

Guatemala

Executive Summary

The new Government took office in January 2016 with much anticipation by tens of thousands of Guatemalans who participated in the historic, peaceful social movement in 2015. The new administration inherited significant challenges – severe fiscal deficit and extremely weakened state institutions that were widely discredited among the public. The new administration presented five key pillars, including a continued focus on chronic malnutrition, integrated health promotion and quality education. Despite significant national efforts in these priority areas, state institutions continued to face instability, hindering progress. Many line ministries and institutions, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Social Welfare Secretariat of the Presidency, and the Solicitor General's Office, suffered a significant number of changes in senior authorities during the year. As in previous years, the Ministry of Health suffered acute instability, with the Minister, Vice Minister and key Directors replaced after only seven months in office. While state institutions struggled to kick-start new administrations and yield concrete results, Congress gained substantial influence over the Executive Branch, prompting UNICEF Guatemala to strengthen its partnership with Congress to promote child rights.

The multidimensional child poverty study, conducted jointly with the Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (ICEFI), demonstrated the worsening trends since 2006, with 78 per cent of Guatemalan children living in conditions of monetary poverty and/or deprivation of rights (multidimensional). The situation is even worse among indigenous children, with 89.4 per cent of these children living in poverty.

Though receiving only limited attention by the media, nearly 7,100 unaccompanied children were deported back to Guatemala, and within the United States, 18,913 Guatemalan children were detained – the highest number in the past four years.

Climate change continues to affect Guatemala, with children bearing the greatest burden. The effects of drought expanded beyond the six provinces of the 'dry corridor', and five more are now considered as the part of the 'extended dry corridor'.

In some municipalities, acute malnutrition exceeded 5 per cent.

Major achievements in 2016

Together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF played a key role in developing and advocating for a new Migration Code (Law), approved by Congress in October and aligned with international standards to protect child migrants.

UNICEF Guatemala launched the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) initiative to create awareness and action to achieve zero open defecation in 25 communities, 2 of which will be declared open defecation free (ODF) in early 2017.

UNICEF supported the participation of indigenous women in school management committees leading 2,000 mostly illiterate women to form a network, which initiated national political advocacy and opened direct negotiation with the Congress to modify the Development Council Law to guarantee the participation of indigenous women within the Councils. The network is also negotiating with the Ministry of Education to change the regulations for education councils to require a minimum number of women on the Management Boards of School Management Committees. These efforts have inspired many community members, particularly girls.

UNICEF Guatemala continued consolidating and expanding municipal child protection systems, whose coverage increased from 83 to 130 municipalities in 2016 (e.g., from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of municipalities). This was possible because UNICEF leveraged government resources (US\$800,000) to cover required human resources.

UNICEF co-led the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) task force to support the National Planning and Programming Secretary in developing a road map to implement the SDGs and an SDG implementation strategy. The National Prioritization of SDG goals and indicators was finalized and consultations were held at national and regional levels.

Major shortfalls

- Despite continued negotiation and advocacy with ministries to institutionalize ongoing projects, policies and plans supported by UNICEF, many are not yet fully institutionalized. For example, important setbacks in health services included the elimination of key personnel within the newly presented strategy for local health services, including community health educators critical to implementing the ‘1,000 Days’ interventions. For the first time in many years, Guatemala also suffered a generalized stock-out of the micronutrient Sprinkles, which had previously been fully institutionalized.

The Situation Analysis of Indigenous Children was not finalized, and had to be rescheduled to March 2017, partly due to delays in the official presentation of the results of the 2014–2015 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), seriously a constraining disaggregated analysis.

Main partnerships

UNICEF strengthened its alliance with the private sector, particularly through the Center for Action of Corporate Social Responsibility (CENTRARSE), a private-sector social responsibility consortium supporting private-sector engagement in promoting key UNICEF strategies, and with TIGO, a communications company, which worked to combat online exploitation and school violence.

UNICEF initiated a strategic partnership with Congress to promote child rights, building on its increased influence in the Executive Branch.

Humanitarian Assistance

Guatemala is extremely vulnerable to climate change. The drought and prolonged heatwave in the dry corridor has become the annual occurrence, with its impact reaching far beyond the ‘traditional’ dry corridor of six provinces. Five additional provinces are now considered as part of the ‘extended’ dry corridor, whose effect is reflected in the number of households facing food insecurity and the number of acute malnutrition cases, which exceeds 5 per cent in some municipalities.

In this context, UNICEF Guatemala continued to provide life-saving response as a lead agency of the nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters. The nutrition

cluster follows up on the acute malnutrition cases, and issues alerts when the number of cases begins to rise. In addition, UNICEF Guatemala led the regional teleconference calls of the Central American GRIN-LAC (Grupo de Resiliencia Integrada de Nutrición), which took place every two or three months and permitted interaction and information sharing between Central American countries in relation to emergencies, especially the drought situation.

UNICEF Guatemala responded to the drought crisis in three provinces (Baja Verapaz, Chiquimula and Jutiapa), acting to save the lives of children under 5 suffering from acute malnutrition and to prevent new cases. Pregnant and breastfeeding women were included in the target group. This required identifying, treating and assisting children, women of childbearing age, and pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition in a timely manner in prioritized municipalities of the 'dry corridor'.

During 2016, a total of 4,283 children were treated with therapeutic formulas, contributing to reducing the mortality risk associated with acute malnutrition. UNICEF supported outreach screening of children under 5 to detect cases of acute malnutrition cases, and provided supplies for acute malnutrition treatment and anthropometric equipment to 200 health services in the targeted area. Health personnel (989) were trained to follow up with acutely malnourished children.

Working at the community level, UNICEF trained 289 leaders, who are now recognized as 'agents of change' in their communities, and who opportunely identify and refer acutely malnourished children and promote infant and young child feeding. The trained community leaders conducted screening of 1,734 children. Additionally, 865 midwives were trained to identify indications of a high-risk of acute malnutrition, and also to promote exclusive breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding. As result, 100 per cent of acutely malnourished children were identified and adequately treated in a timely manner. The mortality rate among children identified and treated for acute malnutrition was 0 per cent. Even after the initial intervention as an emergency response, community leaders continued to replicate the training they received in their own communities and reached an additional 1,560 families.

Guatemala, like much of Latin America, was directly affected by the Zika epidemic. Throughout 2016, the multiple impacts of Zika were discovered on an ongoing basis, and UNICEF Guatemala and its partners were required to constantly adjust their prevention messages. Supporting the Ministry of Health in its response to the Zika epidemic, UNICEF Guatemala's response focused on prevention, vector control and mitigation in the first phase. It supported the Ministry of Health in five priority provinces most affected by Zika: Escuintla, Izabal, Quetzaltenango, Santa Rosa and Suchitepéquez. Some 1,373 health workers, including doctors, nurses, nursing assistants and midwives, received training in vector control and the identification/diagnosis of Zika cases.

Through digital media communication campaigns (Facebook and Twitter), 39,414 people were reached with preventive Zika messages. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to deliver key Zika prevention messages in the classroom, and it is expected that 96,874 children will receive this information from teachers. At present, educational materials are being developed for Ministry of Health technical personnel, midwives and other governmental institutions in relation to care and support to pregnant women and the families of children affected by Zika.

The strategic alliance with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was critical to implementing the first phase of Zika response, with a focus on vector control and dissemination of information. In 2017, UNICEF and USAID will continue to support the institutional response capacity to Zika, including the care and support component for

pregnant women and the families of children affected by Zika. With UNICEF support, an Index for Risk Management – a global, open-source platform for risk analysis of humanitarian crisis/disasters – was adapted locally, which will support the Government of Guatemala as well as the civil societies to make informed decisions to prevent, prepare and respond to the risks.

Emerging Areas of Importance

Climate change and children. UNICEF Guatemala supported the development of culturally relevant educational materials for indigenous children and communities. Ancestral knowledge to help manage environmental degradation was documented, including topics on farming techniques, water management and reforestation practices, organic pesticides and fertilizers, and protection of freshwater sources, among others. Trained volunteers worked with students and communities to disseminate this knowledge.

UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) worked together to strengthen resilience in the dry corridor, an area which has been severely affected by climate change. To find medium- and longer-term solutions, both agencies collaborated in providing sustainable solutions for access to safe water, environmentally-friendly firewood stoves, and technology for improved agriculture.

Refugee and migrant children. UNICEF Guatemala played a key role in developing and successfully advocating for the approval of a new Migration Code (Law), which is aligned to international standards related to child migrants. As of November, 7,066 unaccompanied migrant children were deported back to Guatemala, 98 per cent of whom were detained in Mexico. Within the United States, 18,913 children were detained, although actual deportation from the United States has been about 100. To guarantee adequate attention to migrant children, UNICEF Guatemala continued advocating for psychosocial attention at Guatemalan consulates in Mexico and the United States. So far, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established psychosocial care units at three consulates at strategic locations in the United States, guaranteeing adequate care to 57 unaccompanied migrant children and 1,186 children travelling with family members.

Second decade of life. UNICEF supported capacity development of the Government's National Council of Youth (CONJUVE), to promote adolescent's participation and to develop their skills and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. In 2016, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided CONJUVE with technical assistance to review the current National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy (PLANEA) to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and this process will be completed by March 2017.

In collaboration with UNFPA and the Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), UNICEF successfully advocated with the Ministry of Health to adapt three documents: (1) the Quality Standards for Comprehensive Care for Adolescents; (2) the National Strategy for the Right to Participate and the Right to Comprehensive Health Service for Adolescents and Youth; and (3) the Well-Being and Health Policy for Adolescents and Youth.

UNICEF Guatemala also worked to increase the knowledge and ability of girls and adolescents to demand social services, particularly out-of-school indigenous girls in rural areas. Together with civil society organizations, UNICEF implemented projects to provide information on nutrition and HIV and AIDS through peer education. In addition, 125 adolescent and young females were trained as facilitators of workshops on nutrition, and 47 community-level workshops were implemented for 5,955 adolescent girls and youth. Theatre for Development was also effectively used to disseminate information on HIV and AIDS.

Support to a movement. In partnership with government institutions, civil society and the private sector, UNICEF launched the Voices (Voces) movement to raise public awareness and promote action to prevent all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in and around schools. These efforts were visibly embodied in initiatives such as Strong Schools and Communities (Voces), U-Report and others. Partnerships with local media also helped to engage the public on this issue. UNICEF also launched VozApp, a mobile phone application that allows citizens to report high-risk and violent situations. As of December 2016, 86 reports had been received, of which 24 were resolved and 52 were still in process. Social networks and partnerships with local governments were critical in supporting this early warning and response system.

In July 2016, UNICEF Guatemala launched U-Report Guatemala as a tool for adolescents and youth to conduct social auditing of national policies which directly affect them, such as child marriage and adolescent pregnancy. As of December, there were 2,040 U-Reporters, of whom 53 per cent are adolescents (aged 13–19). To motivate U-Reporters to continue participating, the U-Report committee developed adolescent-friendly messages (easy questions using expressions familiar to adolescents).

