

# choice

## SELF-DEVELOPING DISTRICT REPORT



**choice** HUMANITARIAN  
TOOLS FOR ENDING POVERTY



# overview

## SELF-DEVELOPING DISTRICT REPORT

**Self Developing District Report:** Jim Mayfield is preparing a very important document that will outline a three-year plan of development. This is a plan for the development of multiple districts in all countries in our field.

This report is intended to facilitate creation of that three year plan by analyzing statistical data on the regions where CHOICE works and presenting that data alongside the information collected from the in country directors.

### **What is a Self Developing District?**

1. 100-200,000 people
2. Geographically concentrated
3. Fewest number of Administrative Divisions as possible.

### **A Note on Country and Regional Statistics:**

The purpose of including country statistics is to shed some insight into how large organizations such as the World Bank view and measure poverty. The purpose of including regional statistics is to further focus the country picture, to get statistics that are more relevant to CHOICE's operations on the ground.

### **A Note on the ICD Responses:**

The ICD responses included herein are a starting point in the conversation about the Self-Developing district and are particularly important given their first-hand knowledge.

## **A Note on the Organization of the Report:**

The report starts with an overview. It is followed by a presentation of a potential Self Developing District in each country which is contextualized by the ICD responses and country and regional statistics. Included with each proposed district will be topics for further discussion. A General discussion section follows the country sections, and sources may be found at the end of the report.



# Bolivia

## SELF-DEVELOPING DISTRICT REPORT

### **BOLIVIA :**

As the poorest country in South America, resources are limited. Willy Mendoza, our in-country director, believes “True poverty is the lack of options.” As a result, he has a strategy for his country that includes building schools, starting micro-credit programs with the schools, clean water and latrine programs.

**Blog:** <http://choicehumanitarianbolivia.blogspot.com/>

### **A Picture of the Country in Statistics:**

*Retrieved from:* <http://data.worldbank.org/country/bolivia>

Poverty %: 37.7%

GNI: \$1460

Net ODA received per capita (current US\$): \$65

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.PC.ZS>

Income share held by lowest 20%: 2.7% (2007)

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.DST.FRST.20>

## Further Contextualizing Poverty in Bolivia:

### Poverty- Rural vs. Urban:

As CHOICE works in rural areas it is important to consider that poverty rates differ between the urban and the rural. The following is a table taken from the World Bank Report “[Bolivia Poverty Assessment: Establishing the Basis for Pro-Poor Growth](#)”

Table 1: Poverty Rates in Bolivia, 1993-2002

Income-based Estimates					Official Rates							
		Poverty		Extreme Poverty				Poverty		Extreme Poverty		
		H	PG	H	PG			H	PG			
National	1997	63.6	33.7	36.5	18.9	National	1999	62.0	30.7	35.8	15.0	
	1999	63.5	36.0	40.7	22.2		2000	65.5	33.7	39.2	17.2	
	2002	65.2	36.7	41.3	22.3		2001	64.4	31.8	37.3	19.6	
Capital cities*	1993	52.0	22.2	23.7	8.4	2002	2002	64.6	31.2	36.8	14.4	
	1997	50.7	21.0	21.3	7.5		Urban	1999	51.4	22.4	23.5	8.9
	1999	46.4	18.8	20.7	7.02			2000	54.5	25.6	27.9	11.0
Urban	2002	51.0	22.1	23.5	8.8	2001	54.3	24.6	26.2	14.7		
	1997	54.5	23.8	23.8	9.1	2002	53.9	23.8	25.7	9.4		
	1999	51.4	22.4	23.5	8.9	Rural	1999	80.1	44.8	56.7	25.4	
2002	53.9	23.8	25.7	9.4	2000		84.5	47.7	58.7	28.0		
Rural	1997	78.0	49.4	59.0	34.4		2001	81.1	43.6	55.6	27.8	
	1999	84.0	59.4	69.9	45.1		2002	82.2	43.4	54.8	22.6	
	2002	83.5	57.6	67.0	43.3							

### Poverty: From Whose Perspective?

Poverty is not simply a question of numbers, it is also a question of perspective. It is very important to take into account multiple perspectives of poverty. The following is an excerpt from in the World Vision Report “[Poverty Reduction: Are the Strategies Working?](#)”

