FUTURES OF THE SOCIOPOLITICAL CONTEXT IN GUATEMALA | 2042

Research questions

What's the future of Guatemala's socio-political context in 2042; And what can active citizenship do about it?

Objective

To outline possible scenarios in the next years through the consolidation of Ciudadanía Celeste as a new center-right political party force in the country.

Methodology

Through the **Field Anomaly Relaxation** (FAR) methodology, a method that projects and describes alternative scenarios, comparing plausible lines of evolution of the contextual pattern within a given social field (in this case, Guatemala). The methodology was originally designed in 1995 by Russell Rhyne and picked up later in 2009 by Geoffrey Coyle. Currently, its application serves to visualize possible futures by connecting sectors and factors (drivers that would be most influential in shaping events), exploring imaginable patterns within social fields (sectors), and creating solid narratives (scenarios) around them. This study's main objective is to outline possible scenarios for the country in the next years through the consolidation of Ciudadanía Celeste as a new center-right political party force in the country. This new political party seeks to encourage citizen participation and to build collaboratively a country of opportunities for all Guatemalan citizens.

Context

We've had great socio-political discontent for many decades in Guatemala. According to the 2019 LAPOP survey, 89.7% of Guatemalans do NOT sympathize with a political party, and 1 out of 5 says they would not vote in the next presidential elections. Nearly a third say they would vote blank or null.
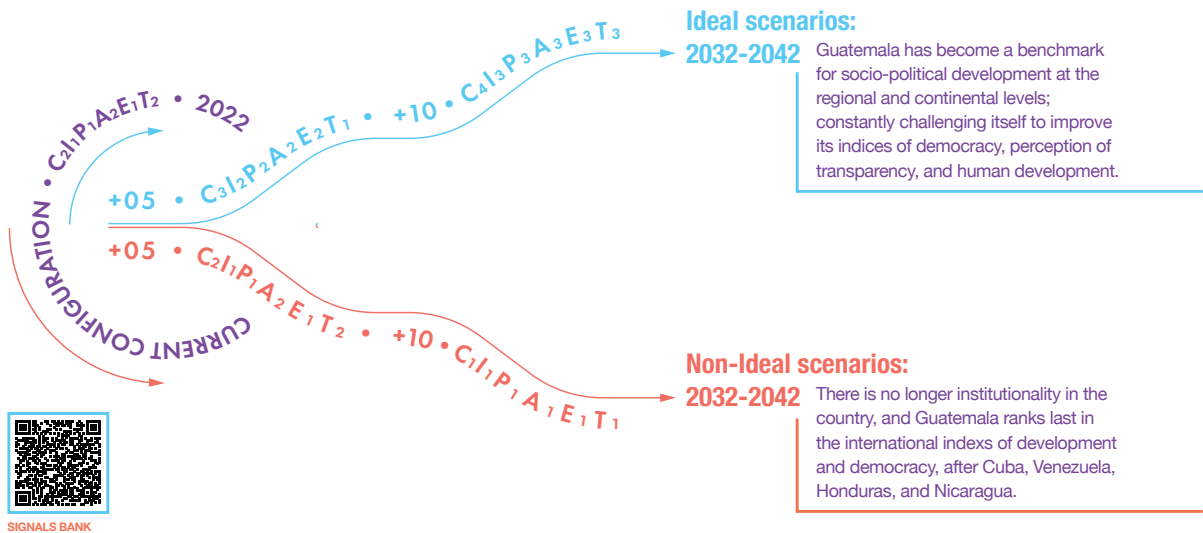
| **VISION** | **MAIN RESULTS** | **STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE** |

SCAN TO READ FULL DOCUMENT

In 2042, through Ciudadanía Celeste's leadership, Guatemala became a healthy deliberative democracy, which has built a capable and efficient political structure.
This has been achieved through the active participation of citizens, the incorporation of technology, political training, the efficiency of processes, and the oversight and accountability of the party.

$C_2 I_1 P_1 A_2 E_1 T_2 \cdot 2022$

$+05 \cdot C_3 I_2 P_2 A_2 E_2 T_1$

$+10 \cdot C_4 I_3 P_3 A_3 E_3 T_3$

CURRENT CONFIGURATION

$+05 \cdot C_2 I_1 P_1 A_2 E_1 T_2$

$+10 \cdot C_1 I_1 P_1 A_1 E_1 T_1$

Ideal scenarios:
2032-2042 Guatemala has become a benchmark for socio-political development at the regional and continental levels; constantly challenging itself to improve its indices of democracy, perception of transparency, and human development.

Non-Ideal scenarios:
2032-2042 There is no longer institutionality in the country, and Guatemala ranks last in the international indexes of development and democracy, after Cuba, Venezuela, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

SIGNALS BANK

C Active Citizenship – Political Attitude	I Institutionality	P Grass-rooted political agenda	A Alliances & foreign political influence	E Citizenship economic stability	T Technology, and information access
C1 Passive	I1 Weak	P1 Low integration	A1 Weak	E1 Weak	T1 Low
C2 Regular	I2 Regular	P2 Regular integration	A2 Regular	E2 Regular	T2 Medium
C3 Active	I3 Strong	P3 Strong integration	A3 Strong	E3 Strong	T3 High
C4 Proactive	I4	P4	A4	E4	T4 Complete

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Futuros del contexto sociopolítico en Guatemala - 2042

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