnant women and give them an educational plan: “look, go to the health centre, they will do your record there, or they will take your control”. It also makes it easier for us to recruit pregnant women” (La Bendición Health Centre).*

*“Yes, I feel yes because they are more attentive to pregnant women, they have even detected pregnant women in the communities where people do not go to a post, so they have a kind of control of pregnant women” (La Democracia Health Center).*

*“Yes. Because suppose that before women did not care, even if they were pregnant, they did not go to the service. Now that they are pregnant, the women are a little more concerned about their health” (Plan de la Gloria Health Centre).*

*“Many changes have taken place, because at least the pregnant women used to have a quality that they did not like to go to the health centre from the beginning of the pregnancy, most of them arrived when they had a month left to have the child, so this World Vision has helped them by teaching them that they have to go to the health centre when they are aware that they are pregnant in order to detect any anomaly” (Villa Verde Health Centre).*

Pregnant women nowadays are more careful at the time of pregnancy, receive folic acid supplementation (58.6%) and rice sulphate and are consistent in their intake, which favors the health of the foetus.

*“Folic acid and rice sulphate” (Chamaque Health Centre).*

*“Demand has increased. Most of them now, they come for their supplementation and before they didn't give it so much importance.”.*

92.6% (F199/215) of pregnant women attend regular check-ups at health centres, receive better care and follow-up during pregnancy, anaemia has decreased, which favors the health of children and reduces risks at the time of delivery.

*“Yes, quite a lot, because now, at least in terms of anaemia, it is rare to find pregnant women with anaemia, and before it was a little more” (El Retiro Health Centre).*

*“Previously it did not work like that, now World Vision is together with the health centre, both in the monitoring of pregnant women and children of scarce resources, in malnutrition, is now working a project together, is monitoring the health both for children and the welfare of pregnant women, seeing back many pregnant women suffered from lack of food, now with world vision to the health centre is provided what is , Folic acid, ferrous sulphate, prenatales and all that, there were pregnant*



*mothers who suffered from lack of hunger, maybe they had food but did not have that anxiety to eat and want to overcome, now they are being controlled with their medications and thank God pregnant women have had a good progress, children are born good, healthy with their normal weight, now pregnant women are having a little gallant in their pregnancy” (GF parents and mothers of Alameda).*

Those responsible for the health centres consider that the risks for pregnant women have not decreased, as is the case of the Chamaque health centre.

According to the WHO, exclusive breastfeeding should be for the first six months of life, to be followed by complementary feeding, but without abandoning breastfeeding until two years of age or more (World Health Organization, n.d.).

An important aspect to highlight is that the mothers' perception of the benefits of formula milk has changed, and that it was necessary to give them water in the bottle before the appropriate age; they now recognize that breast milk is the best food that a mother can give her children. One aspect that has favored the changes is that the mother guides make home visits where they explain step by step what they have to do.

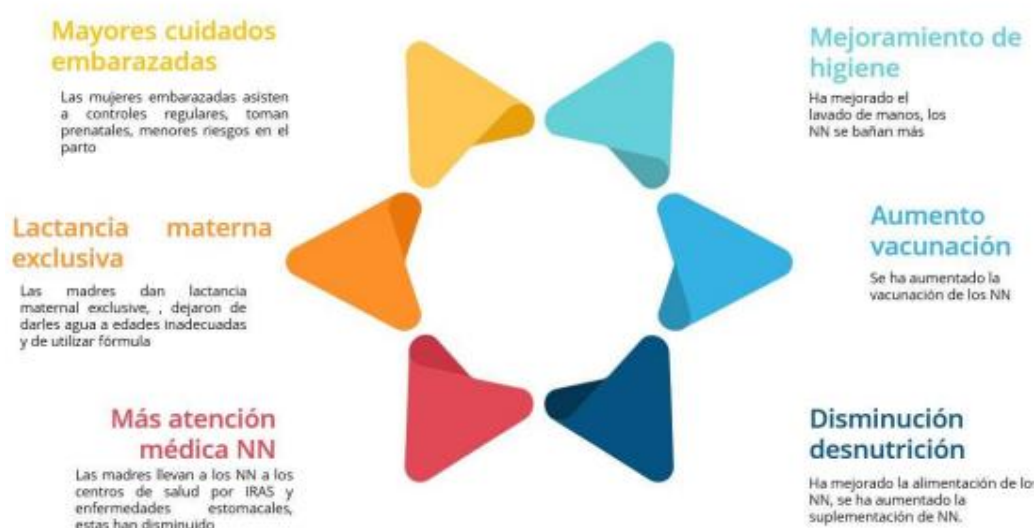
*“Yes, because the mother guides are explaining step by step, you can see that step by step, population by population they understand each other a little better” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“Yes, because before there were women who thought, or had the vague idea that milk, formula, was going to support their children a little better. And when it has been the opposite, it is breastfeeding that helps to protect more. And even in terms of expenses they say “yes, you are right, we don't spend so much”” (El Retiro Health Center).*

*“I think that a little more (more exclusive breastfeeding is given) because before the women used to give breast milk with water and it was not the right thing to do. So, in the end, the trainings make them come to their senses and they give what is appropriate” (Plan de la Gloria Health Centre).*

## Figure 14 Changes perceived as a result of the food and nutritional security program

*Illustration 6 Changes perceived as a result of the food and nutritional security program*



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022

## Changes in the relationship between men and women

The AP El Tumbador has favored a more equitable participation between men and women in the projects, the recognition in the communities that all people, regardless of gender, have the same rights and obligations, the opinion of women and the rights of all people have been promoted.

*“Greater participation of women and men in the projects. We all have rights and obligations. Encourage the opinion of women and men. In knowing and fulfilling people's rights” (GF adolescents and youth Alameda).*

The participants indicated that there has been a perceived change in the way women are treated; there is evidence of a change in the treatment of women within the family and at the community level. Some 70.4% (F231/N328) consider that the treatment of women has changed, mainly focused on equal treatment and participation in decision making at the individual level (60%).

**Table 23 Personal and family changes related to gender and social inclusion**

Personal changes GIS	Changes Personal		Changes Family members	
	F	Cases	F	Cases
Equal treatment	176	76%	206	86%
Participate in decision making	138	60%	92	38%
They have greater recognition of their contributions	64	28%	52	22%
The importance of education is recognized			150	63%
Other Which one?	39	17%	10	4%

Source: responses collected from quantitative surveys of parents in El Tumbador.

At the community level, the change with the greatest impact is access to education for girls and participation in decision-making, which is recognized by 72% of the people interviewed.

**Table 24 Community changes**

Community GIS changes	F	% Relative	Cases
Girls have more access to education	147	19%	72%
Participate in community decision making	146	19%	72%
They have greater participation in community positions	111	14%	54%
Girls complete primary school	111	14%	54%
Girls are treated more equally with men	65	6%	32%
They are more educated	64	8%	31%
They have greater recognition of their contributions	64	8%	31%
Other Which one?	16	2%	8%

Source: responses collected from quantitative surveys of parents in El Tumbador.