*“Perspectives of children and their families on poverty in Bolivia- In the Altiplano, poverty is linked to the productive factor and negligible land tenure. Production is for self-consumption and there is a high rate of migration and the majority of communities are considered poor. Children recognize poverty in their communities in the form of widows and orphans.”*

## Poverty and Inequality:

In contextualizing poverty it is important to take into account that certain segments of the population may be likely to be in poverty than others. Some of things to take into account with respect to poverty in Bolivia come from Oxfam's "[Bolivia Climate Change, Poverty and Adaption](#)"

- An indigenous man from the rural areas has a 70 per cent likelihood of living in extreme poverty.
- Nearly half of the indigenous population lives in extreme poverty compared to 24 per cent of the non-indigenous population.
- 28 per cent of indigenous children face chronic malnutrition compared to 16 per cent among the rest of the population.
- Infant mortality rates among the indigenous population are 62 per 1,000 live births, almost double the rate for the non-indigenous population.



## **The Self Developing District- What do the ICDs have to say?**

**1. Current number of villages where they are working:**

15 communities

**2. Average number of villagers in areas where they are working:**

300 per community

**3. How many communities would you define in a "group of villages?" How many in a district? (Villagers should be able to walk or ride to a central town location for training.)**

The Department of La Paz has highland and tropical provinces. The Fundación Andina works in the highland area, in the provinces of Ingavi, Los Andes, and Omasuyos. Each province has around 60 communities which are divided into districts, such as District 1, 2, 3, etc.—usually up to seven districts which are the center of town or the areas surrounding the center. In one province there is the town or municipality and sub-municipalities which include a certain number of communities. For a training, sub-municipalities or places in other zones within the region can be located.

**4. What is the width, in miles, of an optimal work zone for your team?**

The area of the province of Ingavi is approximately 5,410 square kilometers and has 63 communities. Each year, we work in around 10 of those communities. It is the same with the other provinces. My team can cover more territory.

**For purposes of definition, the team consists of one director, one assistant, some office support staff, and five people trained to represent the fields of Health, Education, Local Economic Development, Infrastructure/Environment and Leadership Training, and Strengthening Local Culture.**

The Bolivian team has a director who deals with administrative matters and also supports workshop labor and training in the communities as well as pipe installations, etc. There is also an assistant who deals with accounting, administration, reporting for Bolivia and funders, expenses AFP ministry work, etc. There are two technicians who work in the shop making water pumps, water systems materials, and materials for projects. They do mechanical work and drilling.

The Bolivian team needs to prepare a five-year plan but, following the Strategic Plan for Bolivia, we want to work more on basic sanitation, agriculture and in other areas.

We must consider the current political situation. At the present time there is great social upheaval in Bolivia. There is much discontent with the government of Evo Morales, and he is blaming all of these events on organizations which work with the U.S. government—USAID, for example. USAID has been working in leadership training, environment, etc. We do not believe that USAID is involved in any governmental plot, but the government does not consider this and it has expelled USAID from some communities. The government's purpose is to expel all organizations which have a relationship with the U.S. We do not know how difficult it will become. We hope for better times.

## Poverty in the Provinces Where Choice Works:

Most countries have different ways of measuring poverty. The following are measurements based on Bolivia's 2001 census which measures three levels of poverty *Pobreza Moderada* (Moderate Poverty), *Indigencia* (Extreme Poverty) and *Marginalidad*.

PROVINCIAS Y SECCIONES DE PROVINCIA	TOTAL POBLACIÓN	CONDICIÓN DE POBREZA				
		No Pobres		Pobres		
		Necesidades Básicas Satisfechas (NBS)	Umbral de Pobreza	Pobreza Moderada	Indigencia	Marginalidad
Provincia Ingavi	92.679	1,9	10,9	37,1	47,7	2,4
Primera Sección - Viacha	44.544	3,1	17,8	41,9	35,8	1,3
<b>Provincia Los Andes</b>	<b>68.591</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>64,9</b>	<b>4,9</b>
Tercera Sección - Batallas	18.445	0,1	4,2	36,9	53,1	5,7
<b>Provincia Aroma</b>	<b>54.726</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>65,1</b>	<b>7,4</b>
Cuarta Sección - Calamarca	6.996	0,5	1,3	14,2	74,3	9,7
<b>Provincia Omasuyos</b>	<b>84.179</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>51,3</b>	<b>3,6</b>

