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Artículos científicos

Administración de proyectos: el ordenamiento territorial de la vivienda asistida

Project management: land use planning for assisted living

***Administração de projetos: planejamento do uso da terra para vida
assistida***

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Resumen

El programa de vivienda asistida del Gobierno federal plantea una alianza con el beneficiario, quien contribuye con sus conocimientos empíricos en el levantamiento de su futura habitación, y la Comisión Nacional de Vivienda. El resultado es obtener tres tipos de capitales: uno para la compra de material de calidad de construcción, otro para la mano de obra y, por último, el capital de apoyo de un asistente técnico ya sea para la construcción, reforzamiento, remodelación o ampliación del hábitat, y con ello lograr una disminución en el rezago habitacional. Aquí se presenta la viabilidad de dicha estrategia en el poblado de Acamixtla, Taxco, Guerrero.

Palabras clave: administración de proyectos, autoconstrucción, vivienda asistida.

Abstract

The federal government's assisted housing program establishes an alliance with the beneficiary, who contributes with their empirical knowledge in the lifting of their future room, and the National Housing Commission. The result is to obtain three types of capital: one for the purchase of quality construction material, another for labor and, finally, the support capital of a technical assistant either for construction, reinforcement, remodeling or expansion. habitat, and thereby achieve a decrease in the housing gap. The feasibility of this strategy in the town of Acamixtla, Taxco, Guerrero is presented here.

Keywords: project management, self-construction, assisted living.

Resumo

O programa de habitação assistida do governo federal estabelece aliança com o beneficiário, que contribui com seu conhecimento empírico na elevação de seu futuro quarto, e a Comissão Nacional de Habitação. O resultado é a obtenção de três tipos de capital: um para aquisição de material de construção de qualidade, outro para mão-de-obra e, por último, o capital de apoio de um assistente técnico quer para construção, reforço, remodelação ou expansão. Habitat, e assim conseguir uma diminuição no fosso habitacional. A viabilidade desta estratégia na cidade de Acamixtla, Taxco, Guerrero é apresentada aqui.

Palavras-chave: gerenciamento de projetos, autoconstrução e vida assistida.

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Introduction

Human settlements have their genesis in food, cultural and housing construction customs. Complying with these three dimensions is complying with what a dignified and comfortable space must have to live in.

In June 2006, Mexico announced the Housing Law for the first time in the Official Gazette of the Federation, which introduces a binary conceptualization of producer and builder, that is, that with its own hands it self-produces the material and supplies that you will use to later build your home on your own. With the passing of time, this conceptualization is modified in a notorious way according to the criteria of thought, beliefs and ideas, especially with the inhabitants who present extreme poverty due to the lack of more than two basic resources and also with the residents who live in the peripheries or in very remote places, as is the case of the town of Acamixtla. The few families that live there do not have the resources that a house should have inside. The United Nations Organization [UN] (2016), as a result of the requests of the parties involved, opinion formers, activists, specialists, community leaders, teachers, among others, presents a New Urban Agenda for the next 20 years. The United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) is a UN agency that includes and makes visible the objectives agreed during the Habitat III conference.

For several decades or generations, these families were subjected to little or no monetary income, and this caused social isolation. Although the lifestyle of these families is not observed in a negative way internally, since they consider it as natural; They have accepted to live with elemental deficiencies, that is, the inheritance of a social culture that their ancestors have given them. Taxco is architecturally identified as a World Heritage Site due to its unique and special characteristics that are the result of natural phenomena. Thus, it is a natural and cultural attraction.

Poverty, according to the definition given by the UN (s. f.):

It goes beyond a lack of income and resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. It is a human rights problem. Among the different manifestations of poverty are hunger, malnutrition, lack of decent housing and limited access to other basic services such as education or health (párr. 2).

For their part, for Domínguez and Martín (cited in Ortiz and Ríos, 2013) poverty keeps you away from the following:

Lead a long and healthy life, have an education and enjoy a decent standard of living, as well as elements such as political freedom, respect for human rights, personal safety, access to productive and well-paid work and participation in the life of the community to which the individual belongs (p. 195).

Likewise, it is important to highlight the preservation of the identity, culture and traditions of the place in the formation of a new route. At this milestone, the modalities adopted by the different facets of family life depend on the type of insertion of the households, in the social context in which they operate, as well as their capacity to respond and adapt to changes of a socio-economic, cultural and cultural nature. demographic that take place in that family environment (Tuirón and Salles, cited in Gutiérrez, Díaz and Román, 2016). The aforementioned contexts, the contrasting tendencies just highlighted, have altered the ability of families to trace with a minimum of certainty the social itineraries of their members (Ariza and Oliveira, 2008). The families of the town of Acamixtla have lived for decades in a social marginality. The Government proposes to carry out a building project to help these inhabitants to change their way of family life and have a house worth living in.

These government projects have several stages: initiation, planning, execution, control, and closure, which allows the most pressing housing needs to be identified effectively in order to provide solutions to the social backwardness of Acamixtleco inhabitants. The number of members that make up each family settled on the shores of this town is from 8 to 11. The consequence of being a large family is that more people cannot change the poor quality of life inherited from their predecessors.

The result of this research allowed to know the testimonies of these families: their daily coexistence in such small spaces within their home and with excessive social deprivations that block human development: not being able to go to school, not making friends in other social spheres, not being able to eat properly. These people know of the support from the authorities to restore, expand or start the construction of the house and also of the technical advice, a pillar to follow up on the development of this project.

