

Universidad Centroamericana Jose Simeon Canas



RESEARCH REPORT
Youth Migration and
Development
Project



Phase I: Baseline Survey

Presented to Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-El Salvador

Antiguo Cuscatlan, La Libertad

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Spanish)***

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Glossary

CA: Cacao Alliance

ADESCO: Community Development Association (As per its acronym in Spanish)

CDF: Conflict & Development Foundation

CLUSA: The Cooperative League of the United States of America

CRS: Catholic Relief Services

DIGESTYC: General Statistics and Census Department (As per its acronym in Spanish)

FISDL: Social Investment Fund for Local Development (As per its acronym in Spanish)

FUSAL: Salvadoran Foundation for Health and Human Development (As per its acronym in Spanish)

MINED: Ministry of Education (As per its acronym in Spanish)

OIT: International Labor Organization (As per its acronym in Spanish)

WFP: World Food Programme

UCA: Universidad Centroamericana Jose Simeon Canas

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Presentation

The Department of Sociology and Political Sciences of the Universidad Centroamericana Jose Simeon Canas has been the academic unit in charge of coordinating and carrying out the research “Youth Migration and Development,” in order to build up a baseline of information related to the living conditions of young people that reside in rural areas where the Cacao Alliance Project is being implemented. This project is led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), with the participation of Caritas Santa Ana, CLUSA (Cooperative League of the United States of America) and Lutheran World Relief. The Conflict and Development Foundation of Texas A&M University (CDF) granted the funds to the research development and participated in its design.

Within the framework of efforts to create development opportunities which serve as alternatives to migration, the CRS-El Salvador has proposed the initiative to reactivate the cocoa in several municipalities located in the coastal zone and the interior valleys of El Salvador, benefiting a heterogeneous population, in which young people participate. Based on the above, the link between development and migration is pertinent, considering that, for the Salvadoran case, the official information available indicates that the youth is who emigrates the most in the country, whilst 55% of the people who were deported from The United States during the year 2014 were between 18 and 30 years old. The CRS initiative is planned based on the creation of economic and social development opportunities in localities of intervention, as well as the strengthening of local youth leadership about the value chain generated by the cocoa.

Although there is no such precise information on rural or urban locations that allows the identification of where the young people emigrate, there is up-to-date data that makes it possible to select some municipalities in three areas of the country. It is on this basis and on criteria of interest of CRS and its partners in Cacao Alliance that a selection of municipal and specific localities is made, which is detailed later. Given the lack of more specific knowledge about this particular issue, it is the way to justify the construction of a baseline

that allows initiating a process of monitoring and evaluating the intervention project, in order to measure its impact on the intentions of emigrating from the young people.

Introduction

The present research has the objective to know about the main causes that motivate the migration, the rooting factors, the expectations about migration, the expectations about the participation in the Cacao Alliance Project; as well as the leaderships and the community participation of young people who reside in five municipalities where Cacao Alliance is implemented, with the purpose of building up a baseline that allow, in the future, to measure the impact of such intervention project. The young people considered in this research live in the municipalities of Jujutla and San Julian, located in the departments of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate, respectively; in Teotepeque, department of La Libertad; and in the municipalities of Mercedes Umana and Nueva Granada, which belong to the department of Usulután. The Cacao Alliance Project has benefited the population of those municipalities, as it is showed in Map 1.

As it is stated in the research's general objective, emphasis is placed on the main causes of the migration at the municipal level and, more specifically, at cantonal and hamlet level, a micro dimension rarely addressed in studies on migration and development; on the other hand, the expectations regarding the migration and the configuration of life projects for young people are approached, as well as their real participation in Cacao Alliance, taking into account the youth leadership and the capacities of the young people.

In the Project official communication is read that “Cacao Alliance-El Salvador¹ has set the criteria for the selection of the people participating in the Project, which are based on the values of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) as a consortium leader. These values highlight the human being dignity and the sustainability of their life means, as well as the commitment to the environment. The participating populations that will receive direct benefits and investments from the Alliance will be involve in different ties of the value chain, and will mainly include small farmers women and men, small business owners involved in input supplying or artisanal chocolate processing for the domestic market; as

¹<http://www.alianzacacao.org/es/page/como-participo>

well as the cooperatives and producer associations. The participation of small producers in Cacao Alliance-El Salvador is promoted on equal opportunities for women and men, without discrimination based on sex, gender, and ethnicity. It promotes the participation of youth in their incorporation into the reactivation processes of the cocoa value chain, in ages from 18 to 25 years of age.”

It is offered, then, as a first input, this base line of information that allow monitoring the expectations and the situation of youth residing in the municipalities of studying and who have the opportunity to participate in The Cacao Alliance Project-El Salvador.

1. Study Objectives

a. General Objective

To know the main causes that motivate the migration, the rooting factors, the expectations about migration, the expectations about the participation in The Cacao Alliance Project; as well as leaderships and community participation of young residents in five municipalities, where The Cacao Alliance Project is implemented, with the purpose of building up a baseline that allow evaluating the impact of this intervention project.

b. Specific Objectives

1. To identify and analyze the main causes that locally motivate the youth migration and the elements which could motivate them to stay.
2. To know the expectations that young people have about migration and if it is part of their life's project.
3. To know the expectations that young people have around a productive and integral project about Cacao Alliance.
4. To identify leaderships and capacities of young people that allow them participating and integrating in an active and effective way to development processes.

5. To identify local social and community structures that make possible building a social fabric up and make easy or limit the youth participation in such structures.

2. Methodology

The “Youth Migration and Development” research aims to generate initial information that makes possible to monitor and evaluate the changes occurred in certain fields of young people’s life who reside in rural areas where Cacao Alliance Project is executed. In order to compile such information, quantitative and qualitative tools were used. AS a baseline, a procedure of this method was followed (Medianero, 2011). This method observes the following steps: (1) determination of the study objectives, (2) determination of the study scope, (3) determination of the sampling frame, (4) selection of study variables and indicators, (5) design of tools (interview guide and focus groups, survey questionnaire), (6) test of the survey questionnaire, (7) field work, (8) database construction and (9) analysis of the data, which nourishes this final report. Below is a detail of the baseline construction process.

2.1 Determining the Objectives

The research seeks to know aspects related to the migratory expectations of young people living in rural areas where the Cacao Alliance Project is implemented, as well as the expectations of young people to participate in this intervention, with the understanding that the project will benefit families of the rural area in the country, but without an explicit emphasis on the youth population.² When the CRS-El Salvador approached the UCA in late 2014 to raise the need for the initial study, it started from two major assumptions: first, that Cacao Alliance can impact, in the medium term, on the youth migratory expectations (the project will run for five years, starting in September 2014), by providing opportunities for development in places of residence, which would discourage migration; secondly, that the accumulated experience of CRS in working with young people in urban areas, through the "Young Builder" program - for example - could be used and linked to work focused on

² Los detalles del proyecto pueden visualizarse ingresando al siguiente vínculo: <http://www.alianzacacao.org/es>

rural youth, within the framework of Cacao Alliance. That is why research has as its central objective to know the expectations of young people in both scenarios.

To complete the panorama, while the proposal was being built up during the first quarter of 2015, and the Conflict and Development Foundation was joining the discussions (CDF, which would provide funds for financing the research); CRS, UCA and the same CDF agreed on knowing other aspects related to the above: factors that discourage migration (or rooting factors); leaderships, capacities and participation of young people (which is nourished by the CRS philosophy in their intervention projects); and finally, local social and community structures, a local support that, in principle, would guarantee the alliance sustainability. In short, with the baseline information would have knowledge about youth expectations, but also contextual elements, such as the existence of local social and community structures that can enhance the same rooting factors. In this way the great objectives of the study were built up.

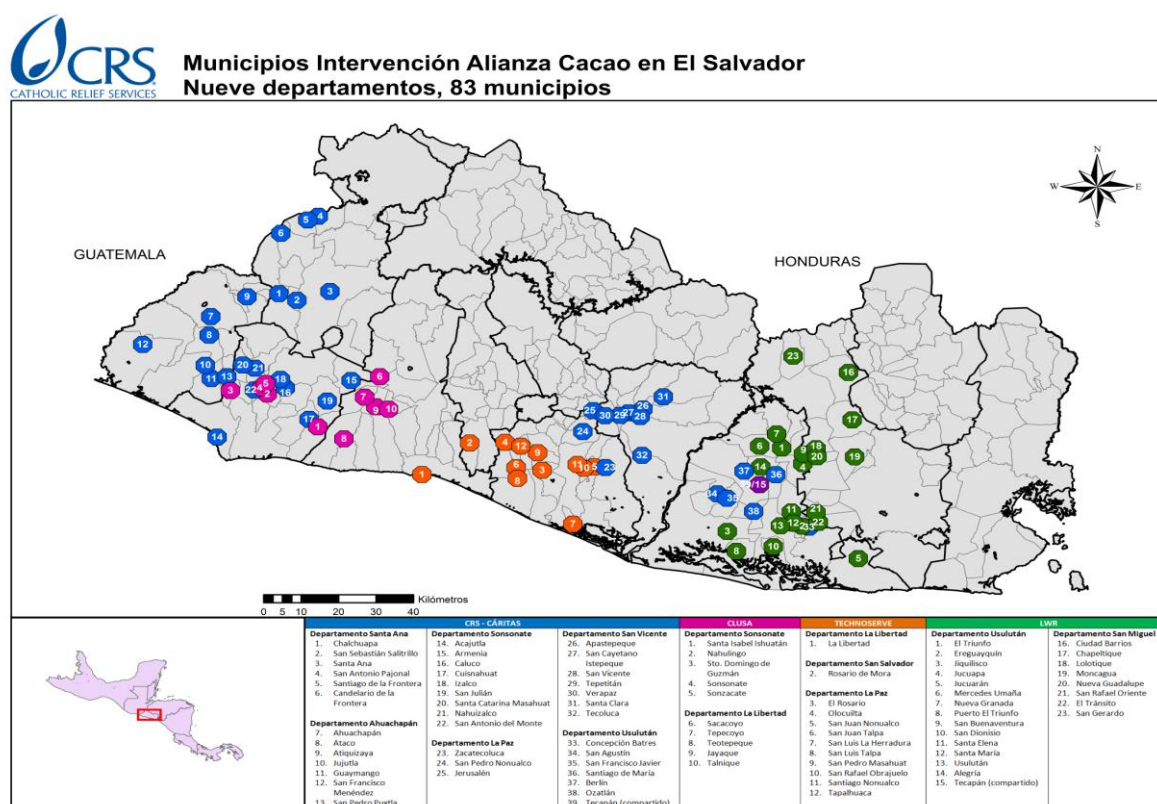
2.2 Determining the Study Scope

The research was carried out in six hamlets of the municipalities of Jujutla, San Julian, Teotepique, Mercedes Umana and Nueva Granada, which were selected according to the following criteria: The first one, evidently, is the inclusion of rural municipalities and towns in which the Cacao Alliance Project is implemented (See Map 1); Secondly, municipalities in three areas of the country were considered: western, central and eastern, to provide a diverse sample in geographic and territorial terms. Thirdly, were taken in account localities where had already been effectively started the implementation of the Cocoa Alliance; Finally, that the hamlets had similar characteristics in terms of size and number of habitants. It should be noted that the hamlet is the smallest administrative unit in El Salvador, and it is typical of rural areas. Several hamlets form a canton and a group of these, in turn, belong to a municipality.

The selection of municipalities - and, within these, the hamlets - was made in constant dialogue between the research team and the members of the Cocoa Alliance. Thus, Jujutla was proposed by the office of Caritas-Santa Ana and there were selected the hamlets of Los Vasquez and Los Corteses, where that office has an intervention consolidated in several

projects; the survey was there applied. Caritas-Santa Ana also proposed to conduct interviews and focus groups in the city of Ahuachapán and the municipality of Candelaria de la Frontera, where Cacao Alliance is also implemented. Next, CLUSA directed the selection of the hamlets Las Mercedes, in San Julian, and Chiquileca, in Teotepeque, respectively, where it had already begun the project execution. Finally, Lutheran World Relief promoted the inclusion of the hamlets La Barca and San Simon, in the municipality of Mercedes Umana, and the Colorado hamlet, in Nueva Granada, both of the department of Usulután. Other places to which the research team arrived in the latter municipality were Nuevo Gualcho and Palomilla de Gualcho.

Map 1. Municipalities of intervention Cacao Alliance in El Salvador
Nine departments, 83 municipalities



Source: CRS-El Salvador

The detail of the six hamlets in which the survey was applied is shown in Table 1. The CRS-El Salvador office was pending of facilitating communications and coordination

between the research team and the Cacao Alliance partners, not only in the process of selection of rural localities, but also in the realization of the focus groups, the interviews and the survey; typical activities of field work. Now then, once the hamlets have been selected, the research target population had to be defined, which does not necessarily correspond to the target population of the Cacao Alliance Project. This should be emphasized, since it implies a *sui generis* baseline type, while the youth population was considered as the target population once the intervention project was started. Well, Strategic Objective 2 of Cacao Alliance states that "support will be achieved for 6,000 small and medium producers to establish and maintain productive and profitable cocoa agroforestry systems"³; no age criterion is specified to include those producers; although, in practice, they are adults, mostly men. On the other hand, under Strategic Objective 4, an intermediate result is presented as "small enterprises for cocoa products and services, and agroforestry created in rural communities, particularly with women and youth."⁴ This is the only allusion to young people within the whole framework of results expected in the intervention project.

That is, although Cacao Alliance is aimed at producer families, in the initiative the baseline is built to follow up on the participation of young people - men and women - and to provide evidence of whether the intervention would have impacted on migratory expectations and other aspects of young people's lives, a population not explicitly considered in the intervention project. Additionally, at the time of the field work (between November 2015 and June 2016), the vast majority of the young people were potential beneficiaries, since Cacao Alliance was just beginning to be implemented in their localities and, as will be seen in the presentation of the results, they did not know the details of the project or had only heard about it. For this reason, the baseline was directed only to one sector of the target population of the Cacao Alliance Project; as a result, the analysis unity of this study are young residents in the localities where Cacao Alliance has arrived, even though they are not directly participants in it, since the project does not focus, in principle, on the young population beneficiary. In summary, therefore, the inclusion criteria in the study population, which, later, would serve to elaborate the sample, are people, men and

³<http://www.alianzacacao.org/es/page/marco-de-resultados>

⁴<http://www.alianzacacao.org/es/page/marco-de-resultados>

women, who at the time of the field work resided in the selected rural localities and had between 16 and 30 year old. Sampling will specify more about these criteria.

2.3 Sampling Frame

A non-probabilistic sampling by quotas was performed in the study, meanwhile the sample units (each young person, male or female, resident in localities and aged between 16 and 30 years at the time of the survey) were selected by the researchers and interviewers based on their knowledge of the dwellings location in which the young people lived and their ages; that is, a directed and non-probability based sampling was made as an inclusion criterion. It was not possible to count on a probabilistic sample due to the absence of specific and official population data for hamlets, in all the cases. Only two of the six selected hamlets (Chiquileca, Teotepeque; Las Mercedes, San Julian) had a pre-survey census, which included the population of young people between the ages of 16 and 30, with 147 People met this age criterion in Chiquileca and 158 in Las Mercedes. Although data are not available for the other four hamlets, the estimates made in the field indicated a youth population of similar size. The available censuses had been elaborated by local leaders, who then participated as surveyors in the study. The sample for each hamlet ended, finally, in 100 sample units and, as can be seen in Table 1, it was not possible in San Julian to approach the number of units determined, due to the prevailing insecurity situation at the time of applying the survey, made it impossible to continue the fieldwork. The same table summarizes the composition of the sample by municipality, canton, hamlet and the number of sample units that were obtained in each one of the sites.

The age group considered in the study was made up of persons who had reached the age of 16 and 30 as a maximum; although national legislation recognizes as young people all the individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 (Article 2, General Law of Youth). So, it was decided to modify the range for two fundamental reasons: The first is that existing legislation also regulates work for minors, considering that only persons who has reached at least the age of 16 years can work “as long as their health, safety, and morality are fully guaranteed and that they have receive instruction or professional training appropriated or specific in the branch of the corresponding activity.” (Article 105, Labor Code). This

change in the age range was made given that the target population in the intervention is likely to be included in productive work about the cocoa cultivation and other phases of the value chain generated around it. On the other hand, the ceiling of the age group was extended up to 30 years, in order to include more people who participated in the Cacao Alliance Project.

The quantitative information was collected with the participation of the local leaders, as was already mentioned for the cases of Chiquileca and Las Mercedes, who were induced in situ by the research team to be able to carry out the survey that sought to obtain general data, for example, age, occupation, marital status, last school year, and other information that will help to determine the factors that motivate migration, rooting factors, migration expectations, and other topics. This latter issue is relevant in methodological terms and approaches between different actors, since the survey was opened to the participation of the same leaders of the rural localities, who knew the local population and perfectly identified the dwellings location and other details of the young people. With these leaders a previous analysis had been made on the situation of each one of the hamlets and cantons, information registered in the field book that provided inputs considered in the subsequent quantitative and qualitative analysis.

It was decided to conduct the survey due to the need to have quantitative information that would allow evaluating the impact that the Cocoa Alliance intervention could have on the expectations of the young people. The information collected was documented in a database in SPSS and this statistical software was used to process the results. The tables presented are the outputs obtained through frequencies and contingency tables. The Excel program was used for graphs.

On the other hand, the study has a qualitative approach, which was considered to achieve depth in some aspects only suggested by the survey. This last one collects important data that allow outlining the expectations of the young people and other key aspects included in the objectives. Here it is worth noting the areas in which the qualitative tools used - interviews and focus groups - achieved a better understanding of the processes addressed. For example, on the factors that motivate the migration of young people, the survey helped to determine which are the most important and to show, for this section, that the shortage of employment and low wages are the most determinant; Nevertheless, it was

through the interviews, focus groups, and the observation itself in the field that we managed to weave the logic that operates so that those motivations detonate a migration process. The recurrent emphasis on employment issues and economic difficulties in the discourses of young people and local actors makes it possible to reaffirm that the motivations to emigrate are more of an economic type and corroborate the findings of the survey. The same can be said about the rooting factors and other topics: the context of the interview allowed young people and local actors to explain their processes, providing valuable elements for the analysis.

The testimonies of young people and key actors collected using the qualitative tools also provided analytical elements that enable a better understanding of youth expectations regarding migration and participation in the Cacao Alliance Project, which was also enriched by the presence and observation from the countryside. In addition, as part of the qualitative approach, informal conversations were held with young people, the same interviewers (who know their immediate physical and social environment) and with some key actors (officials, community leaders, producers). In this sense, the results of the qualitative analysis complement the findings of the survey.

For the qualitative phase of the study, there was also the support of the local partners of Cacao Alliance, who called young residents in the rural or urban localities of the municipalities under study, both sexes and between 16 and 30 years of age, to participate in both the focus groups and semi-structured interviews. On the other hand, the same qualitative tools were applied to community leaders, officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and other key actors in each of the selected municipalities. It must be said that the majority of interviews and focus groups with these actors were conducted in urban settings. At the end of the field work, there were 22 interviews with young residents in the municipalities and 15 key actors linked to various activities, as well as 8 focus groups with young people and an equal number of key actors, achieving a total of 37 interviews and 16 focus groups, according to the detail presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Interview distribution to young people, by municipality and sex

Interview	Municipality	Sex
1	Ahuachapan	Woman
2	Ahuachapan	Man
3	Candelaria de la Frontera	Woman
4	Candelaria de la Frontera	Woman
5	Jujutla	Woman
6	Jujutla	Woman
7	Jujutla	Woman
8	Jujutla	Man
9	Mercedes Umana	Woman
10	Mercedes Umana	Woman
11	Mercedes Umana	Woman
12	Mercedes Umana	Man
13	Mercedes Umana	Man
14	Nueva Granada	Woman
15	Nueva Granada	Woman
16	Nueva Granada	Man
17	San Julian	Woman
18	San Julian	Man
19	Teotepeque	Woman
20	Teotepeque	Woman
21	Teotepeque	Woman
22	Teotepeque	Man
		Total women: 15
		Total men: 7

The interviews with the young people sought to obtain the same number of women and men, but this was not possible in practice, as more women were willing to collaborate with the study, so that a total of 15 participated, as opposed to 7 men, who were more reluctant to offer their points of view. All participants were duly informed of the research objectives, asked to consent to the interview and recorded, told that it would be anonymous and explained that it was done within the framework of the Cacao Alliance Project for academic and decision-making purposes within the framework of this project, taking care not to generate expectations about a possible intervention in the territories with any new project. Each interview had an average duration of 30 minutes and was performed either in

the dwelling where the young people lived at the time of the field work or in community spaces where they had previously been summoned with the support of the alliance technicians or local leaders. A digital recording of all the interviews was achieved, so that a collection was built in audio; then a transcription was performed, which served as an input for the filling of a matrix of qualitative data, which, in turn, was the main input to organize the subsequent analysis.

Table 2. Interview distribution to key actors, by municipality and position

Interview	Municipality	Sex	Position
1	Candelaria de la Frontera	Woman	Government Official/ Mayoress
2	Candelaria de la Frontera	Woman	NGO Representative
3	Candelaria de la Frontera	Man	External Consultant -Cacao Alliance
4	Jujutla	Man	Government Official/Mayor
5	Jujutla	Man	Manager of Association
6	Jujutla	Man	NGO Technician
7	Mercedes Umana	Woman	NGO Technician
8	Mercedes Umana	Man	Community Leader
9	Mercedes Umana	Man	Government Official/MINED
10	Nueva Granada	Woman	Community Leader
11	Nueva Granada	Man	Community Leader
12	Nueva Granada	Man	Community Leader
13	San Julian	Man	President of ADESCO
14	San Julian	Man	Local Coordinator -Cacao Alliance
15	Teotepeque	Man	Person in charge of the Demonstration Plot - Cacao Alliance

The same procedure was followed for the interviews with key actors, whose distribution by municipality, sex and position is shown in Table 2. From the distribution by position it is observed that there were 3 government officials, 4 representatives of organizations or associations, 4 community leaders and 3 actors directly linked to the Cacao Alliance Project, which implies a very diverse sample of local actors. It should be noted that of the 15 interviews conducted - which were also possible to document in a digital archive - only 4 were women.

Finally, 8 focus groups were carried out with young people, with the following distribution: 1, in Ahuachapan; 2, in Jujutla; 2, in Mercedes Umana; 1 in San Julian; 2, in Teotepeque. A maximum of ten youths were invited per group, seeking parity between men and women, and explained the group dynamics, insisting that all were free to speak or to abstain and that there were no valid or correct answers, in the understanding that youth opinion was sought in relation to the topics covered in the focus group guide (see Annexes). In the first and last part of the group, a dynamic of opening and closing was performed, respectively, and culminated in a meal in which a snack was shared.

On the side of the focus groups with key actors, one was achieved for the cases of Candelaria de la Frontera, Jujutla, San Julian and Teotepeque, while in Mercedes Umana and Nueva Granada two were achieved per municipality, with a total of 8 focus groups carried out either in the building of the respective municipality or in communal areas such as communal houses or school centers. In the same, they counted on diverse local actors' participation, as it was already shown in the case of the interviews. The focus groups, both young and key actors, were documented in audio, with the knowledge and consent of the participants, who were informed of the study objectives and the importance of having their opinion. The collected data were transferred to an information emptying matrix, which served as input for the subsequent qualitative analysis of the data.

2.4 Selection of Variables and Indicators

The research aims to generate knowledge about different areas of young people's life, potential beneficiaries of the Cacao Alliance Project. For this reason, the variables are organized according to the study's objectives and correspond, in turn, with the components of the research instruments, as will be seen below and detailed in the annexes. The variables were identified in order to be able to have some type of measurement or evaluation in the behavior of the phenomenon that they intend to contain in a determined period of time, considering that the Cocoa Alliance Project ends in September 2019. The structure in which each variable is broken down is as follows. In the first place, the definition specifies the phenomenon to be contained in it, with care not to "invade" other key phenomena and with the ability to define something that can be monitored and

evaluated in practical terms. Second, the categories and sub-categories are presented, which are nothing more than the variable broken down into its analytical components, some qualitative (such as perceptions), others quantitative (such as "much", "little" or "nothing"); the categories are the levels of the variable's values. Then, the questions that will help to give content to the categories are formulated. The questions guide the "how" to obtain the necessary information for the monitoring and, as it is evidenced in the summary tables of each variable, correspond to questions contained in both, the survey report and the interview guides, and focus groups. Finally, the indicator is constructed, which is derived from the variable.

In order to follow up on the impact of the Cacao Alliance Project on the youth dynamics identified in the objectives, six variables were built up with their respective indicators, namely: (1) Factors that motivate migration, (2) Rooting factors, (3) Expectations about migration, (4) Expectations, knowledge, and participation of young people in Cocoa Alliance, (5) Participation of young people in community decisions and (6) Local social and community structures. The detail of the relationship between variables and their indicators is presented in Figure 1, while the breakdown inside each variable is shown in the remaining figures.

Figure 1. Baseline variables and its indicators

Variable	Indicator
1. Factors that motivate migration	Migration causes
2. Rooting factors	Sense of belonging
3. Expectations about migration	Migratory plan
4. Expectations, knowledge, and participation of young people in Cacao Alliance	Youth participation
5. Participation of young people in community decisions	Youth leadership
6. Local social and community structures	Social cohesion

Variable 1 refers to the main causes that influenced young people's decision to migrate from their hamlets. As it is detailed in the summary table, to each question (organized in Roman numeration) corresponds to a group of categories. Each category lists the youth's possible answers, or as appropriate, the key actors consulted either in the survey or in interviews or focus groups.

Figure 2. Detail of Variable 1

Variable 1	Factors that motivate the migration
Definition	It refers to the main causes that affect the young people's decision-making of emigrating from their villages.
Categories	<p>I</p> <p>Economic(1) Employment shortage*</p> <p>(2) Low wages</p> <p>(3) High cost of agricultural inputs</p> <p>(4) Difficulties to sell the production</p> <p>Environmental(5) Drought/disasters/floods</p> <p>Social (6) Lack of public services</p> <p>(7) Domestic violence</p> <p>(8) Insecurity</p> <p>(9) Threats/Extortion</p> <p>Aspirations (10) Adventure</p> <p>(11) Studies</p> <p>Family(12) Family reunification</p> <p>Community(13) Young people's lack of interest in community issues</p> <p>Others(14) Other factors</p> <p>II</p> <p>(1) Yes ----- Family</p> <p>(1) Father*</p> <p>(2) Mother</p> <p>(3) Brother (Sister)</p> <p>(4) Cousin</p> <p>(5) Uncle (Aunt)</p> <p>(6) Grandfather (Grandmother)</p> <p>(2) No</p> <p>III</p> <p>(1) Yes----- Country</p> <p>(1) Option 1(for example, The United States of America)</p> <p>(2) Option 2 (for example, Mexico)</p> <p>(3) Option 3</p> <p>(2) No</p> <p>IV</p> <p>(1) Yes----- City</p> <p>(1) Option 1(for example, San Salvador)</p> <p>(2) Option 2 (for example, San Miguel)</p> <p>(3) Option 3</p> <p>(2) No</p>
Data provision	I For what reason would you emigrate from your municipality?

	II Do you have any relative living outside of the country? III Have you ever migrated abroad? IV Have you ever migrated to other place inside the country?
Indicator 1	Migration causes

*Numbering according to the survey ballot

Figure 3. Detail of Variable 2

Variable 2	Rooting factors
Definition	It refers to the subjective and objective conditions that generate attachment or sense of belonging among young people to their places of origin.
Categories	I Economic (1) To keep the job* (4) Do not have resources to leave Aspirations (2) To complete studies (6) Is back and has no plans to return Family (3) Family ties Perceptions (5) Fear of hazards along the way Community(7) Participation in any community initiative (8) Attachment to the land or the community Other(9) Other factors
Data provision	I For what reason would you stay in your canton?
Indicator 2	Sense of belonging

*Numbering according to the survey ballot

Figure 4. Detail of Variable 3

Variable 3	Expectations about migration		
Definition	It refers to the predisposition to emigrate, as well as to the inclusion of migration in the young people's life plans.		
Categories	<table> <tr> <td>I (1) Yes* (2) No (3) Maybe</td><td>II (1) Much** (2) Little (3) Nothing</td></tr> </table>	I (1) Yes* (2) No (3) Maybe	II (1) Much** (2) Little (3) Nothing
I (1) Yes* (2) No (3) Maybe	II (1) Much** (2) Little (3) Nothing		
Data Provision	I Is it in your plans to emigrate during the next five years? II How much do you see yourself emigrating over the next five years?*		
Indicator 3	Migratory plan		

*Numbering according to the survey ballot

**To be included in the next assessment

Figure 5. Detail of Variable 4

Variable 4	Expectations, knowledge, and participation of young people in Cacao Alliance
Definition	It refers to the knowledge, sense of belonging and young people participation in the Cacao Alliance Project.
Categories	I (1) Yes* (2) No
	II (1) Much** (2) Little (3) Nothing
	III (1) Yes----- Specific area (1) Option 1(For example, sowing) (2) Option 2 (For example, plant nursery) (3) Option 3 (4) Option 4 (2) No
	IV (1) Yes (2) No
Data provision	I Do you know Cacao Alliance? II How much do you know about the objectives and activities already done? III Do you consider yourself part of that project? In what specific area? IV Do you consider that the project would benefit the community development?
Indicator 4	Youth participation

*Numbering according to the survey ballot

****To be included in the next assessment**

Figure 6. Detail of Variable 5

Variable 5	Youth participation in community decisions
Definition	It refers to the inclusion of young people (between 16 and 30 years) in the decisions that are taken in the hamlet.

