

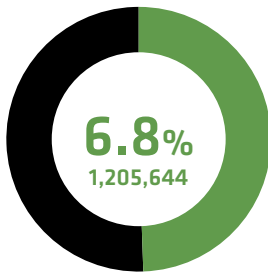


Diaspora engagement mapping GUATEMALA

Facts & figures

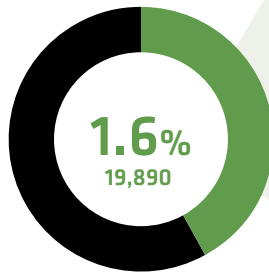
Emigration

% of emigrants in total population



♂ 49.4%
♀ 50.6%

% of which in the EU



♂ 42.2%
♀ 57.8%



Remittances as a share of GDP: **14.8%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **11,403**



Top countries of destination

US	1,070,743
Mexico	44,178
Belize	25,876
Canada	18,398
El Salvador	9,005



Political rights



Dual citizenship*¹



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad



Voting from abroad:

At embassies



Guatemala does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 Recognizes dual membership selectively and has dual-citizenship agreements with other Central American countries. <https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2001/0135.pdf>

2 In presidential elections only. <http://www.tse.org.gt/images/Acuerdos2016/274-2016.pdf>

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2007 ● **Ley del Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala (CONAMIGUA), Decree 46-2007** addresses the needs of Guatemalans emigrating and facing human rights problems in transit to the United States and Mexico. It includes a mandate to establish links and empower migrant representatives to speak and engage with the Guatemalan state.

» Trends:

The Guatemalan diaspora has sought to maintain as many ties as possible with the homeland. They do so predominantly on an independent basis, not necessarily in connection to the government. One emerging trend is the economic importance of the diaspora, evidenced for example by the high level of remittances and by the consumption of nostalgic goods.³ However, Guatemala has a lower level of institutionalization of diaspora policies than could have been expected based on the importance of their diaspora.⁴ CONAMIGUA itself is largely an entity that is politicised to satisfy interests among legislators rather than among the broader diaspora.

There are no more than 100 Guatemalan hometown associations, the majority in the United States. Their level of engagement is limited to philanthropic activities. Some of these organisations maintain important links and partnerships with private sector entities. The most typical philanthropic engagement is to provide donations on education or health issues. Guatemalans believe that a way out of migration, of which lack of opportunities is a core reason,⁵ is to invest on education in order to make migration less likely.

The Guatemalan diaspora has become a significant source of funding for local start-up businesses, mostly in commerce, with Guatemalans who have found success outside the country providing those inside the country with international contacts to advise or invest in Guatemalan start-ups or offering employment opportunities if they expand their business into Guatemala.⁶

There is a growing expectation among the diaspora that the Guatemalan government should engage with it. From the government's point-of-view, diaspora engagement is a way to gain international legitimacy. The Guatemalan representative at the Diaspora Ministerial Conference in 2013 stated, "We have to ensure the rights of migrant workers and their families, so we are in close communication with the authorities of the host countries."⁷

3 <https://www.thedialogue.org/blogs/2018/10/opportunities-for-development-in-guatemala-a-study-on-the-nostalgic-trade/>

4 Soltész, Béla. "Migration and Diaspora Policy Institutions in Latin America." *Demográfia English Edition*, vol. 59, no. 5, 2017, doi:10.21543/dee.2016.2.

5 www.saliendo-adelante.com

6 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelgoldberg/2019/09/08/whats-happening-in-guatemala/#16afbe75175c>

7 Gamlen, Alan John. *Human Geopolitics: States, Emigrants, and the Rise of Diaspora Institutions*. Oxford University Press, 2019, p. 231.