Different resources are required to carry out the project tasks and achieve the stated objective. Resources include people, materials, equipment, facilities, etc. Human resources are people with specific technical knowledge or skills. Certain amounts of each type of resource are also required with specific knowledge in certain periods throughout the project (Gido and Clements, 2012, p. 7). Acamixtla was studied because it is considered a town of extreme poverty, according to research carried out by the National

Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy [Coneval] (2015), whose criterion is that a person lives extreme poverty when they have three or more social deprivation, out of six possible, and, furthermore, their total income is less than the minimum welfare line. The population in this situation has such a low income that, even if it were entirely dedicated to acquiring food, it would not be able to access those who make up the food basket. Guerrero in 2015 was among the 15 municipalities with the highest record of extreme poverty, in place number four, and with a result of 87.7% (Coneval, 2015).

The houses in this community have always been built by the inhabitants themselves, that is, they do not have any of the elements mentioned in the previous set. According to Krajewski, Malhotra, and Ritzman (2008), “project management is a systematic and progressive method to define, organize, plan, monitor and control” (p. 71). The administration in this housing project intends to reduce construction costs and, as a consequence, to make housing accessible to people with lower incomes.

Theoretical framework

It is difficult to understand the deep-rooted life on the outskirts of Acamixtla if an important piece of information about the community's inhabitants is not taken into account: they are used to experiencing different social deprivations and they do not consider aspects that can transform their homes and thus be able to inhabit a decent place. . The UN (2017) predicts that the world's urban population will double by 2050, making urbanization one of the most transformative trends in the 21st century.

Populations, economic activities, social and cultural interactions, as well as environmental and humanitarian impacts, are increasingly concentrated in cities, and this raises enormous sustainability problems in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, security and natural resources, among others (ONU, 2017, p. 3).

Although there is still a long time for this date to be met, however, it is a priority to give an immediate solution to the conditions that the houses currently have. The aforementioned New Urban Agenda (UN, 2017) affirms that the persistence of multiple forms of poverty, growing inequalities and environmental degradation continue to be one of the main obstacles to sustainable development around the world: social exclusion

and Economic and spatial segregation are an irrefutable reality in cities and human settlements (p. 3).

In Acamixtla this project aims to change the housing in the periphery: to offer a clean, spacious, comfortable space, but above all worth living in order to comply with the variables of social transformation.

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (May 28, 2021), in article four, establishes that “every family has the right to enjoy decent and decent housing. The Law will establish the necessary instruments and supports in order to achieve this objective ” . This marriage between the administration of projects and the territorial ordering of assisted living attends the spatial projection with efficiency within the sociocultural environment of the inhabitants of Acamixtla.

Guerrero, according to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography [Inegi] (2016), is entity 12 and is made up of 81 municipalities.

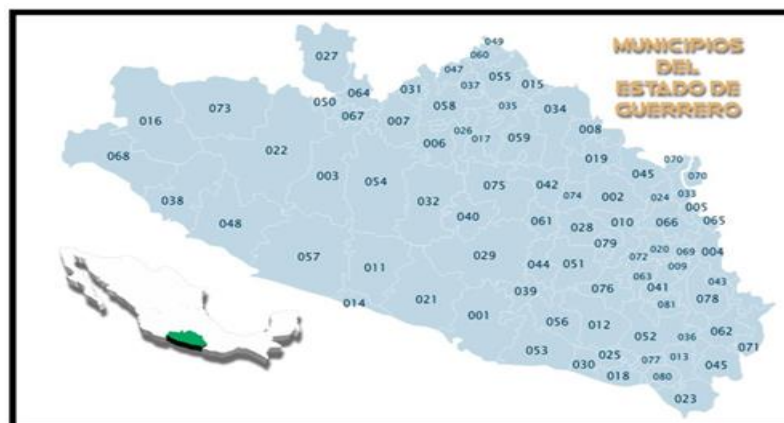
Figura 1. Ubicación de Guerrero y sus municipios.



Fuente: Inegi (2016)

Taxco is identified with municipal code number 55. It is located in the north of the state of Guerrero. It has an altitude of 1800 meters above sea level.

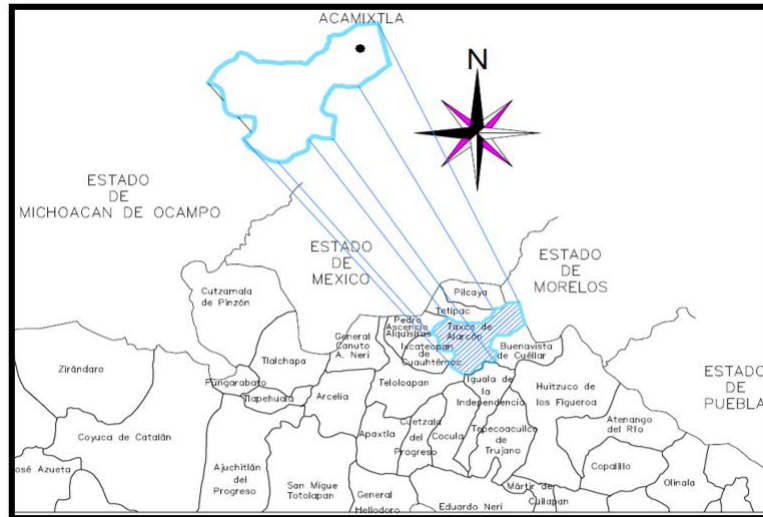
Figura 2. Ubicación del municipio de Taxco, Guerrero, México



Fuente: México Real (2017)

Acamixtla is a town that corresponds to the municipality of Taxco, has a territorial extension of 347 square kilometers and represents 0.54% of the total surface of Guerrero.