Categories	I (1) Yes* (2) No ----- Reason why do not participate (1) Option 1 (For example, “they are not taken into account”) (2) Option 2 (For example, “they are not interested”) (3) Option 3 (4) Option 4
	II (1) Yes*----- Type of education /training (1) Option 1 (For example, “Leadership workshops”) (2) Option 2 (For example, “Entrepreneurship course”) (3) Option 3 (4) Option 4 (2) No
Data provision	I Do young people participate in the most important decisions of the community? If the answer is NO, ¿why do they not participate? II Do young people receive any education or training to be community leaders? What type of education/training do they receive?
Indicator 5	Youth participation

*Numbering according to the survey ballot

**To be included in the next assessment

Figure 7. Detail of Variable 6

Variable 6	Local social and community structures
Definition	It refers to the presence of individuals, institutions or organizations that promote unity, participation, and confidence in the hamlet.
Categories	I (1) Yes----- Name of the person, institution or organization (1) Option 1 (For example, “ADESCO”) (2) Option 2 (For example, “Cacao Alliance”) (3) Option 3 (4) Option 4 (2) No
Data provision	I Do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces in your community that PROMOTE unity, participation and confidence?
Indicator 6	Social cohesion

2.5 Instrument Design

Once the research's logical framework was constructed, with its defined objectives and variables, it was a relatively easy exercise to design the instruments used in the research. The variables, in fact, are the main points in which questions are organized on the survey ballot, as well as in interview guides and focus groups. The instruments were constructed in discussion groups between the members of the research team and then submitted to a review by the coordinating team, so that they were validated in their structure and composition. The detail of the instruments' structure is presented in the annexes.

2.6 Survey Test

Once a first version of the survey ballot was structured, it was applied to young people from Las Mercedes hamlet, in San Julian. There was evidence of the need to make a few changes in the formulation of some question, which the wording was not entirely clear to the young people. The changes were operated under the logic of better communicating what was wanted to investigate; that is, they were semantic changes that minimized the ambiguity and did not touch fundamental aspects. Once the changes were incorporated, the survey was first conducted in the Las Mercedes and Chiquileca hamlets in Teotepeque, where the interviewers were duly induced for the application of the instrument. These were applied between January and February 2016. The survey was then applied in the hamlets of Los Vasquez and Los Corteses, both of the municipality of Jujutla, during February. The latest surveys were conducted in San Simon, Mercedes Umana, and Colorado, Nueva Granada, during May and June.

2.7 Field Work

Details of the field work in the previous sections have already been written. It is enough to say in this section that the work as a whole was carried out between the months of November 2015 and June 2016. The application of the instruments was preceded by

initial visits to the hamlets and municipalities, where initiated the first ties between the research team and the local partners of the Cacao Alliance, as well as the first key actors (mostly local leaders), who served as doormen for the researchers' entry into the field.

The role of these actors was key in two senses: first, they were the guarantee to enter to the field with a relative level of security for the external researchers in contexts characterized by high levels of insecurity; for example, as noted above, the field activities related to the survey in Las Mercedes hamlet, belonging to Los Lagartos canton in San Julian, coincided with a time of great local tension due to the police operations recorded in response to some cases of young people's murder in the locality. One of the local leaders had to permanently accompany the young pollsters for the application of the survey, having previously consulted with the gang leaders who control the territory. Due to security matters for the external team, the working meetings for the preparation and review of survey ballots were conducted at relatively safe sites, such as the communal house. The vehicles used always carried the badge of the university in a visible place, to be identified by any local actor.

Second, leaders were who facilitated the conditions to establish a scenario of relative trust between researchers and young people consulted, especially in interviews and focus groups, which required a minimum of *rappport* or climate of trust. This is an important factor in a time of great social tension that crosses the country in many urban and rural contexts, where the social fabric shows an evident deterioration due to the prevailing climate of insecurity due to the operation of gangs or maras and other criminal actors.

2.8 Database Construction and Integrated Analysis

The information collected was backed up in databases. For the case of the survey, the ballots were processed using SPSS software that allowed a statistical support from which the information was organized and categorized. From there, the tables and graphs that present / display descriptive elements on the dynamics and processes later analyzed, were generated. The quantitative analysis was carried out from this database and the categories constructed in the logical framework and summary of the variables previously presented variables. The analysis shows an important descriptive dimension and characterizes the

phenomena addressed. On the other hand, the interviews and focus groups were backed up in audio files that were then translated into a text by transcription of the parts of the speech in which one delves into aspects that the survey only suggests. The transcript was taken to an emptying matrix of the qualitative data, from where a preliminary analysis was tried and then it was complicated when writing this research report.

The qualitative analysis was integrated into the quantitative analysis, being the latter the basis, given its more descriptive dimension. The qualitative provided greater depth in aspects that needed to be transcended beyond the purely descriptive. The analysis, in its totality, was organized in the text in such a way that the initial state of the variables previously constructed in the logical framework was evidenced, which provides a panorama that will then allow to monitor and evaluate the impact of the intervention directed to the young people. In other words, with the established baseline, the "state of the question" in force at the time of the survey application and the qualitative tools, is shown. Consistent with this logic, the structure of the text also shows the structure of the variables, which facilitates the organization, analysis, and subsequent reading and monitoring of variables and indicators. Once the details of how the objectives were achieved are addressed, it is necessary to move on to the results.

3. Results

To achieve a more unitary and integrated narrative, the findings are organized according to the major objectives and the variables and indicators of the research, presenting for each of them the results of the survey's application, followed, when required, by the findings of interviews and focus groups. .

The analysis has also been enriched and becomes more specific by crossing of the large variables constructed in the logical framework (detailed in the methodology) with other socio-demographic variables typical of the young people's characterization, such as sex, marital status, occupation, age group, place of residence and schooling, the breakdown of which is detailed in the following section

3.1 General Data

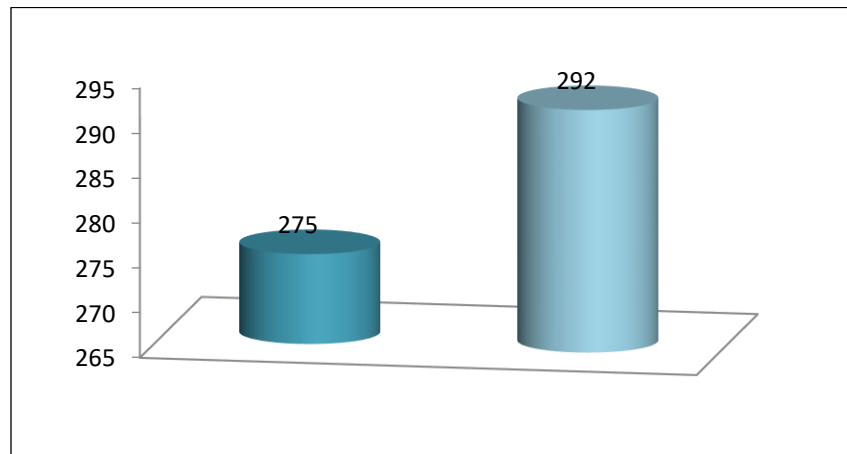
The survey carried out in the six rural areas covered a total of 567 sampling units which correspond to an equal number of young people between 16 and 30 years old. The distribution of this population is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of surveyed population, by municipality, canton, and hamlet

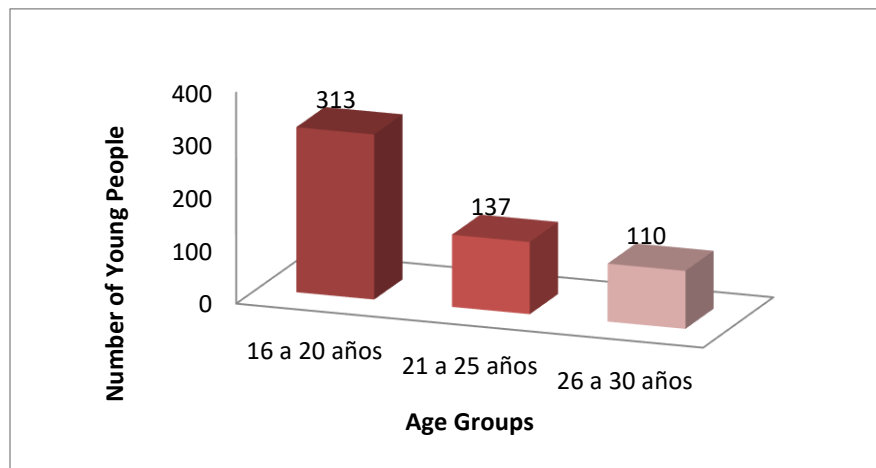
Municipality	Canton	Hamlet	Sampling Units
Jujutla	El Diamante	Los Vasquez	101
	Rosario Abajo	Los Corteses	98
Mercedes Umana	Los Horcones	San Simon	100
Nueva Granada	Palomilla de Gualcho	Colorado	102
San Julian	Los Lagartos	Las Mercedes	68
Teotepeque	Sihuapilapa	Chiquileca	98
Total			567

From the 567 young people surveyed, 292 are women and 275 are men, representing 51% and 49%, respectively, as can be seen in Graph 1. It should be noted that this datum is totally consistent with the gender characterization of Salvadoran young people between the ages of 15 and 29: 50.8% are women, while 49.2% are men (Digestyc, 2016). To show the age of the participants in the survey, data were collected from 560 young people; 7 did not provide such information for personal reasons. Of these, 55.2% are aged between 16 and 20 years; 24.2% are between 21 and 25 years old; while 19.4% correspond to those from 26 to 30 years, so it can be seen in Graph 2 that the population, for the most part, are adolescents and young people at an early age.

Graph 1. Youth population, by Sex



Graph 2. Youth population, according to age groups



The main occupation of the young people surveyed in the six localities is agriculture. Data indicate that 263 of the 567 young people are considered farmers, which represent 46%; however, it is noteworthy that, of the 263 young people who responded to this option, 76% are men and only 24% are women. In other words, almost half of all young people surveyed identify agriculture as their main activity, but introducing the sex variable shows that seven out of ten people who are recognized as farmers are men. On the other hand, 23% of young people are studying as the main activity (131 of 567), while 21% are women whose main activity is to be a housewife. There are very few young people

whose main activity is commerce or other types of services and only one is dedicated to construction.

Another interesting fact is that, of the 131 young people who report to study as their main activity, the majority, almost seven in ten, are women, as can be seen in Table 4. These results and those shown in Graph 3 show that the main activities for young people in these rural areas are agriculture for men and housework for women; moreover, that they are more devoted to studies than men.

Graph 3. Main occupation of surveyed population

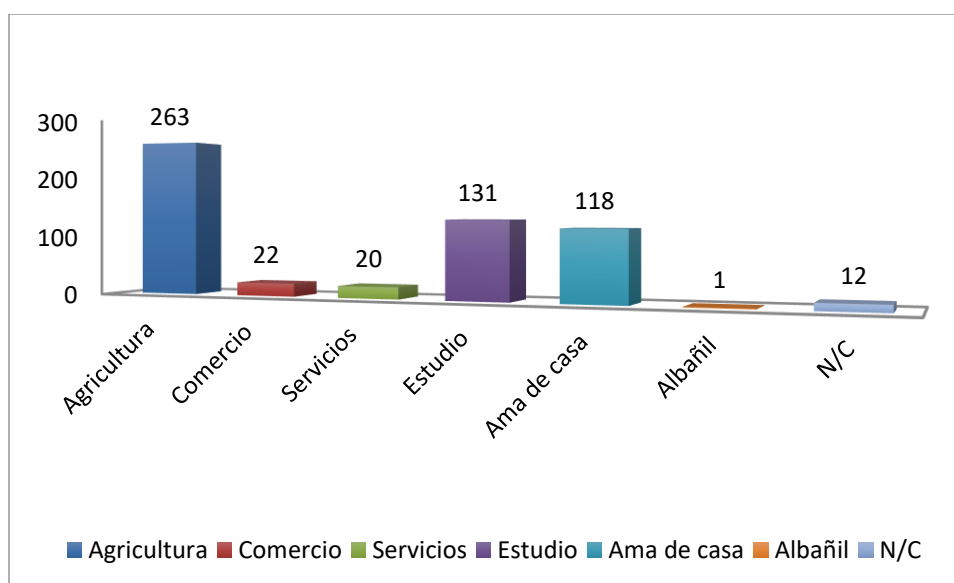


Table 4. Main occupation according to sex, calculated percentages by row

Main Occupation	Sex		Total
	Woman	Men	
Agriculture	63	200	263
	24%	76%	100%
Commerce	12	10	22
	55%	45%	100%
Services	11	9	20
	55%	45%	100%
Study	86	45	131
	66%	34%	100%
Housewife	118	0	118

	100%	0%	100%
Builder	0	1	1
	0%	100%	100%
Do not answer	10	2	12
	83%	17%	100%
Total	300	267	567
	53%	47%	100%

To obtain a better understanding of the agricultural activity, the survey inquiries about the specific type of crop. From the 263 young people who are recognized as farmers, the type of activity they carry out is the corn sowing, first, followed by beans and sorghum. Although they do other agricultural activities such as the sowing of vegetables, coffee, cocoa, bananas and fruit trees, very few are dedicated to the latter, so the basic picture of corn, beans and sorghum are the most important; for example, only six young men mentioned cocoa sowing and not as main activity, but secondary. This is illustrated in Graph 4 and in Table 5.

Graph 4. Agricultural activity carried out by young people engaged in Agriculture

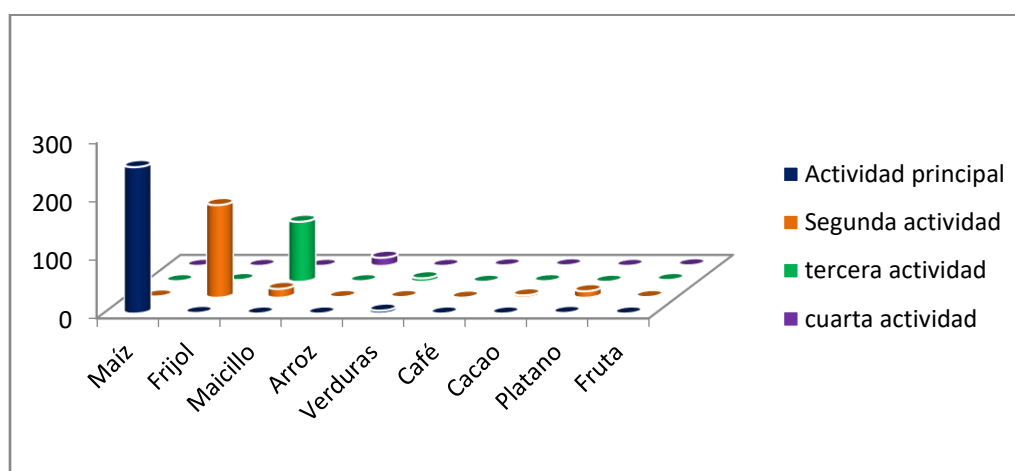


Table 5. Frequency of agricultural activity carried out by young people engaged in Agriculture

	<i>Corn</i>	<i>Bean</i>	<i>Sorghum</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Plantain</i>	<i>Fruit</i>
Main activity	251	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
Second activity	2	159	15	1	1	0	4	11	1
Third activity	1	3	103	1	6	0	1	0	3
Fourth activity	0	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	1

In addition, the survey establishes a hierarchy among the three main crops: corn is still the primary crop; Bean, secondary crop; and, thirdly, sorghum. On the other hand, within the socio-demographic characterization it was possible to collect data on the schooling of the young people. As shown in Graph 5, a total of 65 youngsters out of the 509 who answered the question about the last grade completed have approved the 6th grade, equivalent to 13% of young people; while 36% went to 9th grade and very few young people are high school graduates or have attended a university year, which is explained from the fact that their main activity is not the study. In addition, 5 youngsters were enrolled in the first grade, 12 reached second, 24 to third grade, 22 to fourth grade, 27 to fifth grade, and 65 to 6th grade. That is, 27%, equivalent to 155 young people or three out of ten has only completed education at the primary level of the basic plan.

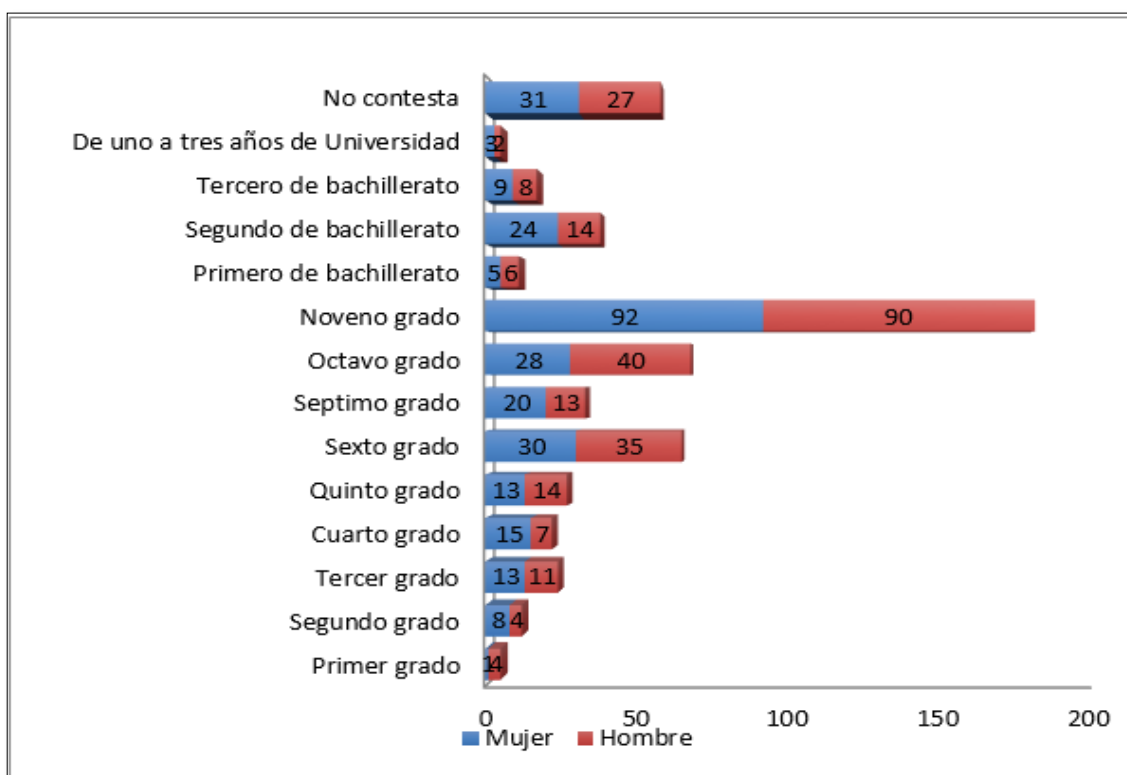
However, as shows the qualitative approach, the aspirations of young people are to continue studying, especially those who have approved the basic education plan (beyond ninth grade), since a high level of studies could ensure not only better income, but the opportunity to achieve an improvement in the levels of development of their respective households. It is more likely that those who surpass the basic education plan will be more likely to focus on schooling as a mechanism that can guarantee a rise in the social scale; even some young people mention in the interview that they would emigrate not to work, but to study, specialize, and return to their places of origin:

"I would emigrate to continue with my study, to specialize or for my work, to go to another country for some conferences. Always related to the study"(Interview, young woman, junior high school student, Jujutla).

In addition, as documented testimonies shows, the vast majority of young people do not have the opportunity to continue their studies of high school education, much less university education, mainly due to economic limitations (impossibility to pay for transportation expenses and the necessary supplies):

"Some young people are the ones who have the opportunity to take their baccalaureate and continue to pursuing a technical or university career, but it is a minimum percentage. Or it is because the parents have the capacity or it is for the scholarships programs"(Interview, key actor, Jujutla).

Graph 5. Last school year attended, according to sex



As for the relationship between men and women, as observed in the data, there is no relevant difference between the last year studied, at least up to the ninth grade, since the values and proportions are very similar. However, when it comes to high school, the proportions change in favor of women: while 24 reported having completed the second year of secondary education, only 14 men, almost half, had reached that level. In sum, it is well-known that very few young people have access to high school education: only 38 young people, which means that 7.5% had completed the second year of high school.

On the other hand, with respect to their marital status, they are mostly young singles. This is reflected in the fact that 67%; that is, almost seven out of ten, state that they are in that condition, which means that 137 young people live in free unions, as shown in Graph 6, and only 7% say that they are married. Table 6 shows the results of the age groups according to their marital status, with 74% of the young people being unmarried, aged between 16 and 20 years. Therefore, the fact that, being singles, most of the young people have not formed a home and are still in a relationship of economic or affective dependence

of their parents or caretakers, which, as will be seen, has a tremendous weight as a rooting factor that counteracts the emigration.

Graph 6. Marital status of the surveyed population

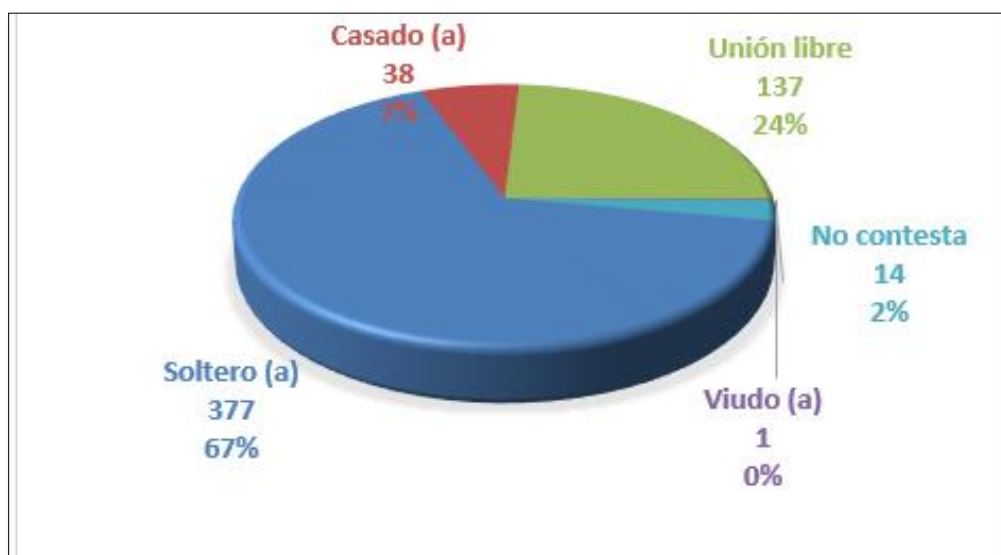


Table 6. Age ranges, according to marital status

Marital Status	Age (grouped)			Total
	16 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	
Single	275	66	31	372
Married	1	10	25	36
Free Union	30	55	52	137
Widow (er)	0	1	0	1
Total	206	132	108	546

Qualitative information shows that the family is a very important factor of establishment, regardless of the marital status, as will be developed later. This is suggested by focus groups and interviews, whereas, for example, if the person is single, attachment to parents is very strong; but if they live in a free union or are married, children or couples stop them. In the words of a young woman from Jujutla:

“...for the family, because they make a tight bond and think that they will not see each other again, because it is difficult and other reason is because they have dreams and want to fulfill here. There is still hope.”(Interview, young woman, Jujutla)

3.2 Data per Hamlet

Table 7 shows the list of the surveyed population, according to hamlet of residence and sex. The selection made was very fair in four municipalities and only decreased by one, which has to do with the size of the locality. From the hamlet of Los Vasquez, 57 women and 44 men were surveyed, and from Los Corteses were surveyed 55 men and 43 women, making a total of 199 young people surveyed in the municipality of Jujutla, which is administratively divided into 13 cantons; the hamlets correspond to the cantons El Diamante and Rosario Abajo, respectively. The municipality of Jujutla is one of 12 that belong to the department of Ahuachapan, in the western part of the country.

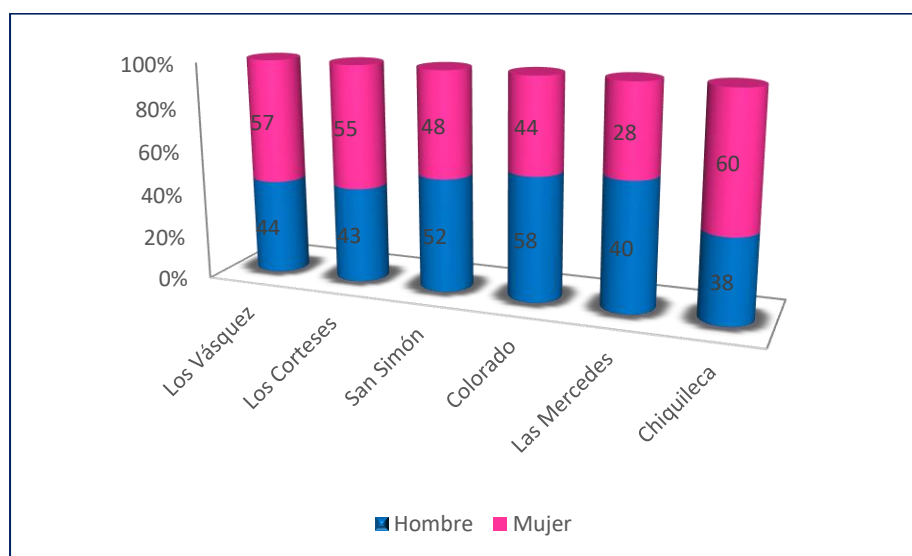
Table 7. Surveyed population by municipality, canton, hamlet, and sex

	<i>Canton</i>	<i>Hamlet</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Jujutla	El Diamante	Los Vasquez	Woman	57	56.4
			Man	44	43.6
			Total	101	100.0
	Rosario Abajo	Los Corteses	Woman	55	56.1
			Man	43	43.9
			Total	98	100.0
Mercedes Umana	Los Horcones	San Simon	Woman	48	48.0
			Man	52	52.0
			Total	100	100.0
Nueva Granada	Palomilla de Gualcho	Colorado	Woman	44	43.1
			Man	58	56.9
			Total	102	100.0
San Julian	Los Lagartos	Las Mercedes	Woman	28	42.4
			Man	40	57.6
			Total	68	100.0
Teotepeque	Sihuapilapa	Chiquileca	Woman	60	61.2
			Man	38	38.8
			Total	98	100.0

The municipality of Mercedes Umana was attended by 100 people in total, being 48 women and 52 men. This locality belongs to San Simon hamlet, Los Horcones canton. Mercedes Umana is located in the department of Usulután, in the east of the country. The municipality of Nueva Granada is in the same department, which is located in the sixth position of the poorest municipalities throughout El Salvador⁵. It has a subdivision in different cantons such as Loma Grande, El Carrizal, Azacualpa de Gualcho, Nuevo Gualcho and, last but not least, Palomilla de Gualcho, from which information has been obtained from 44 women and 58 men, belonging to El Colorado hamlet.

The municipality of San Julian is in Sonsonate. San Julian is administratively divided into 11 cantons⁶ being one of those Los Lagartos, in which were interviewed 28 women and 40 men belonging to Las Mercedes hamlet. Sonsonate is divided into 16 municipalities and belongs to the western part of the country. In La Libertad, a department of central El Salvador, Teotepeque, one of its 22 municipalities, was surveyed 60 women and 38 men in the canton Sihupilapa, Chiquileca hamlet. Graph 7 shows the distribution of the population surveyed, per hamlet and sex.

Graph 7. Surveyed population, according to hamlet and sex



⁵[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueva_Granada_\(El_Salvador\)](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueva_Granada_(El_Salvador))

⁶http://www.isdem.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Details&catid=15&sobi2Id=38&Itemid=137

However, an analysis at the hamlet level shows some considerations that must be taken into account. For example, what prevails in these municipalities regarding to the main occupation of young people is agriculture, as has been said above. It has also been pointed out earlier that men are the ones most engaged in agriculture, except for Los Vasquez hamlet, where it can be seen in Table 8 that the corn sowing in men and women is evenly distributed.

This datum is suggestive and hypotheses can be formulated about the reasons that explain the greater participation of women in agricultural work in relation to the rest of rural localities, even in front of the Los Corteses hamlet, which is located in the same municipality. In the qualitative phase and in field visits, the women's leadership in the said hamlet was verified, which could result from the previous work carried out by the Caritas-Santa Ana Organization or by other instances such as the Jesuit Service for Development, with presence in the area, but also to particularities of the hamlet. In the study, it was not possible to gather compelling information to explain this phenomenon, so the statement is merely hypothetical.