In 2016, UNICEF also introduced the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) initiative as part of the WASH programme, aimed at ending open defecation, which is a critical factor in child stunting. In Guatemala, where one in every two children suffers chronic malnutrition, CLTS offers an important solution to reduce stunting. With the strong engagement of community leaders, local authorities and institutions, civil society and donor communities, CLTS is raising awareness on the issues of open defecation, which until now has been treated as taboo. UNICEF is now helping to generate an important movement to end open defecation.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

C4D	Communication for Development
CENTRARSE	Centre for Action of Corporate Social Responsibility
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CONEVAL	Mexican National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy
CONJUVE	National Council of Youth
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
ECD	early childhood development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
ICEFI	Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies
ICT	information and communication technology
NGO	non-governmental organization
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OR	Other Resources
ORE	Other Resources Emergency
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PLANEA	National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancies
RR	regular resources
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VISION	UNICEF internal financial and programme management system
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Capacity Development

UNICEF Guatemala supported women's participation by engaging 2,000 indigenous women, most of whom were illiterate, to support girls' education. In 2017, their advocacy expanded from community/municipality level to the Ministry of Education and Congress, from whom they demanded greater opportunities for participation in School Management Committees and Development Councils. To improve WASH, 25 municipalities implemented the communication for development (C4D) WASH strategy, empowering nearly 400 local actors to actively work with local authorities to improve WASH status. UNICEF also launched the CLTS initiative to end open defecation. Some 25 communities initiated CLTS, with 2 to be certified as open defecation free in early 2017.

UNICEF continued contributing to strengthened national and subnational data analysis for decision-making to reduce grade repetition and primary school drop-outs, enhancing equity-focused interventions. UNICEF supported the National Council for Comprehensive Assistance to Persons with Disabilities and the National Institute of Statistics to conduct a second national survey on disabilities to strengthen national capacities. The survey will conclude in February 2017, and will be crucial for evidence-based policy advocacy for persons with disabilities in Guatemala. UNICEF continues to contribute to enhancing and expanding integrated child protection at all levels to ensure integrated services to prevent, detect and refer children requiring special protection. These services cover nearly 40 per cent of Guatemalan municipalities.

In the dry corridors, a joint programme between UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) strengthened the resilience of communities, addressing the need for medium- and longer-term responses, and directly reaching 7,000 families, and 70 per cent of female-headed households. The project had unexpected indirect benefits, such as generating microenterprises, with significant potential for expansion. UNICEF co-led the United Nations SDG task force to provided support to the National Planning and Programming Secretary, which developed a road map to implement the SDGs, and designed an implementation strategy for the SDGs in Guatemala. The National Prioritization of SDG targets and indicators were finalized and consultation meetings were held at national and regional levels.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

UNICEF Guatemala and ICEFI presented the results of the multidimensional child and adolescent poverty study, which describes in detail the different dimensions of child and adolescent poverty in the country. The 'Bristol Methodology' for multidimensional study was complemented by the methodology proposed by the Mexican National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), combining the measurement of poverty by rights deprivation with that by monetary poverty. Some 78 per cent of children lived in conditions of monetary poverty and/or deprivation of rights. Disaggregated data showed that 89.4 per cent of indigenous children lived in this condition, compared with 68 per cent of their peers who were not indigenous.

UNICEF contributed to analysing school enrolment using multiple sources, including the Educational Management Information System, the National Survey on Employment and Income, National Survey on Living Conditions, and revised population projections. The analysis concluded that approximately 10 per cent of children between the ages of 7 and 12 years old remain out of school. It also confirmed that the official enrolment age for primary school (7 years old) is not strictly observed, and that many children start school at age 6. The study provided disaggregated information by province and age group vis-à-vis the enrolment, facilitating more focused interventions by the Ministry of Education. UNICEF maintained dialogue with the highest authorities of the line ministries in the new administration, promoting child rights so that children are mainstreamed in the new ministerial strategies and plans. UNICEF also strengthened partnership with Congress, as it has gained substantial influence with the Executive Branch.

Two important studies are pending. The ‘Second National Disability Survey 2016’, which UNICEF supports with the National Council for Comprehensive Assistance to Persons with Disabilities, with results to be presented in February 2017 will provide critical information on the situation of disabled persons. And UNICEF’s ‘Situation Analysis of Indigenous Children and Adolescents in Guatemala’ will be finalized in March 2017 and will incorporate views and recommendations from external consultations.

Partnerships

UNICEF boosted its strategic partnership with the private sector, particularly in promoting: (1) the Strong Schools and Community Initiative/‘Voice Movement’ and apps (VozApps), developed as a tool to alert the Ministry of Education to high-risk situations around schools; (2) the WeProtect initiative to protect children from online sexual exploitation; and (3) breastfeeding promotion adapted for the private sector, through ‘Baby-Friendly Companies’.

To support VozApps, a telecommunication company (TIGO) supported the development of a mobile phone application and provided a cost-free mechanism for users to combat online exploitation. The information and communication technology industry, led by TIGO, supported the dissemination of the ‘Online Child Protection Guidelines’. UNICEF partnered with CENTRARSE, a private-sector social responsibility consortium, to multiply private-sector engagement in promoting key UNICEF strategies for nutrition and early childhood development, and the Strong School initiative.

Partnership with universities played an important role in expanding capacity development activities. Together with Panamerican University, UNICEF developed a diploma course to strengthen the management of community radio, benefiting 15 local partners and indigenous women’s networks, who broadcast more than 500 community radio programmes on child-related issues.

Together with OHCHR, UNICEF helped develop a National Plan of Human Rights and Business and, in collaboration with ICEFI, UNICEF began a baseline study on children and business to feed into a larger baseline on human rights and business and to define priority areas to promote child rights with business sectors. UNICEF co-leads the United Nations Network for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) in Guatemala and supports the ‘SUN Movement’ focal point (Secretary of food and nutritional security) to strengthen the platform. Terms of reference and a workplan for the platform were developed and will be implemented in 2017 by various sectors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, private sector, academia, United Nations agencies, the Government of Guatemala and donors.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

UNICEF prioritized establishing partnerships with the highest authorities of the line ministries in the new administration. The Country Office provided close monitoring and analysis throughout the year, as changes of authorities of key ministries occurred. With Congress gaining substantial influence over the Executive Branch, UNICEF fostered stronger partnerships with Congress in promoting child rights.

To make visible the most vulnerable children, UNICEF implemented multiple public advocacy strategies and publications, including: a) presentation of the 'Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation Purposes in Guatemala' report; b) implementing the 'Voices Movement' (*Movimiento Voces*) using a multimedia campaign to engage key influencers in promoting social participation to end violence in and around schools; and c) organizing the 'First International Seminar on Social Development', which led to the creation of a road map for an integrated social protection system, during which the 'Multidimensional Child Poverty' study was presented.

UNICEF Guatemala has 110,861 fans on Facebook, 28,870 followers on Twitter, 1,106 subscribers on YouTube, 367 followers on Pinterest and 202 followers on Instagram. The UNICEF Guatemala webpage received 20,048 unique visitors and 11,300 returning visitors. In 2016, UNICEF launched two mobile apps: a) VozApp, to report and prevent cases of violence against children; and b) U-Report Guatemala, which has 2,040 U-Reporters.

UNICEF, jointly with the University of Rafael Landiver, developed a C4D diploma course with emphasis on Zika, ECD, sexual and reproductive health and disabilities. A UNICEF study revealed the vulnerability of both children and parents to online abuse – 80 per cent of parents do not implement parental control mechanisms and 53 per cent of children are unaware of the privacy setting of social networks. As a response, UNICEF developed a communication strategy to strengthen online protection, in line with the global initiative WeProtect, which will be launched in early 2017.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

Since 2014, UNICEF Guatemala has facilitated South-South cooperation between the Governments of Brazil and Guatemala to support institutional capacity building for Guatemala's Ministry of Social Development, particularly its social protection system. To familiarize the newly appointed Minister of Social Development with the social protection model, UNICEF supported his participation in the International Seminar on Social Development, organized by his Brazilian counterpart. Originally, the visit also envisioned the formalization of a tripartite agreement (Government of Brazil, Guatemala and UNICEF); however, this was postponed due to the political crisis in Brazil that led to the change of the administration (including the Minister of the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development) during the visit.

In coordination with Brazil's Ministry of Social Development, Guatemala's own First International Seminar on Social Development, 'Towards an Integrated Social Protection System', was organized in October 2016, with the participation of representatives from Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru, accompanied by the UNICEF offices of these countries (except for Chile, which was an inter-agency collaboration of UNDP). The Ministry of Education has requested UNICEF and the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) to support South-South cooperation with Peruvian and Bolivian counterparts to strengthen the Guatemalan multi-cultural education model. The learning visit to observe the model and establish the bilateral agreement is planned for February 2017.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education developed and launched a mobile application called VozApp as an early alert mechanism to report on risk of violence against children in and around schools. Citizens can use the application to report a description of the risk situation to the Protection Unit of the Ministry of Education. This Global Positioning System-enabled application allows the Ministry of Education to process and analyse the information, to generate a report on incidents by area and category, and to act by providing users with safety tips or sending information to corresponding provincial institutions for response.

UNICEF Guatemala launched U-Report Guatemala in July 2016, as a tool of social audit by adolescents and youth of the national policies which directly affect them, such as child marriage and adolescent pregnancy. As of December, there were 2,040 U-Reporters, of whom 53 per cent were adolescents (aged 13–19). To keep U-Reporters motivated, the U-Report committee developed adolescent-friendly messages (easy questions using the expressions used by adolescents).

UNICEF Guatemala continues to promote breastfeeding by adapting the Baby-Friendly Hospital initiative model for multiple outlets: hospitals, health centres, traditional midwives, governmental institutions, the private sector and universities. Nine hospitals and three health centres were certified as Baby Friendly, and 240 midwives were evaluated for certification as breastfeeding promoters. In addition, 10 governmental institutions are planning to implement Baby-Friendly spaces, and one private-sector facility received certification as Baby Friendly.

The office introduced the community-led total sanitation initiative to eliminate open defecation – one of the fundamental causes of child stunting which affects nearly one in every two children in Guatemala. CLTS focuses on changing behaviour to reduce faecal contamination within the community. Given that the availability of household latrines is relatively high in Guatemala, the project will introduce improved latrine construction technology in a later phase to achieve 100 per cent use of household latrines.

Support to Integration and Cross-sectoral Linkages

Chronic malnutrition results from multiple causes and requires an integrated, multisectoral approach. UNICEF Guatemala is working in an increasingly integrated manner to support efforts to address this issue. In promoting exclusive breastfeeding, UNICEF engaged the Ministry of Health, traditional midwives, other governmental institutions, the private sector and academics, which helped reach more children from different sectors. The active dialogue between UNICEF and different sectors triggered greater reflection on how to address the issue and how to support mothers within each sector. Community-based ECD support also caught the attention of different actors, including the Ministry of Health, the Secretary of food and nutritional security, municipal authorities, and parents in the communities. This area of work, despite still being in its initial phase, promises to become an important activity within the prevention of chronic malnutrition.

The strong commitment and interest that the ECD support provoked among the community men regarding ECD is an important effect that was not originally planned. UNICEF's Social Inclusion and Nutrition sections began a new initiative to improve micronutrients (iron and folic acid) among adolescent girls. The model is to explore and prove the best ways to reach adolescent girls with adequate knowledge on nutrition and micronutrient supplements. The initiative is implemented using a peer-to-peer approach throughout the whole process (training, distribution of micronutrient supplements, and monitoring and evaluation), directly engaging adolescent and youth organizations in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Though it is still at the initial stage, adolescent groups will apply the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to document the achievements of the intervention.