Likewise, the achievement of primary education completion, participation in community positions and the equal treatment they receive are changes that more than 50% of the participants recognize.

Regarding gender equality, families are currently educating boys and girls in equality, teaching them not to discriminate or differentiate based on sex. In the communities, the participation of women in public positions has changed; there has been an increase in the number of women in COCODE and CBI.

*“In gender equality, a boy should not discriminate against a girl or a girl against a boy, and that is what we teach them because our ancestors, when machismo existed, used to ignore you as a woman, so I have also told them and I have also told the teachers: Girls and boys are of equal value, so you cannot discriminate the boy against the girl or the girl against the boy because they are all equal and have the same opportunities and the same participation” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

*“Both men and women have participated, but they have always withdrawn. Before, more men participated. Now we are more women who participate more and for me that is a joy because before they did not take us into account, thank God we have had more participation in the CBI and also in COCODE in auxiliary and how nice that a woman participates and has a voice and vote in the cocode, in an auxiliary and just as we are in the CBI” (GF CBI Chamaque).*

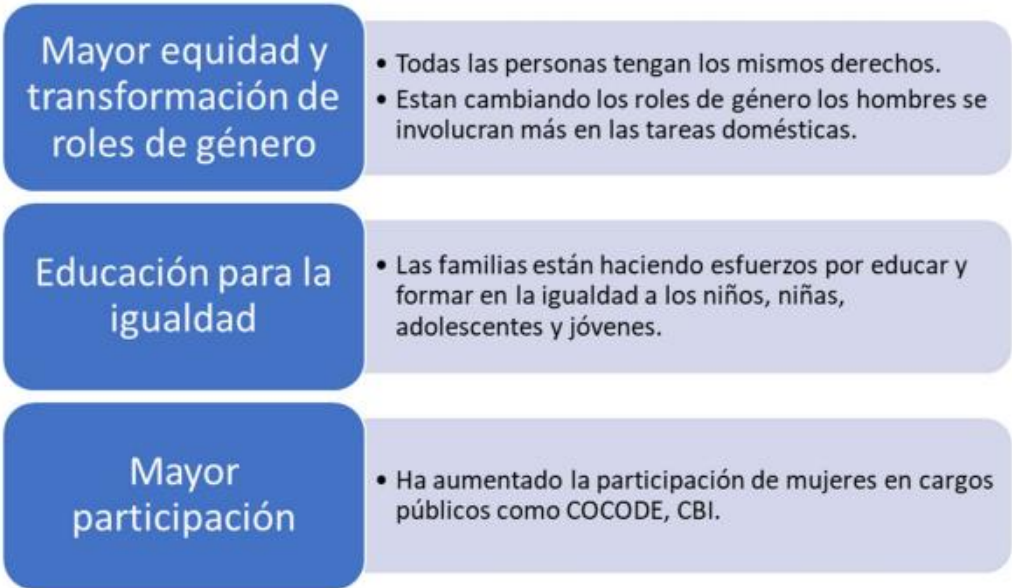
*“Yes, there are women that nowadays women also take the places, positions, because if it can be done, for example in my person that they told me that they told me, I do it because I do it, but there is not much of that that only men can do it, also we as women, We also have our values and I believe that we have to put those values that God has given us into practice, so it is not that we can't, if we can, it is a right that we have to do it, I truly believe that we all have rights, women have the right to participate, both as men and children, we can all work.”*

In some households, gender roles have been transformed, new masculinities have developed, in which men cook, do the household chores, collect water, take care of the children, play with the children, roles that have been established for women.

*“But in my opinion, my husband used to drink and was vicious, now for example when I go to church and come back, he has already prepared the food, he has coffee on the stove or he has to heat the tamales and he is aware of it, but I don't know how other people live. I teach my sons to collect water, to sweep, or when I am behind, I tell them “Look mijo, help me with this, with that”, to teach them the good and not the bad”” (GF fathers and mothers, Las Cruces village).*

*“The parents take the children to school and go out to play ball with their children, with the girls, not only with the boys, so we have seen a change in the community” (GF fathers and mothers of Las Cruces village).*

**Figure 15 Main changes in gender aspects in the AP El Tumbador**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

*Extent to which the project contributed to the changes and effects compared to other actors and factors.*

When analysing the results of the interviews and focus groups, the different participants were asked about the organizations that work in favor of improving the communities that are part of the AP El Tumbador and they mentioned that they are supported by some state institutions such as the Municipality, Health Center, SESAN, MAGA. But in the case of civil society organizations, support has been provided only by WVG, so the changes and impacts shown below are mostly due to the work developed by WVG, specifically the AP El Tumbador work team and the alliances and efforts it has implemented with state organizations with which it coordinates its actions.

**Table 25 Extent to which the project contributed to the changes and effects compared to other actors or factors.**

Programs	Extent to which the project contributed to the changes and effects compared to other actors or factors.
Free children, adolescents and youth of violence program	The changes in the program for children, adolescents and youth free of violence were motivated by the AP El Tumbador, who have carried out training processes for children and adolescents in the following areas bullying, which has favored its reduction. It has also trained parents in tender parenting, which has favored a change in parenting practices, greater care and protection for children and a decrease in violence against children within families. The AP El Tumbador also organized, in some communities, the CBI, trained its members in children's rights, reporting routes and improvements in the protection of children. This has resulted in safer communities. In turn, the AP El Tumbador has favored the organization of the child protection system at the departmental level, for which it has promoted the organization of various institutions such as the municipality, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Education, NGOs who meet periodically, expose the activities they are carrying out and organize themselves to carry out joint actions and not duplicate efforts. At the national level WVG has carried out processes of alliance and joint work with

