

Stretching social gaps through inclusive economic and social transformation

Amid the world economic crisis and the complexity of managing the healthcare system during the COVID-19 crisis, Guatemala emerges as a **success story in managing the pandemic**. Guatemala's macroeconomic stability and strength provide strong fundamentals for further economic growth.

Guatemala proved to be resilient and is **now focusing on accelerating the social and economic development of the country, through the government plan embodied in the General Public Policy of President Alejandro Giammattei**.

We have an integral agenda to **reduce poverty and inequality gaps** through job creation and economic growth.

For this reason, **we are focused on 4 ongoing and transformational plans** to solve the country's structural problems in the next decade.

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01

Analysis of irregular migration from Guatemala to the United States of America

Since 2011, there has been an increasing flow of irregular migration from Guatemala to the United States of America, becoming one of the main challenges to address together

The Government of Guatemala carried out an in-depth assessment of the causes behind irregular migration, analyzing the correlation between irregular migration and the following variables:



Poverty



School dropout



Malnutrition



Violence and homicides



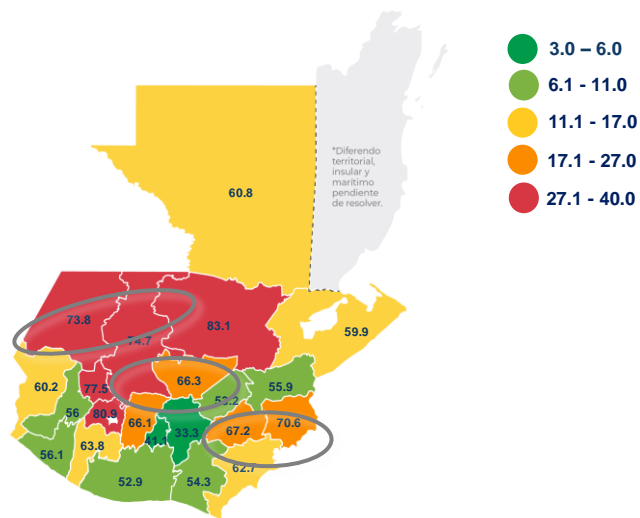


POVERTY

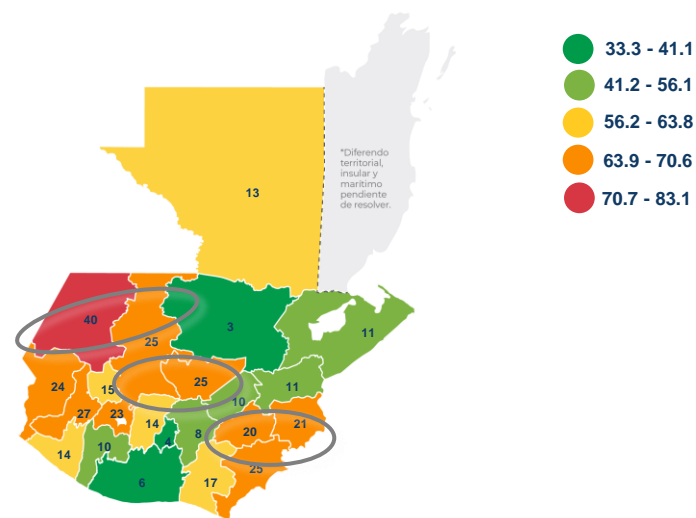
There is a strong correlation between the level of poverty and irregular migration

The departments with the highest poverty rates are those with the highest migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

Poverty incidence, %



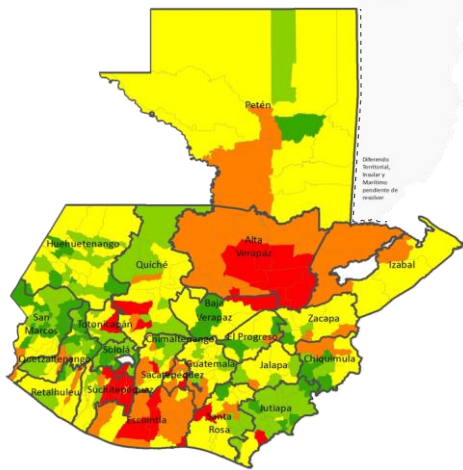
Migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants, %





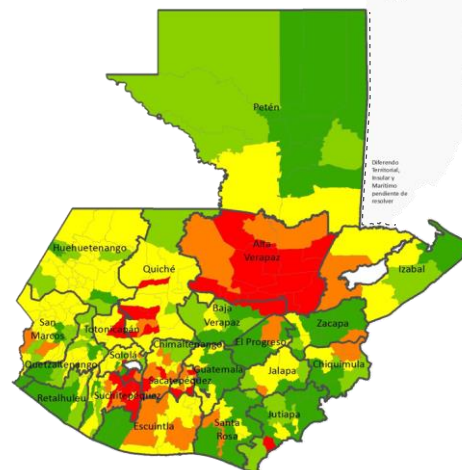
Other social variables that influence migration are school dropout and the dimension of malnutrition

Migration and school dropout relation, Ratio of quintiles



- Very low (30 municipalities)
- Low (78 municipalities)
- Medium (120 municipalities)
- High (53 municipalities)
- Very high (30 municipalities)

Migration and malnutrition relation, Ratio of quintiles



- Very low (83 municipalities)
- Low (51 municipalities)
- Medium (132 municipalities)
- High (39 municipalities)
- Very high (35 municipalities)

Source: 1 SEGEPLAN with data from MINEDUC and Censo 2018.

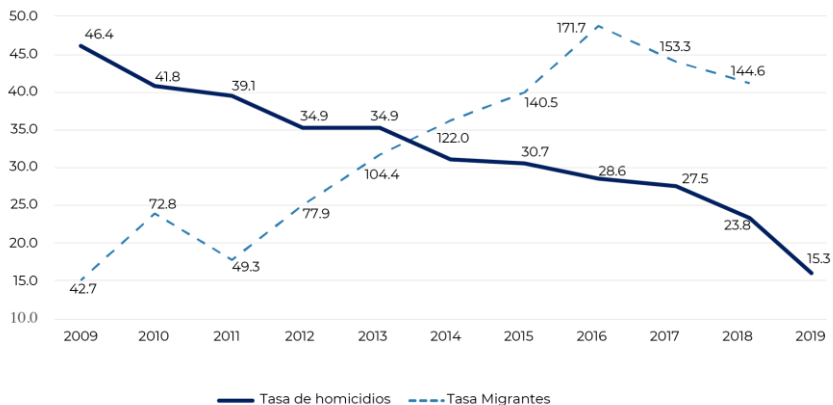


VIOLENCE AND HOMICIDES

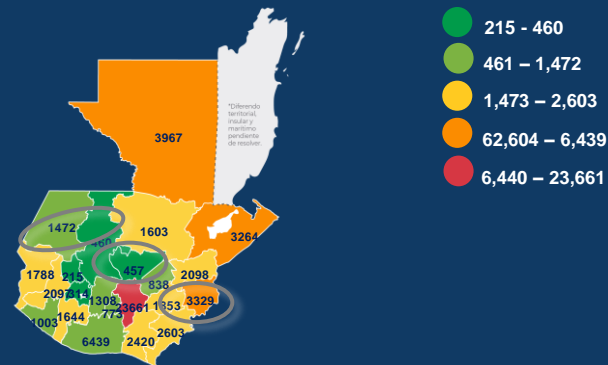
There is low correlation between the level of violence and homicide incidence and irregular migration

The departments with the lowest levels of homicides also portray high levels of migration.

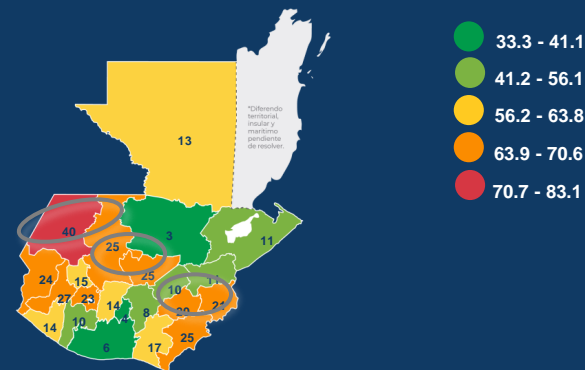
Trend in homicide and migration 2009-2020, %



Accumulated homicides, %



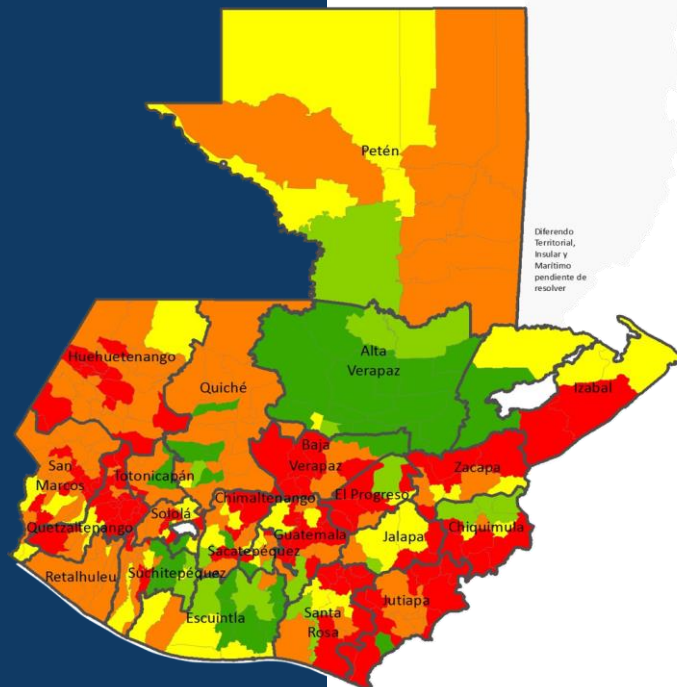
Migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants, %



The lack of a solid social structure and high levels of poverty are the main causes of irregular migration.

