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United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

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Revised country programme document

Guatemala

Summary

The Executive Director presents the revised country programme document (CPD) for Guatemala for final approval by the Executive Board. At the annual session of 2004, the Board commented on the draft CPD and approved the aggregate indicative budget for the country programme. In accordance with decision 2002/4 (E/ICEF/2002/8), the draft CPD has been revised, taking into account, as appropriate, comments made by delegations during that session and a summary results matrix has been added.

Decision 2002/4 also states that the present document will be approved by the Executive Board at the first regular session of 2005 on a no objection basis, unless at least five members have informed the secretariat in writing, by 10 December 2004 of their wish to bring the country programme before the Board.

<i>Basic data*</i> (2002 unless otherwise stated)	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	6.0
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	49
Underweight (% , moderate and severe, 1998/1999)	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2000)	240
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female, 2000)	86/82
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (% , 1999)	72
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , 2000)	92
Adult HIV prevalence rate (% , 2001)	1.0
Child work (% children 5-14 years old)	..
GNI per capita (US\$)	1750
One-year-olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	84
One-year-olds immunized against measles (%)	92

*This table includes the latest UNICEF official statistics. The text below includes information from other studies and surveys.

The situation of children and women

1. Democracy is under consolidation in Guatemala as the country begins to confront its historical inequalities. The principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child were incorporated into national legislation with the July 2003 approval of the Law on Integrated Protection of Children and Adolescents (*Ley de protección integral de la niñez y adolescencia*). With mass media more sensitive to children and women's issues, public opinion has become more receptive. The new Government, elected in December 2003, has prioritized social investment in education, health, nutrition and protection in the implementation of the 1996 Peace Accords.
2. Guatemala has a young, predominantly rural (54 per cent) and diverse population, with 49 per cent under the age of 18 and 41 per cent self-declared as indigenous. The country remains at high risk for natural disasters and non-conventional emergencies, although since Hurricane Mitch, national and local authorities have displayed greater preparedness and response capacity, targeting the most vulnerable sectors of the population.
3. Classified as a middle-income country, Guatemala exhibits a highly unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities. Some 20 per cent of the population receives 64 per cent of total income, while the remaining 80 per cent benefits from only 36 per cent of that income. Nationally, 57 per cent of the population lives in poverty, but an even higher poverty incidence exists in rural areas (82 per cent) and among indigenous peoples (76 per cent). Extreme poverty rose during 2000-2002 from 16 per cent to 21 per cent, affecting an increasing number of children nationwide. It is estimated that approximately 67 per cent of the total child population aged 0-5, and 61 per cent aged 6-18, are poor, and this high prevalence creates a debilitating effect on families and encourages child labour. An estimated 507,000 children aged 7-14 (one fifth of children in this age group), are currently working, and one third of them are girls. Some 1.2 million Guatemalans out of a total

4. population of 11.2 million now live abroad (95 per cent of them in the United States) and their remittances to the country are a major national source of income. Tax revenues represent only around 10 per cent of GDP (2003) and are projected to decline still further, providing little optimism for increased social spending.

5. Despite a specific Peace Accord on Identity and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and collateral recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the country has made very limited progress in this area, as noted by the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples. Legal protection of indigenous peoples remains inadequate, with limited social investment and scarce indigenous participation in politics. Indigenous girls are victims of gender, age and cultural discrimination. The majority of indigenous girls do not complete primary education but are instead employed in domestic labour or perform household work.

5. The overall institutional capacity of Guatemala's legal order remains weak, hindering full implementation of the Peace Accords. Given this year's departure of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), the prospects for improvement are bleak. Despite modest progress in judicial system reforms, the country still lacks an effective policy for identifying and prosecuting human rights violators. Violent deaths during 2003 totalled 4,237 (3,631 for 2002 and 3,210 for 2001), with an average of 19 children and adolescents killed each month in the capital alone. Of the 383 females murdered in 2003, 75 were girls under the age of 18. Police data indicate that 306 of these cases were not thoroughly investigated. There is a widespread lack of trust in the justice system, due in part to a high level of impunity and corruption, but also to a lack of knowledge on how to utilize the existing mechanisms of justice. Guatemala has experienced an alarming increase in organized crime and youth violence, linked in part to illegal drug use and trafficking. Increased reporting of cases of intra-family violence contributed to revealing 5,490 cases in 2003, up from 1,287 in 2002.