Obstacles



- **Lack of government programmes:** There are still no formal or governmental programmes that work with Guatemalans in the diaspora. However, The Foreign Affairs Ministry, MINEX, has proposed measures to improve engagement by expanding diplomatic and consular representation abroad and by strengthening channels of communication for Guatemalans living abroad.
- **Remittances infrastructure:** Although there is a substantial flow of remittances to Guatemala, there is no government scheme that actively encourages the sending of remittances. There is no official source of remittance information; the Bank of Guatemala (BANGUAT) uses the IOM Migration and Remittances Survey to estimate the average cost of remittances to Guatemala.⁸
- **Informal nature of diaspora organisations:** Diaspora organisations and associations are often informal and small. The issue of weak institutional and implementation capacity is common in many associations in the US, UK and other European countries. There is a need for capacity-building efforts targeting diaspora-led development initiatives.
- **Lack of interest from diaspora:** Civil participation by Guatemalans abroad is limited. The electoral law was amended in 2017 to allow for voting abroad and work is now progressing on implementation.⁹

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Opportunities for My Community Project: 2016-present¹⁰

The project, implemented by USAID and the Inter-American Dialogue, links remittances, education and savings to promote economic and human development in Guatemala. It works to engage the Guatemalan government and the diaspora with the country's development through resource mobilisation directed toward educational programs within Guatemala.

The project has supported diaspora engagement through partnerships with Guatemalan Hometown Associations (HTAs), for example HTAs contacted teachers to teach and then the project trained them, monitored the classes, and provided educational materials.

The Project has also collaborated with remittance companies to engage the Guatemalan diaspora in addressing development obstacles. For example, it collaborated with the companies Dolex and Viamericas and delivered about 20,000 informational brochures to Guatemalan remittance senders, raising awareness about the importance of financial literacy in Guatemala. The Ministry of Education works with local schools and diaspora organizations to implement after school education programs funded by the diaspora.

→ Raising funds through remittances for an educational camp for people with disabilities in Guatemala

NGO Vlamistad partnered with remittance company Viamericas to mobilise diaspora resources. The company launched a platform at eleven remittance-sending points located in Maryland from which the Guatemalan diaspora was able to make donations at no additional cost. Through using social media campaigns and newspaper advertisements, the diaspora living in Maryland learned about the campaign and was invited to participate by donating. In ten days, the campaign reached over 5,000 users, of which more than half interacted with the ad.¹¹

8 <https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/MGI%20Guatemala%20EN.pdf>

9 <https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/MGI%20Guatemala%20EN.pdf>

10 <https://www.thedialogue.org/remittances-for-development-engaging-the-diaspora-with-social-projects-in-guatemala/>

11 <https://www.thedialogue.org/blogs/2019/08/remittances-for-development-engaging-the-diaspora-with-social-projects-in-guatemala/>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



- **National institutions**

General Directorate of Consular and Migratory Affairs <http://igm.gob.gt/>

This is the entity entrusted with consular paperwork for Guatemalans living abroad, issuing documentation relating to their identity and national origin.

Ministry of External Relations <https://www.minex.gob.gt/>

The ambassador and consular officers are entrusted with establishing links and relationships with the diaspora.

- **At ministerial level**

National Migrant Assistance Council of Guatemala (CONAMIGUA): 2008

<https://conamigua.gob.gt/>, <https://www.minex.gob.gt/userfiles/LeydeICONAMIGUA.pdf>

CONAMIGUA was created through Decree 46-2007 by the Congress of Guatemala and is comprised of the Guatemalan State authorities responsible for monitoring and protecting the human rights and individual guarantees of Guatemalans living abroad. They are the governmental entity in charge of coordinating, defining, supervising the actions of the State aimed at protecting, attending and providing assistance to Guatemalan migrants, their families in Guatemala, as well as the population deported and returned to the country and of the migrants who are in the national territory.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



GUATEMALTECOS EN ITALIA Italy <https://guatemaltecos-en-italia.webnode.it/chi-siamo/>

Development activities

The organisation strives to connect Guatemalans living in Italy and encourage cultural exchange between Guatemala and Italy. It promotes integration of Guatemalans in Italy and cultural events that promote Guatemala. The organisation is particularly concerned with bringing education to the poorest areas in Guatemala.

La Asociación de Mujeres de Guatemala (AMG) Spain <http://mujeresdeguatemala.org/>

A feminist non-profit organization, formed by Guatemalan women refugees and migrants, residing in Spain. AMG's objective is to make the violations of women's human rights, especially in Guatemala, known internationally. AMG supports accountability processes through strategic litigation in national and international courts with a legal team that specialises in human rights and gender-based crimes. AMG's relationship with the countries of origin allows it to work so that the institution of asylum does not become another factor of impunity for the state and for the criminals that cause the exile of women.

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