Migration and school dropout relation, Ratio of quintiles

- VERY LOW (35 municipalities)
- LOW (19 municipalities)
- MEDIUM (50 municipalities)
- HIGH (124 municipalities)
- VERY HIGH (112 municipalities)



We are working hard to close the social and economic gaps what our country faces.

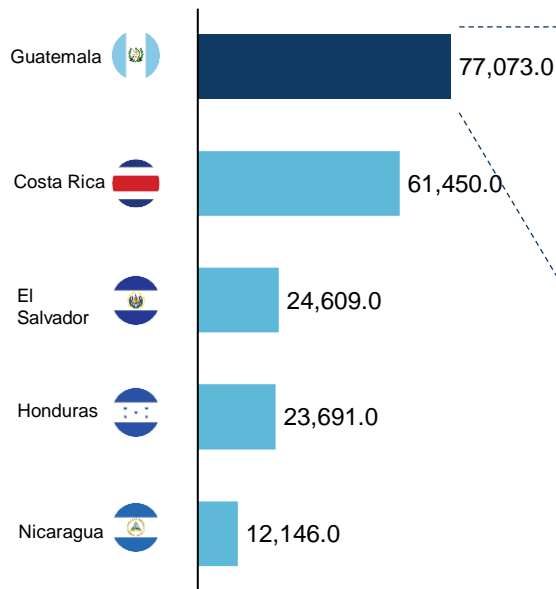
We are focusing on improving the social conditions and provide better economic opportunities, reaching the most vulnerable population.

02

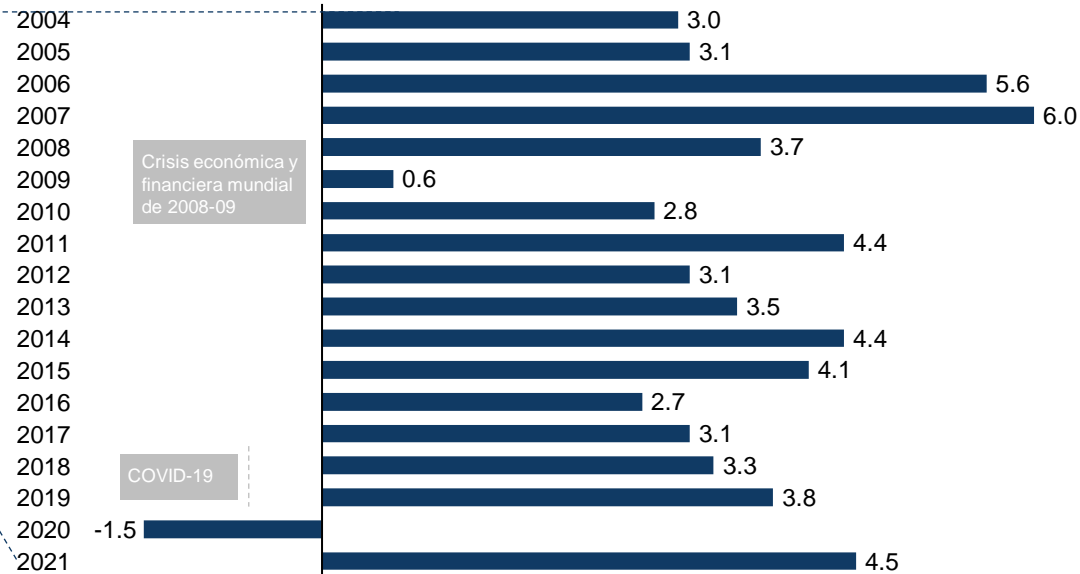
Guatemala: A story of economic stability and strong macroeconomic fundamentals

Guatemala is the largest economy in Central America and has portrayed economic stability in the last decades

GDP Central America, US\$MM 2020



GDP Growth Guatemala, % YoY 2004-2021



Guatemala's macroeconomic stability and strength provide strong fundamentals for further growth



Stable inflation, with an average inflation of 4% since 2021



Gradual reduction of nominal and effective interest rates thanks to financial modernization



Strong currency with a stable Exchange Rate since 2000, and sufficient international reserves to cover 11 months of exports



Lowest debt / GDP ratio in the region of 31.6% (vs. 156% average Latin American countries)



Guatemala's economic outlook is positive. Robust remittances, pandemic-resilient specialization, and unprecedented policy support limited the economic contraction in 2020, while the outlook benefits from positive spillovers from the U.S.' additional fiscal stimulus. Building on this resilience and available policy space, Guatemala is well placed to support the recovery and to overcome the worsening of social indicators arising from the pandemic.



- Report International Monetary Fund, 2021

FitchRatings

BB- Stable

S&P Global
Ratings

BB- Stable

MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

Ba1 Negative

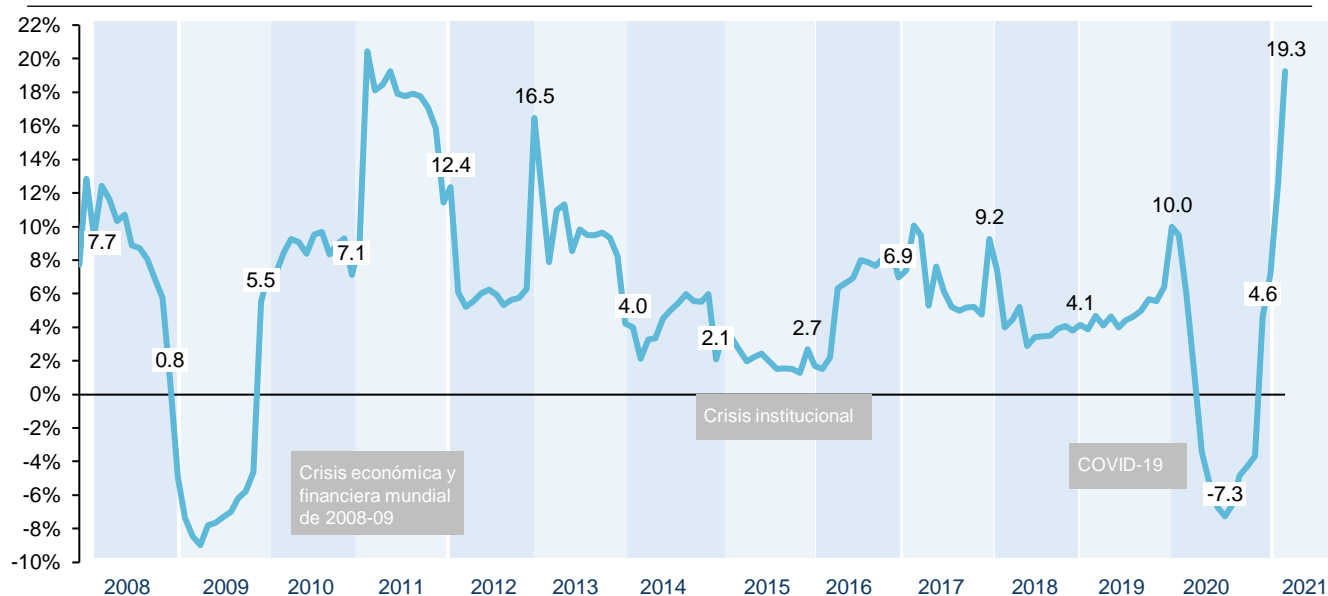


Positive outlook

As a result, Guatemala portrayed positive evaluation from credit ratings despite the impact from the pandemic.

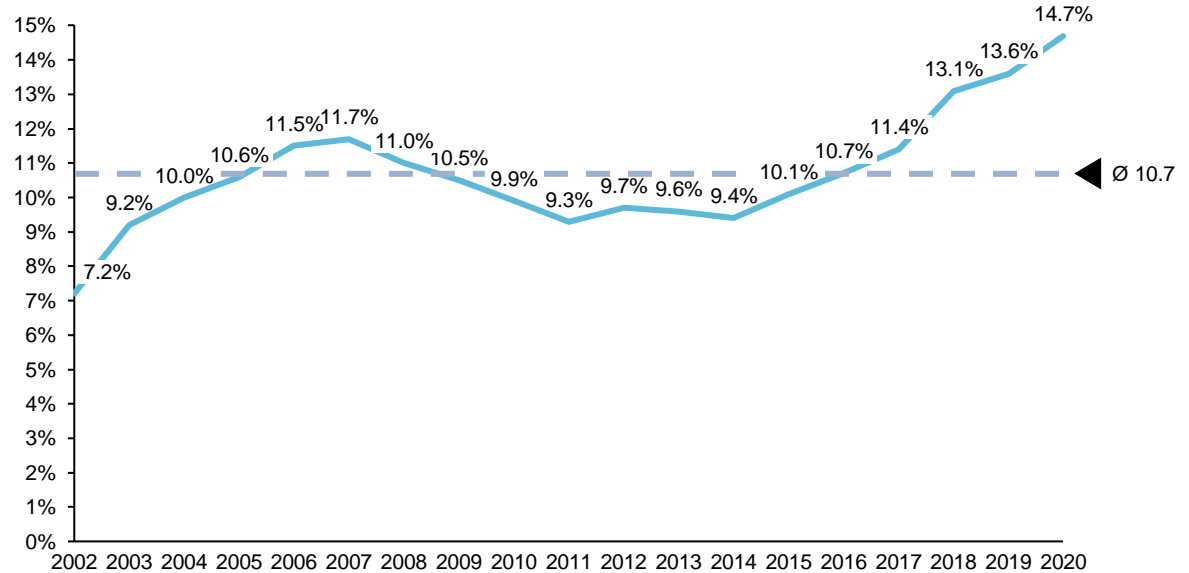
Trust in the Government and our strong relationship with the private sector, in addition to strengthening the tax authority, translated into an exponential recovery in tax income