	<p>state institutions such as the Municipality, SESAN, health center that contributes to the processes implemented by WVG in the communities of El Tumbador: Municipality, SESAN, health centre that contributes to the processes implemented by WVG in the communities of El Tumbador. WVG, through the Advocacy unit, responsible for generating and supporting the formulation of public policies and legal frameworks that allow children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and develop to the fullest, has supported various amendments to the law, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The modification of the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old, participating in both 2015 and 2017. Lobbying, partnering, drafting and monitoring actions to achieve its approval.</li> <li>• Law 52-85, which seeks to create a comprehensive protection system for children and adolescents (which has not yet been approved), is currently being reviewed and redesigned.</li> </ul>
Skills program for life	<p>These impacts, achieved in education, are part of the work done by the PA El Tumbador and WVG, by raising awareness among families and supporting the national education system by training teachers, refurbishing schools and providing educational materials. Teachers were also involved in these impacts through the implementation, follow-up and transformation of their pedagogical practices, putting into practice what WVG learned. School principals, educational supervisors and SINAE personnel, in charge of accompanying teachers in the classroom and of follow-up by the Departmental Education Directorate.</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction	<p>The main impacts in terms of disaster risk reduction have been achieved through the intervention of the AP El Tumbador and WVG, who have carried out training processes for community leaders so that they know how to act in the event of a disaster and to prevent them. In turn, they have linked COLRED with CONRED as a form of sustainability. The AP El Tumbador has provided tools for communities to act in case of disasters.</p>
CESP	<p>The changes achieved in CESP have been achieved through the work implemented by the AP El Tumbador and the alliances with the churches of the community, who have organized themselves to strengthen the knowledge of the Bible, the love for God, and that the sermons of the churches address issues related to the care and protection of children, and the reduction of domestic violence.</p>
Economic Development and Livelihoods	<p>The main changes in economic matters have been achieved by the work done by the AP El Tumbador, who have carried out training processes in economic aspects for women. The AP El Tumbador has generated alliances with MAGA, who have carried out training processes in agricultural practices, soil management, crop storage and fertilizer. Likewise, the AP El Tumbador has provided animals to facilitate breeding processes and, together with MAGA, has provided training in animal health, reproduction and vaccination to generate income.</p>
Food safety and nutritional	<p>The changes in food and nutritional security have been made possible by the work done by the AP El Tumbador and the generation of strategic alliances with health centres, whose staff has been trained by WVG in the measurement of weight, height, increased vaccination and medical care. The AP El Tumbador, trained mother guides, who have advised on the care of pregnant women, improved hygiene and increased medical attention to pregnant women. They have worked together with SESAN and MAGA to</p>

	provide support and follow up on cases of malnutrition in children and provide food supplements such as Incaparina.
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This is also observed in the comments of the people interviewed:

*“No, nobody” (Interview health centre, Chamaque).*

*“No, as far as I understand, only World Vision” (Interview Health Centre, La Bendición).*

*“I’ve only heard of World Vision” (Interview La Democracia Health Centre).*

*“SESAN is in the municipality. Here we receive little support from the institutions, perhaps because there are not many cases of children with malnutrition, but only one child per year or two, no matter how many we reach. But yes, it is little2 (Interview with health centre, El Retiro).*

*“We have SESAN, MAGA and the municipality; SESAN has supported us with malnourished children, they help us with malnourished children and with low-income families, what they do is that they visit the children and give them micronutrients. And if they need some milk they buy the milk and give it to the child and they have a control, they come to supervise how the child is doing, if he/she has gained weight, then the child can continue to stay here in the community, but if not, SESAN refers him/her and we put him/her in a recovery centre, at least a child has not died of malnutrition” (Interview, Villa Verde Health Centre).*

*“MAGA has provided us with a lot of support in terms of planting, fertilizer for the people and has helped us with food for people with scarce resources” (Interview, Villa Verde Health Centre).*

*“The municipality has given us their support, we make requests for materials such as here we need to build a pit and they have donated materials that were needed; if there is a family with scarce resources that is going through a difficult time, they support us with food; With this, what happened was that the roads were flooded, many ravines came down, then the municipality supported us by cleaning and opening the roads, because they had already been closed; and World Vision also collaborated in that sense in giving food to those families that have had this problem that have come to their homes” (Interview, Villa Verde Health Center).*

*The project followed World Vision's technical standards and/or project models.*

WV develops various models, which are tested and found to be successful, and are then transferred to the country, to be contextualized from manuals made in the region for the contextualization of each one of them. This contextualization should be based on the needs of children and young people, as well as on the analysis of the context in the design of each AP. According to the results of the evaluation, it can be affirmed that the El Tumbador AP followed these technical standards and applied the World Vision project models and carried out the necessary contextualization to make them successful.

The technical programs currently being implemented by WVG are described below.

**Table 26 Implemented technical programs**

Program	Program description	Implementation of the program AP EI Tumbador
Subregional Technical Program for Children, Adolescents and Youth free of violence	<p>World Vision's systems approach to protecting children from violence works on several levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empowerment of girls and boys</li> <li>2. Strengthening of the families</li> <li>3. Partnership with communities</li> <li>4. Catalysing faith communities</li> <li>5. Influencing governments</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mothers claim that children were empowered through the implementation of child protagonism networks.</li> <li>2. Mothers say that families were strengthened by means of training processes in tender parenting, which allowed for changes in parenting practices that favored the protection of children.</li> <li>3. In partnership with the communities, the CBIs were organized so that through this community organization, the promotion of norms would be strengthened, and the communities would have a more protective environment for children. The members of the CBIs are aware of their functions and have implemented actions to improve community protection.</li> <li>4. The COCODES affirm that alliances were made with churches and faith communities so that through sermons and advice they would favor the protection of children.</li> <li>5. The AP EI Tumbador team carried out various actions, the organization of the municipal protection system, where they promote alliances with different state institutions focused on protection. And at the central WVG level, through the advocacy office, they have generated alliances with international organizations to implement changes in the laws that protect children.</li> </ol>
Life skills technical program	<p>The technical program has the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase of children protected from violence.</li> <li>2. Increase in the number of well-nourished children.</li> <li>3. Increase of children protected from infections and diseases.</li> <li>4. Increase in the number of children and mothers with access to</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mothers mention that children are protected from violence due to changes in family child-rearing practices and community organization for the protection of children.</li> <li>2. Health centre personnel and mothers mentioned that work has been done on the nutrition of the children, who receive a healthier, healthier and more varied diet. Cases</li> </ol>

	<p>quality health services.</p> <p>5. Increase in the number of elementary school children who can read.</p> <p>6. Increase of adolescents with life skills.</p>	<p>of malnutrition have decreased; they have been given Incaparina, milk and micronutrients that have improved their nutrition.</p> <p>3. Health centre staff report that they have worked to raise awareness among mothers through community counselling so that they can take better care of their children. Mothers and health centre staff believe that there has been a decrease in colds and diarrhoea. Mothers provide them with prescribed medicines to improve the children's health. And the use of vaccines has been increased.</p> <p>4. The mothers mentioned that when their children get sick, they take them to the health centres, as mentioned by those in charge of the health centres.</p> <p>5. Teachers say they have been trained in strategies for teaching reading and mothers say it has led to an increase in reading scores. Ministry of Education tests show an increase in reading and math scores.</p> <p>6. For the improvement of life skills, there was an increase in the number of students enrolled in diversified education. There was a decrease in the number of students repeating grades and dropping out. The adolescents and young people mentioned that they received training in mechanics, welding, sewing, technology, electricity, blacksmithing, beauty, nails, baking and have received training in entrepreneurship. The mothers consider that the adolescents and young people have improved their social skills and values.</p>
<p>Nutritional food security program</p>	<p>1. Units and agricultural production to contribute to the availability of food.</p> <p>2. Productive diversification for the improvement and sustainability of family income.</p> <p>3. Strengthening of entrepreneurs and small businesses that enable families to generate income.</p> <p>4. Technical occupational training to</p>	<p>1. Parents mention that they received animals to strengthen their food supply and for entrepreneurship.</p> <p>2. Parents say that as a result of the work implemented by WVG, they have diversified their crops and strengthened their knowledge of soils, natural fertilizers and crop storage. This has allowed them to increase their income from agricultural sales.</p>