Service Delivery

UNICEF, jointly with the Ministry of Health and PAHO, implemented a community-based model to screen for HIV, syphilis and Hepatitis B among pregnant women of indigenous and rural populations. This group depends heavily on midwives for prenatal care and birth (60 per cent to 80 per cent). The model engages midwives to encourage and accompany pregnant women to health facilities for rapid testing, which was made available at peripheral health services. In two provinces, 1,145 women were tested in the health areas with no access to rapid tests. As a spin-off, an additional 110 couples also received voluntary HIV testing, showing that the project generated greater awareness among a wider audience.

UNICEF procured nearly 3,000 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat up to 6,000 acutely malnourished children. In addition, UNICEF trained community leaders to opportunely identify and refer such cases to health services. UNICEF regularly followed up on the distribution to ensure availability at health-service level. UNICEF will continue to advocate that the Ministry of Health start to institutionalize its own procurement by including this in the budget (which only occurred in 2014).

UNICEF partnered with Helvetas to launch CLTS to eliminate open defecation in communities. The programme started in August and has mobilized 25 communities, 2 of which will be certified as open defecation free beginning in 2017. A monitoring mechanism, set up together with Helvetas, allowed UNICEF and municipal authorities to access progress reporting on a regular basis. From the beginning of the project, UNICEF prioritized advocacy at all levels, including the National Secretariat for Food Security, emphasizing the relation between open defecation and chronic malnutrition and providing global evidence of the efficacy of CLTS. CLTS is currently being considered as an official methodology within the WASH working group of the National Strategy for Chronic Malnutrition Prevention.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

In partnership with ICEFI, UNICEF presented a study of multidimensional poverty in childhood and adolescence, estimating and describing in detail the situation in Guatemala. The 'Bristol Methodology' for multidimensional poverty studies was complemented by a methodology proposed by CONEVAL, which measures poverty by a combination of deprivation of rights and monetary poverty. The study showed that 78 per cent of children living in condition of monetary poverty, deprivation of rights and both combined. The disaggregated data show that 89.4 per cent of indigenous children lived in this condition, compared with 68 per cent of their non-indigenous peer.

Guatemala submitted its first State Report to the Committee on Rights for People with Disabilities in September 2016, and the Committee presented 59 recommendations, 31 of which are directly related to children with disabilities. UNICEF prepared a follow-up matrix on the recommendations, which has been shared with the United Nations system in Guatemala, and a task force was formed to follow up on the issue. Thanks to UNICEF's support, for the first time the opinions of children and adolescents were included in the Periodic Report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The final report was submitted in September 2016, since the report which had been submitted in November 2015 had to be revised in accordance with the new guidelines from the Committee. Of 52 recommendations from the previous report in 2010, 3 were achieved and 35 are in progress; another 5 are without means of verification, and no progress was reported on 9 recommendations.

UNICEF Guatemala also contributed to strengthening the participation of indigenous people, particularly indigenous women. Some 2,000 indigenous women were empowered to participate in decision-making processes, and succeeded in having their issues discussed in the Municipal Development Councils and indigenous Women's Ombudsperson's Office. Together with OHCHR, UNICEF helped develop a National Plan of Human Rights and Business and, in collaboration with ICEFI, UNICEF also began a baseline study on children

and business to feed into a larger baseline on human rights and business and to define priority areas to promote child rights with business sectors.

Gender Equality

In 2016, UNICEF Guatemala initiated efforts to improve micronutrition (iron and folic acid) among adolescent girls. After developing the manual for adolescents on nutrition, UNICEF Guatemala trained 125 female adolescents and youth as facilitators. The office replicated 47 workshops at the community level, with the participation of nearly 6,000 adolescent girls and youth. In November, the office began distribution of micronutrient supplements to adolescent girls in collaboration with NGO partners, reaching 4,000 adolescent girls in 6 provinces in 2016. The office also invested US\$148,793.51 in gender-responsive adolescent health.

In addition, UNICEF Guatemala monitored application of the law which raised the legal marriage age of girls and limited the exemption for marriage before the age of 18. The successful engagement with the Supreme Court led to the issuance of a decree which sets up procedures to regulate exemptions for children under 18 to marry and, under this procedure, only family courts now have the competence to grant exemptions. The decree also requires the presence of the involved adolescents in a private hearing, and orders the presence of the Solicitor-General's Office during the hearing. The office's annual expenditure for the initiative was US\$169,304.63.

Since 2014, UNICEF Guatemala has supported women's participation in decision-making through school management committees and women's network organizations. Some 2,000 women, mostly illiterate, received training on multiple themes, including the management of the community radio programme. In 2016, this network initiated political advocacy beyond the community/municipality level, beginning direct negotiations with the National Congress to modify the Development Council Law to guarantee the participation of indigenous women within the Councils. The network is also negotiating with the Ministry of Education to change the regulation of Education Councils to require a minimum number of women on the Management Board of School Management Committees. The unwavering efforts of the women's network has inspired community members, and particularly girls. The women's network is also establishing a national benchmark that will benefit all indigenous and non-indigenous women in the country. This will further promote community participation and will yield positive medium- and longer-term effects in girls' education. UNICEF Guatemala invested a total of US\$125,000 in this effort in 2016.

Environmental Sustainability

As part of the Maya Programme, together with other United Nations agencies and the Ministry of Education, UNICEF Guatemala continues to support local partners to develop educational materials for children and communities to strengthen education with cultural pertinence. Ancestral practices in facing environmental degradation were documented, including topics such as farming techniques, water management and reforestation practices, organic pesticides and fertilizers, and protection of freshwater sources, among others. Trained volunteers worked with students and communities to strengthen resilience to climate change, and a UNICEF-supported community radio programme helped disseminate information and orientation. In five municipalities of two provinces in the dry corridor (Chiquimula and Jalapa), UNICEF and FAO supported strengthened resilience to climate change by introducing: a) improved water management technology; and b) improved agricultural technology. Facilitators, selected from among the agricultural promoters and health facilitators, received training on these themes. Nearly 7,000 families participated and benefited (more than 70 per cent of them female-headed households), totalling nearly 35,000 participants. Spin-off effects included greater environmental awareness and

community-led action, and increased micro-entrepreneurship, particularly among women's groups.

UNICEF Guatemala has taken steps over several years to 'green' the office, including changing electric lighting and use of efficient lightbulbs and split circuits to save electricity. Recycling of old paper is done every month. Centralized printing systems with user accounting allows better monitoring and encourages green behaviour, as well as savings in toner, and PDF printing is also encouraged. UNICEF's partner Paz Joven, a youth organization, has been actively engaged in many Municipal Development Councils to contribute to environmental preservation, in collaboration with local Community Development Councils. A young female member of Paz Joven who participated in the Conference of Parties 21 in 2015 subsequently continued advocacy in her municipality and led Paz Joven to sign an agreement with the municipal authorities, including those involved in water resource management. She also began awareness-raising activities on natural resource conservation. Groups of volunteers who received the original training became multipliers and subsequently carried out awareness-raising activities in schools and local institutions.

Effective Leadership

A new Government took office in January 2016, and a majority of UNICEF state partners had new authorities. Monthly country management team (CMT) and biweekly programme meetings were vital for the continuous analysis and discussion of the socio-political situation in Guatemala in 2016. CMT and programme meetings routinely reviewed core indicators, using the UNICEF internal financial and programme management system (VISION) dashboards and Performance Scorecards, and UNICEF Guatemala continues to show a consistently high level of compliance.

The office maintained a minimal level of direct cash transfers exceeding six months, and no direct cash transfer exceeded the nine-month threshold. Financial implementation was consistently high, reaching 92 per cent as of December. Donor reporting was 100 per cent on time, and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) was followed up very closely. Out of 19 planned spot-checks, 16 were concluded. Significant delays were encountered due to the time spent trying to issue a United Nations Joint Contract with a firm to conduct spot-checks; however, due to differing priorities and a sense of urgency among agencies to comply with HACT. UNICEF went ahead and issued a contract on its own from a global long-term agreement to review five implementing partners that received more than US\$500,000 since 2015, and 88 per cent of programmatic visits were concluded. All six agreed actions as a response to the internal audit were concluded by the end of January 2016.

As agreed in the action plan, the annual management plan was endorsed by the country management team at the beginning of the year, as a response of the last audit recommendation. The country management team reviewed progress against the annual management plan at both mid-year and year-end. In 2017, UNICEF Guatemala will request that the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office review the business continuity plan. UNICEF Guatemala maintained a high level of emergency preparedness, with special focus on Zika and the continued drought in the dry corridor. The Early Warning Early Action System was regularly updated.

Financial Resources Management

Total regular resources (RR) expenditure in 2016 was US\$1,600,390, other resources (OR) were US\$4,855,212 and other resources emergency (ORE) were US\$631,766. UNICEF Guatemala ensured regular monitoring of key indicators in the VISION Manager's Dashboard and Performance Scorecard at monthly Country Management Team meetings and biweekly programme meetings. The office managed to keep outstanding direct cash transfers over six months at minimal levels throughout the year, and no direct cash transfer exceeded the nine-month threshold.

Overall fund utilization reached 92 per cent as of December 2016. The office continues to pay close attention to ensure maximum fund utilization. As of December, the total amount not utilized before grant expiration was US\$2,388, most of which resulted from small unspent balances in fund commitments and currency fluctuations. In one case, the grant unspent balance was due to an exchange rate revaluation, of which the office was only notified after the grant's expiry, thus no action could be taken.

Both UNFPA and UNDP have, however, committed to jointly contract a firm to conduct spot-checks starting in 2017. The Global Shared Service Centre (GSSC) has been processing UNICEF Guatemala financial transactions (processing and posting invoices, processing payments and performing bank reconciliation) since November 2015. Since October, the office began accessing services from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office's Multi-Country Support Facility for professional human resources services, supporting the country office's in-house administrative human resources services. Both the Multi-Country Support Facility and the Global Shared Services Centre are providing adequate support to UNICEF Guatemala.

The Office continues to seek efficiency in resource use, and saved US\$85,000 in 2016 by sharing office space and services with UN Women and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), using the savings to procure 27 new laptops to ensure a smooth transition to a 'light office'.

Fundraising and Donor Relations

UNICEF Guatemala secured new funding amounting to US\$2,181,222 (OR) and US\$742,302 (ORE) in 2016. Total OR funds raised during current country programme amounted to US\$13,954,121, representing 35 per cent of the total required. In addition, a junior professional officer funded by Japan has supported UNICEF Guatemala since June 2015 to support adolescent development projects. During 2015, UNICEF Guatemala hosted three UNICEF National Committee missions, including a visit by a Goodwill Ambassador from the Japan National Committee, and one additional National Committee visit was cancelled due to the worsening security situation in Guatemala. The National Committees are long-time partners in supporting UNICEF programmes in Guatemala in many sectoral areas.

In January, UNICEF Guatemala, together with four other country offices, initiated a joint consultancy for corporate fundraising, managed by the Regional Support Centre for Private Fundraising and Partnerships in the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office. With the consultant, UNICEF approached eight companies to seek customer-based fundraising opportunities, and one of these visits led the regional-wide fund-raising plan to be implemented in 2017.

Following workshops on proposal writing and donor reporting organized with the U.S. Fund for UNICEF (National Committee), UNICEF Guatemala continues to pay attention to both the quality and timeliness of donor reports. All donor reports were submitted on time, and internal quality control mechanisms were applied. Although a few donors are completing the reporting feedback form, those who did rated the quality of the reports positively. UNICEF

Guatemala continued to closely monitor funds utilization status to minimize the unspent balances of expired grants. The VISION Manager's Dashboard was reviewed in programme meetings and the Country Management Team and the utilization of programmable funds available this year reached 87 Per cent. As of December, the total amount expired without being used was US\$2,301.