Figura 3. Ubicación de la localidad de Acamixtla, Taxco, Guerrero



Fuente: VH Construcciones y Asesoría en Ingeniería (2009, p. 16)

The Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development [Sedatu] (June 26, 2020), in conjunction with the National Housing Commission, to progressively arrive at adequate housing, launched three different strategies, one of which promoted assisted self-production with the purpose of combating the existing housing backwardness in the poorest communities of this country.

The administration of housing projects must understand the activities that are going to be carried out and each of its resources that are required: supplies, materials, time, human and economic factors.

The effective and efficient administration of a project consists of carrying out a set of activities (interrelated, in series or in parallel) involved in a process of obtaining resources (mainly physical, human and financial). These activities are carried out by members of an interdisciplinary team, led by a project manager, to achieve objectives related to scheduling, costs, technical performance, and project deliverables. (Garrido y Carrillo, 2013, p. 75)

Assisted living

Within the document of the National Housing Program 2019-2024, Sedatu (2019) indicates that, currently, millions of Mexicans live in precarious settlements that lack minimal services and equipment, where the times and costs of transportation to have access to the work, education and supply are high. That is why a popular housing construction program will be implemented to guarantee this right and create thousands of jobs. The right to the city and to housing involves fundamental aspects of the habitat such as legal security, the availability of infrastructure, services and urban facilities, health, education and work (Sedatu, 2019, p.12). Even though some improvements regarding housing needs continue to be made gradually, there is still vulnerability due to the precarious economic situation within marginal spaces. For Bedolla, Miranda, Bedolla and Sánchez (2021): “The population, in some cases, does not have a culture of perception, so it is even more vulnerable to the effects produced by natural phenomena” (p. 11). Populations continue to grow disproportionately and this growth is very difficult to stop. Consequently, the space to live, having to be shared with more people, is less, which prevents the development of a healthy and joyful environment. In the state of Guerrero there is a high degree of marginalization incidence that has led to the loss of cultural identity. Among the most iconic places of this problem is the municipality of Taxco and its town of Acamixtla, because its architectural magic is still in force, however, urbanization and the growing population have caused irregular settlements to multiply rapidly. Thus, the probability of losing the beauty that characterizes this space is increasingly high.

Self-production of assisted living

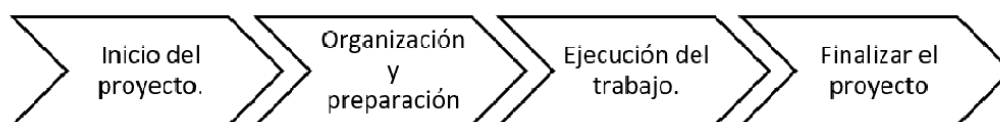
"There is a consensus in defining productivity, in general terms, as the relationship between products and inputs, making this indicator a measure of the efficiency with which the organization uses its resources to produce final goods" (Medianero, 2016, p, 24). Assisted self-production is a type of housing that seeks to find a solution to the lack of opportunities that families such as those in the town of Acamixtla have to build a habitable and adequate place, capable of integrating with the environment, customs and dynamics. of the community; manage to adapt and inhabit the territory without losing the identity and tradition of its inhabitants.

Income is the main variable that determines the degree of poverty in a society and it is the variable that has allowed monitoring of poverty statistics for 25 years in Mexico (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984, cited in Aguilar, Caamal and Portillo , 2018). The

town of Acamixtla is distinguished by its valuable social and cultural participation. There, people have demonstrated the ability to generate on their own the basic production of food, clothing and supplies for their housing. In other words, it is a population that constantly consumes the resources that it produces, especially people who do not have sufficient financial resources.

According to the Project Management Institute [PMI] (2017), planning for population involvement is the process of developing approaches to involve project stakeholders, based on their needs, expectations, interests and the possible impact of this. The key benefit is that it provides a workable plan to effectively engage with stakeholders (p. 594). Due to its continuity within the scheme itself, the link in each stage is in relation to the previous one, because the cycle is repeated each time the individual needs to be a self-producer again. Every project in its life trajectory presents more outstanding milestones, as shown in figure 4.

Figura 4. Los grupos de proceso en la administración de proyectos

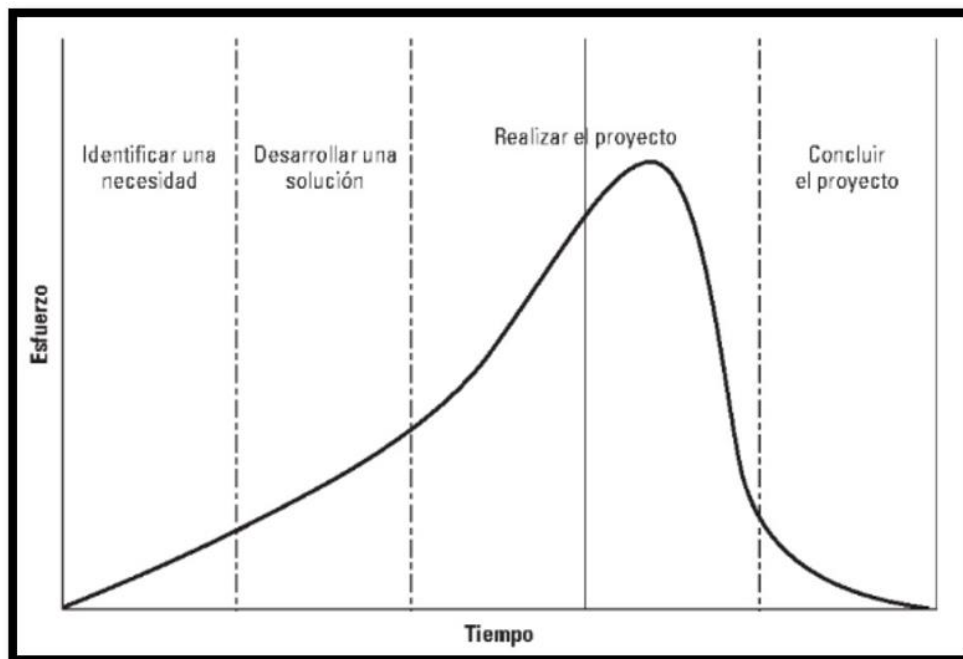


Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en PMI (2017)