	<p>improve families' capabilities for the employability.</p> <p>5. Programs to strengthen families' knowledge of the nutritional value of food for consumption.</p> <p>6. Families preparing nutritious recipes.</p> <p>7. Training mothers of children under 5 years of age in proper breastfeeding and weaning practices.</p> <p>8. Capacity building for the conservation of water sources, forests and soils.</p>	<p>3. Parents believe that small businesses focused on animal husbandry have been established.</p> <p>4. The young people say they have received training in technical skills such as mechanics, welding, sewing, technology, electricity, blacksmithing, beauty, nails, and baking.</p> <p>5. The mothers mentioned that they know the nutritional value of the food and that they have diversified their children's diets.</p> <p>6. Mothers have knowledge about recipes learned from the common kitchen that has enabled their children to eat better nourishment.</p> <p>7. Mothers feel that they now value breastfeeding more highly.</p> <p>8. No evidence was collected in this regard, however, the El Tumbador AP team mentioned that this was addressed in the first stages of the AP</p>
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*Main internal (technical, financial, organizational) and external factors that influenced the achievement or non-achievement of objectives*

The different factors converge to achieve the established objectives:

**Table 27 Factors that influenced the (non-)achievement of objectives**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Influence on the achievement of objectives</b>
Technical factors	<p>A key factor for the achievement of the results is that the personnel have the appropriate awareness, training and experience to occupy the different positions and receive constant training by WVG, which influences them to perform their work properly and have a commitment to improve the lives of children, adolescents and young people. There are international lines of work and models that are tested and implemented in different countries, which allows the achievement of results at both national and international levels. This is observable in the work of the different programs implemented in the AP El Tumbador:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-regional technical program for children, adolescents and youth free from violence</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life skills technical program</li> <li>• Nutritional food security program</li> </ul>
Financial factors	<p>The AP El Tumbador had a permanent budget, which favored the achievement of results. Although the budget, in the opinion of the consultants, is insufficient (\$3.9 per month) for the number of people to be reached and the ambitious results, a strong impact is observed in the various programs implemented in the communities.</p>
Organizational factors	<p>In the case of WVG, it was organized in different ways, which allowed the achievement of the expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WV international: Design of the various technical programs implemented in the AP El Tumbador.</li> <li>• Central WVG: Contextualized the technical programs at the national level and provides follow-up and advice to the different APs in their implementation, ensuring that they are applied as expected and with quality.</li> <li>• The AP El Tumbador whose team is trained for the implementation of the various programs and models that were developed in El Tumbador.</li> </ul> <p>This organization at different levels favored the achievement of the objectives and expected results.</p>
External factors	<p>For the effectiveness of the AP El Tumbador, there were several external factors that supported the achievement of the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal protection systems: The AP El Tumbador generated various alliances for the strengthening of the municipal protection systems where diverse actors of the State and civil society converge to favor joint work actions, not duplicate efforts and improve the protection of children. Representatives of the following institutions participate in this system: DIDEDUC, COMUSAN, Municipality, COCODES, OMM, OMNAJ, Ministry of Health, churches and NGOs.</li> <li>• At the national level: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, RENAP, SBS, PGN, OJ, MIDES, and</li> </ul>

	<p>NGOs.</p> <p>These external factors focused on the strengthening of state institutions and the generation of alliances favored effectiveness.</p>
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*Effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the implementation of the project and/or the achievement of the objectives*

The COVID-19 pandemic did not affect the achievement of the proposed results, because most of the established goals were met and, in some cases, surpassed. However, methodological modifications were made to achieve it, such as the strengthening of the community system, based on the empowerment of community leaders who were given certain guidelines so that they could implement certain actions proposed in the AP. Logical frameworks always include assumptions, which are possible difficulties that may arise and hinder the work being done, but a pandemic was never contemplated, so a risk analysis had not been performed, so the actions had to be modified and reconsidered when the pandemic arose. Since humanitarian aid actions were carried out, providing food to the families, the AP was linked to the actions being implemented by MINEDUC, taking various actions such as: printing manuals, carrying out virtual training, which favored the achievement of the results.

**5.4.4 CESP**

Since WVG has been working in El Tumbador, people have been getting involved in the church, which has increased people's faith. Seventy-five percent (F246/N328) have observed changes in their relationship with God from the work implemented by WVG.

*“People get more involved in the things of God because we know that without God, we can't do anything, because first of all he is the teaching of our life and he is the one who supports us, so that is faith” (GF fathers and mothers of Las Cruces village).*

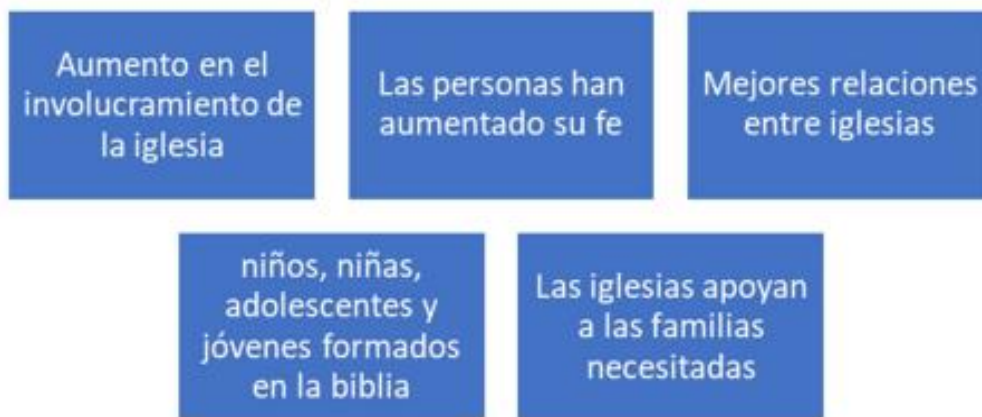
These changes that have occurred mainly focus on increasing their faith by 68.7% (F169/N246), 65% (F160/N246) participate more in church, 41.9% (F103/N246) have become more involved in religion, and 25.2% (F62/N246).

The churches have improved their relations regardless of the religion they profess. At present, the Evangelical and Catholic churches in the communities carry out training activities for children, adolescents and young people through Sunday classes, offering advice from the Bible. The churches help the families, especially the children, in case of need, they collect money, food and medicine.