6. In 2002, Guatemala processed 2,931 international child adoptions, the world's highest figure for percentage of total population placed in foreign families. In most cases, a child's adoptability can be established through a simple notarized act. While in 2002 the country acceded to The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, the mandated changes in adoption procedures were blocked in September 2003 by a ruling of the Guatemalan Constitutional Court. As a result, traditional adoption procedures have resumed, pending legislation that can align national law with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and The Hague Convention. A lack of data and limited knowledge about the right of birth registration exacerbates the vulnerability of children to trafficking or to adoption without protection of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Increasing migration has also contributed to fragmented family structures, with particularly dangerous consequences for children. There is growing concern over child sexual exploitation known to be linked to trafficking and migration.

7. Basic social services are insufficient and lack an integrated approach, while service access and delivery continues to be discriminatory. Social policies have limited impact on reducing social exclusion, particularly for children, adolescents and women. The State provides scarce early childhood care, with services concentrated in urban areas. Guatemala has the lowest level of public health spending in Central America (0.86 per cent of GDP in 2003). In 2002, infant and under-5 mortality rates showed a slight improvement at the national level but still remained alarmingly high (44 and 59 per 1,000, respectively) and were higher still in rural areas (48 and 66 per 1,000) and among indigenous children (49 and 69 per 1,000). The under-5 mortality rate is especially

E/ICEF/2004/P/L.24/Rev.1

associated with acute respiratory diseases and diarrhoea. Despite some modest achievements in water and sanitation, 40 per cent of rural households still lack access to drinking water and 24 per cent lack sanitation services. Knowledge of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning is limited. Due to limited institutional maternity care, maternal mortality remains high, with figures three times greater for indigenous peoples. The majority of rural birth deliveries (70 per cent) are performed by midwives or family members generally ill-equipped for emergencies.

8. The increase in stunting (height/age) is particularly alarming, rising from 46 per cent of children under five in 2000 to 49 per cent in 2002. A similar trend exists for school-aged children, with higher rates among those of indigenous origin (65 per cent) and those living in rural areas (55 per cent). An estimated 21 per cent of all children suffer from severe chronic malnutrition, with those under age three being particularly vulnerable. In rural areas, breastfed children between 6 months and 1 year of age receive only 16 per cent of needed calories, 35 per cent of proteins and 2 per cent of iron. Some 60 per cent of Guatemalan households lack sufficient income to cover costs of the basic food basket. Meanwhile, salt fortification decreased nationwide from 49 per cent in 1999 to 40 per cent in 2002, but went up to 69 per cent in 2003. The consumption of vitamin A is now lower than in previous years, mainly because increased sugar imports were distributed without fortification. These nutritional problems are associated with specific diseases and are intensified by scarce parental education and preparedness.

9. HIV/AIDS continues to spread and pose an enormous risk for the country. Between 1984 and 2003, 5,769 cases were recorded by health authorities. The rate of HIV prevalence for adults was 1.1 per cent in 2003, and the projected number of people affected by HIV/AIDS, according to UNAIDS, is now over 79,000 (a growing percentage being women). Reliable data on AIDS orphans are still not available.

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11. In 2001, the net school enrolment rates were 42 per cent for pre-school, 87 per cent for primary, 30 per cent for basic secondary (grades seventh, eighth and ninth), and 17 per cent for diversified secondary. Gender discrimination, especially that affecting Mayan and rural women, continues to produce disparities, reflected in the net enrolment rates. The official net rate for indigenous children entering preschool is 21 per cent (compared with 35 per cent non-indigenous), and 71 per cent for those entering primary school (compared with 84 per cent non-indigenous). Only 3 out of 10 enrolled students complete the third grade, and only 2 complete the sixth grade. An estimated 17 per cent of the child population aged 7-14 neither works nor studies while 418,027 adolescents aged 15-17 work. Moreover, an estimated 700,000 adolescents (500,000 in rural areas and 200,000 in urban areas) are at risk due to the lack of educational, vocational and work opportunities.

12. Highly unequal power relations in Guatemala hinder full participation. Guatemalans have limited knowledge of their rights. Children's participation is deterred by an authoritarian family structure and an education system that does little to promote tolerance, student organizing and exercising of the rights to information and expression of opinions. However, a higher level of organization among women, especially rural and indigenous women, is a result of progress in the

implementation of the relevant Peace Accords.

Key results and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2002-2004

Key results achieved

13. The 2002-2004 country programme focused on strengthening the awareness and fulfilment of rights at national and local levels, emphasizing actions in prioritized municipalities. This produced results in the legal framework, in public policies, and in the enhancement of institutional capacities. Knowledge of their rights among the most disadvantaged social groups also improved. Socio-economic (non-conventional) emergencies were included in national and local planning.

14. Approval of the Law on Integrated Protection of Children and Adolescents, after 12 years of impasse, established a child protection system, marking a profound change from previous legislation and clearly defining children as rights holders.