Rodríguez (2001, cited in Shek, 2013), for its part, identifies the systemic method as an indispensable tool for project managers, since it allows to analyze all the components and determine the relationship and importance of them.

When the project is completed, the deliverable is a comfortable and dignified space to meet the emergency of the extremely poor town of Acamixtla. Therefore, the executive command provides help to build, remodel or improve their habitat.

Figura 5. Estructura genérica del ciclo de vida del proyecto



Fuente: Clements y Gido (2012, p. 9)

Assisted housing self-construction

The economic shortcomings of the Acamixtla families are the reflection that there is no growth and development for these people, a situation that becomes more difficult, since, due to geographical reasons, among others, they do not have the necessary services to get ahead as locality, for example: drinking water, drainage, electricity, roads in good condition; there are no hospitals, schools, land communication bridges, among others. In summary, these are two pillars that are totally misconfigured: 1) the people who do not want to migrate from there even knowing that it is a way to have a better life and 2) the natural conditions of the town that impede social development.

Now, before continuing with the methodology of this work, it is worth quoting verbatim the definitions given by the Housing Law (May 14, 2019) of concepts that we have been dealing with:

- I. Self-production of housing: the process of land management, construction and distribution of housing under the direct control of its users individually or collectively, which can be developed by hiring third parties or through self-construction processes;

II. Self-construction of housing: the process of construction or building of the house carried out directly by its own users, individually, family or collectively;

III. Incentives: the legal, administrative, fiscal or financial measures established by the different orders of government to promote and facilitate the participation of the social and private sectors in the execution of housing actions, processes or programs;

IV. Habitable spaces: the place of the house where meeting or rest activities are carried out, which have the minimum dimensions of surface, height, ventilation and natural lighting, in addition to having at least one bathroom, kitchen, living room-dining room and two bedrooms , in accordance with the characteristics and minimum necessary conditions established by Mexican laws and official regulations (p. 2).

Methodology

The present work was carried out under a qualitative approach, with a descriptive scope. For this research, the bibliographic, historical, analytical and descriptive method was taken into account in order to apply this information in specific areas, according to the ethnographic, narrative and phenomenological characteristics.

From an ethnographic design, the history of the town of Acamixtla is described and interpreted, a marginal population, of extreme poverty, and the subsystems identified as variables of social transformation. "Participants in action are the common or special circumstances that a cultural process implies because themes and patterns related to cultures are studied" (Hernández, Fernández and Baptista, 2014, p. 482).

The narrative design "understands the succession of events and situations through the experiences told, understood as stories told by the participants" (Hernández et al., 2014, p. 487).

The shared experience of families in extreme poverty has in the phenomenological design the purpose of "understanding people's experiences with respect to the phenomenon and discovering common denominators among them" (Hernández *et al.*, 2014, p. 493).

Results

The results of the research are presented below: all citizens have the right to a better quality of life and this will be achieved by starting with social interaction with those in their own locality, that is, opening a range of options social participation such as social participation, political participation, cultural participation and labor participation. The result of these participations will be reflected in their decision-making power.

Inegi (2020) reports that Taxco has a total population of 105,586, of which 5,301 live in Acamixtla, which corresponds to the sample by interest group.

Tabla 1. Detalle del cálculo de la muestra por sujetos de estudio.

Sujeto de estudio	Población	Porcentaje	Resultado
Habitantes de Acamixtla	5301	1.5 %	80

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en datos del Inegi (2020)

Once the above information has been analyzed, it is interpreted that from the sample 80 people are those who live in extreme poverty. Each family is made up of between 8 and up to 11 members.

Tabla 2. Familias en pobreza extrema

Sujeto de estudio	Población	Familias	Promedio de miembros por familia
Habitantes de Acamixtla en pobreza extrema	80	8	De 8 a 11

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en datos del Inegi (2020)

From the previous table it can be deduced that each family is made up of more than seven members, and if to this is added that they do not have sufficient economic income to have a home with basic services, the result is not living conditions. dignified, including housing not suitable for their needs.

It is worth mentioning that moderate poverty occurs when one of the variables shown in table 3 is missing and extreme poverty is when more than one is present. For this research 6 variables were used.

Tabla 3. Listado de variables de transformación social

Núm.	Variable
1	Rezago educativo
2	Acceso a los servicios de salud
3	Acceso a la seguridad social
4	Acceso a la alimentación
5	Calidad de espacios de la vivienda
6	Acceso a los servicios básicos de la vivienda

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en datos del Inegi (2020)

This town swells the ranks of extreme poverty by presenting more than two variables, all of which is reflected in having an unsafe home, built with poor quality materials, with insufficient space and without the availability of basic services. Because they have a high degree of marginalization, natural materials such as limestone, palm, brick, adobe, teyolote, do not represent an outlay, because they are inputs that mother nature provides, but there are also materials that they buy such as cardboard sheet, tiles, or any other, but of very low or poor quality, that they use for the construction, expansion or remodeling of their home, with the aim of reducing the housing deficit and overcrowding.