Net tax income, % YoY montly growth



Increase in remittance inflow enhanced local economy dynamism, reaching some of the most vulnerable families in the country

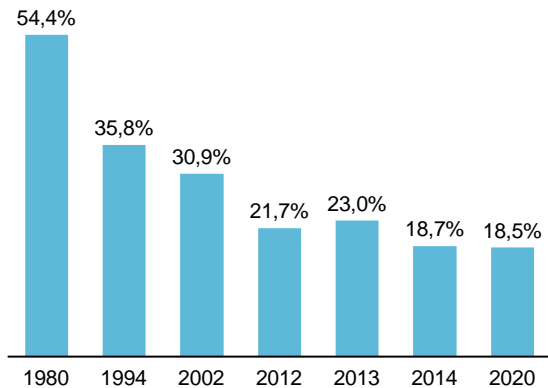
Remittances as a percentage of GDP, % YoY annual growth



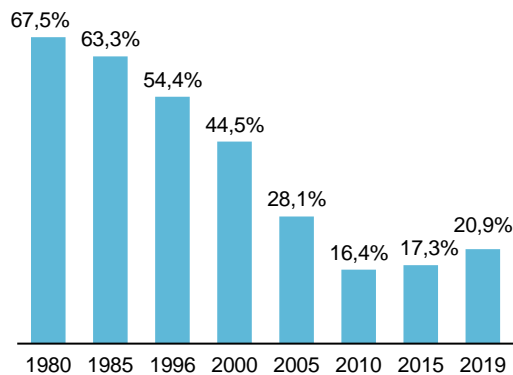


In the last decades, Guatemala had advances in social development indicators...

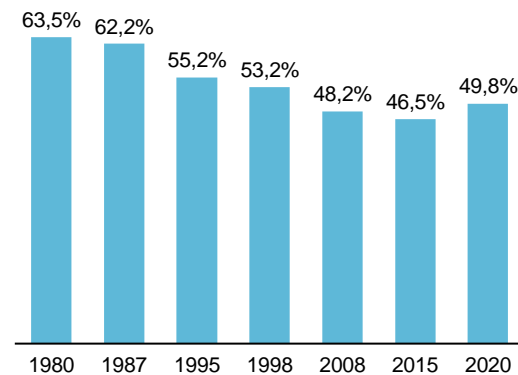
Illiteracy rate
% of population



School dropout
% of population at primary level



Malnutrition
% of children under 5 years old



...while improving access to essential services that play a vital role in economic and social development



Access to electricity
% of population

39.6
1980



95.4
2020



Access to clean water
% of population

46.0
1980



80.4
2020



Access to mobile phones
% of population

1.2
1980



129.9
2020

03

The economy proved to be resilient to the pandemic, yet social challenges remain

We started our Administration in 2020 with the following strategic pillars presented in the General Public Policy

- 01 Economy, competitiveness and prosperity**
Greater economic growth and increase of job creation sources
- 02 Social development**
Assist the most vulnerable population through social programs in a direct and effective way
- 03 Governability and security**
Improve the country's governability to promote a peaceful coexistence that allows optimal conditions for investment
- 04 Responsible, transparent and effective government**
Adopt an effective and transparent approach to manage all Government institutions at the service of the population
- 05 Global relations**
Strengthen diplomatic relations as well as policies related to international commerce, tourism, and investment

... however, given the COVID-19 pandemic, after two months of administration we prioritized efforts to meet the health and economic emergency

To confront the pandemic, measures were undertaken to protect the health of our population while fostering the economic activity



Preventive measures

Presidential dispositions including curfew, mobility restrictions, border closures, and suspension of non-essential activities contained the outbreak at its early stages.

Declaration of the *State of Calamity* and 7 extensions accompanied with the creation of the Presidential Commission for the COVID emergency.

Implementation of strict biosecurity protocols and effective mask use, jointly with the country's high rurality, limited infections.

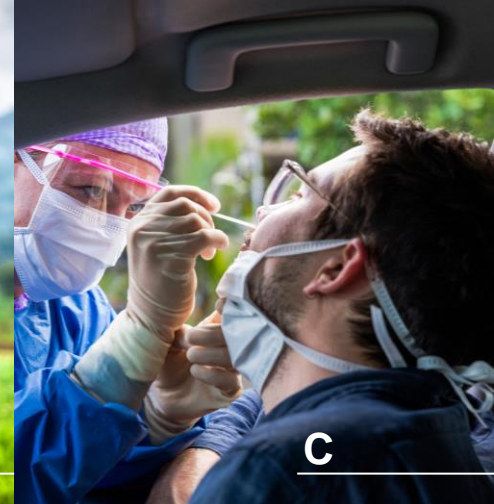


Economic relief programs

Total investment of Q13,520 millions of quetzals (2.3% of GDP) in programs focused on economic stimulus

Implementation of monetary transfers, soft credits, food supply, and energy subsidies, benefiting more than 75% of the population.

Flexibility to manage past-due credits and reduction of interest rates to alleviate financial impact.



Healthcare system strengthening

Construction of five new hospitals in record time (two temporary hospitals) and enablement of one additional hospital.

Increase of medical personnel in medical facilities treating COVID patients

Vaccine purchase

A. Adoption of preventive measures to protect the health of our people while maintaining economic activity was a top priority during the COVID-19 crisis



Declaration of State of Calamity

- Mobility restriction and curfew
- Human concentration limitations
- Use of masks and sanitizing gel



Creation of the Presidential Commission for the COVID-19 Emergency

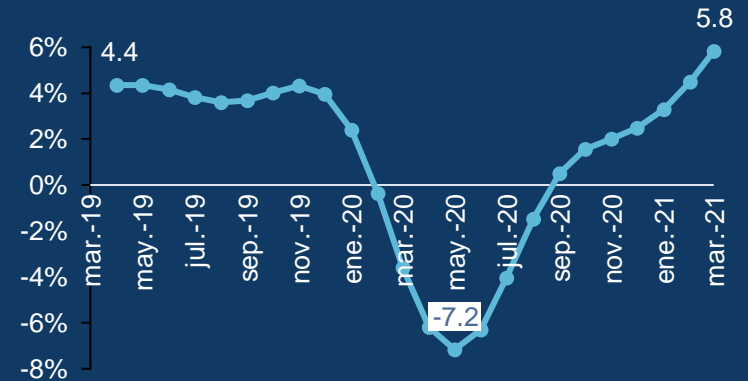
- Plan for the prevention, contention and response of COVID-19 cases



Case control measures

- Border closure
- Case control and data base development and monitoring

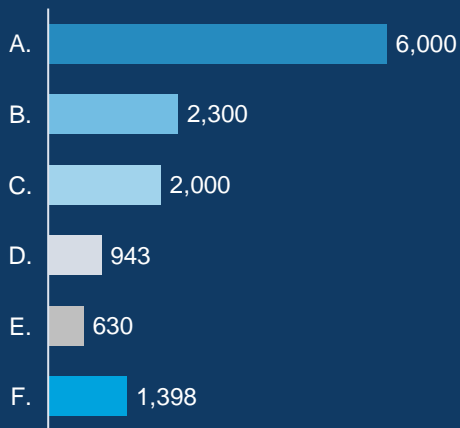
Monthly Index of Economic Activity, %



Adequate management of economic measures and COVID-19 protocols helped spur economic activity as the pandemic stabilized

B. Economic relief programs helped stabilize the economy, mitigating adverse impacts of the pandemic, reaching 75% of the Guatemalan population

Total investment, GTQ\$MM



A FAMILY STIMULUS PACKAGES
Economic benefits for ~2 million homes impacting more than 75% of the population

B WORKING CAPITAL FUND
~19K Credits in soft conditions for ~Q 2,000 MM

C JOBS PROTECTION FUND
Benefit for around ~190K workers in ~17K companies. Additionally, 150K pensioned state workers received a bonus, adding up to ~Q150MM

TOTAL INVESTMENT
Q13,520.2MM
2.3% OF GDP

D MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Remodeled existing hospital infrastructure, health centers, purchasing of vents, COVID-10 tests and personal protection material

E SOCIAL ENERGY TARIFS
Support for the National Institute for Electrification

F OTHER ACTIVITIES
Economic reactivation projects, food donations, fund for small businesses and support for the elderly. mayor

C. A prompt response to strengthen the healthcare system in Guatemala helped minimize the impact of COVID-19 in our population



Construction and activation of six additional hospitals to the public healthcare system to treat COVID-patients