15. A high-profile dialogue in the mass media was fostered among political parties during the elections period. The initiative “Guatemala Invests in its Children and Adolescents” (*Guatemala invierte en su niñez y adolescencia*) establishing a commitment to prioritise investment in education, health, nutrition, and child protection, was embraced by the presidential candidates, as well as most recently elected mayors and parliamentarians.

16. The programme prioritized 13 municipal governments in five departments. The elaboration of municipal plans and policies for children, adolescents and women has allowed for an increase in local social investment. Technical assistance provided to the municipal planning offices supported the fulfilment of local governments’ mandates and the development of monitoring systems to identify forms of exclusion affecting children, adolescents and women. Significant progress was made toward integrated actions in health, nutrition, water and education.

17. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health developed a strategy to optimize district capacities for basic services coverage of the excluded rural population. With UNICEF support, the Ministry institutionalised a trial run in one public hospital of an envisioned national programme aimed at mother-to-child transmission of HIV where preventive actions are offered through providing regular blood tests and counselling to pregnant women. More than 6,500 women have accepted to be tested during the last 20 months. The Ministry also expanded immunization initiatives through the introduction of new types of vaccines and vitamin A supplementation, the latter provided by UNICEF. Adolescent-friendly spaces were created, offering integrated care in the health districts. Progress was made in nutritional monitoring through nutritional censuses of under-5 and school-aged children, helping to strengthen the capacity of the health districts for detecting acute malnutrition. Monitoring mechanisms for fortified food and micronutrients were improved. Exclusive breastfeeding was also encouraged. In the area of water and sanitation, the basic model of rural intervention through municipal plans was systematised through a participatory process. School retention in rural and indigenous areas improved through the large-scale implementation of the preschool model (*De la Mano, Edúcame*) and the intercultural bilingual model (*Nueva Escuela Unitaria Bilingüe*, or NEUBI), featuring an active methodology that promotes parental and community participation, and through the nationwide introduction of the active-school approach into primary school curricula.

18. Additional Child Protection Municipal Boards were established as a decentralised mechanism for strengthening protection, extending coverage to 136 of the 331 municipalities through the involvement of communities. Probation, community service and other alternatives to juvenile detention were also supported. Specialised training of judges helped promote implementation of new legislation concerning children and adolescents.

19. Decentralisation and social auditing offered a favourable context for increased women's empowerment. Greater leadership capacity, especially among rural women, was developed through their participation in the national system of development councils. Additional empowerment came with the creation of friendly spaces for adolescents. Support for youth leadership helped promote adolescent rights, including access to services.

20. A strategy was developed for coping with nutritional emergencies and a municipal methodology created to identify children's vulnerability and risk. The establishment of public-private sector alliances helped provide care during the nutritional emergency arising from the economic crisis in the coffee sector. A new type of alternative complementary food for children 6-36 months old was developed with the private sector.

Lessons Learned

21. The 2002-2006 programme initiated a gradual transformation from a service-delivery to a rights-based approach. Increased demand for the development of public policies, institution-strengthening and social mobilization for the defence and exercise of rights will require from UNICEF a higher level of advocacy and technical assistance.

22. The legal framework does not yet fully comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Enhanced technical assistance is needed to reach a social consensus that will allow for: (a) strengthening the legislative agenda; (b) supporting government efforts in the implementation and institutionalization of laws and administrative regulations; and (c) encouraging widespread participation of civil society in creating laws and mechanisms for monitoring implementation.

23. The rapid increase in youth violence and in the number of adolescents and youths at risk of perpetrating violence or joining youth gangs are urgent issues to be addressed from an integrated protection perspective. Insufficient efforts were directed to this area in the previous cooperation. Targeted actions must be developed in different areas such as: youth employment and training, cultural and recreational opportunities, leadership and participation, and provision of health and education services. A political and social commitment must be facilitated at national and municipal levels, while favouring a change in the paradigm and the language of media discriminating against adolescents and youths at risk.

Early childhood development and adolescent care were previously addressed through isolated interventions. The new programme **Cross-cutting issues**. The cross-cutting issues of the country programme include: (a) a life-cycle approach differentiating while linking the three developmental stages of childhood; (b) gender equity; (c) interculturalism; and (d) emergency preparedness and response that incorporates a rights-based approach that prioritises at-risk and/or affected populations within all national agencies. The cooperation programme at the country office level will ensure the required flexibility for responding to emergencies. All programme components will emphasize

strengthening the family as the main protective and supportive environment for child development.

24. The programme will prioritize an integrated approach, especially through municipal frameworks articulating the roles of authorities, local services, communities, and families.

25. Despite social and cultural obstacles, organised women's participation at the national and local levels has proven effective in the channelling, management and social auditing of services.

26. Child and adolescent participation has not yet developed to a sustainable level. However, the student governments and adolescent-friendly spaces deserve to be expanded, favouring the continued development of cultural initiatives.