To support this marginal population, the term assisted self-production is spread, which encourages new tasks in the forms of construction and to feel the satisfaction that there is their space to live or to improve their habitat a little. This support has a sequential structure of activities applied in project management reflected in the project life cycle, as presented in table 4.

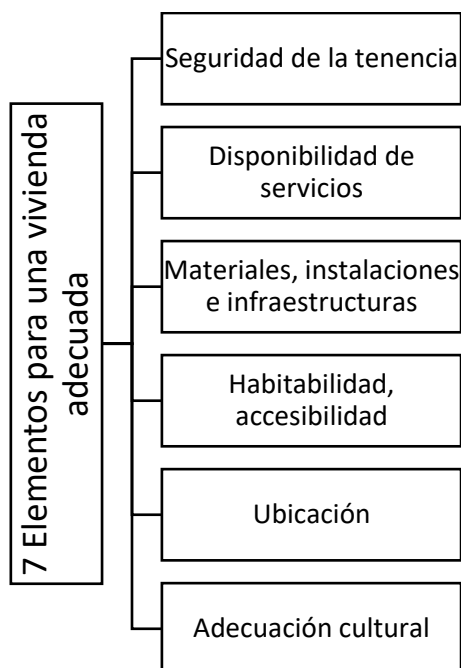
Tabla 4. Etapas del ciclo de la vida del proyecto, desarrollo y resultado

Etapa del ciclo de proyecto	Desarrollo	Resultado
Inicio del proyecto	Diagnóstico actual de la vivienda	Análisis de un asesor técnico para determinar el presupuesto
Organización preparación	Planificación de las tareas	Supervisión de la obra
Ejecución del trabajo	Ejecución del trabajo relacionado con las tareas	Entregable de recursos
Cierre del proyecto	Liberación de los recursos para la construcción	Vivienda sólida y con recursos básicos existentes

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en PMI (2017)

To progressively achieve the right to adequate housing, three strategies are considered: 1) serving the population with the greatest lag, 2) contributing to the solution of major national challenges in urban matters and social welfare, and 3) strengthening and increasing interventions that favor the social production of assisted housing (Sedatu, 26 de junio de 2020).

Figura 6. Elementos de una vivienda



Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en Sedatu (2019)

All the members of each family are participants as self-producers and also as self-builders, because their house is built according to the spaces they want to expand or use,

the satisfaction they have in knowing that everything is worked with their own hands, but guided with the advice of an expert.

Tabla 5. Ventajas en la autoconstrucción asistida

Ventajas	Ejecución
Menos gastos	Las familias utilizan su propio terreno para construir.
Participación social	Los integrantes de una familia y demás miembros comunitarios son partícipes de su producción y de la autoconstrucción.
Diseño propio	Se amolda a las costumbres, gustos y necesidades de la localidad.
Materiales de calidad	Insumos que resistan los daños de los fenómenos naturales.
Servicios básicos	Agua potable, energía eléctrica, drenaje, recursos indispensables en el día a día.
Asesoría técnica	Supervisa la estructura de la vivienda.

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en PMI (2017)

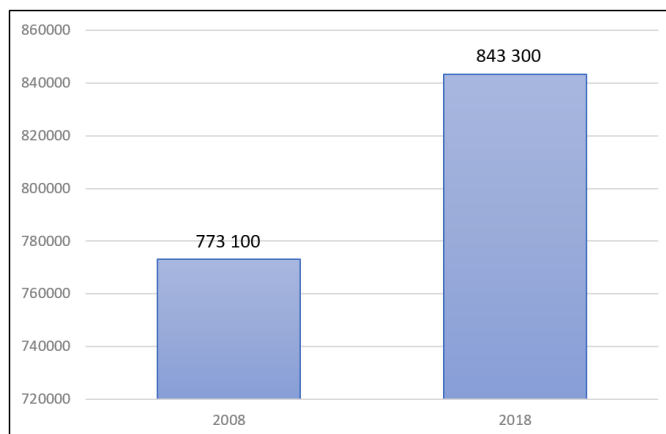
An assisted self-production house opens the way to strengthen social development in terms of housing and meet the minimum requirements for habitability, as well as meet immediate needs.

Discussion

Settling in places that do not comply with urban planning, organization, direction and control results in the irregularity of the limits in living spaces. In this same definition, an irregular settlement is a dwelling or group of dwellings that lacks one of the following five elements: 1) access to drinking water, 2) drainage, 3) security of tenure, 4) durability of the dwelling (waste materials and also includes the location in risk areas) and 5) sufficient area to live (overcrowding) (Turkstra and Raithelhuber, 2005, cited in Ruíz, 2015).

Guerrero is a highly marginalized state, generally classified as a poor state. And this information is corroborated with the data provided by Coneval in 2020. It can be seen in figure 1 that Guerrero, nationwide, in 2008 had 773,100 inhabitants with social deprivation and 843,300 in 2018, that is, 70 200 more inhabitants compared to 2008.

