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Basic Education Quality & Transitions (BEQT)

(Educación Básica de Calidad para la Transición)

Objective

Improve learning and reduce dropout, establish shared metrics using education system data, plan and implement mutually reinforcing activities to create change, and encourage communication among levels of the education system.

o Period of Performance: March 1, 2022–February 28, 2027

Target

Focus on students 4-6 grades and primero básico.

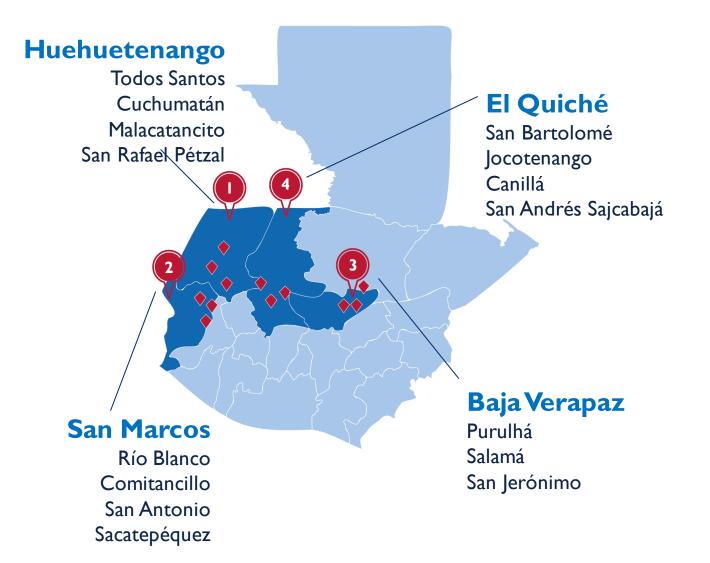
- Reduce drop out
- Increase transition from primary to primero básico
- Reinforce results and lessons learned from previous USAID projects in grades 1-3

Area of intervention

12 municipalities in 4 departments (three in each department):

- Baja Verapaz
- El Quiché
- Huehuetenango
- San Marcos

Guatemala and BEQT Intervention Areas



Population 14,901,286

- Urban (8,024,508,54%)
- Rural (6,876,778,46%)
- Indigenous (6,207,503,42%)

Education

- 9 out of 10 enroll in 1st grade
- 7 out of 10 finish elementary
- I out of 3 6th grade students do not enroll in 7th (primero básico)

Schools were closed 2020 & 2021

- 2022 hybrid (I or 2 days attending)
- In 2022, our project schools:
 - ✓ 65% delivered instruction on site
 - ✓ 3% remote
 - ✓ 22% in bubbles
 - ✓ 10% hybrid

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BEQT Partners







Funcafé
Field
implementation



UVG Research



Funsepa
Digital technologies



Wayfree
Free and lowcost internet to
rural and remote
communities



BEQT Theory of Change



Diverse community members identify needs, plan actions, and implement effective strategies to improve outcomes

UDL instruction bridges global best practices with indigenous Funds of Knowledge

Municipal and education authorities use data to monitor school performance and identify priorities for support

Local institutions lead reform with support, elevating technical and operational capacity



Community actions and attitudes will support skill building and school completion

Students with and without disabilities will master foundational skills

Authorities will invest in improving education quality

Local institutions will sustain reform efforts over time



Decreased dropout; increased transition to secondary school

Improved education quality





Increased rootedness and improved life outcomes; reduced irregular migration

Actions to inform a revised early warning system



12 Human-Centered Design Workshops

Educational achievements and challenges of each municipality were identified in 12 HCD workshops held by UVG with key local actors with Funcafé support. BEQT Activity's areas of intervention were identified to define next steps, as well.



Landscape Assessment Completion

- 106 classroom observations were made in 4th-6th grade and primero básico.
- 59 focal workshops were held with students, parents, teachers, international organizations, civil associations.
- 142 semi-structured interviews with COCODES, educational authorities, parents of/and students with special educational needs, university authorities, and NGOs.



Early Warning system design consultations

Review of prior experience with ENTRE; Collaboration across three levels of the system: the school and community, departmental MOE offices, and the central MOE to motivate permanence in the education system, reintegrate those who have left and strengthen the completion of elementary school and transition to secondary school

Early warning system experience and requirements

POLICY RESEARCH WORKING PAPER

9685

Scalable Early Warning Systems for School Dropout Prevention

Evidence from a 4.000-School Randomized Controlled Trial

> Francisco Haimovich Emmanuel Vazquez Melissa Adelman





Robust data system



Indicators



Individual forms for students



Data protection



Public Dashboards



Decision making based on data



Interventions

What are we learning from parents, caregivers and teachers?

Parents & caregivers

- Poverty
- Work
- Distance
- School near the community
- It's hard for students to learn

Por falta de dinero y se van a trabajar y dejan el estudiar. Lack of money, students go to work (Focal group with parents and caregivers in Salamá, Baja Verapaz)

Las niñas abandonan la escuela porque tienen matrimonios arreglados entre los 12 y los 17 años. Girls in Salamá often drop out of school because of **arranged** marriages between the ages of 12 and 17. (Teacher at school in Salamá, Baja Verapaz)

Si educamos al padre para que el chico vaya a estudiar y no trabajar, va a ser muy importante. If we educate parents on allowing children to go to school instead of going to work, it is going to be important "— Wendy Castillo, Principal at Las Piedrecitas school, Salamá, Baja Verapaz)

Los maestros han hecho labor individual con los padres de familia de niñas para que les permitan continuar sus estudios. Esto ha afectado la relación entre padres y maestros. Teachers have worked individually with parents of girls to request their permission to continue their studies. This has affected the relationship between parents and teachers. "— Teachers of Cooperative Institute in San Antonio Purulhá, Baja Verapaz,)

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What are we learning from students?

Students identified the following factors:

- Poverty
- Lack of food and clothing
- School materials
- Parents support
- Learning difficulty (intelligence)
- Health problems
- Fear, depression, anxiety

But there is hope and hard work to overcome the challenges





"At school I wanted to learn more about science and computers, there we do have a computer center. In my brother's school there isn't. That is why now I am teaching him how to use Internet at the park."—
Keylin Iboy (14), Salamá Municipal Park-Nov 2022

"I'm proud of being a woman and a Mayan bilingual teacher (Achí)" and she is well aware of the challenges and rewards of being a woman, a high school graduate and a trained educator in her community. She wants to be an example for girls in her community. — Lidia Alvarez, Las Piedrecitas school, Nov 2022



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Questions

- O What does it take to ensure sustainability (including between different political administrations)?
- O What experiences should we examine to learn about how to ensure uptake by teachers?
- O What data and indicators are critical to warning teachers about student dropout?
- O How can digital inclusion mitigate risk of dropout for youth?
- What experiences should we look to better understand successful and unsuccessful dropout prevention programs?



Thank You!

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