27. Bilingual education (NEUBI) has favourably impacted upon school retention for indigenous girls and warrants further expansion. The national scholarship programme will be better managed by municipal governments, with priority given to girls' education.

The country programme (2005-2008)

Summary budget table

	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public policies and institutional capacity-building	1,148	6,010	7,158
State of law, participation and peace culture	1,130	11,668	12,798
Cross-sectoral costs	1,370	800	2,170
Total	3,648	18,478	22,126

Preparation process

28. In order to synchronise its cycle with that of other United Nations agencies in the country, UNICEF is ending its 2002-2006 programme of cooperation in 2004. A mid-term review was conducted in 2003, including a consultative process with partners and counterparts.

29. The concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the second periodic report of Guatemala were analysed and taken into account for the design of the new country programme, prioritizing elements such as violence, early childhood, bilingual/intercultural education, knowledge of rights, adolescent health and strengthening of the family environment.

30. The new programme is based on the Common Country Assessment (CCA), national government priorities, including the Peace Accords, the Millennium Development Goals, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). All United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Guatemala have participated in the preparatory process, which included extensive consultations with government officials and civil society organisations, opinion surveys

and analysis of focal group discussions. The UNDAF has defined expected outcomes for each identified problem as a basis for harmonised cooperation.

Goals, key results and strategies

31. The long-term goal of UNICEF cooperation is to ensure the fulfilment of the rights of all children, adolescents and women in a more equal society, free of discrimination.

32. The country programme seeks, in coordination with governmental and non-governmental counterparts, United Nations organizations and donors, to ensure that vulnerable and at-risk children, adolescents and women: (a) are given priority in national and local social, economic and fiscal policies; (b) have access to effective mechanisms to prevent, sanction and eradicate all forms of discrimination; (c) benefit from a strengthened protective environment where their rights are guaranteed by a national child protection system emphasising improved family competencies; (d) are assured access to good quality, integrated basic services that are socially, culturally and environmentally appropriate, especially for rural dwellers and those of indigenous origin; and (e) participate in national and local decision-making processes within a context of reconciliation and a culture of peace, with special consideration given to indigenous peoples.

33. Achieving these key results will depend on the following strategies: (a) advocating for a strengthened legal framework in compliance with all in-force international conventions; (b) providing technical assistance, and advocating for, a national commitment and mobilization process for public policies and increased investment for children, including work with mayors on expanding the integrated approach developed in pilot municipalities; (c) strengthening national and local institutional capacities to implement the child protection system, provision of services and emergency response mechanisms; and (d) enhancing public knowledge about the rights of children and women, promoting participation and monitoring rights fulfilment.

Relationship to national priorities and the UNDAF

34. The country programme responds to national priorities in compliance with the Peace Accords and the UNDAF through emphasis on: (a) making children and their families a priority in macro-economic and social investment policies, especially in the reduction of extreme poverty and stunting malnutrition among children; (b) better access to good quality, integrated basic services and universal primary education; (c) promoting the participation, freedom of expression and social auditing capacity of children, adolescents and women in decision-making processes; (d) developing effective mechanisms of prevention, sanction, and eradication of all forms of exploitation and violence affecting children, adolescents and women at risk; and (e) fostering full observance of human rights by reducing discrimination against children, adolescents and women in accordance with the Peace Accords.

Relationship to international priorities

35. Taking into account human rights treaties, the Millennium Development Goals, the medium-term strategic plan, *A World Fit for Children* and the Recommendations of the Committees on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the country programme incorporates stated priorities in its result-based programming and the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, emphasizing: (a) strengthening policies and strategies to reduce stunting malnutrition among children, especially

those under five; (b) achieving universal quality primary education for all, especially for indigenous and rural children; (c) prioritizing girls by promoting life skills, a higher level of education and protection against violence and discrimination; (d) reducing child mortality, increasing health coverage, integrated early childhood development and expanded immunization; (e) halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and mother-to-child transmission of HIV by guaranteeing access to good-quality services for pregnant women and HIV/AIDS-affected children and by enhancing educational efforts among adolescents; and (f) progressively eliminating child labour, sexual exploitation, trafficking and smuggling, abuse and other forms of violence and discrimination as well as developing initiatives for adolescents at risk.

Programme components

36. **Public policies and the strengthening of institutional capacities.** This programme embraces the socio-economic, institutional, fiscal and normative aspects that make up the responsibilities of duty bearers. It responds to two critical shortcomings identified by the CCA/UNDAF: concentration of wealth and opportunities and limited access to basic services and social protection. Its twin cooperation components are as follows:

37. **Integrated social policies.** The main objective is to support national and municipal government institutions to develop and implement public policies, aimed at: (a) strengthening government bodies responsible for public policies; (b) promoting sustainability of national and decentralized social investment; (c) developing tools for greater transparency and equity in allocating public resources to the social sector; and (d) promoting civil society's participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of the impact of social policies and expenditures.