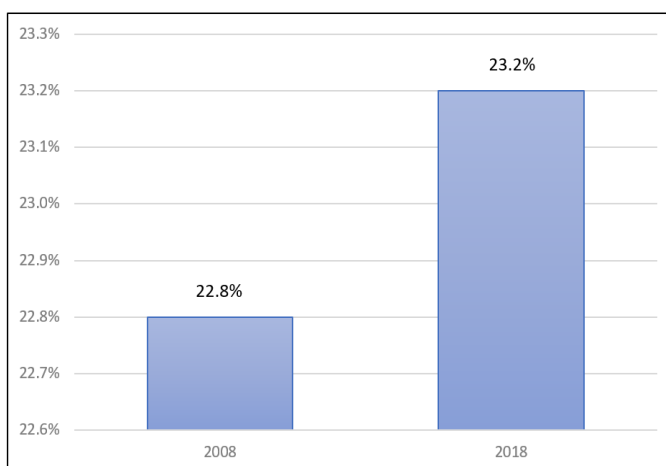
Figura 7. Número de habitantes en Guerrero con carencia social



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

The population in Guerrero with social deprivation in 2008 was 773,100 inhabitants, representing 22.8% of the total population of Guerrero; in 2018 there is an increase in this population to 70,200 inhabitants, representing 23.2% (see figure 8).

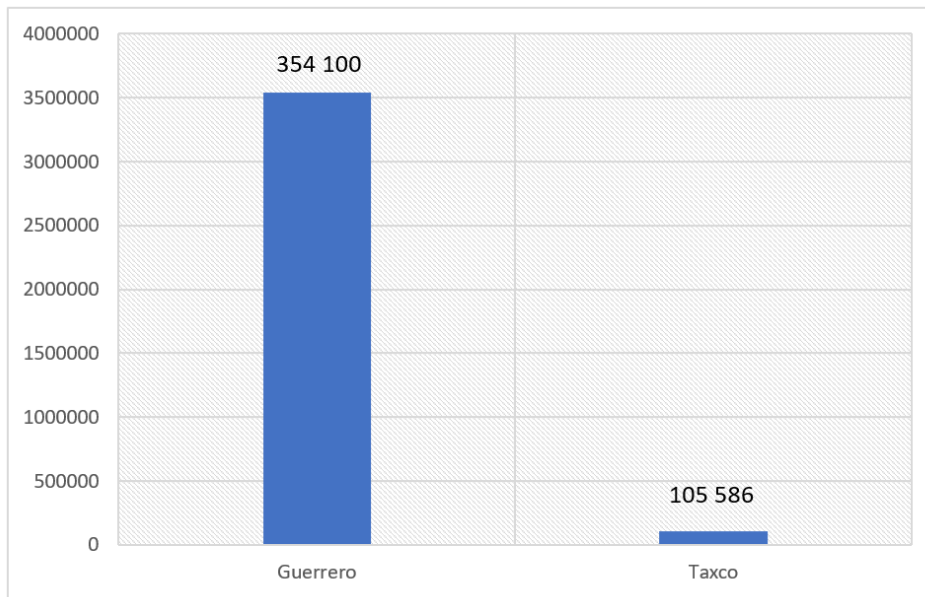
Figura 8. Porcentaje de la población en Guerrero con carencia social



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

Guerrero has, at the national level, a total population of 3,541,000; Taxco had a total of 105,586 inhabitants as of 2020. Figure 9 represents it.

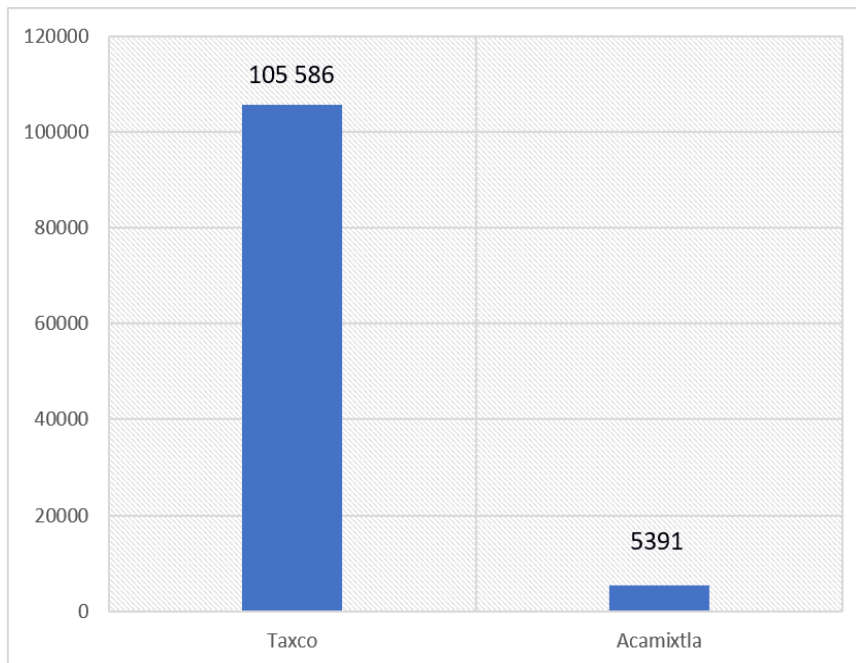
Figura 9. Población nacional de Guerrero y Taxco



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

Acamixtla in 2020 had a total of 5,391 inhabitants, that is, 1.5% of the 105,586 inhabitants in Taxco. Figure 10 represents it.

