

Format for the Country Programme Performance Summary

This format is mandatory to be submitted to the Executive Board (EB) alongside the Country Programme Documents (CPDs). The summary format should factor in all evaluative evidence, such as the latest country programme evaluation, and will be posted together with other mandatory documents for access by the Executive Board.

A. Country Information		
Country name: Guatemala		
Category per decision 2013/31:	Current programme period: 2015-2019/extended through 21	Cycle of assistance: VII

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
Output 1: Strengthened national and local government capacity to provide comprehensive and differentiated sexual and reproductive health services for adolescent girls and young people, with a focus on human rights and a culturally sensitive approach.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health institutions that implement operational guidelines developed with UNFPA support for comprehensive care services for adolescents and young people at the municipal level. 	<i>0 (2015)</i>	<i>85 (2019)</i>	<i>85 (2021)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national programmes supported by UNFPA for the prevention of teenage pregnancies. 	<i>2 (2015)</i>	<i>2 (2019)</i>	<i>4 (2021)</i>
Key Achievements <i>(input also from the last CP evaluation)</i>			
<p>Between 2015 and 2020 UNFPA has implemented several strategies to strengthen adolescents and youth access to comprehensive and differentiated sexual and reproductive health as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Health, with the support of UNFPA, strengthened its capacities for the implementation of quality standards related to comprehensive and differentiated health services for adolescents and their monitoring, through: training to health personnel of 84 health services of 24 health areas at municipal level; development and updating of guidelines for the prevention of adolescent pregnancies, differentiated health care for adolescents, prevention of STIs and HIV for adolescents and young people; support the implementation of friendly services to ensure differentiated health care for adolescents and young people; developed tools for monitoring and evaluation of quality comprehensive health care services for adolescents, which were applied in 84 health services of 24 health areas. The country advanced in the implementation of 4 national programmes for the prevention of teenage pregnancies: a) as a result of UNFPA’s advocacy, in partnership with PAHO/WHO and UNICEF, the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescents’ Pregnancies -PLANEA- was updated, including its monitoring system and follow-up mechanisms at different territorial levels; PLANEA has had the political endorsement by high level authorities, including Vice president; in 2020, a follow-up national mechanism (PLANEA Bureau) was created as part of the Specific Social Development Cabinet; b) the National Model for the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration “Prevention through Education”, which includes a Letter of Agreement between the Ministries of Health and Education that has been updated and signed through advocacy of civil society organizations supported by UNFPA; within the framework of this Model, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health Adolescents and Youth Programme to provide comprehensive and differentiated services for the prevention of teenage pregnancies; c) the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking (SVET) has been strengthened for the Comprehensive care of pregnant girls under 14 years of age, whose cases are classified as crimes of sexual violence, through the development of the Comprehensive Approach Roadmap, a communication campaign and monitoring mechanisms; d) with support of UNFPA, it was created a National Coordination Round Table for Comprehensive Sexuality Education (MENEIS), with diverse membership: Ministry of Education, the National University, academia and civil society organizations, and United Nations partners (UNESCO, UNAIDS and UNFPA). The approach is to promote the advancement of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in and out of school, including training and the development of evidence-based processes. The expected CPD target has been accomplished and additional programmes have been supported by UNFPA, since the strategies to support teenage pregnancies’ prevention are prioritized at the highest and technical levels of Government, accompanied by the advocacy made by civil society. 			

Output 2: Strengthened national and local capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to increase demand for and supply of family planning services, with a focus on adolescents and youth.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and youth civil society organizations supported by UNFPA that promote women and young people's rights and demand quality family planning services. 	<i>2 (2015)</i>	<i>5 (2019)</i>	<i>9 (2021)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of health services that continuously provide, with UNFPA support, at least three modern methods of family planning, in compliance with national. 	<i>0% (2015)</i>	<i>60% (2019)</i>	<i>60% (2021)</i>
<p>Key Achievements (<i>input also from the last CP evaluation</i>)</p> <p>UNFPA provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to strengthen its capacities for family planning and sexual and reproductive health commodities supply, having as result that the country has managed to maintain stable and satisfactory contraceptives security assurance levels. UNFPA signed a co-financing agreement with the Ministry of Health to provide technical assistance to strengthen national response on family planning and sexual and reproductive health, including the provision of contraceptives through the UNFPA's international procurement mechanism. During the Programme cycle and even during the Covid-19, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health to maintain a satisfactory level of contraceptives supply and avoiding a contraceptive stock-out.</p> <p>The National Family Planning Strategy has been developed, with the support of UNFPA. The Logistics Model for distribution of sexual and reproductive health supplies and the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) have been priorities of UNFPA's policy dialogue and advocacy efforts.</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2020, UNFPA established strategic partnerships with civil society organizations to support the advancement of family planning and the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights. In this sense, 9 plans for advocacy and strengthening of civil society organizations were developed for analysis, monitoring, social auditing, and active participation in processes to improve the coverage and quality of maternal, neonatal and sexual and reproductive health services for women, and adolescents (Aliamnisar and GoJoven). UNFPA provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations for the development of: a specialized care model for high risk populations, a comprehensive and differentiated health strategy for transgender population, and a model for integrated reproductive health and HIV care for women living with HIV (OTRANS, REDMUTRANS, REDMPA, CAS, Red Legal/LAMBDA).</p> <p>The National Observatory on Sexual and Reproductive Health (OSAR) and the organization for Women Rights Defense (CODEFEM) were strengthened for the monitoring and social auditing of sexual and reproductive services and its budget implementation.</p> <p>UNFPA has also supported with technical assistance and dialogue facilitation between Public and civil society organizations, within the framework of the national commissions for the advancement of sexual and reproductive health agenda: National Commission for Contraceptives Assurance (CNAA), Commission for Healthy Motherhood (CMS), Committee for Epidemiological analysis of pregnant women and maternal mortality, among others.</p>			
Output 3: Strengthened national and subnational government capacity to provide comprehensive maternal and neonatal health care services and surveillance.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new educational programme designed and implemented with UNFPA support to train university midwife technicians 	<i>No (2015)</i>	<i>Yes (2019)</i>	<i>Yes (2021)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health services supported by UNFPA that implement basic and essential obstetric care, in three health areas 	<i>Basic Obstetric Care: 0 Essential Obstetric Care: 0 (2015)</i>	<i>Basic Obstetric Care: 32 Essential Obstetric Care: 5 (2019)</i>	<i>Basic Obstetric Care: 35 Essential Obstetric Care: 7 (2021)</i>