38. **Integrated care for survival and development.** The main objective is to support national and local government and non-government bodies to provide adequate conditions for the survival and development of the most at-risk children, adolescents and women. Special emphasis will be placed on guaranteeing the quality of integrated services in health and nutrition for children, adolescents and pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as ensuring better sanitary conditions for vulnerable groups. Health care actions will aim to: (a) increase coverage of maternal and child health towards the goal of universal access to quality health services; (b) strengthen integrated early childhood interventions and link them with education programmes; (c) expand preventive health and immunization 'plus' programmes; (d) promote and/or strengthen measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS; and (e) promote integrated adolescent health, including HIV/AIDS prevention. The nutrition actions will focus on prevention of stunting malnutrition among children under five years old and of micronutrient deficiencies by: (a) strengthening nutritional monitoring capacity and developing preventive systems in municipalities to detect food insecurity; (b) strengthening growth monitoring coverage for early childhood using community based-strategies (c) encouraging breastfeeding for children under six months of age and food supplementation for those between six months and three years of age; (d) developing monitoring systems for detection of iron, vitamin A, and folic acid deficiencies; (e) providing vitamin A supplements to children aged 6-36 months; and (f) implementing family educational programmes on eating habits and nutrition. In water and sanitation, specific interventions will be developed for outlying rural areas, aiming to increase the quality and supply of drinking water as well as preserving the environment.

39. **State of law and culture of peace.** This programme incorporates the key legal, cultural, and educational aspects required to promote the fulfilment of the rights of children, adolescents and

women. It responds to three CCA/UNDAF priority areas: weak state of law, social and cultural discrimination, and inequity in the distribution of power. The programme has three cooperation components:

40. ***Protection of children, adolescents and women.*** This aims to create a protective and supportive environment for children and women by strengthening national and municipal child protection systems in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Integrated Protection of Children and Adolescents. This involves efforts to: (a) reinforce the institutional capacity of the national and decentralized levels of the protection system; (b) advocate reform of the national legal framework in compliance with international instruments; (c) develop integrated initiatives for adolescents at risk, giving special attention to the prevention of adolescent and youth violence and to reintegration of adolescents who have committed offences; and (d) reduce child labour, sexual exploitation, trafficking and smuggling of children, adolescents and women.

41. ***Education, peace and interculturalism.*** The main objective is to support the education reform to guarantee the right to quality education for all by strengthening and expanding appropriate educational strategies while eliminating obstacles and discrimination. Efforts will support fulfilment of the 2005 gender disparity elimination commitment and the 2015 goal of universal primary access, retention and completion for children and adolescents in culturally relevant educational services of good quality. The main actions include: (a) developing strategies for achieving universal primary education; (b) promoting effective school scholarship programmes managed by the communities through parents' school boards; (c) expanding use of non-formal pre-school education models taking an integrated approach that includes family and community participation and is linked to health; (d) strengthening the implementation of national primary bilingual/intercultural education policies, emphasizing rural and indigenous girls; (e) designing and implementing flexible curricula for out-of-school adolescents and secondary education; (f) promoting a culture of peace and democracy through the participation of student governments, adolescent leaders, parents, and community members; and (g) incorporating education for peace in the curricula.

42. ***Communication and participation for a culture of rights.*** This aims to develop a culture of respect for human rights and the appropriate participation to fulfil them. Interventions will be directed to: (a) monitor the media and train social communicators to ensure an adequate coverage of issues related to children, adolescents and women; (b) promote new spaces and opportunities for the expression of views and for participation, prioritizing adolescents and women; (c) raise awareness and mobilize different social groups (private sector, academic, political, religious); and (d) encourage the enhancement of capacity, as well as the participation, of children, adolescents and women in family, community and social contexts to enhance the impact these groups can make on decision-making processes and social auditing.

43. ***Cross-sectoral costs.*** Cross-sectoral costs are intended to cover programme implementation expenditures not attributable to individual programmes but clearly linked to their delivery. They consist mainly of salaries for staff associated with supplies, information technology, communications, and monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as operational costs necessary for smooth programme implementation, monitoring, and coordination.

44. ***Cross-cutting issues.*** The cross-cutting issues of the country programme include: (a) a life-cycle approach differentiating while linking the three developmental stages of childhood; (b) gender

equity; (c) interculturalism; and (d) emergency preparedness and response that incorporates a rights-based approach that prioritises at-risk and/or affected populations within all national agencies. The cooperation programme at the country office level will ensure the required flexibility for responding to emergencies. All programme components will emphasize strengthening the family as the main protective and supportive environment for child development.