Table 8. Corn sowing as the main agricultural activity, according to hamlet and sex

Hamlet		<i>If you are engaged in Agriculture, what type of agricultural activities you do carry out in first place?</i>				Total
		Corn	Bean	Vegetables	Plantain	
Los Vasquez	Woman	38	0	0	0	38
	Man	37	0	0	0	37
Los Corteses	Woman	12	0	0	0	12
	Man	29	0	1	0	30
San Simon	Woman	0	0	0	1	1
	Man	36	0	2	0	38
Colorado	Woman	2	0	0	0	2
	Man	47	0	0	0	47
Las Mercedes	Woman	3	0	0	0	3
	Man	16	0	2	0	18
Chiquileca	Woman	3	0	0	0	3
	Man	28	1	0	0	29
Total		251	1	5	1	258

The question, "If you are engaged in Agriculture, what type of agricultural activities you do carry out in first place?" Answers are in Table 8: first, corn sowing. As a second agricultural activity, the sowing of corn, beans, sorghum, rice, vegetables, cocoa and plantain; and this time, bean sowing is more frequent. As for the third agricultural activity, the sowing of corn, beans, sorghum, rice, vegetables, cocoa, and fruits, being sorghum the one that occupies the highest position (See, Tables 9 and 10, respectively). Women, in Los Vasquez hamlet, are equally engaged in sowing either corn, as shown above, or beans, as presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Bean sowing as the secondary agricultural activity, according to hamlet and sex

<i>Hamlet</i>		<i>If you are engaged in Agriculture, what type of agricultural activities you do carry out as a second option?</i>								<i>Total</i>
		Corn	Bean	Sorghum	Rice	Vegetables	Cacao	Plantain	Fruit	
Los Vasquez	Women	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	34
	Man	0	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	36
Los Corteses	Women	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Man	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
San Simon	Women	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Man	0	2	5	0	1	3	11	1	23
Colorado	Women	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Man	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Las Mercedes	Women	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Man	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
Chiquileca	Women	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Man	1	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	29

Table 10. Sorghum sowing as third agricultural activity, according to hamlet and sex

<i>Hamlet</i>				<i>If you are engaged in Agriculture, what type of agricultural activities you do carry out?</i>							<i>Total</i>
				Corn	Bean	Sorghum	Rice	Vegetables	Cacao	Fruit	
Los Vasquez	Agriculture	Sex	Woman	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Man	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	26

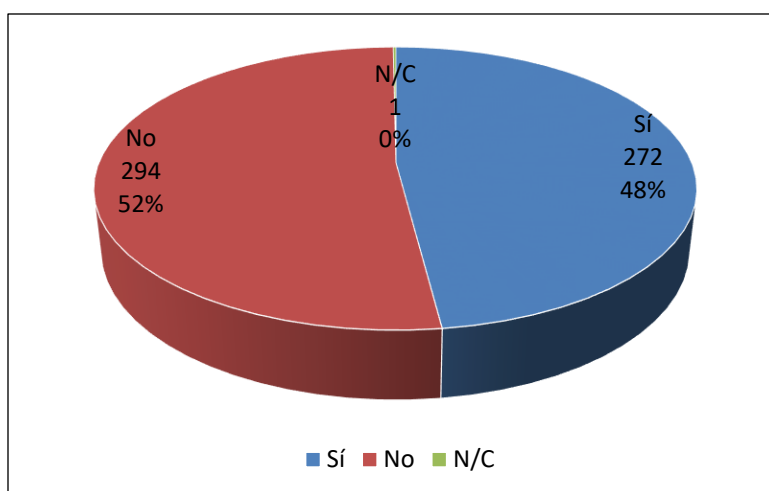
Los Corteses	Agriculture	Sex	Woman	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Man	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	27
San Simon	Agriculture	Sex	Man	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	6
Colorado	Agriculture	Sex	Man	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Las Mercedes	Agriculture	Sex	Woman	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
			Man	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
Chiquileca	Agriculture	Sex	Woman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Man	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	21

3.3 Factors that Motivate Migration

3.3.1 Factors that Motivate Migration, General Data

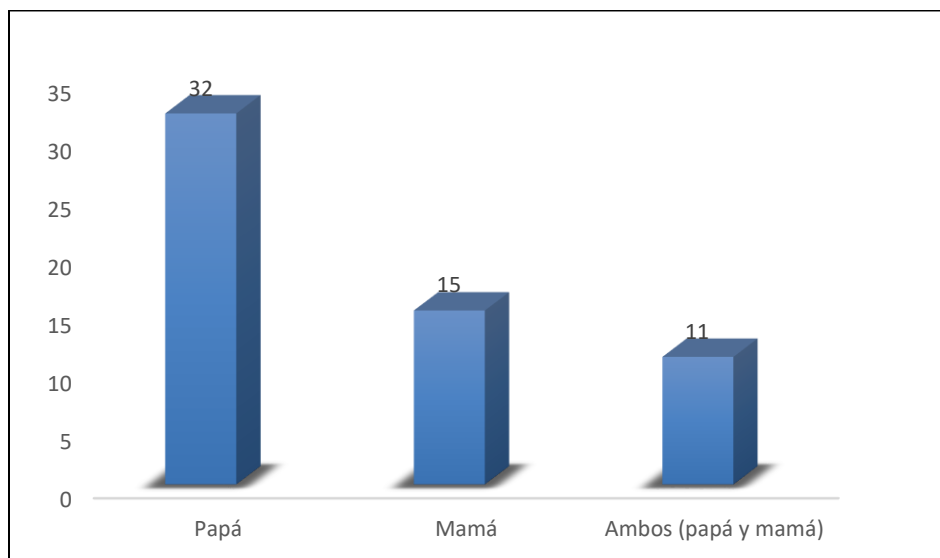
In the survey, interviews, and focus groups, it was inquired about the motivations that young people would have to emigrate from their hamlets. The data collected by the survey are interesting and suggestive with regard to those reasons, having an important weight the potential of family reunification: of 567 people surveyed, 48%, almost half, have relatives living outside the country. That is, young people do not directly mention that they will meet with their relatives living abroad, but for analytical purposes it is considered here that the formation of family networks beyond national borders could be a trigger for future migration.

Graph 8. Has a relative living out of the country?

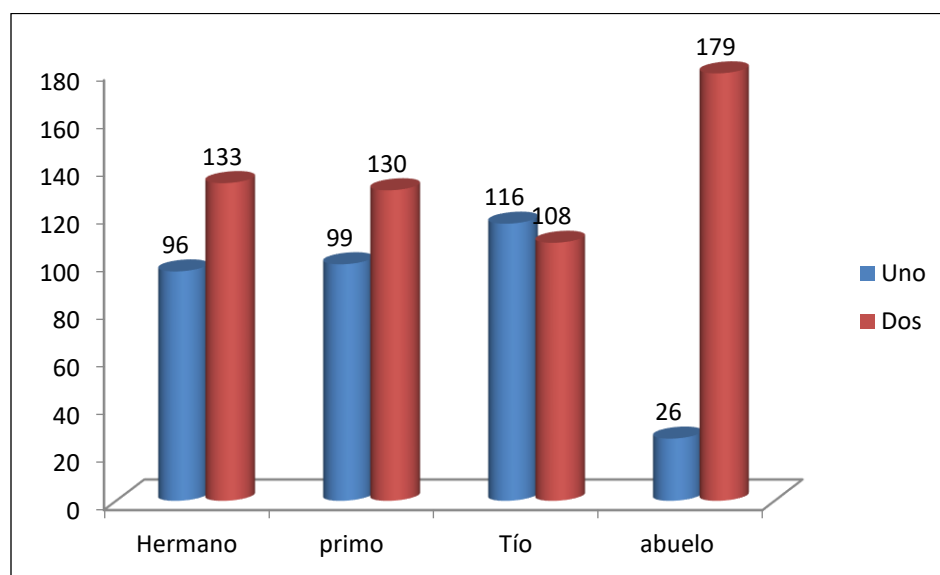


Now then, an analysis within households and kinship relationships reveals that 58 of the 272 youth who report having a relative outside the country indicate that it is their father, mother or both. This is a relatively low percentage, since only two out of ten young people who claim to have a relative abroad point out to their parents, which indicates that young people who would migrate from these localities - or would do so in the future - do so to reunite with their parents. But what stands out is that a significant number of young people, 205, have outside their two grandparents, maternal, paternal or both. Something similar happens with siblings, cousins and uncles: young people have at least one or two of them. These data suggest that although the relationship of distance kinship does not fall relentlessly on any of the family members, it is distributed among parents, siblings, grandparents and cousins, which open up an important range of potential family reunions.

Graph 9. Father, mother, or both living out of the country



Graph 10. Has a brother, cousin, uncle, or grandfather living out of the country?



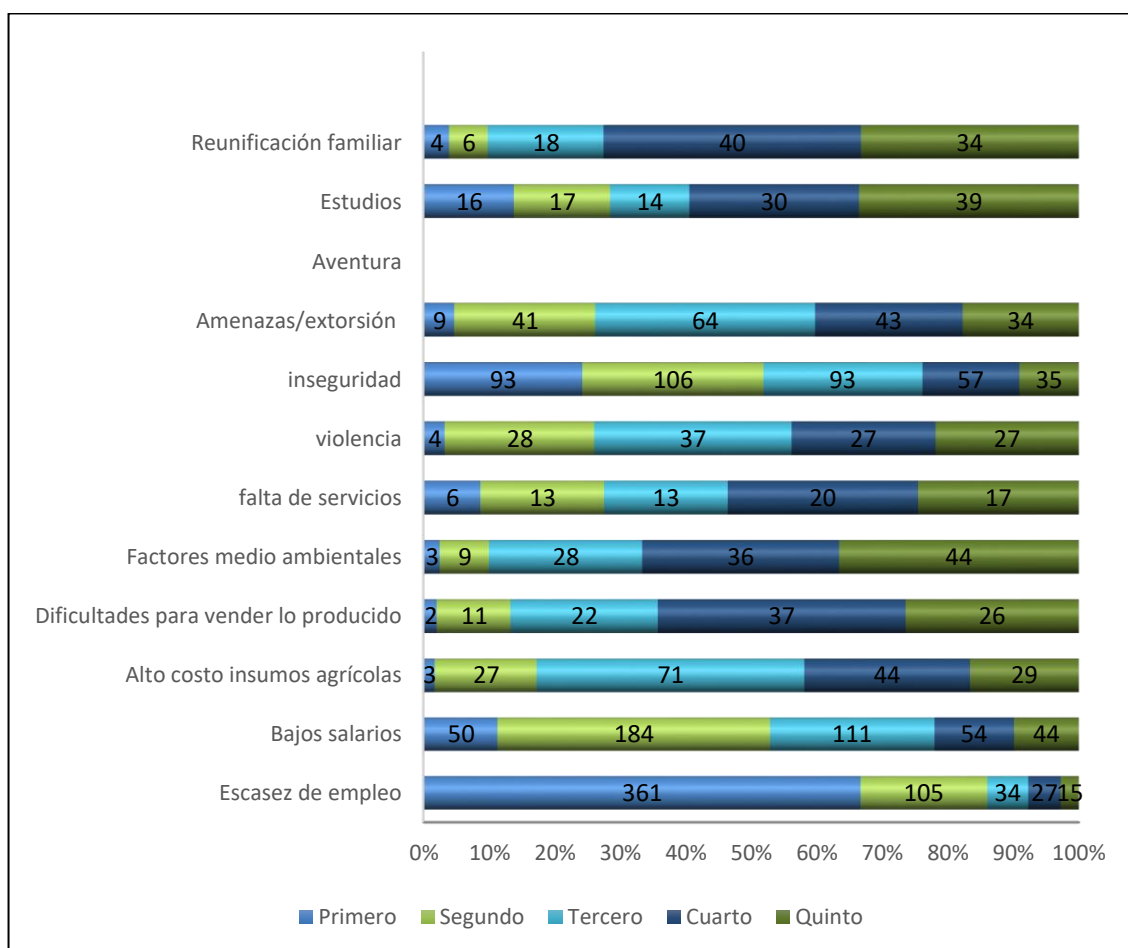
When it comes to parents, it is evident in the findings that the father is who has emigrated the most, as it doubles the number of young people who said that their mother had left, as shown in Graph 9. What should be highlighted as a curious fact is the high incidence of grandparents living outside the country, as can be seen in Graph 10.

In order to investigate the factors that encourage young people migration from their hamlets, they were asked to mention the five reasons they consider the most important, according to order of priority (these results are shown in Table 11), noting that, according to this order of priority, the employment shortage is first highlighted, followed by insecurity and, finally, low wages; at a second level of priority, young people stated that low wages, insecurity and employment shortage are factors that make young people emigrate; in third and fourth place, almost the same factors appear; and in a distant fifth place low wages, environmental factors (drought, disasters, floods) and studies.

Table 11. Reasons why young people emigrate from their canton or municipality, in order of priority

<i>¿Why do young people emigrate from their canton?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>
Employment shortage	361	105	34	27	15
Low wages	50	184	111	54	44
High cost of agricultural inputs	3	27	71	44	29
Difficulties to sell the production	2	11	22	37	26
Environmental factors (drought, disasters, floods)	3	9	28	36	44
Lack of public services (drinking water, electricity, internet)	6	13	13	20	17
Domestic violence	4	28	37	27	27
Insecurity	94	104	91	58	34
Threats / Extortion	9	41	64	43	35
Adventure	0	0	0	0	0
Studies	16	17	14	29	39
Family reunification	4	5	18	38	33
Young people's lack of interest in community issues	0	7	13	7	23
Total	552	551	516	420	366

Graph 11. Reasons why young people emigrate from their canton or municipality



Therefore, motivations related to economic difficulties (employment shortages and low wages) are the most recurrent among young people as the cause of migration; this was indicated in 411 of 552 responses, i.e., 74% of the young people who answered the question. However, 17% of young people, a not insignificant percentage, place insecurity as the most important cause of migration. If that factor is added to "domestic violence" and "threats / extortion", the percentage, which can be grouped in "violence and insecurity" increases to 19%; that is, about two out of ten young people from rural areas would emigrate for this cause, and seven out of ten for economic reasons.

What can be concluded is that employment shortages and low wages are the situations that most affect rural youth and motivate them to leave, their hamlets and cantons, in search of better opportunities. However, it is important to bear in mind the

possible causes that are scarcely investigated in migration studies, which are more directly related to the rural world and which were tried to be explored in this study, such as the high cost of agricultural inputs, difficulty to sell what is produced, and environmental factors (drought, disasters, floods) that are identified at a fourth priority level or even at a third level, such as the high cost of agricultural inputs.

It is interesting that the data from the interviews and focus groups do not conflict with the information collected in the survey: the first reason pointed out by young people is the difficulty in finding a job. In the interviews and focus groups, young people point out that in their immediate environment (cantons, hamlets, municipalities) the employment is scarce or occurs only in certain seasons, especially in the rainy season, when the corn and beans are harvested. During the dry season, there are practically no local sources of employment, considering that the majority of men, money providers in homes, are engaged in agricultural work and that the activities to which women are mainly engaged - housework and study - do not generate an immediate income. This was observed with particular attention in the Chiquileca hamlets, in Teotepeque; Los Vasquez and Los Corteses, in Jujutla; and San Simon in Mercedes Umana, with the great difference that in the last three the traditional crops (corn, beans and sorghum) can be substituted with planting vegetables or some fruit trees, due to the relatively high availability of the water resource. Despite, in the visits to San Simon it was documented that the water levels of the irrigation channel that cross the locality had considerably reduced, there was still an available minimum level; on the other hand, the proximity of the Lempa River, the main tributary of the country, would guarantee access to the water resource. Though, the case of Chiquileca shows us a hamlet with serious problems of access to water, not only for human consumption, but for irrigation in the dry season, which critically lowers local labor options when it stops raining.

Another very recurrent reason, as mentioned before, is the impossibility that young people continue to study, due to the lack of access to secondary or higher education, because of the high costs involved. In fact, with limited study opportunities, young people are looking for work. Finally, the testimony very tangentially mentions the insecurity, despite that some young people state that there is a recent presence of gang members in their cantons, something that is heard, for example, in Los Corteses; but especially in Las

Mercedes (being Los Lagartos, the canton to which this hamlet belongs, one of the most violent of the region) and in the outskirts of San Simon, in Mercedes Umana. Family reunification is scarcely mentioned as a reason for young people to emigrate, from which it could be inferred that while young people claim to have close relatives living abroad, it is stronger what holds them back. In the words of a young girl from Jujutla:

"The main thing is the lack of employment, because the majority of people I know have emigrated for that, because sometimes there are jobs, but especially in the winter. Other times, it is because of crime or gang members. Some uncles have taken their children for family reunification, or to escape the conflict in families. Where I live is not very dangerous, but there may be quarrels between people" (Interview, young woman Jujutla).

The search for a job would be a powerful motivation also for young people who have achieved a better educational level, even university, because they do not find a job according to their preparation in their places of origin. In this case, not only the opportunities are seen in The United States or another neighboring country, but also in the Salvadoran main urban areas:

"Maybe it would be looking for the job; it would be the main one. I would be forced to retire from here, it would be to get a job, because maybe the work that I will aspire to, I will not be able to practice here, I will not be able to exercise my profession here, maybe these are other elements that contribute to the young people leave. In this case, the profession of social work cannot be practiced here, so I must go to the urban area to get the job"(Interview, young man, Mercedes Umana).

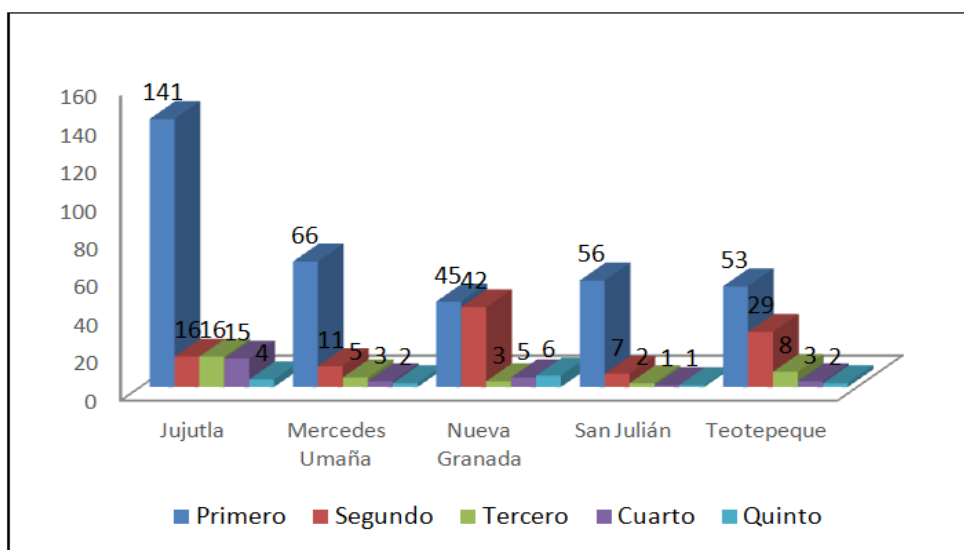
3.3.2 Factors that Motivate Migration, According to Municipality

In analyzing the previous question, but segmented by each municipality, it can be observed that young people coincide in selecting the employment shortage, insecurity and low wages as the first reason, according to the priority order, as can be seen in the Graphs from 12 to 14. The survey itself, however, does not show some regional differences that the qualitative approach does. For example, although it is fairly widespread that young people point out the economic motivations, in the responses given in interviews and focus groups, the reasons overlap. For a young resident in the canton of Sihupilapa, in Teotepeque, young people:

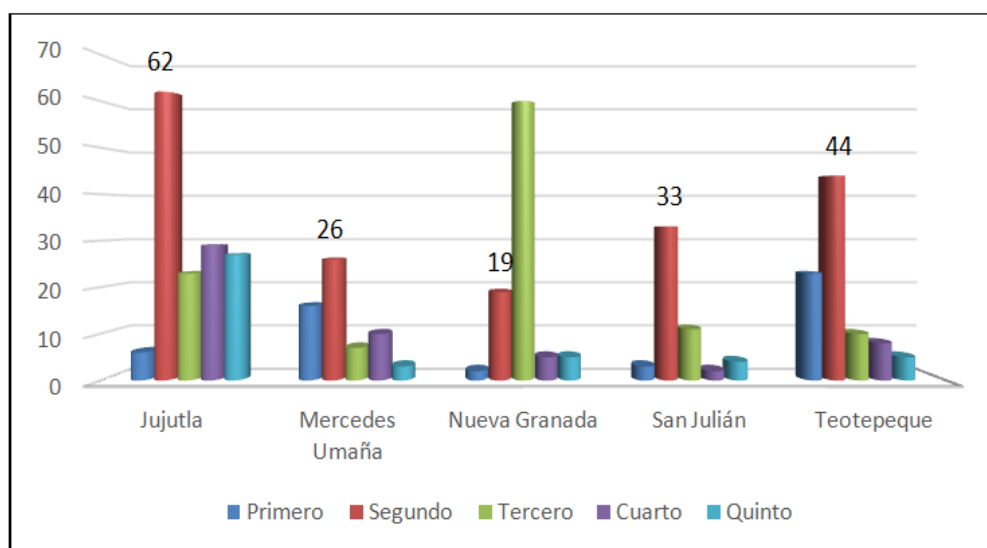
"They are migrating, mostly young, females [women] and males. It has intensified because there is no hope of employment here. Finishing the harvest of corn and beans is left jobless almost all summer [dry season]. It is forced to go there [The United States], because there is no work here. The women are going to look for a domestic service in San Salvador. They leave at 18 years and the boys are afraid, because they hear how ugly is in San Salvador, so it is better to be here quiet one. Here, the bad thing is that there is no job. Imagine spending six months without work"(Interview, young man, Teotepeque).

Chiquileca is the one that showed the most severe conditions of employment shortage in field visits and interviews due to the same physical and geographical conditions. But on the other hand, it is the canton that showed a safer social environment, without maras or gangs, so this reason has no weight, as do the Las Mercedes hamlets in San Julian, or around the San Simon hamlet, in Mercedes Umana.

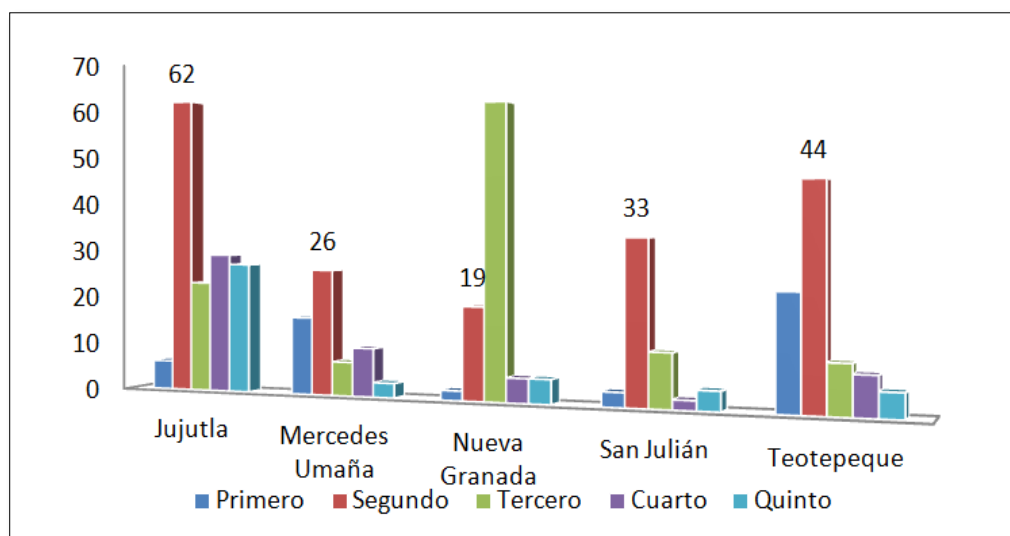
Graph 12. Employment shortage is the main reason (in first place) why young people emigrate, according to municipality



Graph 13. Low wages is the main reason (in second place) why young people emigrate, according to municipality



Graph 14. Insecurity is the main reason (in third place) why young people emigrate, according to municipality



3.3.3 Intention to Emigrate

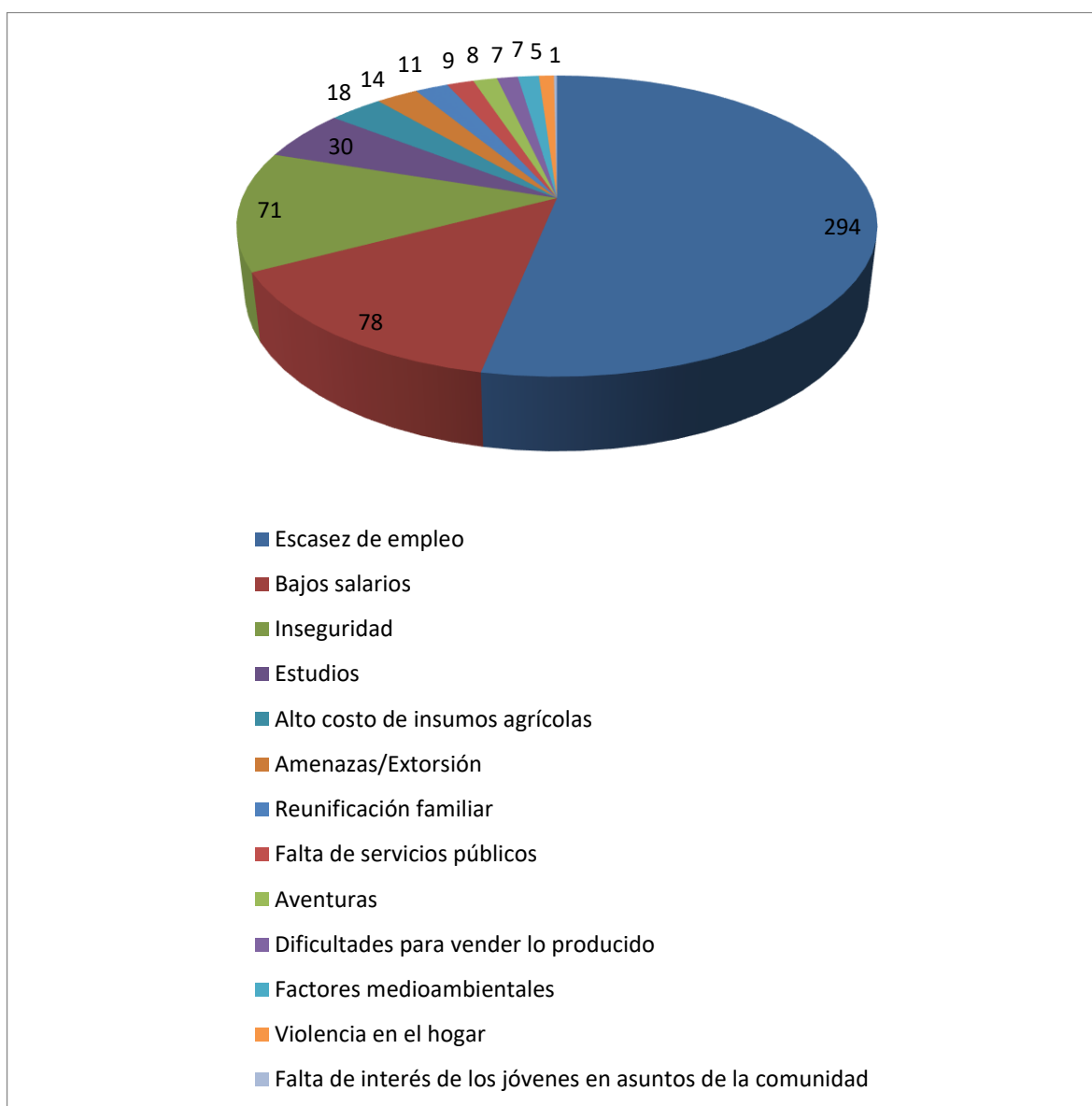
Regarding to the intention of emigrating, 152 young people replied that they intend to do so, 391 said no, and 24 did not respond. In other words, 27% of young people consulted, almost three in ten, have any intention of leaving from their hamlets; but it is also very relevant that seven out of ten, 69%, have no intention of emigrating. After the consultation to see if they had the intention or not to emigrate they were asked the question: Why would you emigrate from your canton or municipality? Which alludes to the expectation of emigration itself (of each young person consulted, in particular) and not to the one of the young people in general. The main reasons, in order of priority, continue to be the shortage of employment, low wages and insecurity, as can be seen in the following Table.

Table 12. Reason why would emigrate from your canton or municipality

<i>For what reasons would you emigrate?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>
Employment shortage	344	101	27	19	6
Low wages	80	188	100	37	30
High cost of agricultural inputs	12	27	67	39	25
Difficulties to sell the production	6	13	14	29	25
Environmental factors (drought, disasters, floods)	1	11	24	40	35
Lack of public services (drinking water, electricity, internet)	4	8	19	17	31
Domestic violence	17	13	18	13	17
Insecurity	67	87	108	36	31
Threats / Extortion	10	17	38	47	30
Adventure	4	18	14	28	24
Studies	22	20	28	25	29
Family reunification	7	13	17	21	19
Young people's lack of interest in community issues	1	3	4	8	24
Total	552	551	516	420	366

Among the reasons mentioned for emigrating from their canton / municipality, when they answered to which is the more important for them, the results provided were: due to shortage of employment, low wages, insecurity, and studies that occupy the fourth place, as are shown in Graph 15.

Graph 15. Which reason do you consider the most important to emigrate from your municipality?



3.3.4 Migratory Background Abroad

Additionally, 23 out of 538 young people answered affirmatively to the question whether they had ever migrated abroad, representing a very low percentage, around 4%, which is a very interesting data: young people from rural areas, where the study was made, do not have migratory experience, although close relatives have. Nine out of ten young people consulted responded that they have never migrated abroad.

Table 13. Have ever you migrated abroad?