• Number of health areas trained enabled to implement the Minimum Initial Services Package	0 (2015)	3 (2019)	29 (2021)
• Number of health areas supported by UNFPA that report to the national maternal mortality surveillance system	0 (2015)	3 (2019)	29 (2021)

Key Achievements (*input also from the last CP evaluation*)

In line with the national process to strengthen capacities and interlinkages between health services and community health service providers, the First Educational Programme to train University Midwife Technicians has been developed by the Ministry of Health and the private University DaVinci, with the technical and financial assistance provided by UNFPA and USAID. Said educational programme, launched in 2018, has graduated its first cohort of 18 university midwives, who are in process of being deployed in health services of the prioritized municipalities of Huehuetenango. It is worth saying that these midwives live in the Huehuetenango department, the one with the highest maternal mortality ratio, and have knowledge of local languages and culture. Technical assistance and advocacy have also been provided for scaling up of this initiative in the Ministry of Health and other universities, including the National University (Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala). UNFPA has also strengthened the Ministry of Health in the development of guidelines and dialogue mechanisms to promote the coordination between health services providers and traditional midwives.

With support of UNFPA, the Ministry of Health has strengthened its capacities to provide comprehensive maternal and neonatal health, supporting to decrease the gap in access to health services and to resolve obstetric and/or neonatal emergencies, through improvement of quality standards and development of guidelines and monitoring tools for decentralization and strengthening of second level services (CAP and CAIMI). Strategic partnerships were established with the National University to support the training to medicine students on topics related to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The Ministry of Health, with UNFPA's contribution and in coordination with PAHO/WHO and UNICEF, strengthened its National Surveillance System, for monitoring pregnant women and maternal mortality, through the update of the guidelines, including adaptation modalities in the context of Covid-19 emergency. More than 7,000 health providers from the 29 health areas have been trained in the implementation of the epidemiological surveillance protocol for pregnant women, women of childbearing age and maternal mortality. The National Reports on Maternal Mortality for years 2014/2015 and 2016-2017-2018 were developed and officially presented.

Given that Guatemala is a country vulnerable to natural disasters and other humanitarian situations, UNFPA also strengthened capacities to respond in crisis situations including the support for the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic, through the provision of surgical medical equipment and supplies, the development of guidelines and training processes for health care personnel to ensure the provision of essential sexual and reproductive health and sexual violence services within the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) framework, alliances with civil society and the national disaster coordinator for the prevention and care for gender based violence cases including dignity kits in the list of national supplies, and the pre-positioning and analysis of data to support humanitarian response.

Output 4. Strengthened capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to design and implement school and community based comprehensive sexuality education, using gender and inter-cultural approaches, in formal, extracurricular, and non-formal education.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of school and out-of-school plans in comprehensive sexuality education implemented with the support of UNFPA at national and local levels.	1 (2015)	5 (2019)	7 (2021)
• Number of UNFPA-supported institutions that implement comprehensive sexuality education in schools	0 (2015)	500 (2019)	1,033 (2021)

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

Between 2015 and 2020 UNFPA has implemented several strategies to strengthen access to Comprehensive Sexuality Education -CSE-.