Major Partnerships

45. The major actors in programme implementation will be national and local government institutions. Partners will also include actors from the private sector, civic associations, rural and indigenous movements, faith-based groups, and non-governmental organizations. Special attention will be given to networks and organizations of adolescents and women as well as to the increased involvement of the mass media.

46. The programme will draw on the specialized expertise of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes participating in the UNDAF, who will cooperate mainly through the thematic inter-agency groups envisaged in the UNDAF. With reference to specific issues, the country programme will co-ordinate: (a) public policies with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); (b) health and water and sanitation with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); (c) nutrition with the World Food Programme (WFP), FAO and PAHO; (d) bilingual and intercultural education with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); (e) child protection with UNDP, the International Labour Organization (ILO)/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Organization for Migration and UNESCO; and (f) HIV/AIDS with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNDP, PAHO, UNFPA and UNESCO.

Monitoring, evaluation and programme management

47. The Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming (*Secretaría de planificación y programación de la Presidencia*, or SEGEPLAN) is the government institution responsible for coordinating with the country programme. An inter-sectoral mechanism for monitoring and coordination of the programme, including SEGEPLAN, UNICEF and other partners, will be established. The United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and donors will participate in monitoring. Annual plans of action will be prepared jointly by relevant partners and UNICEF.

48. An Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be elaborated. Monitoring will be elaborated, facilitated by regular field visits and targeted surveys. The Government and UNICEF will conduct an annual joint review of all country programme components. A mid-term review will be carried out in the third year of the programme, and a final evaluation in the fourth year.