*“When there is a need, when there is a need, the church gathers supplies and goes to the place where there is a need, because that is what the pastor wants in the church, when there is a need one has to see how to give advice and talk to the people of God, to give an offering, to live, to invite them and talk to them about the family of God and on our part to show a good testimony” (GF fathers and mothers village).*

The changes achieved in CESP have been achieved through the work implemented by the PA El Tumbador and the alliances with the churches of the community, who have organized themselves to strengthen the knowledge of the Bible, the love for God, and that the sermons of the churches address issues related to the care and protection of children, and the reduction of domestic violence.

**Figure 16 Main results of CESP in El Tumbador**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

When there is a need the church gathers supplies and goes to the place where there is a need, because that is what the pastor wants in the church, when there is a need one has to see the way to give advice and talk to the people of God, to give an offering, to live, to invite them and talk to them about the family of God and on our part to show a good testimony. Pastors and priests in the communities give advice to young people to keep them away from vices such as drugs and alcohol, which has had an impact on the decrease in violence.

*“In the community, thanks to God, our brother pastors have been concerned about talking to people, to young people, to young ladies so that they can learn how to get away from evil, because we know that now there are many things and we know that they are getting lost, so many drugs” (GF Las Cruces).*

In the church, the children have been strengthened through the Bible school, where they are taught the teachings of the Bible.

*“World Vision has promoted biblical studies for the children because they have given them teachings through books that they have brought, biblical teachings, even in the month of December they have a biblical school and that is promoted by World Vision” (GF parents El Triunfo).*

The different people interviewed were asked about the different changes and how they perceived them at a personal, family and community level.

The changes produced by actions related to CESP at the personal and family level are the increase in faith and greater participation in the churches; while at the community level, the increase in church participation and community involvement in religion are the most significant changes, also highlighting that the involvement of the church in community organization is recognized by 28% of the participants.

**Table 28 Personal, family and community changes related to CESP**

Changes CESP	Changes personal		Changes families		Changes community	
	F	% Cases	F	% Cases	F	% Cases
<b>Increase your faith</b>	169	69%	121	56%	82	42%
<b>Becomes more involved in the church</b>	160	65%	162	74%	163	84%
<b>Has become more in involved in religion</b>	103	42%	103	47%	55	28%
<b>Pray more</b>	88	36%	107	49%	55	28%
<b>Read the bible</b>	62	25%	45	21%	27	14%
<b>Others which one?</b>	22	9%	6	3%		
<b>The church is becoming more involved in community organizing</b>					55	28%

**Table 29 Monitoring table (CESP)**

CESP		2019		2020		2021		Total		% of achievement
		Goal	Made	Goal	Made	Goal	Made	Goal	Result	
Percentage of households that know that the community has a vision for welfare and protection and can remember it.	Percentage of households that know that the community has a vision for welfare and protection and can remember it.									
By September 30, 2023 the EI Tumbador AP will have helped communities and partners increase their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of technical programs.	Number of collaboration spaces established with WVG partners.									
	Percentage of households reporting that they have good strong community leadership.									
	Percentage of resources within the community groups increased for the implementation of the micro project that impacts the well-being of children.									
By September 30, 2023, PA EI Tumbador will have achieved that communities and partners have a strengthened organization to promote the welfare and protection of children.	Number of adult community groups that meet regularly (monthly or quarterly) to review and take action on issues facing children using sponsorship monitoring data.	7	7	1	1	1	1	9	9	100
By September 30, 2023 the EI Tumbador AP will have achieved that community leaders or stakeholders have improved knowledge and skills in microproject development, planning, implementation and monitoring.	Number of people from partner organizations participating in capacity-building training opportunities	36	36			28	28	64	64	100
By September 30, 2023 the EI Tumbador AP will have achieved that communities and partners increase management in planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects.	Percentage of young people participating in community service-learning projects									
	Number of community organizations and local partners trained in sponsorship monitoring.	36	36	36	36	36	35	108	107	99
By September 30, 2023 the EI Tumbador AP will have contributed to the operation of sponsorship being integrated into the programming of AP coverage communities.	Percentage of families with registered children that attribute achievements in child welfare as a result of technical project interventions.									
By September 30, 2023, the PA EI Tumbador will have contributed to the operation of sponsorship being integrated into the programming of the technical programs.	Number of follow-up actions undertaken by adult community groups in response to sponsor monitoring data.	2	2	19	19	30	30	51	51	100
	Number of community volunteers involved in the selection of children, adolescents and young people.	36	36					36	36	100
By September 30, 2023 the PA EI Tumbador will have achieved impact in the integration of well-documented and shared protoolcinium through sponsorship 2.0 initiatives.	Number of children actively participating in the annual review process.	1750	1740	1991	1951	24	24	3765	3715	99
By September 30, 2023, PA EI Tumbador will have achieved compliance with the operational requirements for sponsorship with green status.	Number of registered children communicating with sponsors	1750	1740	1593	1570	1500	1390	4843	4700	97
Children report increased awareness of "God's Love"	% of boys and girls (6-18 years old) who report experiencing God's love.									
	% of boys and girls (12-18 years old) express hope for the future.									
	% of boys and girls (12-18 years old) participate in spiritual nutrition activities.									
Children participate in enrichment activities spiritual	Number of children and adolescents who participate in social and educational activities spiritual nutrition			1822	1828	2198	2264	4020	4092	102
	Number of parents participating in learning opportunities aimed at supporting the spiritual care of children									
	Number of community members involved in the implementation of child spiritual nutrition/activities/programs/projects			98	97	36	36	134	133	99

## **Livelihood development and economic empowerment**

According to the parents interviewed, they indicated that they have had changes in agricultural practices that allow them to strengthen their economy, in a 50% (F25/N50), being these mainly:

- 72% more crop variety planted (F18/N25)
- 64% (F16/N25) has more knowledge about soils.
- 40% more knowledge on the creation of natural fertilizers (F10/N25)
- 44% are more knowledgeable about crop storage (F11/N25).

Importantly, 28% (F7/N25) have increased their income from agricultural sales.

48% (F24/N50) have made changes in animal husbandry as a result of the work implemented by WVG, the most evident being that their knowledge about animal husbandry has increased by 66.7% (F16/N24), they have learned about animal health and vaccination by 37.5% (F9/N24), they have diversified the animals they are raising by 33.3% (F8/N24).

The families were given chicks so that they could raise them, reproduce them, feed them and sell the surplus. Each family was given 7 animals per family, and they were given concentrate to feed them.

“In a project that animals gave chicks, and they are still raising them, they have brought them” (GF parents El Triunfo).

12.5% (F3/24) consider that they have skills to sell the animals and 25% (F6/N24) state that their income has increased from this sale.

