
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

The concurrence of the EU and the Member States' (MS) priorities for the future cooperation with Guatemala will allow using Team Europe initiatives to lead the political dialogue focused on reducing inequalities that affect broad sectors of the population, specifically youth, women and indigenous peoples. The experience in using Team Europe initiatives in green transition, new sustainable economic models and social cohesion will enable including the needed structural reforms for the social and economic transformation in Guatemala's political agenda. A transformation that will be achieved by promoting decent employment, facilitating the access of young people to the labour market, developing sustainable and climate change resilient agriculture, promoting the circular economy and improving the quality and access to public services, among others. All this backed by innovation and digitisation as tools for change. EU's multilateral policy objectives will complement and reinforce the political impetus on the focal areas. Effective communication on the achieved results and common challenges will ensure wider engagement and additional leverage for sustainable outcomes.

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

In recent history, the signing of the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace in December 1996 heralded a change in the course of the country's history. The end of thirty-six years of internal armed conflict constituted the opportunity to build a scenario in which citizen participation, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights would gain new momentum, constituting the basis from which the consolidation of a democratic state would be reinforced.

The National Development Plan "K'atun 2032"¹ adopted by Guatemala in 2014, together with the Government's General Policy 2020-2024 (which implements the K'atun 2032 over the next five years) constitute the national long-term development policy. The Plan articulates policies, plans, programs, projects and investments for Guatemala. It also sets out the socio-economic development strategy for the country until 2032, including objectives and goals, as well as the role of the different public policies and Ministries in achieving them.

The Plan establishes five priority axes: 1. Urban and rural Guatemala; 2. Welfare for the people; 3. Wealth for all; 4. Natural resources for today and for the future; and 5. State as guarantor of human rights and as driver of development. These 5 axes should govern the formulation of all public policies, fiscal expenditure, and the geographical and sectoral orientation of public and private investments. In 2015, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were harmonised within the K'atun 2032 through the identification of 10 priorities for the nation: (a) poverty reduction and social protection; (b) access to health services; (c) access to water and natural resources management; (d) employment and investment; (e) food and nutritional security; (f) economic value of natural resources; (g) Institutional strengthening, security and justice; (h) education; (i) comprehensive tax reform; and (j) territorial planning .

The K'atun 2032 was developed under the leadership of the National Rural Development Council (CONADUR) (mandated by Constitution) through a participatory approach based on a series of dialogues carried out within the Local Development Councils and ensuring citizen participation. The legitimacy of the process is based on the approaches formulated as needs or demands by society, subsequently expressed as development results.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.-

¹ www.pnd.gt

Government's 2020-2024 plan is well aligned with K'atun 2032...

The Government's General Policy 2020-2024 (GGP), defines the strategic public guidelines and actions to be followed by public sector institutions during the period 2020–2024, and is in synergy with the K'atun 2032 and the 2030 Agenda. Given that the substantial improvement of the living conditions of the Guatemalan population, including the social, political and economic environment, requires a structural transformation, the GGP proposes five strategic pillars: 1) Economy, Competitiveness and Prosperity aiming at greater economic growth and a significant increase in sustainable employment; 2) Social Development aiming at attending directly and effectively the poorest, promoting effective and focused social safety nets; 3) Governance and Security in Development aiming at improving the governance of the country for a peaceful and harmonious coexistence, which allows adequate investment conditions; 4) Responsible, Transparent and Effective State to effectively and transparently administer public institutions and put them at the service of citizens; 5) Relations with the World, improving foreign investment and the treatment of Guatemalan migrants in addition to good diplomatic relations, international trade and tourism. The GGP includes the environmental aspect as a cross-cutting element, configured to tackle the challenge of sustainable management and protection of the environment, natural resources, disaster preparedness, territorial planning and climate change.

... and opens the door for an enhanced cooperation with EU and MS

Both the EU and its MS have a common interest and a joint commitment to align and base their cooperation on the SDGs. At the same time, the Government has a strong interest in engaging with donor community in improving access to basic public services, fighting chronic malnutrition (which disproportionately affects indigenous peoples), creating job opportunities and improving employment conditions. Other areas of common interest are environment protection, fight against climate change or water resources management. All these areas are considered as key for ensuring sustainable and resilient economic development, especially in those areas structurally impacted by climate shocks, and suffering from overexploitation of natural resources (including land), exacerbating food insecurity and severe malnutrition. The Government is also favourable to promoting rural development and the production capacity of micro and small farms, with an emphasis on value-chains approach. This as a way to boost economic activity, contributing towards sustainable and inclusive economic growth, while also combatting malnutrition.

Of crosscutting importance is building the capacities of institutions and improving women's access and participation to public, political and economic life, placing women in the axis of public policies as the backbone of the country's development, while at the same time bearing in mind high level of femicide and sexual and gender based violence in the country. This combines with gender equality as one of the core EU's values enshrined in its legal and political framework, under the new Gender Action Plan III. It is vital for achieving the SDGs and cuts across the whole 2030 Agenda. It is also key to make sure the Rights Based Approach is included, ensuring the do no harm principle and putting people at the centre of the EU's work in Guatemala. Given its importance for Guatemala as country of origin and transit, the irregular migration and displacement dimension will also be mainstreamed across relevant sectors, in coherence with developments at regional level².

² Guatemala is part of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) to address forced displacement in Central America and Mexico. Guatemala is also a member of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) or Puebla Process, and also participates in the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM).

Based on the above, it is clear that the two “Team Europe” Initiatives (TEI) proposed, namely - EU Green Deal for Guatemala and Alliance for Sustainable Growth and Jobs- could become the backbone of the future EU cooperation strategy for the period 2021-2027. Digitalisation and the promotion of innovation will be privileged as vehicles for a new economic model for Guatemala having overall impacts on governance, transparency including fighting corruption and clientelism, economic development and also on the reduction of migratory flows. The two proposed TEIs go in this direction and plan to align EU and MS cooperation in promoting EU priorities.

Due consideration will be given on how such priorities address and mitigate negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on different fragility dimensions, including worsening food security, malnutrition rates, educational gap, rural/urban divide, among others.

1.2. Status of joint programming

A Joint Programming Strategy covering the period 2014-2020 and defining common objectives, priority areas of intervention and division of labour was adopted in November 2013. This strategic framework did not, however, translate into any joint action in the previous 2014-2020 period as it was proven extremely difficult to align programmes’ identification and formulation time frames of both the MS and the EU. This being said, EU-MS consultation and coordination has been ensured and led by the EU throughout the previous MIP 2014-2020.

As regards the present MIP, it is expected that the two TEIs would become the common thread of the EU and MS cooperation. They will provide the necessary level of flexibility to facilitate the design of complementary and coordinated interventions without the limitations of the traditional joint programming approach. The fact that both the diagnosis and the selection of priority sectors covered by the TEIs have been carried out jointly and that the final result has the full consensus of both, ensures the alignment of the strategic frameworks of each one.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

Guatemala has experienced some formal and structural improvements in its level of development; with a macroeconomic stability in the last decade, it has reached annual growths of up to 5% and has maintained an annual average of 3.5% of its GDP over the past five years³. However, this macroeconomic growth has not translated into improving the quality of life for the majority of its population, nor in the reduction of multi-dimensional poverty and malnutrition rates that affect mainly the indigenous part of its population. Food security approaches should also have regard to issues of land tenure insecurity for small farm holders and indigenous peoples. Approaches to food security should be culturally and linguistically appropriate and tackle the urban/rural divide. As a result, irregular migration continues to be the option for many Guatemalans: 1.4 million Guatemalans lived abroad in 2020⁴, contributing with their remittances to 14% of the GDP⁵.

Despite solid macroeconomic fundamentals and a GDP of USD 4.549 per capita (2018) equivalent to that of a middle-income country, the country suffers from very high levels of poverty and social inequality, especially in rural and indigenous areas (59,5% of the population lives in poverty and 23,5% in extreme poverty). Guatemala has the 6th highest level of chronic malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean (46,5% of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age).

³ Due to the effects of the pandemic, the IMF estimates that the Guatemalan economy will contract by 2% this year, although it is expected to recover strongly in 2021 (+ 4%).

⁴ UN DESA, 2020.

⁵ World Bank, 2019.

Moreover, the Guatemalan economy is characterised by its high level of informality (around 2/3 of employment), a low minimum wage (in 2020, non-agricultural sectors: GTQ 2.825 per month, agricultural labour: GTQ 2.742 and exporting textile companies -*maquilas*:- GTQ 2.581), lower than the basic basket (according to the National Institute of Statistics, in June 2020 the basic basket reached GTQ 3.668 and the expanded basket reached GTQ 8.471).

