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GUATEMALA
Street Kids Support Project (520-0412)

Initial On-Site Visit and Report
March 12, 1993

By Gary Barker
of Atlantic Resources Corporation
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During a 12-day consultation in Guatemala City, the consultant met with local non-governmental and governmental organizations assisting street and working children, as well as with USAID/Guatemala staff. The purpose of the consultation was to: (1) develop a draft problem statement and project design document; (2) assess the organizational capability of the various organizations; and (3) analyze the feasibility of various options regarding strategies, program design and implementation. Based on the initial meetings, the consultant recommends the following:

-- **USAID/Guatemala should focus efforts on children and youth working in the informal sector** given their large numbers and the small number of organizations working to assist them. These youth are at risk of becoming part of the population of children and youth who live on the street without appropriate interventions.

-- **USAID/Guatemala should focus primarily on building the institutional capacity of Guatemalan NGOs assisting street and working children.** While governmental organizations should play a large role in this process, it is clear that NGOs are currently offering the most promising responses and will eventually drive changes in governmental responses. Within this institution-building, heavy emphasis should be placed on training project staff in the areas listed below, both in technical areas related to work with street and working children, but also in topics related to program management, administration and financial management.

-- **USAID/Guatemala should give strong preference in selecting a coordinating organization to locally based organizations** which already have strong networks.

-- **USAID/Guatemala should maintain the basic structure of the Street Kids project in the three areas already designated:** (1) Basic Needs; (2) Research and Training; and (3) Policy Support. The following are specific recommendations for each of these areas:

-- **In Basic Needs:** The majority of subgrants should be awarded for the expansion of existing projects and the start-up of new projects (including the formation of new NGOs) working in vocational training, educational support and income generation for working youth. Other subgrants should be awarded for health education projects for street and working youth, including AIDS and STD prevention efforts. A smaller number of subgrants should be awarded to organizations assisting children living on the streets to expand and strengthen their efforts, including family reunification projects. Particular attention should be made to attracting more NGOs to work with the population of young women in the formal and informal sectors, including in domestic work.

-- **In Research:** Investigation projects should be supported in the

following areas: risk factors in families that push children to live in the streets; analysis of the specific needs of youth working in the formal and informal sectors; research on sexual abuse and child abuse; obstacles/factors of success in job insertion; factors/obstacles in reintegrating street children with their families; and evaluation/operations research of existing vocational training programs and family reintegration projects. Efforts should be made to involve the university/academic community in these research projects. Research grants should also include funding for organizing seminars and other public events to disseminate results. These research projects should also be tied to specific NGOs working directly with the population involved, as well as linked to the training workshops listed below.

-- **In Training:** Workshops should be designed in the following themes: educational methodology (participatory education); vocational counseling and job placement; counseling methodology/psychology; prevention and counseling related to sexual abuse; project development; fundraising/income generation, including involving the private sector; family support services and family reunification; advocacy/public relations; health education, including sex education and AIDS and STD prevention; financial management; work in the community/community organizing; and issues related to gender/specific needs of adolescent women. Some of these workshops should also include spin-off grants for select organizations to develop internal training documents (manuals) as well as conduct trainings with their own staff. Efforts should also be made to bring representatives from NGOs from other countries in Latin America which have extensive experience in the relevant topics. Opportunities should also be provided for representatives from Guatemala NGOs involved in the project to visit projects in other Latin American countries.

-- **In Policy:** USAID should support NGOs and the government (Procudaria and the Ministerio del Trabajo/Oficina del Menor Trabajador) to carry out seminars and public campaigns to reach policymakers, the media and the general public to change negative attitudes toward street and working children, and to promote the rights of children in general. Special efforts should be made strengthen the existing hotline and reporting system for child abuse that already exists with the Procudaria, and to develop a database and integrated reporting system for child abuse. AID should also support the development of counseling and therapy for child abuse victims and perpetrators, as well as supporting exchanges of staff from the Procudaria to other Latin American countries which have worked extensively in this area. Increased training should also be carried out for police. Special attention should go to support the passing, implementation and training for the new Codigo de Menores.

In terms of the contract mechanism, the consultant recommends one of the following three options:

-- Make the case that CHILDHOPE-Guatemala (in collaboration with PAMI, which would provide administrative support and financial management training) with its regional and national networks, as well as its experience in training, technical assistance and research, offers unique capabilities to the project and thus obviates the need for competitive bidding. Optionally, CHILDHOPE-USA, which is a registered PVO with USAID/Washington, could serve as the financial administrator of the grant with CHILDHOPE-Guatemala serving as the local implementing agency.

-- Submit a limited and pre-selected list of U.S.-based PVOs to the Contracts Office to conduct a competitive bidding process.

-- Sign an agreement with UNICEF as the conduit and administrator of grant, with a clearly specified contract identifying NGOs which USAID wants to support.

-- Sign an agreement with the Procudaria de Derechos Humanos to serve as the administrator of the grant (it is not yet clear whether the Procudaria would want to fill this role, but in any case, they should play a major role in the policy portion of the project).

As a final recommendation as requested by the Mission, the consultant has included a list of organizations and projects which could be considered for initial grants (in the range of $25,000) through Purchase Orders.

Street Kids Support Project (520-0412)
GUATEMALA

Initial On-Site Visit and Report

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I. Background:

In support of the planning and implementation of the Street Kids Support Project (520-0412), the consultant was asked to carry out the following:

-- Prepare a summary description of the problem;
-- Conduct a rapid assessment of the institutional capacity of major NGOs and governmental organizations assisting street and working children in Guatemala City; and
-- Analyze the feasibility of various options and interventions for street and working children in Guatemala City that may be supported by USAID/Guatemala.

The following is a brief history of the Guatemala Mission's involvement in projects with street and working children:

In 1992, the Mission awarded a grant to SHARE for managing a PVO fund for rural- and urban-based NGOs assisting low income children. The project was successful in identifying a number of NGOs providing innovative services to this population, although there were some complaints by the NGOs in terms of the management of the fund by SHARE as well as the technical assistance offered. In spite of these complaints and some minor difficulties (many related to the fact that both the Mission and SHARE were entering into a new sector), the Mission still wants to move ahead with its Street Kids Support Project. This project will have a much clearer focus, goals and objectives, and will assist urban children at risk, including street children (children and youth who live the majority of their time on the streets) and working children (children and youth who continue to live at home, but are typically out-of-school and work in informal or formal sector activities).

In sum, the Street Kids Support Project will be a three- to four-year project with a total budget of approximately US$3 million. The funding will likely be designated to projects assisting street and working children in Guatemala City, although other urban areas may later be included in the project. The funding is available for Fiscal Year 1993, thus the Mission would like to move ahead as quickly as possible. To manage the grant, the Mission will likely choose one NGO/PVO (either U.S.-based or local), select a U.S.-based PVO through a competitive bidding process, work with UNICEF as a its counterpart, or work with the Procudaria de Derechos

Humanos.