UNFPA provided technical and financial cooperation to the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the national strategies on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Prevention of Violence. UNFPA strengthened partnerships and facilitated policy dialogue between civil society and the Ministry of Education for the country advancement of comprehensive sexuality education, having as some of the results:

- Comprehensive sexuality education was implemented in and out of school through 1,033 education centers: 120 from the Ministry of Education and 913 from civil society organizations (National Institute of Radio education IGER, Asociación Femenina de Occidente-AFEDOG, Onda Joven and Acceso y Desarrollo).
- Development of a 2-year strengthening capacity programme and several training processes on comprehensive sexuality education, which has covered 845 teachers and education personnel, at central and departmental levels, which was carried out in attendance and distance learning modes (Moodle Platform).
- Materials on comprehensive sexuality education were developed: “Comic 3 on Family, friendship, and community: surviving sexual violence” for adolescent and young students; Guideline on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and parents "Come, let's talk about sexuality" which was presented to school boards from 13 departments; 6 infographics to promote comprehensive sexuality education and others topics during Covid-19 pandemic on: violence, sexual violence, traffic, adolescent pregnancies, life skills and sexual and reproductive health.
- Certified technical training on comprehensive sexuality education and communication for the 35 Ministry of Education departmental communication focal points.

UNFPA has also supported the implementation of 7 plans through the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations with expertise on comprehensive sexuality education in school and out-of-school settings: 1 plan with the Ministry of Education; 1 plan for out of school with the National Radio Institute (IGER); 1 plan with the National University of San Carlos, which included the development of 2 technical and certified training cohorts with 100 persons and several communication activities; 4 plans with civil society organizations (Asociación Femenina de Occidente-AFEDOG, Acceso y Desarrollo, Colectivo Onda Joven and Population Council).

In support of the national model for the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration “Prevention through Education”, which includes a Letter of Agreement and a National Plan, UNFPA has accompanied the Ministry of Education with advocacy and provision of technical and financial support to coordinate its implementation with the Ministry of Health, civil society, Congress, and international cooperation.

The expected CPD target has been accomplished and additional entities and areas of the Ministry of Education (at the central and departmental level) have been supported by UNFPA.

Output 5: Strengthened national capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to demand, design, advocate for and implement legal frameworks, policies and programmes in favour of the rights of young people and adolescent girls to promote leadership, participation, and to prevent early marriage.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of programmes to prevent early marriage focused on the rights of adolescent indigenous and marginalized girls implemented with support of UNFPA, within the framework of the Adolescent Girls Initiative.	1 (2015)	2 (2019)	3 (2021)
• Number of youth leadership programmes designed and implemented for young leaders to engage in advocacy and coordination mechanisms to demand the inclusion of their sexual and reproductive rights into laws, policies and national programmes.	1 (2015)	2 (2019)	4 (2021)

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

UNFPA supported the strengthening of national capacities of governmental and non-governmental organizations to promote the rights of young people's leadership and participation:

- The coordination and strategic alliance with the National Youth Council-CONJUVE was strengthened, allowing UNFPA to provide technical assistance to update the National Youth Policy, which was supported with evidence on youth priorities through a Report developed by UNFPA to characterize the youth population in Guatemala with indicators from various sources. The report also positioned the stage of the demographic transition and the challenges to take advantage of the demographic dividend. Likewise, UNFPA strengthened young people's leadership capacities and their participation in the review process of the public policy and in decision-making spaces (GoJoven, Incide Joven, Youth and Adolescent HIV Positive Network, Youth Rights Observatory).
- Within the framework of the Presidential Cabinet of Social Development, in which UNFPA has been invited to participate at the Roundtables of Youth and of the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy, a Study on the Impact of Adolescent Pregnancy in Guatemala-MILENA- was developed and presented to support advocacy and the implementation of evidence-based policies.
- The Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman has been strengthened in the positioning of youth rights, through the Youth Observatory and the development of information analysis and dialogues with young people.
- UNFPA has formed the Youth Consultative Group, as a network of young people from different organizations, topics and diverse contexts, to accompany the implementation of UNFPA Country Programme in Guatemala, including those initiatives implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the implementation of UNFPA Global Youth campaign against COVID19, which was adapted in Mayan languages Kaqchikel, Kiché, Mam and Spanish to promote information on mental health care, COVID-19 prevention measures and the identification of reliable sources for acquiring information.
- Strategic partnerships were consolidated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR, Plan International and Oxfam, with whom UNFPA supports various spaces for youth participation, including the annual "JuventudesYa" Camps.

In support of the country's progress to end early unions and marriages, UNFPA has promoted:

- Two studies on Early Marriages, Unions and Adolescent pregnancies were developed in partnership with academia to make visible the country situation (Me cambió la Vida! and ¿Cuál es el Problema?)
- UNFPA provided advocacy, technical assistance and actively participated in the National Roundtable in favour of Adolescent Girls, whose efforts supported the approval of the legal reforms to raise the minimum age of union or marriage to 18 years old.
- Programmes aimed at preventing child marriage and early unions and indigenous girls' centered programmes were strengthened: Abriendo Oportunidades Programme with the Population Council was implemented in 10 Q'eqchi's communities in Guatemala, reaching 920 indigenous adolescent girls and up to 20,189 community members; Q'aknu Kaslemal Programme implemented by AFEDOG in 4 communities in Totonicapán and Sololá that has reached 225 adolescent girls.