Evaluation and Research

For 2016, UNICEF Guatemala planned a mid-term evaluation and two sectoral evaluations. The first refers to the mid-term evaluation of the United Nations Joint 'Mayan Programme' implemented by UNICEF together with OHCHR and UNDP. UNICEF is responsible for the intercultural and bilingual education component in the Mayan Programme, and the evaluation concluded in July 2016. The recommendations and response plan were shared and discussed with the implementing partners and the donor, and reflected in the workplan for 2017.

The two sectoral evaluations included a UNICEF-commissioned external evaluation to review the effects of the C4D strategy within the national Zero Hunger Plan to reduce chronic malnutrition. UNICEF Guatemala developed the terms of reference, which were later discussed with the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office and reviewed by the Centre for Educational and Social Studies. Through an open competition, the evaluation firm was selected. The evaluation results were reviewed by UNICEF Guatemala, and a Management Response Plan was developed and will be implemented in the C4D interventions during the remainder of the cooperation cycle. The Executive Summary was registered in UNICEF's Evaluation and Research Database.

The second sectoral evaluation involved an assessment of the integrated municipal protection system under UNICEF's child protection programme was to start in the second semester of 2016. UNICEF developed the terms of reference, which were reviewed and approved by the Regional Office and Centre for Educational and Social Studies, and a call for proposals was launched; however, the first round did not attract suitable proposals and the second round received only two proposals, therefore UNICEF Guatemala will take up this evaluation in early 2017.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Since 2014, UNICEF Guatemala has successfully negotiated with the office's landlord to keep the same rental cost as had been agreed in December 2013, when the office managed to lower the rent from US\$8.50/m² to US\$6.60/m² – a savings of US\$1.9/m². UNICEF Guatemala occupies 1550m², which means the rent was reduced by US\$2,945/month, or US\$35,340 during the year. The maintenance fee for the office space has, however, increased minimally each year.

UNICEF Guatemala continues to annually renew the memorandum of understanding, originally signed in 2013, to share premises and common services with UN Women and with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The shared common services include: electricity and other utilities, Internet connectivity, printing services, and information and communication technology (ICT) support, among others. The total cost of shared services during 2016 was approximately US\$280,000; UNICEF covers 69 per cent of the total, or US\$199,000. This translates into approximately US\$85,000 in savings, when adjusted for increased costs related to having more personnel on the premises. UNICEF Guatemala did not undertake extra additional measures for efficiency gains and cost savings during 2016; however, the main goal to maintain the level of savings from one year to another was achieved.

Supply Management

For 2016, as in previous years, UNICEF Guatemala relied almost entirely on direct cash assistance to partners, allowing them to procure their own supply needs. Offshore procurement through the UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen was mainly of items for nutrition and health projects.

Ensuring timely and efficient procurement requires close monitoring and follow-up with Copenhagen by each country office, and regular and fluid communication with Copenhagen helps avoid delays and loss of funds.

UNICEF GUATEMALA 2016	Value of all supply input (goods and services) in US\$
Programme supplies	\$ 136,785.72
Operational supplies	\$ 86,532.33
Services	\$ 543,215.05
Construction (where applicable)	\$ -

UNICEF GUATEMALA 2016	Value of supplies channelled via procurement services
Channelled via regular procurement services	\$ -
Channelled via GAVI	\$ -

UNICEF Guatemala 2016	Value of locally managed procurement
Programme supplies	\$ 14,040.74
Operational supplies	\$ 86,532.33
Services	\$ 543,215.05

The value of the inventory of programme supplies controlled by UNICEF Guatemala recorded as being physically in the warehouse as at 22 November 2016 is \$0.00, of which \$0.00 were supplies prepositioned for emergencies.

The value of programme supplies issued from local warehouses controlled by UNICEF Guatemala recorded in VISION as at 22 November 2016 is \$0.00

Security for Staff and Premises

Security level 3 (moderate) has been in effect in Guatemala since 2011, with extreme levels of criminal activity. UNICEF Guatemala therefore continually reinforces preventive measures and compliance with safety regulations. Staff have been frequently advised and trained on security matters, including common crime, since robberies, thefts and armed attacks are major threats in urban areas. Staff on field trips adhered to the security clearance requirement without exception, and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security closely monitored staff in the field.

UNICEF Guatemala is 100 per cent compliant with Minimum Operating Security Standards, and UNICEF staff are not authorized to circulate on roadways outside of the capital city between 18:00 and 06:00 hours. Considerable time and resources are invested in ongoing training on topics such as security warnings, danger detection, prevention and mitigation. Female staff participated in a female-only Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training, and all three drivers attended defensive driving training.

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security has been very active, providing training and advice on security-related issues, implementing an Agency-based Warden System through a web-based messaging service. A simulation of the business continuity plan was not undertaken in 2016. In addition, several drills of the United Nations-wide emergency communications tree took place successfully, as well as evacuation drills. For UNICEF, security and emergency communications are tested daily, with security-related messages shared through office-wide WhatsApp groups.

UNICEF Guatemala does not have emergency supplies stored, since it no longer has a functioning warehouse. UNICEF premises are guarded by a third-party security company, managed by the building administration. Altogether, five United Nations agencies (UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), UN Women, UNHCR and UNODC) are operating in the same premises.

Human Resources

During 2016, UNICEF Guatemala managed its human resources needs with a human resources assistant, reporting to the operations officer. ICT support is still being provided through outsourcing of services (institutional contract). The office has fully migrated to the Global Shared Services Centre, including human resources, which now performs several recurrent transactions, freeing up the human resources assistant and allowing her to focus on more complex tasks. Since November, UNICEF Guatemala began receiving professional human resources services as a participant in the Multi-Country Service Centre in Panama.

Two recruitments were completed in 2016: a) communications assistant (general service-6), and b) education officer (temporary appointment/NOA). An additional two recruitments were still in process at year-end: a) executive assistant (general service 5) and b) social policies specialist (NOC), due to the incumbent NOC social protection specialist moving to an international post. Other types of professional and technical assistance were procured through consultants, individual and institutional contractors, totalling 48 contracts issued during 2016.

The previous Representative was reassigned in August, and the Representative post remained vacant at year-end. A learning and development plan was submitted to the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office for approval and allocation of funds. In total, 9 out of 12 learning activities were carried out successfully, and 71 per cent of professional staff spent more than five days in learning activities.

UNICEF Guatemala reinforced staff capacity in important areas such as HACT, values and principles, safety and security, English, ethics, work/life balance, and career development, all

with direct support of the Regional Chief of Human Resources. The Staff Association and management reinforced their commitment to periodically evaluate the work climate and staff morale. Efforts were made to keep staff motivated and aware of the importance of timely performance evaluation (Performance Evaluation Report/Performance Appraisal System) processes and, by 31 March 2016, 100 per cent had completed their 2015 evaluations.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF Guatemala deployed all new technologies standardized by UNICEF's Information Technology Solutions and Services Division during 2016. VISION functioned as expected and staff continue to have access to corporate e-mail services through Microsoft Exchange on smartphones. UNICEF Guatemala is part of the 'light office' initiative, and has fully migrated its infrastructure to accommodate the new requirements. All staff now have access to all internal information and systems from anywhere in the world if they have Internet connectivity and are using their assigned laptops. A new procurement process was initiated, and all laptops will be upgraded to the new Yoga standard in the first quarter of 2017. ICT support continues to be outsourced, with ICT services being cost-shared with UN Women and UNODC as part of the common premises initiative.

Facebook: the UNICEF Guatemala fan base grew from 101,121 (2015) to 110,963, of whom 51 per cent are women. The office has an average of 820 new followers each month. Twitter: UNICEF Guatemala followers grew from 26,874 (2015) to 28,929, with an average of 171 new followers each month. YouTube: there are now 1,170 subscribers and the number of views grew from 112,728 (2015) to 567,597 in 2016. Pinterest: 366 followers, 12 daily views and visitors each month grew from 208 (2015) to 378. Instagram: UNICEF Guatemala followers increased from 71 (2015) to 211.

Programme Components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: By the end of 2019, excluded and disadvantaged boys and girls and adolescents benefit from a policy that accelerates social inclusion to fulfil their rights for survival and develop their full potential.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2016, UNICEF focused on strengthening institutional capacities of the Ministry of Social Development, CONJUVE and the Ministry of Health, specifically on issues related to adolescent health. UNICEF also provided technical assistant to Ministry of Social Development to support the transition process after the general elections, including technical assistance to review the strategic framework to include the National Development Plan (*K'atun 2032*) objectives, and to ensure response to the General Policy for Government and the SDGs. As a result, the Ministry of Social Development adopted a new strategic framework that harmonizes national policy with international commitments. UNICEF provided technical support to review the Social Protection Unit of the Ministry of Social Development, resulting in a new operational manual being developed and approved.

UNICEF's support to CONJUVE focused on reviewing PLANEA, aimed at developing monitoring mechanisms to ensure adequate implementation, to prevent pregnancy among adolescent girls aged 15–19 years. Given the increasing incidence of pregnancy among even younger adolescent girls, UNICEF also advocated that PLANEA expand its target group to girls under 15. This modification be will presented to the Cabinet for the Youth, presided by the Vice President, for approval.

Through inter-agency collaboration with UNFPA and PAHO, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in developing national standards for adolescent health services and guidelines for adolescent participation in health services. The new standards aim to enhance health providers' knowledge regarding adolescent needs, and to improve adolescents' access to friendly services. There are eight standards: adolescents' health age-sensitive information; community support; appropriate package of services; improved competencies of health providers; adequate facilities; equality and non-discrimination policies; improved data and service quality; and adolescents' participation

At the same time, UNICEF continued supporting adolescent networks to increase their participation in decision-making about processes which affect their lives, centred on child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, HIV prevention and local governance participation. An innovative intervention aims at improving nutritional status among adolescent women, to address the high level of anaemia (approximately 15 per cent of indigenous girls and those living under poverty are anaemic). During 2016, UNICEF supported the development of a methodological guideline to address iron and folic acid deficiency among adolescent women and conducted training of trainers. In late 2016, UNICEF helped establish a process to deliver micronutrients to adolescent women, reaching 4,000 adolescent women aged 10–19 years and 2,000 young women aged 20–24 years.

Regarding knowledge generation, a multidimensional child poverty study was concluded showing that, by 2014, 78 per cent of children and adolescents (5.39 million) were living in conditions of monetary poverty and deprivation of rights (multidimensional poverty), or were living with either condition, an increase compared with the 2006 figure of 76.8 per cent (4.84 million). Only 22 per cent of children and adolescents (1.52 million) did not suffer any deprivation of rights (either monetary or multidimensional poverty), a decline from the 2006 figure of 23.2 per cent.

UNICEF provided support to the National Council for Disabled People to develop the second National Survey on Disabilities, to be concluded by the end of 2016.

OUTPUT 1: Improved capacity of the Ministry of Social Development and other government institutions to adopt and implement a national social protection plan with adequate budget, and to offer equitable social protection programmes for boys and girls, including adolescents.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2016, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Social Development to improve its strategic framework, to respond to national and international priorities including the SDGs, which was presented in July 2016. UNICEF also supported the restructuring of the social protection unit (including providing social protection programmes for sexually abused girls), and helped develop functional and operational manuals. The manuals were completed in October 2016 and are now being implemented.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Social Development in developing a proposal for a social protection integrated network, which will be presented for approval to the Special Cabinet for Social Development in January 2017. The proposal integrates all existing social protection programmes into one common strategic framework, increasing the Ministry of Social Development's ability to monitor their implementation. One key aspect of this process was the International Seminar on Social Development supported by UNICEF, which allowed officials from the 16 institutions that are part of the Special Cabinet on Social Development to learn from successful experiences in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru.