Through the Purchase Order mechanism, some initial support (in grants averaging about $25,000) can be made available to local NGOs before USAID designates a lead organization for the project. These could consist of materials purchase, research projects or direct service projects with the grantee providing a report to USAID/Guatemala on activities as the "purchased service."

To assist with the planning of the project, the consultant provides the following report and analysis.

II. Problem Description

The situation and consequences of urban poverty in Guatemala have been widely documented. Essentially the situation can be characterized by high rates of migration to cities, high rates of urban poverty, a high percentage of the population comprised of children and youth, a growing number of female-headed households and family disintegration. This situation has also been aggravated by internal conflicts in rural areas, which according to UNICEF left between 1 million and 1.5 million persons dislocated in Guatemala in the 1980s, of which more than 700,000 were youth and children. Taken together these conditions have led to an apparently growing number of children and youth both working (full- or part-time), primarily in informal sector activities, and a far smaller but still significant number of children and youth living full- or part-time in the streets.

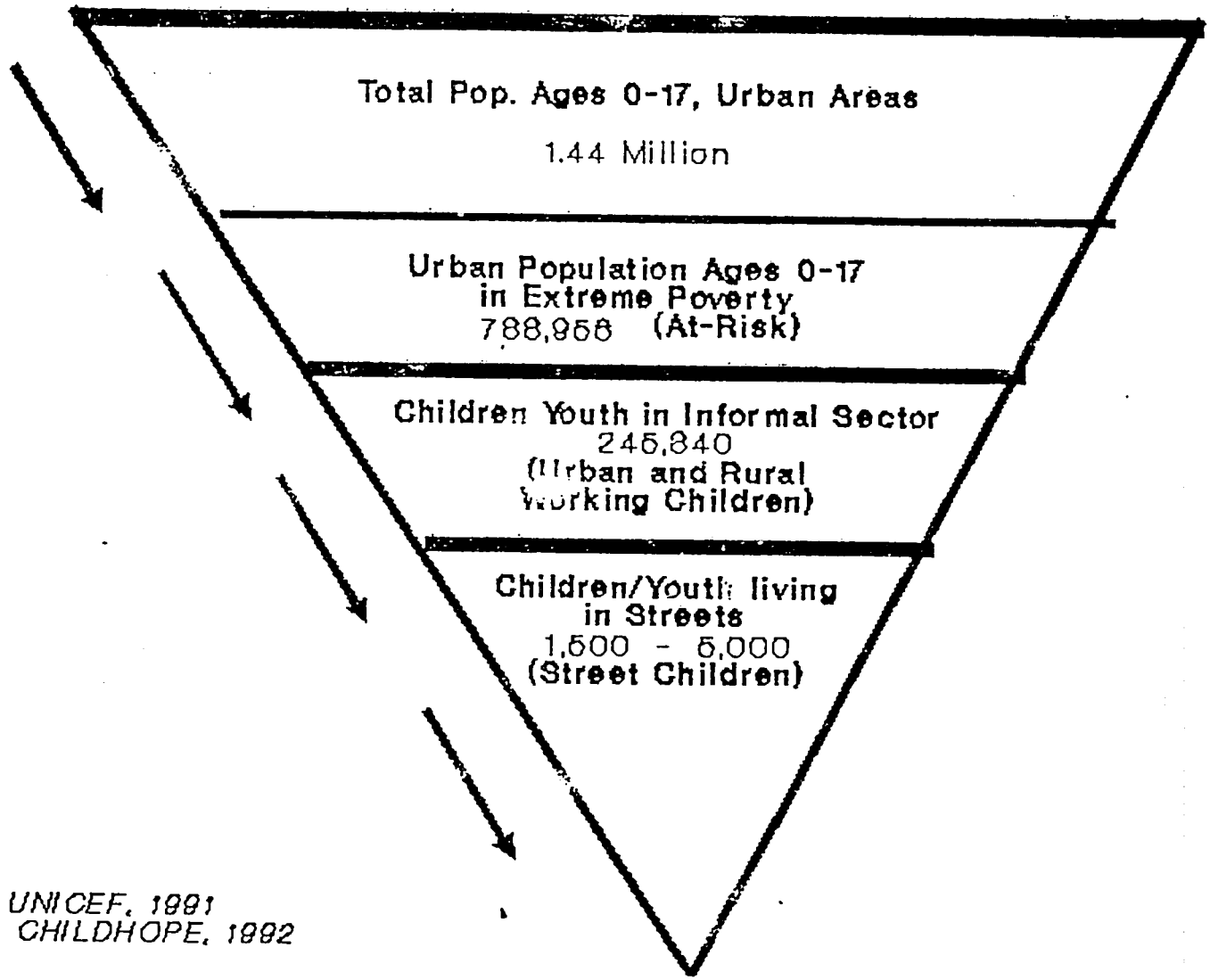
These children and youth are the sons and daughters of families living in urban slum areas. According to recent figures from UNICEF, a total of 1.44 million children and youth ages 0-17 live in urban areas in Guatemala, of which approximately 55 percent -- or nearly 800,000 -- live in conditions of extreme poverty. An estimated 30 percent of residents in Guatemala City live in urban slum areas, of which less than one-fourth of their dwellings are considered "houses."(UNICEF) This population of urban slum dwellers in Guatemala City is comprised of an estimated 560,000 persons -- of which roughly 50 percent are youth and children.

These children and youth living in poverty constitute the population "at-risk" of ending up on city streets, frequently outside the public school system, and working in the formal or informal sectors. The following are the some of the specific needs and characteristics of this population of at-risk children and youth:

Low School Enrollment Rates: For Guatemala as a whole, 44 percent of the population ages 7 to 19 years was outside the school system in 1989. Only 60 percent of children in urban areas in Guatemala are enrolled in primary school.(UNICEF) In urban slum areas, only

CHILDREN IN NEED

Guatemala/Urban Areas 1993



Sources: UNICEF, 1991
CHILDHOPE, 1992

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12 percent of youth over age 14 have completed the level of education considered normal for their age.(UNICEF) The majority of these children and youth drop out of school to work to support their family's income.

High Rates of Involvement in Formal and Informal Sector Work: For Guatemala as a whole, including both rural and urban areas, UNICEF estimates that 1.2 million children and youth -- or 40 percent of all youth in Guatemala -- ages 7 to 18 are involved in "survival strategies," meaning that they work in some capacity. Of these, UNICEF, using recent census data, calculates that 776,486 children and youth in Guatemala work in formal sector activities and 137,027 work in informal sector activities. UNICEF classifies another 245,840 children and youth as working in "actividades marginales de ingreso". It should be noted that these figures are taken from a labor force survey; such surveys typically undercount informal sector participation and probably also include many informal sector activities in the category of formal sector activities. In addition, the work of girls and young women -- which often takes the form of helpers of their mothers or work in the home -- is notoriously undercounted in traditional labor force studies. Even if imprecise, however, these figures clearly indicate that an alarming proportion of Guatemala's children and youth are working.