Output 6: Strengthened national and subnational capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations for the empowerment of women, girls and adolescents to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights and to prevent, protect and respond to gender-based violence, including sexual violence and in humanitarian settings.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of national government institutions enabled to monitor compliance of the sexual and reproductive rights of women, girls and adolescents	0 (2015)	3 (2019)	3 (2021)
• Number of institutions participating in an integrated system for the prevention, protection and response to gender-based violence, including sexual violence.	0 (2015)	4 (2019)	7 (2021)
• Number of national and subnational civil society organizations supported by UNFPA that are engaged in the implementation of social audit plans to demand sexual and reproductive rights.	0 (2015)	5 (2019)	6 (2021)

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

UNFPA has contributed to the country's progress **on gender equality**, by strengthening capacities of State and civil society organizations that coordinate and follow up women's rights, including sexual and reproductive rights:

- UNFPA strengthened the capacities of governing institutions, Women's Presidential Secretary (SEPREM), Indigenous Women's Right Defense Office (DEMI) and the Ombudsperson Human Rights Office, to follow up the advances on women's rights, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and international mechanisms such as country's participation and monitoring of CEDAW, the Universal Periodical Review, among others.
- UNFPA also provided technical and financial cooperation for the development of evidence-based investigations and reports on women and indigenous women situation including technical assistance, partnerships, and advocacy to include women's priorities and gender mainstreaming into the National Population and Housing Census guidelines, questionnaire, and training processes.
- UNFPA supported policy dialogue between State and civil society organizations through advocacy actions and playing a catalytic role, which has been recognized as a key success factor for various interventions.
- Gender Units have been strengthened in prioritized institutions: Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Interior, with the direct support of UNFPA. To this end, staff members' capacities have also been strengthened through certified trainings and technical assistance by means of alliances with academic entities, allowing for institutional strengthening, fostering ownership and sustainability.

Between 2015-2020, UNFPA supported institutions participating in the **national system for the prevention, protection, and response to gender-based violence**, including sexual violence:

- The National Commission for the Prevention of Violence against Women- CONAPREVI and at least 6 institutions were strengthened through the Joint Programme of Essential Services Package, led by UNFPA, to implement the international standards for comprehensive and differentiated care for women and girls' victims and survivors of violence.
- One of the strategic processes supported by UNFPA was the development of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (PLANNOVI 2020-2029), through a process that entailed the strengthening of institutions capacities for the prevention and care of violence against women; the development of the national plan, was conducted through a participatory process with government and with civil society organizations and constitutes a historic milestone for the country.
- The Model of Attention to Sexual Violence, including its Protocol for Attention, guidelines, and training for health providers have been developed by the Ministry of Health in partnership with UNFPA. All these achievements have allowed to position sexual violence as an emergency in the public agenda and among the State's priorities.
- UNFPA supported the strengthening of the Sexual Violence Office and other government institutions, having as a strategic result the National Route for the Attention and the derivation of cases of pregnant girls under 14 years of age (cases punishable by law as a crime of rape), which has allowed the creation of institutional response protocols, registration of cases, pressing charges ex officio, arrest of rapists and the articulation with the justice system.
- In a complementary manner to the strengthening of governmental capacities and as a strategy of synergy, UNFPA prioritized the strengthening of capacities in institutions of the security and justice system, and verification, as follows:
 - The Justice Organism & Court has designed and carried out trainings, implemented a monitoring model and systematization of the Specialized courts that address women's murders (femicide) and other forms of violence against women.
 - The General Attorney's Office has been supported to implement the Comprehensive care model for victims of violence and sexual violence, including the implementation of its expansion strategy at the departmental level and the development of culturally-sensitive services and dignity kits for indigenous women, with active participation and support from the UN Peace Building Fund.
 - The Ministry of Interior's capacities have been enhanced to better care for victims of violence and sexual violence, through the strengthening of care models and shelters for women victims of violence.

Given that Guatemala is a country vulnerable to natural disasters, UNFPA also strengthened capacities to respond in crisis situations including the response to Covid-19 pandemic, through the development of guidelines and training processes for health care personnel; UNFPA, as leader of the Gender based Violence Subcluster, has successfully advocated at the level of the national disaster coordinator and different clusters leaders (shelter, health, education, protection), for the inclusion of approaches to prevent

and take care of gender based violence cases and the inclusion of dignity kits in the list of national supplies; UNFPA established strategic partnership with civil society organizations to strengthen their response in humanitarian situations, with emphasis in the COVID-19 pandemic, to support the most left behind women and population (LGBTIQ+, transgender women, people with disabilities, sex workers, migrant-returnees women, among others).

The alliances with civil society allowed, promoted and conducted social auditing, and also the creation of knowledge outputs to position women's rights and GBV in the public agenda. UNFPA supported the development of at least 6 advocacy plans at the local and central level, the establishment of dialogue mechanisms and collaboration between State and civil society organizations, and the follow up and monitoring of international and national country's commitments on women's rights (Ixemukane, Tierra Viva, Redmutrans, Otrans, Alianza Occidente, Red Legal LGBTIQ+).