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	23	4.1
No	515	90.8
Do not answer	29	5.1
Total	567	100.0

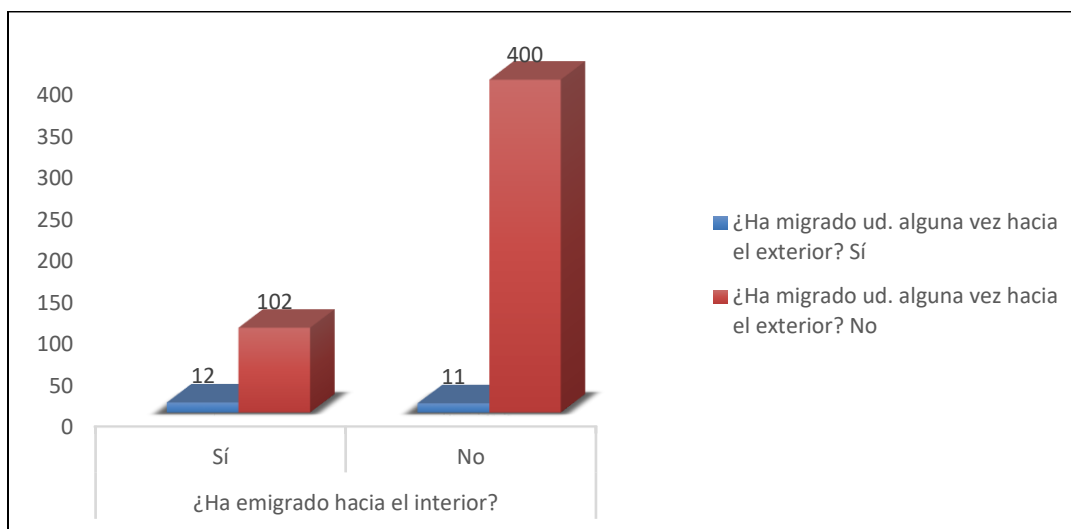
Of the 23 young people who answered affirmatively, half of them, 12 young people, have also migrated to the interior of the country, as can be seen in Table 14. Thus, previous experience of internal displacement is a prelude to a displacement beyond borders. However, among those who say they do not have emigrated abroad, 102 have migrated to the interior of the country. The total of 114 young people who have migrated to the interior of the country represent 21%; that is, two out of ten young people from rural areas have moved from their hamlet to somewhere in El Salvador. This means that they are willing to emigrate, but do not have conditions to do so outside of the country.

Table 14. Have ever migrated to the interior of the country / have ever migrated abroad?

		<i>Have you ever migrated to the interior of the country?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	Do not answer	
Have you ever migrated abroad?	Yes	12	11	0	23
	No	102	400	6	508
Total		114	411	6	531

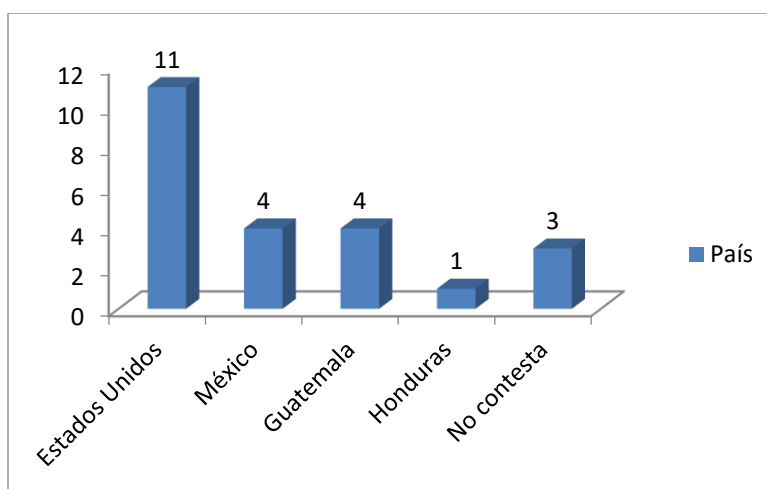
Graph 16 represents the values of the table above, in which can be appreciated that there are 114 young people who have migrated to the interior and only 12 of them also outside of the country. In addition, of the 411 who have not migrated to the interior, 11 have emigrated abroad.

Graph 16. Have you ever migrated to the interior of the country / have ever migrated abroad?



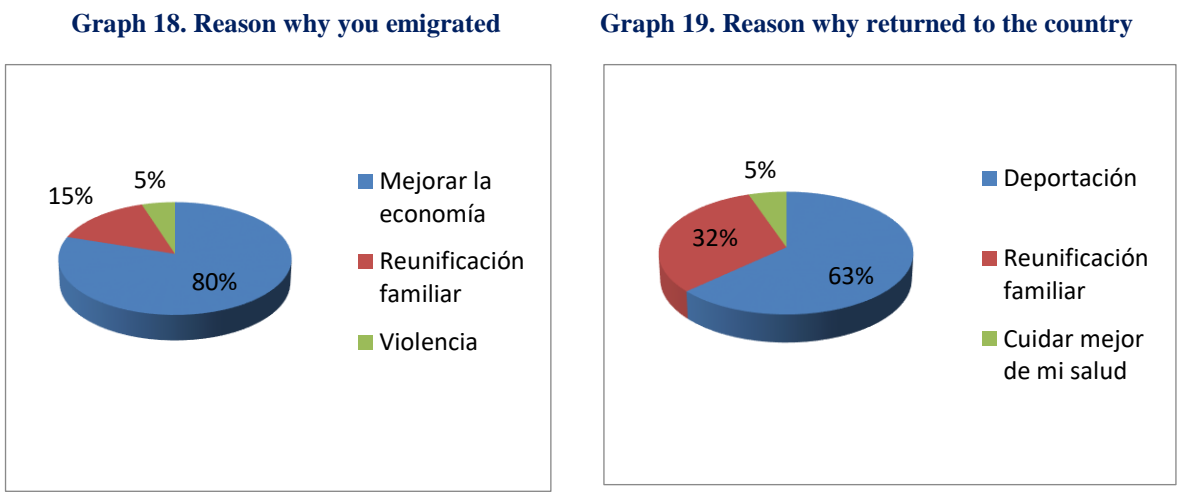
The country where have emigrated the most, those who expressed have had the experience of crossing the national borders, is to The United States; Mexico and Guatemala are in second place. That is, at least half of young people that have emigrated out of the country went to The Unites States, as is detailed in Graph 17.

Graph 17. Country to which have emigrated



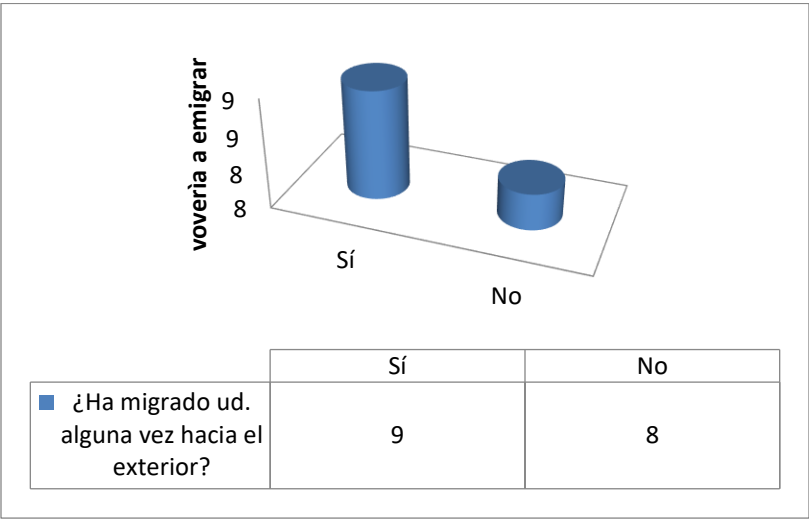
According to their perception, the reasons why these young people have migrated outside of the country are: first of all, to improve family and personal economy; then, by

family reunification; that is, they have one or both parents or other relatives living abroad, while 5% state that they left because of the situation of violence. Meanwhile, among the reasons why they return, deportation represents a 63%; the second place is because of family reunification, reason mentioned not only for emigration, but also to return.



Of 23 young people who have had the opportunity to migrate, 17 answered the question if they would emigrate again. From those answers, 9 expressed they would do so again.

Graph 20. Have you emigrated and would emigrate again?



3.3.5 Migratory Background to the Interior of the Country

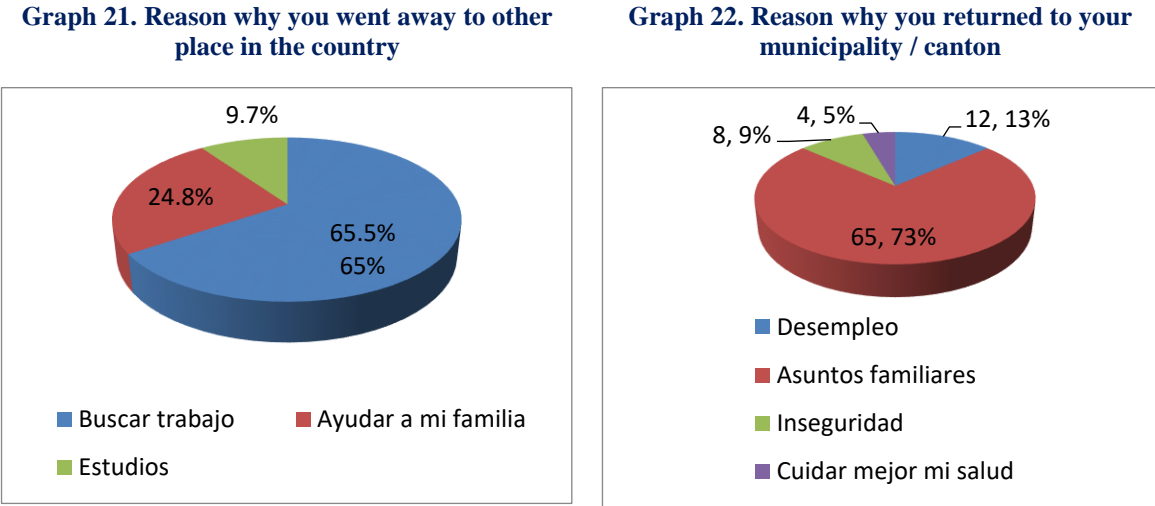
In regard to the internal migration, which has its own dynamics, is to San Salvador, the capital city, where half of the young people have moved; that is to say 52.1%. This datum can be seen in Table 15. Other cities or departments mentioned, with a much lower percentage are Sonsonate and La Libertad (for young people native from Teotepeque, San Julian y Jujutla), as well as San Miguel and Usulután (for young people from Mercedes Umana y Nueva Granada). In other words, when young people from the rural areas move to the interior of the country, they move to the urban centers closer to the capital.

Table 15. Place, inside the country, where has emigrated

<i>Have you ever migrated to other place inside the country?</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
San Salvador	63	52.1%
Santa Ana	4	3.3%
San Miguel	8	6.6%
Sonsonate	11	9.1%
La Libertad	9	7.4%
Usulután	7	5.8%
Ahuachapán	1	0.8%
Cuscatlán	1	0.8%
La Paz	2	1.7%
San Vicente	2	1.7%
Cabanás	1	0.8%
Morazán	1	0.8%
La Unión	1	0.8%
Chalatenango	1	0.8%
Apopa	1	0.8%
Ciudad Arce	1	0.8%
San Marcos	2	1.7%
Teotepeque	1	0.8%
Santa Isabel Ishuatán	1	0.8%
San Julian	1	0.8%
In all the departments	1	0.8%
In 6 different departments	1	0.8%
Total	121	100%

The need to look for a job has been the motivation for 65.5% of young people who have internally emigrated, as can be seen in Graph 21. Then it is followed by, to help the family, with 24.8%, while for studies it reaches a 10%. Given that, the first and second motivation share an economic emphasis (generating income), in turns out that nine of ten young people who internally emigrated do that motivated by these reasons. In other words, those young people have deep economic reasons to move internally.

It is also interesting that the strong reasons for returning to the municipality/canton/hamlet were, in a very high percentage(65.73% of the answers), alluding to family matters. That is to say, the family continues being a powerful motivation that generates roots among the young people from the addressed rural localities. On the other hand, 12% of young people returned because they did not find a job, and about 9% because of the insecurity that prevails in the places where they had internally emigrated.



Although the percentage of young people who expressed they would migrate again to the interior of the country is high (63.5%), this only corresponds to 7 out of 11 young people who have previously emigrated. This establishes an interesting relationship between those who would emigrate again outside of the country (5 out of 10) and those who would migrate to the interior of the country (a little over 6 out of 10). The difference is slight, but it indicates that about half of the young people who have emigrated, whether inside or

outside of the country, would do so again. That is, once detonated a migration process, is likely to repeat again.

Graph 23. Would you migrate again to the interior of the country?

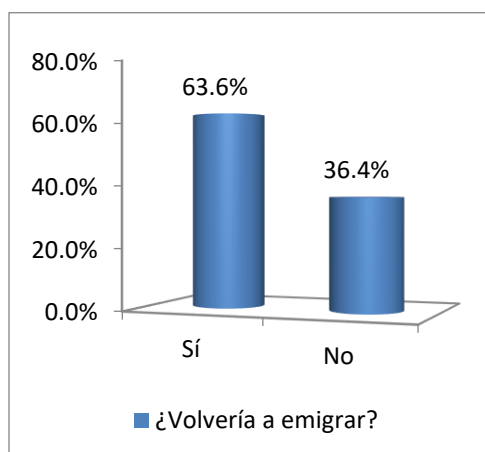


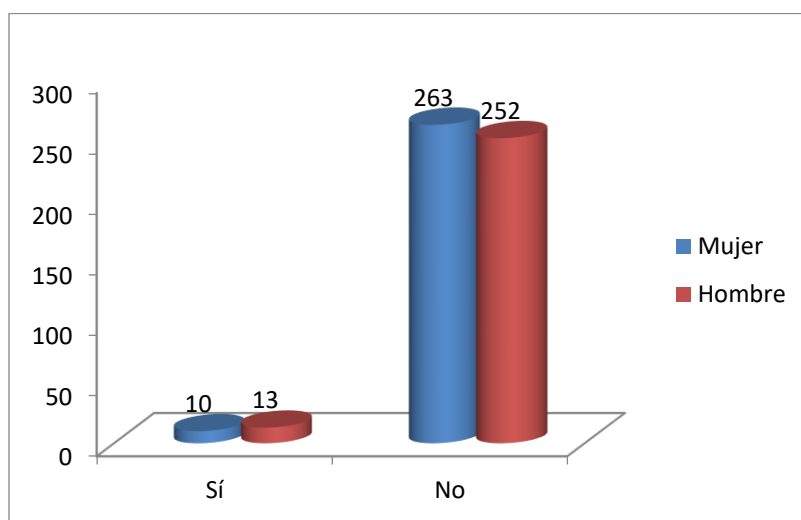
Table 16. Would you migrate again to the interior of the country?

<i>Have you ever migrated to other place inside the country?</i>	<i>Would you migrate again?</i>		<i>Total</i>
	Yes	No	
Frequency	7	4	11
Percentage	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%

3.4 Factors that Motivate Migration, Listed by Sex, Age Groups, Last School Year, Place of Residence, and Others

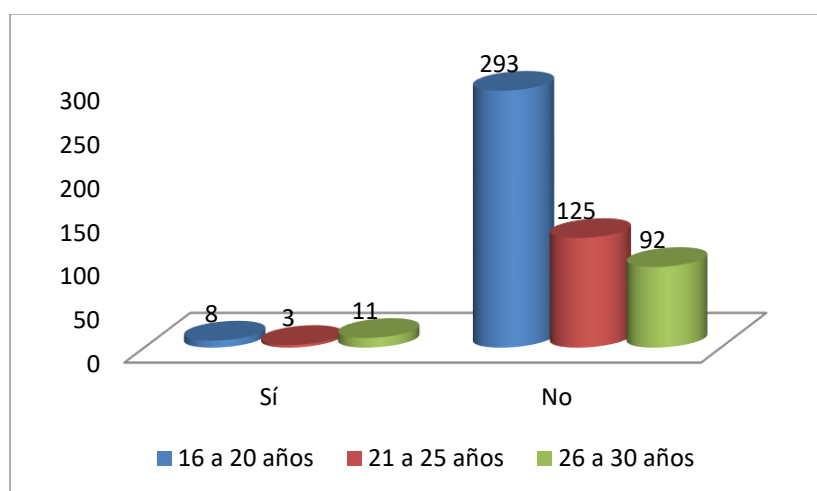
Of the 23 young people who emigrated abroad, 10 are women and 13 are men, quite similar amounts that corroborate that the Salvadoran emigration from rural areas is not only a matter of men. The population that did not emigrate was very similar in terms of sex: 263 women and 252 men.

Graph 24. Young people who have or not emigrated abroad, according to sex



People that once emigrated, at the time of the survey, were between 26 and 30 years old at 48%, but it is also noticeable that there are 35% who had the opportunity to emigrate are between the ages of 16 and 20, being practically adolescents or young people who have barely reached the age of majority. In other words, almost half of the young people who emigrated outside of the country are young adults, while a little more than three out of ten are still teenagers.

Graph 25. Young people who have or not emigrated abroad, according to age groups



As can be seen in Table 17, young people who have emigrated abroad, in their majority, they did not have the opportunity to study or they accumulated a lower grade of schooling than those who have not emigrated. 10 of the 17 young people who emigrated abroad and said their last grade of education, that is, about 60%, only reached the sixth grade (which in El Salvador constitutes the second cycle of basic education), while only 30% of those who did not emigrate reached the same level of schooling. This means that a young person who does not emigrate is more likely to reach higher levels of schooling than those who chose to emigrate. If there is a progress in the teaching cycle, the contrast is higher: 37%, that is, 169 young people who have not emigrated reached the 9th grade (culmination of the basic education plan), while those who have emigrated, only 12%, or 2 young people, closed their basic education cycle.

From the data presented, it can be stated that the young people interrupt their education to emigrate or that they emigrated because they had already left school for other reasons, which are two different things. For example, interviews and field visits revealed that the nearest schools have a limited academic offer (with the exception of Las Mercedes hamlet, very close to the town center of San Julian), while young people and their families cannot cover transportation costs that take them to places where the offer is extended, at least, to high school or baccalaureate. The most extreme case may still be Chiquileca hamlet, where the nearest school has expanded to the ninth grade in recent years, but the nearest school is about 15 kilometers (in the town of Mizata), of which 13 kilometers correspond to a sloped dirt road with loose material, which makes it difficult to access during the winter.

Considering the question why young people of her canton emigrate, a young woman from Jujutla replies:

“Because they do not have the opportunity to continue studying and that is why they look for a way to make a living and have to work. Some young people who do not have the resources to study or schools are far away, they are forced to emigrate” (Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

Another factor which is causing the school dropout is violence:

“Sometimes here in the studies do not feel like studying for the same delinquency because here in the country, there are sometimes murders and sometimes parents do not like that one comes out because of the danger, so one thinks of leaving”(Interview, young man, Nueva Granada).

Migration can only be a certain moment in a circle of deprivation: difficult access to education beyond basic levels, dropping out of school, unsuccessful search for employment, emigration. Now then, once these young people have returned from the places where they migrated, especially because of a deportation event, that circle is perpetuated, as they have not been able to reach educational levels that increase the possibility of getting a job, with which the possibility of a new migratory event remains latent.

Table 17. Have ever emigrated abroad and last school year attended

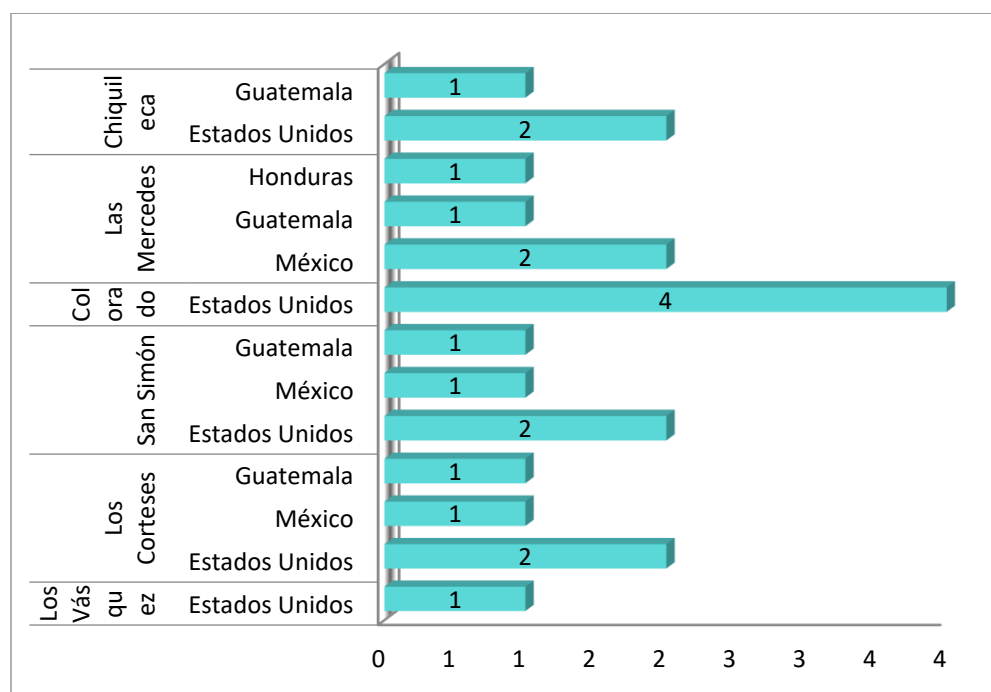
		<i>Have you ever migrated abroad?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Last school year attended	First grade	0	5	5
	Second grade	1	11	12
	Third grade	1	21	22
	Fourth grade	1	20	21
	Fifth grade	3	20	23
	Sixth grade	4	60	64
	Seventh grade	2	30	32
	Eighth Grade	1	64	65
	Ninth grade	2	169	171
	First year of high school	0	11	11
	Second year of high school	2	32	34
	Third year of high school	0	16	16
	From one to three years of university	0	4	4
Total		17	463	480

When crossing of the questions, if have had emigrated abroad with the hamlet of residence of young people, 20 of them answered, resulting in 4 of the Colorado hamlet who traveled to the United States, while 2 of Las Mercedes hamlet traveled to Mexico, 1 to Guatemala, and 1 to Honduras. The other crossings of place of residence and country of destination can be seen in Table 18 and Graph 26.

Table 18. Young people who have emigrated abroad, according to hamlet of residence and country of destination

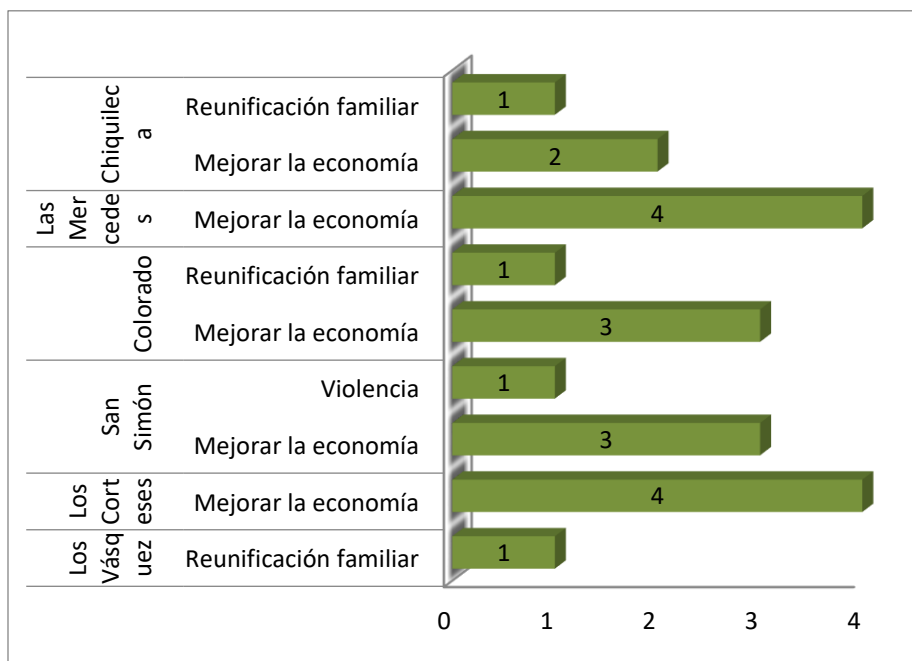
<i>Municipality of residence</i>	<i>Canton of residence</i>	<i>Hamlet of residence</i>	<i>Country where you have emigrated</i>	<i>Have you ever migrated abroad?</i>
				Yes
Jujutla	El Diamante	Los Vasquez	The United States	1
	Rosario Abajo	Los Corteses	The United States	2
			Mexico	1
			Guatemala	1
Mercedes Umana	Los Horcones	San Simon	The United States	2
			Mexico	1
			Guatemala	1
Nueva Granada	Palomilla de Gualcho	Colorado	The United States	4
San Julian	Los Lagartos	Las Mercedes	Mexico	2
			Guatemala	1
			Honduras	1
Teotepeque	Sihuapilapa	Chiquileca	The United States	2
			Guatemala	1
			Total	20

Graph 26. Young people who have emigrated abroad, according to place of origin and country of destination

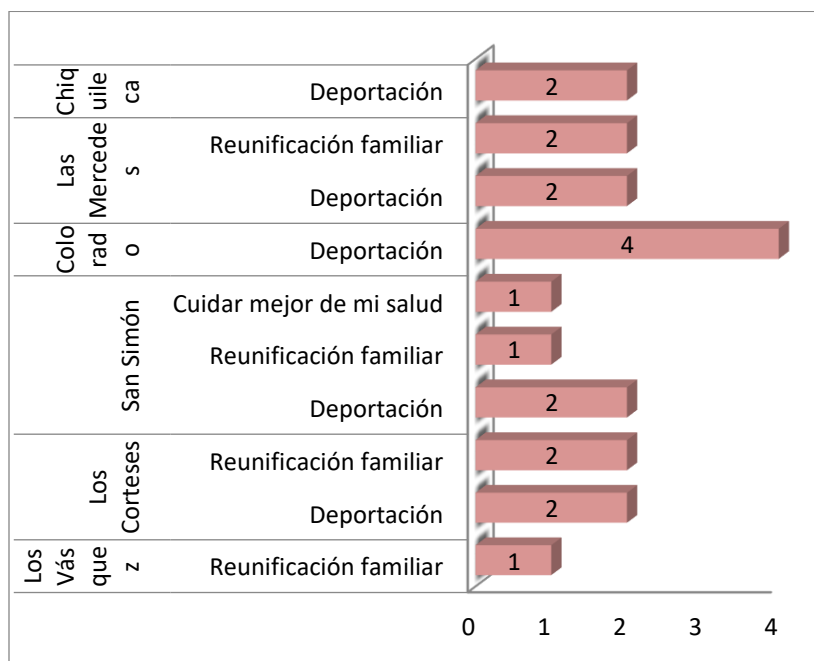


In searching for the reasons why the young people went abroad, the idea that their economy would improve is the most frequent motivation, both in Las Mercedes, as in Los Corteses, San Simón and Colorado (Graph 27). Although they are young people from different parts of the country, it can be seen that they have in common the same needs, motives, and expectations in their migration process.

Graph 27. Reason why you went abroad, according to hamlet

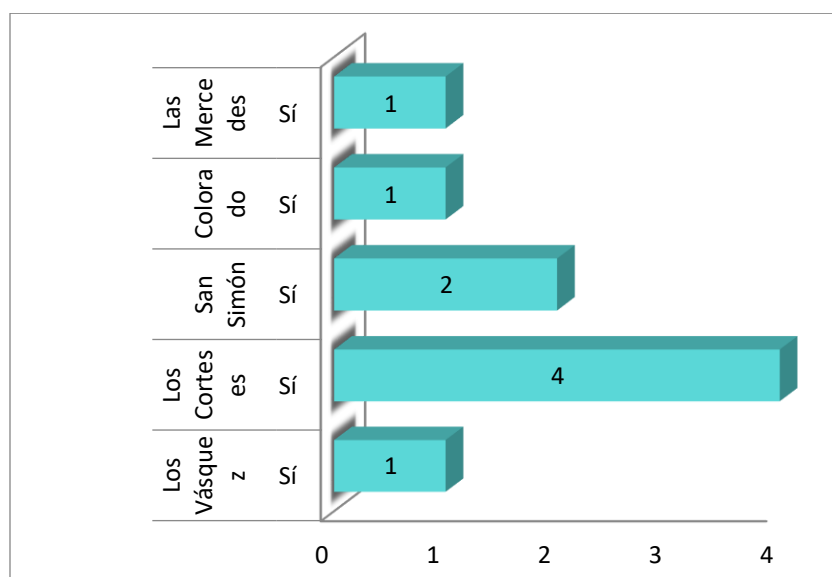


Graph 28. Reason why you returned from abroad, according to hamlet



On the other hand, the most common reason why young people returned is deportation, - in this case, forced, - which occurs in all the municipalities; in other words, in all the hamlets - with the exception of Los Vasquez - the survey managed to record at least two deportation events. It is followed by family reunification, which as stated in this study results, is an important factor of roots. Of the 9 young people who would emigrate again, 4 are from Los Corteses hamlet and 2 from San Simon; from Las Mercedes, Colorado, and Los Vasquez only 1 reported the desire to emigrate again, as shown in Graph 29.