UNICEF also continued to monitor legal reforms approved in 2015 which limit the marriageable age of girls (which was 14 years prior to the reform) and also limit exceptions which permit marriages before the age of 18. Key partners such as *Paz Joven* Guatemala, the Association for Comprehensive Research, Development and Education, and the Sexual and Reproductive Rights Observatory worked with the Supreme Court to regulate the criteria under which judges can grant permission for girls and boys younger than 18 but at least 16 to marry. In June 2016, the Supreme Court issued its Decree 12-2106, which establishes procedures regulating exceptions which allow child marriage, and also limits the competence to grant exceptions only to family courts. The decree also requires the presence of adolescents in a private hearing, and orders the national General Prosecutor's Office to be present during the hearing.

UNICEF launched U-Report Guatemala, to which 2,040 adolescents and youth have registered as of 15 December. The opinion of these young people on multiple issues, such as health, education, child marriage, adolescent pregnancy and gender-based violence, supports policy and legal reform advocacy on the themes which are critically important for them. The ongoing exercise of the baseline for the National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights in Guatemala, in which UNICEF and OHCHR participate, U-Report is being used to collect the opinions of young people.

OUTPUT 2: Increased capacity of CONJUVE to promote adolescent participation, in particular of disadvantaged children, to develop their skills and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In coordination with UNFPA and PAHO, UNICEF successfully advocated with the Ministry of Health to adapt the Quality Standards on Comprehensive Care for Adolescents to include: a) adolescent health age-sensitive information; b) community support; c) an appropriate package of services; d) improved competencies of health providers; e) adequate facilities; f) equal and non-discriminatory policies; g) improved quality of data and services; and h) adolescent participation. The new standards have been implemented in three prioritized Guatemalan provinces (Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and San Marcos), where selected health-care personnel were trained and the baseline survey was conducted in three services in each province.

With support from UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO, the technical group implementing the National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy, led by CONJUVE, endorsed a proposal for a national strategy on the right of adolescents and youth to participate and the right to comprehensive health services, and the proposal was formally sent to the Minister of Health. In addition, a document encouraging adolescents' participation and promoting comprehensive health care for adolescents was developed by *Paz Joven* and the National Adolescent Health Programme, with the support of the three United Nations agencies.

The Well-Being and Health Policy for Adolescents and Youth was revised and adapted to the Governmental Plan and the National Development Policy. This process was also strongly supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO, and advocacy was carried out with stakeholders. The National Adolescent Health Programme of the Ministry of Health coordinated the revision, accompanied by the National Planning and Programming Secretary. The final authorization of the document is pending with the Ministry of Health.

UNICEF and UNFPA supported CONJUVE to review the National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy, with the participation at the highest level of the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development and Interior. The review process, to be completed in

early 2017, includes: a) extending the age of coverage of PLANEA (from the present ages of 15–19 years to 10–19 years); and b) reviewing the implementation strategy and developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including key indicators.

In 2015, adolescent and youth groups in 19 municipalities had implemented a vulnerability analysis. Based on this analysis, each municipal group selected one issue affecting adolescents which required actions, such as adolescent pregnancy, environmental pollution (rivers and lakes) and alcoholism. They then developed action plans for 2016. In 2016, in coordination with local authorities, they organized and carried out 25 activities in these action plans, including workshops on river pollution, walks/rallies (informing participants of their sexual and reproductive rights, lectures/conversations about such rights with parents and teachers (to raise awareness on adolescent sexual and reproductive rights), debates with municipal authorities (to understand what municipalities are doing for children and adolescents), etc. In addition, 17 adolescent and youth groups participated in decision-making spaces at community or municipal level, such as municipal youth committees, municipal development councils and municipal offices for youth.

OUTPUT 3: Increased knowledge and ability of girls and adolescents, particularly out-of-school indigenous girls in rural areas, to demand social services.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As an innovative platform for social audit by adolescents and youth, U-Report Guatemala was launched in September 2016. As of 15 December, 2,040 U-Reporters had registered on the platform from all provinces, with 50 per cent of them being women. U-Reporters are recruited by adolescent and youth groups at the community level. In total, 18 multi-sectoral polls were sent to U-Reporters, covering issues such as adolescent pregnancy, adolescent health, health services (focused on adolescent-friendly spaces), comprehensive sexuality education, and violence against children and youth participation.

Key concerns expressed via U-Report include: a) adolescent participation at local level is limited (80 per cent of U-Reporters responded that there are few or no organizations promoting adolescent participation in their communities), and b) health services are of poor quality (when asked what they think of health services in their communities, 30 per cent of U-Reporters responded 'insufficient', 48 per cent responded 'bad', and 16 per cent said 'don't know'). U-Report is also used to collect the opinions of young people to the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in Guatemala.

UNICEF launched a new initiative to improve the micronutrient status among adolescents, in coordination with the nutrition section of UNICEF Guatemala. The Country Office and implementing partners developed a manual for adolescents to enhance their knowledge on nutrition and, using the manual, UNICEF trained 125 adolescents and youth (all female) as workshop facilitators. These adolescents then implemented 47 workshops at the community level, with the participation of 5,955 adolescent girls and youth. By the end of 2016, UNICEF will have started distribution of micronutrient supplements (iron and folic acid) to adolescent girls, in collaboration with implementing partners. The target for the first phase is to reach 4,000 adolescent girls/adolescents and 2,000 young women (aged 20–24) in six provinces including Chiquimula, Jalapa, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos and Suchitepequez.

UNICEF Guatemala continues to engage adolescents on HIV and AIDS prevention. The National Survey on Maternal and Infant Health 2014–2015 shows that adolescents aged 15–19 have little comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention (19.8 per cent for girls and 17.5

per cent for boys). In 2016, the project focused on a communications campaign on preventing HIV and AIDS through Social Network Services, local communication media, and artistic methodologies such as Theatre for Development. In late 2016, UNICEF and implementing partners developed photos and video spots, and circulated them through their Facebook pages, YouTube channels, websites and local TV channels, to promote non-discrimination against people living with HIV, how to prevent HIV, and the importance of knowing one's HIV status. UNICEF Guatemala and its partners trained 95 adolescents and youth as facilitators to use Theatre for Development, and these facilitators are on course to implement 25 activities in 22 municipalities before the end of 2016.

As of November 2016, 195 out-of-school adolescent girls took part in workshops on sexual and reproductive health implemented by a youth organization in 20 municipalities. The youth organization invited out-of-school adolescents to activities in collaboration with the Municipal Women's Offices and through community radio; however, effectively reaching out-of-school adolescents remains a challenge.

OUTPUT 4: Increased capacity of state institutions to monitor social investment in children, to produce and analyse reliable and disaggregated statistics on children and women, and to follow up on the recommendations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF has been working on the multidimensional poverty study since 2015, in collaboration with ICEFI, and the results of the multidimensional child poverty study in Guatemala was presented at an international seminar on social protection in September 2016. The study estimates and describes in detail the different dimensions of child and adolescent poverty in Guatemala using the multidimensional approach proposed and developed by UNICEF, the University of Bristol, and the School of Economics and Political Science in London.

The methodology measures multiple deprivations and was complemented by a proposal of CONEVAL to measure multidimensional poverty in Mexico, linking the measurement of monetary poverty and multi-dimensional poverty. Key findings from the study include:

By 2014, 78 per cent of children and adolescents (5.39 million) were living in conditions of monetary poverty and deprivation of rights (multidimensional poverty), or were living with one of these conditions of vulnerability. This proportion grew compared with 2006, when the indicator was 76.8 per cent (4.84 million). In 2016, 22 per cent of children and adolescents (1.52 million) did not suffer any deprivation of rights, monetary or combined, representing a decrease from 23.2 per cent in 2006;

In 2014, 54.8 per cent of children and adolescents (3.78 million) lived in conditions of multidimensional poverty, compared with 53.8 per cent in 2006; and

Variation by ethnicity is huge: by 2014, 89.4 per cent of indigenous children lived in conditions of monetary poverty, deprivation of rights, or both, while for other population segments this incidence was 68 per cent.

To obtain better analysis of the most marginalized groups of children, UNICEF is currently conducting a situation analysis of indigenous children, for which 6 municipal consultations and 23 workshops were conducted to validate the situation and gain inputs to the analysis (6 were institutional workshops, 6 were workshops with children, 6 were with key ethnic groups, and 4 were in-depth focus-group interviews). The study faced constraints stemming from the

delay in disseminating the final report of the National Demographic Health Survey 2014/15 which, as of December, the Ministry of Health had not yet disseminated. The DHS will provide key information on health, nutrition and violence, among others. UNICEF will hold consultations with key national and international actors on indigenous and child issues to validate the analysis to conclude the situation analysis.

Finally, UNICEF continued supporting the National Institute of Statistics in developing the Statistical Compendium on Children and Adolescents and, once the National Survey on Disabilities is concluded, a report on children and disabilities will be produced (January 2017).

UNICEF also supported the National Council for Disabled People to develop the Second National Survey on Disabilities, which will be concluded in December 2016, with the final report to be issued in early 2017.

OUTCOME 2: By the end of 2019, girls and boys benefit from and access decentralized child protection mechanisms and programmes that prevent and protect them from violation of rights, primarily violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

At the national level, UNICEF prepared draft legislation for the Congress and civil society to create a Special Child Protection System and a Child Protection Institute. The proposal is being discussed publicly at the Congressional Commission on Minors, and is currently under review. In addition, technical assistance was provided for the drafting and legislative discussion of a Law on Early Childhood.

Together with OHCHR, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, UNICEF successfully advocated for the approval of the new Migration Code (Law), which incorporates most international standards for the protection of child migrants. In 2017, a total of 7,066 unaccompanied migrant children were deported back to Guatemala (as of 30 November), a decrease from 2015. Some 98 per cent of these children were detained in Mexico and deported back. The largest number of Guatemalan children were detained within the United States in the past four years (18,913), although the United States only accounted for some 100 deported children in 2016.

The Human Rights Ombudsperson has described the juvenile detention centres in Guatemala as 'inhumane', as they are overcrowded, offer few rehabilitation programmes, and suffer deplorable sanitary conditions. In 2016, UNICEF joined efforts with the Social Welfare Secretariat of the Presidency to develop the rehabilitation programmes.

The turnover of Ministry of Health authorities has made it impossible to move forward with the intersectoral coordination which was established between the Ministry of Health and Justice sectors in 2015, and which was intended to detect, assist and refer these cases of child sexual and physical abuse and neglect of children to appropriate authorities.

At the provincial level, UNICEF successfully advocated with the highest provincial authorities to launch local child protection offices in 5 of Guatemala's 22 provinces with the most serious child protection issues. In partnership with other international cooperation agencies, UNICEF is also promoting the installation of child protection systems in urban slum areas of the capital, Guatemala City, with a population of more than 4 million.