It should be pointed out that work in urban settings is often far more dangerous, damaging and exploitative than rural-based child labor, which often takes place alongside parents. In the case of formal sector child work -- which is virtually 100 percent urban -- in spite of the existence of protective legislation and the creation of a government office for the protection of working youth, few establishments adhere to requirements of hours, minimum wage and social security for minors. Work in the informal sector in urban areas also represents a high risk for children, as it predominantly takes place away from the supervision of parents, is almost completely outside of protective legislation, and is subject to exploitation by employers.

Thus, within the total population of at-risk youth and children in Guatemala -- or youth in "survival strategies" as UNICEF calls them -- two populations are at the highest risk: urban working children and children and youth who live on the streets.

Working Children and Youth:
Children and youth in the informal sector in Guatemala typically work in sex-segregated occupations with males working primarily in vending (54 percent) and females working largely in domestic work (53 percent).(UNICEF) In addition, these youth have low educational attainment and little on-the-job training, which often condemns them to subsistence level employment with little opportunity for advancement. For example, a recent survey of 681

working children (ages 5-19) in Guatemala City and Quetzaltenango found that 29 percent were illiterate; only seven percent finished primary school.(CHILDHOPE) Sixty-one percent had completed some primary school, with an average of three years of formal schooling. In addition, only eight percent of the youth interviewed said they attend school while also working.

The reasons these youth work is nearly universally to contribute to their family's income; in the CHILDHOPE survey of working children, nearly 60 percent said the main reason for working was to contribute economically to their family. Two-thirds of the youth said they give the money earned directly to their mother. The family's dependence on this income for its survival is often an obstacle to offering alternatives to these youth, including schooling and vocational training.

In terms of the hours these youth work, half said they work between nine and 12 hours daily, well above the four hours per day allowed by current Guatemalan law. An additional one-fifth work between five and eight hours and only 16 percent work the legally allowed four hours or less per day. Their earnings are also extremely low: 35 percent said they earn between one and five Quetzales (between US20 cents and US$1) per day, while 18 percent said they earn between 5 and 10 Quetzales daily and 38 percent earn between nothing and one Quetzal. In sum, the work of children in the informal sector is not of the kind that represents part-time work or apprenticeships. It is instead damaging in terms of the children's educational attainment, health and future earning potential.

The kinds of work children carry out in the informal sector ranges from selling in the market, watching cars, hauling garbage, singing on buses, to prostitution and drug trafficking. To give one case study, CEDIC, an NGO working with "ruleteros" (youth who call out destinations and collect money on buses), estimates that 350 youth (all males) work in such conditions. Their workdays average between 16 and 17 hours per day; in addition, the youth typically sleep in bus stations and are subject to respiratory infections and poor nutrition. To give another example, one program working with domestic workers reports that the girls (the majority of whom migrate to the city without their families) work six to seven days per week, often with only a few hours off on Sunday. In addition, the girls are cut off from their families and are sometimes subject to sexual abuse by employers or sons of employers.

In terms of youth in the formal sector, very little information is available. Some NGOs report that a growing number of young women are working in the "maquilas" or garment factories. The Procudaria de Derechos Humanos, based on recent visits to a number of the maquilas, estimated that 70 percent of the women who work in the factories may be minors. These young women also often have six-day

work weeks and few breaks. They are also generally underpaid and closed off from inspections by government officials. Unfortunately, there is currently no complete study on the working conditions and needs of children and youth in formal sector and data on informal sector is also incomplete.

In addition, work on the street in the informal sector is often a precursor to living on street, breaking family ties, and becoming involved in drug abuse. A 1990 study by CHILDHOPE found that 40 percent of children living on the streets reported that they worked on the street (while still living at home) before they ended up living on the street. Thus, in terms of preventive work to keep more children from ending up living on the street, assisting urban working children and youth is one of the most effective points of intervention.

Children and Youth Living on the Street:
The estimates of children and youth living on the street in all urban areas of Guatemala range from 1,500 (UNICEF) to 5,000 (CHILDHOPE). According to UNICEF, there may be as many as 1000 children and youth living on the streets in Guatemala City (although UNICEF officials say the number is likely smaller). Another 450 children and youth who previously lived on the street currently receive residential care in Guatemala as a whole. In any case, it should be pointed out that there exists no accurate census of street children. It can be concluded, however, according to interviews with UNICEF and local NGOs, that the number of children living full-time on the streets is relatively small. Even so, the needs of children and youth living on the street are acute and deserve special attention.

In terms of the characteristics of street children, UNICEF guesses that one-third of youth living on the streets are female, while the rest are males. In in-depth interviews with 61 children and youth living on the streets, CHILDHOPE found that 90 percent were males. More than two-thirds of all street youth interviewed in the CHILDHOPE survey had completed between one and three years of primary school. In addition, half of the youth said they have family in Guatemala City.

Girls are likely undercounted in research projects on street children in part because a large number of "street girls" are involved in survival sex or prostitution and thus hidden from researchers in brothels and pensiones. However, limited research on the special needs of girls suggests that their needs are even more acute. In a study supported by CHILDHOPE in 1991 with 75 girls living on the streets or in brothels (ages 8-18), 61 percent reported that the main reason for being on the street was abuse in their homes. Twenty-seven percent of all of the girls interviewed said they had been sexually abused in their homes. Thirty-six percent of the young women reported prostitution as their main

source of income. In terms of the problems reported on the street, 68 percent mentioned abuse by police. Twenty-seven percent of the girls reported that they had been pregnant at least once. (Hogares Mujercitas, 1991)

Another CHILDHOPE-supported study in 1992 of 26 young women ages 12 to 18 involved in prostitution found similar situations. One-fourth of the young women were illiterate; the average educational attainment was two years. The majority of the young women came from female-headed households, and 85 percent reported being physically abused in their homes. One-fifth reported being sexually abused in their homes. Early sexual initiation was common among those interviewed, with 68 percent being sexually active by age 13; more than two-thirds of all the young women interviewed said their first sexual encounter against their will. Sexually transmitted diseases were reported as a major health problem: 83 percent of those under age 15 and nearly 50 percent of those ages 15-18 reported being exposed to STDs at least once.(CHILDHOPE, 1992)

While the exact number of children and youth living in the streets or living in brothels in Guatemala City is unclear, the number is relatively small, especially when compared to the number of children and youth working in the informal sector. Nonetheless, as the following examples highlight, their situation continues to be precarious:

Abuse by police. In the past two years there has been extensive reporting on violence against street children committed by Guatemalan police. Staff at Casa Alianza, which pressed charges in several notable cases against the police involved, say the situation has improved in the past year, at least with regard to the killing of street children. Nonetheless, Casa Alianza, the Procudaria de Derechos Humanos, and NGOs report that harassment and lesser violence continue, as do harassment of staff of some organizations working with street children. One NGO reports that while police violence against street children has diminished, violence from guards and other individuals has increased, apparently with tacit approval from police who have witnessed such occurrences. In addition, CHILDHOPE's 1990 study of street children found that abuse by police was reported as the main fear of being on streets (43 percent) followed by the fear of being killed (18 percent). In general, there has been little public outcry in Guatemala against the violence (most of the pressure came from the international press). Indeed, there is fairly widespread sentiment in Guatemalan society that street children are thieves and drug users, pointing to the need for public education campaigns.