Graph 29. Young people who would migrate again, according to hamlet of origin



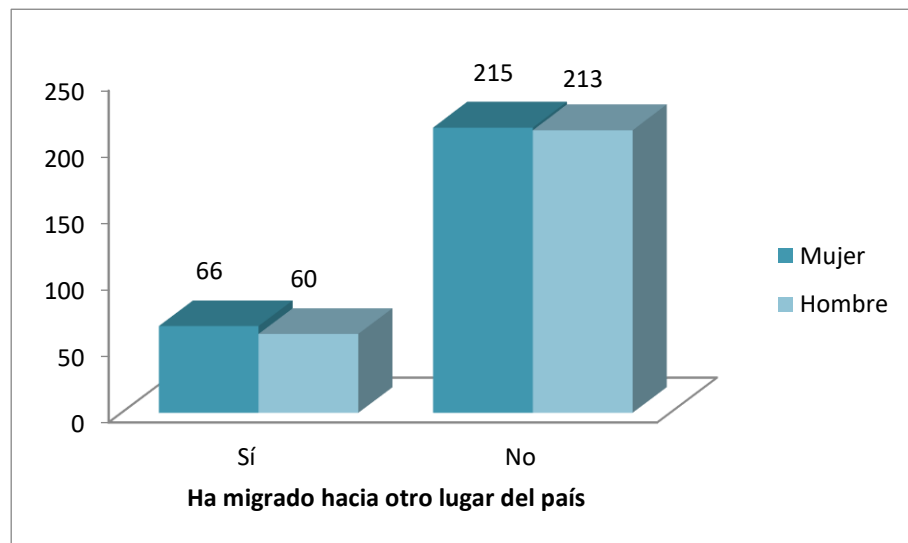
With regard to internal migration, the majority are women, although the percentages are close: 52% for women, compared to 48% for men. This has its explanation from the qualitative approach. In the focus groups and interviews, it was emphasized that men are allowed - and even animated - to emigrate abroad, because they would manage with less difficulty the dangers of travel. Thus, in the discourse, international migration from the rural sphere is mostly for male; although in reality, as shown in Graph 24, is almost equal between men and women:

“I stopped studying for three years and thought about emigrating; but, for one that has no other option than to migrate by land, illegal, is a great risk. When the ENA [National School of Agronomy, As per its acronym in Spanish] grant me the opportunity to study, there things changed. Everything will depend, because here if one fail a class has to withdraw, I am a scholarship holder, but first God, if I leave here, no, because I want to continue studying. Migrating like this would not be like throwing away what I have done” (Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

However, due to the lack of local employment, internal migration for women is tolerated - and even motivated - since the practice consist in being employed in domestic work in the nearest cities:

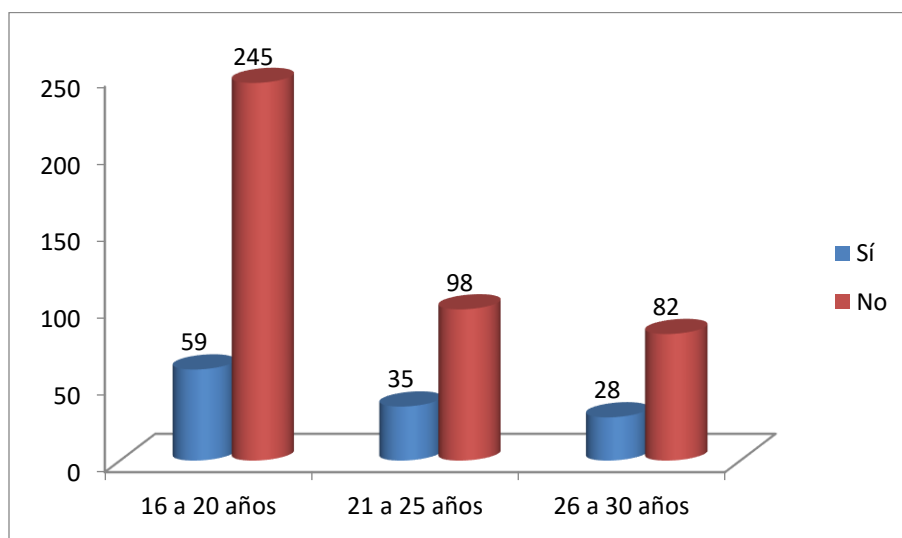
“Maybe here because job is scarce and sometimes young people here, especially girls also go to there, because sometimes they do not have how to support their children, lately girls do not take care and, also there are boys who have trouble working here, because here is hard to get a job, the majority goes for it, for work (...), the girls to housewives in any particular house, in any store also; the boys, they work in the sowing, harvesting, all that” (Interview, young woman, Mercedes Umana).

Graph 30. Young people who have migrated to the interior of the country, according to sex



With reference to the age groups, 59 of the 121 young people who have emigrated to the interior of the country were found to be between 16 and 20 years old, that is, approximately 49%, followed by a 29% young people from 21 to 25 years old, and 23% belong to the older youths, that is, those in the group of 26 to 30 years old. This means that young people move internally at an early age, almost in equal proportions between men and women, as shown in Graph 31.

Graph 31. Young people who have migrated to the interior of the country, according to age groups



Finally, in regards to the last grade attended, from the 121 who have migrated to the interior, 10 of them did not record this datum, but it is known that 36 of them attended ninth grade, followed by those who have completed second year of high school and, in third place are those who attended seventh grade. This implies that internal migration would not be disrupting school attendance for young people as international migration does.

Table 19. Young people who have migrated to the interior of the country and last school year attended

		<i>Have you ever migrated to other place inside the country?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Last school year attended	First grade	1	4	5
	Second grade	3	9	12
	Third grade	6	17	23
	Fourth grade	3	19	22
	Fifth grade	7	20	27
	Sixth grade	11	52	63
	Seventh grade	8	25	33
	Eighth Grade	9	56	65
	Ninth grade	36	141	177
	First year of high school	3	8	11
	Second year of high school	15	21	36
	Third year of high school	7	10	17
	From one to three years of university	2	3	5
Total		111	385	496

3.5 Rooting Factors

The reasons why young people stay in their place of origin are presented in Graph 32 and Table 20; that is to say, those factors related to the sense of belonging and rooting that makes the young people do not consider emigrating and decide to develop their project of life in their hamlets or more immediate surroundings. Keeping work, family ties and completing studies are crucial for young people to stay. Very relevant are also fears of hazards along the way or not having the resources to leave, which appear in important figures as second and third reason, respectively.

Graph 32. Reasons why young people stay in their canton

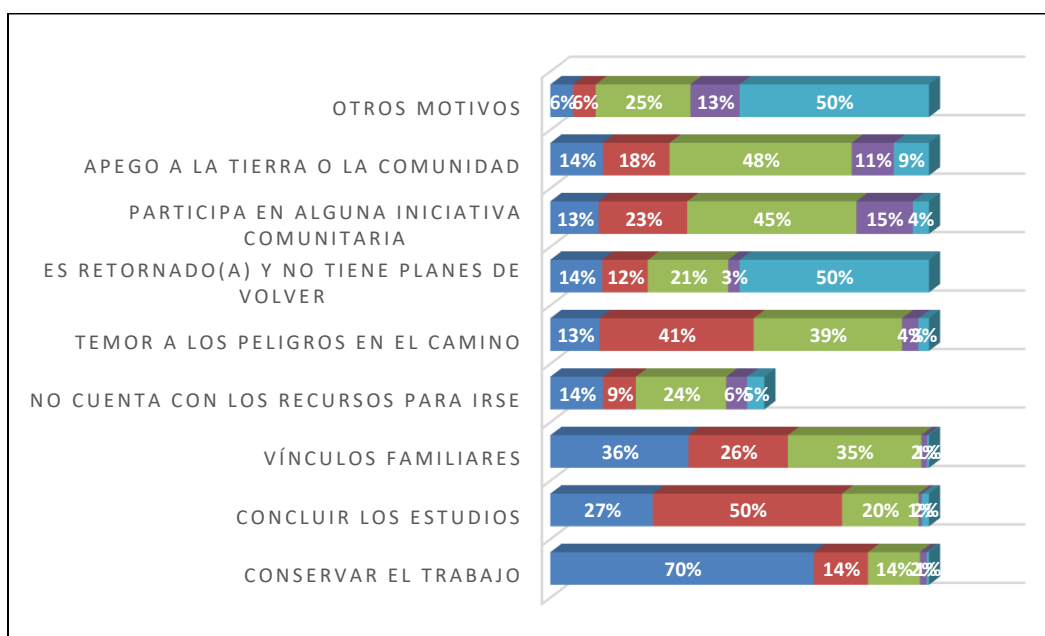


Table 20. Reasons why young people stay in their canton

<i>Reasons why young people stay in their canton</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Total</i>
To keep the job	117	24	23	3	1	168
	70%	14%	14%	2%	1%	100%
To complete studies	59	109	44	2	4	218
	27%	50%	20%	1%	2%	100%
Family ties	143	103	138	6	2	392
	36%	26%	35%	2%	1%	100%
Do not have resources to leave	15	19	52	12	10	108
	14%	9%	24%	6%	5%	100%
Fear of hazards along the way	42	132	127	14	9	324
	13%	41%	39%	4%	3%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	9	8	14	2	33	66
	14%	12%	21%	3%	50%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	6	11	21	7	2	47
	13%	23%	45%	15%	4%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	15	19	52	12	10	108

	14%	18%	48%	11%	9%	100%
Other factors	1	1	4	2	8	16
	6%	6%	25%	13%	50%	100%

Among the other factors, were mentioned that would motivate them to stay if there were good sources of jobs and have an established home. When looking in detail the data provided by women as to the reason they would have to stay, they said that keeping the job and family ties, but it is important to note that the motive “does not have resources to leave” occupies high percentages, as well as to complete studies, as mentioned above.

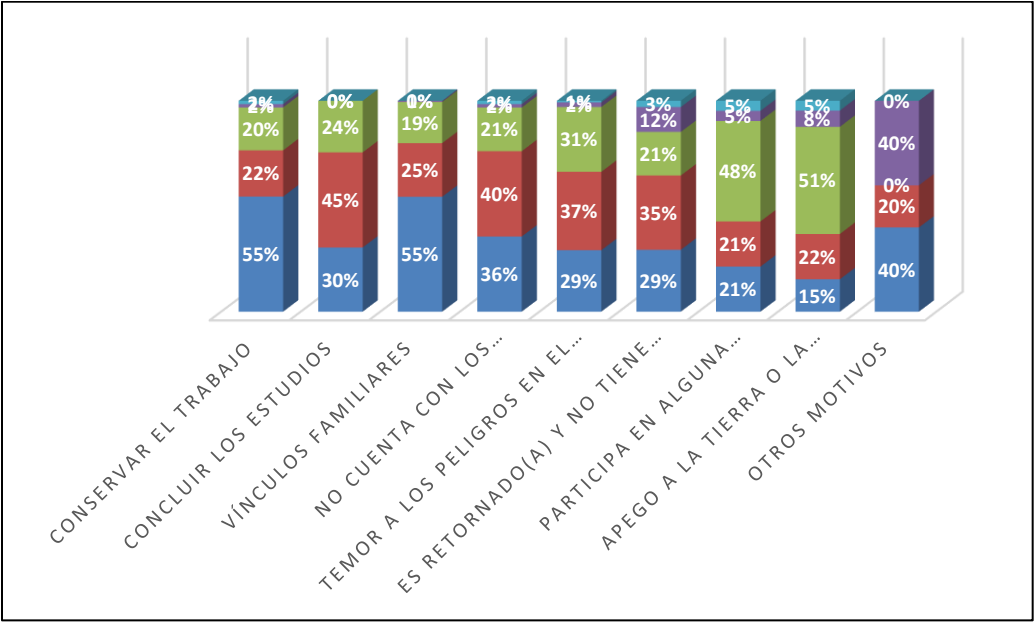
Table 21. What would motivate women to stay in their canton?

<i>What would motivate you to stay?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Sixth</i>
To keep the job	35	14	13	1	1	64
	55%	22%	20%	2%	2%	100%
To complete studies	25	37	20	0	0	82
	30%	45%	24%	0%	0%	100%
Family ties	101	47	36	1	0	185
	55%	25%	19%	1%	0%	100
Do not have resources to leave	45	51	26	2	2	126
	36%	40%	21%	2%	2%	100%
Fears of hazards along the way	40	51	42	3	1	137
	29%	37%	31%	2%	1%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	10	12	7	4	1	34
	29%	35%	21%	12%	3%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	9	9	20	2	2	42
	21%	21%	48%	5%	5%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	10	14	33	5	3	65
	15%	22%	51%	8%	5%	100%
Other factors	2	1	0	2	0	5
	40%	20%	0%	40%	0%	100%

In Graphs 33 and 34 are showed in percentages the motives that women and men respectively selected, according to order of priority (first to fifth place). There is no

significant difference in these percentages. The motives between men and women to stay are similar, reason why the population is homogeneous in regards to the factors that generate root to its place of residence.

Graph 33. What would motivate women to stay in their canton?



Graph 34. What would motivate men to stay in their canton?

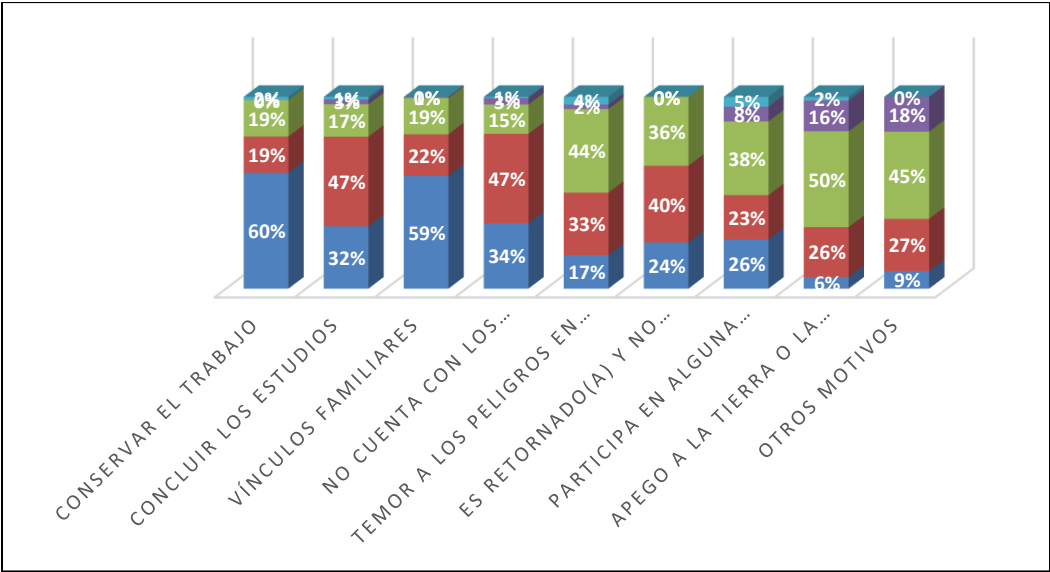


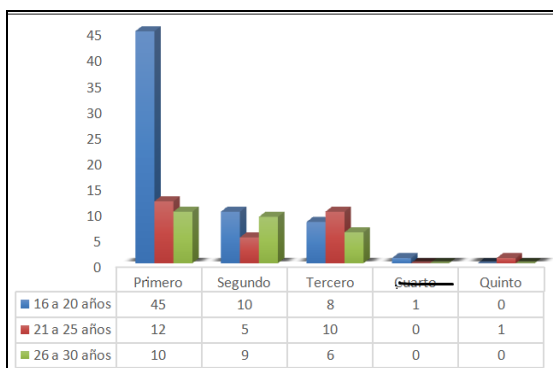
Table 22. What would motivate men to stay in their canton?

<i>What would motivate you to stay?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Total</i>
To keep the job	35	11	11	0	1	58
	60%	19%	19%	0%	2%	100%
To complete studies	25	36	13	2	1	77
	32%	47%	17%	3%	1%	100%
Family ties	108	40	35	1	0	184
	59%	22%	19%	1%	0%	100
Do not have resources to leave	51	70	23	5	1	150
	34%	47%	15%	3%	1%	100%
Fears of hazards along the way	22	41	55	3	5	126
	17%	33%	44%	2%	4%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	6	10	9	0	0	25
	24%	40%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	10	9	15	3	2	39
	26%	23%	38%	8%	5%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	3	13	25	8	1	50
	6%	26%	50%	16%	2%	100%
Other factors	1	3	5	2	0	11
	9%	27%	45%	18%	0%	100%

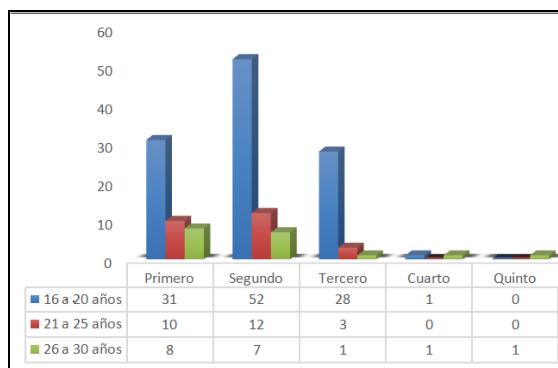
With regard to the motivation to stay, segmenting by age group shows that in the first, second and third priority stand out young people between 16 and 20 years old, who say that their roots are to keep work, family ties, to complete studies, and because they do not have resources to leave; the latter indicates that they may have the concern of emigrating, but they do not do so because of the lack of necessary resources to undertake the journey. On the other hand, the results suggest that the creation of local employment is an important incentive to stay among the Salvadoran adolescents and young people of the selected rural localities. These elements are detailed in the Graphs from 35 to 38. More important is, perhaps, family roots, highlighted as the first motivation by virtually all age groups: family ties, together with the idea of keeping the job are the most determining factors in the decision to stay, in that valuation procedure of a potential migratory process, as seen in Graphs 35 and 37.

Neither should be discarded the reasons associated with the studies, which appear in second option for young people between 16 and 20 years of age and, to a lesser extent, for young people aged between 21 and 25. Finally, as noted earlier, the lack of resources to finance the trip stops a significant percentage of young people between the ages of 16 and 20, who point to this motive as the first and second reason; the same is indicated by a considerable group of young people aged between 21 and 25 as a second reason, as detailed in Graph 38.

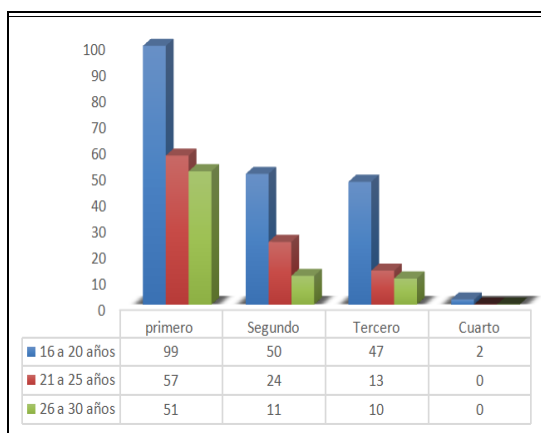
Graph 35. To keep the job would motivate you to stay in your canton, according to age groups



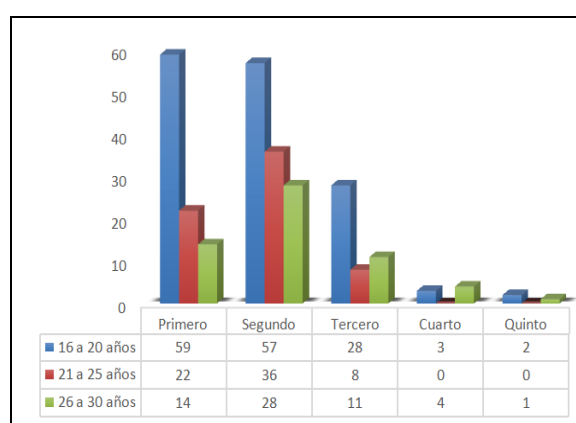
Graph 36. Studies would motivate you to stay in your canton, according to age groups



Graph 37. Family ties would motivate you to stay, according to age groups



Graph 38. Do not have resources would motivate you to stay in your canton, according to age groups



It is interesting that young people's work in the agricultural sector generates discussion among local leaders, who question the reasons why young people have stopped being interested in farming, a core issue for their participation in Cacao Alliance:

“I believe that young people are gone [from the agriculture] and the few who stay, are entertained in other matters. Now, the question is why they do not like agriculture, and the organizations, we need to persuade young people that this

generates, not immediately, but in four years, and if they are told this I think they would stay” (Focus group, local actors, San Julian).

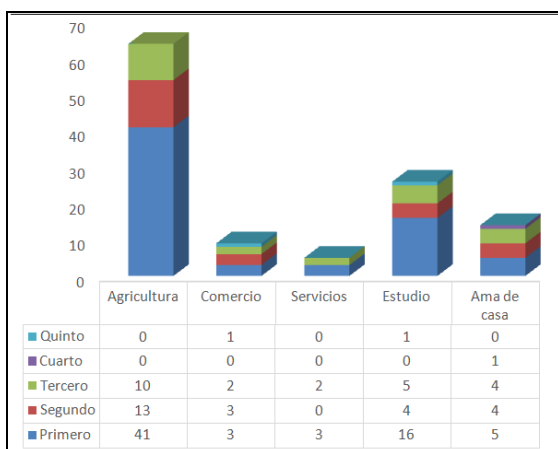
Notwithstanding the above, and as has been stated before, agriculture continues to have a very significant weight in the occupations of young people, regardless of the discussions that adults have about this topic. The Graphs from 39 to 42 show the segmentation of the population according to the occupation, in order of priority; in the first place (Graph 39) those who are engaged in agriculture and studies, to keep that job or that opportunity to study, motivates them to stay. In second priority option (Graph 40) to continue studies is reason to stay for those dedicated to study and sow; they are probably young farmers whose second occupation is to study. Again, family ties are a strong bond of rooting, for farmers, students, and housewives (Graph 41), that reason occupies the first place of priority and have no resources represents a third place in the different occupations (Graph 42). Do not travel because they do not have the necessary resources is also mentioned in the interviews and focus groups:

“Because there is no enough money to pay for the journey, if we had, we were gone already” (Focus group, young people, Teotepeque).

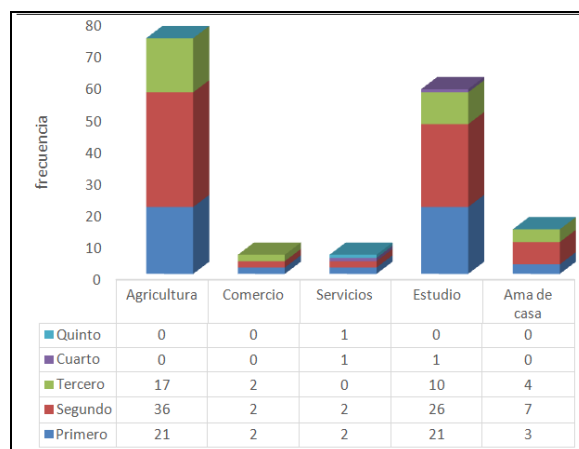
But also, and very interesting, is that young people would not migrate because of insecurity reasons, a matter that stands out with particular attention in Chiquileca hamlet, in Teotepeque: young people do not migrate because their hamlet is a safe environment and, if they leave, this involves exposing themselves to situations that could threaten their lives, having to travel through insecure places in searching for a job:

“Because of the crime, it is better to stay here, as there is dangerous outside”
(Focus Group, young people, Teotepeque).

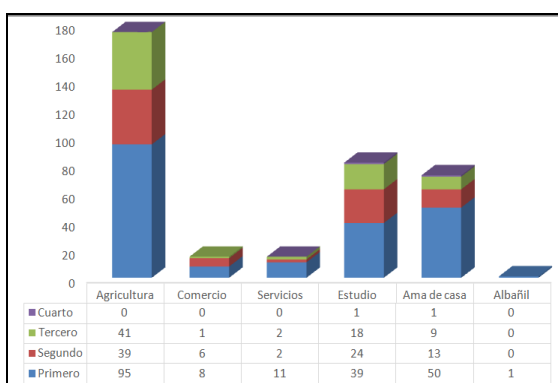
Graph 39. To keep the job, would motivate you to stay in your canton? According to occupation



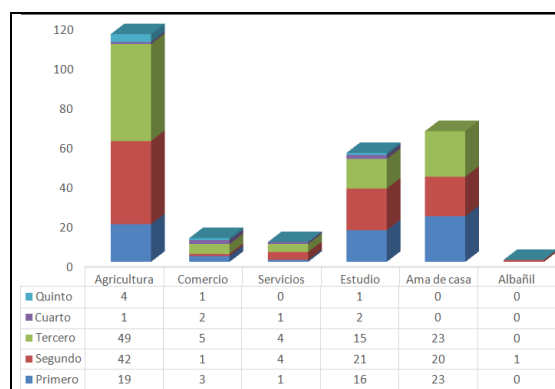
Graph 40. To continue studying, would motivate you to stay in your canton? according to occupation



Graph 41. Family ties, would motivate you to stay in your canton? According to occupation



Graph 42. Do not have resources to leave the country, would motivate you to stay? According to occupation



The following two opinions summarize the reasons why young people do not leave from their municipalities:

“Because they do not have the resources to go away, because they know about the hazards on the way, because they would not like to go far away and go elsewhere. Because they are involved in some projects and that is why they do not go away”
(Focus group, local actors, San Julian).

“The family, because one being over there loses the family's warmth, it is the best thing that exists here, in the world. No one would like to be away from their mom

or dad, because an advice from them does not go wrong” (Interview, young man, Ahuachapan).

According to the data found and shown in Table 23, those young people whose last school year was from the fourth grade to the second year of high school, their main and secondary reasons for staying in their place of origin are family ties and do not have resources to leave.

Table 23. What would motivate you to stay? According to your last school year attended

<i>Last school year attended</i>		<i>To keep the job</i>	<i>To complete studies</i>	<i>Family ties</i>	<i>Do not have resources to leave</i>	<i>Fear of hazards along the way</i>
First Grade	First	1	0	4	0	0
	Second	0	1	0	2	0
	Third	0	0	0	0	3
Second Grade	First	2	0	5	3	1
	Second	1	1	0	1	2
	Third	0	0	1	1	1
Third Grade	First	6	1	9	1	5
	Second	0	0	3	12	2
	Third	0	0	0	1	6
Fourth Grade	First	0	1	12	5	1
	Second	2	1	2	7	3
	Third	1	0	0	2	5
Fifth Grade	First	4	3	10	3	5
	Second	1	2	4	9	2
	Third	1	5	2	1	6
Sixth Grade	First	2	3	20	20	12
	Second	2	0	7	15	13
	Third	1	1	8	4	14
Seventh Grade	First	6	2	10	9	9
	Second	1	6	3	6	8
	Third	0	1	8	2	17
Eighth Grade	First	14	5	18	3	8
	Second	1	16	15	9	9
	Third	1	4	8	10	10
Ninth Grade	First	27	16	66	25	17
	Second	10	29	30	35	34

	Third	11	19	28	16	24
First year of high school	First	0	4	3	3	1
	Second	1	3	4	1	1
	Third	0	7	2	2	2
Second year of high school	First	3	9	12	6	2
	Second	3	7	9	5	6
	Third	3	2	8	3	5
Third year of high school	First	2	2	9	2	5
	Second	2	1	2	4	3
	Third	2	0	3	2	1
One to three years of University	First	0	1	3	1	0
	Second	0	3	0	1	0
	Third	2	4	0	2	1

On the other hand, when investigating whether young people participate in the most important decisions of their community, approximately 40% said yes, as can be seen in the data of Table 24.

Table 24. Do young people participate in important decision making of the community?

<i>Do young people participate in important decision making of the community?</i>		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	225	39.7
No	337	59.4
Do not answer	5	.9
Total	567	100.0

When crossing of the data of the young people who participate in the important decisions of their community with the reasons to stay, it was obtained, in a general manner, that the reasons previously found, continue being the main ones: to keep the work, the family ties and do not have the resources to leave; it should be noted that the participation of young people in the most important decisions of the community does not prevent them from considering potential migration as part of their plans, as was hypothesized in the proposal of this study. For this, see Table 25 and Graph 43.

Table 25. If young people have participation in the most important decisions of the community, what would motivate them to stay?

<i>¿What would motivate them to stay?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Total</i>
To keep the job	38	13	13	1	1	66
	58%	20%	20%	2%	2%	100%
To complete studies	25	41	13	1	80	160
	16%	26%	8%	1%	50%	100%
Family ties	72	36	40	2	0	150
	48%	24%	27%	1%	0%	100
Do not have resources to leave	44	46	22	4	2	118
	37%	39%	19%	3%	2%	100%
Fears of hazards along the way	22	37	40	3	6	108
	20%	34%	37%	3%	6%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	2	1	6	0	0	9
	22%	11%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	5	8	14	1	2	30
	17%	27%	47%	3%	7%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	11	8	28	7	3	57
	19%	14%	49%	12%	5%	100%
Other factors	1	1	0	0	0	2
	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%

In fact, the young people themselves acknowledge that they do not participate much in the decisions of the community.