From the WVG work, 26% (F13/N50) of the men consider that they have managed to increase their income, mainly from the harvests in 61.5% (F8/N13), the increase in income ranges from Q1 to Q2,991 in 92.3% (F12/N13) of the men. These resources obtained have been used mainly for health, food, education in 53.8% (F7/N13), 30% (F4/N13) for housing and 23% (F3/N13) save it.

Mothers of families received courses on how to manage their finances and organize their expenses. And entrepreneurship courses that motivated the implementation of small businesses.

“We received a course in which we learned to manage our economy and to be able to organize our expenses, so we learned a lot and we received a course that motivated me to have a small business to grow” (Mother from El Triunfo).

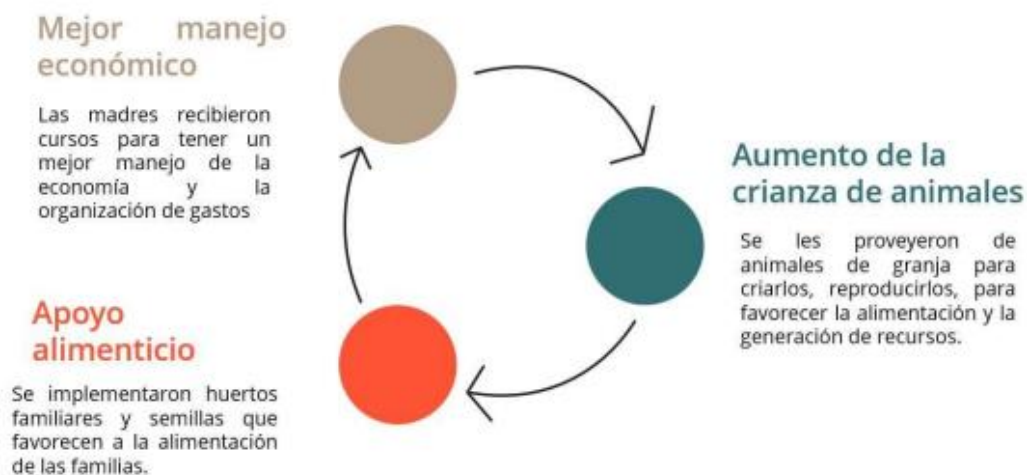
66% (F33/N50) of the parents interviewed indicated that they are currently living paycheck to paycheck, and 44% (F22/N50) consider that money is not enough to cover the family's needs.

As part of the economic development strategies, WVG implemented family gardens where they plant herbs, roots such as chipilín, yucca, which allows them to improve their diet. In addition, they received seeds (5 pounds of corn) to plant and harvest in the future.

“In the family gardens I have seen many neighbours, and I have seen other neighbours who have chipilín, yucca gardens” (GF fathers and mothers El Triunfo).

The main economic impacts have been achieved through the work carried out by the AP El Tumbador, who have carried out training processes in economic aspects for women. The AP El Tumbador has generated alliances with MAGA, who have provided training in agricultural practices, soil management, crop storage and fertilizer. Likewise, the AL El Tumbador has provided animals to facilitate breeding processes and, together with MAGA, has provided training in animal health, reproduction and vaccination to generate income.

**Figure 17 Main transformations in the economic development of El Tumbador**



Source: Own elaboration with data collected in field work 2022.

## 5.5 Sustainability

*Probability that the positive changes will be maintained after the end of the AP.*

The positive changes revolve around various elements that WVG has been building, an important aspect is that WVG is based on micro, meso and macro levels, which makes sustainability more feasible.

- Personal changes: Parents have received training in respectful parenting, which has helped them to recognize the rights of children, adolescents and young people, and to transform the ways of educating children, adolescents and young people by reducing violent parenting practices.
- People know the institutions and people to whom they should turn in case of violence and are more aware of the importance of compliance with the rights of children, adolescents and young people and their protection.
- Family changes: Families are more concerned about the care of children, adolescents and youth, protect them, cover their needs, support children, adolescents and youth to continue their studies. They provide greater participation to children, adolescents and youth within the family and take them into account when making decisions.
- Community changes: Various community organizations have been established to generate sustainability:
  - Comité de Bienestar Infantil CBI: Community organization focused on the protection of children, adolescents and youth, CBI members have received training and education on issues of protection and rights of children, adolescents and youth, which helps them to continue implementing their work.
  - COLRED: Community-based organization focused on disaster risk reduction.



- System changes: In order to achieve sustainability, a necessary aspect is the implementation of changes to the system through the guarantors of rights, for this WVG formed several alliances in El Tumbador with state institutions (municipality, MAGA, SESAN, health centre) whose actions are focused on the protection and rights of children, adolescents and youth.

Through the Advocacy unit, responsible for generating and supporting the formulation of public policies and legal frameworks that allow children and adolescents to enjoy their rights and develop to the fullest, various amendments to the law have been supported, such as:

- The modification of the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old, participating in both 2015 and 2017. Lobbying, partnering, drafting and monitoring actions until it was approved.
- Law 52-85, which seeks to create a comprehensive protection system for children and adolescents (which has not yet been approved), is currently being reviewed and redesigned.

CBI members state that they have acquired diverse knowledge in protection, which they will share with other members of the community, thus influencing their ability to continue carrying out their actions.

*“We have received training from World Vision on the legal framework for the protection of children and adolescents because we are part of the community and we are the ones who watch over the improvement of the children in case there is a problem, we are communicative because we inform World Vision about what is happening and World Division also acts to go and talk to families, parents or teachers” (GF members of the CBI, Chamaque).*

*“Participating in WVG trainings” (CBI members GF, Guapinol)*

One aspect pointed out by CBI members is that being able to carry out their work properly depends on the authority that holds the office of mayor and that CBI members continue to volunteer their time.

Since most of the CBIs have been recently created, sustainability is still in its infancy. For this reason, it is important that in the next 10 months sustainability be strengthened in the following aspects:

- Community recognition: It is necessary that the people of the community know the CBI, its functions, its members so that they can be referents when there is a case of violence.
- Alliances and inter-institutional coordination: It is important that the AP El Tumbador promotes meetings where members of the CBI meet with personnel from the institutions that guarantee rights and the municipal protection system, and that they create an agenda with contact telephone numbers for both the CBI and the personnel of the State institutions so that they can be in contact with each other.

One way in which community changes will be sustainable is through the training processes given to children, adolescents and young people so that they accept and respect people with disabilities and do not discriminate against children, adolescents and young people.

*“Now they are accepted just as they are, but they also have to be respected by people, because we are all of the same creation because we are all the same, only in a different way” (Mother of children with disabilities, El Guapinol).*

Sustainability in animal husbandry, the families affirm that it will be on an individual basis, the families are trained in animal husbandry and each one, to the extent of their possibilities, will continue with the process.