Health Problems: The living conditions of street children make them extremely prone to illness. In CHILDHOPE's recent study, 54 percent of street children interviewed reported being ill in the

two weeks prior to the study. In terms of the kinds of illnesses they face, nearly 50 percent reported respiratory infections followed by fevers (17 percent). Staff from programs say that skin disorders and gastrointestinal disorders are also common. Another major concern is accidents; nearly 50 percent of youth interviewed said they had suffered injuries due to accidents, primarily being hit by cars. Sexually transmitted diseases are also common. A 1991 study by CODETS and APROFAM found that 143 street children (104 males) in Guatemala City had STDs during a three-month period. In looking at the background of youth, 100 percent reported no condom use. All reported being victims of sexual abuse and 93 percent had previously had an STD. All had used some drug recently, with solvents being the most common. Three-quarters of the males reported they sometimes were involved in homosexual activities, and the majority of youth -- both male and female -- reported that they were involved in "survival sex" or prostitution. These extremely high rates of STDs also point to a high risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS among this population.

Drug abuse: Informal estimates by staff at NGOs working with street children are that 90 percent of children living on the streets are involved in drug use, primarily inhaling of industrial glue (pegamento) or other solvents. CEDIC, Casa Alianza and Solo para Mujeres, all of which assist street children, report drug use as being one of the main obstacles to helping children off of the street. While there is no physical dependency on glue, psychological dependence is a major challenge to assisting street children. Programs working in other countries report that they best strategy for street youth using drugs is a combination of efforts to improve their living situations, along with recreation, and group and individual therapy.

In sum, while the number of children living on the streets in Guatemala City is relatively small, their needs are acute and the services they require must be intensive. The psychological damage of living on the street, combined with the effects of violence both on the streets and in the home along with drug abuse, means that the services they need are costly and time-intensive.

In addition to the needs of these two populations of at-risk urban youth and children in Guatemala, the following two general issues related to the protection of at-risk children also deserve attention under this project:

Protection of Rights: While there are currently major efforts to reform it, the current Guatemalan legal and child welfare system is extremely lacking in terms of adequately protecting the rights of children. There is an urgent need to develop a central body (composed of both NGOs and governmental organizations) to act as the enforcing body of acts infringing children's rights. There is also a need to provide training on the implementation of the Codigo de Menores, which is currently being revised.

Child Abuse/Sexual Abuse: Closely related to this first issue are the issues of child abuse and sexual abuse. To date, there is extremely little information on these issues in Guatemala due to the lack of a reporting system and the lack of quantitative base. While the Procudaria has developed a telephone hotline system and improved efforts to push legal sanctions against perpetrators, there is no adequate system for counseling (although the Procudaria has recently established efforts to involve two universities in providing counseling), limited public education and little training of persons such as teachers and medical personnel. There is also a lack of established norms for the reporting of child abuse on the part of teachers, child care workers or health professionals, and thus there is likely to be extreme underreporting of child abuse in Guatemala.

Program Efforts to Assist Street and Working Children:
The development of innovative, non-governmental responses to the needs of street and working children is very recent in Guatemala. The majority of the organizations working with these populations are about six to seven years old, with some being younger than five years. Nonetheless, these programs offer an impressive array of services and program models which USAID/Guatemala should support. The following are the kinds of program models currently offered to street and working children in Guatemala City:

-- **Shelter:** Residential services including group homes and transitional living situations for children living on the streets (CEDIC, Solo para Mujeres, Casa Alianza);
-- **Street Education:** Outreach efforts to work with street and working children where they congregate, as well as efforts to invite street children to leave the streets (SODIFAG, Solo para Mujeres, CEDIC, Casa Alianza);
-- **Health Education:** Training of educators and counselors in areas related to STD and AIDS prevention and basic health (CONANI, CHILDHOPE);
-- **Special Educational Support:** Tutoring or accelerated educational programs for working youth (PERA, CEDIC, SODIFAG)
-- **Community Outreach/Community Development:** Efforts to organize and work with low income youth in urban slum areas (CONANI, CHILDHOPE)
-- **Vocational Training:** Training in job skills for working children (SODIFAG, PERA, CONANI)

While UNICEF is working with the government in an effort to "de-institutionalize" and "humanize" the public child welfare system, the majority of NGOs and child welfare experts in Guatemala report that government services continue to be poorly run and extremely institutional in focus. In terms of street children, the government programs continue to see them as "child transgressors" and therefore operate services of a punitive nature. While USAID should encourage efforts to improve governmental services, it is

clear from lessons in other countries in the region that the process will be slow and that NGOs will be the driving support for developing innovative and preventive program approaches. Thus, for the purpose of this project, USAID should work to strengthen the relatively small number of NGOs assisting street and working children while also seeking to encourage other NGOs working in related areas to expand their services to address these populations.

In terms of children living on the street, there are three principal organizations in Guatemala City: (1) Casa Alianza, which offers street outreach, a drop-in residential shelter for boys and girls, and group homes for both boys and girls (Population served: approximately 250); (2) CEDIC, which offers similar services on a smaller scale and also offers a day drop-in center for boys (currently providing residential services to 28 street youth and drop-in services to 25); and (3) Solo para Mujeres, which operates street education, a day drop-in center and residential services for street girls (currently providing residential services to 90 girls and drop-in services to 30). Combined, these organizations currently provide residential services to approximately 358 youth and day drop-in services to 55 youth. While there is still more demand than supply for services for children living in the streets, these three organizations are doing an admirable job of reaching a fairly large percentage of street children in Guatemala City. According to CONANI, all told, there are 41 organizations offering residential care to 2,674 children and youth in Guatemala City, although a very small percentage of these are considered street children.

In terms of working children and youth, there is a relative dearth of NGOs compared to the size of the population. The principal organizations currently assisting this population are: (1) SODIFAG, which operates street outreach, vocational training, income generation projects (in a sheltered work setting) and educational support for approximately 1000 youth; (2) CEDIC, which offers counseling, medical services and educational support to 125 youth working in the bus terminal; and (3) PERA, which operates a Sunday accelerated primary school (with some vocational training) for approximately 280 young women domestic workers in two shifts. CONANI also provides vocational orientation and vocational skills to youth assisted by its member organizations. These three impressive projects thus reach approximately 1400 working youth in Guatemala City, which is an extremely small percentage of the total population of children and youth working in the informal and formal sectors. (The Guatemalan government also operates a vocational training institute in various parts of the country, but since its entrance requirements are completion of secondary school, few low income working children and youth are able to enter given their low educational attainment rates.)