At the municipal level, in 2016 UNICEF continued to consolidate and expand municipal child protection systems. As of December, coverage of these systems had increased from 83 in 2016 to 130 municipalities, thus increasing from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the 340

municipalities in the country. This expansion was possible because UNICEF successfully leveraged resources from the Government of Guatemala (US\$800,000) to cover the human resources to prevent violence, child marriage and corporal punishment, benefiting nearly 77,300 children. In 2016, UNICEF also trained 20 NGOs to familiarize them with the methodology, and they will begin implementation in 2017.

In 2016, UNICEF supported a census on children in residential care in Guatemala, together with the National Council for Adoption, showing that 127 private homes exist in the country. A total of 4,215 children are institutionalized in these homes, 3,258 by order of a judge and 806 by agreement between the home and the child's parents. Of the 4,215, only 151 are eligible for adoption, which is to say that 96.5 per cent of institutionalized children have families. Of the total, 43 per cent are boys and 57 per cent are girls, and 22 per cent are aged between 0–6 years, 43.6 per cent between 7–13 years, and 30.6 per cent between 14–18 years. This study helped generate public discussion, and UNICEF is promoting the development of a strategy to deinstitutionalize children and promote family preservation. In addition to the children covered in the study of private homes, there are 1,100 children in the four state-run child protection institutions. The crisis in public child protection institutions includes seriously over-crowded facilities which offer few programmes for children and provide insufficient monitoring to supervise the quality of care for children.

OUTPUT 1: Child protection mechanisms at different levels are established with adequate resources, to articulate, coordinate and provide services to prevent and respond to child rights violations, including gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

At the national level, UNICEF Guatemala offered technical support to the Social Welfare Secretariat of the Presidency to strengthen its decentralized capacity, training secretariat staff in 15 provincial offices to provide services in 2,000 cases of child abuse, exploitation and neglect. UNICEF also helped develop two additional guidebooks designed for parents of children with disabilities and young children, within the 'Educating in the Family' programme, which assists 3,000 caregivers for child victims of violence. To reduce institutionalization of children, UNICEF promoted reform of the Foster Family Regulations, providing guidance to NGOs in recruiting foster families as an alternative. Three NGOs signed agreements with UNICEF and will begin recruiting foster families using the new regulations in 2017.

UNICEF and the National Council for Adoption supported a census on children in residential care, documenting 127 private homes and helping to generate public discussion, and UNICEF is promoting the development of a strategy to deinstitutionalize children and promote family preservation.

Together with the Office of the Solicitor General of the Nation (in charge of the legal defence of child victims of violence), UNICEF contributed to developing two protocols, one on psychosocial care for child victims, and a second for intervention in emergency cases to rescue and provide immediate protection to child victims of violence. Both protocols are now awaiting approval by the Solicitor General's Office. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to develop a reform plan for state residential care services.

To guarantee adequate attention to deported and unaccompanied migrant children, UNICEF advocated for psychosocial assistance at Guatemalan consulates in Mexico and the United States, leading the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to institutionalize psychosocial care unit at three consulates in the United States (Del Rio, McAllen and Tucson), and enabling adequate care for 57 unaccompanied migrant children and 1,186 children travelling with family members (620 boys and 566 girls). UNICEF will continue working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to expand the number of consulates with psychosocial care units, particularly

in Mexico. UNICEF has played a key role, together with OHCHR, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, in developing and advocating for a new Migration Code (Law), which was approved by the Congress in October. The new code is aligned with international standards to assist child migrants.

At the decentralized level, UNICEF helped consolidate and expand municipal child protection systems, increasing their coverage 25 per cent to 40 per cent of all municipalities in the country, thanks to US\$800,000 in government funds covering human resources to prevent violence locally (a total of 130 technical personnel dedicated to child protection at the municipality level). These efforts benefited nearly 77,300 children through prevention activities, including those related to preventing child marriage and corporal punishment. UNICEF also developed a methodology to apply the child protection system at the community level to bring the service even closer to the most vulnerable children. The additional municipal personnel will implement the methodology to create safer communities for children. In 2016, UNICEF also trained 20 NGOs to familiarize them with the methodology, and they will begin implementation in 2017.

OUTPUT 2: Improved capacity of judicial system to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes against children, especially crimes against girls and adolescent girls.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In Guatemala, there are multiple courts that deal with cases of violence against children, and UNICEF support the capacity development of each court.

UNICEF supported the criminal courts to implement a toolkit to prevent secondary victimization of children in five provinces in Guatemala. During 2016, 407 child victims received adequate assistance to avoid their re-victimization.

UNICEF supported 24 children's courts to improve the quality of assistance to child victims of violence, including legal advice and psychosocial counselling. UNICEF also provided technical support to speed up judicial processes, reducing the processing time to approximately four weeks, compared with up to two years before UNICEF's intervention. Children's courts handled 21,300 cases in 2016.

UNICEF provided technical support to revise the assistance model for victims of domestic violence in family courts in Guatemala City. The previous model did not provide physical and legal protection to the victims, while the new model addressed this bottleneck. Some 15,325 cases were attended by family courts in the capital, which represents 30 per cent of all cases of family violence.

UNICEF assisted the Ministry of the Interior to create a Criminal Unit for Investigation of Sexual Violence and Child Abuse. The unit investigated 1,280 sex crimes against children, and 1,429 cases of child abuse, in Guatemala City from June to November 2016. A remaining challenge is to promote the expansion to other provinces of specialized police criminal investigation in crimes against children. UNICEF also provided support to the Ministry of the Interior in preparing the strategic plan for implementing the Policy for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.

With support from UNICEF, the Attorney General's Office opened a new Prosecution Office for Crimes against Children, which prosecuted 1,963 cases from June to November 2016. The creation of this office allowed the Attorney General's Office to provide specialized assistance to child victims. UNICEF supported the training of the staff of the new Prosecution Office, provided equipment and technical assistance to regulate the functioning

of the new office, and assisted in developing protocols for interviewing victims. In addition, UNICEF helped create and train the Unit against Child Pornography, which succeeded in dismantling criminal networks and promoted investigation of 35 cases of online sexual violence in 2016.

Under the WeProtect initiative, UNICEF supported the review of a national law to end child sexual exploitation online, as at present, cyberbullying, sexting and grooming are not considered to be crimes in Guatemala. UNICEF also advocated for Guatemala to ratify the Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention).

OUTPUT 3: Increased public knowledge and awareness of children's rights to protection and rejection of violence, including gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and impunity of crimes against children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF conducted a national study on the situation of domestic violence against children as a first step to design a national strategy to address the causes of the problem. The study confirmed that parents resort to violence as a mechanism to control their children, and believe this to be an adequate way to discipline them. There is a strong machismo observed throughout the study. Men have absolute power to make decisions regarding the family budget (when and who can go to school, hospitals, etc.), and what sort of discipline mechanisms are applied within the family. The study also showed that more than 45 per cent of the population do not know where to access justice in cases of domestic child abuse. The findings also showed that municipalities where the UNICEF-supported child protection system was operational consistently showed better understanding and knowledge on child rights in general, and where to access judicial support for protection, in particular.

UNICEF also conducted a study on online sexual violence against children, showing a lack of awareness both by children and parents about potential risks. For example, 80 per cent of parents either did not know or had not implemented parental control mechanisms on digital devices used by children. For example, 53 per cent of children and adolescents aged 8–17 were unaware of the privacy settings offered by social networks; and 73 per cent of parents or guardians did not know what grooming, sexting, cyberbullying and sextortion are. Based on these data, a communication strategy was developed to prevent online sexual violence and exploitation, aimed at children, adolescents, parents, teachers and authorities. The strategy aims to promote the following changes: a) changes at the individual level with children and adolescents; b) changes in the immediate environment (parents, guardians, teachers, close family members); c) changes in the community (community leaders and organizations); and d) changes in organizations (ICT service providers and related state entities). The strategy will be implemented in 2017.

In partnership with CICIG, UNICEF disseminated the findings of a study on 'Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation Purposes in Guatemala'. The study demonstrated that approximately 48,600 victims of human trafficking are sexually exploited in Guatemala, and that 57 per cent of them are children under 18 years of age. The profit from this criminal activity reaches US\$1.6 billion annually, roughly double the entire national education budget. UNICEF is advocating for a national policy to combat trafficking for sexual exploitation.

UNICEF and its partners fostered debate and discussion in the mass media, mainly in the second half of the year, on the issues of violence against children in Guatemala, the problems resulting from the institutionalization of children for their 'protection', and the need to strengthen protection system institutions.

OUTCOME 3: By the end of 2019, boys and girls, especially from rural indigenous communities, will access and complete preschool and primary and will have more opportunities to complete secondary education.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to strengthen its capacity to implement the School Success programmes (*Programas de Éxito Escolar*), both of which achieved significant results, such as providing the education sector with disaggregated statistical information by age group and gender. This, in turn, permitted the design of differentiated interventions to address educational coverage, learning failure and school dropouts in provinces with poor indicators, such as low pre-primary and primary enrolment. The lessons learned from this experience helped position the issue among the strategic priorities of 'Open Government', a citizen advisory group which monitors national development in various sectors. The importance of prioritizing the first years of primary school was also taken up in the National Education Council, which advises the Ministry of Education.

UNICEF supported a study on current education coverage and on a proposal to monitor educational indicators to be used as the basis for decisions at the highest level of the Ministry of Education. UNICEF facilitated regional South-South exchanges on the Educational Management Information System, and supported the dissemination of educational information through accessible platforms and the use of a 'transparency mural' to help communities carry out social auditing of their local schools. The diffusion of messages and C4D helped to increase the knowledge of families on the importance of timely access to the appropriate education grade, the role of parents, and the importance of remaining in school and attending regularly, with the intention of addressing the critical challenge faced by the Ministry of Education with respect to students transitioning from primary into secondary education.

UNICEF gained the political backing of the Ministry of Education to continue the Monitoring Results for Equity System; however, it will be important to strengthen the knowledge and commitment of the new Ministry of Education officials. The uninterrupted participation of local and provincial networks has been an important lesson learned, marking the process of institutionalizing the strategy at all levels. Monitoring of results has shown that a large number of students drop out of school despite having been promoted to the next grade. UNICEF supported the design and implementation of a virtual platform to report on children at risk of dropping out or failing in school, which, in various cases, succeeded in helping these students to remain in school. UNICEF also continued to support awareness-raising and empowerment processes for mothers and fathers with the aim of promoting timely school registration, as well as retaining students in school and preventing dropouts.

UNICEF continued to support reading as a national priority in order to improve education quality, with one indicator of success being the participation of 656,720 families in the 2016 edition of the 'Family Stories' competition (up from 468,000 families in 2015), implemented with technical and financial support from UNICEF. This shows the increasing interest of families in achieving their children's literacy and education. Many other international cooperation agencies (including the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, OEI, USAID, Plan International, CRS, CSRE and others) have also now taken on the theme of education through projects on teacher training, materials development and 'parents' schools'.

UNICEF carried out systematic advocacy and gained political and institutional support to implement the 'Voices Movement', which seeks citizen commitment in creating safe and

protective environments for children, adolescents and youth. UNICEF established an alliance with civil society and the private sector to develop a virtual tool for complaints and early warning on violence and situations which put the welfare of children at risk. Many national leaders joined the 'Voices Movement', which has generated both empathy and new allies from various sectors of Guatemalan society. For example, UNICEF established an alliance with companies such as TIGO and with associations such as *Alertos*, *Empresarios por la Educación*, ASIES and *CentraRSE*. Achieving the full functioning of the Ministry of Education's Gender and Child Protection Unit remains a challenge in terms of both human and financial resources. Citizen participation and the demand for rapid and relevant responses are both growing due to the generalized insecurity in the country and require continuing communication efforts to gain the participation of ever more citizens.