Despite attempts to promote changes, social indicators show that there is still a long way to go to bring the most vulnerable or excluded people to the forefront of development, especially women, indigenous peoples' and persons with disabilities. The country's socioeconomic situation presents an important urban-rural gap, with high poverty of and malnutrition rates concentrated in rural areas.

This situation is aggravated by a high exposure to natural events, intensified by the impact of climate change, as well as limited national preparedness and response capacities. This situation causes recurrent humanitarian disasters that trigger displacement and counteract the country's development efforts. Guatemala is considered one of the 10 most vulnerable nations to the effects of climate change⁶. About one-third of Guatemalans depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Natural resources are already degraded by overexploitation, deforestation, and agricultural slash-and-burn practices. Higher temperatures and more variable rainfall will further hamper productivity, increasing the risk of food and water insecurity especially among the most vulnerable populations.

As mentioned above, the Government's General Policy 2020-2024 includes environment as a crosscutting priority aiming to tackle challenges related to sustainable management of the environment, natural resources, territorial planning and climate change. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the level of progress of the country is good in comparison to the rest of the region in terms of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) fulfilment, but there are still areas requiring progress linked to effective implementation of national policies.

Government efforts as outlined in the K'atun 2032 demonstrate national ownership and commitment to development, but more determined efforts are needed to improve education, health and especially fight against malnutrition. Cost estimates suggest considerable spending needs for Guatemala. These financial requirements need to correspond to a well-defined financing strategy including continued tax administration efforts, a broad-based tax reform that relates with tax regional parameters and increased private sector participation. Greater spending efficiency can also help closing the financing gap. It is therefore specifically worrying that public revenues and the country's tax burden have declined in recent years and that public social spending in the most critical areas targeting the most excluded population has been reduced or remains stagnant, preventing the Government from guaranteeing access to essential basic public services. According to the IMF, achieving the SDGs will require a considerable increase in total public spending from the current low levels. Overall, additional spending is needed to achieve health, education and infrastructure goals amounting to about 10% of the GDP by 2030. Spending should be increased by around 1% of the GDP annually in pursuit of the relevant SDGs. Remittances from Guatemalan migrants, if adequately supported and invested, can also play an important role, as recognised in the GGP 2020-2024. Guatemala can only realistically achieve relevant development goals if required financing can be identified and mobilised.

⁶ <https://repositorio.cepal.org>

However, development challenges for Guatemala go beyond the increase of spending, and require additional important institutional changes to enhance delivery capacities and move away from the segmentation in the provision of public goods. In fact, the institutional weakness in Guatemala is one of the main reasons which explains many of the problems affecting the country. The widespread socio-economic inequalities, poor protection of indigenous peoples' rights (including the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent) or human rights defenders, lack of progress in reducing gender inequalities, femicide and sexual and gender based violence, widespread corruption and high level of criminality, combined with impunity and non-functioning rule of law require strong institutions and good capacity to address these difficult challenges.

The fact that many public agencies are not able to commit and spend the already limited annual budget is another symptom of the institutional weakness of the country and the ineffectiveness of its institutions.

Taking into account the above context, the EU proposes three priority areas for Guatemala to be supported financially by the MIP: **1) Green Deal; 2) Sustainable and inclusive growth; 3) Good Governance and Human Development.**

The EU's overarching goal of the MIP 2021-2027 is to **reduce inequalities by improving living standards of rural population, with a focus on youth, women and indigenous peoples'**. In this sense, the MIP is articulated in an integrated and comprehensive way to respond to the main problems affecting rural areas: lack of economic opportunities, environmental degradation and exploitation of natural resources and low access to basic public services. In this sense, the EU will seek the development of **sustainable and climate change resilient small-scale agriculture**, including the promotion of deforestation-free supply chains, better governance in the **protection of the environment and biodiversity**, the development of **circular, green and blue economies and the support to cooperatives and MSMEs as generators of employment and economic opportunities in rural areas**, bringing the **vocational training system closer to the needs of the private sector**, and the improvement of the **quality of and access to public services**, as well as the necessary **strengthening of concerned public institutions**. Only through this holistic approach can the overall objective be achieved. Integrated territorial approach will be at the core of the efforts to reduce regional disparities. The EU commits to use its resources to help building professional capacities of local administrations, and to provide guidance on the transfer of financial resources to local authorities so they can deliver essential services. The EU should also support the formulation of regional socioeconomic development strategies laying the ground for sustainable and inclusive initiatives (notably in the green, blue and circular economies) in the most impoverished Departments of Guatemala. To the extent possible, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach will be applied in the design of these strategies and the implementation of EU actions.

This proposal is fully consistent with the European Commission's five strategic priorities on International Partnerships and specifically seeks the involvement of Guatemala in global challenges that require international collaboration, such as in the fight against climate change, protection of the environment, inclusive and sustainable social and economic development and strengthening of public institutions.

More specifically, the EU proposes to support Guatemala in targeting three of these priorities: Green Deal, Alliance for Sustainable Growth and Development, and Governance and Democracy. Furthermore, the EU considers that digitalisation, science, technology and innovation (fourth strategic priority) are essential instruments to achieve the objectives and results of the MIP. They are also fundamental for Guatemala to respond to the challenges it faces in meeting the goals set in its National Development Plan, the K'atun 2032.

The achievement of the objectives set in the current strategic document is expected to have a positive impact on the fifth of the EU's strategic priorities, that of migration, addressing some of its root causes, provided that it is properly integrated in the relevant interventions. In this sense, a more effective management and more equitable access to natural resources, a reduction of risks thanks to the fight against climate change, a better protection of the environment, the creation of economic opportunities and decent employment or the improvement of services in rural areas may ultimately improve the living conditions and future prospects of those citizens most vulnerable to and affected by irregular migration, if actions directly target specific challenges related to these issues..

Finally, it is expected that the MIP 2021-2027 will directly contribute to the following SDGs achievement: SDG 1 “No Poverty”, SDG 2 “Zero Hunger”, SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-Being”, SDG 4 “Quality education”, SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, SDG 6 “Clean Water and Sanitation”, SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, SDG 10 “Reduce Inequalities”, SDG 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production”, SDG 13 “Climate Action”, SDG 15 “Life on Land”, SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” and SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”.

1.4. Justification and context

The priority areas for strategic engagement in Guatemala have been identified on the basis of the EU and Member States' key interests, consistent priorities and fundamental principles and values, additionally they further build on the Commission strategic priorities 2019-2024. Political, social and economic stability are key shared objectives with Guatemala and remain of strategic importance for stability in Central America and the wider region. The actions further described in this MIP will allow the EU to accompany Guatemala towards a green and inclusive development model while addressing the need to strengthen governance and institutions. Within this framework and in order to address long-standing structural challenges, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the following three priority areas have been identified and are elaborated on below: 1/ Green Deal; 2) Sustainable and inclusive growth; 3) Good Governance and Human Development.

To reach its SDG commitments, Guatemala needs to re-orient its development policy towards a more inclusive and sustainable economic growth model (economic dimension), reduce social inequalities (social dimension) and protect its environment (environmental dimension), while building resilience to manage natural disasters and climate related shocks. The EU can assist in this process through a flexible and catalytic support, which should be part of a broader funding compact that includes increased domestic resource mobilisation.

In order to be successful, the EU will have to engage in broad partnerships with the government, the civil society, the private sector and the development community, underpinned by innovative programme approaches and financing models. The promotion of human rights of the most excluded as well as the promotion of gender equality, will be at the core of all EU support.

Development cooperation complements the political dialogue and the commercial exchanges between the EU and Guatemala within the framework of the Association Agreement between the EU and Central America. If used in a coherent and coordinated way, these instruments, together, have a large potential to support Guatemala in its transformation towards a more inclusive and prosperous society. With a new government in place from January 2020, the EU has a golden opportunity to approach Guatemala with a comprehensive package, including development cooperation, trade and investment, and political dialogue.

It is therefore our aim to foster inclusive and sustainable economic development, fight climate change, reduce social disparities, protect biodiversity, support civil society, strengthen national, regional and local authorities and ensure promotion and respect for human rights. The EU is convinced that it is in our mutual interest to promote closer ties and dialogue between the EU and Guatemalan society. In its support, the EU will continue to pay special attention to youth, women and indigenous peoples' and to systematically involve civil society.

A crosscutting element within the three priority areas mentioned above will be to guarantee gender equality in each and every one of the actions carried out within the framework of EU cooperation. Likewise, the answers to the specific problems and the difficulties faced by women to participate actively and in equal conditions in the political, socioeconomic and public life will be reflected as priorities for EU interventions. Irregular migration also needs to be integrated within the three priority areas, when addressing specific drivers or by paying specific attention to migrants, returnees, and displaced population, ensuring their protection.