Output 7: Strengthened government capacity to collect, generate, analyse and disseminate disaggregated socio-demographic information on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and violence against women, to be incorporated into the national planning system and policy formulation.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions supported by UNFPA that produce, analyse or incorporate statistical information on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and violence against women disaggregated by age, ethnicity, gender and territories. 	<i>2 (2015)</i>	<i>5 (2019)</i>	<i>8 (2021)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of studies on population dynamics and the demographic dividend supported by UNFPA that promote the incorporation of these approaches into national planning and policies. 	<i>0 (2015)</i>	<i>2 (2019)</i>	<i>10 (2021)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society or academic organizations supported by UNFPA that are engaged in the implementation of advocacy plans to demand updated population data and their integration into national policies and planning. 	<i>0 (2015)</i>	<i>2 (2019)</i>	<i>4 (2021)</i>

Key Achievements (*input also from the last CP evaluation*)

Between 2015 and 2020, UNFPA has substantially contributed with country's priorities to strengthen the government capacity to collect, generate, analyze and disseminate disaggregated socio-demographic information:

- The National Statistics Institute (INE) designed and implemented the National XII Population and VII Housing Census, with comprehensive cooperation from UNFPA, beginning in 2016 with advocacy and policy dialogue actions with diverse stakeholders to position Census as a priority in the national agenda, the support for the approval of Census budget with Congress and the implementation of all the Census phases to accomplish the expected results. For the first time in Guatemala's history, the Census data is available in a public platform (<https://www.censopoblacion.gt>) together with 17 technical and communication products, highlighting the delivery and update of population estimates and projections, census cartography, departmental profiles, Census database in different platforms, off-line and printed Census results, among others.
- Through a US\$45 million Project led by the National Statistics Institute and supported by UNFPA, the Country Office facilitated strategic, technical, programmatic and management cooperation. A technical assistance model was developed to support the country to comply with quality international standards, with more than 40 international experts' missions from UNFPA Regional Office, the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean-Center for Demography (CELADE/ECLAC), UNFPA Headquarter and other national statistics officer from Mexico, Chile, Peru. UNFPA supported the implementation and accomplishment of Census milestones, contributing to the establishment of strategic partnerships, the inclusion of relevant thematic and approaches such as gender perspective, inclusion of indigenous, afrodescendants and ladino self-determination questions, the Washington Group module to measure disabilities, territorial governance model, risks management strategy, management of human resources contracting more than 20,500 personas and at least 450 procurement processes.
- UNFPA strengthened the capacities of the Women's Presidential Secretary-SEPREM, the National Coordination Mechanism against Racism and Discrimination-CODISRA, and the National Coordination Mechanism for People with Disabilities (CONADI), to support the Housing and Population Census to incorporate the gender perspective, indigenous auto-determination approach, human rights' approach, and the Washington Group Module in: Census questionnaire, training materials and activities with technical Census team, territorial organization and partnerships, awareness-raising and communication campaigns to support the population response, analysis and dissemination of Census data, among others.
- Strategic alliances have been established and capacities of institutions from the National Statistics System (National Registry of People Office-RENAP, National Statistics Institute-INE and the Ministry of Health) were strengthened to assess coverage and quality of birth and death registration and define strategies to reduce the under-reporting of births and mortality data to improve quality and coverage of vital statistics, including the analysis of mortality data, and maternal mortality data, under the COVID-19 context.
- UNFPA has provided technical and financial cooperation to the National Coordination Office for the mainstreaming of Gender and Indigenous People across the National Statistics System, by strengthening data disaggregation, technical personnel knowledge, and analysis of data from Census and other information sources. The National Information System on Violence against Women was also strengthened to produce, analyze, and disseminate data, including the design of the first National Survey on Violence against Women.

The Presidential Secretariat of Planning (SEGEPLAN), with support of UNFPA and other United Nations organizations, has formulated the National Priorities and Goals to implement the framework of the National Development Plan "K'atun, Guatemala 2032" and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the SDGs, which includes demographic dynamics in the definition of long-term results, and incorporates strategic lines for the progress of women and indigenous people, territorial planning and youth investment and public policies. UNFPA has also strengthened the capacities of the Presidential Secretariat of Planning for the development of annual reports on the advancement of the Population and Development Public Policy, the implementation of trainings on demographic dynamics, and the preparation for country's participation in global and regional mechanisms for the follow up of SDG's and the Population and Development Agenda.

UNFPA has supported the Ministry of Social Development in the process of strengthening and institutionalization of its role towards ICPD, within the social programme framework, encouraging advocacy and training processes in sexual and reproductive rights, to incorporate the topics on youth and women social protection programmes. Technical and financial cooperation has also been provided by UNFPA to the Ministry of Social Development, to support the country's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with data and indicators analysis for the territorialization of social protection programmes; within the framework of a UN Joint Multi partner Trust Fund - MPTF Programme, UNFPA contributed in the design and implementation of the first National

Household Social Registry, which will strengthen the social protection programmes and system to provide response for the most left behind populations.

UNFPA has provided technical and financial assistance for the strengthening of institutions and civil society organizations, including academia and think tanks, to carry out analysis on population dynamics with a gender, intercultural, intergenerational, and territorial perspective. These processes range from the production of data, improvement of quality and pertinence of information, publication of documents such as: (3) Publications on Gender and Violence against Women Data and Indicators and (1) Statistics Compendium on Adolescent Girls; (3) investigations on Migration and Violence against women, social determinants and impact of adolescent pregnancies and marriages/unions; (2) adolescents and young people's situation; (1) indigenous women profile, among others.