UNICEF supported the empowerment of 160 communities through trainings and forums, especially of 2,000 indigenous women who increased their awareness regarding participation, community organization and their right to take decisions regarding the type of education needed by their children. In this respect, UNICEF supported political advocacy efforts by these groups to demand greater participation in development councils, school management committees and in working groups on intercultural bilingual education. UNICEF consistently supported C4D strategies, helping communities and local partners to establish alliances with community radio stations as a means of informing, communicating and educating the local population on various themes, and this model has been judged to be replicable by the Ministry of Education.

OUTPUT 1: Increased capacity of the Ministry of Education to adopt and apply standards and regulations to implement management mechanisms and to adjust the budget to meet the need towards the universalization of preschool, primary and secondary education at the right age.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to continue developing its educational statistics area, permitting the Ministry to incorporate a school risk system, through which all educational institutions provided data regarding students at risk of dropping out or failing. This information allowed provincial and district authorities to take the necessary decisions and to carry out closer monitoring of students, thus helping many students to remain in school. Nonetheless, the analysis and dissemination of the information gathered through the school risk system still need to be strengthened to provide additional learning support for children. Data demonstrated that the national school success rate increased 1.2 percentage points during 2016. The school success rate continues to be a priority for the National Education Council, and was the subject of a discussion forum about approaches which have proved successful in supporting school success, helping to provide better orientation to Ministry of Education plans and programmes. In addition, UNICEF's technical assistance helped demonstrate the overall lack of progress in secondary education, and generated a debate within the sector regarding the urgent need to identify alternative models for reaching adolescents and young people who did not continue from primary into secondary education for economic, social, cultural or security reasons.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in designing an electronic format to establish the situation of water and sanitation services in schools in a pilot area. This was important because school bathrooms had been identified as one of the factors inhibiting girls from consistently attending school. UNICEF's support in strengthening the coordination and inter-institutional communication mechanisms was instrumental in gaining greater commitment on the part of officials with respect to the 2016–2020 Education Strategic Plan, in facilitating greater links between the central and provincial levels, and in more efficient functioning of

school districts.

UNICEF successfully advocated for the Ministry of Education to assign a budget of US\$40,000 to the Gender and Child Protection Unit, funds which were used to train personnel of the Provincial Directorates of Education, to produce educational materials, and for dissemination and communication.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in operating a mutual support network between educational institutions at the provincial level, but this network also needs to be strengthened at the central level.

UNICEF took on the coordination of the inter-agency network of education donors which, during 2016, provided the Ministry of Education with information regarding school coverage, innovative experiences in the Latin America and Caribbean region, intercultural bilingual education, reading competencies, evaluation, and training for human resources.

OUTPUT 2: Enhanced skills and capacity of parents and community members to contribute to the school environment for boys and girls to access and complete preschool and primary school, and demand more secondary education opportunities in targeted areas.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF helped strengthen local partners, achieving a notable increase in community participation in 160 communities in Guatemala's highlands. The training activities carried out by implementing partners through their alliance with UNICEF helped to significantly increase the knowledge of these communities regarding their right to participate and organize. All of the communities where UNICEF worked formed and formalized school management committees. Some 2,000 indigenous women were empowered to participate in decision-making processes, including the local school management committees, and even reached out to the Minister of Education and the Congress, from whom they demanded greater opportunities for participation for women in both school management committees as well as development councils at all levels. These indigenous women organized themselves in networks from the community to the national level, and named 20 representatives and spokeswomen. They also led the production of more than 500 radio programmes in 2016.

With UNICEF support, grass-roots organizations established 26 municipal and 4 provincial dialogue groups, to enhance communication among local authorities, schools and women's networks. The participating women have succeeded in having their issues discussed in the municipal development councils and the Indigenous Women's Ombudsperson's Office (*defensoría*). Among their demands, the women and the School Management Committees demanded the fulfilment of 180 days of school classes for their children, services for disabled children, and increased numbers of bilingual technical and teaching staff for schools.

UNICEF supported academic training for 14 local technical staff and 9 broadcasting producers in indigenous community radio stations through a certificate authorized by the *Universidad Panamericana*, allowing participants to become trainers or trainers and to share their learning with women volunteers, and further allowing community radio programmes to continue throughout the year without interruption. As part of this certificate course, a variety of materials were produced, including: tutorials, course units, radio recordings, booklets and reading materials. UNICEF gained the commitment of the Ministry of Education to replicate this certificate course for 4 further groups of 100 field technicians, and for the course to be broadcast on the Ministry of Education's 3 radio stations. In addition, a broader alliance with nine indigenous community radio stations was also strengthened with UNICEF support.

UNICEF supported the organization and establishment of 175 women's collectives which, in turn, carried out C4D activities in support of intercultural bilingual education. Women participated in educational activities with culturally relevant content in local schools; led the dissemination of traditional practices with teachers; and helped to motivate communities to, among other things, register their children for classes on time through radio programmes, ensure parental participation in the education of their children, ensure regular school attendance, prevent dropouts, and to encourage girls' active participation in the classroom. These activities need to be continued with men as well, in order to increase their respect for, and commitment to, the rights of women and children.

OUTPUT 3: Enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Education to use performance monitoring networks, management and support mechanisms to guarantee positive, culturally relevant, inclusive and gender-sensitive learning experiences in schools and develop resilient communities in targeted areas.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to continue to institutionalize monitoring and educational support networks to decrease the school failure (repetition of the grade or dropout). This effort led to a decrease in the school failure rate from 29.4 per cent in 2015 to 28.2 per cent in 2016. Nonetheless, due to the change of education authorities and many officials, these processes now require continued support to show results and strengthen commitment, since any worsening of this indicator could have an impact on overall education coverage (which is a combination of late school registration, dropouts, the lack of access to schools, and educational failure).

In prioritized areas, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to increase awareness regarding the importance of children's right to a protective environment. UNICEF also worked with parents' schools, teachers and officials of the Directorate General and the Departments of Education to strengthen the prevention of violence against children. UNICEF succeeded in positioning the importance of protective environments, and of the need for citizens' alliances, with the Ministry of Education in order to make further progress. Ending violence in schools will help to support regular school attendance and reduce dropouts, and will also promote children achieving their full intellectual, physical and emotional development.

UNICEF established alliances with 12 municipal governments for the dissemination and promotion of the 'Voices Movement', which is a localized version of the global initiative Safe Schools and Communities. A digital tool, VozApp, was developed and launched in August 2016, and has so far received 86 reports of incidents of violence against children, of which 24 were resolved, 7 were cancelled due to insufficient information, and 55 are still in process. Guatemala is the fifth most violent country in the world, affecting the lives of thousands of children and constituting a constant emergency which must be dealt with in an integrated manner by all sectors, and which requires that communities become resilient to respond in a coordinated and collective manner.

OUTCOME 4: By the end of 2019, women, girls and boys, particularly those in rural indigenous areas, access comprehensive package for health, nutrition and WASH, to guarantee the healthy growth and development, in particular during the child's first 1,000 days (from conception to 2 years of age), and to prevent and reduce chronic malnutrition and morbidity/ mortality.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The health sector crisis continued throughout 2016. The original Health Minister, Vice Ministers and key Directors were substituted in July, after seven months in their positions. The current Minister and the new team is restructuring the Ministry of Health.

The new government continues prioritizing chronic malnutrition, and has presented a new National Strategy for Chronic Malnutrition Prevention; however, its operationalization remains at the planning stage. The new strategy established six sectorial work groups, and UNICEF participates in two of these: behaviour change and WASH. As a result, UNICEF's C4D model was included in the National Strategy, and UNICEF's CLTS model is under consideration as an official methodology to eliminate open defecation.

UNICEF continues supporting efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition by promoting intersectoral work applying C4D models locally. In the context of the ongoing United Nations Joint Programme with the SDG Fund (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO/PAHO), four local communication committees have developed municipality communication plans which are being implemented to improve the nutritional status of children. Additionally, UNICEF started implementation of a C4D Nutrition strategy with community participation in 12 municipalities in Huehuetenango Province, with support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). As a first phase, 110 personnel from multiple social sectors were trained using the materials, in line with the new National Strategy.

Community-level intervention to generate behaviour change to improve WASH practices continues to be implemented. Currently, 25 municipalities are implementing the C4D WASH strategy, empowering nearly 400 local actors who are actively working with the local authorities to jointly improve WASH status.

UNICEF launched the CLTS initiative in two municipalities of the province of San Marcos, in close coordination with Helvetas, to end open defecation. Sixty persons from different institutions were trained, resulting in 25 communities initiating CLTS.

Exclusive breastfeeding was promoted using multiple platforms: in 2016, two hospitals and three health centres were certified, raising the total to nine hospitals and three health centres certified. UNICEF also engaged the private sector to promote breastfeeding, and one company has received certification as a Baby-Friendly Company. In addition, eight government institutions, including the Ministry of the Interior and the National Civil Police, adopted the model and created baby-friendly spaces within their workplaces. Out of 1,254 midwives who received training since 2015, 350 midwives were evaluated and will be certified as Breastfeeding Promoters.

Community-based ECD spaces, which began in 2015 as a response to the communities' need to strengthen their knowledge of early stimulation, were expanded in Huehuetenango within health facilities, evidencing the interest of the health sector in the issue. In total, 35 new local community ECD facilitators were trained to manage these spaces.

UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Health and PAHO, engaged midwives to capture more pregnant women for screening for HIV, Hepatitis B and syphilis in the rural areas of two selected provinces. In these areas, 60–80 per cent of women continue to depend on midwives for prenatal control, and trained midwives now accompany pregnant women to the nearest health services for screening where, with the introduction of HIV rapid tests, their results are delivered within 30 minutes. This process allowed 1,145 women to be captured for screening in these two areas. Given that there were previously no services available in these areas, this is a significant step, and the Ministry of Health is considering the expansion of the model to additional areas.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the C4D strategy concluded that the project was proceeding satisfactorily, with three key products: a) information and basic knowledge on good practices of feeding, nutrition and health care of mothers and infants are delivered; b) the communication capacities of the local committees of the priority municipalities are strengthened; and c) the capacity to reflect on the causes and effects of chronic malnutrition is developed.

More than 12 months have passed since the DHS was concluded; however, the full report is yet to be officially launched by the Ministry of Health. The perpetual crisis of the health sector, and an inadequate level of transparency in managing the survey, have been of concern to donors and institutions that supported the DHS, including UNICEF.

With financing from the Central Emergency Response Fund, UNICEF worked in coordination with PAHO and WFP to support the population living in the dry corridor, particularly acutely malnourished children. In total, 619 children were reached, and the intervention helped maintain a low prevalence of acute malnutrition in the area (0.4 per cent).

Frequent drought and prolonged heatwaves in the dry corridor have direct links to climate change. UNICEF and FAO initiated support to strengthen the resilience of communities in the dry corridors with the support of Swedish cooperation, addressing the need for medium- and longer-term responses. The project directly reached to 7,000 families, more than 70 per cent of which are female-headed households, focusing on: a) community WASH; b) improved household and community agriculture; and c) improved household health and nutrition knowledge. The project has had several spin-off effects, whose indirect benefit went beyond the expected results – for example, generating microenterprises, which have significant potential for expansion.