The EU believes, that the only way to respond to the challenges that Guatemala faces is by working in an integrated and complementary way in these three priority areas. Only robust public institutions, a sustainable and inclusive economic development model, a clear commitment in the fight against climate change and the protection of the environment and an active participation of civil society in the decision-making process will reduce inequalities and offer future prospects for the population in general and the most disadvantaged in particular. The three priority areas are not only in line with the United Nations SDGs but also respond to the ten national development priorities of the K'atun 2032 programme.

The relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions to be used in the implementation of these priorities, pursuant to draft Regulations NDICI (article 33), OAD (articles 72(c) and 82(4)) and ETC (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the INTERREG programme.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The Country MIP will have a duration of 7 years with a review synchronised with the country cycle and a financial allocation for the period until the review.

The mid-term review of this and other multiannual indicative programmes is planned for 2024. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in year 2025 to align with the new GGP 2025-2029 of the Government of Guatemala.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1: FOSTERING GREEN TRANSITION

Guatemala's transformation towards a society and economy anchored in green values such as the fight against climate change as well as the protection of the environment and the preservation of biodiversity respond to a shared interest between the EU and Guatemala and it is also an area where the EU can contribute with experience, knowledge and technology.

Since becoming party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratifying the Convention in 1995, Guatemala has taken actions to fulfil its commitments under the Convention, including signing (1998) and ratifying (1999) the Kyoto

Protocol, establishing a Climate Change Unit (2001) within the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), submitting two UNFCCC Communications, drafting a National Climate Change Policy, pledging its NDCs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (2015), signing (2016) and ratifying (2017) the Paris Agreement and adopting a National Strategy for the reduction of CO₂ emissions (2018).

Furthermore, the Government's General Policy 2020-2024 includes the environmental aspect as a crosscutting element to tackle the challenges related to sustainable management of the environment, natural resources, territorial planning and climate change. Environmental protection, the fight against climate change and water resources management are thus considered in the government plans as key factors to ensure a sustainable and resilient development, especially in those areas structurally affected by climate shocks or suffering from overexploitation of natural resources and consequently, food insecurity and severe malnutrition.

Legal, institutional and political frameworks are thus in place, offering a foundation for the design and execution of national strategies and programmes. A clear focus on decentralised and community approaches to green electricity generation and sustainable local water management, could also help bridge some of the existing inequalities.

Moreover, Guatemala is already working on more sustainable and resilient agriculture models, on reducing SMEs greenhouse gas emissions, and on strengthening institutional capacities through projects funded by the Green Climate Fund. There are also positive examples of comprehensive environmental management at local level including collaboration across administrative boundaries, e.g. to manage micro-watersheds that cross municipal borders, which can be further built upon.

Developing green, blue and circular economies, improving solid waste collection management, investments in renewable energies, promoting an integrated water management, and strengthening access of small farmers to markets through nutrition-sensitive value chains, while promoting sustainable production, marketing and consumption as part of resilient farming models could foster inclusive growth and provide jobs/opportunities to people, especially to the most vulnerable ones, as well as food environments that are conducive to healthy diets. The latter, particularly in deprived/rural areas, where the level of food insecurity and malnutrition rates are particularly high.

Support to the development of such sectors, taking advantage of digitalisation and giving priority to innovative sectors and start-ups, is particularly relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. They would accompany the overall economic measures taken by the government, creating alternative and decent job opportunities, improving food and nutrition security and reducing the impact on the country's malnutrition rates. This while ensuring that the commitments adopted by the country in the framework of environmental protection, gender equality and human rights are honoured.

Civil society, in its multiple expressions, is a key ally in the fight against climate change and for the right to a clean and healthy environment, whether in terms of the protection of the environment, development of sustainable agriculture, promotion of the right of indigenous peoples' to natural resources and to participation in the administration and preservation of biodiversity and protected areas. There is also interest by several stakeholders (State institutions, private sector, civil society organisations and indigenous peoples') to create assertive dialogue mechanisms and to implement the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, through the formulation of a National Action Plan, that could contribute to: 1) overcoming growing conflicts between civil society and businesses as to the exploitation of natural resources; 2) addressing abuses related to labour practices such as working conditions and freedom of association to trade unions; 3)

addressing discrimination based on gender and ethnic stereotypes, which affect access to employment; 4) addressing the specific situation of indigenous peoples' and human rights defenders.

Furthermore, deforestation, degradation of biodiversity, natural habitats and ecosystems increase the negative impacts of climate change and disproportionately affect the poor and vulnerable, especially women, often inducing forced displacement.

The right of access to a clean and healthy environment, is enshrined in Guatemala's Constitution, and therefore needs to be an integral part of any national initiative in this area. Guatemala has also recently signed the Escazu Agreement and the EU will continue pushing for its implementation, once the Agreement is ratified by the Parliament, ensuring the right of present and future generations to a healthy environment and the sustainable development of the country. Moreover, a gender sensitive approach will be pursued as requested by the Gender Action Plan III and the Lima Work programme⁷ or its follow-up. It will encourage the participation/empowerment of women in various strands of action.

This priority area fully coincides with one of the two TEIs proposed for Guatemala, with which it also shares the title "Green Deal". The first two indicative sectors proposed below also summarize the main areas of interest agreed with EU MS during the formulation of the TEI, either due to the experience accumulated in the past -where a continuation of the cooperation efforts of the EU and the MS is thus, proposed-, or due to a renewed interest in working in these areas to respond to the challenges of the country. The third indicative sector, although not explicitly mentioned in the TEI, is directly related to the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change, and, therefore, it is also likely to be developed as part of the implementation of the TEI "Green Deal". Its inclusion is motivated by the interest expressed by the authorities and by the need to improve risk reduction systems (including by means of nature-based solutions) and rapid response mechanisms to natural disasters, as recently shown by the emergencies caused by tropical storms Eta and Iota. From experience these phenomena affect Guatemala with a greater regularity and virulence, and are direct consequences of climate change. It is therefore a sector closely related to the Green Deal that the EU and its MS propose as part of the MIP 2021-2027.

The EU proposes the following indicative sectors under this priority area:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (DAC Code 310)

- Strengthen the access of small farmers and cooperatives to markets through nutrition- and gender-sensitive value chains promoting diversified nutrient-rich crops (including fruits and vegetables); fight deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable production and deforestation-free supply chains; promote sustainable production (notably through sustainable energy solutions⁸), processing, marketing and consumption as part of resilient farming models adapted to climate change and respect of biodiversity and indigenous food systems. This in order to foster inclusive growth and provide jobs/opportunities to people, particularly in deprived/rural areas, where the level of food insecurity and malnutrition rates are particularly high.

General Environment Protection (DAC Code 410)

- Strengthen regulatory and institutional frameworks, including monitoring and evaluation

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-enhanced-lima-work-programme-on-gender>
<https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ViewsonGAP.pdf>

⁸ Including energy efficiency measures and enhanced access to energy based on renewable sources.

(M&E)/monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks and systems, in order to improve overall governance and foster an integrated approach towards environmental protection, pollution reduction and the fight against climate change in line with the National Climate Change Action Plan.

- Increase participation of local authorities, civil society in general and indigenous peoples' in particular, in a sustainable and inclusive management of protected areas and natural resources, with a particular focus on the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
- Support the implementation of the National Environmental Policy with a view to put in place an efficient environmental and land use planning with the appropriate decision-making procedures and conservation and protection measures.

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the following spending targets of the NDICI:

- Climate change (30%): 100%
- Migration (10%): 10%
- Human development and social inclusion (20%): 0%

2.1.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: Develop an inclusive, sustainable and resilient small-scale agriculture, better linked to value-chains, fostering growth, improving healthy food environments and reducing malnutrition rates, specifically in rural areas. SDG 2 “Zero Hunger”, SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, SDG 12 “Responsible Consumption and production”

Specific Objective 2: Guatemala fulfils its international obligations and addresses its sustainable development needs with regard to climate change and environmental protection. SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, 13 “Climate Action”, SDG 15 “Life on Land”, SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Result 1.1: Small-scale agriculture, cooperatives and food processing facilities are better equipped for a sustainable, climate-resilient development of their businesses.

Result 1.2: Small-scale agriculture has better access to local, national and international markets and contributes to food security and to reduce malnutrition rates.

Result 2.1: Protected areas network is increased and more efficiently managed and more gender-responsive.

Result 2.2: Governance structure and NDC implementation is improved.

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

The intervention framework in Attachment 1 contains the main indicators for measuring the results listed above.