## The Self Developing District- Provinces Where Choice Operates:

**Ingavi Province:** is divided into seven [municipalities](#).

Section	Municipality	Inhabitants (census 2001)	Inhabitants (2005, est.)	Seat
1st	<a href="#">Viacha Municipality</a>	46,596	51,540	<a href="#">Viacha</a>
2nd	<a href="#">Guaqui Municipality</a>	7,552	8,608	<a href="#">Guaqui</a>
3rd	<a href="#">Tiwanaku Municipality</a>	11,309	12,936	<a href="#">Tiwanaku (village)</a>
4th	<a href="#">Desaguadero Municipality</a>	4,981	5,395	<a href="#">Desaguadero</a>
5th	<a href="#">San Andrés de Machaca Municipality</a>	6,299	6,967	<a href="#">San Andrés de Machaca</a>
6th	<a href="#">Jesús de Machaca Municipality</a>	13,247	14,653	<a href="#">Jesús de Machaca</a>
7th	<a href="#">Taraco Municipality</a>	5,922	6,774	<a href="#">Taraco</a>



**Omasuyos province:** is divided into two sections.

Section	Municipality	Seat	Inhabitants (2001)
1st	<u><a href="#">Achacachi Municipality</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Achacachi</a></u>	69,100
2nd	<u><a href="#">Ancoraimes Municipality</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Ancoraimes</a></u>	15,079



**Los Andes province** is divided into four municipalities.

Section	Municipality	Inhabitants (2005, est.)	Seat
1st	<u><a href="#">Pucarani Municipality</a></u>	29,311	<u><a href="#">Pucarani</a></u>
2nd	<u><a href="#">Laja Municipality</a></u>	17,445	<u><a href="#">Laja</a></u>
3rd	<u><a href="#">Batallas Municipality</a></u>	19,821	<u><a href="#">Batallas</a></u>
4th	<u><a href="#">Puerto Pérez Municipality</a></u>	8,116	<u><a href="#">Puerto Pérez</a></u>



The Aroma province is divided into seven [municipalities](#).

Section	Municipality	Inhabitants (2001)	Seat	Inhabitants (2001)
1st	<a href="#">Sica Sica Municipality</a>	26,818	<a href="#">Sica Sica</a>	3,831
2nd	<a href="#">Umala Municipality</a>	9,583	<a href="#">Umala</a>	152
3rd	<a href="#">Ayo Ayo Municipality</a>	6,981	<a href="#">Ayo Ayo</a>	647
4th	<a href="#">Calamarca Municipality</a>	12,112	<a href="#">Calamarca</a>	943
5th	<a href="#">Patacamaya Municipality</a>	20,039	<a href="#">Patacamaya</a>	8,414
6th	<a href="#">Colquencha Municipality</a>	8,020	<a href="#">Colquencha</a>	2,352
7th	<a href="#">Collana Municipality</a>	2,927	<a href="#">Collana</a>	1,936



## **The Self Developing District- Topics for Discussion:**

- **Should CHOICE expand into other municipalities within these provinces?**
- **If so, which?**
- **Why?**
- **Things to Consider: The populations of Ingavi, Los Andes, Aroma and Omasuyos together have roughly 320,000 people. However due to geography not all of this population is reachable. Does CHOICE need to expand into another province?**







# Guatemala

## SELF-DEVELOPING DISTRICT REPORT

### GUATEMALA

Struggling from over 25 years of civil war, infrastructure and resources do not exist in the remote, rural areas. Our in-country directors are addressing this great need by building programs dealing with clean water, latrines, improved living conditions, healthcare, health worker training, literacy and micro-enterprise.

Blog: <http://www.choicehumanitarianguatemala.blogspot.com/>

### Metadata relevant to CHOICE Country Level:

Retrieved from: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/guatemala>

Poverty %: 51%

GNI: 2680

Net ODA received per capita (current US\$) : \$39

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.PC.ZS>

Income share held by lowest 20%: 3.4% (2006)

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.DST.FRST.20>

## Further Contextualizing Poverty in Guatemala:

Choice's work is concentrated in the municipality of Senahu in the department of Alta Verapaz. This department is in the Norte region, the poorest region of the Country. Furthermore CHOICE concentrates work amongst the Q'eqchi, a group that has one of the highest rates of poverty amongst the indigenous groups of Guatemala. Choice operates in an area considered to be part of a "poverty belt" The following table is taken from [Poverty in Guatemala](#) by the World Bank.