“To all the general assemblies, parent meetings, only adults attend, just few young people go, and sometimes they go because the father or mother sends them and it is as an obligation; so to speak; but at the time of asking their participation, is like they stay silent, do not give their contribution. When I started in the first meetings, of the assemblies from here, I was a little ashamed of participating. And was a little ashamed because I said: 'they had experience of being within the board of directors', because as we see, the director never changes, is the same all

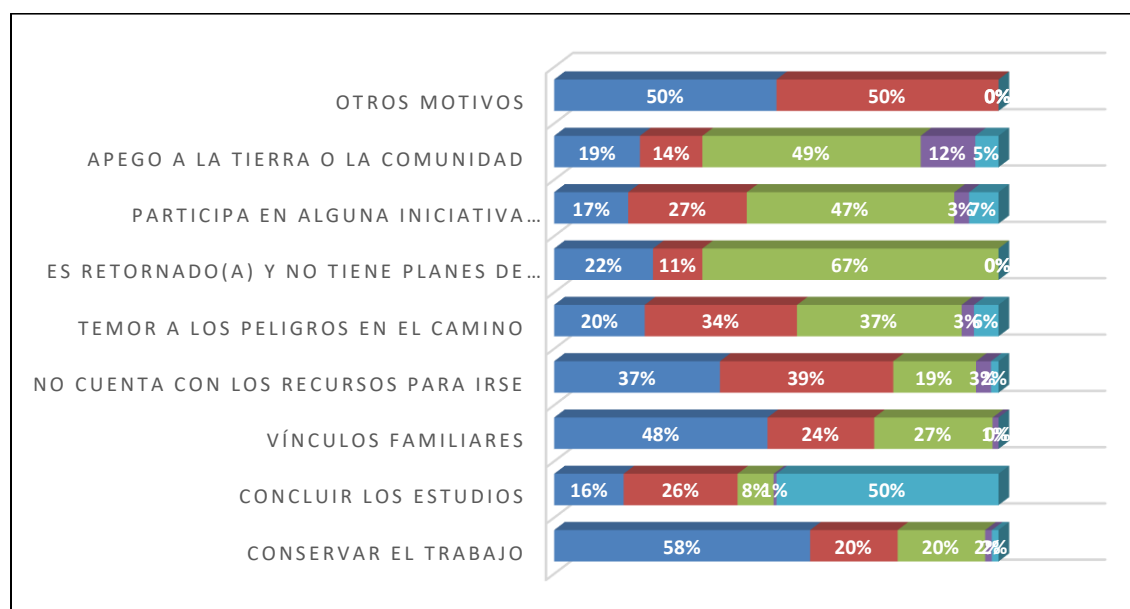
the time, because has experience, we say, they are adults and more than anything the embarrassment, the fear that I can say something that is not the proper, the right thing”(Interview, young man, Mercedes Umana).

In addition, young people are not sure if participation would prevent them from leaving:

“No. Because there is a decision of every one, if wants to leave or wants to stay working” (Interview, young woman, Mercedes Umana).

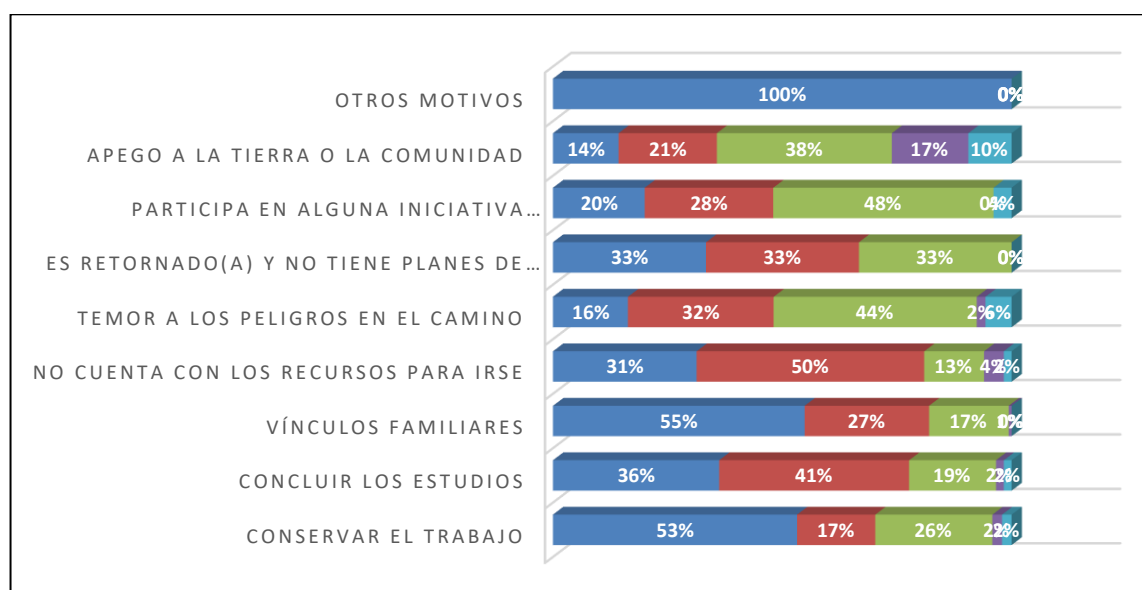
If within these workshops or trainings that are taught would be invited all these type of young people and not only as a youth leadership, but also touch the issue of self-esteem, it is very important what is youth organization, so to speak, truth, among other issues that would contribute to that they were a little more participative with this type of activities. They could be, although there are always the same needs, always there are, and it would be a lie to tell you that with this we are going to keep one hundred percent of the youth here (Interview, young man, Mercedes Umana).

Graph 43. If young people have participation in the most important decisions of the community, what would motivate them to stay?



In Graphs 44 and 45 and Tables 26 and 27 is showed young people's views on opportunities to receive training or education to be community leaders, as well as to have a space for participation in their community, crossing said information with the reasons they would have to stay.

Graph 44. What would motivate you to stay, if you know that young people receive education or training



The resulting datum from the previous question was revealing, since it was handled as hypothesis that the education or training would be an incentive to stay. On the contrary, quantitative and qualitative data discard this hypothesis and suggest, again, that to keep the job and the family ties are the most important factors of attachment, whether young people receive trainings, education to be community leaders or if they have space of participation in the community. Participation in any community initiative is placed in third place, if looking at the row that corresponds to that reason. Completing studies and not having the resources to leave is a secondary option to stay.

Table 26. What would motivate you to stay, if you know that young people receive education and training?

<i>What would motivate you to stay if you know that young people receive training?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Total</i>
To keep the job	25	8	12	1	1	47
	53%	17%	26%	2%	2%	100%
To complete studies	21	24	11	1	1	58
	36%	41%	19%	2%	2%	100%
Family ties	85	42	27	1	0	155
	55%	27%	17%	1%	0%	100
Do not have resources to leave	36	57	15	5	2	115
	31%	50%	13%	4%	2%	100%
Fears of hazards along the way	17	33	46	2	6	104
	16%	32%	44%	2%	6%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	5	5	5	0	0	15
	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	5	7	12	0	1	25
	20%	28%	48%	0%	4%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	6	9	16	7	4	42
	14%	21%	38%	17%	10%	100%
Other factors	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Table 27. What would motivate you to stay, given that there is space for youth participation in the community?

<i>What would motivate you to stay, if there is space in your community?</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Total</i>
To keep the job	54	23	17	1	2	97
	56%	24%	18%	1%	2%	100%
To complete studies	38	53	23	1	1	116
	33%	46%	20%	1%	1%	100%
Family ties	159	61	57	2	0	279
	57%	22%	20%	1%	0%	100
Do not have resources to leave	75	98	36	6	3	218
	34%	45%	17%	3%	1%	100%

Fears of hazards along the way	43	65	79	4	6	197
	22%	33%	40%	2%	3%	100%
Is back and has no plans to return	11	14	12	3	1	41
	27%	34%	29%	7%	2%	100%
Participation in any communitarian initiative	16	10	26	5	4	61
	26%	16%	43%	8%	7%	100%
Attachment to the land or the community	12	22	40	9	4	87
	14%	25%	46%	10%	5%	100%
Other factors	1	3	3	2	0	9
	11%	33%	33%	22%	0%	100%

Graph 45. What would motivate you to stay, given that there is space for youth participation in the community?

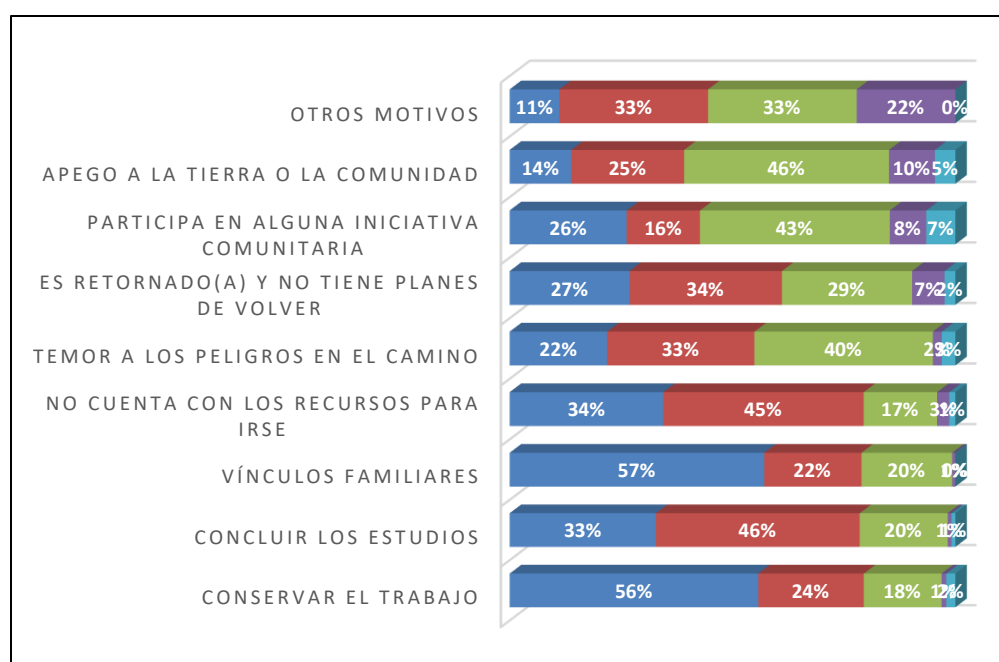


Table 28 contains the answers of those who replied affirmatively the question, that if young people participate in any initiative or project, that would make them to stay in the community and do not think about emigrating. When asked, "Why do you believe that this could motivate them to stay in their community and do not consider emigrating?" They expressed that they would stay because they will have more opportunity and a better family

life, because they would have a place where to be busy, whether in the recreation area or in workshops; they have the vision to stay, to train and to set their own business, among other answers. It is to emphasize those who respond that they would stay, although their perception is that Cacao Alliance does not fulfill their expectations (in five answers) or perceive that Cacao Alliance only benefits the older adults (in four answers), but still they would stay.

Table 28. If young people participate in community projects and programs, it would motivate them to do not emigrate?

<i>If young people participate in community initiatives or projects, Why do you believe that issue could motivate them to stay in their community and do not consider emigrating?</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Would have more opportunity and better family life	111
Would have a place where to be busy/recreation area/workshops	101
Could train and set an own business	83
Because want to get ahead/improve	65
Would have job and wage	47
The Cacao Alliance Project does not meet expectations	5
The Cacao Alliance Project, so far, only benefits the older adults	4

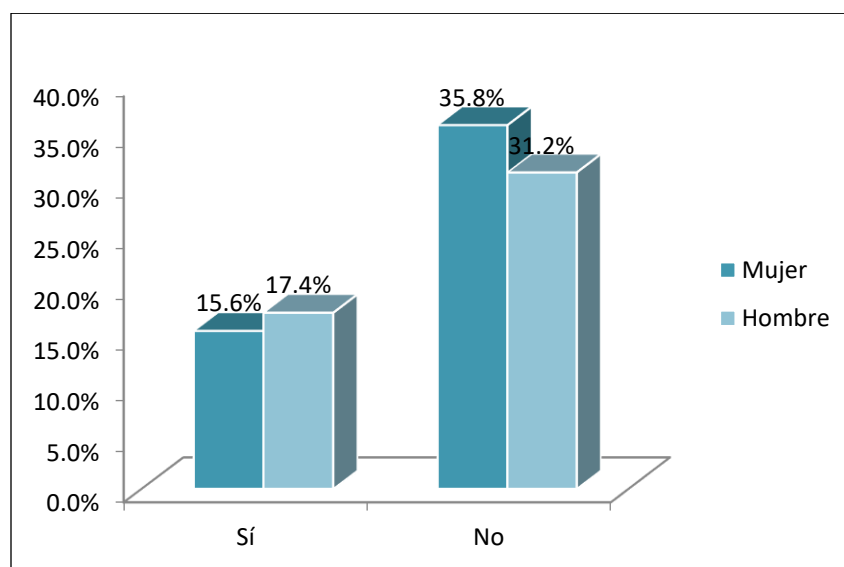
3.6 Expectations about migration

Of the 558 young people that result from crossing of the information about whether they are planning to emigrate in the next five years and the sex variable, 33% answered affirmatively: 15.6% are women and 17.4% are men; to a certain extent, the root factors found previously are strong and a good percentage would not emigrate for those reasons. In other words, only three out of ten young people would emigrate after five years.

Table 29. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to sex

		<i>Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Sex	Woman	87	200	287
		15.6%	35.8%	51.4%
	Man	97	174	271
		17.4%	31.2%	48.6%
Total		184	374	558
		33.0%	67.0%	100.0%

Graph 46. Percentage of young people who have plans to emigrate within the next 5 years, according to sex

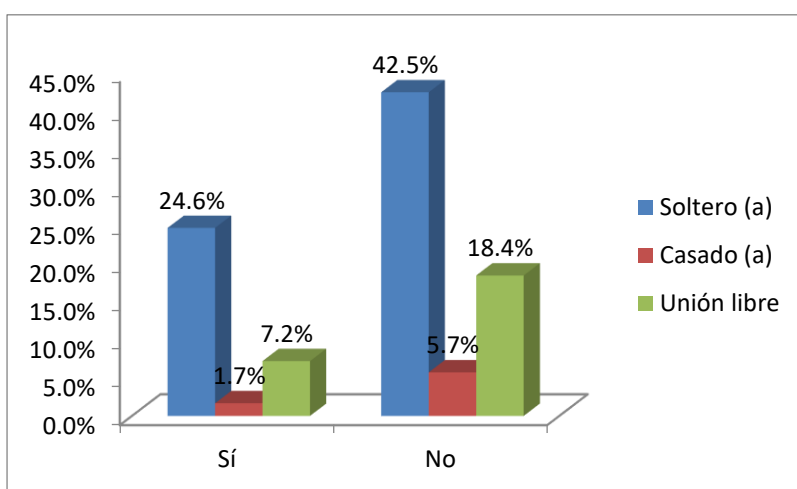


Analyzing the same question with respect to the marital status of the young and with respect to the total, 24.6% of single young people would emigrate, as well as 1.7% of married young people and 7.2% in free union, which confirms that family ties, which appeared in earlier results, decreases the likelihood that young people will emigrate. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the majority of young people consulted are single.

Table 30. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to marital status

		<i>Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Marital status	Single	134	231	365
		24.6%	42.5%	67.1%
	Married	9	31	40
		1.7%	5.7%	7.4%
	Free union	39	100	139
		7.2%	18.4%	25.6%
Total		182	362	544
		33.5%	66.5%	100.0%

Graph 47. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to marital status

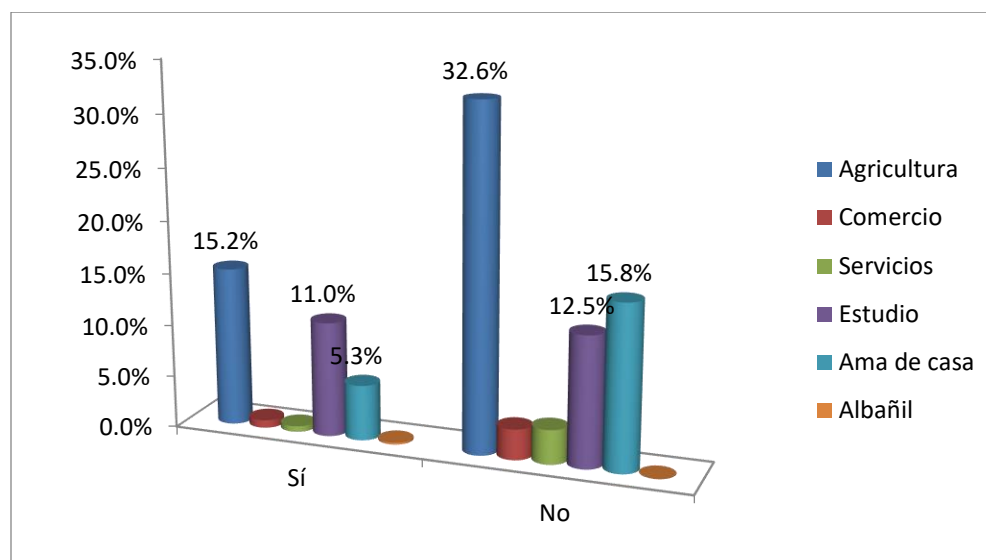


According to the total of young people who say yes, that it is within their plans to migrate during the next 5 years, as per their main occupation, 15.2% are farmers and 11% are students. But if that percentage is compared only with those who would emigrate, there are 83 farmers out of 180 young people, corresponding to 46% of them; that is, almost half, while 60 students would also emigrate, which implies a percentage of 33 %. In other words, from the young people who say they would emigrate, 79%, or eight out of ten, are farmers and students.

Table 31. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to main occupation

		<i>Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Main occupation	Agriculture	83	178	261
		15.2%	32.6%	47.8%
	Commerce	4	16	20
		.7%	2.9%	3.7%
	Services	3	18	21
		.5%	3.3%	3.8%
	Studies	60	68	128
		11.0%	12.5%	23.4%
Housewife		29	86	115
		5.3%	15.8%	21.1%
Builder		1	0	1
		.2%	0.0%	.2%
Total		180	366	546
		33.0%	67.0%	100.0%

Graph 48. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to main occupation



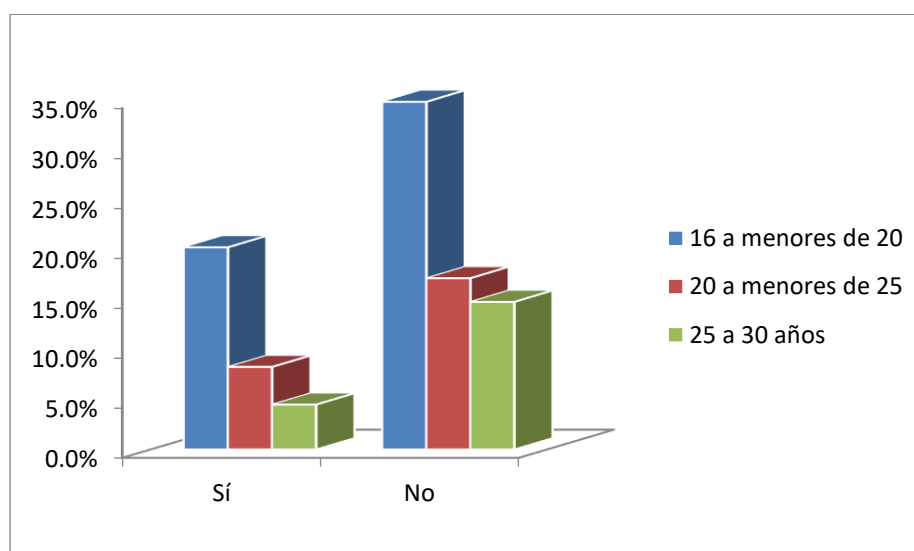
When analyzing the information crossing of those who would emigrate in the next 5 years with the age, it turns out that the greatest percentage is occupied by those who are between 16 and 20 years, with respect to the total of respondents represent a 20.3%; but with respect to those who emigrate (112/183) are the majority, since they correspond to the 61%. The data are shown in table 32. The previous datum suggests that if the factors that motivate local emigration are not counteracted in the coming years (the main pointed out

are job shortage and low wages) it would be expected a growing scenario of young people emigrating at an early age from their hamlets. This also suggests that many of them are likely to be boys, girls, and adolescents (BGA); that is to say, people under the age of eighteen, which would increase the flow of BGA who in irregular way are directed, especially to the United States.

Table 32. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to age ranges

		<i>Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?</i>		<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	
Age	16 to under 20	112	192	304
		20.3%	34.8%	55.1%
	20 to under 25	46	95	141
		8.3%	17.2%	25.5%
	25 to 30 years	25	82	107
		4.5%	14.9%	19.4%
Total		183	369	552
		33.2%	66.8%	100.0%

Graph 49. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next 5 years? According to age ranges



Some of the more frequent answers when openly ask in the survey "What do you think would improve in your life if you emigrate?" were the following: economic improvement for me and my family, opportunity of studies for my children, would build my house and have a better future. Similar answers are mentioned in the interviews:

"The comfort of the house, because sometimes I feel that is very little what we have, although what we have is enough, sufficient; but sometimes there are necessary things that we lack. Maybe is not food, that is the basic. When one gets sick needs medicine" (Interview, young woman, Mercedes Umana)

"Maybe it would contribute a little to solve some needs in the home where my parents are, because if it is true I would stay away from them, but I would not forget them because thanks to them is where I am now. And to move away, I would not be going away because I really want it or because I really want to stay away from them, no, it is to seek a welfare for them and for me" (Interview, young man, Mercedes Umana).

"I think it would improve independently of whether or not to emigrate. If it were for studies, if I came back specialized; not only for me, but for other people. To overcome myself professionally, to have better conditions of life, not only mine, but also my family. I consider that the majority of professionals who leave, we put ourselves that vision of collaborating with our country ... would improve conditions. In my case, I am studying Agronomy, it would be better for the Agriculture. I consider that I can learn when migrating to another country that is more developed than my own country. I think big, I dream big" (Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

3.7 Expectations of Youth Participation in Cacao Alliance

Perhaps one of the most important variables of the study is to know the expectations of young people to participate in Cacao Alliance. For this reason, a section of the survey, as

well as interviews and focus groups inquired about it. In the frame of one project's launch, the following quotations can be highlighted:⁷

“The alliance is expected to contribute improving the economic income of up to 10,000 families of cocoa producers (men and women) in 83 municipalities across the country through the establishment of 10,000 hectares of cocoa in diversified agroforestry systems that generate exports and local added value activities, as well as promoting the food security of producing families and the resilience to the climate change effects. With this, it is estimated to generate 26,570 direct and indirect jobs. In addition, the alliance will promote the creation of a framework of public policies and institutional capacity for the promotion of the national cocoa chain. With that, it is expected to facilitate access and opportunity for Salvadoran producers and companies for being better prepared to successfully face and compete in the global markets for cocoa and its byproducts, as well as to supply the national market”

On the other hand, the head of The United States delegation in the project, John Feeley, emphasized that:

“What they are doing today is reconnecting with their ancestors. We are participating in something historical; El Salvador was once one of the centers of greater production and sale of cacao. This cooperation will be possible thanks to the triangular agreement we signed with Mexico in April, and it is for us an example of how we should work as partners. This program will seek to achieve the goals of what is the paradigm of our bilateral cooperation of what is called the Partnership for Growth and one of its main goals is to diversify exports.”

⁷<http://www.secretariatecnica.gob.sv/lanzan-proyecto-denominado-alianza-cacao-el-salvador/>

Finally, Roberto Lorenzana, Technical Secretary of Planning, emphasized that:

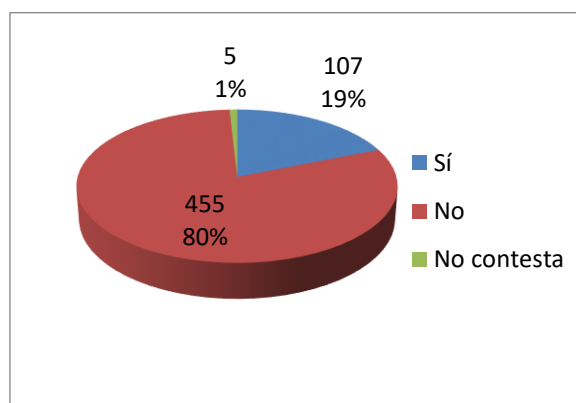
“We have to bet on this, it is an effort that goes to the roots because the cocoa is from El Salvador, they will excuse me (...) One of the great wagers of the Association is to bet on the growth of what is known as the export products, we have to make of cacao one of the country's main export products, we have the land, we have the climate, we have the people, we have the history”.

Now then, it was pertinent to consult the young people about their expectations and knowledge of Cocoa Alliance. The question was formulated like this: Do you know Cocoa Alliance? The same alluded to the most basic of the intervention: if have had heard of it or if had seen any activity related to the project. In Table 33 and Graph 50 are showed the results obtained from the consultation. It should be noted, that have been selected municipalities where the project intervention has been started and, in spite of that, only 107 young people, which means two out of ten, said to know about Cacao Alliance. It should be taken into account that the question is generic and in a later approximation can be broken down to achieve a greater specificity.

Table 33. Do you know Cacao Alliance?

Do you know Cacao Alliance?	Number	Percentage
Yes	107	18.9
No	455	80.4
Do not answer	5	.7
	567	100.0

Graph 50. Do you know Cacao Alliance?

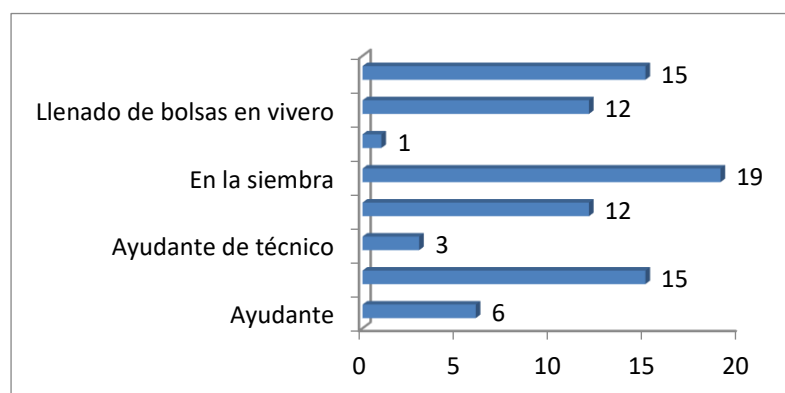


To the 107 that stated they knew about the Cocoa Alliance, were asked if they considered themselves as part of the project and if was affirmative their answer, in which specific area. The possible specific area was left open. Out of the results, the sowing stands out, seeing itself as producers and also as assistant of the person in charge of the plant nursery. These activities are closely linked to the ones that the young people have done up to the time of the survey and to the progress of the project, which was limited during the first half of 2016 to the installation of nurseries and the marketing of some cocoa plants. In fact, in field visits were found that nurseries were in place, but there were problems with plant marketing, because producers did not want to pay for them or haggled for too low prices, what discouraged young people from participating in these activities by not generating them a real income.

Table 34. In what specific area (in first place) do you consider being part of CA?

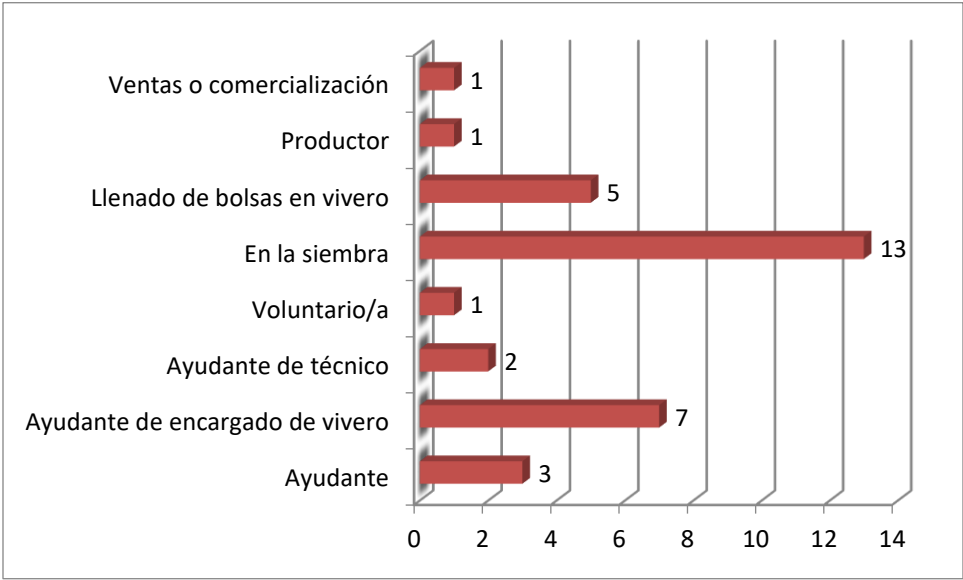
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Assistant	6	1.1
Assistant of the person in charge of the plant nursery	15	2.7
Technical Assistant	3	.5
Volunteer	12	2.1
In the sowing	19	3.4
Community leader	1	.2
Filling of nursery bags	12	2.1
Producer	15	2.7
Total	83	14.7

Graph 51. In what specific area (in first place) do you consider being part of CA?