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

It is clear that achieving the objectives and expected results for this priority area requires a set of funding sources and cooperation instruments that consistently combine the country's own resources with cooperation funds of the EU and its MS. In this sense, the execution of cooperation programmes foresees combining both subsidies with blending operations with both European and international Development Banks. The percentage of funds dedicated to complementing blending operations will depend on the volume and loan portfolio that these IFIs have in place in the country.

This being said, considering that Guatemala has traditionally been reluctant to incur external debt, either through Development Banks or by going to financial markets, it is difficult to anticipate the percentage of bilateral funds that will be used to complement loan operations.

2.2 Priority area 2: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE: CREATING DECENT JOBS THROUGH INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION

Boosting the economy is crucial for reducing unemployment and providing alternatives to irregular migration, especially among the young and in the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The most recent population census (September 2019), shows a substantial increase of the proportion of men and women in productive work age representing a potential “demographic dividend”, provided that this potential is tapped into. Transforming the economy by increasing productivity, expanding GDP in sectors with high employment potential for young people, as well as for returning migrants and increasing women’s labour market participation, is crucial. The global transition towards a low carbon economy with “green jobs” and the accelerating digitalisation provides new opportunities for innovation and employment creation. The latter requires bringing the offer of the education sector, in particular vocational training, closer to the employment needs of the private sector and new job opportunities as they arise.

It is in the EU interest to support Guatemala’s efforts to the effective implementation of the ILO Fundamental Conventions in line with the provisions of the Central America – Association Agreement, more specifically Conventions 87 and 98 on Freedom of association & collective bargaining, Conventions 29 and 105 regarding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; Conventions 138 and 182 on the effective abolition of child labour and Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

The EU is Guatemala’s third largest trading partner, accounting for 8% of total Guatemalan trade representing a significant potential for employment creation in the framework of the trade chapter of the Association Agreement between the EU and Central America. Continued EU support in this area can build on several successful initiatives which have helped Guatemala adopt more effective legislation on technical trade and labour standards. The EU can help Guatemala to take advantage of the global transformation of modern economies, notably as regards the transitions towards a greener, innovate and digital economy.

This priority area fully coincides with the second of the two TEIs for Guatemala, proposing an "Alliance for Sustainable Growth and Jobs". The two indicative sectors proposed below also summarise the main areas of interest agreed with the MS during the formulation of the TEI.

The EU, therefore, proposes the following indicative sectors under this priority area:

Business & Other Services (DAC Code 250)

- Support an open and inclusive economy by strengthening regulatory frameworks for trade and investment, promoting alignment with the EU trade requirements while fostering competition. Strengthen the possibilities of the poor segments of society to gain market access and decent working conditions. Foster social and solidarity economy.

Industry (DAC Code 321)

- Continue supporting MSMEs competitiveness and performance by strengthening their capacity to take advantage of digitalisation and help in their transition to a greener sustainable economy, giving priority to innovative sectors.
- Support the formulation of a National Green, Blue and Circular economies development strategy and its action plan, with a special focus on MSMEs and their access to financial resources, including remittances; in so doing, highlight and exploit synergies between blue economy development supported under the Green Deal priority area.
- Support the integration of youth and women as active participants in the economy. This includes strengthening their capacity as entrepreneurs; improving access to vocational training linked to the labour market's demand; and improving access to affordable financial services to invest, save and manage risks. Special attention will be given to bottlenecks in terms of labour market integration that are specific to women, including gender based violence and discrimination in line with ILO Conventions C100 and C111 on Equal Remuneration and Discrimination.

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the following spending targets of the NDICI:

- Climate change (30%): 50%
- Migration (10%): 20%
- Human development and social inclusion (including education) (20%): 10%

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: Guatemala's economic structure is open, inclusive, and competitive and promotes a sound investment climate. SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”.

Specific Objective 2: Guatemala has a conducive business environment that support entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of MSMEs, in particular in the green, blue and circular economies for the generation of decent employment opportunities. SDG 1 “No Poverty”, SDG 4 “Quality education”, SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, SDG 12 “Responsible Consumption and production”.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

Result 1.1: Trade opportunities offered by the EU-Central America Association Agreement are fully exploited by the country.

Result 2.1: Investment climate and Business environment is improved by the promotion of green, blue and circular economies.

Result 2.2: Support MSME development of sustainable social and environmental solutions through better access to innovation, digital tools and new productive models based on circularity and bio economy.

Result 2.3: Labour market access for youth, women, returning migrants, disabled and indigenous peoples' is improved.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

The intervention framework in Attachment 1 contains the main indicators for measuring the results listed above.

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

It is clear that achieving the objectives and expected results for this priority area requires, as for the first priority area, a set of funding sources and cooperation instruments that consistently combine the country's own resources with the cooperation funds of the EU and its MS. In this sense, the execution of cooperation programs foresees combining both subsidies with blending operations with both European and international Development Banks. The percentage of funds dedicated to complementing blending operations will depend on the volume and loan portfolio that these IFIs have in place in the country.

In this regard, the Government plans to partially recur to external loans and public private partnerships to support economic recovery, which opens up possibilities for exploring loans and guarantees from EIB and EU development financial institutions to finance e.g. infrastructure investments that can help enhance productivity and create employment. Debt levels are sustainable and the macroeconomic outlook, although impacted by the COVID-19 crisis, is still stable, thus allowing increases in public debt through loan operations.

2.3. Priority area 3: STRONGER INSTITUTIONS FOR STRONGER SOCIAL COHESION AMONG REGIONS AND GENERATIONS

As mentioned above, institutional weakness in Guatemala is a key factor explaining many of the challenges affecting the country and its population. Any credible process towards structural reforms needs strong institutions, effective regulations and procedures and an efficient civil service ready to implement E-government solutions through digitalisation of public administration. Years of underinvestment in public services and social and economic infrastructure in large parts of the country have led to increased social, economic, ethnic and gender inequalities and gaps in access to public services. Moreover the poverty and other root causes of high rates of malnutrition in the country need to be addressed. This will come at a significant cost, which will require Guatemala to mobilise domestic resources and prioritise public investment in these areas. EU support can complement these efforts in line with 2030 Agenda commitment in helping the most vulnerable, including women, children, returning migrants and indigenous peoples', being prioritised.

The EU, therefore, proposes the following indicative sectors under this priority area:

Government and Civil Society-General (DAC Code 151)

- Support strengthening public institutions, with a view to make public administration more productive, accountable and motivated. This can include building institutional and regulatory capacities, digitalisation/e-government efforts, as well as supporting evidence based policy making (increased availability of objective statistics and data) – notably with a view to complementing and reinforcing actions under the other two priority areas for EU intervention.
- Help improve public finance management and domestic revenue mobilisation, strengthen the application of fiscal legislation and improve the efficiency of the tax collection system, moving towards a simpler and more equitable system. This aims to make the public sector more transparent and accountable and restore fiscal margins to fund the government's policies.
- Support the adoption of 'green' economic, fiscal and public financial management policies, including as relevant the introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms, which favour climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as sustainable natural resources management.
- Support local authorities' empowerment. To help build service-oriented administration and promote local governance in the least developed parts of the country, the EU will offer advice on strengthening regional and local authorities in policy development and coordination, human resources, accountability and service delivery while ensuring equality and non-discrimination in access to public services by vulnerable groups.

Social Infrastructure & Services (DAC Code 160)

- Improve quality and access to basic social services (education, health, water and sanitation, justice) to improve living standards in the most deprived Departments of the Country and to open up landlocked territories.

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the following spending targets of the NDICI:

- Climate change (30%): 10%
- Migration (10%): 10%
- Human development and social inclusion (including education) (20%): 50%

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: Strong, accountable and transparent national, regional and local administrations are able to efficiently design and implement sustainability-oriented national policies and mobilise sufficient national resources to finance them. SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”.

Specific Objective 2: Universal access to quality social services, combined with targeted access to an enhanced social safety net. SDG 1 “No Poverty”, SDG 2 “Zero Hunger”, SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-Being”, SDG 4 “Quality education”, SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, SDG 6 “Clean Water and Sanitation”, SDG 10 “Reduce Inequalities”.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

Result 1.1: Public institutions in charge of climate change, environmental protection and economic development are strengthened in the formulation of greener public financial management policies.

Result 1.2: Public and private resources mobilisation for sustainable development is increased in the context of sounder and greener economic, fiscal and public financial management policies.

Result 2.1: Access, particularly by vulnerable groups, to health, education, water, sanitation, justice and social safety net services is improved.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

The intervention framework in Attachment 1 contains the main indicators for measuring the results listed above.

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The achievement of the objectives and expected results for this priority area requires not only support for the strengthening of State structures, but also a significant increase in public investment to modernise the public administration and the services provided by it. This is particularly necessary in the case of the proposed second indicative sector. Only with a necessary increase in public investments will it be possible to improve access and the quality of public services offered to citizens. The wider use of digital solutions, currently only applied in a very limited way (e.g. in telemedicine and distance education), requires significant investments in digital infrastructure necessary to guarantee universal broadband access throughout the country including in remote rural areas.

