Abstract

The border communities of Ciudad Hidalgo (Mexico) and Tecún Umán (Guatemala) have a high rate of population mobility linked with jobs, trade, social relationships and migration towards the US. The residents in both communities share the view that migrant populations with high spatial mobility are the causes of such phenomena as unsafe surroundings, violence, prostitution, and AIDS within the community. In this context, various social and governmental organizations respond to the complex problem of migration and AIDS. In this article, the institutions forms of organization, transborder coordinated efforts and actions in both communities are analyzed. Results show that a functional collaborative network operates within a framework of local and crossborder cooperation.

Keywords

migration, HIV/AIDS, social network, border, international health