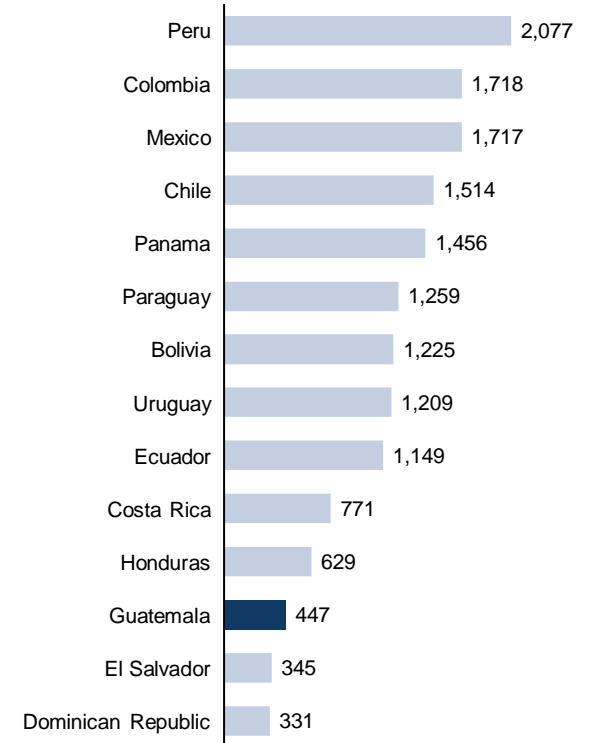


Increase of healthcare professionals to care for patients with COVID-19



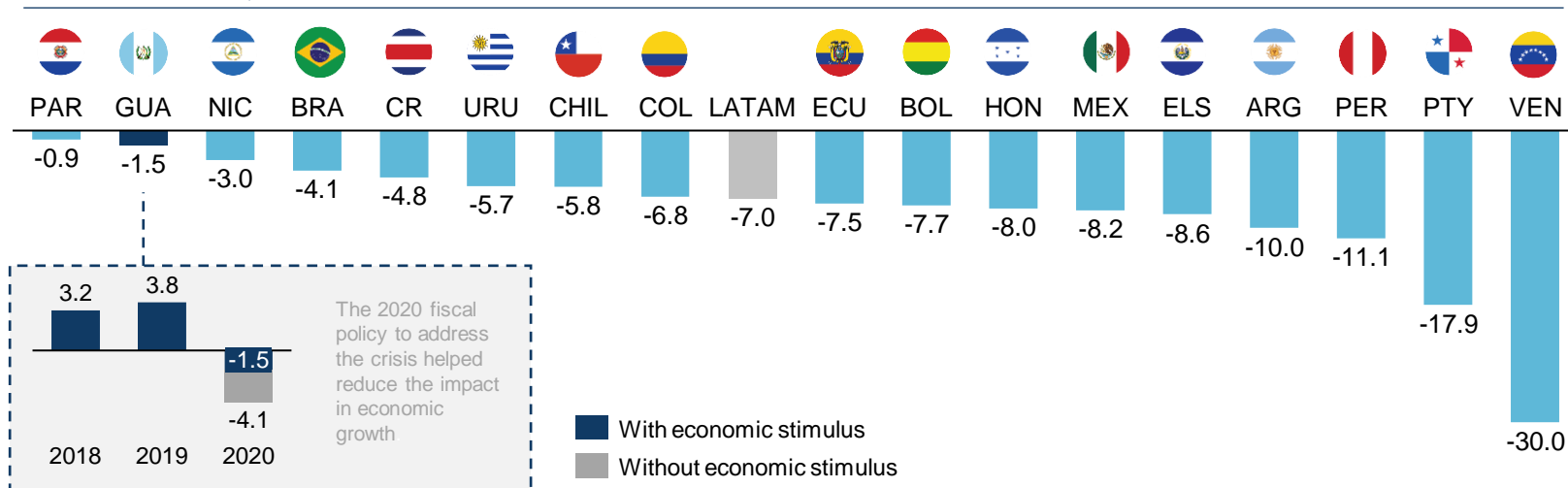
Vaccine purchase and execution of vaccine rollout

Confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people



As a result, in economic terms, Guatemala is one of the most resilient countries in Latin America and the country that best managed the pandemic crisis in Central America

GDP Growth 2020, % YoY



Investments in technology and a structural transformation of the tax authority led to recovery in tax income, surpassing 2021 goals

Key digitalization initiatives with three main purposes



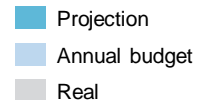
Expanding the tax base by unifying tax registry (RTU) and with online electronic invoice (FEL)



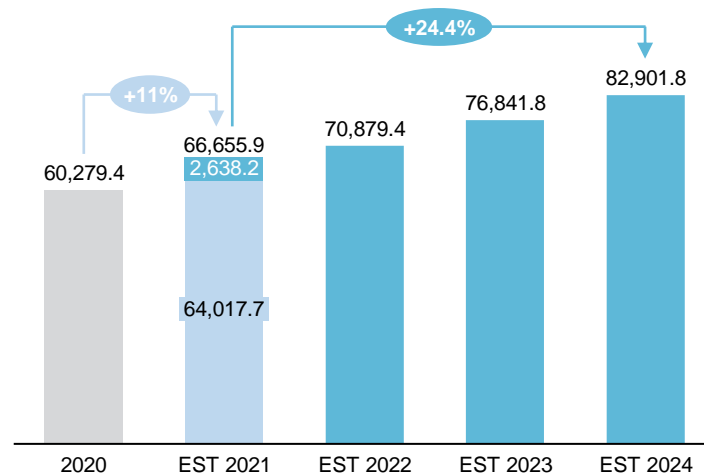
Promoting voluntary tax payment



Enhancing increase in risk perception



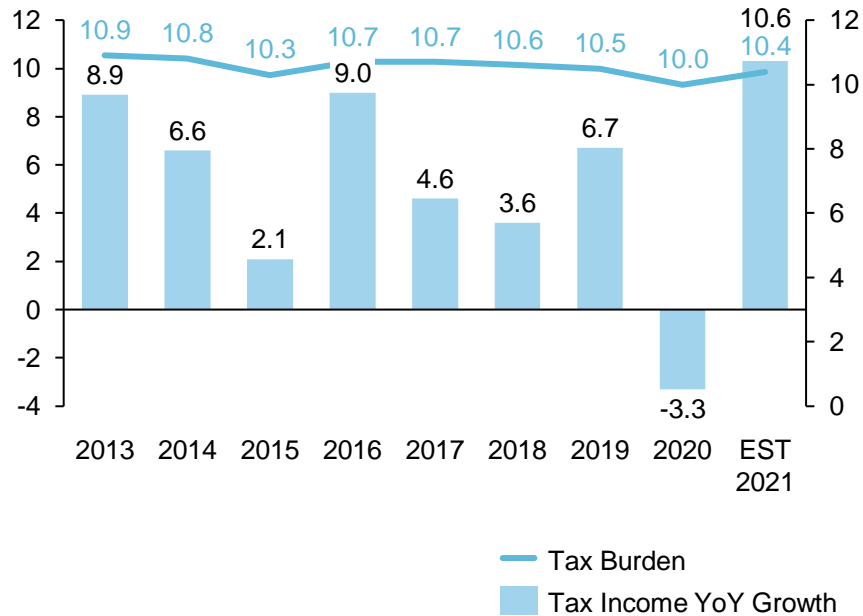
Tax income, GTQMM



Upward trend in tax income reflects 11% increase vs. 2020 and 4% vs. 2021 budget. Tendency expected to remain steady in the upcoming years.

Likewise, tax burden remains steady, portraying positive projection as the economy recovers in 2021

Tax income and Tax Burden, % YoY Growth



Despite economic recovery, economic and social gaps remains, and we must focus our efforts to close them

-1.9%

Drop in National Consumption due to improvements in household wellbeing in 2020¹

-2.2%

Decrease in unemployment figures in 2020²

-5.0%

Reduction in investment in the country for 2020¹

2.6 p.p.

Increase in extreme poverty in the country in 2020¹

-206K

Reduction of 59K formal jobs and 146K informal jobs in 2020¹

-8.1%

Decrease in exports of the country for 2020¹

Guatemala suffered a negative impact due to the Covid19 pandemic:



In 2020, during the crisis in the metropolitan area of Guatemala [...] 70% of respondents had a decrease in their income, half of them with drops greater than 25%" - IDB

In Guatemala, as reported in August, the number of affiliates [in IGSS] decreased by 4.3% compared to March 2020" - ECLAC



04

Looking ahead: Strategic transformation to accelerate growth

We are focused on 4 recurring plans to solve the country's structural problems in the next decade



Sustainable economic and social development

Implement integral and sustainable solutions for the most vulnerable populations

- A** Social development programs
- B** White label
- C** National Crusade for Nutrition
- D** Social Household Registration
- E** Transformation in Rural Areas



Guatemala moving forward

Increase exports and foreign investment to spur job creation and accelerate economic growth

- A** Exports
- B** Foreign Direct Investment
- C** Tourism
- D** Infrastructure
- E** Human Capital
- F** Competitiveness and legal certainty agenda



Transparency and fight against corruption

Prevent and fight corruption to increase efficiency and resource impact

- A** Transparency portals
- B** Interinstitutional control posts
- C** Actions for transparency and fight against corruption
- D** Legal certainty



Environmental sustainability

Protect our natural resources and reduce adverse impact of climate change exposure

- A** Creation of a regional hub to fight fires
- B** Forest incentives programs
- C** Carbon bons issuance
- D** Forest concessions in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve