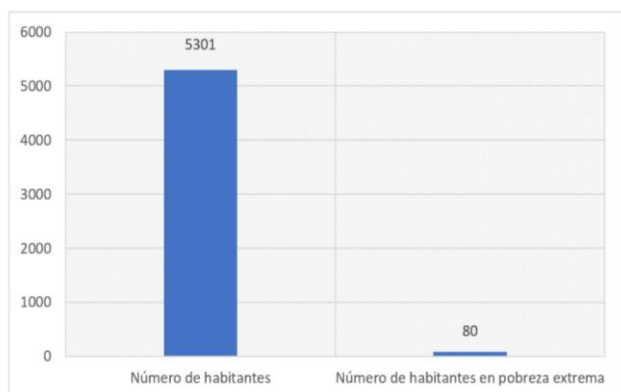
Figura 10. Número de habitantes en Taxco y el poblado de Acamixtla



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

The population of the outskirts of Acamixtla, represented by 80 people, corresponds to 1.5% of the 5301 Acamixtla inhabitants. Eight families live in extreme poverty, they have a home that can no longer be inhabited, due to not having enough space for the number of people that make up each family. Figure 11 represents it.

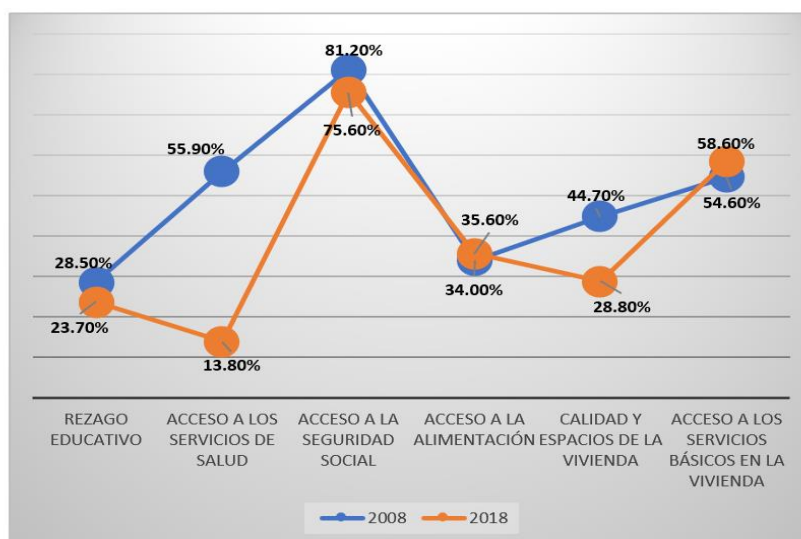
Figura 11. Población de Acamixtla



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

One of the main housing problems in Mexico is the housing backwardness, which refers to the lack of housing, overcrowded housing or houses built with inadequate materials (Salinas, 2016, cited in Mondragón, 2019). The indicators of social deprivation in Guerrero for a period of 10 years do not show improvement in their living conditions. Figure 12 represents it.

Figura 12. Indicadores de carencia social en Guerrero



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de Coneval (2020)

- Indicator 1. Educational lag: in 2008 it has 28.50%, for 2018 there is a slight decrease, 23.70%, this means that some people had the opportunity to go to school.
- Indicator 2. Access to health services: in 2008 it was 55.90% and in 2018 only 13.80% could already enjoy this right, request medicines or receive medical attention.

- Indicator 3. Access to social security: in 2008 there were figures of 81.20% and in 2018 of 75.60%, which means a slight decrease, 5.60%; statistically, in a 10-year margin it is equal to 0.56% improvement per year to receive social and economic protection for losing one's job.
- Indicator 4. Access to food: with a result in 2008 of 35.60% and in 2018 of 35.60%.
- Indicator 5. Housing quality and spaces: 44.70% in 2008 and a decrease of 22.80% in 2018, that is, although apparently there is a decrease that favors the quality of housing and its distribution, for families in extreme poverty in Acamixtla there is no improvement in this indicator.
- Indicator 6. Access to basic services in the home: electricity, drainage and drinking water in 2008 was 54.60% and in 2018 58.60%, which affects the population the most.

The result of the measurement of the six indicators to 2020 shows, once again, that Guerrero is in place three at the national level, with a very high degree of social lag. These data are reflected in figure 13.

Figura 13. Rezago social de la población nacional total



Población total, indicadores, índice y grado de rezago social, según entidad federativa, 2020