SUMMARY RESULTS MATRIX

Guatemala Country Program, 2005-2008

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
1. Girls' Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls' net enrolment in primary school in 20 rural districts increased in 2%. • Girls promoting rates in primary school in 20 rural districts increased in 2%. • Girls drop out rates in 20 rural districts reduced in 2%. • Promote and increased indigenous in 2% girls' education in 20 rural districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment of girls and boys in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and no Indigenous) • % children completing primary schooling in 20 rural districts. • Drop out rates in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and no Indigenous). • Promotion rates of girls in primary school in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and no Indigenous). • Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach 6th grade (Indigenous and no Indigenous). <p>At rural level, indicators are not reported officially. It will be necessary to build a basic line during the first semester 2005.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Education Offices Statistical Reports. • PRONERE Evaluation documents. 	Ministry of Education; Provincial Education Offices, UN sister agencies, World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), UNESCO.	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Improve access to quality basic education (6) years of basic schooling for all)</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Provide quality education;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> Achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women;</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective coordination on girls' education at national, regional and rural levels to contribute to national goal. • Policy of universal access to education formulated and in implementation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls gross enrolment nationwide. (108% in 2003). • Girls reaching sixth grade nationwide. (96.73 % in 2003). <p>This indicator was obtained from the intra annual retention rate. In 2005, It will be necessary to make an in-depth study of the causes why girls abandon school and establish strategies for their permanency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education Annual Statistics • Provincial Education Offices Statistical Reports • PRONERE Evaluation Documents. 	Ministry of Education; UN sister agencies, World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Improve access to quality basic education (6) years of basic schooling for all)</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Provide quality education;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> Achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women;</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
2. Integrated Early Childhood Development	By 2008 public sectors share an integrated approach for the early child development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National guidelines for early child development Baseline: nonexistent guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of Ministries and Secretaries 	Ministries of Education and Health. SOSEP	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce hunger and improve nutrition; Reduce child and maternal mortality</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> reduce child mortality.</p>
	By 2008, at least 15 %, of children under six years of age at national level, especially among the poorest, have access to culturally sensitive ECD programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under six years children coverage of ECD programs. Baseline: Studies for be completed. 	National Integrated System of Social Statistics SEGEPLAN	Ministries of Education and Health, Provincial and Rural governments, Secretary of Social Welfare, NGOs, UN sister agencies, WB, IADB	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce hunger and improve nutrition; Reduce child and maternal mortality</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> reduce child mortality.</p>
	By 2008, 95 % of pregnant women in 20 rural districts have access to skilled birth attendants and to antenatal care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women aged 15-49 utilizing antenatal care at least once during last pregnancy by skilled health personnel. Baseline: 75.8 % in 2002 (Nor west region level), districts local studies to be completed. Proportion of births with skilled birth attendance. Baseline: 71.1 % in 2002 (Nor east region level), districts local studies to be completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Mother and child Health Survey. National Mother and child Health Survey 	Ministry of Health, Provincial and Rural governments, UN sister agencies, WB, IADB	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce hunger and improve nutrition; Reduce child and maternal mortality</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; reduce child mortality.</p>
	By 2008 25% of home caregivers in 20 rural districts have knowledge and have adopted improved and integrated approaches to care practices in early childhood growth and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed,. Baseline: 58.5% at national rural average, districts local studies to be completed. Proportion of infants from 6 months to 36 months with adequate complementary feeding. Districts studies for baseline to be completed. Proportion of infants under 36 months with early 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey 	Ministry of Health, Provincial and Rural governments, UN sister agencies, WB, IADB.	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce hunger and improve nutrition; Reduce child and maternal mortality</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; reduce child mortality.</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
		<p>stimulation. District studies for baseline to be completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of infants under 60 months with growth monitoring. Districts studies for baseline to be completed. 			
3. Child Protection	<p>By 2008 25% of families in 20 rural districts with adequate practices in water quality, hygiene and environmental care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40% of cases of child abuse and maltreatment have gone through due legal process and have been matched by an adequate solution in the best interest of the child. <p>The number of adolescents in conflict with the law deprived of their liberty, has been reduced by 40% and is matched by a 40% increase in the number of adolescents in</p>	<p>stimulation. District studies for baseline to be completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of homes with adequate practices in water quality, hygiene and environmental care. Districts studies for baseline to be completed. No. of cases filed. Base line: 461 in 2004. No. of judges and justice operators trained. Base line: 100% received one session. No. of teachers and school staff trained on reporting of abuse. Base line: 1,271 persons trained in the Capital. No. of children in protection centres. Base line: 451 children. No. of children in foster care. Base line: 351 children. No. of cases mediated by the Municipal Protection Boards. Base line: to be determined. No. of children returning to their families. Base line: to be determined. No. of adolescents deprived of their liberty vs. number of adolescents in alternative sanctions. Base line: 169 deprived vs. 119 in alternative sanctions (year 2003). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey Official Statistics. Counterpart's reports. Evaluation documents. Field visits. Official statistics. Evaluation documents. Counterparts' 	<p>SEGEPLAN, Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Public Ministry, Judicial Organism, Social Welfare Secretariat, Ombudsperson for Human Rights, NGOs.</p> <p>Social Welfare Secretariat, Judicial Organism, Public Ministry, private sector and UN agencies.</p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce hunger and improve nutrition; Reduce child and maternal mortality</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p> <p><u>MDGs to:</u> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; reduce child mortality.</p> <p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense.</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children from violence and exploitation; Put children first; Leave no Child Out.</p> <p><u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p> <p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense and for the implementation of a policy of democratic safety.</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
	alternative sanctions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of judges and justice operators trained. Base line: 700 persons. No. of cases of recidivism. Base line: to be determined. 0% adolescents in alternative sanctions. No. of adolescents inserted into the labour market and/or education system. Base line: to be determined. 	<p>reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits. 		<p>violence and exploitation; Put children first, Leave no child out. <u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children and adolescents at risk who benefit from quality preventive and caring programs has increased by 20%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of adolescents in crime prevention programs. Base line: to be determined. No. of adolescents reporting to the Unity of the Working Adolescent of the Ministry of Labour and receiving training and follow up. Base line: 3,571 adolescents in 2003 but did not receive a follow-up. No. of adolescents involved in crime reintegration programs. Base line: to be determined. No. of victims of sexual exploitation receiving support. Base line: to be determined. No. of children in state and NGO child protection centres. Base line: 600 children. No. of children and adolescents in foster care. Base line: 351 children. No. of institutions forming the municipal networks for child protection against sexual abuse and exploitation in 8 municipalities. Base line: 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and statistics of the counterparts. Field visits. Periodic evaluation based on standards. 	<p>Ministry of Labour, Ombudsperson for Human Rights, Public Ministry, Social Welfare Secretariat, Rural and Provincial governments, NGO's, UN agencies.</p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense and for the implementation of a policy of democratic safety. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against violence and exploitation; Educate all children; Put children first, Leave no child out. <u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children in dangerous forms of work has been reduced by 50% in 20 municipalities of the country and by 10% in the country as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> institutions in 5 municipalities. No. of Child Protection Municipal Boards functioning. Base line: 145 functioning Boards out of 200. No. of working in children working vs. no. of working children working and attending school or only attending school in 20 municipalities and in the country as a whole. Base line: to be determined. No. of children in dangerous forms of work in 20 municipalities and in the country as a whole. Base line: to be determined. No. of children with scholarships in 20 municipalities and in the country as a whole. Base line: to be determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry's statistics. INE's statistics. Rural database. 	Ministries of Labour and Education, Ruralities, Private Sector, NGOs and UN agencies (ILO).	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense.</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against violence and exploitation; Educate all children; Eradicate poverty; Put children first, Leave no child out.</p> <p><u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable, Eradicate Hunger.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved knowledge of women's and adolescents labour rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of adolescents asking for orientation at the Unit for the Working Adolescent/Ministry of Labour. Base line: 3,571 adolescents in 2003. No. of women trained on labour rights. Base line: 1,500 women. No. of employers trained on labour rights. Base line: 400 employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterpart reports. List of participants. Informative material printed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour, Ruralities, Presidential Secretariat for Women, CODEFEM, NGOs, UN agencies (ILO). 	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense; Reduce discrimination; Strengthen opportunities for participation, especially for marginalized people.</p> <p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against violence and exploitation; Eradicate poverty.</p> <p><u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and new legislation on selected child protection issues in compliance with international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New legislation and policy addressing birth registration, maltreatment, sexual abuse/exploitation, trafficking, child and women labour and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review. Number of legal initiatives to be passed to 	Congress, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Labour, Ombudsperson for	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense and for the implementation of a policy of democratic safety.</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
		<p>adoptions. Base line: proposal on child registration and legal study available; reform to penal code, two proposals drafted; proposal of reforms to the migration law, the law on public shows and entertainment, and the health rules, available; law on adoptions, three existing proposals.</p>	Congress.	Human Rights, Social Welfare Secretariat, Presidential Secretariat for Women, CODEFEM, Rural and Provincial governments, NGO's, UN sister agencies.	<p><u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against violence and exploitation; Educate all children; Eradicate poverty; Put children first, Leave no child out. <u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved policy framework for the protection of children, adolescents and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Public Policy for Children and Adolescents approved. Base Line: Policy approved. No. of policies prepared by the Commission for Children and Adolescents and approved. Base Line: 0 policies. The Municipal Commission is of recent creation. No. of municipal plans drafted, adopted and implemented. Base Line: 18 Policies elaborated, 18 approved. No. of sitting sessions of the Commission for Children and Adolescents. Base line: 10 sessions. No. of Municipal Commissions for Children and Adolescents created and functioning. Base Line: 0 Municipal Commissions created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of constitution of the Rural Commissions for Children and Adolescents. Policy document. Approval act for policies. Minutes of the National and Rural Commissions' sessions. 	National and Rural Commissions for Children and Adolescents, Ruralities, Social Welfare Secretariat, NGOs and UN agencies.	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Strengthen the State's institutional capacity for human rights promotion and defense and for the implementation of a policy of democratic safety. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Protect children against violence and exploitation; Educate all children; Eradicate poverty; Put children first, Leave no child out. <u>Millennium Declaration (Section VI):</u> Protect the vulnerable.</p>
4. Immunization Plus	By 2008, at least 95% of children have access to immunization, nation wide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual < 1 year coverage of immunization. Baseline: 92 % Immunization Programme in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official records of the Ministry of 	Ministry of Health	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child mortality <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives;</p>