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health in the response to the Zika epidemic, with the UNICEF response focusing on prevention, vector control and mitigation in the first phase. USAID and UNICEF have established a strategic alliance to support and strengthen national systems for Zika response, in order to minimize negative outcomes.

OUTPUT 1: 4.1 Strengthened management and coordination mechanisms of the governmental institutions linked to the 1,000 Days initiatives to accelerate the reduction of malnutrition in a healthy environment, including emergency situations.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF launched the CLTS initiative, with a first phase fostering community participation to create awareness and action to achieve zero open defecation in 25 communities in San Marcos garnering significant interest by government and donors. Two communities are expected to be declared open defecation free beginning in 2017, and the project will expand to Huehuetenango, another government priority province.

The new National Strategy for Chronic Malnutrition Prevention created six sectoral working groups, with UNICEF contributing to the Behaviour Change and WASH groups. UNICEF's C4D strategy was adopted as a National Strategy, and UNICEF's CLTS is under consideration as an official methodology within the WASH working group to achieve improved sanitation.

UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO/PAHO continued joint work to improve maternal and neonatal health; however, the health sector's acute crisis and instability within the Ministry of Health (extensive changes among its top authorities at the start of the new government) halted most progress, including the University Diploma programme on technical training for traditional

midwives, among others.

UNICEF trained local personnel of multiple sectors in the C4D nutrition strategy in Huehuetenango, and these staff members will lead development of municipal communication plans and will implement the National Strategy's community communication approach from 2017.

People living in the dry corridor continue to suffer severe poverty, high levels of food insecurity, and acute malnutrition. With Central Emergency Response Fund funds, UNICEF trained 289 community leaders, strengthening their capacity to opportunistically identify and refer acutely malnourished children to health services, and to prevent acute malnutrition. This contributed to keeping the acute malnutrition status at 0.4 per cent (the status quo) despite severe challenges to coping mechanisms caused by the recurring drought/heat waves in recent years, and also contributed to zero deaths of children from acute malnutrition.

Parallel to their humanitarian interventions, UNICEF and FAO, supported by Sweden, jointly strengthened resilience to climate change and address nutrition issues. Some 7,000 families participated and benefited (more than 70 per cent female-headed households), totalling nearly 35,000 persons. Spin-off effects were observed, including greater environmental awareness and community-led action, and an increase in micro-entrepreneurship, particularly among women's groups.

UNICEF launched a model to improve the micronutrient status of women aged 15–24 years to address the high prevalence of anaemia (12 per cent of indigenous women and 14 per cent of women living in poverty). Some 100 female adolescent leaders participated in the nutrition training, stressing the importance of micronutrients, and replicated the training in their communities, reaching 13,000 adolescents with iron and folic acid supplementation.

The first case of Zika was reported in September 2015, and the Ministry of Health later confirmed 684 accumulated cases as of November 2016, including 275 pregnant women. There are 13 confirmed cases of neurological syndrome and 17 cases of children with microcephaly associated with Zika. UNICEF trained 1,373 health workers (including doctors, nurses, nursing assistants and midwives) and 3,947 teachers in vector control and adequate care; 96,874 schoolchildren will also receive preventive information. In total, 139,414 people received preventive Zika messages through digital media campaigns (Facebook and Twitter).

OUTPUT 2: 4.2 Increased capacity of the health services to reach all women (especially pregnant women) and infants to provide antenatal care, including the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, nutrition supplementation and counselling, to support their healthy development.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continues to promote and expand the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative at multiple levels. Two more hospitals and the first three health centres were certified as Baby-Friendly Health Services, and 11 additional health services have been evaluated. UNICEF has implemented an innovative approach to promoting exclusive breastfeeding with the private sector, and the first Baby-Friendly Company was certified in July 2016. Four governmental institutions, including the Ministry of the Interior and the National Civil Police, also participate in the initiative, and have begun creating baby-friendly spaces within their workplaces. A first group of 350 midwives will be recognized as 'breastfeeding promoters', and a further 904 midwives trained by UNICEF also will be evaluated in 2017. Memorandums of understanding are being signed with two private universities to implement a WHO/PAHO-

UNICEF 20-hour breastfeeding course for undergraduate students studying nutrition.

UNICEF and PAHO supported the Ministry of Health in the transition from trivalent oral polio vaccines to bivalent polio vaccine, which was critical for eliminating the risk of vaccine-associated paralytic polio and circulating vaccine-derived polio virus. The final report indicates that eight health areas (27.58 per cent) and 21 health areas (72.41 per cent) were using trivalent oral polio vaccines, and the Ministry of Health has now destroyed all such vaccines, thus eliminating the risk of polio being reintroduced.

Jointly with the Ministry of Health and PAHO, UNICEF implemented a community-based screening model for HIV, syphilis and Hepatitis B among pregnant women and couples. This is particularly relevant for indigenous and rural women, who heavily depend on midwives for prenatal care (60–80 per cent). The model engages midwives in promoting HIV testing, who then accompany women to the health facilities to take the newly introduced rapid test. The model is implemented in two provinces with large indigenous populations, and 1,145 rapid tests were conducted for pregnant women aged 10–49 years. The fact that there were nine pregnant girls aged 10–14 years among those receiving the rapid test raised serious concerns, not only from the clinical point of view, but also from the protection perspective. As a spin-off effect, an additional 110 couples also received voluntary HIV testing, illustrating the success of the project in generating greater awareness among the general public.

OUTPUT 3: 4.3 Improved capacity of parents and caregivers to apply appropriate nutritional and healthy practices for their children in targeted areas.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continues to strengthen community engagement and participation to improve food and nutrition knowledge and behaviour related to the '1,000 Days' interventions, applying the C4D/health/nutrition/WASH strategy developed by UNICEF Guatemala, which is now included in the community communication strategy of the new National Strategy of Chronic Malnutrition Prevention. UNICEF gained the commitment of local authorities in prioritized provinces for its implementation. In total, 87 municipal communication committees are now implementing educational activities locally using the C4D strategy, and 54 communities began implementing the community-based monitoring system. Using the baseline surveys carried out in these communities, it will be possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention, although the second round of measurement using the system was postponed due to the frequent changes of the health authorities.

The C4D intervention was expanded to an additional 12 prioritized municipalities in Huehuetenango Province, which will serve as a model showing how it can fit into the community-level health care approach promoted by the new Minister of Health. Materials were developed in line with the new health-care model, and training was initiated for 110 intersectoral personnel in charge of implementing the C4D strategy locally.

The C4D WASH strategy continues to expand its coverage through participatory video. More than 375 local actors in 50 communities were empowered and will present their findings to local authorities in 15 municipalities to gain commitment to jointly address and invest in community water/sanitation issues.

Together with FAO, WFP and PAHO, UNICEF continued to implement the C4D strategy through the United Nations Joint Programme in San Marcos Province with support from the SDG Fund. Four communication committees were established with local institutions, and the four municipalities developed and implemented their communication plans. Partnerships with local communication media were successful and radio programmes are aired weekly related

to food and nutrition security, with emphasis on the '1,000 Days' interventions.

UNICEF provided follow-up to 10 community-based ECD spaces in Totonicapán, where trained volunteers are teaching families, including fathers and grandfathers, on appropriate early stimulation methods. In Huehuetenango Province, 5 more ECD spaces were installed in health facilities, demonstrating the great interest in expanding the experience to additional municipalities, and 35 new community ECD facilitators were trained to implement these spaces. A baseline of ECD indicators and qualitative data collection were carried out and analysed.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the C4D strategy was concluded, showing that the C4D strategy has been effective in generating behaviour change at the community level, fostering the autonomy and decision-making capacities of local leaders. The evaluation concluded that the project fulfilled its objectives with the delivery of three products: a) delivery of information and basic knowledge on good practices of feeding, nutrition and health care of mothers and infants; b) strengthening the communication capacities of the Municipal Commissions on Food and Nutrition Security of the seven municipalities; and c) strengthening the capacity for reflection on the causes and effects of chronic malnutrition.

Document Centre

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence number	Type of report
Educational coverage 2016 Guatemala	2016/009	Review
Determination of Nutritional Deficiencies	2016/008	Study
Midterm Evaluation of Phase II of the Maya Program, Education Component, Guatemala	2016/006	Research
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on the 1,000 Day Window	2016/004	Research
Violence against Children in the Home	2016/003	Research
C4D Nutrition Evaluation	2016/002	Evaluation
Multidimensional Poverty	2016/001	Study

Other publications

Title
U-Kit
Water First: 'Wash your hands after using the latrine'
Water First: 'Don't throw garbage near water'
Water First: 'Always wash fruits and vegetables'
Water First: 'Don't waste water'
Water First: 'Clean and chlorinated water will keep your child from getting sick'
Water First: 'Don't poop near water'
Water First: 'Chlorinated water will keep your family from getting sick'
Water First: 'Wash your hands before cooking'
National Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Policy
Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) – Several bulletins – Public investment in children and adolescents (IPNNA) – An analysis of the general budgets of income and expenditures of the State of Guatemala, 2007–2013

Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 14 A present and a future in chiaroscuro – Analysis of the general budgets of income and expenditures of the State of Guatemala, 2007–2013
Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 9: I want my mom with me as I grow up! – A study on mechanisms, costs and financing to reduce maternal mortality in Guatemala, 2013–2022
Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 8: Shelter for All – An analysis of the costs, challenges and benefits of the first steps for construction of a social protection system for Guatemalan children and adolescents, 2012–2021
Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 6: The remedy for our ills – An analysis of the mechanisms, costs and ways to fund the public health system in Guatemala, 2012–2021
Executive Summary: ¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 5: Where are the absent ones? – An analysis of mechanisms, costs and means of financing to end educational exclusion in Guatemala, 2012–2021
Executive Summary: Multidimensional Child and Adolescent Poverty in Guatemala – Hardships that must be overcome
Multidimensional Child and Adolescent Poverty in Guatemala: Hardships that must be overcome
Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation in Guatemala
¡Contamos! (We Count!) Bulletin No. 20: Main challenges for the 2016 state budget – Elements for citizen discussion

Lessons learned

Document type/category	Title
Innovation	U-Report Guatemala
Lesson learned	Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Guatemala

Programme documents

Document type	Title	Name
Reference documents	Ayuda de Memoria: Revision de Medio Año 2016	Ayuda de memoria reunion de medio año 2016.docx
Annual Workplan /Rolling Workplan	Guatemala Social Inclusion Rolling Workplan 2015–2016	Guatemala_RWP_2015-2016_Social Inclusion.xlsx
Annual Workplan AWP/RWP Rolling Workplan	Guatemala Child Protection Rolling Workplan 2015–2016	Guatemala_RWP_2015-2016_Protection.xlsx
Annual Workplan /Rolling Workplan	Guatemala Healthy Start for Life Rolling Workplan 2015–2016	Guatemala_RWP_2015-2016_Healthy start for life.xlsx
Annual Workplan /Rolling Workplan	Guatemala Education Rolling Workplan 2015–2016	Guatemala_RWP_2015-2016_Education.xlsx
Country Programme Document	Country Programme Document 2015–2019	2015-2019 Guatemala CPD Exec Board document PL14.pdf
Country Programme Action Plan	Plan de Acción del Programa de País 2015–2019 entre el Gobierno de Guatemala y el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia	2 UNICEF Plan de Acción del Programa de País 2015 01122014.pdf
Country Programme Document	Country Programme Document: Guatemala	1 FINAL 2014-PL14-Guatemala_CPD-EN.pdf