	% of National Population	Incidence of Poverty Headcount Index (% of pop.)		Contribution to National Poverty (% of category)	
		All Poor	Extreme Poor	All Poor	Extreme Poor
Total Guatemala	100.0	56.2	15.7	100.0	100.0
<b>By Geographic Area</b>					
Urban	38.6	27.1	2.8	18.6	6.9
Rural	61.4	74.5	23.8	81.4	93.1
<b>By Ethnicity</b>					
Non-Indigenous	57.6	41.4	7.7	42.4	28.3
Indigenous	42.6	76.1	26.5	57.6	71.7
Kaqchiquel	8.9	62.6	13.6	9.9	7.7
K'iche	9.4	64.4	19.1	10.8	11.5
Q'eqchi	6.5	83.5	38.0	9.6	15.6
Mam	8.3	89.7	34.2	13.2	18.0
Other Indigenous	9.5	83.6	31.3	14.1	19.0
<b>By Region</b>					
Metropolitana	21.7	18.0	0.6	6.9	0.9
Norte	8.1	84.0	39.1	12.1	20.1
Nororiente	8.2	51.8	8.9	7.6	4.7
Suroriente	8.8	68.6	20.1	10.7	11.3
Central	10.7	51.7	8.7	9.8	6.0
Suroccidente	26.5	64.0	17.0	30.1	28.6
Noroccidente	12.9	82.1	31.5	18.8	25.9
Petén	3.3	68.0	12.9	4.0	2.7
<b>By Gender of Household Head</b>					
Male	85.3	57.6	12.3	87.5	90.8
Female	14.7	47.8	8.4	12.5	9.2

Source: Poverty estimates calculated by INE-SEGEPLAN-URL with technical assistance from World Bank using the ENCOVI 2000, *Instituto Nacional de Estadística—Guatemala*. **Metropolitana** mainly covers Guatemala City (and Department); **Norte** includes the Departments of Baja Verapaz and Alta Verapaz; **Noroccidente** covers the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché; **Suroccidente** includes the Departments of Sololá, Totonicapán, Suchitepequez, Quetzaltenango, Ratalhuleu, and San Marcos; **the Central Region** covers the Departments of Chimaltenango, Escuintla, and Sacatepequez; **Nororiente** covers the Departments of Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, and El Progreso; **Suroriente** includes the Departments of Santa Rosa, Jalapa, and Jutiapa; and **Peten** covers Petén.

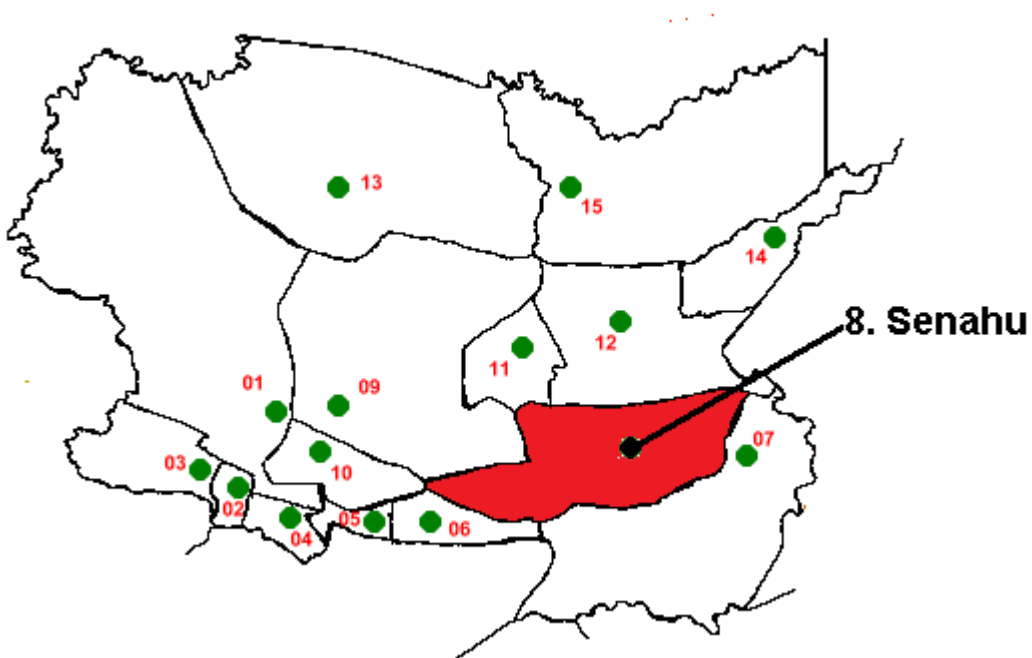
### Poverty Of Note to CHOICE:

Region-Norte: 84% Ethnicity Q'eqchi 83.5% Rural- 74.5%

## Where in Guatemala is Alta Verapaz?



## Where in Alta Verapaz is Senahu?



## Municipalities of Alta Verapaz:

1. Cobán, 2. Santa Cruz Verapaz, 3. San Cristóbal Verapaz, 4. Tactic,
5. Tamahú, 6. Tukurú, 7. Panzós, 8. Senahu, 9. San Pedro Carchá,
10. San Juan Chamelco, 11. Lanquín, 12. Cahabón, 13. Chisec,
14. Chahal, 15. Fray Bartolomé de las Casas

## Other Things to Note : Distances in Guatemala

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### ALTA VERAPAZ

Municipality	Distance from Municipalities to the Department Capital	Distance from Municipalities to the Country Capital
Cobán		219
Chahal	154	373
Chisec	74	293
Fray Bartolomé de las Casas	113	332
Lanquín	65	284
Panzós	127	288
San Cristóbal Verapaz	22	209
San Juan Chamelco	9	228
San Miguel Tucurú	59	216
San Pedro Carchá	8	227
Santa Cruz Verapaz	16	203
Santa María Cahabón	97	316
Senahú	138	291
Tactic	29	190
Tamahú	43	200

## **The Self Developing District- What do the ICDs have to say?**

**1. Current number of villages where they are working:**

We are presently in 12 communities.

**2. Average number of villagers in areas where they are working:**

The average population in the areas where we work is around 1,100.

**3. How many communities would you define in a "group of villages?"**

3 communities.

**How many in a district? (Villagers should be able to walk or ride to a central town location for training.)**

6 communities in two districts.

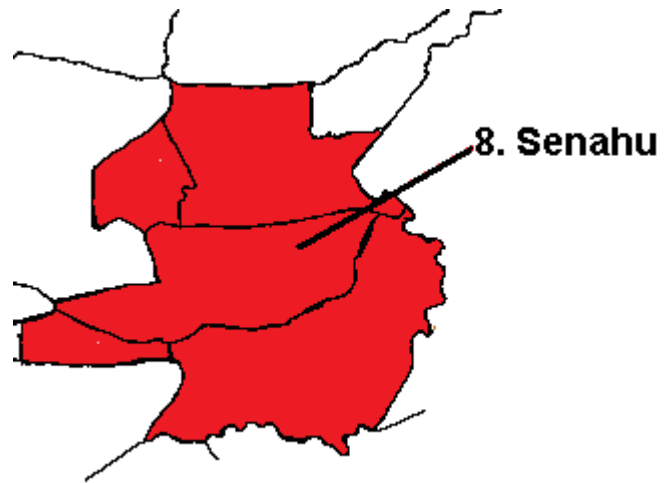
**4. What is the width, in miles, of an optimal work zone for your team?**

Fifteen miles.

**For purposes of definition, the team consists of one director, one assistant, some office support staff, and five people trained to represent the fields of Health, Education, Local Economic Development, Infrastructure/Environment and Leadership Training, and Strengthening Local Culture.**

## The Self Developing District- The Municipalities Where Choice Operates\* and surrounding areas:

Municipality	Inhabitants (2001, Census est.)
Senahu*	54,471
Tucurú	28,421
Panzós	44,770
Lanquín	16,446
Cahabon	42,949
Total	187,057



## The Self Developing District- Topics for Discussion:

- Should CHOICE expand into other municipalities within the Department of Alta Verapaz?
- If so, which?
- Why?
- Things to Consider: The Geography of the area limits the choice team to the municipalities surrounding Senahu.