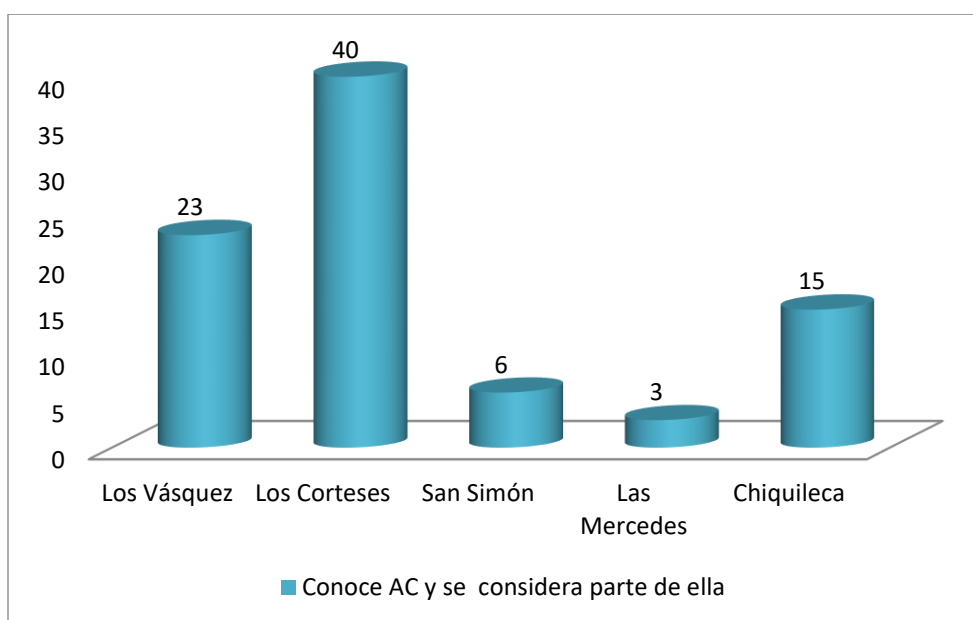
In both, first and second priority, those who considered themselves as part of Cacao Alliance, have same specific areas, as shown in Graphs 51 and 52.

Graph 52. In what specific area (in second place of the first option) do you consider being part of CA?



Segmenting by hamlet, Los Corteses, in the municipality of Jujutla, stands out in number of young people who know the project and consider themselves as part of it, followed by Los Vasquez and Chiquileca, with 40, 23 and 15 young people, respectively. The local partners are Caritas-Santa Ana, for the first, and CLUSA, for the last canton. On the contrary, of the young people who live in the Colorado hamlet in Nueva Granada, none of them stated that they knew Cacao Alliance, nor considered themselves as part of it. The local partner is Lutheran World Relief.

Graph 53. Do you know CA and consider yourself part of it?



In Los Vasquez, bag filling and sowing are the areas where these young people have higher percentages; in Los Corteses their participation is in bag filling and as volunteers; in San Simon, only the sowing; in Las Mercedes, stand out or are part of Cocoa Alliance as producers and assistants of the person in charge of the plant nursery; and in Chiquileca, the first option where they consider themselves part of the intervention is being producers, and then in the sowing.

Table 35 provides the data for the specific area, selected as the first option, where young people who know the project consider themselves part of it, while Table 36 provides the data for the second option.

Table 35. In what specific area do you consider being part of CA? According to hamlet

	<i>Assistant</i>	<i>Assistant of the person in charge of the plant nursery</i>	<i>Technical Assistant</i>	<i>Volunteer</i>	<i>In the sowing</i>	<i>Community leader</i>	<i>Filling of nursery bags</i>	<i>Producer</i>	<i>Total</i>
Los Vasquez	0	0	0	0	8	1	12	2	23
	0%	0%	0%	0%	34.8%	4.3%	52.2%	8.7%	100.0%
Los Corteses	5	14	3	12	1			1	36

	13.9%	38.9%	8.3%	33.3%	2.8%	0%	0%	2.8%	100.0%
San Simon	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
Las Mercedes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	0%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	100.0%
Chiquileca	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	14
	7.1%	0%	0%	0%	35.7%	0%	0%	57.1%	100.0%

Table 36. In what specific area (second option) do you consider being part of CA? According to hamlet

	<i>Assistant</i>	<i>Assistant of the person in charge of the plant nursery</i>	<i>Technical Assistant</i>	<i>Volunteer</i>	<i>In the sowing</i>	<i>Filling of nursery bags</i>	<i>Sales or marketing</i>	
Los Vasquez	2	2	2	0	9	5	0	20
	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0%	45.0%	25.0%	0%	100.0%
Los Corteses	0	0	0	0	3		1	4
	0%	0%	0%	0%	75.0%		25.0%	100.0%
San Simon	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
Chiquileca	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
	0%	33.3%	0%	33.3%	33.3%	0%	0%	100.0%

Consulted within the framework of the interview, a young man from San Simon hamlet, in Mercedes Umana, considers himself totally included in the project and sees himself

“In all, because that is the way I know it and can put into practice later, because if I am in a single phase I feel that nothing else would be waiting for that moment. As a start, I will not know, what were the means to plant it, transplant it, all that, because in accordance with today, in December [of 2015] the first few weeks they will teach us how to transplant these plants, if they are already big, we must prune them and that pruning has to be transplanted, so they say. So, then I already know and can put it into practice; after that comes the harvest, I receive the harvest, I

know how to cut, how to collect it, all of that, I consider it from the beginning to the end, only at one stage not ... but in the whole process”(Interview, young man, Mercedes Umana).

In the words of a young woman from Ahuachapan, leader in her community:

“Of course yes. My dad is an engine for us. We are four siblings very involved in it. I see myself more involving young people; I have the energy to dance, to be with them, to involve them. I communicate more with them. I see myself motivating young people to get involved in the project. I am always involved in everything. We have gone out to dance with the young people and there I tell them about the cocoa. Young people participate. They take advantage of the dancing group”
(Interview, young woman, Ahuachapan).

Another testimony also refers to diverse and creative mechanisms implemented to involve young people and that they feel part of the project in some of its phases or in the whole process:

“I have participated in the whole process. As young people are more dynamic, I believe it would help to the community. We want to relate them with the Oratorio Project, which is a place of the Catholic Church where young people meet”
(Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

In the survey were also asked those who know the project about the most important aspects that would stand out of it. In Los Corteses and Los Vasquez hamlets stand out the improvement of the economy / opportunity of employment and development of the community; In Chiquileca also highlights the improvement of the economy.

Graph 54. What aspects of Cacao Alliance do you stand out as important?

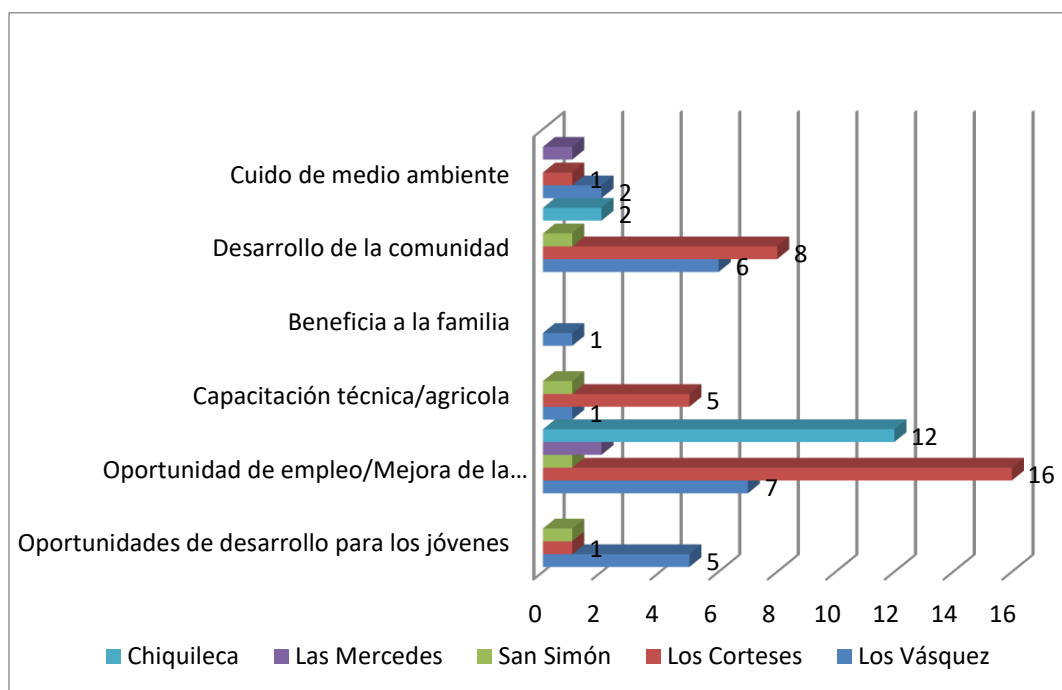


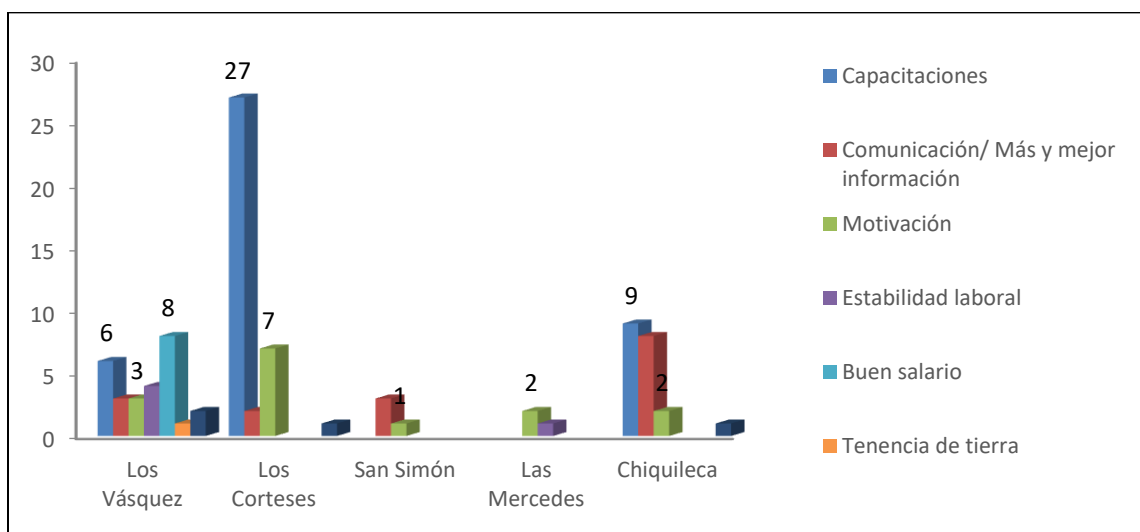
Table 37. What aspects do you stand out as important in Cacao Alliance?

<i>What project's aspects would you stand out as important?</i>							
<i>Hamlet</i>	Development opportunities for young people	Employment opportunity /Economy improvement	Technical/ Agricultural training	Family benefits	Community development	Environmental care	<i>Total</i>
Los Vasquez	5	7	1	1	6	2	22
	22.7%	31.8%	4.5%	4.5%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
Los Corteses	1	16	5	0	8	1	31
	3.2%	51.6%	16.1%	0%	25.8%	3.2%	100.0%
San Simon	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0%	25.0%	0%	100.0%
Las Mercedes	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	0%	66.7%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	100.0%
Chiquileca	0	12	0	0	2	0	14
	0%	85.7%	0%	0%	14.3%	0%	100.0%

Young people who know the Cacao Alliance Project from Los Vasquez, Los Corteses, and Chiquileca hamlets agree that there is a need for training in order to the rest

of the young people know and get interested in, followed by aspects such as good wage, motivation, and better communication.

Graph 55. What elements do you think the CA Project lacks for young people to be interested in participating?



It should be noted that there are similar answers stated in the interviews. For example, mention is made of the need to provide guidance to young people, to offer more information and to attract their attention:

“I think that carrying out meetings, commenting them everything about the project so that young people get interested. They would be more interested. Information related to the project. Teaching them how to make the products and instructing them in all about the sale and everything, so young people would be interested, they would like it”(Interview, young man, Nueva Granada).

“The most important would maybe be that young people get involved and so they like it, they feel taken into account, that the product and the project are part of them, giving them an orientation. Perhaps, it would need more dynamism so that more young people attend, because the majority is adults. The project lacks of the

young's focus, if people do not have a project it is difficult for them to participate, and young people have no land”(Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

In addition, the motivation in the interviews is mentioned repeatedly, as well as the appropriation of the project by the young people

“Motivation is very important and trying the way to involve them, to take them into account. Do not lose them, do not leave young people. Some are negative and have to be motivated. To try that they get appropriated of the project. What strikes me the most is the idea of returning to cocoa, because it is what was sown before, as a matter of history and culture”(Interview, young woman, Candelaria de la Frontera).

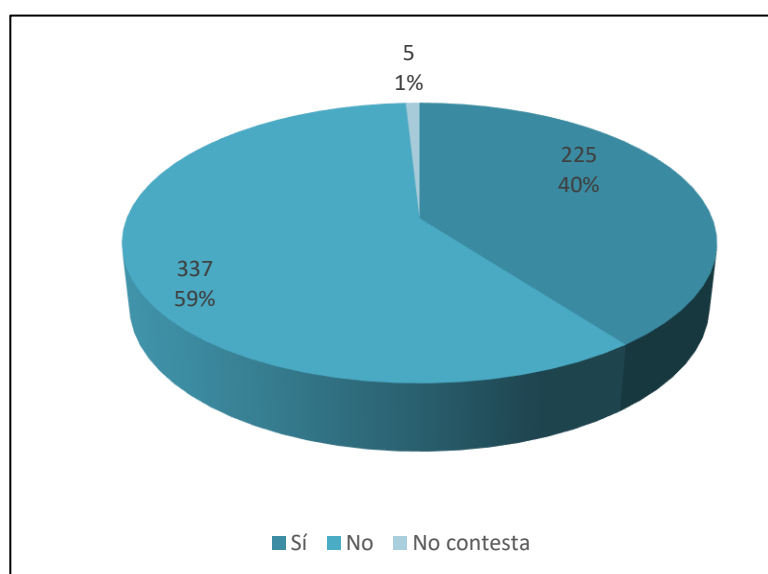
“Perhaps it would be the generation of jobs where young people see themselves involved. They would no longer have to emigrate to look for a job. Also, there is the contribution that will be given to the environment. Not only to get the product and the harvest, but giving it the added value, generating products or by-products that are derived from cocoa, like learning to make chocolate pastes, another drink with other ingredients. Conserving the cocoa would be the incentive, increasing their awareness, motivating them in why we do the project. That would generate some motivation and draw young's attention. I think the project lacks a bit of this because they just want to get the harvest and do not see what comes next. It needs that young people who are in the project motivate other young people when they see that the project is moving ahead, because of the fear that young people have of failing” (Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

The last opinion corresponds to a young woman resident in Jujutla, a third year student at the National School of Agronomy. Her testimony shows a remarkable knowledge of the process of harvesting cocoa and its derivatives; however, this level of detail in knowledge is an exception to the rule, at least in the context of interviews and focus groups.

3.8 *Leaderships, Skills, and Youth Participation*

The study also explored leadership and youth participation in their localities, finding that, for example, 40% of them participate in the most important community decisions, a rather significant percentage indicating that young people respond when they are taken into account in such decisions.

Graph 56. Do young people participate in the most important decisions of the community?



On the other hand, it is notorious the reason considered by young people who do not participate in the decisions that are taken in the community. It emphasizes with forcefulness the fact that they are not invited or included (as the cases of Colorado, in Nueva Granada and San Simon, of Mercedes Umana). Others openly expressed that they were not interested. The answers are presented in Graph 57 and Table 38.

Graph 57. Reason why young people do not participate in the most important decisions of the community

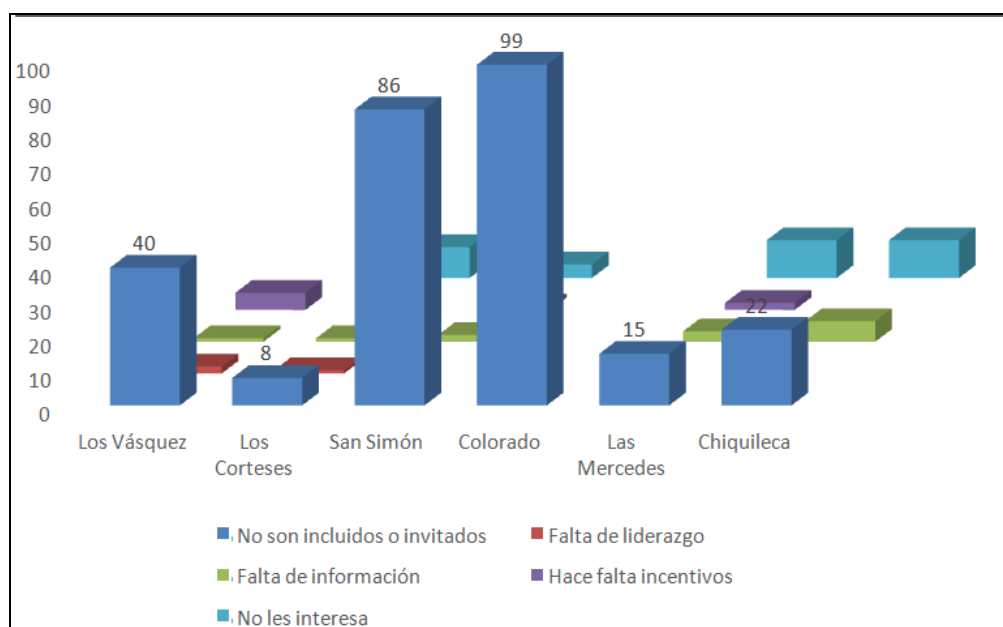


Table 38. Reason why young people do not participate in the most important decisions of the community (first option selected)

Do young people participate in the most important community decisions? * If answer is NO, Why do not participate?						
	They are not included or invited	Lack of leadership	Lack of information	Lack of incentives	They are not interested	Total
Los Vasquez	40	2	1	5	0	48
Los Corteses	8	1	1	0	9	19
San Simon	86	0	2	1	4	93
Colorado	99	0	0	0	0	99
Las Mercedes	15	0	3	2	11	31
Chiquileca	22	0	6	0	11	39
Total	270	3	13	8	35	329

As a second option, in San Simon, stands out that they are not invited, but also several young people expressed that they are not interested in participating: 15 in San Simon, 7 in Las Mercedes, 8 in Chiquileca. In those cases, it is probably advisable to work on attitude in young people that are interested in participating in those decisions that benefit

their community and themselves, as has been suggested in the qualitative findings a few lines above.

Table 39. Reason why young people do not participate in the most important decisions of the community (second option selected)

<i>Do young people participate in the most important community decisions?</i> <i>* If the answer is NO, Why do not participate?</i>						
	They are not included or invited	Lack of leadership	Lack of information	Lack on incentives	They are not interested	<i>Total</i>
Los Vasquez	1	1	0	0	0	2
Los Corteses	3		1		1	5
San Simon	14	1	1	6	15	37
Las Mercedes	2	2	0	0	7	11
Chiquileca	8	1	0	0	8	17
Total	28	5	2	6	31	72

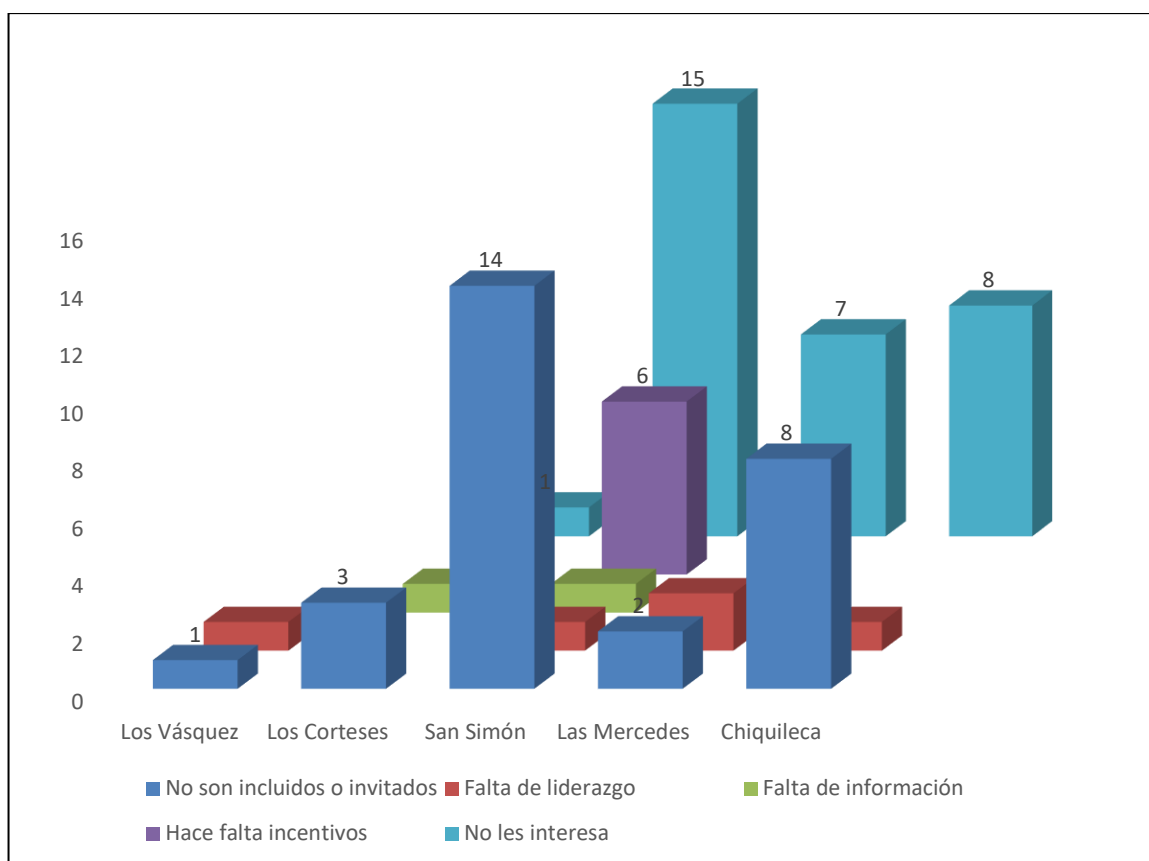
In the words of a young woman from Jujutla, young people do not participate in the most important decisions of the community:

“Because there is the fear that I do not have the experience or I do not know much, they will criticize me. If a young is not professional they do not listen to him/her. They, adults, think young people do not know. It is very difficult to change people's way of thinking, but I think if you start talking to older people so they begin seeing that young people can take the initiative and they can support, so they realize that we are in the capacity” (Interview, young woman, Jujutla).

A very similar opinion asserts a young woman, who reaffirms that adults do not take them into account:

“Sometimes they do not, because adults are already defined what is going to be done and there is no room for young people to have the opportunity to say whether they like it or not. That would make the difference” (Interview, young woman, Candelaria de la Frontera).

Graph 58. Reason why young people do not participate in the most important decisions of the community (second option selected)



There is an interest in cross-referencing the information about whether young people are involved in the most important decisions of the community and whether they receive any type of education or training to be community leaders. There are 225 that participate in the decisions of the community and 113 of them receive some leadership training, and there are 91 that do not participate in decisions; but receive some type of training or education in leadership. It should, therefore, motivate and invite those who are receiving training and do not participate, but also urgently take into account all those who make decisions but do not participate in training and/or education or received it previously. The case that should be generated is the 240 young people who do not participate or receive training, as shown in Table 40.

Table 40. Do young people participate in important decisions and they receive training to community leadership

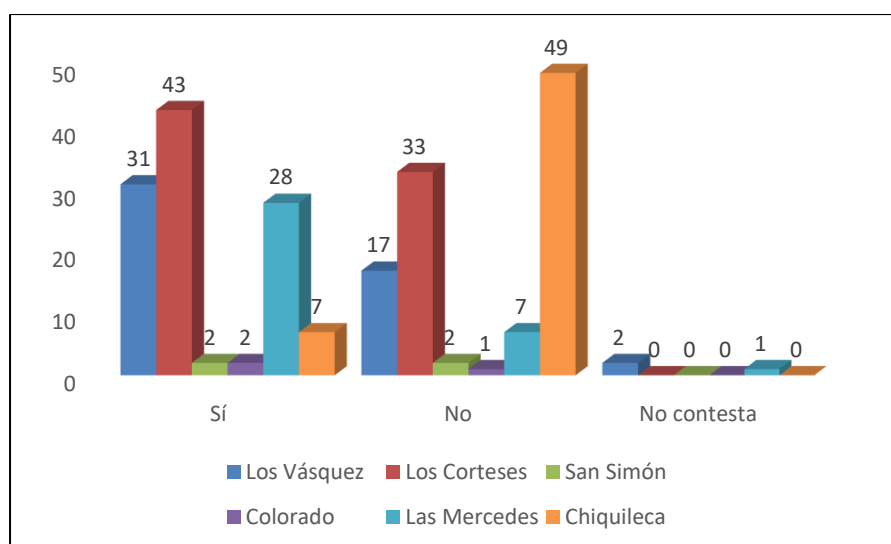
		<i>Do young people receive any type of education or training to be community leaders?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	Do not answer	
Do young people participate in the most important decisions of the community?	Yes	113	109	3	225
	No	91	240	6	337
	Do not answer	1	1	3	5
Total		205	350	12	567

Table 41. Do young people participate in important decisions and receive training to community leadership? According to hamlet

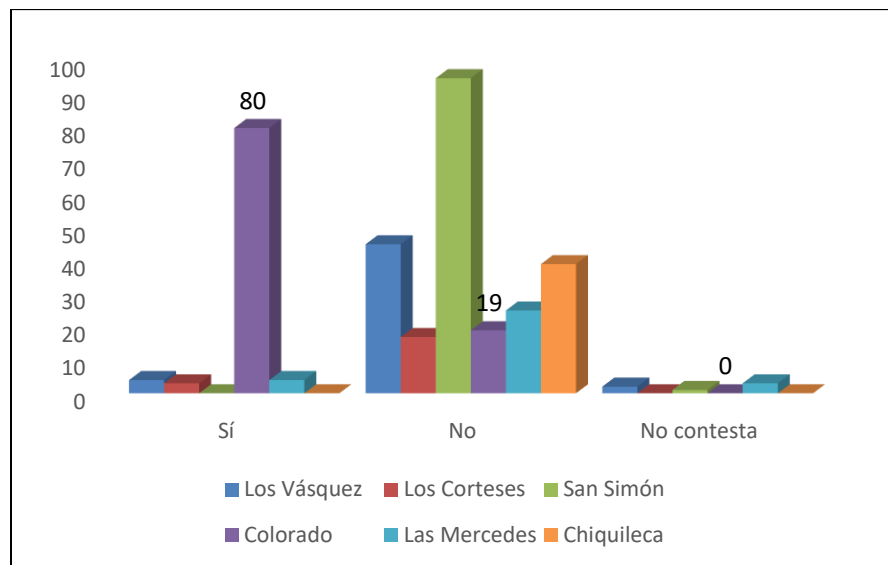
<i>Hamlet</i>	<i>Do Young people participate in the most important decisions?</i>	<i>Do young people receive any type of education or training to be community leaders?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		Yes	No	Do not answer	
Los Vasquez	Yes	31	17	2	50
	No	4	45	2	51
	Total	35	62	4	101
Los Corteses	Yes	43	33	0	76
	No	3	17	0	20
	Do not answer	1	0	1	2
	total	47	50	1	98
San Simon	Yes	2	2	0	4
	No	0	95	1	96
	Total	2	97	1	100
Colorado	Yes	2	1	0	3
	No	80	19	0	99
	Total	82	20	0	102
Las Mercedes	Yes	28	7	1	36
	No	4	25	3	32
	Total	32	32	4	68
Chiquileca	Yes	7	49	0	56
	No	0	39	0	39
	Do not answer	0	1	2	3
	total	7	89	2	98

The same previous question, but segmented by hamlet, is shown in Table 41, and segmented by hamlet and if they participate or not in important decisions is reflected in Graphs 59 and 60. Graph 59 details the number of young people who do participate in the decision making and also receive or not training. It is relevant as in Los Vasquez, Los Corteses and Chiquileca where young people are taken into account in decisions, but not in training or education in community leadership; contrary to what happens in El Colorado (Graph 60): There are 80 who do not participate in decisions but are being trained and are expected to make decisions that benefit the community and establish themselves as leaders in the available areas. Therefore, the challenge consists in combining both scenarios: participation with training.

Graph 59.If young people participate in important decisions and receive or not training to community leadership, according to hamlet



Graph 60.Young people do not participate in important decisions and receive or not training to community leadership, according to hamlet



3.9 Institutions that Promote Unity, Participation or Confidence in the Community

Although this point can be approached with greater depth in a later investigation, this study sought to have an idea of the levels of social cohesion in rural localities, based on the presence and work of institutions or individuals that promote unity, participation, and confidence. When asking the corresponding question, 297 young people respond affirmatively, that is to say 52.3% of the total of young respondents.

By frequency order, the three main institutions that, according to the opinion of young people, promote unity are: CARITAS, ADESCO LOCAL, INTERVIDA. The participation rates for each institution mentioned can be observed in Table 42. Last institution was mentioned in Chiquileca, Teotepeque; while the first in the hamlets of Jujutla. The same table reveals that Caritas is the most mentioned (for 76 young people), followed by CLUSA (12 times), CRS (for 3 young people), and Lutheran World Relief (in 1 occasion). Cacao Alliance, as such, was mentioned by 6 young people, that is to say, only 2.2% of the mentions. This implies that more than the consortium, young people identify the local partners of Cacao Alliance as institutions that promote unity, participation, and confidence.