In terms of community outreach, CONANI is currently the main

organization working in this area. CONANI currently supports 66 youth promoters (of which 40 can be considered active) in urban slum communities; they aim to train an additional 200 this year. (Other NGOs, including PLANAN, which were not contacted by the consultant are also working in community outreach and would be worth contacting during the course of further planning of this project). CHILDHOPE has also been working in a community development project involving art, recreation and education.

There is a particular lack of programs assisting working girls, including young women in domestic work, other informal sector work, and work in the formal sector. PERA is currently the only NGO (with the exception of a church-based organization that was not visited) providing services to domestic workers; its programs are primarily education-based, thus there is a strong need for vocational training for this population. At present, apart from the Oficina del Menor Trabajador, which is conducting inspections regarding work conditions, there are apparently no NGOs assisting young women (or young men) working in the formal sector, such as the maquilas.

In terms of organizations providing "support" services -- including networking, training, research and advocacy -- to these NGOs, the following organizations are involved: (1) CHILDHOPE, which carries out research, provides training to street educators, government officials and other outreach workers, operates a network and documentation center; (2) CONANI, a membership organization of NGOs working with children, which provides networking and training for its members and for youth involved in their programs; and (3) CIPRODEMI, which provides networking, training and general advocacy in the area of protecting children's rights.

IV. Project Goals

With this analysis of the needs of working and street children and the organizations currently working to assist them, the consultant proposes the following as general project goals:

-- To support the expansion of existing NGO programs in educational support, vocational training, income generation and health education for children and youth working in the informal and formal sectors in Guatemala City.
-- To support, through small grants, new NGOs and encourage existing NGOs working in related fields to start new services for working children and youth.
-- To support the expansion and improvement of NGOs providing outreach, residential and family reunification services, and health services and health education to children living on the streets.
-- To strengthen NGOs assisting working and street children through

the training of project staff and the training of trainers in themes related to the delivery of services to working and street children and in areas related to project development, administration, fund-raising and financial management.
-- To support action-oriented and program-relevant research related to street and working children, and integrate this research with the previously mentioned training process.
-- To support collaborations between NGOs and the government in public awareness and the promotion of children's rights and the development of enforcement mechanisms to protect these rights, including supporting training related to the implementation of the new Codigo de Menores.
-- To support the expansion and improvement of the reporting systems, counseling and public education in the areas of child abuse and sexual abuse run by the Procudaria de Derechos Humanos.
-- To support the long-term growth and development of one or more NGOs in Guatemala to act as networking and training organizations for NGOs assisting street and working children.

IV. Project Activities

To achieve these goals, USAID/Guatemala has proposed, and the consultant concurs on, a three-part strategy including: (1) Basic Needs; (2) Research and Training; and (3) Policy Issues. For each of these three areas, the consultant proposes the following:

A. Basic Needs

Efforts should be made to support and expand the three existing NGOs working with this population (SODIFAG, CEDIC and PERA), while also seeking to bring new NGOs into the arena. When possible, these "new" NGOS should try to draw on the lessons learned of the existing organizations. A lesser number of grants should also go to NGOs providing services to children and youth living on the street, and to organizations working in urban slum communities to provide social services to low-income, "at-risk" youth. Thus, USAID should support the following kinds of sub-grants:

For working youth:

-- Vocational training: Projects providing training in job skills to children and youth currently working in the formal and informal sectors. An example of the kind of project supported by such a grant would be SODIFAG's vocational training program, which provides technical skills combined with educational support to working youth. Trades include carpentry, floral arrangements, services (house-painting, messenger service, and car washing),

weaving, and printing.

-- Educational support: Projects providing accelerated primary and secondary education and/or tutoring to working children and youth. An example of this kind of project is PERA, which operates an accelerated primary school on Sundays for girls involved domestic work. CEDIC, which provides tutoring to boys working in the bus terminal, is another example.

-- Income generation: Projects, which may be combined with vocational training, which provide opportunities for working children and youth to earn income through cooperatives or sheltered workshops or work settings. Examples include SODIFAG's vocational training program which provides a sheltered work setting providing on-the-job training. There are few examples of programs providing revolving loan funds or start-up grants for youth-run businesses; both CONANI and CEDIC seek to start these kinds of projects. (It may be worthwhile to seek examples from other countries in Latin America to provide technical support for these kinds of projects.)

-- Other Training Areas, including "Life Skills" and Rights: Programs which assist working youth by providing training in "skills for life" (positive work habits, workshops discussing the value of work, communication skills, parenting skills, etc.), as well as workshops to sensitize youth on defending their rights. An example of a "life skills" workshop program is operated by CONANI; CIPRODEMI and SODIFAG offer workshops for youth on their rights.

For street youth (in addition to all of the service models for working youth, which are also relevant for street youth):

-- Shelter/Drop-in Centers: Residential shelters, transitional homes or group homes, and drop-in day programs for children living or working on the streets. Examples of these programs include the shelter and group homes run by Casa Alianza, Solo para Mujeres and CEDIC. One service currently missing from the existing NGOs is a day drop-in center for boys (Solo para Mujeres offers a day drop-in center for girls, and Casa Alianza operates night drop-in centers for boys and girls.) CEDIC currently has plans to offer such a program; such day centers are often an important step in helping youth off of the street or assisting working children who are at risk of living on the street.

-- Drug Abuse Detox Programs: Shelters, counseling programs or transitional living arrangements to help street youth deal with the psychological issues related to drug use. There are currently no specific programs of this kind in Guatemala City for street youth, but both CEDIC and Solo para Mujeres have expressed interest in developing this kind of program. (Solo para Mujeres has started construction of a center that would serve this purpose for street girls, but is lacking funding to complete the project.)

-- Health Education and Services, including STD and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Sex Education: Health services and education for street and working youth, either offered through street outreach or as part of an institutional setting. Examples of this include the training of street educators in health education on the part of CHILDHOPE, as well as health education and services offered to working boys by CEDIC. There are a lack of strong programs in this area in Guatemala City, although the previously cited research on STDs among street youth highlights the need for urgent attention. CHILDHOPE is currently planning a research and action project involving youth outreach (peer promoters) in STD and AIDS prevention. This is another area in which technical assistance from programs elsewhere in Latin America could be extremely useful.

-- Family Reintegration/Family Support Services: Efforts to reunite street youth with their families by providing counseling and other support services (accessing public services, job counseling, substance abuse counseling, etc.), which help families stay intact. Casa Alianza is currently seeking to expand its efforts in this area, which should be considered a priority.

For youth in low income, urban communities (who could be considered "at-risk" of becoming street children), services could be provided in recreation, cultural activities, health education/health services, counseling and articulation of needs, vocational training and counseling, and educational support. There are unfortunately few examples of this kind of project in Guatemala City. CONANI has been working to train youth promoters to work in community organizing in a number of urban slum areas, while CHILDHOPE has been working in a project to provide educational support and recreational and cultural activities in urban slums.