04

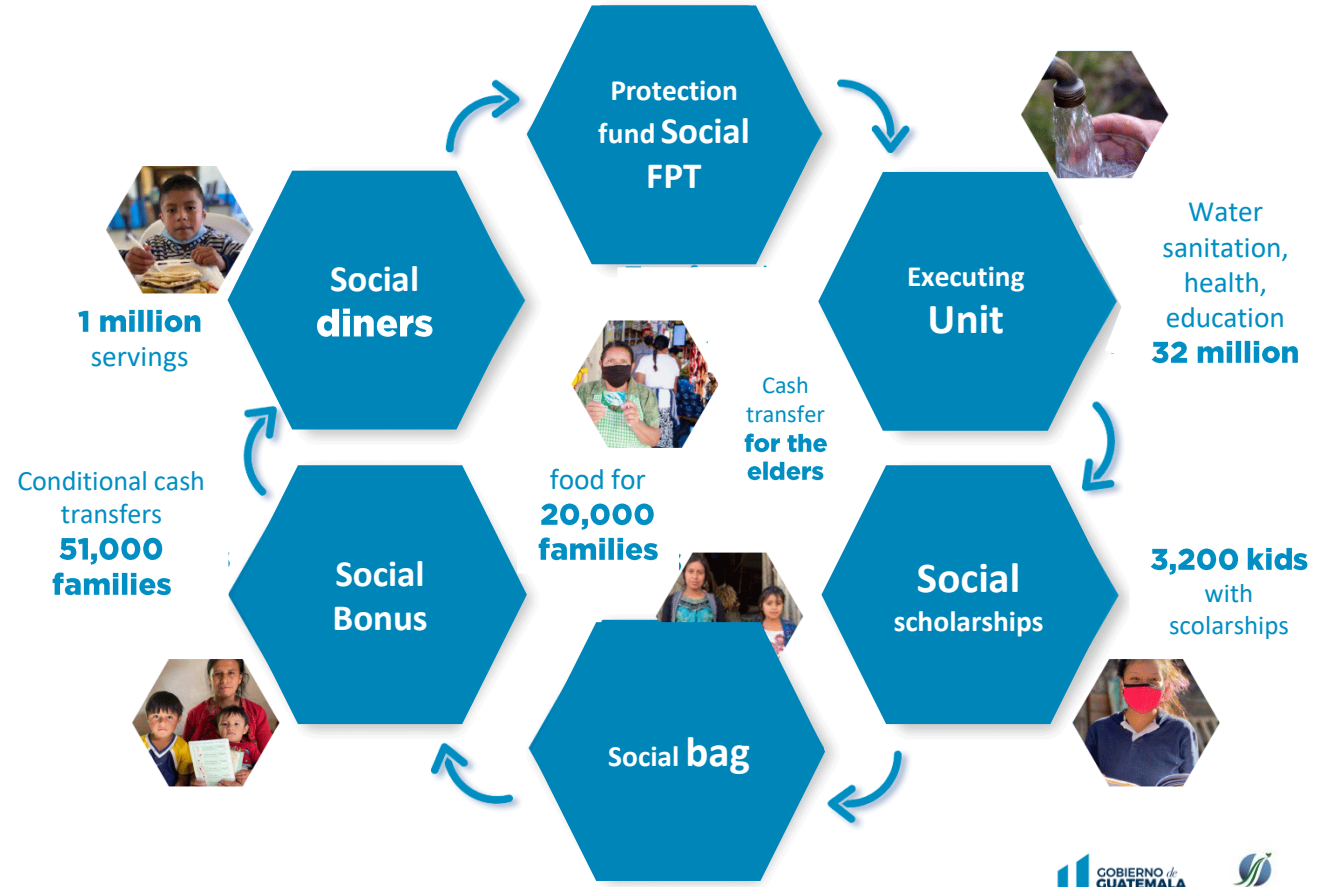
Guatemala

Looking ahead: Strategic
transformation to accelerate growth



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social development programs focus on 4 main conditions present in our country: poverty, exclusion and vulnerability



In addition, education-focused programs have been implemented to assist potential migrant population



- **Educational projects in coordination with international cooperation:**



- **FAO-UNESCO-OIM project**, promotes youth leadership, through educational programs with a integral approach and reintegration of young returnees



- **DVV International project**, establishes actions to generate out-of-school education, for the benefit of the least favored population of the country



- **School feeding program (SFP)**
- **“Help me grow” Program**
- **English Scholarship Program:**



- For students: DYNED Platform
- For students: Through INTECAP
- For Teachers: DYNED and BRIDGE TFEL Platform

- **National Labor Training System (SINAFOL)**



- Implementation of six technical careers from the 2019 school year.
- Four technical careers will be implemented starting in the 2022 school year.

Housing initiatives to prevent migration



The implementation of policies that include:

- The Housing Fund (FOPAVI), generated a production of 10,002
- housing solutions in 2020.
- Creation of the Development and Housing Unit.
- Development of urban development spaces to achieve community cohesion.

Ingreso

(cifras en millones de dólares)



Program focused in contributing to sustainable economic development



Objective:

Contribute to sustainable economic development, mainly in the interior of the country, also promoting rural family farming and associativity.



Actions:

Product visibility with stories behind
Insertion into new national and international markets

Advice, training and technical assistance
Financial inclusion



Industries selected in Pilot Project:

Honey, chocolate, chile and Xate

Selection criteria:

Vulnerable population, rurality, associativity, sustainability, export potential, differentiation, contribution to job creation and formality.



Government Strategy that aims to reduce by seven percentage points the rate of malnutrition in the country, seeking to unite all sectors of the country

- Health, nutrition, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS).
- Availability and access to a healthy diet that is coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).
- Social protection, led by the Ministry of Social Development.
- Communication for social and behavioral change, implemented by SESAN.



Main Activities

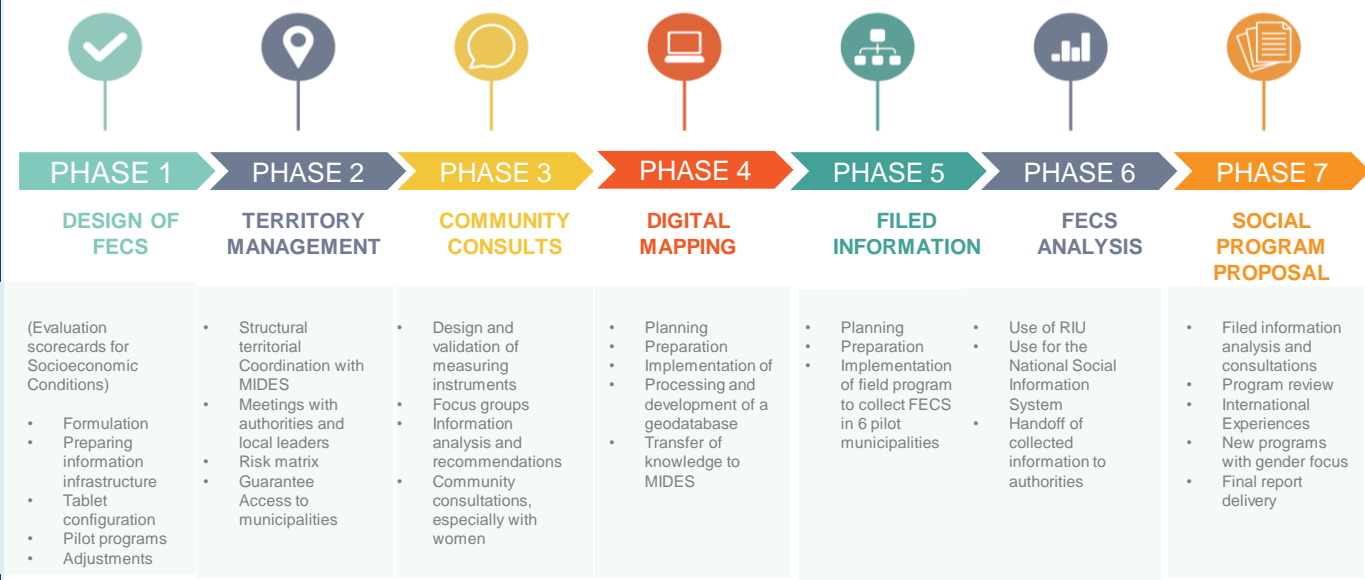
- GCNN Baseline
- Support for the establishment of Municipal Offices/Directorates for Food and Nutrition Security
- Fortified Complementary Food (ACF) Support
- SAN Departmental Commissions
- SAN Municipal Commissions
- Strategy for Social and Behavioral Change, GCNN's line of action number 5
- Virtual courses of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition.

SESAN is the institution responsible for the coordination, integration and monitoring of food and nutrition security interventions between the public sector, civil society and international cooperation organizations to optimize efforts and resources, in order to achieve a greater impact in the country.

D SOCIAL HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

- Strengthen state's capacities to identify the most vulnerable population, especially women, indigenous women, women with disabilities and women heads of household
- Design and validation of a multidimensional and gender-sensitive prioritization tool at the household level that can be officially adopted and implemented at the national level.
- Formulate differentiated social programs that promote the empowerment and leadership of women.

PROJECT PHASES



5 DEPARTMENTS

6 MUNICIPALITIES

20k
HOMES

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION
124k

Implementation of productivity increase and sophistication in agribusiness

1. White Label – Sello Blanco

2. Modern and resilient agrifood chains

3. SMEs Guarantee fund

4. Productive infrastructure: irrigation systems; soil conservation; collection centers; rural roads

5. Small producers supports: land acquisition; guarantee fund; CCT; community gardens

6. Avocado admissibility

7. Agricultural training centers



04

Guatemala

Looking ahead: Strategic transformation to accelerate growth

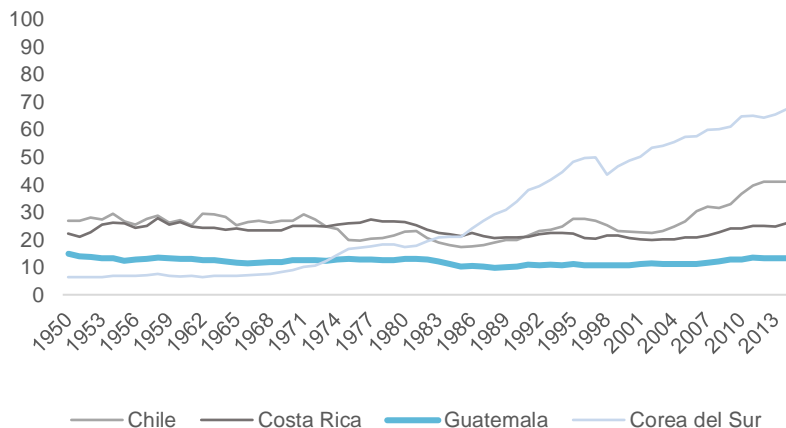


GUATEMALA MOVING FORWARD

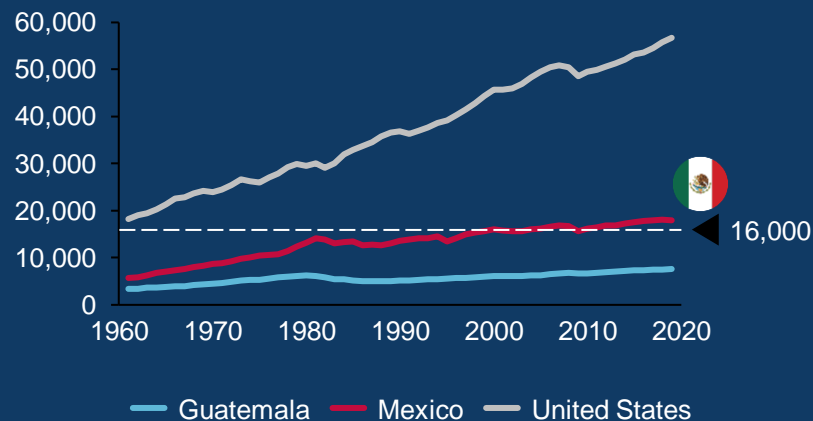
Despite a stable economic outlook, Guatemala needs a better performing GDP per capita, as our current situation is not enough to reduce migration