Graph 61. There are people or institutions that promote unity, participation or confidence in the community

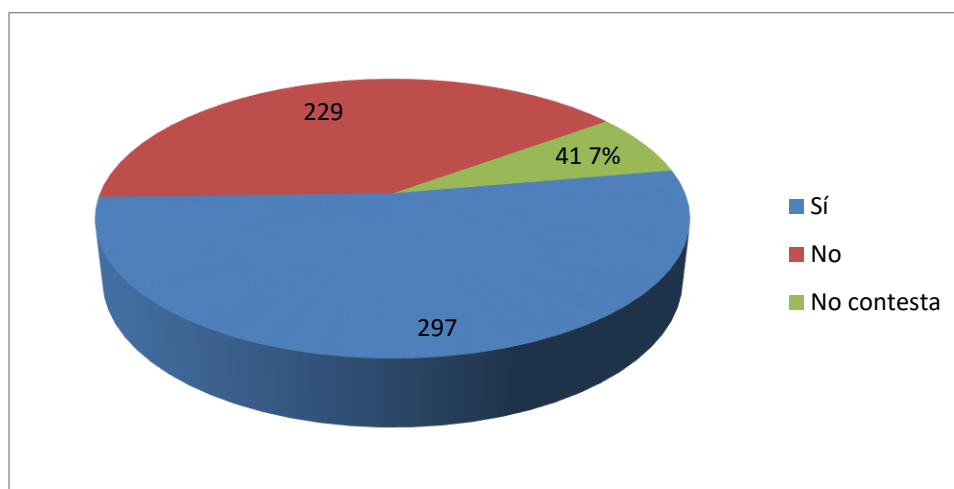


Table 42. People or institutions that promote unity, participation or confidence in the community

<i>Do you identify people that promote unity, participation, or confidence in your community?</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Valid Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
CARITAS	76	13.4	28.4	43.7
ADESCO LOCAL	38	6.7	14.2	14.2
INTERVIDA	15	2.6	5.6	93.7
PMA	12	2.1	4.5	62.3
UCA	12	2.1	4.5	67.9
CLUSA	12	2.1	4.5	82.1
CIUDAD MUJER	11	1.9	4.1	72.8
EVANGELICAL CHURCH	10	1.8	3.7	51.5
CATHOLIC CHURCH	9	1.6	3.4	54.9
SAVE THE CHILDREN	8	1.4	3.0	47.8
FUSAL	8	1.4	3.0	88.1
LOCAL SCHOOL	8	1.4	3.0	96.6
PRODEMOR	7	1.2	2.6	99.6
CACAO ALLIANCE	6	1.1	2.2	77.6

LOCAL COOPERATIVES	5	.9	1.9	56.7
MUNICIPALITY	5	.9	1.9	75.4
FISDL	5	.9	1.9	85.1
LOCAL LEADER	3	.5	1.1	15.3
CRS	3	.5	1.1	44.8
OIT	3	.5	1.1	57.8
JESUIT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	2	.4	.7	63.4
WORLD VISION	2	.4	.7	68.7
MINED	2	.4	.7	73.5
RED CROSS	2	.4	.7	83.2
LOCAL COMMUNITY RADIO	1	.2	.4	62.7
COOPERATIVES	1	.2	.4	82.5
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF	1	.2	.4	97.0
AMANECER RURAL	1	.2	.4	100.0
Total	268			

When asking why they considered that these institutions promoted unity, in the majority, 148 participations, emphasizes that for the good development of the projects executed; 36 say that by the mutual respect; 1 because they help to solve conflicts and other says that because they train young people.

3.10 Institutions that Difficult Unity, Participation or Confidence in the Community

To the question, “Do you identify individuals or institutions that difficult unity, participation or confidence in your community?” only answered 38 people, a 6.7% of the total of young people; however, a 42% of those who answered, said that they consider the political parties as the main institution which difficult unity, followed by a 36.6% who

expressed that gangs and/or delinquents and a 21.1% said, in a general manner, that any member of the community. As to why they have this perception, they answered: by selfishness or individualism, 31; because of ideological differences, 8; for lack of information or ignorance and religious differences, 3; and for lack of confidence, 1. It is remarkable, therefore, that an institution with a potential for generating consensus as are the political parties, far from seeking social cohesion in the hamlets, they undermine it. Political parties, in the opinion of young people, are a stumbling block to unity and confidence, even more than gangs and/or delinquents, a fact that speaks for itself.

Graph 62. There are people or institutions that difficult unity, participation or confidence in the community

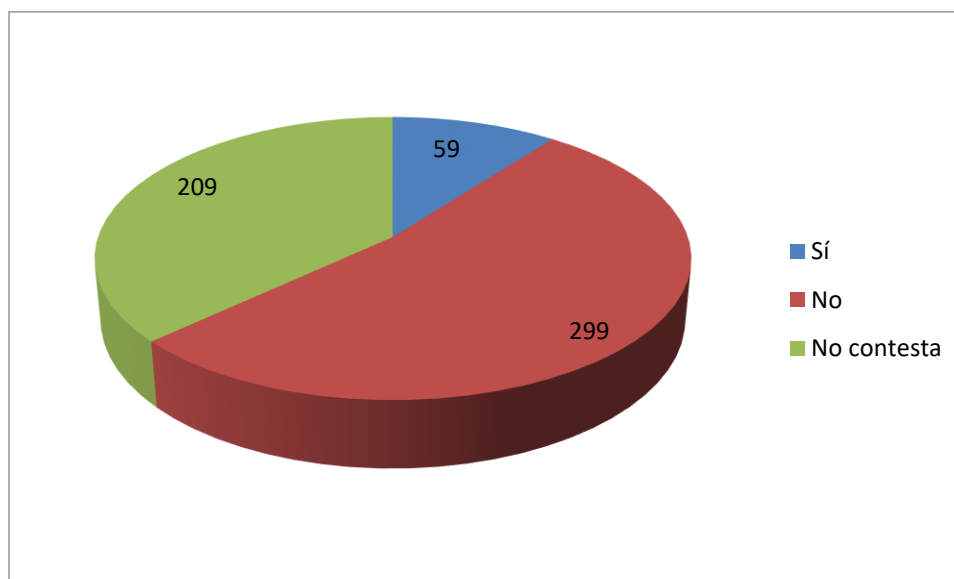


Table 43. People or institutions that difficult unity, participation or confidence in the community

<i>Do you identify people or institutions that difficult unity, participation or confidence in the community?</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Valid Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
Valid	Political Parties	16	2.8	42.1	42.1
	Churches	2	.4	5.3	47.4

	Any community member	8	1.4	21.1	68.4
	Gangs and/or delinquents	12	2.1	31.6	100.0
	Total	38	6.7	100.0	
Lost	Do not answer	529	93.3		
Total		567	100.0		

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The main conclusions of the study are presented below, followed by specific recommendations that find support in the research findings.

4.1 Generals

The ages of the population covered in the study are mostly in the group of 16 to 20 years, singles 67%, with agriculture as main occupation and are engaged in sowing corn. In terms of schooling, 36% have completed the ninth grade as the last school year attended, which is the highest percentage; some young people were barely able to complete a first, second, third, fourth or fifth grade; very few have completed a year of high school and only 5 have managed to reach the university. The vast majority, therefore, has only completed the basic education plan or left it truncated.

With regard to the causes that motivate young people to stay in their locality and not to emigrate, it was found that in a 70% is for keeping the job; The family ties occupy a second place, with 36%, while completing the studies is in third option, with 27%. On the other hand, the lack of employment, low wages and insecurity are the most relevant reasons why young people migrate, in a general manner and by municipality. 33% said that migration is in their plans within the next five years, of which 15.6% are women and 17.4% are men; in total, 184 young people answered affirmatively, whose profile is: unmarried, farmers, aged between 16 and 20, they would leave because they believe that they would improve their economic situation, family and ensure a better future.

Although the Cacao Alliance is a project that is being committed to the economic, social, and family development of at least 10 thousand of national producers, only 19% of the young people consulted know the Cacao Alliance. The participation of these 107 young people is given in the sowing, as assistant of the person in charge of the plant nursery or as a volunteer. The impact of Cacao Alliance is differentiated and is beginning to be seen especially in the hamlet Los Corteses, Jujutla, which is where more young people know it and feel part of it.

A 59% stated that they do not participate in the important decisions of the community, mostly because they are not included or invited or because they are not interested in doing so; however, there are a good number of young people who participate in the decisions and are being trained in areas of leadership; in total, 36.2% participate in some type of education or training, regardless of whether or not they participate in community decisions.

Institutions such as CARITAS, ADESCO Local, INTERVIDA, PMA, UCA, CLUSA, Ciudad Mujer, Cacao Alliance, CRS are, among others, those that promote unity, participation and / or confidence in the community, that is to say, they are institutions that contribute to the construction of social cohesion. But, on the other hand, the perception of 42% of the young respondents is that political parties, gangs and/or delinquency, and other members in particular or specific of the community difficult the unity, either by selfishness situations, ideological differences, among others.

4.2 Specifics

The conclusions and recommendations are also presented in a specific way, in order to facilitate their organization and follow up on possible changes in the intervention within the framework of the Cacao Alliance, being this consortium the main target of the recommendations.

Figure 8. Specific recommendations

Variable	Documented evidence		Specific Recommendation
Socio-demographic	The characterization of young people by sex shows equity between women and men.	1	The demographic evidence must support the application of a gender approach in the project implementation, which should be inclusive, in terms of equal proportion of men and women.
Socio-demographic	The age group made up of young people between 16 and 30 years old is the largest, almost half of all the youth.	2	The intervention should focus on this group, involving young people in activities according to their age within the Cacao Alliance. In accordance with the National Legislation, work for minors (under 18 years of age) is permitted, those who have reached the age of 16, provided that such work does not compromise health, safety and morals and that such young people have received instruction or an appropriate or specific vocational training in the branch of the concerned activity.
Socio-demographic	Five out of ten young people - mostly men - are engaged in agricultural activities, while two are studying and two - all of these women - do household chores.	3	This can be the basis of the labor division within the framework of the Cacao Alliance Project: at least half of the young people can be perfectly dedicated to farming (such as sowing and caring for cocoa plants), while the other half - the majority women - can alternate their main activities (study, domestic work) with other non-agricultural activities in the process of generating value for cocoa. On the other hand, the results indicate that the capacities related to trade and distribution of cocoa sub-products should be strengthened among young people, since very few are engaged in related activities.
Socio-demographic	The survey makes it possible to establish a hierarchy among the three main crops made by young people who recognize themselves as farmers: corn is still the primary crop; beans, the secondary; and, thirdly, the sorghum.	4	This suggests that cocoa crop can be combined with the three main crops, and that there would be room, depending on soil conditions, water availability and land extent, on the inclusion of other crops that are not being used by young people; such as vegetables and fruit trees, under the

			concept of agroforestry systems, a key aspect of the Cacao Alliance.
Socio-demographic	Only 38 young people, or 7.5%, have completed the second year of high school, most of them women.	5	A component of the Cocoa Alliance or a concomitant program could be geared towards generating mechanisms to expand access to middle and higher education for young people, while they, at the same time, participate in activities of the cocoa value chain.
Factors that motivate migration	Motivations related to economic difficulties (employment shortage and low wages) are the most recurrent among young people as causes of migration; this was indicated in 411 of 552 responses; that is, 74% of the young people who answered the question. Seventeen percent of young people view insecurity as the most important cause of migration. However, the high cost of agricultural inputs, the difficulties in selling the production and environmental factors (drought, disasters, floods) are identified at a fourth priority level or even at a third level, such as the high cost of agricultural inputs.	6	The last three causes must be monitored, since they are more specific motivations for the rural world and tend to be invisible in migration studies, which emphasize economic difficulties as a too general motivation. However, those three could have a much greater impact at the time of decision-making to emigrate.
Factors that motivate migration	The availability of water (either from surface sources or in the form of rain) has a tremendous weight to generate the conditions that favor local employment in agricultural activities.	7	Due to some localities have a lack of availability in the water resource - fundamental to the success of cocoa crop, according to the testimonies collected - the intervention can be accompanied by a program to improve the access to water during the dry season or to generate employment in alternative sectors during that time of year.
Rooting factors	Young people in rural areas where the study was done have no migratory experience, although their close relatives do have. Nine out of ten young people consulted responded that they have never migrated abroad. This indicates that although the reasons for emigrating are strong,	8	Therefore, the intervention context shows a fertile ground for implementing projects that address the causes of migration, so that the Cacao Alliance intervention could be guided by this logic.

	rooting factors have a greater weight.		
Rooting Factors	Men and women allude to keeping the job and family ties as the main reasons to stay in their hamlets.	9	This fact suggests that the generation of local employment, as well as the strengthening of the family and social fabric in rural communities, could positively impact a process of root construction, which would discourage migration. From the Cacao Alliance, in consequence, along with the generation of employment sources at different points in the value chain around cocoa, spaces can be created to strengthen family ties through joint participation in activities for each of household members, identifying and pursuing common goals, such as income generation.
Expectations, knowledge, and youth participation in Cacao Alliance	Only 107 young people, that mean two out of ten, expressed that they know about Cacao Alliance. On the other hand, only 6 young people responded that they are directly participating in work related to the crop of cocoa and not as a main activity, but secondary, which shows that the Cacao Alliance has not yet reached the youths in the selected localities. In interviews and field visits it was possible to show that the young people who were closer to the project did it by helping their fathers or mothers, who were small producers to whom a technician from the alliance had approached. Therefore, young people are coming indirectly and in a very shy manner to the project.	10	A conclusive datum that should lead the consortium to make decisions regarding the inclusion of young people in the project, one of whose fundamental steps is that they know it. This ignorance can justify an informative campaign among the youth population. Almost total or very pronounced ignorance of the Cocoa Alliance Project in some of the localities should lead to a review of the procedures implemented, as well as a reconsideration of the intervention strategy, if the project really seeks to impact on the expectations of young people around migration and related to their participation in the project.
Youth participation in the community decisions	225 young people do participate in the community decisions, and 113 of them receive any leadership training; while there are 91 young people who do not participate in decisions, but who receive some type of training or leadership education.	11	It is therefore necessary to motivate and invite those who are receiving training and do not participate, but also to take into account with urgency all those who make decisions, but do not participate in training and / or education or received it previously.

Local social and community structures	Of the Cacao Alliance consortium, Caritas is the most mentioned by young people as an institution that promotes unity, participation and confidence (for 76 young people), followed by CLUSA (12 times), CRS (for 3 young people), and Lutheran World Relief (in 1 occasion). Cacao Alliance, as such, was mentioned by 6 young people, that is to say, only 2.2% of the mentions. This implies that more than the consortium, young people identify the local partners as institutions that promote unity, participation, and confidence.	12	The consortium can strengthen its position within the imaginary of young people, as an institution that promotes unity, participation and confidence, either via local partners or the consortium itself. In some localities it is the local partner who has positioned itself, due to its historical presence in the area; however, this positioning must be capitalized in order to achieve greater levels of youth participation and to counteract the weight of those actors (political parties and gangs) who, far from building social cohesion, undermine it.
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4.3 Final Evaluations of the Research Team

- The set of indicators and categories pointed out in the methodology, which was described and developed from page 16, should be monitored, based on subsequent measurements that link the interventions that Cacao Alliance is carrying out on the basis of the recommendations presented in this study; being this of vital importance since that it would allow to know the effects and impacts that are given over time, both in what has to do with the interventions themselves and in a particular way related to the roots and expectations of migration of the young people addressed in this study.
- Taking into account the recommendations presented here and the follow-up measures that have been proposed, to be made on the pointed out indicators, especially on those that show modifications in the intended sense, the research team, responsible for this study, can be satisfied, especially for the contribution that has been sought to give and for the positive impact it may have on the lives of the young people contemplated in this research.

5. Bibliography

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6. Attachments

6.1 Instruments

- i. Survey Aimed to Young People from Rural Areas Who Participate in Cacao Alliance
- ii. Interview Script for Young People
- iii. Interview Script for Key Actors
- iv. Focal Group Script for Young People
- v. Focal Group Script for Key Actors

Youth Migration and Development Project

Phase I: Building up a baseline of information

Survey Aimed to Young People from Rural Areas Who Participate in Cacao Alliance

Municipality of residence: _____

I. Generals

1. Sex: (1)F _____; (2)M _____
2. Age: _____
3. Marital Status:
(1) Single ____; (2) Married ____; (3) Free Union; (4) ____ (5) Widow (er) ____
4. Occupation:

(1)	Agriculture	
(2)	Commerce	
(3)	Services	
(4)	Studies	
(5)	Other (specify): _____	

4.1. If you are involved in Agriculture, what type of agricultural activity do you carry out?

5. Last school year attended: _____

II. Factors that Motivate Migration

6. For what reason (s) do you believe that young people emigrate from their canton/municipality? (Mention the top five and list them in order of priority).

(1)	Employment shortage		(8)	Insecurity	
(2)	Low wages		(9)	Threats/Extortion	
(3)	High cost of agricultural inputs		(10)	Adventure	
(4)	Difficulties to sell the production		(11)	Studies	
(5)	Environmental factors (droughts, disasters, floods)		(12)	Family reunification	
(6)	Lack of public services (drinking water, electricity, internet)		(13)	Young people's lack of interest in community issues	
(7)	Domestic violence		(14)	Other (write down those other factors):	

7. Has any relative living out of the country? (1) Yes ____; (2) No ____

8. (If yes) How many relatives and what kinship do they have with you?

(1)	Father	
(2)	Mother	

(3)	Brother/Sister		How many
(4)	Cousin		How many
(5)	Uncle/Aunt		How many
(6)	Grandfather/Grandmother		How many

9. Have you ever migrated abroad? Yes ____; No ____

10. (If yes)

a. To what country? _____

b. For what reason did you leave?

c. When did you return to the country? _____

d. For what reason did you return?

e. Would you emigrate again? Yes _____; No _____

11. Have you ever migrated to other place inside the country? Yes____; No_____

12. (If yes)

a. To what department or city? _____

b. For what reason did you leave?

c. When did you return to your place of origin? _____

d. For what reason did you return?

e. Would you emigrate again? Yes _____; No _____

13. Have you ever considered migrating abroad?(1) Yes ____; (2) No_____

14. For what reason (s) would you migrate from your canton/municipality? (If is returnee, for what reason would you migrate again? (Mention the top five and list them in order of priority)

(1)	Employment shortage		(8)	Insecurity	
(2)	Low wages		(9)	Threats/Extortion	
(3)	High cost of agricultural inputs		(10)	Adventure	
(4)	Difficulties to sell the production		(11)	Studies	
(5)	Environmental factors (droughts, disasters, floods)		(12)	Family reunification	
(6)	Lack of public services (drinking water, electricity, internet)		(13)	Young people's lack of interest in community issues	
(7)	Domestic violence		(14)	Other (write down those other factors):	

15. Of the reasons you mentioned, which would be more important for you? (Write the numbers in the previous box of each of the factors mentioned by the surveyed).

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16. Why do you believe that reason is more important?(Take note of the reason you mentioned). If it does not reach in the box, take separate notes, indicating that it is the answer to question 16).

--

III.Root Factors

17. For what reason (s) do you consider that young people stay in their canton and do not leave the country? (List, in order of priority, the first three options).

(1)	To keep the job		(7)	Participation in any community initiative	
(2)	To complete studies		(8)	Attachment to the land or the community	
(3)	Family ties			Other (Write down those other factors):	
(4)	Do not have resources to leave		(9)		
(5)	Fear of hazards along the way		(10)		
(6)	Is returnee and does not have plans to go back		(11)		

18. What would motivate you to stay? (List, in order of priority, the first three options).

(1)	To keep the job		(7)	Participation in any community initiative	
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(2)	To complete studies		(8)	Attachment to the land or the community	
(3)	Family ties			Others (Write down those other factors):	
(4)	Do not have resources to leave		(9)		
(5)	Fear of hazards along the way		(10)		
(6)	Is returnee and does not have plans to go back		(11)		

IV. Expectations about Migration

19. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?

Yes____; No_____

20. What do you think would improve in your life if you emigrate?

V. Expectations about youth participation in Cacao Alliance

21. Do you know Cacao Alliance? Yes____; No_____

(If yes, continue; if No, go to question 28)

22. In the way as the Cacao Alliance Project was proposed, do you consider that it would favor the community development? Yes____; No_____

23. Do you consider yourself as part of that project? Yes____; No_____

24. (If yes) In what specific area?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

25. What aspects of Cacao Alliance do you stand out as important?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

26. What elements do you think the project lacks for young people to be interested in participating in it?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

27. What other type of projects, programs or initiatives do you consider would get the interest of your community's young people?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

28. If young people participate in any of those initiatives or projects, do you believe that it could motivate them to stay and not considering migration? Yes_____; No_____

29. Why?

VI. Leaderships, Capacities, and Participation of Young People

30. Do young people participate in the most important decisions of the community?

Yes____; No____

31. If the answer is NO, why do they not participate?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

32. Do young people receive any type of education or training to be community leaders?

Yes____, No____

33. Do you believe that if young people had more spaces of participation in their communities, would not think about emigrating from their countries?

Yes____; No____; Maybe____

34. Why?

(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		

VII. Local Social and Community Structures

35. In your community, do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that PROMOTE the unity, the participation and the confidence?

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	

36. Why do they promote the unity, the participation, and the confidence?

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	

37. In your community, do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that
DIFFICULT the unity, the participation, and the confidence?

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	

38. Why do they difficult the unity, the participation, and the confidence?

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	

Pollster's notes

Youth Migration and Development Project

Phase I: Building up a Baseline of Information

Interview Script for Young People

I. Factors that Motivate Migration

1. For what reason (s) do young people emigrate from their canton/municipality?
2. For what reason (s) would you emigrate from your canton/municipality?

Aspects to be considered by the interviewer

Economic Factors (Employment shortage/precarious employment/low wages)

Family reunification

Domestic violence/Insecurity

Threats, Extortion

Adventure

Studies/Life Project

Lack of access to public services (education, health, housing, food, drinking water, electricity).

Environmental Factors (drought, disasters, floods)

3. Of the reasons you mentioned, which would you give more importance?
4. Why do you believe that reason is more important?

II. Root Factors

5. For what reason (s) do you consider that young people stay in their canton and do not leave the country?
6. What would motivate you to stay?

III. Expectations about Migration

7. Is it in your plans to emigrate within the next five years?
8. What do you think would improve in your life if you emigrate?

IV. Expectations about youth participation in Cacao Alliance

9. In the way as the Cacao Alliance Project was proposed, do you consider that it would favor the community development?
10. Do you see yourself as part of that project? If answer affirmatively, in what specific area?
11. What aspects would you stand out or consider that the project lacks in order to young people get interested in participating in it?
12. What other programs or initiatives do you consider would get the interest of your community's young people?
13. If young people would participate in any of those initiatives, do you believe that they could get motivated to stay in their community and do not emigrate?

V. Leaderships, Capacities, and Participation of Young People

14. If you have the option to stay, for what reasons would you stay?
15. Do young people participate or not in the most important decisions of the community?
16. If the answer is NO, why do they not participate?
17. Do young people receive any type of education or training to be community leaders?
18. Do you believe that if young people had more spaces of participation in their communities, would they think about not emigrating from their countries?

VI. Local Social and Community Structures

19. In your community, do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that promote or difficult the unity, the participation and the confidence?

Youth Migration and Development Project

Phase I: Building up a Baseline of Information

Interview Script for Key Actors

I. Factors that Motivate Migration

20. For what reason (s) do young people emigrate from their canton/municipality?

Aspects to be considered by the interviewer

Economic Factors (Employment shortage/precarious employment/low wages)

Family reunification

Domestic violence/Insecurity

Threats, Extortion

Adventure

Studies/Life Project

Lack of access to public services (education, health, housing, food, drinking water, electricity).

Environmental Factors (drought, disasters, floods)

21. Of the reasons mentioned, which would you give more importance?

22. Why do you believe that reason is more important?

II. Root Factors

23. For what reason (s) do you consider that young people stay in their canton and do not leave the country?

III. Expectations about Migration

24. Do you think that migration is part of young people's life plan in their community? Why? (Inquiring about the life aspects of young people and families that stay, would improve or worsen with migration).
25. What actions carry out the institution/organization that you represent in offering an alternative to youth migration?

IV. Expectations about Youth Participation in Cacao Alliance

26. In what way, the institution/organization that you represent participates of Cacao Alliance?
27. Any of the actions that your institution/organization carries out is oriented to promote youth participation in Cacao Alliance?
28. What aspects would you stand out or consider that the project lacks in order to young people get interested in participating in it?
29. What other programs or initiatives do you consider would get the interest of your community's young people?
30. If young people would participate in any of those initiatives, do you believe that they could get motivated to stay in their community and do not emigrate?

V. Leaderships, Capacities, Participation of Young People

31. Do young people participate or not in the most important decisions of the community?
32. If the answer is NO, why do they not participate?
33. What your institution/organization does to promote youth participation in their community? What would you recommend?
34. Do young people receive any type of education or training to be community leaders? Do you think that this is a determining factor for youth to emigrate or not?

VI. Local Social and Community Structures

35. In your community, do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that promote or difficult the unity, the participation and the confidence?

36. In your community, do you identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that promote the community integration with youth participation? What actions do they carry out?
37. What concrete actions does your institution/organization carry out to promote the community integration with youth participation?
38. What difficulties have the institutions and organizations to promote youth participation in their respective structures?
39. Is there any type of conflict that obstructs the community integration? Which are the main ones?

Youth Migration and Development Project

Phase I: Building up a Baseline of Information

Focal Group Script for Young People

I. Factors that Motivate Migration

40. For what reason (s) do you think that young people emigrate from their canton/municipality?
41. Of the reasons mentioned, which one (s) do you think carries more weight and why?
42. Do you believe that men and women from your community have different reasons to emigrate?
43. Do you believe that young people have different reasons than adults?

II. Root Factors

44. For what reason do you believe that young people stay in their canton and do not leave the country?
45. What would your community lack in order to motivate young people to stay and do not emigrate or to become more involved in community life?

III. Expectations about Migration

46. Do you think that migration is part of young people's life plan in their community? Why? (Inquiring about the life aspects of young people and families that stay, would improve or worsen with migration).

IV. Expectations about Youth Participation in Cacao Alliance

Here a **dynamic (Carousel)** is developed to answer the following questions:

- 47. In the way as the Cacao Alliance initiative was proposed, do you consider that it would favor the community development?
- 48. Do you see yourself as part of that initiative? In what specific area? (CRS o local partners instruct on the process details).
- 49. What aspects would you stand out or consider that the Project lacks in order to young people get interested in participating in it?
- 50. What other programs or initiatives do you consider would get the interest of your community's young people?
- 51. If young people would participate in any of those initiatives, do you believe that they could get motivated to stay in their community and do not emigrate?

V. Leaderships, Capacities, and Participation of Young People

- 52. What would young people need to be leaders in their communities development?
- 53. Do you believe that if young people had more spaces of participation in their communities, would they think about not emigrating from their country?

VI. Local Social and Community Structures

Here, more than a question, a closure dynamic is developed in which young people identify individuals, institutions, organizations or spaces that promote or difficult unity, participation and confidence in the community. Finally, they explain why these actors.

FOCUS GROUP CLOSURE

Youth Migration and Development Project

Phase I: Building up a Baseline of Information

Focal Group Script for Key Actors

VII. Factors that Motivate Migration

- 54. For what reason (s) do you think that young people emigrate from their canton/municipality?
- 55. Of the reasons mentioned, which one (s) do you think carries more weight and why?
- 56. Do you believe that men and women from your community have different reasons to emigrate?
- 57. Do you believe that young people have different reasons than adults?

VIII. Root Factors

- 58. For what reason do you believe that young people stay in their canton and do not leave the country?
- 59. What would your community lack in order to motivate young people to stay and do not emigrate or to become more involved in community life?

IX. Expectations about Migration

- 60. Do you think that migration is part of young people's life plan in their community? Why? (Inquiring about the life aspects of young people and families that stay, would improve or worsen with migration)

X. Expectations about Youth Participation in Cacao Alliance

Here a **dynamic (Carousel)** is developed to answer the following questions:

- 61. In the way as the Cacao Alliance initiative was proposed, do you consider that it would favor the community development?
- 62. In what project phase do you see your institution/organization better able to promote the interest of young people? (CRS o local partners instruct on the process details).
- 63. What aspects would you stand out or consider that the Project lacks in order to young people get interested in participating in it?
- 64. What other programs or initiatives do you consider would get the interest of your community's young people??
- 65. If young people would participate in any of those initiatives, do you believe that they could get motivated to stay in their community and do not emigrate?

XI. Leaderships, Capacities, and Participation of Young People

- 66. What would young people need to be leaders in their communities development?
- 67. Do you believe that if young people had more spaces of participation in their communities, would they think about not emigrating from their country?

XII. Local Social and Community Structures

- 68. Are there spaces and coordinating mechanisms in your municipality and canton that enable the community integration?
- 69. Which are the obstacles to what they face to achieve community integration?

FOCUS GROUP CLOSURE

6.2 Photos



Rural landscape: Chiquileca, Teotepeque.



Rural landscape: Chiquileca, Teotepeque.



Rural landscape: Los Lagartos, San Julian.



Rural landscape: San Simon, Mercedes Umana.



Rural landscape: San Simon, Mercedes Umana.



Rural landscape: Nuevo Gualcho, Nueva Granada.



Access way: Chiquileca, Teotepeque.



Access way: Chiquileca, Teotepeque.



Dwelling: Chiquileca, Teotihuacan.



Dwelling: Chiquileca, Teotihuacan.



Dwelling: San Simon, Mercedes Umana.



Dwelling: Nuevo Gualcho, Nueva Granada.



Plant nursery: Colorado, Nueva Granada.



Young producers: Colorado, Nueva Granada.



Young leaders and pollsters: San Simon, Mercedes Umana.



Young leaders and pollsters: Chiquileca, Teotepeque.