To identify potential organizations for these subgrants, USAID and the lead implementing organization could use workshops, requests for proposals and contacts through other donor organizations. A grants committee similar to that formed for the project with SHARE should also be formed. To provide coherence to the project, strong efforts should be made to include grantees in training and research processes of project as well.

B. Training

The lead implementing organization, in collaboration with other NGOs, should design and implement training workshops in the following areas:

-- Educational methodology, particularly non-formal education and participatory education;
-- Vocational counseling and job placement;
-- Counseling methodologies and psychology related to at-risk and

abandoned youth;
-- Research methodology and needs assessment for street and working youth;
-- Prevention and counseling related to sexual abuse;
-- Project development, including developing strategic plans and goal-setting;
-- Fundraising/income generation, including involving the private sector;
-- Family support services and family reunification;
-- Advocacy/public relations;
-- Counseling and group therapy methods for substance abuse;
-- Health education, including sex education and AIDS and STD prevention;
-- Financial management;
-- Work in the community/community organizing;
-- Issues related to gender/specific needs of adolescent women.

Some of these workshops should also include spin-off grants for select organizations to develop internal training documents (manuals) as well as conduct trainings with their own staff. Workshops should be short in duration (maximum of five days). Efforts should also be made to bring representatives from NGOs from other countries in Latin America which have extensive experience in the relevant topics. Opportunities should also be provided for representatives from Guatemala NGOs involved in the project to visit projects in other Latin American countries. Some of the trainings will be designed as "training of trainers;" that is the staff involved will be the designated staff trainer for their own organization. As with the subgrants for basic services, a training committee of relevant organizations should be formed to help design the training curricula and select participants.

The target audience for these trainings will be project staff of grantee organizations, as well as the 820 staff (from the CONANI survey of organizations working with children in Guatemala City) working with various organizations in Guatemala City. While the focus of the trainings will be for educators, counselors and administrators of programs assisting street and working children, staff from programs working with youth in community settings and institutional settings should also be included.

C. Research

The lead implementing organization should form a research grants committee and award research grants for program- and policy-relevant research projects. The following are examples of the kinds of grants that might be supported:

-- Analyzing and determining risk factors in families that push children to live in the streets;
-- A census and analysis of the specific needs of youth working in

the formal and informal sectors;
-- A survey on the extent of sexual abuse and child abuse in Guatemala City;
-- Research on the obstacles/factors of success in job insertion for low income youth;
-- An analysis or action-research project on the factors/obstacles in reintegrating street children with their families;
-- Evaluation/operations research of existing vocational training programs and family reintegration projects.

Efforts should be made to involve the university/academic community in these research projects. Research grants should also include funding for organizing seminars and other public events to disseminate results. These research projects should also be tied to specific NGOs working directly with the population involved, for example training staff or street educators of various organizations to carry out interviews for the research project. The research results should also be presented at relevant training workshops listed above.

D. Policy

If possible, USAID/Guatemala should work with the Procudaria de Derechos Humanos to award a subgrant for the implementation of those projects related to policy issues. (This subgrant could also include grants to NGOs to work in collaboration with the Procudaria.) If the Procudaria is not the main grantee, USAID/Guatemala should determine a relevant NGO (or NGOs) to administer this aspect of the project (although it could be the same NGO implementing the Basic Needs, Training and Investigation segments).

The following are possible projects under the Policy segment:

-- Support efforts by the Ministerio del Trabajo/Oficina del Menor Trabajador), to carry out seminars and public campaigns on respecting the rights of working children, as well as efforts to enforce child labor legislation and provide ID cards to working youth.
-- Support efforts by the Procudaria de Derechos Humanos to develop a widespread public education campaign, including radio and television spots on the rights of children, child abuse and sexual abuse.
-- Support efforts by the Procuraduría and the Comisión Pro-Convención to support the passing, implementation and training for the new Codigo de Menores. This could also include providing support for the "Oficina del Niño" that is being discussed to act as the central government body protecting and enforcing children's rights and welfare.
-- Support initiatives by NGOs to reach policymakers, the media and the general public to change negative attitudes toward street and

working children.
-- Strengthen the existing hotline and reporting system for child abuse that already exists with the Procudaria, and develop a database and integrated reporting system for child abuse.
-- Support the development of counseling and therapy for child abuse victims and perpetrators. The Procudaria has already established contacts with the Universidad de San Carlos and Landivar to provide counseling. USAID could provide training and/or financial assistance for this process, as well as developing a counseling center at one of the universities to serve as a referral center for such cases.
-- Support exchanges of staff from the Procudaria to other Latin American countries which have worked extensively in this area.
-- Increased training in the rights of children and conflict resolution techniques should also be carried out for police.

V. Collaborating Organizations and Organizations Visited

The following organizations were visited as part of this consultation. Following each organization is a brief analysis of its possible role in this project, and its currently expressed needs. (Since the majority of the organizations have been described in previous project documents, the analysis here focuses on their suggested role in the Street Kids Support Project.)

A. CHILDHOPE

Current Assessment: While CHILDHOPE-Guatemala has had a fairly recent change in directors (which left it with some funding problems), the new staff along with those staff who continued, have extremely strong reputations. Among all but one NGO consulted for this project, CHILDHOPE was viewed by its colleague organizations as being impartial (in terms of its past experience in allocating sub-grants) and being extremely professional in its research and training programs. Indeed, all the NGOs consulted recognized CHILDHOPE as being the organization with the longest and most solid experience in training and research related to assisting street and working children. (In correcting an assessment of its interest in working with USAID on the project as reported in a previous USAID report, CHILDHOPE-Guatemala emphasized that it is extremely interested in serving as the umbrella organization for the grant.)

Relevance for Project: While CHILDHOPE-Guatemala has not administered a USAID grant, its US affiliate has and the two organizations together could prove a solid combination for serving as the lead collaborating agency for the Street Kids Project. Regardless of whether it serves as the umbrella organization for the project, however, CHILDHOPE-Guatemala should have some role in the training and research portions of the project. CHILDHOPE also

has the strength of being plugged into a regional and international networks of NGOs assisting street and working children. In terms of immediate relevance for the project, CHILDHOPE is seeking funding for an AIDS and STD prevention and education project with street and working youth which could be considered through the a "Purchase Order" grant. Given tne lack of experience in this area in Guatemala, USAID/Guatemala might also consider funding one or more outside consultants to provide technical assistance on the project.

B.CONANI

Current Assessment: CONANI is a membership organization of 26 NGOs working with low income children and youth (of which 18 are described as active members) which works to provide training and networking to its members. It was essentially set up by UNICEF and is largely funded by UNICEF; it spent much of the last year defining itself. Fellow NGOs and UNICEF report that it is had some growing pains and administrative difficulties, although there is widespread respect for its current director. CONANI provides training in issues related to mental health, recreation, communication skills and "aperatura institucional" to staff of member organizations, and training for youth from member organizations in vocational training, "life skills or vocational counseling" (including themes related to work and society, self-esteem, rights of the worker, etc.) CONANI, with UNICEF funding, also supports and trains youth to act as community organizers in 25 urban slum communities in Guatemala City. They currently support 40 active youth promoters and plan to train 200 more this year.