The execution of cooperation programmes foresees combining both subsidies with blending operations with both European and international Development Banks. The percentage of funds dedicated to complementing blending operations will depend on the volume and loan portfolio that these IFIs have in place in the country.

2.4. Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

During the preparation of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme, two Team Europe Initiatives were proposed for Guatemala, one focused on a “Green Deal” and a second one focused on an “Alliance for a Sustainable and Inclusive Growth”.

These two TEIs are result of an intensive joint work between the EU and the MS, starting with a common analysis of the country context, challenges, strengths and weaknesses of Guatemala, as well as common interests and priorities. Indicatively, 50% of the MIP, equivalent to €141 million will be allocated to the Team Europe Initiatives.

“Green Deal”, Team Europe Initiative proposed in the area of climate change: Following an EU and MS joint assessment of Guatemala and based on national context and country’s priorities, climate change and environment have identified as areas where the European partners can make a substantive impact by joining forces. Some of the elements of this TEI have already been mentioned under Section 2.1 of this document.

Guatemala is considered one of the 10 most vulnerable nations to the effects of climate change and exposed to significant degradation of its biodiversity and ecosystem services. Its rain fed agriculture has increasingly been suffering from ever more frequent droughts. It is also a country very susceptible to earthquakes, tropical storms and volcanic eruptions.

As already mentioned, the National Development Plan “K’atun 2032” refers in one of its five priority axes to “natural resources for today and for the future”. In 2015, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs were harmonised within the K’atun 2032 through the identification of 10 development priorities for the nation, which include access to water and natural resources management and economic value of natural resources. Furthermore, the Government’s General Policy 2020-2024 includes the environmental aspect as a crosscutting element to tackle the challenges related to sustainable management of the environment, natural resources, territorial planning and climate change.

Guatemala is already working on more sustainable and resilient agriculture models, on reducing SMEs greenhouse gas emissions, and on strengthening institutional capacities through projects funded by the Green Climate Fund. Moreover, the country has also a system of forest concessions in place, which contribute to more sustainable agro-forestry systems and thereby improved resilience for local communities. Although it still needs to become operational, the National Climate Change Fund plans to dedicate 80% of its funds to adaptation actions, climate finance being its main focus.

The above context offers a solid foundation to implement the “Green Deal” Team Europe Initiative as an instrument to support national efforts towards an economy resilient to climate change, which supports development and growth through a sustainable and intelligent use of limited natural resources. The TEI has a strong medium or long term transformational potential since Guatemala, could multiply job creation, reduce malnutrition rates, enhance its resilience to climate-related and other disasters and achieve its NDCs, while respecting the protection of the environment and its biodiversity.

To achieve this, the TEI proposes to strengthen the climate change governance and the capacities of the public institutions. This includes i.e. design or updates of National Strategies on climate change and green, blue and circular economies and making the environmental fiscal strategy operational, continuing already existing bilateral or regional programmes. In the medium/long term, the aim will be to promote a sustainable and inclusive economic development in rural areas that meets the necessary balance between use of limited natural resources and protection of the environment and biodiversity, as well as the rights of communities.

The priority given to innovative sectors and start-ups and the opportunity represented by increased digitalisation, is particularly relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and its aftermaths. It will be useful in accompanying the overall economic measures taken by the government, in creating alternative and decent job opportunities, and contributing also towards improved food security and reducing the impact on the malnutrition rates.

“Alliance for Sustainable Growth and Jobs”, Team Europe Initiative proposed for the creation of decent employment through sustainable and inclusive economic growth and in the framework COVID-19 pandemic recovery: These are areas where European Partners can make a substantive impact by joining forces. Some of the elements of this TEI have already been mentioned under Section 2.2 of this document.

Guatemala’s economy faces significant structural challenges for the creation of decent jobs as a way for poor people to get out of poverty. These include low levels of public and private investment, low levels of productivity and a high degree of informality. Women are particularly affected by these structural challenges and the inequalities they create: Guatemala is the Latin American country with the lowest participation of women in the labour market. The country's labour market is also affected by weak governance and high levels of corruption and *clientelism*. The lack of opportunities fuel cycles of irregular migration, particularly to the US.

These structural challenges are likely to be exacerbated by the current COVID-19 pandemic, both because of a decline in internal economic activities due to restrictive measures needed to fight the pandemic and due to the negative impact on demand and employment from decreased economic activity, exports and tourism.

Practically all sectors of the economy, both formal and informal, are affected by this situation. The prospect for those who work in the informal sector (69,7% of labour force) or own a microenterprise is particularly acute, as their income will decrease on top of having a very limited access to social safety net programmes. There is a risk that vulnerable groups in both sectors fall back in poverty, affecting in particular women, who are over-represented in the informal sector (73,4 % of female workforce).

The negative effect of the economic slowdown could also exacerbate existing structural inequalities, with a particular impact on certain parts of the population such as youth, indigenous peoples’, migrants and disabled persons. Women belonging to all these groups are more at risk of suffering discrimination.

The Government has designed a National Emergency and Economic Recovery Plan, which is aimed at mitigating the social and economic impacts of the emergency, including temporary support to formal workers, vulnerable families and companies, and actions aimed at preserving financial stability. The increase in investment, both public and private, plays an important role in the Plan and should contribute to the maintenance of families' income through new employment opportunities.

The TEI aims not only at offsetting in the short term the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but to question in the long term the current economic model by addressing some of the structural issues that hold back job creation. The latter provides the EU with an opportunity to support Guatemala in areas such as: the transition from an informal to a formal economy, taking advantage of digitalisation and the transition to a greener, more sustainable and circular economy, giving priority to innovative sectors and start-ups; the integration of women and youth in the labour market; financial inclusion for poor people; and the design of institutional frameworks that ensure competitiveness, protection of labour rights and well targeted public investments. The Government has already shown interest in opening a large consultative process among civil society actors

(private sector, academia, think tanks, CSOs, etc.) and a political and policy dialogue with the donor community aiming at establishing a new sustainable and inclusive economic model that guarantees the protection of workers and mobilises sufficient domestic revenues to finance the country's social development.

To achieve this, the TEI proposes both short and medium/long term interventions. In the short term the aim will be to support new businesses and self-employment opportunities, including where opportunities exist in the green, blue and circular economies, and improve productivity through the promotion of innovation in growing micro, small and medium enterprises, the execution of the Strategic Plan for Scientific and Technological Development and promoting the trade opportunities offered by the EU-CA Association Agreement for Guatemala. In the medium/long term, the aim will be to support partnerships focused on innovation, economic transformation (including the energy transition) and digitalisation in order to create highly qualified jobs, strengthening economic integration among Central American countries and the development of economies of scale, synergies and regional value chains. All this combined with clean and sustainable technologies (consistent with long-term climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies) and innovation mechanisms in value chains with high potential for job creation, such as the agro-food industry.

Women's and girls' rights and the promotion of gender equality will be at core of the EU-Guatemala alliance for sustainable growth and jobs, reflected throughout the programming, result indicators and budgets. Creating decent jobs for women and women's economic empowerment will be a priority. This aims at ensuring that women have access to productive resources, training and financial services, as well as addressing barriers to women's economic empowerment such as lack of sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender-based violence.

The above are areas where the EU can share its experience, knowledge, and capacities and where the EU and its Member States have already on-going programmes.

The proposals described in this section are indicative. They will be further developed during the implementation of the MIP and might be modified when deemed relevant. Complementarity with pertinent regional TEIs will be sought.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (50% of total MIP allocation) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

2.5 Support to investments under the EFSD+

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning, representing 14 million euros for 2021-2024 under all priority areas.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions.

The country MIP may contribute to the Global Green Bond Initiative and to its country to country component (guarantee provisioning and technical assistance), with the objective to:

- Provide appropriate risk-sharing mechanisms to mobilise private investors towards sustainable investments to enable countries to implement their sustainable infrastructure plans and NDC.
- Support the country in developing sound enabling frameworks for scaling up sustainable finance, for spurring green and sustainable investments and for guiding investors in their investment decisions.
- Support the country to integrate climate and environmental risks in the financial systems
- Encourage better strategic financial planning in the country by supporting integrated financing frameworks with a view to mobilising a wide range of financing sources (public / private; domestic / international).

2.6 Sub-regional and multi-country dimension

The process of developing and strengthening our partnership is a policy-driven approach. In this sense, the EU engagement in the country cannot lose sight of the importance of the implementation of the EU-Central America Association Agreement, which remains a meaningful overarching instrument in our political, cooperation and trade partnership with each country in Central America. Pending its full ratification, this applies also to the existing PDCA for political and cooperation matters.