*“It is up to the person who is going to continue working on it, whether to wait for the world vision to bring more. I was talking to my wife about the animals, that if we manage to sell some to buy more and continue working, but it's each person's mentality” (GF parents and mother El Triunfo).*

The sustainability of the COLREDs will be achieved because the commissions are organized and trained to know how to act in case of disasters. In addition, they have the tools to be able to act in the event of a disaster.

*“The day that World Vision is no longer with us, the only thing we will have left is that this experience is to continue living if World Vision is no longer with us, we already know how to continue working, the door is open, we already have the examples, the ideas, the tools and everything, so if they are gone, we will not let the people who need our help die, we will continue to support them with the credentials we have, we will always continue with that because we cannot forget it” (COLRED Chamaque).*

*AP planning and implementation a transition (exit) strategy agreed with local stakeholders to increase the likelihood of sustainability, including the gradual transfer of responsibilities to local stakeholders*

The AP El Tumbador does not currently have a document showing the exit strategy. However, what the AP has planned is to strengthen the joint work alliances with the Municipal Protection Office and link them to the CBIs.

In the case of the COLREDs, continue to strengthen their monitoring capacities so that in the future they will be able to monitor on their own.

The AP members affirm that 80% of them have transferred responsibilities to local stakeholders such as COCODES, the municipality, and state institutions such as health centers.

Community infrastructure has been renovated in the communities, such as school classrooms, school walls, virtual classrooms, community convergence centre, and the COLREDs have been provided with tools such as carts, lice, ties. The people responsible for continuing to safeguard these tools and infrastructure are the COCODES, the auxiliary, and the parents' council. It is recommended that a transition strategy be built by the AP El Tumbador and that it be socialized and strengthened jointly with key actors such as: COCODES, CBI, COLRED, Health Centre, Teachers, MAGA, SESAN and that in the next year responsibilities are determined to which the PA will follow up and accompany them.

*Local ownership in target communities*

WVG bases its sustainability on behavioural change processes, which remain installed in each person who has been part of the processes implemented, which is an important and effective strategy to ensure sustainability and is observed in the results of technical programs such as changes in the way children are disciplined, This is an important and effective strategy to ensure sustainability and can be seen in the results of the technical programs, such as changes in the way children, adolescents and young people are disciplined, feeding and hygiene practices, knowledge of the rights of children, adolescents and young people,

recognition of violence and referral of cases of violation of the rights of children, adolescents and young people, among others.

Another important aspect for sustainability is the involvement of community leadership, for which community capacities and competencies are generated that remain in place and can function when WVG actions are no longer carried out in those communities.

State institutions are incorporated into the processes designed in the technical programs through their personnel (public officials/guarantors of rights) who appropriate the methodologies, are able to replicate them and give them continuity when WVG finalizes its actions in those municipalities.

#### *Transfer of key responsibilities to local stakeholders*

WVG has been working on the transfer of responsibilities, however, it is still the institution's personnel who are most responsible for the implementation and realization of the processes, therefore, it is necessary to focus on strengthening sustainability and delegate responsibility to the community organizations created (CBI, COLRED) so that they can carry out their actions autonomously in this last year of the project.

#### *Local stakeholders have the capacity to sustain positive changes after the project is completed. How did the AP contribute to strengthening these capacities?*

The CBIs and COLREDS are organized, have trained people, are recognized by some members of the community and are aware of their functions, aspects that favor sustainability; however, a weakness that must be addressed next year is the possible politicization of these community leadership positions and the change of authorities, which may imply a weakening of these organizations.

In the case of the teachers and health centres, they have been trained and have been provided with tools, equipment and materials that will allow them to continue with the work they do, but with more and better supplies.

#### *To what extent are local communities holding public sector service providers accountable for the quality and quantity of services provided?*

The people of the communities do not have knowledge of the laws and functions of the State institutions and in limited cases with participation and political training that would allow them to demand their rights. In the country in general, there is a culture of little demand and demand to public servants. To ensure that this happens, COCODES and community leaders should receive training to learn about the obligations of state institutions, what actions they should take to demand that they comply with them, and the places to turn to if their rights are not being guaranteed.

However, small actions have been identified on the part of the mothers so that the health centres take better care of their children, demanding their weight, height, vaccination, deworming and micronutrient controls. There have also been approaches to the municipality to request support for the mobilization of some patients who require it.

#### **5.5.1 Resilience: To what extent do households and communities have the (economic) resilience to withstand adverse impacts?**

The resilience of families and communities has been built from different aspects:

- Breeding of animals and provision of seeds: The families have been given chickens for breeding and have been provided with seeds, parallel to this they have been trained

so that they can obtain profits from both, which will favor economic resilience in the future.

- Technical training: Some young people have been trained in technical training, which provides them with tools for employment or to start their own business. In turn, parents have received technical training for crop diversification, improvement of storage systems and crop conservation.
- Love for God: The communities' people have acquired the practice of Bible reading, and have the belief of love for others, so that support for others is a priority from the churches and the people of the community. Despite these actions, the families of the communities in times of crisis would not be able to get out of the crisis by their own means due to their economic limitations, which is why it is necessary to reinforce the processes of economic sustainability.

#### 5.5.2 Extent to which the capacities of local PC actors have been strengthened and have the capacity to sustain positive effects and impacts.

Some communities have organized and formed CBIs, CBI members and community members have been trained in the rights of children, adolescents and young people, in violence against children, adolescents and young people, protection of children, adolescents and young people, CBI members have been trained in the reporting route so that they can act in case of any type of violence against children, adolescents and young people. At the same time, they have been put in contact with organizations that are guarantors of rights so that they can sustain their effects in the future, some meetings have been held to bring them closer together, although not in all CBIs.

#### 5.5.3 Evidence of replicability by formal and informal stakeholders on skills/knowledge acquired to strengthen PC

CBI members affirm that they have carried out awareness-raising processes and have replicated their knowledge with other members of the community, explaining to them the rights of children, adolescents and young people, in case they observe any type of abuse, neglect or domestic or child violence, explaining to them the rights violations they are committing and the consequences of these acts could have at the family, individual and legal level, which has favored more people to acquire this knowledge and change their practices.

#### 5.5.4 Measures in which prevailing norms, beliefs and traditions detrimental to the protection of children have changed

A fundamental change in this area has been achieved through training on tender parenting, which has helped parents to transform the violent, authoritarian forms of parenting that had been ingrained in the communities into more loving, respect-based forms of parenting. At the same time, discrimination against children, adolescents and young people with disabilities has been reduced, providing them with greater opportunities for education and participation. In some households, responsibilities are shared between men and women, as is the raising of children, which favors better protection practices.