Relevance for Project: CONANI could be involved as an advisory group (or a sub-grantee) in the training portion of the project. In terms of sub-grants, USAID might also consider funds to strengthen the community outreach project and income generation projects run by CONANI. In addition, CONANI's workshops on "life skills" and vocational orientation for youth could also be useful for other organizations assisting working youth. In terms as serving as an umbrella organization for the project, nearly all of the NGOs interviewed, even those who are members of CONANI, do not view it as an impartial organizations, largely because its board of directors is made up of "competing" organizations.

C. SODIFAG

Current Assessment: SODIFAG operates a well-funded (by European donors) and impressive array of vocational training and educational programs for working youth. They are also currently carrying out a research project on girls in domestic work which would be worth obtaining. They have a staff of 270 and reach an estimated 10,000 youth, including their community outreach programs. In terms of

current priorities, they would like to strengthen and systematize their internal management and training programs (including development norms and training manuals). They are also interested in purchasing a space in downtown Guatemala for starting an artisans' market where children could work and sell items for the tourist market. They are also interested in carrying out additional research on working children and youth.

Relevance for Project: SODIFAG is not extremely inclined to receive AID funding, but would be interested in knowing more about the Street Kids Project and would accept funding through a third organization. Particularly, they would like support for the artisans' market, research and internal development.

D. Casa Alianza

Current Assessment: Casa Alianza is the largest and most administratively strong of the three organizations assisting street children. Casa Alianza's current priorities are to strengthen its efforts in family reunification or reintegration, that is working to get children and youth back with their families. They are currently carrying out a research project that will help define how best to do this. They are also looking to improve their legal services office, particularly in efforts to help youth acquire the documents they need. They also seek to improve and expand services for older youth (16 years and older) and to conduct an evaluation of their efforts to date.

Relevance for Project: Casa Alianza should receive support through the project particularly for its family reintegration efforts (as well as research to evaluate the success of the efforts). Other possible areas of support include providing technical assistance and funding for Casa Alianza to conduct an impact evaluation of its work to date, to fund programs for older youth and to support internal staff trainings and the development of manuals for staff support. Another possible area of support is for a project to assist older adolescent women (ages 16-18) who have children.

E. PERA

Current Assessment: PERA's Sunday school for domestic workers is an excellent example of a small, inexpensive project to support working youth. It is obvious from a visit to the project and from talking to colleague organizations that PERA is doing an excellent job of attracting and offering a quality service to domestic workers. PERA's "family run" style is both an asset in terms of maintaining the personal quality and atmosphere of the project, but may be an obstacle to its further growth.

Relevance for Project: PERA should be considered a model for

replication for other NGOs, and could with appropriate technical assistance also be expanded. In terms of its priorities, PERA has mentioned the need for training for its teachers (in counseling, sex education, and participatory education techniques) and the need for printed educational materials for its students. PERA is also interested in carrying out research with the population of domestic workers and its staff have solid contacts to do this. PERA might also consider expanding the vocational training portion of its program.

F. Solo para Mujeres

Current Assessment: Solo para Mujeres operates an impressive, integrated program for street girls, including street education, a day drop-in center, a transition house and group living situations. Its services are well planned and based on an analysis of the psychological needs of the young women. They have extensive support from European donors.

Relevance for Project: Solo para Mujeres should have some advisory and/or research or training role in terms of expanding efforts on behalf of street girls. They are also currently seeking to build and staff a drug detox program (which would provide an additional and needed step in their process to help girls off of the street). They have initial funding from the EEC for building a small portion of the center and are seeking funding for the rest. They could also be convinced to expand their efforts in health outreach, particularly efforts to reach girls involved in prostitution.

G. CEDIC

Current Assessment: CEDIC has been working for four years in providing services for street children (outreach, drop-in and residential) and working children (educational support, counseling and health services for boys working in the bus station). In terms of their plans for the future, they want to open an expanded day drop-in center for street and working boys (which currently does not exist in Guatemala City). They also want to develop a scholarship program to assist working youth to study, as well as form a cooperative with the youth, including purchasing a bus. They would also like to offer vocational training in use of computers.

Relevance for Project: USAID could support CEDIC to develop a cooperative, as well as provide funding for the construction of the day drop-in center.

H. Oficina de la Primera Dama

Current Assessment: The Oficina de la Primera Dama is currently trying to develop a new outreach program for street children that would include outreach workers, an outreach van and drop-in centers. While they are using the language of "non-institutional" care it is clear that they continue to view street children as "transgressors." The project is not respected by NGOs. UNICEF, which is supporting the project, says it is trying to encourage them to work with NGOs as part of the process, but even UNICEF said it would pull out of the project if it thinks the program becomes too "police-oriented." (One of the proposals is to train a separate group of police and give them special uniforms to work with street children.)

Relevance for Project: Should not receive funding under the project, but should be involved in training efforts.

I. PAMI

Current Assessment: PAMI, while it does not have experience with the population of working and street youth, has solid experience in supporting the expansion and development of small NGOs. They also have experience managing AID grants, and providing training to small NGOs in financial management, project development and goal-setting. They also have a solid background on the methodology of "training of trainers."

Relevance for Project: PAMI expressed interest in collaborating with CHILDHOPE on this project, with PAMI serving as financial administrator of the project and providing training in areas related to financial management and project development, while CHILDHOPE would serve as the lead technical agency, in charge of administering the training and research portions of the project. This combination could work well in the sense that both are small Guatemala-based NGOs and hence one would not outweigh the other allowing for a more collegial and collaborative approach.

J. CIPRODEMI

Current Assessment: CIPRODEMI represents a coalition of nine NGOs working to protect the rights of children through public education, seminars (for media and local leaders), educational materials, and training courses in legal issues for staff of various NGOs. They also work closely with Casa Alianza's Oficina de Apoyo Legal in processing and pushing cases of violations of children's rights (as well as assisting youth in acquiring birth certificates and other legal problems). They also participate in the Comision Pro-Convencion. They are currently seeking funding to start a small grants program to offer small grants to member organizations or community associations in urban slums.

Relevance for Project: CIPRODEMI might be a viable NGO with whom to collaborate on public education on street and working children.

K. Oficina de Menor Trabajador

Current Assessment: The Oficina del Menor Trabajador is a new office of the Ministerio de Trabajo working to protect the rights of working children and youth. They are trying (unsuccessfully so far) to carry out inspections of factory and formal sector settings, primarily the maquilas. They also accept and process complaints for youth working in the formal sector. They are also issuing identification cards to approximately 300 working children (in the informal sector) per month. The idea is that these cards would offer them protection against police harassment, although they have not developed a program to train police. The project also heads a committee on the rights of working children, which includes NGO participation. The project is funded by UNICEF.