Furthermore, cooperation in the framework of the sub-regional context will be considered to address shared challenges and challenges of a cross border nature, focusing on the processes with the greatest potential to deliver on the SDGs through a multi-country approach that allow for a greater impact and success back at each country level. This is pertinent for instance in areas such as economic integration and recovery, inclusive development, climate change and security.

3 Support measures

3.1 Measures in favour of civil society

Strengthening civil society organisations (including social partners), especially at local level, remains one of the EU's priorities in its relations with Guatemala. The EU will continue to actively involve civil society actors in the different phases of its bilateral cooperation and will ensure a close link between the dialogues established with civil society and financial assistance.

In this context, the EU will continue funding civil society organisations, through the NDICI civil society and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, in line with the EU roadmap for engagement towards civil society. This support will be provided to improve access to information and the participation of citizens and civil society organisations aiming at supporting the development of a lively, active civil society, both in its advocacy and dialogue activities vis-à-vis the authorities. Furthermore, whenever possible and relevant, "support to and by civil society", in particular through calls for proposals, will be integrated into bilateral actions carried out by the European Union in Guatemala.

3.5 Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility will be foreseen in the programming through a specific allocation. The main aim of such facility will be to build capacities and provide technical assistance in a more efficient and targeted manner. These resources are intended to support communication on and activities to raise awareness of EU cooperation. It can also be used for thematic studies and impact assessments of projects, to provide support for developing public policies and policy dialogue, to provide short-term technical assistance and to support aid efficiency initiatives such as donor coordination and labour division. More specifically, the facility will aim at:

- Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning. The Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala has shown its interest in Guatemala being able to benefit from these instruments, which are new for Latin America, and to act as the national focal point.

- Supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the EU cooperation, including via technical assistance.
- Facilitating Team Europe coordination at country level.
- Supporting the implementation of the civil society road-map, the gender action plan and the Human Rights and Democracy strategy.
- Supporting the participation of the country in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, where relevant. In this regard, improving participation of Guatemala in Horizon Europe programme by strengthening cooperation between academia, research centres and private sector and alliances with EU partners will be a key objective of this facility. It will provide the necessary support to build partnerships focused on innovation, economic transformation and digitalisation and creation of highly qualified jobs and provide TA to improve quality of projects and increase chances of being selected under the calls open to third countries.

Moreover, considering today's contested information environment (marked by disinformation) and the importance of building coalitions with citizens and non-state actors to advance EU policy priorities, developing trusted channels of engagement through Public Diplomacy has become an essential element of our foreign policy.

Dedicated long term Public diplomacy initiatives allowing to engage durably with our target audiences and partners (beyond the life cycle of specific cooperation projects) are key to build trust, enhance the understanding of the EU, support the implementation of our policy priorities and, ultimately, facilitate future cooperation across policy areas (incl. sectoral diplomacies such as economic diplomacy, climate diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, science diplomacy).

In light of the above, and building on the experience of the Partnership Instrument and the other good practices outlined in the "Methodological Note on Public Diplomacy and Communication" attached to the Programming Guidelines, we wish to ensure that similar dedicated Public Diplomacy initiatives will be available in Guatemala. These initiatives, which will be further detailed in the next steps of the programming, should allow our delegation to develop long term, strategic and coherent approaches to foster, engage and mobilise networks of key target audiences and potential partners such as youth, academics, influencers (e.g. media, think tanks, and business community), civil society and cultural actors.

In particular, we wish to be able to do so through:

- i) Dedicated long-term Public Diplomacy initiatives allowing to foster and mobilising specific networks, target groups and partners,
- ii) Initiatives allowing to connect and leverage existing EU programmes and initiatives for Public Diplomacy purposes (e.g. Erasmus+, Jean Monnet Actions, Creative Europe).

When relevant, bilateral initiatives involving national initiatives will be connected at the regional and global levels (e.g. regional youth fora, civil society fora, business fora) in order to reinforce the understanding of multilateralism, highlight the role of the EU as a global

player and foster intercultural dialogue (while, at the same time, allow developing operational synergies).

Building on current good practices, Public Diplomacy initiatives could also reinforce the 'Team Europe' approach and joined-up public diplomacy initiatives could be organised across EU services, EU institutions and with Member States.

4 Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Guatemala and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Guatemala.

The mid-term review of this and other multiannual indicative programmes is planned for 2024. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in year 2025 to align with the new GGP 2025-2029 of the Government of Guatemala.

Fostering Green Transition	56.400.000	40% of total
Investing in the Future: Creating jobs through innovation and digitalisation	49.350.000	35% of total
Stronger Institutions for stronger social cohesion among regions and generations	28.200.000	20% of total
<i>Support measures</i>	7.050.000	5% of total
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>	141.000.000	100% of total

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1. Intervention framework

Priority area 1: FOSTERING GREEN TRANSITION		
Specific objective 1: Develop an inclusive, sustainable and resilient small scale agriculture, better linked to value-chains, fostering growth and improve healthy food environments specifically in rural areas.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets and
a) Small scale agriculture, cooperatives and food processing facilities are better equipped for a sustainable, climate-resilient development of their businesses.	a1) EURF - Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha) ⁹ . a2) Number of small farmers trained in the use of sustainable, climate-smart agricultural techniques with EU support. a3) Number of small and medium-sized farms and associated processing facilities given access to sustainable energy solutions with EU support.	<i>0 (target to be determined)</i> <i>MAGA and</i> <i>INE reports</i> <i>0, 50.000,</i> <i>MAGA and</i> <i>INE reports</i> <i>0, 25.000,</i> <i>MAGA and</i> <i>INE reports</i>
b) Small scale agriculture has better access to local, national and international markets and contributes to food security and to reduce malnutrition rates.	b1) EURF - Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land.	<i>0 (target to be determined),</i> <i>MAGA, INE</i> <i>and MINECO</i> <i>reports</i>
Specific objective 2: Guatemala fulfils its international obligations and addresses its sustainable development needs with regard to climate change and environmental protection.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Protected areas network is increased and more efficiently managed and more gender-responsive.	a1) EURF - Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha).	<i>0 (target to be determined),</i> <i>MARN reports</i>

⁹ Subject to the availability of data, and the adoption of a list of 'eligible' farming techniques.

Priority area 2: INVESTING IN THE FUTURE: CREATING JOBS THROUGH INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION		
Specific Objective 1: Guatemala's economic structure is open, inclusive and competitive and promotes a sound investment climate.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Trade opportunities offered by the EU-Central America Association Agreement are fully exploited by the country.	a1) % of SMEs that export to Central America or the EU.	<i>To be determined</i>
Specific Objective 2: Guatemala has a conducive business environment that support entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of MSMEs, in particular in the green, blue and circular economies for the generation of decent employment opportunities.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Investment climate and Business environment is improved by the promotion of green, blue and circular economies.	a1) Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced.	<i>To be determined</i>
b) Support MSME development of sustainable social and environmental solutions through better access to innovation, digital tools and new productive models based on circularity and bio economy.	b1) Number of MSMEs supported in the development of green, blue and circular economy activities. b2) Number of women in all their diversity with improved access to entrepreneurship opportunities, including social entrepreneurship, alternative livelihoods and strengthened participation in the green and circular economy.	<i>0, 50.000, MINECO, INE reports</i> <i>0, at least 50% of all beneficiaries, MINECO, INE reports</i>

<p>c) Labour market access for youth, women, returning migrants, disabled and indigenous peoples' is improved.</p>	<p>c1) EURF - Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU, gender-disaggregated for green job.</p> <p>c2) EURF - Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, gender-disaggregated for digital skills.</p>	<p>0 (target to be determined), MINECO, MINTRAB, INE reports</p> <p>0 (target to be determined), INTECAP, INE reports</p>
<p align="center">Priority area 3: STRONGER INSTITUTIONS FOR STRONGER SOCIAL COHESION AMONG REGIONS AND GENERATIONS</p>		
<p>Specific Objective 1: Strong, accountable and transparent national, regional and local administrations are able to efficiently design and implement sustainability-oriented national policies and mobilise sufficient national resources to finance them.</p>		
<p>Expected Results</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Baseline & targets</p>
<p>a) Public institutions in charge of climate change, environmental protection and economic development are strengthened in the formulation of greener public financial management policies.</p>	<p>a1) Number of public institutions in charge of climate change, environmental protection and economic development (by type and by level – central, regional and local) strengthened with EU support.</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>b) Public and private resources mobilisation for sustainable development is increased in the context of sounder and greener economic, fiscal and public financial management policies.</p>	<p>b1) Tax and other public revenue (overall, contributing to environmental and climate action) as a share of GDP.</p> <p>b2) Number of actions implemented and measures adopted with EU support contributing to sounder and greener economic, fiscal and public financial management policies.</p>	<p>10,1%, To be determined, MINFIN, SAT reports</p> <p>To be determined, MINFIN reports</p>