Per cápita GDP share related to US per cápita GDP, %



GDP per capita, US\$

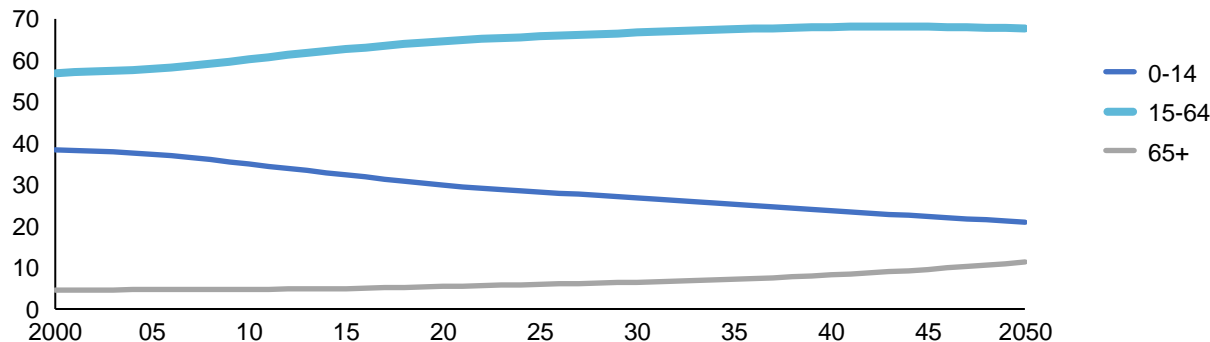


Our objective is to **duplicate income per capita**, which would increase to **~\$16,000**, emulating the migration reversion achieved by Mexico



Guatemala's population pyramid has a large proportion in the “young and ready to work” age range, which outlines a great opportunity in terms of taking advantage of the demographic dividend

Projections of population structure by age, % of total population



39.0

% of young people that drop out of school at primary level

35.8

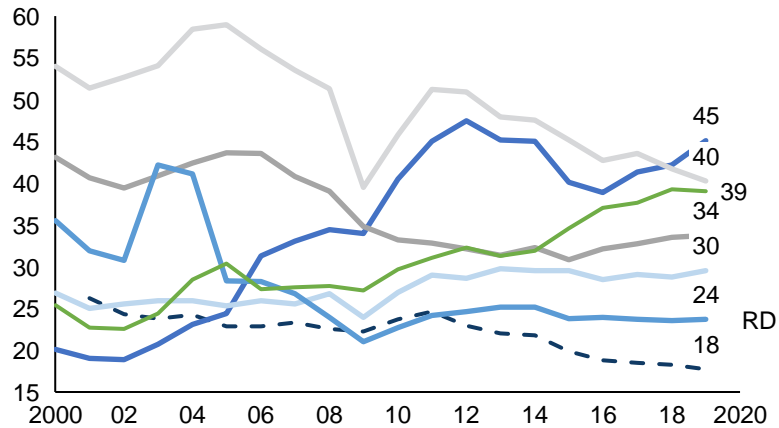
% of young people that drop out of school of middle school

27.3

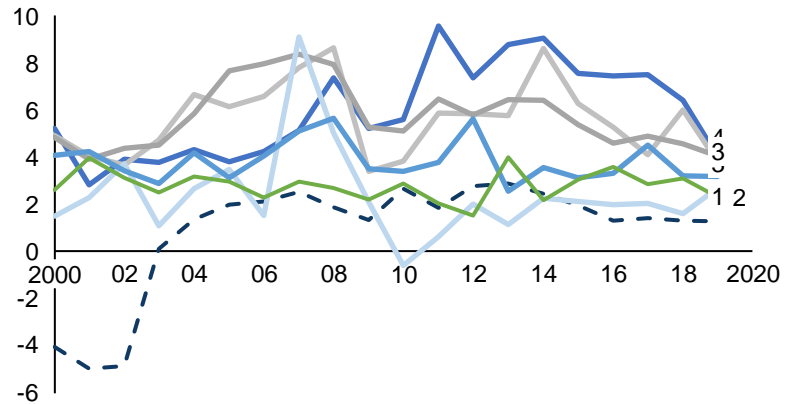
% of young people unemployed or sub-employed (vs. 20.9% average Latam)

Exports and foreign investment attraction are high potential drivers in job generation, indicators that have lagged in comparison to other Latin American countries

Exports, % GDP



Foreign Direct Investment, % GDP



-- GUA — NIC — HON — CR — ELS — MEX

Fuente: World Development Indicators, World Bank

We created an integral plan called **Guatemala Moving Forward** that aims to increase exports and attract foreign investment flows at scale to create 2.5 million jobs and catalyze economic growth in the next five years



Achieve exports and foreign investment flows at scale to spur economic growth and job creation



Exports

Enhance 20 high-potential products in new and existing markets, including USA, to increase exports by 40%



Foreign investment

Expand horizons towards more sophisticated sectors where Guatemala can generate better remunerated jobs and duplicate its foreign investment flows



Tourism

Position Guatemala as a world-class destination

D. Infrastructure

E. Human capital

F. Competitiveness and legal certainty agenda

There is an opportunity to generate additionally \$5Bi (+~40%) in exports focused on 20 products that have potential to grow at a double-digit rate in the next ten years

	Sector	Productos	Main Markets	Impact in GDP \$US millions ¹
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Crustaceans, frozen fish, legumes and vegetables, bananas, fresh fruits, dates, figs, pineapple, avocado and coffee		1,197
	Consumer foods	Sauces and condiments, food preparations and animal food		169
	Chemicals	Cleaning products		459
	Plastics and rubber	Plastic articles for embalements		76
	Clothing	Shirts for men and women, suits for men and women, shirts and others		3,646
	Non-metal products	Ceramic scrubbers		3
	Electronic equipment	Fridges		49
	Total			5,599

¹ Maximum range of potential GDP impact

Fuente: UN Comtrade (Statistics database of international commerce, 2000-2019), IHS Market, Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP)

In addition, we identified 4 more sophisticated sectors to attract investment at scale in the medium - long term

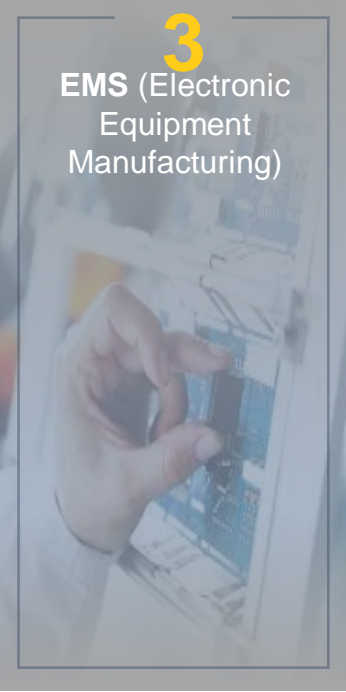
1
PHarmaceuticals




2
Medical Devices



3
EMS (Electronic Equipment Manufacturing)



4
Business Services (BPO + ITO)



We aim to position Guatemala as a world-class destination, taking advantage of the archeological heritage of Mayan civilizations and our premium location relative to the United States



\$550 million investment plan

- Access and security infrastructure
- Basic services to communities in tourism routes (50 communities)
- Tourism destination development, building from existing Tikal offering
- Socio-environmental investments



Direct value generation in tourism

- 1-2 million visitors in 5-7 years
- \$1-2Bn in yearly tourism income by year 10
- Recurring income since year 1, to cover \$50 million operating and maintenance



Job opportunities

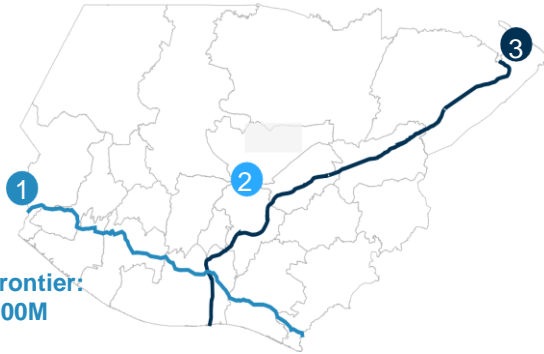
- Up to 500,000 in 7 years jobs
- Tourism sector impact in Small and Medium-sized businesses, including craftsmanship and artisans (70% women)

A historical opportunity to transform Maya cultural heritage into a productive and unifying asset