UNFPA contributed to position the ICPD Agenda at country level. A wide technical and advocacy process within the framework of the Global review of ICPD and the Nairobi Summit was developed. UNFPA facilitated the establishment of a joint working mechanism between civil society organizations, UNFPA and government institutions, represented by the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and the Ministry of Social Development. This coordination group is called the "Driving Group towards ICPD and Montevideo Consensus", with the participation of governmental institutions and more than 80 civil society organizations, to follow up the progress of the ICPD Programme of Action, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and developed National Reports on ICPD, as a coordinated and articulated effort that allowed the presentation of consensual outcomes.

Strategic partnerships were established and UNFPA strengthened capacities of academic organizations that are engaged in the implementation of advocacy plans, analysis of evidence-based information and their integration into national policies and planning, including the COVID-19 context (FLACSO, DIALOGOS, INCEDES).

The expected country programme targets have been accomplished and diverse additional initiatives were supported by UNFPA during the Country Programme Cycle, taking advantage of a supportive context that prioritized the strengthening of the National Statistics System at the highest and technical levels of Government, accompanied by the advocacy made by civil society and UNFPA.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	ND	2018	ND	2020	As per MOH information at national level and updated in 2020, 100% of the department warehouses are stocked; data at delivery points is not available due to institutional organization limitations.
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	54.1	2008/2009	60.6	2014/2015	
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	Unsatisfied demand: 20.8 Satisfied demand: 54.1	2008/2009	Unsatisfied demand: 13.9 Satisfied demand: 60.6	2014/2015	
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	NA	NA	NA	NA	As per MOH information at national level and updated in 2020, 100% of the department warehouses are stocked; data at delivery points is not available due to institutional organization limitations.
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	51.3	2008/2009	65.6	2014/2015	The indicator refers to national average of births attended by skilled health personnel.
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	1	2018	1	2020	Family Planning protocols have been updated periodically since 2002 to comply with international human rights standards.
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)	24.6	2008/2009	22.9	2014/2015	
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	US\$8,4 million	2018	US\$9,9 million	2020	In Guatemala, there is a core budget of 5% of tax on alcoholic beverages that goes to sexual and reproductive health, which had an increase of 18% between 2018 and 2020.

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Summary of National Progress:

- Guatemala has advanced in comprehensive legal, public policy and regulatory framework on sexual and reproductive health.
- The National Plan for the Prevention of adolescent pregnancies has been endorsed by the two last government administrations and it has been integrated into the National Social Development Cabinet.
- The Public Model and Letter of Agreement for the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration “Prevention through Education”, has been updated and signed between the Ministries of Health and Education to prevent adolescent pregnancies.
- The National Strategy for Family Planning has been developed.
- There is a regularized supply of contraceptives at national level, the Ministry of Health is financing the 100% of SRH commodities assurance.
- The created by law, National Commissions of Contraceptives Supply and Healthy Maternity, have been strengthened in its coordination mechanisms and advocacy between State institutions and civil society organizations.
- The Ministry of Health National Surveillance System has been strengthened to monitor and developed the National Reports on Maternal Mortality for years 2014/2015 and 2016-2017-2018.
- The First Educational Programme to train University Midwife Technicians has been developed and graduated its first cohort of 18 university midwives.

UNFPA’s Contributions *Please provide contributions to those outcomes only to which the CP contributed. Not all outcome areas are expected to be covered under UNFPA contributions.*

UNFPA has supported the following:

- Through a UN interagency partnership (PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF) the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescents Pregnancies -PLANEA was updated and initiated its implementation at departmental level; through advocacy it was integrated into the National Social Development Cabinet. Technical competencies of the Ministry of Health have been strengthened for the implementation of quality standards related to comprehensive and differentiated health services for adolescents and their monitoring.
- The Ministry of Health has received technical and financial assistance from UNFPA to update the National Family Planning Strategy, and for the strengthening of the Logistics Model, which includes the purchase of modern contraceptives, by assessing from the need’s projection to the distribution to central warehouses. UNFPA has also supported with proposals for strengthening Logistics Information System to allow timely decision-making, and the revision of the national operational regulations of family planning and contraceptive technology, considering the new WHO guidelines.
- Promoting sexual and reproductive rights, through partnership and capacities strengthening of civil society organizations, developing models for monitoring and social auditing of services seeking to improve access to sexual and reproductive services. More than 7,000 health providers were trained, and technical regulatory frameworks have been developed or updated with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, and UNICEF support, related to maternal and neonatal health, family planning, maternal mortality surveillance and the development of annual national reports on maternal mortality. The proposal for design and curricula of the University Midwife Technicians was developed and technical assistance was provided to follow up its implementation.
- MISP was incorporated into local emergency and humanitarian response plans of the Ministry of Health and strategic partnerships were established to prioritize sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in humanitarian response initiatives, such as the CERF-Malnutrition in Huehuetenango, the Fuego Volcano eruption, human mobility dynamics due to migration, among others.
- Evidence based information was developed, such as the Report on the Economic Impact of Adolescents Pregnancies (MILENA), enabling the policy dialogue and positioning the importance of adolescent pregnancy prevention based on socioeconomic impact measurements. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health has been supported to maintain and provide essential sexual and reproductive services; health personnel have been trained remotely, guidelines and materials have been developed on family planning, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and right for adolescents, maternal and neonatal care during the COVID-19 pandemic. Dignity kits and personal protection equipment have been provided to the most vulnerable population and a set of communication materials was developed.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health					
Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	Men: NA Woman 23.5%	2008/2009	Woman aged 15- 24: 22.2% Men aged 15-24: 21.09%	2014/2015	In the 2008/2009 Survey, this indicator for men was not measured in previous Survey.
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes	2018	Yes	2020	Social Development Law, HIV and AIDS Law, Universal and Equitable Access to Family Planning Services Law, Healthy Motherhood Law.