Specific Objective 2: Universal access to quality social services, combined with targeted access to an enhanced social safety net.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Access, particularly by vulnerable groups, to health, education, water, sanitation, justice and social safety net services is improved.	a1) % of the population (urban/rural, gender-disaggregated, and for education by age group) with effective access to quality health/education/water/sanitation/justice services. A2) Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality.	<i>To be determined</i> <i>0, 10% of population, INE</i>

Attachment 2. Donor Matrix

SECTOR	DONOR	PROJECT/PROGRAMME	DURATION	CONTRIBUTION USD
Good Governance & Human Development	AECID	Por una vida libre de violencias para mujeres y niñas en los Departamentos de Escuintla y Suchitepéquez	2018-2021	475.000
		Género ICCPG Violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase II)	2019-2022	665.000
		Género ICCPG Violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en Guatemala (Fase III)	2020-2023	305.000
		Fortalecer la Institucionalidad estatal en materia de pueblos indígenas	2020-2022	145.000
		Fortalecimiento del sistema público de Salud para enfrentar el COVID19 y el aumento de la violencia de genero	2020-2023	730.000
		Aplicación del modelo de atención integral a la violencia de género, Sololá, fase II	2020-2023	470.000
		Contribuir al efectivo cumplimiento del derecho de niñas y mujeres a una vida libre de violencias	2018-2022	2.165.000
		Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población en situación de inseguridad alimentaria en el municipio de Santa Lucía Utatlán	2018-2023	2.165.000
		Fortalecimiento de la detección temprana de IRAs mediante herramientas innovadoras en zonas rurales de Guatemala en el contexto de COVID-19	2020-2023	270.000
		Contribuyendo a la prevención de la desnutrición crónica infantil a través de la aplicación de un modelo integral	2018-2023	2.165.000
		Programa Nacional de Escuelas Taller	2019-2021	220.000
	Canada	Integrity, Mobilisation, Participation, Accountability, Anti-Corruption and Transparency (IMPACT)	2017-2021	10.200.000
	Canada	Technological Platforms for Enhanced Victim Services	2017-2021	2.890.000
	Canada	Systems Enhancement for Transformative Health	2016-2021	3.380.000

		Data for Change: Addressing Barriers to Girls' Education	2019-2021	1.520.000
		Scaling Up Maternal and Child Health in Guatemala	2016-2021	5.725.000
		Improving the health and empowerment of migrants, women, and children in Guatemala during the COVID-19 pandemic	2020-2022	430.000
		Women's Rights and Gender-Sensitive Justice in Guatemala	2018-2023	4.580.000
		Strengthening the Rights of Indigenous and Other Discriminated Women: Power, Opportunities, Rights, Equity and Respect for Women and Adolescent Girls in Guatemala	2018-2023	1.860.000
		Power, Opportunities, Rights, Equity and Respect for Women and Adolescent Girls	2019-2024	1.450.000
		Protective Learning and Nurturing Environments for Girls Education (PLANE)	2019-2023	9.910.000
	France	Ecoles sans murs - Pour garantir le droit à l'éducation et l'éducation aux droits des enfants en situation de vulnérabilité	2020-2022	138.000
	IADB	Pilot Water and Sanitation Program in Scattered Rural Communities in Guatemala	2020-NA	700.000
		Water and Sanitation Program for Human Development-Phase I	2009-NA	100.000.000
		Infrastructure for the Rural Electrification Program of Guatemala	2020-NA	120.000.000
		Support on Broadband Connectivity and Enhanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Environment in Guatemala	2019-NA	550.000
		Support to the Preparation of the Program for the Institutional and Technological Strengthening of the Superintendence of Tax Administration	2017-NA	400.000
		Office of the Public Prosecutor Strengthening and Modernization	2016-NA	60.000.000
		Education Quality and Coverage Improvement	2015-NA	150.000.000
		Road Infrastructure Development Programme	2019-NA	150.000.000
		Strengthen the Institutional Healthcare Service Network (PRORISS)	2019-NA	100.000.000
		Support to vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19	2020-NA	100.000.000
	BCIE	Programa de Inversión en Infraestructura y Equipamiento Hospitalario	2018-NA	114.000.000
		Programa de Inversión y Modernización para el Sector Justicia	2016-NA	300.000.000
Denmark	Support to Civil Society	2018-2022	1.285.000	

	Germany (GIZ)	Fomento de la Seguridad Ciudadana Integral y Transformación de Conflictos Sociales (FOSIT)	2013-2021	6.000.000
		Promoción de la Política Nacional de Desarrollo en Guatemala	2018-2021	1.120.000
		Fondo de Reformas Estructurales	2013-2022	8.320.000
	Germany (KfW)	Programa de Educación Rural en Guatemala (educación básica)	NA	19.300.000
		Programa de Educación Rural en Guatemala (educación secundaria)	NA	25.000.000
	KOICA	Programa de Inversión en Infraestructura y Equipamiento Hospitalario	2018-NA	79.000.000
		Innovative ICT-based Pilot Classroom (Guatemala)	2019-2023	610.000
	Millennium Challenge Corporation	Institutional Capacity Building to Ministry of Education – TVET System reform	2016-2021	4.790.000
		Improving Tax and Customs Administrations	2016-2021	3.000.000
		Public Private Partnerships - Building capacities of the Agencia Nacional de Alianzas para el Desarrollo de Infraestructura Económica	2016-2021	1.980.000
		Improving Quality of General Education	2016-2021	12.000.000
	Norway	Programa Maya Conjunto Fase III	2019-2022	5.680.000
		Removing barriers, improving access to SRHR	2019-2022	730.000
		Monitoring of child rights including improving state capacity to monitor and report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child	2019-2023	1.870.000
		Support children to learn and to be safe at school	2019-2024	3.020.000
		Civil Society influence for reduced inequality in Guatemala	2020-2024	2.820.000
		Strengthening child protection systems	2019-2023	470.000
	Sweden	Strengthened protection of girls' and boys' human rights in Guatemala	2018-2023	9.200.000
		Guatemalan Institutional Justice Strengthening Program	2018-2022	9.000.000
		Small Arms Regulation in Guatemala	2020-2022	540.000
Support Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, "Oxlajuj Tz'ikin"		2019-2023	6.350.000	
COVID-19 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, initiative		2019-2024	8.000.000	
LGBTI & SRHR		2019-2024	3.900.000	
FAFG contributing to transitional justice		2020-2023	3.260.000	
Youth Democratic Participation		2020-2024	4.300.000	
Generation Change!		2019-2025	1.150.000	
Capacity Development in Statistics	2016-2021	3.600.000		

	Taiwan	Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala	2019-2022	NA
	The Netherlands	Support to Human rights defenders - UDEFEGUA	2019-2021	110.000
	UNAIDS	Leadership, advocacy and communication to fast track the AIDS response	2016-2022	755.000
		Coordination, coherence and convening on AIDS	2016-2022	1.220.000
		Strategic information for an evidence informed response and global political agenda	2016-2022	915.000
	UNDP	Desarrollo Metropolitano de la Ciudad de Guatemala – PRODEME	2004-2024	50.000
		Políticas Municipales de Juventud (MUNIJOVEN)	2010-2023	NA
		Informe Nacional de Desarrollo	2018-2021	880.000
		Promover la Cultura de Paz	2017-2021	855.000
		Fortalecimiento institucional y participación ciudadana	2014-2022	2.130.000
		Mejora del acceso a la justicia y fortalecimiento del Ministerio Publico	2017-2022	925.000
		Participación política de pueblos indígenas	2019-2022	1.000.000
		Fortalecimiento de capacidades de diálogo, mediación y gestión de conflictos	NA	NA
		Promoción Derechos de Jóvenes	2010-223	19.440.000
		Apoyo al Secretariado del Fondo para la Consolidación de la Paz	2017-2021	1.135.000
		Fortalecimiento del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social	2014-2021	330.000
	UNESCO	Inclusive Education for Social Cohesion between Young Migrant Returnees and Receiving Communities	2020-2021	400.000
	UNICEF	Improved Social Protection	2015-2022	2.130.000
		Increased knowledge and ability of girls and adolescents	2015-2021	1.575.000
		Enhanced skills and capacity of parents and community members to contribute to the school environment	2015-2022	2.250.000
Mother/Child Friendly Health Service		2014-2022	4.160.000	
Strengthened management and coordination mechanisms of the governmental institutions linked to the 1,000 days initiatives		2015-2022	20.785.000	
	Strengthening Youth Institutions	2015-2022	440.000	
UNFPA	Improved national population data systems	2021-2022	105.000	

		Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV	2021-2022	95.000
	UNOPS	Strengthening the Guatemalan Social Security Institute capacities and transparency in acquisitions	2016-2025	NA
		Asistencia Técnica al Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (IGSS) para la implementación del plan maestro de modernización y ampliación de la red hospitalaria	2020-2027	10.275.000
	UN Women	Normative, institutional, and policy frameworks to increase women's representation and participation in decision-making	2015-2021	900.000
		National and local institutions, policies and mechanisms promote VAW prevention	2015-2022	825.000
		Commitments on women, peace, security, justice, and humanitarian actions are shaped by women leadership	2015-2022	4.870.000
	USAID	Justice and Transparency	2020-2025	29.370.000
		Youth and Gender Justice	2016-2021	37.400.000
		Community Roots	2016-2021	40.000.000
		Urban Municipal Governance	2017-2021	46.350.000
		Protecting Victims, Providing Services & Preventing Human Trafficking in Guatemala	2018-2021	2.200.000
		Communities Building Peace	2018-2023	15.000.000
		Nexos Locales -municipalities' management of public services, financial and procurement systems	2014-2023	31.300.000
		Transformative Action - build a diverse cadre of future political leaders	2017-2022	15.000.000
		Health and Education Policy Project Plus (HEP+)	2016-2022	28.600.000
		Global Health Supply Chain for Procurement and Supply Management	2016-2023	3.250.000
		Water Quality Improvement in the Mam Territory and Institutional Strengthening of the Mancomunidad de la Cuenca del Rio Naranjo (Mancuerna)	2017-2021	3.000.000
		Improved Health and Nutrition Activity	2020-2025	17.700.000
	World Bank	Programa Crecer Sano – Salud y nutrición en Guatemala	2017-2024	100.000.000

		Guatemala COVID-19 response	2020-2022	20.000.000
Green Deal	AECID	Actúa Chiquimula: Combatir la desnutrición infantil impulsando la acción comunitaria	2019-2021	445.000
		Familias Chortí, especialmente mujeres y niñez, mejoran su nutrición implementando sistemas productivos endógenos, sostenibles y resilientes	2019-2022	430.000
		Fortaleciendo la resiliencia para la seguridad alimentaria con enfoque de género e interculturalidad para población Chortí	2019-2022	500.000
		ARAUCLIMA 2019 seguridad alimentaria ICC adaptación cambio climático	2019-2022	350.000
		ARAUCLIMA 2019 Energía IICA Adaptación a la escasez hídrica en agricultura	2019-2022	335.000
	IADB	Funding Climate-Smart Agricultural Technologies for Micro & Small Entrepreneurs and Farmers in Guatemala	2020-NA	4.200.000
		Sustainable Forest Management	2020-NA	9.225.000
		Green Guarantee for Competitive Landscapes	2019-NA	3.250.000
		Preparation of the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions through Avoided Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Guatemala	2017-NA	5.000.000
	BCIE	Programa de Reactivación Económica del Subsector Café para la República de Guatemala (PRORECAFE)	2019-NA	285.700.000
	FAO	Diseño de nuevo modelo de intervención de FDT, que responda a la necesidad de la población campesina	2019 to date	NA
		Asistencia técnica para desarrollo de capacidades de MINEDUC para implementar el Programa de Alimentación Escolar	2019-2021	NA
		Adaptación de comunidades rurales, a la variabilidad y cambio climático para mejorar su resiliencia y medios de vida, en Guatemala	2015-2022	5.000.000
		TCPF: Asistencia Técnica para implementar la herramienta Open Tenure en Tierras Comunales	2019-2021	100.000
	Finland	Honey for the future	2017-2022	220.000
	Germany (GIZ)	Adaptación del desarrollo rural al cambio climático (ADAPTATE III)	2013-2021	6.000.000
Germany (KfW)	Consolidación del Sistema Guatemalteco de Áreas Protegidas (Life Web)	NA	11.900.000	

		Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Corredor Seco	NA	10.700.000
	KOICA	value chain development and income generation for supporting coffee farmers of Mayan Natives in Guatemala	2018-2022	190.000
	PMA	Vinculación de la Agricultura Familiar con el Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar en Guatemala	2019-2021	225.000
		Prestar servicios de compra de alimentos a las instituciones nacionales y otros asociados	2021-2024	390.000
	Sweden	FAO & UNICEF support to families affected by drought 2014 in Guatemala	2014-2022	3.000.000
		Environment and Climate Change Adaptation Research	2018-2022	2.130.000
	Taiwan	Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming	2019-2021	NA
	UNDP	Apoyo a NDC: Logrando la Sostenibilidad a partir de la Acción de Cambio Climático	2019-2021	300.000
		Iniciativa de Finanzas para la Biodiversidad - BIOFIN	NA	250.000
		Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones - PPD	1997 to date	NA (Global Environment Facility)
		Primer Reporte Bienal y Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático	2017-2022	831.500 (Global Environment Facility)
		NDC Partnership Climate Action	2020-2021	160.000
		Promoviendo Territorios Sostenibles y Resilientes en Paisajes de la Cadena Volcánica Central	2019-2025	11.145.000 (Global Environment Facility)
		Manejo Cuenca Motagua	2020-2025	3.750.000 (Global Environment Facility)
	UNIDO	Environmentally sound management and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) - containing equipment and disposal of DDT wastes, and upgrade of technical expertise	2016-2021	1.240.000

		HCFC Phase Out Management Plan	2015-2021	135.000
	USAID	Feed the Future Guatemala Innovative Solutions for Agricultural Value Chains Project (PRO-INNOVA)	2017-2022	36.200.000
		Coffee Value Chains	2017-2022	19.000.000
		Research Grant to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	2011-2022	6.500.000
		Support Rural Extension	2017-2022	750.000
		Climate, Nature, and Communities in Guatemala	2013-2023	41.900.000
		Strengthening Governance in the Maya Biosphere Reserve	2010 to date	9.955.000
		Biodiversity – build national capacities	2018-2023	20.000.000
World Bank	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy	2019-2023	200.000.000	
Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	AECID	MANCUERNA Empoderamiento económico de mujeres indígenas	2020-2022	365.000
		Desarrollo Rural con Enfoque Territorial en la Zona de Adyacencia y sus alrededores	2019-2022	490.000
	IADB	Multichannel WorkerTech Platform and Digital Financial Inclusion	2020-NA	500.000
		Génesis Empresarial: Digital Technologies to Accelerate Rural Financial Inclusion	2019-NA	4.000.000
		Support for the Design of the Strengthening of Customs Infrastructure programme	2020-NA	300.000
	BCIE	Ampliación de LGC para Banco de Desarrollo Rural, S.A. – apoyo MYPYMES	2019-NA	60.000.000
	Finland	Skill transferring and economic opportunity for women living in Guatemala City's dump area	2020-2022	200.000
	International Trade Centre	Strengthening the business skills and employability of informal entrepreneurs at the Ciudad Pedro de Alvarado Border	2018-2021	105.000
		Linking women business enterprises (WBEs) with the global gifts and home decoration market	2017-2022	240.000
	Norway	Strengthening Maya Art "CHOWEN PATAN SAMAJ"	2018-2022	280.000
	OIM	Reintegración económica de las juventudes retornadas	2020-2023	4.500.000
	OIT	Supporting Respect for the Working Conditions of Workers in the Agro-Export Sector in Guatemala	2018-2022	3.550.000

	Sweden	Helvetas project inclusive economic and social development-Scaling up phase	2015-2022	12.000.000
		UNDP - Ixil Rural Development Joint Program	2015-2021	6.500.000
		UNDP - Cuilco Rural Development Joint Program	2015-2021	5.800.000
		Rural Mayan Women's Economic Empowerment	2016-2022	6.160.000
		Indigenous women and youth's economic empowerment	2018-2023	5.000.000
	Taiwan	Capacity Strengthening to Support the Incubation and Entrepreneurship for MIPYMEs	2019-2021	NA
		Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez	2019-2022	NA
	The Netherlands	Route for Youth Economic Empowerment in Guatemala including prevention & response COVID-19	2019-2022	290.000
	UNDP	Plataforma para el Desarrollo	2021-2022	450.000
	Un Women	Policies, plans, budgets, and mechanisms designed and implemented to strengthen rural women's economic empowerment	2015-2021	2.840.000
	USAID	Communities Leading Development	2016-2021	50.000.000
		Creating Economic Opportunities	2018-2023	69.900.000
Puentes - improve skills, education, and find new or better employment for youth		2018-2023	65.000.000	