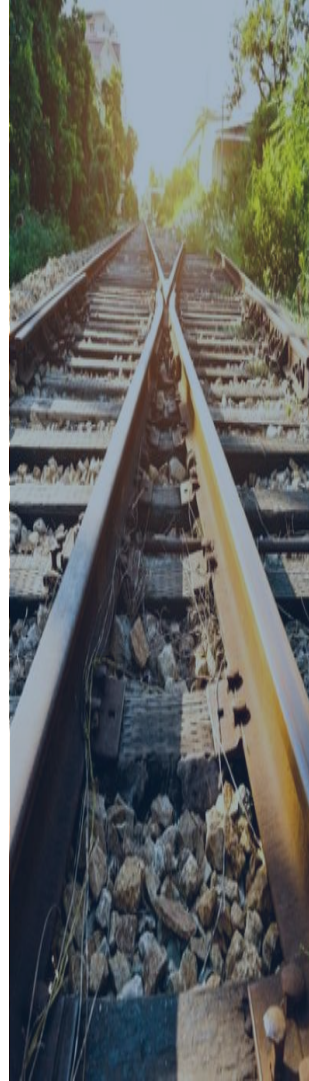
D INFRASTRUCTURE

Guatemala can take a big leap in infrastructure and generate 1 million new Jobs and investments over \$5Bn in the next 5 years

Accelerate a portfolio of 41 priority projects around 3 areas of competitiveness



- 1 Connectivity Frontier – Frontier:**
9 projects, 283 km, +US\$~900M investment
- 2 Improvement of mobility Municipality of Guatemala**
7 projects, ~19km, +US\$~140MM investment
- 3 Connectivity Port-Port (includes *segment este anillo vial*, Guatemala City) 25 projects, ~688km, +US\$~4,40MM investment**



There are advances in design and/or implementation of some of these projects, some of which are highly important to boost economic growth



Railway Infrastructure Development

- Railway network and unused trains optimization
- Connection to ports and logistics centers



Oleoduct

It is necessary to deploy a two-horizon strategy combining the implementation of a reform agenda and the generation of quick wins



Horizon 1 - Quick wins with Guatemala today:

Acceleration of a portfolio of 41 projects that enable the GNSD plan¹

An investment of **~US\$5.4 Bn** could be met in **3-5 years, with a potential employment impact of ~900k²**

This quick-wins horizon **does not replace the need to deploy an ambitious reform agenda**



Horizon 2 - Ambitious reform agenda:

Increase **capacity to mature and fund infrastructure projects at scale, through massive adoption of good practices**

We could aspire to generate an investment of **~US\$25 Bn in 10-15 years, with a potential employment impact of ~4 million²**

The ambitious agenda is a necessary condition for the transformation of the sector in the country

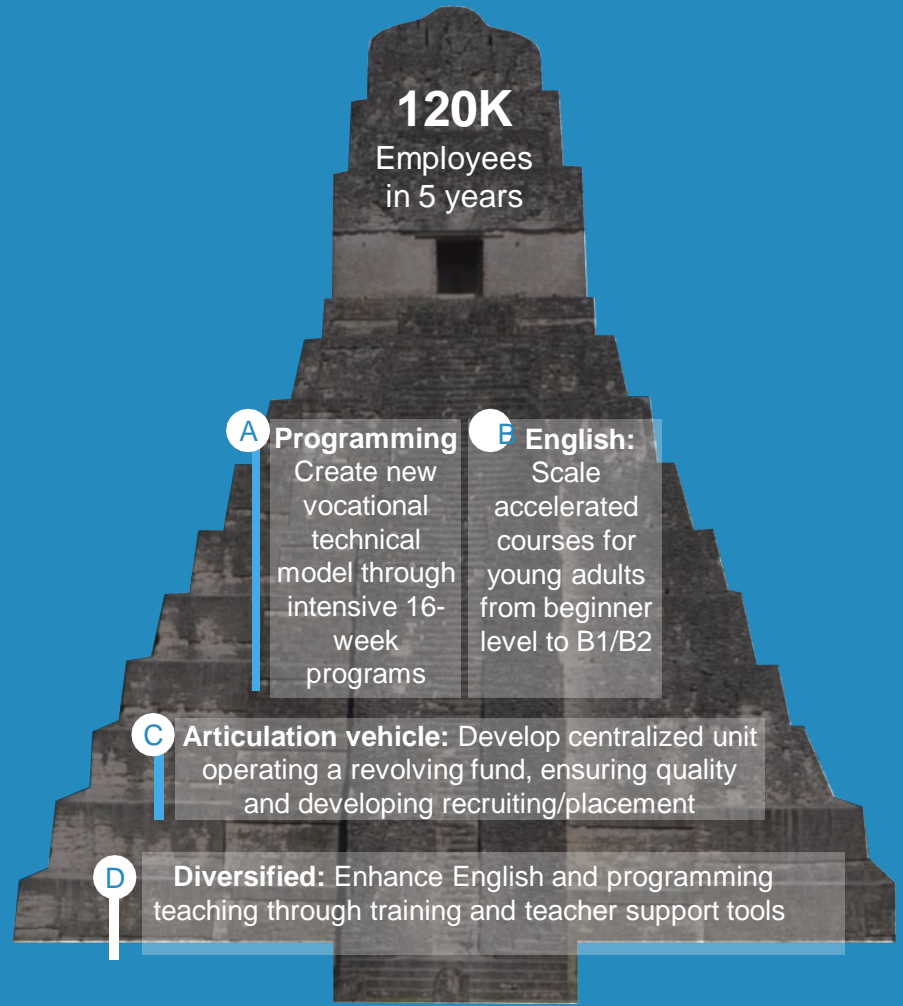
1. Guatemala Doesn't Stop

2. Source: Input matrix - product of Guatemala. Estimated \$1 million of investment creates 160 direct, indirect and induced jobs - includes horizon 1 results / aspiration

E HUMAN CAPITAL

Focus in generating 120k jobs through technical and vocational education in English to spur capability building to increase presence in BPO, ITO and other sophisticated industries

- The E2E cycle in Guatemala has a **low scale**, exacerbated by a fragmented ecosystem
- While English and programming are critical skills to capture the opportunity, Guatemala **covers only 10-20% annually of potential demand**



Finally, it is imperative to modernize the country's regulatory framework to attract investment by promoting key reforms...



General Operations

Push for regulation that applies the 169 Indigenous People Convention

Strengthen prevention schemes for security and communication regarding improvement in security



Formal Employment

Strengthen incentives that Foster formal employment in Guatemala



Property Rights

Prioritize a strategy for protection of intellectual property

Strengthen policy regarding protection of property



Regulate capital expenditure

Promote capital regulatory framework to encourage investments

Free Trade Zones Las

Attracting investment in modern and productive economic activities reduces fiscal sacrifice and creates conditions to create about 32,000 jobs.

Anti-processing laws

Simplification of administrative procedures to generate a good business climate, streamline the action of public institutions and facilitate the obtaining of permits and management of tax matters

...that we are now making reality

Looking ahead: Strategic transformation to accelerate growth



TRANSPARENCY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION



CERTIFICACIÓN
ISO 9001:2015
Eficacia, liderazgo y mejora continua

Focus on developing digital mechanisms to foster transparency through open data portals



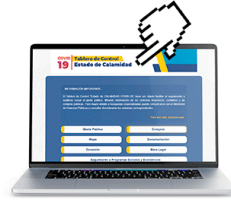
Observatorio del **Presupuesto Público**



Sistema de **Contabilidad Integrada**



Portal de **ONG**



Seguimiento a **Programas sociales y económicos** por pandemia COVID-19



Portal de **Guatecompras**



Portal MINFIN **Ministerio de Finanzas Publicas**



Portal de **Transparencia Fiscal**



Portal de **Datos Abiertos**



Portal de **Gobiernos Locales**



Portal de **Fideicomisos**



Portal de **Prestamos Externos**



In order to reduce and detect smuggling, the Inter-Institutional Checkpoints have been inaugurated, with the goal of completing 12 of these by 2021

Programing inter-agency checkpoints

Phase 1

- ✓ Pajapita, San Marcos
- ✓ Entre Ríos, Puerto Barrios, Izabal

Phase 2

- ✓ Pasaco, Jutiapa /enero
- ✓ Patzicia, Chimaltenango /mayo

Phase 3

- ⊖ Chiquimula, Chiquimula
- ⊖ Los Esclavos, Santa Rosa
- ⊖ Chisec, Alta Verapaz

Phase 4

- ⊖ Chiantla, Huehuetenango
- ⊖ San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, San Marcos
- ⊖ La Democracia, Huehuetenango



Fighting corruption starts with prevention - programs focused on preventive measures and fighting against corruption



Strengthening of the State supplier registry



Public discussion of the annual budget with civil society



Creation of the Presidential Anti-Corruption Commission



Support for justice sector institutions



Adoption of anti-corruption legislation with international standards

The roadmap towards legal certainty focuses on four strategic bets and will be enabled by a governance and articulation body



04

Guatemala

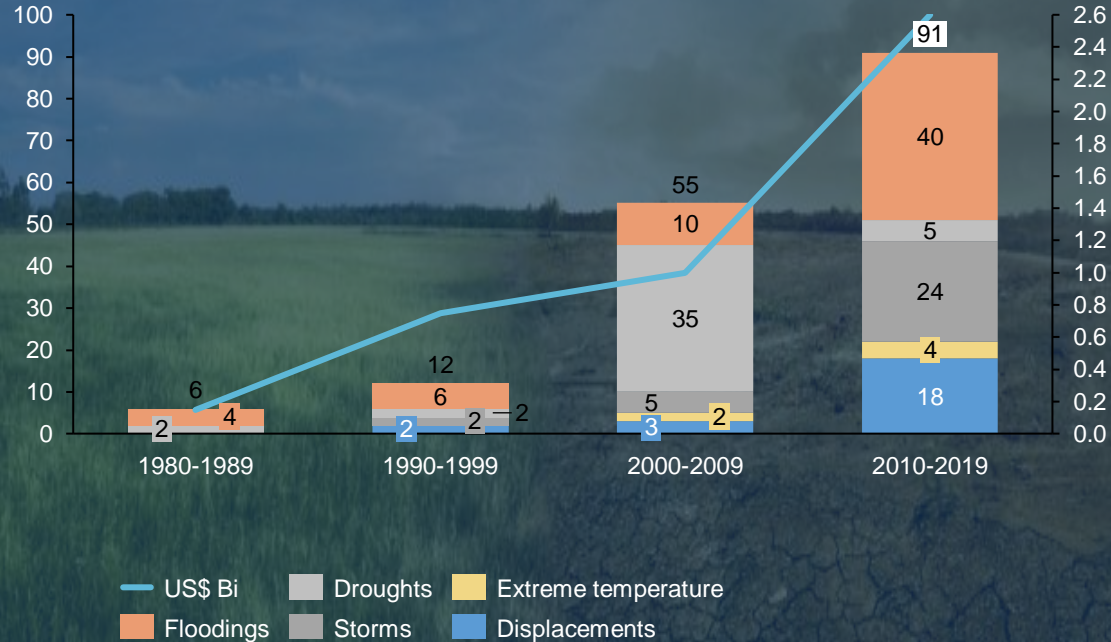
Looking ahead: Strategic transformation to accelerate growth