Summary of National Progress:

- Guatemala has a robust legal and public policy framework for the implementation Comprehensive Sexual Education, which also is included in the National Curriculum. The National Comprehensive Sexuality Education Strategy has advanced its implementation in and out of school through the Ministry of Education and in coordination with the State National University, academia, and civil society organizations.
- The Ministry of Education has included in its annual planning and budget the implementation of the National Strategy on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (printing of materials, training of teachers, meeting with education community, among others).
- There are established national coordination and follow-up mechanisms with public and civil society participation: the legislative follow-up mechanism to support the advancement of the Declaration Prevent with Education, the National Coordination Round Table for Comprehensive Sexuality Education (MENEIS), that promotes political advocacy actions, evidence-based information, and comprehensive sexuality education positioning on the public agenda.
- The National Youth Policy has been updated through a participatory process and based on evidence and data about young and adolescent's people's situation.
- Within the framework of the National Social Development Cabinet, there are prioritized mechanisms for coordination and dialogue, to support the advancement of girls, adolescents, and young people's rights and for the prevention of adolescent pregnancies and early marriages and unions.

UNFPA's Contributions:

UNFPA has supported the following:

- Strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education, National University and civil society organization to support the implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in the following areas: a) development of technical booklets and materials for teachers and educational community (including parents and family); b) training processes on comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school at national and sub-national levels; c) design and implementation of certified technical trainings for teachers, education, communication personnel and civil organizations; d) coordination and monitoring mechanisms for the advancement of comprehensive sexuality education.
- Evidence-based knowledge and information has been developed to support dialogue processes, policy advocacy and strategic alliances with various national actors, to promote the advancement of comprehensive sexuality education, Young and Adolescents' Rights and the Prevention of Early Marriages and Unions.
- UNFPA continued supporting the Opening Opportunities Programme ("*Abriendo Oportunidades*"), in close collaboration with the Population Council. Through its indigenous girls and adolescents centered programming methodology, between 2015-2020, UNFPA has helped to improve the lives of at least 920 indigenous adolescent girls and up to 20,189 community members; as part of the scaling up and transfer process of the Opening Opportunities Programme, UNFPA supported the Q'aknu Kaslemal Programme implemented by AFEDOG in 4 communities in Totonicapán and Sololá that has reached 225 adolescent girls.
- Advocacy and technical assistance were provided for updating the National Youth Policy through participatory process and based on evidence.
- Programmes to strengthen leadership and participation of young people in policy dialogue and decision-making spaces related to sexual and reproductive health have been implemented.
- The UNFPA Youth Advice Group was created, as a mechanism to support the implementation of UNFPA Programme and to promote youth rights.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth					
Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	Yes	2018	Yes	2020	
Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	ND	2018	ND	2020	Guatemala does not have a Monitoring System to verify compliance on the implementation of UPR and other treaty bodies recommendations and/or observations
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	6.7%	2008/2009	22.6%	2014/2015	The Maternal Health National Survey (ENSMI) for 2014/2015 published the indicator only for married women.

Summary of National Progress:

- The country holds a broad legal and public policy framework to guarantee the advancement of women's human rights that integrates sexual and reproductive health and rights and a comprehensive response to violence against women.
- The National Commission for the Prevention of Violence against Women- CONAPREVI, as a national mechanism at the highest political level and created by law, supports the coordination and governance of the national response to violence against women.
- Institutional capacity and protocols for monitoring and implementation of the legal framework and sexual and reproductive rights have been developed, included for the follow up of CEDAW and UPR.
- Sector specific mechanisms for the institutionalization of women's public policy framework and implementation of national and international country's commitments.
- Strengthened mechanisms for women's access to justice and to provide comprehensive care for women victims of violence, including sexual violence.
- Legal reforms have been made to increase the marriages and unions to 18 years old.
- Civil Society Organizations are key actors in monitoring advances in the implementation of women's national policy and legal framework and country's international commitments.