Clave entidad	Entidad federativa	Población total	Indicadores de rezago social (porcentaje)										Índice de rezago social	Grado de rezago social	Lugar que ocupa en el contexto nacional		
			Población de 15 años o más analfabeta	Población de 6 a 14 años que no asiste a la escuela	Población de 15 años y más con educación básica incompleta	Población sin derecho habilitada a servicios de salud	Viviendas con piso de tierra	Viviendas que no disponen de excusado o sanitario	Viviendas que no disponen de agua entubada de la red pública	Viviendas que no disponen de drenaje	Viviendas que no disponen de energía eléctrica	Viviendas que no disponen de lavadora				Viviendas que no disponen de refrigerador	
00	Nacional	126,074,024	4.7	8.1	29.9	26.2	5.5	1.9	3.5	4.3	27.2	12.4					
01	Aguascalientes	1,425,937	2.1	5.0	23.5	18.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	5.4	-1.10195	Muy bajo	29		
02	Baja California	3,789,020	1.8	6.6	24.9	22.2	2.0	0.7	2.1	3.5	17.3	5.1	-0.94239	Bajo	28		
03	Baja California Sur	786,447	2.3	4.2	23.9	19.2	4.7	1.3	5.0	2.6	31.5	8.2	-0.31703	Bajo	18		
04	Campeche	520,393	6.9	6.4	29.1	21.9	2.7	3.6	4.0	5.1	1.4	16.0	0.24454	Medio	9		
05	Coahuila de Zaragoza	3,142,771	1.7	6.0	21.3	19.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	13.4	-1.14709	Muy bajo	31		
06	Colima	731,391	3.4	6.5	27.7	19.8	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	24.9	6.6	-0.89098	Bajo	28		
07	Chiapas	5,143,020	10.7	10.5	48.1	32.7	11.1	3.2	9.9	8.5	1.6	16.2	2.94402	Muy alto	1		
08	Chihuahua	3,741,899	2.5	6.9	27.1	15.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	14.1	5.5	-0.31326	Bajo	21		
09	Ciudad de México	9,209,944	1.4	5.2	17.5	27.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	17.2	6.3	-1.11656	Muy bajo	30	
10	Durango	1,832,850	2.7	5.4	27.4	25.2	3.6	3.1	2.0	3.0	1.8	22.7	8.9	-0.94596	Medio	14	
11	Guerrero	6,169,324	5.3	7.3	33.4	23.7	2.3	2.0	3.1	0.5	19.4	7.6	-0.25261	Bajo	16		
12	Guerrero	3,340,685	12.5	6.3	42.9	25.2	14.6	9.5	11.1	11.8	1.6	54.2	19.3	2.49034	Muy alto	3	
13	Hidalgo	3,032,941	6.6	3.8	29.6	30.1	2.9	2.7	3.9	5.0	0.9	39.9	17.2	0.32013	Alto	7	
14	Jalisco	8,146,151	2.9	7.0	29.4	26.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	16.9	5.2	-0.01583	Bajo	24	
15	México	16,932,418	2.9	6.7	24.9	33.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	0.3	27.5	14.2	-0.28910	Bajo	17	
16	Morelos de Cuernavaca	4,746,949	7.0	6.0	42.3	32.6	4.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	4.2	0.6	29.7	11.1	0.02582	Alto	6
17	Morelos	1,971,520	4.4	5.9	27.4	23.0	3.9	1.2	4.0	1.9	0.4	33.9	9.8	-0.12554	Bajo	15	
18	Nayarit	1,232,469	4.6	6.4	26.3	22.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.7	17.7	10.4	0.04494	Medio	12	
19	Nuevo León	5,794,442	1.5	4.9	18.8	18.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.2	12.9	3.6	-1.25474	Muy bajo	32	
20	Oaxaca	4,132,146	11.9	8.9	46.2	26.4	6.3	2.9	9.6	19.4	2.3	52.7	29.9	2.26589	Muy alto	2	
21	Puebla	6,599,278	7.0	6.3	36.3	29.2	5.1	1.7	4.4	4.6	0.8	41.4	25.4	0.74446	Alto	5	
22	Querétaro	2,395,467	3.5	6.6	23.5	20.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.6	24.7	8.5	-0.52449	Bajo	22	
23	Quintana Roo	1,897,886	3.1	6.6	22.4	25.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.9	25.3	12.8	-0.37177	Bajo	19	
24	San Luis Potosí	2,822,256	5.0	4.7	29.2	17.4	4.9	2.0	7.4	9.1	1.4	25.3	12.2	0.31913	Alto	8	
25	Sinaloa	3,029,943	3.6	4.6	28.7	19.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	3.0	0.6	22.9	5.0	-0.90795	Bajo	23	
26	Sonora	2,844,940	2.0	4.6	22.3	18.9	2.4	1.1	1.4	4.7	1.0	23.9	5.8	-0.85095	Bajo	27	
27	Tlaxcala	2,402,860	6.1	6.9	28.1	31.4	3.4	2.3	5.4	2.4	0.7	24.7	15.5	0.07540	Medio	11	
28	Tampulipas	3,527,735	2.8	5.9	20.2	20.2	1.5	0.8	1.7	5.1	0.6	20.2	5.6	-0.62033	Bajo	25	
29	Tlaxcala	1,342,677	6.3	6.6	26.9	26.0	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	41.8	24.2	-0.94053	Medio	13	
30	Venezuela de Ignacio de la Llave	6,062,379	6.0	6.6	28.7	25.0	5.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.9	11.3	37.0	1.14532	Muy alto	4	
31	Yucatán	2,332,886	6.0	4.2	31.4	21.8	1.4	0.5	1.2	7.6	0.9	25.1	15.9	0.18267	Medio	10	
32	Zulucena	1,602,198	3.8	6.3	32.2	20.1	1.3	2.9	1.9	3.8	0.6	15.8	7.6	-0.46209	Bajo	20	

Fuente: Coneval (2020)

The limitations presented in the object of study are ingrained customs and mistrust in government programs. The inhabitants who may have the benefit of assisted housing request that the support is not subject to making them themselves change their habits: the director of the project administration must inform the technician or advisor of the housing project to inform the beneficiaries of the advantages offered by this Program.



Conclusions

The indicators of social deprivation that occur in Acamixtla are negatively reflected in the eight families settled at the top of this town. In relation to the situation of poverty present in the marginal town of Acamixtla, the data was collected through the testimonies of the inhabitants themselves to make it known that their home is no longer suitable to continue being inhabited, both due to the reduction of spaces and due to the high risk that the home has. According to the indicators of social deprivation, it is disappointing that none of the eight families has an indicator of social deprivation in compliance status. The lack of all the indicators deepens the social abyss, and prevents having a house worth living in.

The Government is willing to participate in a project for the reconstruction, remodeling or construction of a new home. This activity was supervised by the construction specialist. The project management was developed in collaboration with all members of each family, who work highly motivated to break these patterns of poor quality of life. It is essential and a priority to build a home that favors a new change of life and that gives them the opportunity to get ahead.

Future lines of research

From our presented study it is possible to generate future lines of research such as:

- Studies applicable to families in moderate poverty presenting only one variable of social transformation.
- Collective projects as added value management in project administration.
- Continuous improvement as a work process in assisted living.

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