### 5.5.5 Citizens and local groups hold duty bearers accountable for the quality and quantity of child protection services

Regarding the protection of children, adolescents and youth, adults in the community are organized and recognize, mainly, the PNC, the Municipality from the OMJ, OMM, schools and health centres as key actors for the protection of children, adolescents and youth, to whom they can turn to in case of need. However, they still do not have the knowledge and alliances necessary to make the guarantors of rights responsible for the protection of children, adolescents and youth.

## 6 Conclusion

1. This change in attitudes is a direct impact of the training, awareness-raising and follow-up processes of the protection component related to positive parenting, so that the increase in interest in protection has increased at the three levels of action: personal, family and community.
2. The CBIs are a valuable component of action and protection; however, there is a high level of ignorance of their existence, what to do and how they function. Therefore, actions to report or manage cases of violence against children, adolescents and young people is one of the factors to be improved.
3. The PA's actions have contributed to generate safer environments for children, adolescents and youth, since the interest of parents in the protection and safety of children and adolescents has increased as parents have taken actions of vigilance and attitudinal changes such as monitoring the entry of strangers, changing parenting practices aimed at positive parenting, better health care practices for children and adolescents, increasing prenatal care, improving the quality of education, among others.
4. Changes in hygiene, water, sanitation and water purification practices are recognized by more than 50% of the mothers interviewed. These changes contribute to the integral development of children and adolescents and prevent gastrointestinal diseases in children.
5. The recognition of the importance of education as part of integral development is one of the most evident changes, since parents recognize the importance of education and follow up at home and at school for their children, which means a change in behaviour where the school is no longer seen as a mere centre for children's entertainment, but as a training centre, for which better quality standards must also be met.
6. The strengthening of schools and teacher training also has an important impact, since mothers recognize that teachers are better trained and this is evident in the quality of education, which is also evident in the historical change in the reading and mathematics evaluations in El Tumbador, which have improved.
7. Soft skills have improved in children, adolescents and young people, it is recognized that these have greater ease of relationship, communication, active listening which are valued skills when applying for a job.
8. The design of the El Tumbador AP was relevant because the design of the intervention, its goals and results were aligned with the sustainable development objectives and took into account the needs of the vulnerable population.
9. The actions implemented by the AP El Tumbador present external coherence because it implements the models at the national level. Internal coherence because it

implements various models approved in other countries and contextualized in Guatemala. These programs are interrelated and complement each other.

10. The AP El Tumbador was effective because it develops diverse models, the outputs and percentages of achievement were achieved in the different technical programs implemented, in the different programs. WVG's contribution was fundamental for the achievement of the expected results, because the State institutions do not have sufficient budget and human resources to meet the needs determined in the logical framework.
11. The El Tumbador AP has an intermediate level of efficiency because it does have institutional capacity; however, the budget is considered insufficient for the development of the proposed actions.
12. The impact achieved by the AP El Tumbador was evident, which has allowed visualizing transformations in indicators at the departmental level on various issues such as education, health, as well as changes in the perceptions of achievements by the participants of the AP El Tumbador as children, adolescents, young people, and adults.
13. Sustainability is intermediate, evidenced in personal changes, family changes, and community changes. Aspects that favor sustainability are the creation of CBI, COLRED. However, sustainability must be strengthened at the system level.

## 7 Recommendations

*Include useful recommendations according to the stated purposes (e.g., learning, accounting) and the specific point of the evaluation (midpoint, end of project, post-project).*

1. It is necessary to reinforce the visibility of the CBI in the communities of El Tumbador, creating information campaigns about the functions and actions carried out by the CBI in the communities.
2. Create a network of CBIs at the municipal level with the purpose of generating alliances, joint work and a support network to follow up on cases of lack of protection.
3. Strengthen the community level in the different programs, because the greatest advances are observed at the individual and family level (changes at the micro level), while at the community level they are less visible and are the ones that will allow for sustainability.
4. For future AP designs, increase the amount of economic resources allocated to work with each child because currently, \$3.9 per month is allocated, which is insufficient for the actions proposed, both for children and adults.
5. For future AP designs, it is important to review the planned goals and consider the reduction of the participating population to achieve higher quality, more constant participation of the target groups, and more profound and sustainable changes over time.
6. For future designs, the planning of the AP should be improved, for which the results should be better written to include the people to be reached, gender and goals.
7. Consideration should be given to an analysis by WVG in terms of the number of participants to be reached.
8. Sustainability must be strengthened:
  - Community recognition: It is necessary that the people of the community know the CBI, its functions, its members so that they can be referents when there is a case of violence.

- Alliances and inter-institutional coordination: It is important that the AP EI Tumbador promotes meetings where members of the CBI meet with personnel from the institutions that guarantee rights and the municipal protection system, and that they create an agenda with contact telephone numbers for both the CBI and the personnel of the State institutions so that they can be in contact with each other.
9. It is recommended that a transition strategy be built by the AP EI Tumbador and that it be socialized and strengthened jointly with key actors such as: COCODES, CBI, COLRED, Health Centre, Teachers, MAGA, SESAN and that in the next year responsibilities are determined to which the AP will follow up and accompany them.
  10. It is recommended that the minutes of community positions not change the members of the CBI and COLRED for at least 2 years to ensure their consolidation in the position and not be carried out in election years so that they know the work that these commissions do. In turn, it would be important to create a network of CBI at the municipal level, composed of members of the community CBI, where they can explain the cases and community difficulties so that all members can support and strengthen each other.
  11. Due to the short time that the CBI and COLRED have been operating, it is necessary to strengthen alliances and interrelationships with State institutions in order to strengthen sustainability.
  12. For future AP designs, it is important to review the planned goals and contemplate the decrease in the participating population, which will allow for quality, deeper and more sustainable changes over time. Furthermore, it is important to ensure a realistic budget for the number of beneficiaries.
  13. An important aspect to review is that the various proposed outcomes should be formulated more specifically, including the number of people you want to reach and setting specific goals, including the percentage of change you want to achieve. For example:

**Table 30 Examples for more specifically formulated outcomes**

<b>Current wording</b>	Contribute to the development of motor, cognitive, language, social-emotional and life skills for children from 0 to 6 years of age according to their life cycle.
<b>Suggestion</b>	Contribute to 25 participating children from 0 to 6 years of age to increase by 5% their motor, cognitive, language, and socioemotional skills for life according to life cycle.
<b>Note</b>	Throughout the different stages of the project, the way of writing the results has changed, the first ones did not include the amount of population nor the percentage of change, while the last stage already includes the date, the amount of people to reach, but the percentage of change is not included. In order to measure the 5% difference, it is important to place indicators and ways to measure motor, cognitive, language and socioemotional skills. It should be measured from a pre-test and post-test or by a control group to determine the change.

## Annexes

1. Assessment matrix (evaluation matrix) including the evaluation questions
2. Photos
3. Questionnaires
4. Focus group discussion and interviews
5. Initial evaluation report (design of the evaluation)
6. Terms of reference