UNFPA's Contributions:

UNFPA has supported the following:

- Strengthening of various institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women's human rights, with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights, the elimination of gender-based violence and other harmful practices: Women's Presidential Secretary (SEPREM), Indigenous Women's Right Defense Office (DEMI), Ombudsperson Human Rights Office (PDH), National Commission for the Prevention of Violence against Women- (CONAPREVI), Prosecutor's Office Referral Networks, Sexual Violence Office, Sectorial Gender Units, among others.
- Methodological guidelines and training designed to build capacity for the analysis and implementation of women's rights, sexual and reproductive rights, and sexual and reproductive health.
- Strengthened institutional capacities for the implementation of international standards on Essential Services for Women and Girls' victims of violence, including the development and implementation of tools for self-care and justice operators for monitoring and continuous improvement of records keeping.
- Strengthening the National Prosecutors Office's comprehensive care model for victims of violence and sexual violence, including the implementation of its expansion strategy at departmental level and the provision of culturally sensitive services.
- Strengthened capacities for tracking, monitoring and assessment of the effective implementation of the legal and institutional framework of the Ombudsman Office.
- Implementation of the National Roadmap for attending pregnancies in girls aged from 10 to 14 years old, as part of a social protection model involved several government institutions.
- Development and implementation of various training, education and specialization processes for human resources from different government agencies in partnership with Universities.
- Strengthening of civil society organizations' capacities for the development of social audit, advocacy and policy dialogue.
- Facilitation of policy dialogue and strategic communication processes
- Evidence-based information and knowledge developed as a basis for updating public policies, favoring decision-making, and counteracting the positioning of conservative groups.

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality					
Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	No	2015	Yes	2018	2018 National Population and Housing Census
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	Yes	2014/2015	No	2020	Maternal Health National Survey (ENSMI) 2014/2015, presented in 2017.
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	No	2018	No	2020	
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	Yes%	2015	NA	2020	The National Development Plan was presented in 2013 and it covers the period until 2032. No update has been done yet.

Summary of National Progress

- After 16 years from previous Census, the country has updated data with the 2018 Housing and Population Census, which complies with international quality standards and is available in a public platform (<https://www.censopoblacion.gt>) with other 17 technical and communications products, highlighting the delivery and update of population estimates and projections, census cartography, departmental profiles, Census database in different platforms, off-line and printed Census results, among others.
- National institutions and civil society organizations actively participated and provided advice to the National Statistics Institute to incorporate into the Housing and Population Census processes, the human rights, gender, indigenous rights and people with disabilities priorities and approaches.
- Guatemala has a framework to implement the 2032 National Development Plan and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the SDGs, within the territorial national participation mechanism (National Development Councils System). The country has made progress in aligning the policy framework with the SDGs and prioritizing indicators and targets for its achievement. Guatemala has submitted 2 Voluntary National Reports on SDGs progress and will present a new one in 2021.
- The National Statistics Institute and other institutions from the National Statistics System managed to increase the availability and strengthening of information and statistical data on vital statistics, gender, violence against women and other information disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity and territory.
- There is a National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (DHS), whose results were presented in 2017.
- The country, under the leadership of the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and the Ministry of Social Development, and in close coordination with civil society organizations and UNFPA, developed 2 National Reports on the advancement of ICPD and coordinated country participation in regional and global mechanisms.
- The Social Protection Programmes and System have been strengthened through the prioritization of the National Household Social Registry that will support the most left behind populations.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has supported the following:

- The National Statistics Institute has been strengthened, with UNFPA support, for the design and implementation of the 2018 National Population and Housing Census, providing strategic, technical, programmatic, and financial cooperation. UNFPA facilitated a technical assistance model to support the country to comply with census quality international standards and supported the implementation and accomplishment of Census phases and activities, contributing to the establishment of diverse partnerships, territorial governance, risks management, communication actions and management of human resources and procurement processes.
- UNFPA strengthened the capacities of national institutions and coordination mechanisms to incorporate the gender perspective, indigenous auto determination approach, human rights' approach, and the Washington Group Module in the Census technical and operational processes.
- Strategic alliances have been established and capacities of institutions were strengthened by UNFPA for the vital statistics, gender, indigenous peoples and violence against women information and disaggregated data.
- UNFPA, in coordination with other United Nations organizations, has provided technical and financial cooperation to strengthen the capacities of the Presidential Secretary of Planning, SEGEPLAN and the Ministry of Social Development, for the implementation, monitoring and national reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, the ICPD and the Montevideo Consensus priority measures and the Social Protection System.
- UNFPA has established strategic alliances and provided technical and financial assistance for the strengthening of institutions and civil society organizations, including academia and think-tanks, to carry out analysis on population dynamics with a gender, intercultural, intergenerational, and territorial perspective.
- UNFPA has facilitated the establishment of a joint working mechanism between civil society organizations, UNFPA and government institutions, to support policy dialogue, monitoring and country participation in the ICPD Regional and Global mechanisms.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	1.6	2.2	7.2	15.1	8.8	17.3
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.0	3.5	3.6
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.4	5.1
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	1.9	2.3	0.2	45.0	2.1	47.3
Programme coordination and assistance	1.2	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.3
Total	8.5	9.5	11.5	65.1	20.0	74.6

*The Country Programme was extended for two years (2020 and 2021)

**Final expenditure considers expenditures until December 2020 + 2021 approved budgets.