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

In the last decades, Guatemala has been more exposed to climate change, resulting in economic losses and population displacements

Extreme climate events with economic losses



Population displacements



Damage and losses in housing and road infrastructure

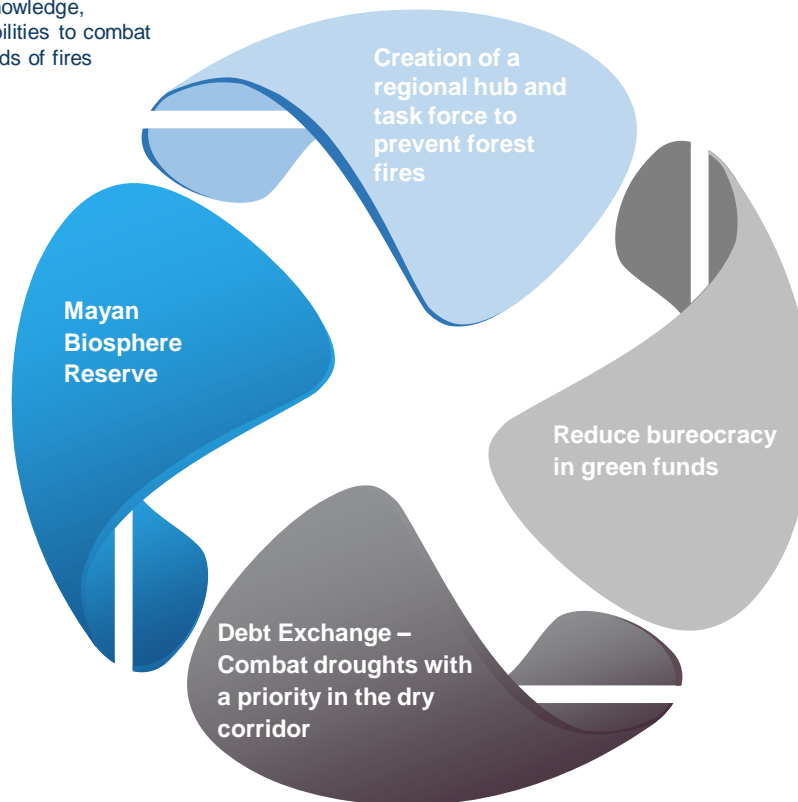


Destruction of natural resources and ecosystems

The sustainability plan includes initiatives that focus on food security for vulnerable populations and handle climate crisis that cause migration

- Deal with forest fires, with a task force to strengthen knowledge, experience and capabilities to combat and prevent those kinds of fires

- Protect ecosystems and biodiversity of the country, focused on managing resources sustainably alongside communities.
 - Maintain objectives to eradicate deforestation in the last decade. Communities can earn money and help the flora and fauna.



- Contributions from the Green Climate Fund, GEF and Adaptation Fund for wastewater management, solid waste, environmental sanitation, forest, climate and biodiversity.
- Establish a regional office of the Green Climate Fund based in Central America, to have effective communication and coordination for immediate attention.

- Reach a 20% reduction in deforestation
- Increase basic grain production between 20%-50%
- Boost women's participation in agricultural and agroforestry production systems by 30%

The sustainability plan requires Support in 4 specific plans

- 1. Installation of a Regional Center against Forest Fires in Guatemala.** Fires are one of the main causes of degradation of the country's natural heritage, causing direct damage to fauna, flora, water and soil, which impacts on the quality of life of people and deterioration in goods and services produced by forests. They are linked to anthropogenic activity and climate variability, constitute a threat to ecosystems and natural heritage, cause ecological degradation, environmental pollution, health problems, as well as economic damage and loss of human life
- 2. Creation of the Regional Office of the Green Climate Fund** to facilitate effective communication and coordination that allows focus on issues such as wastewater and waste management in an appropriate manner.
- 3. Strengthening the Forest Concessions Model** The expansion of concessions promotes greater governance and participation of society in the conservation of these spaces so valuable for our country and for the world. Communities have done a good job in conserving and protecting the RBM - A total of 485,210 hectares of forest currently concessioned within the Maya Biosphere Reserve.
- 4. Cooperation in the fight against drought in the Dry Corridor.** Reduce vulnerability, improve capacity to adapt and mitigate, increase resilience, adapt productive landscapes and socio-economic systems of vulnerable populations in the Dry Corridor
 - Improvement of production systems and sustainable management of water, soil and forests as a measure to adapt to the negative effects of climate change of communities that live in the dry corridor.
 - Reduction of deforestation, strategies to face climate change in the departments of El Progreso, Zacapa and Baja Verapaz, greater participation of women in agricultural and agroforestry production system

05

Ensuring effective and transparent
execution of our strategic plans

We aim to implement a model of follow-up and cross-cutting dialogue that supports the different sectors of the country to ensure execution of strategic plans



Progress verification

Periodicity

Quarterly

- 2 virtual
- 2 in person

Deliverable

- Progress report
- Prioritization of efforts
- Search for allies



P AG



VP KH



Monitoring Committee

Monthly

Monthly

MINEX
MINFIN
MINECO

TBD



Implementation team

Permantent

Permanent

MINEX
MINFIN
MINECO
MINGOB
MAGA
MIDES
MINTRAB
MINEDUC
MSPAS

TBD

06

Insights into our path to progress

To solve Guatemala's structural problems, our Administration has solid ongoing programs focused on the strategic pillars presented in the General Public Policy (1/3)



Economy,
Competitiveness
and Prosperity



Relationship
with the World

EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT

MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY



Labor affairs management
Q14,394,654



Promotion of formality of employment
Q50,000,000

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY



Registry services
Q67,899,189



Management of economic integration and foreign trade
Q66,711,281



Investment promotion and competition
Q32,976,209



Development of micro, small and medium enterprises
Q53,191,067

ATTENTION TO MIGRANTS AND FOREIGN POLICY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Consular services and attention to the migrant
Q213,916,623



Foreign policy services
Q190,599,483



Conservation and demarcation of international boundaries of national territory
Q7,766,837

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ATTENTION TO THE MIGRANT OF GUATEMALA



Attention to the Guatemalan Migrant
Q15,790,642








To solve Guatemala's structural problems, our Administration has solid ongoing programs focused on the strategic pillars presented in the General Public Policy (2/3)



Social
Development

EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

 Pre Primary education Q1,567,087,022	 Extra scholar education Q124,045,698
 Primary education Q2,872,421,486	 Inicial education Q11,319,877
 Secondary education Q1,214,558,886	 Support for adequate food consumption Q1,879,163,000
 High school education Q521,677,656	

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD

 Support for family farming Q589,967,313	 Sustainable development of natural resources Q55,553,785	 Support for agricultural and hydrological productivity and competitiveness Q293,366,914
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HOUSING

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

 Housing development Q599,158,799
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SOCIAL PROTECTION

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

 Support for adequate food consumption Q129,283,926	 Conditional cash transfers in health and education Q352,673,523
 Prevention of delinquency in adolescents and youth Q50,499,420	 Attention for natural disasters and public calamities Q4,865,831,750

HEALTH

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

 Human resource training service Q409,752,391	 Prevention and control of STIs, HIV / AIDS Q101,168,013	 Prevention and control of tuberculosis Q24,404,491
 Health promotion and preventive medicine Q1,226,538,947	 Prevention of child mortality and chronic malnutrition Q958,083,187	 Prevention and control of vector and zoonotic diseases Q180,071,735
 Health recovery Q3,699,815,227	 Prevention of maternal and neonatal mortality Q501,169,376	 Attention for natural disasters and public calamities Q3,164,332,747

To solve Guatemala's structural problems, our Administration has solid ongoing programs focused on the strategic pillars presented in the General Public Policy (3/3)



Governance and Security
in Development



Responsible and Transparent
State

GOVERNANCE AND JUSTICE

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

 Security services for people and their assets
Q4,183,866,102

 Custody and rehabilitation services for deprived of liberty
Q6,705,530

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE NATION

 Public criminal prosecution
Q1,720,287,050

 Comprehensive care of the victim
Q5,423,530

 Investigation and Witness Protection Program
Q193,109,256

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

 Defense of sovereignty and national security
Q670,382,629

 Prevention of criminal acts against property
Q59,475,015

 Preparation for the mobilization of defense, prevention and mitigation of disasters
Q10,219,359

 Registration and control of arms and ammunition
Q21,455,560

FACILITATING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY

 Recipients of the scholarship program
Q2,317,020

EXECUTIVE COORDINATION SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCY

 Support for decentralization
Q959,500

NATIONAL REGISTER OF PERSONS

 Guatemalan population registry
Q180,662,917

 Identification of the Guatemalan population
Q180,662,917



BICENTENARIO
GUATEMALA
1821-2021