Relevance for Project: It is not clear at this point how successful this program will be or if it will include public education on working children. USAID should continue to stay in touch with the project to see if support would be relevant in the future.

L. UNICEF

Current Assessment: UNICEF works closely with and supports the government and CONANI in programs on behalf of street and working children. Their close alliance with the government means that the NGOs often mistrust them and do not want to closely ally themselves. Nonetheless UNICEF is a leading force and agency on the issue of street and working children.

Relevance for Project: UNICEF (as expressed by the Program Officer for Children in Difficult Circumstances) is willing to serve as a conduit and umbrella organization for the project. However, the NGOs consulted for this consultation were opposed to having UNICEF serve as the lead organization. If UNICEF were selected, USAID would want to draw up a detailed contract specifying NGOs it would support. Regardless of whether UNICEF is selected as a coordinating agency, they should serve on the various advisory committees and be kept informed of USAID efforts in this area.

M. Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos

Current Assessment: The Procudaria is doing an impressive job of responding to complaints and reports of child abuse through their telephone hotline program. They received 112 calls last year, but so far this year are receiving between three and four calls per

day. About 50 percent of the calls are to report specific incidents of child abuse. In such cases, the Procudaria contacts the tribunales, and in some cases actually removes children from their homes or the abusive situations. (In such cases, children are usually placed with NGOs.) The Procudaria is also involved in the Comision Pro-Convencion and with efforts to revise the Codigo de Menores and to create a central government body in charge of defending the rights of children. In terms of providing therapy or counseling for abused children, they are have recently started sending children to the Universities of San Carlos and Landivar (departments of psychology), although this agreement is not formal. The Procudaria also carries out workshops on children's rights through its department of education and promotion, and is also training community leaders (promoters) who will work in various communities to promote protection of children's rights. They have conducted some public education as well through development of educational materials and TV spots.

Relevance for Project: Apart from the possibility of serving as the central conduit for the funding, the Procudaria would be the ideal entity for the Policy segment of the project. As previously indicated, they consider the biggest priority to be the need for public education, including radio and TV spots. They would also like to expand their public education to reach more popular sectors. They are also interested in conducting research and developing a database on child abuse. Procudaria staff could also benefit from visits from representatives from other Latin American countries which have developed defense networks for children, as well as visits to such programs.

VI. Possible Funding Mechanisms and List of Potential Projects for Initial Support

The following are the possible funding mechanisms for the project along with advantages and disadvantages of each:

1.) Procudaria (Serving as central conduit):

Advantages:
-- Enjoys strong credibility with NGOs and other government sectors.
-- Heavily involved in all aspects of defending children's rights and related policy issues.
-- Competent and well-informed staff.

Disadvantages:
-- Not interested in focusing its efforts on street and working children.
-- May not want to accept the responsibilities that come with managing ($2 million or more).
-- Would not be willing to support or be associated with Casa

Alianza, and possibly other NGOs working on behalf of street children.
-- Not the most qualified entity for managing NGOs.

2.) CHILDHOPE (or CHILDHOPE with PAMI)

Advantages:
-- CHILDHOPE well-respected for neutrality by fellow NGOs; also respected for training and research programs.
-- Highly technically competent in training and research.
-- Regional and international networks.
-- Would leave CHILDHOPE strengthened as NGO working in long-run on street and working children.
-- PAMI (if involved) has strong credibility with USAID and strong administrative capability.
-- If through CHILDHOPE-USA, already has experience managing USAID grant.

Disadvantages:
-- CHILDHOPE-Guatemala staff have no experience in managing USAID funding.

3.) Competitive Bidding (Or Limited Competition)

Advantages:
-- Possibility of generating ideas or collaborations not previously considered.

Disadvantages:
-- Possibility of a group with little technical experience in working with this population winning the contract.
-- Possibility of little continuity to project when funding ends.

4.) UNICEF

Advantages:
-- Plugged into governmental and non-governmental efforts.
-- UNICEF's regional and international networks.
-- Security of financial and administrative management.

Disadvantages:
-- Not inclined to push certain issues because of close ties to government.
-- Mistrust by NGOs.
-- Likelihood of USAID and UNICEF conflicts over direction of the project and kinds of NGOs USAID would likely want to support.

List of Projects for Support under the Purchase Order Mechanism:

CONANI -- To set up a rotating fund for starting youth-run

enterprises and to fund additional vocational orientation workshops. (Estimated range $10,000-$15,000)

Casa Alianza -- To support either an impact evaluation of Casa Alianza programs or an action-research project on family reintegration. (Range: $25,000)

PERA -- To support a training workshop for staff in participatory training techniques, counseling and sex education and to support the development and printing of educational materials and manuals. (Estimated range: $5,000-$10,000)

SODIFAG -- To support the development of an internal training program (or possibly a research project). (Range: $10,000-$15,000)

CEDIC -- Funding to support construction of a day drop-in center or purchase bus for cooperative. (Estimated range: $25,000 for either one.)

CHILDHOPE -- Funding to support research and AIDS and STD prevention project. (Estimated range: $25,000)

Solo para Mujeres -- Funding to continue construction on drug abuse detox center for street girls. (Estimated range: $25,000)

Total: $140,000 (Potential)

Initial Financial Considerations:

To at least begin a general thinking about budget considerations, the following might serve as a starting point:

Category	Annual Amount
1. Basic Needs 9 subgrants of $25,000 (average) per year	$225,000
2. Research Grants 5 subgrants per year of $30,000 (average)	$150,000
3. Training 10 workshops per year of 30 persons each; materials, travel, planning, logistics, lodging, spin-off grants	$150,000
4. Administrative Support/Management	$100,000
5. Policy (Procudaria)	$150,000
6. Technical Assistance/Travel for TAG	$50,000

Annual Total (Very rough projection) $825,000

VII. Conclusions

It is clear from consultations with the major NGOs assisting street and working youth, as well as other donor agencies, that there is a strong role for USAID/Guatemala to play in the process. In addition, given that this is the most integrated of projects USAID has supported for street and working children, it would be important for USAID/Guatemala to document the lessons learned in the process. It would also be useful to develop a technical advisory group (TAG) of three to five persons who would periodically provide input on the project (perhaps meeting twice a year in Guatemala).

In terms of outstanding tasks which would help in the next stage of project development, the consultant recommends the following:

-- Meet with other NGOs assisting street and working children which were not contacted during this consultation (PLANAN, SOJUGSMA).
-- Meet with representatives of the University of San Carlos and Landivar working with the Procudaria to provide counseling to abused children.
-- Meet with relevant staff at universities to determine possible departments which could assist with research projects (CHILDHOPE has some contacts in this regard).
-- Meet with the Legal Office of Casa Alianza do determine its priorities and plans for the next year.
-- Meet with other NGOs working in drug abuse prevention (with youth in general) to find out if there are any other NGOs potentially interested in working with this population.
-- Find out if there are any other NGOs that may have worked with adults in domestic work or factory settings which might be interested in working with youth.

VIII. Acknowledgements and Sources

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