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan Priority Area	Key Results Expected in this Priority Area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programs	The expected Key Results in this Priority Area will contribute to:
		2003	Health		<u>MDGs to:</u> reduce child mortality.
	Increase to 95% of children aged 0-5 fully immunized in 20 selected rural districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of children 0-1 fully immunized in 20 selected rural districts. Studies for baseline to be completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey. Official records of the Ministry of Health 	Ministry of Health	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child mortality <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives; <u>MDGs to:</u> reduce child mortality.
	Sustainable and replicable strategies are developed for strengthening routine EPI in 20 rural districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of strategies for strengthening routine EPI had been developed. Studies for baseline to be completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 	Ministry of Health	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child mortality <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives; <u>MDGs to:</u> reduce child mortality.
5. Fighting HIV and AIDS	By 2008, 100 % of HIV positive pregnant women to have access to programs to reduce vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS, country wide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of PMTCT (UNGASS). Studies for baseline to be completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of Roosevelt Hospital Official records of the Ministry of Health. 	Patronage-Foundation of Roosevelt Hospital, Ministry of Health National Programme of STDs/HIV/AIDS	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child and maternal mortality and the cases of HIV/AIDS. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; promote health lives; <u>MDG to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; reduce child mortality
	By 2008, 90% of adolescents have access to integrated programs to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS	Coverage of programs to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS in adolescents. Studies for baseline to be completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official records of the Ministry of Health 	Ministry of Health, Inter-sectoral Commission for Adolescents. PAHO-WHO.	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child and maternal mortality and the cases of HIV/AIDS. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; promote health lives; <u>MDG to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; reduce child mortality
	90 per cent of adolescents acquired the knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS, and to be able to lead healthy lifestyles.	Percentage of young people aged 15 – 24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. (UNGASS) Baseline estimate: 10 % of adolescents in the country had access to information in 2004 HIV/AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database and information system of Ministry of Health Adolescent situational rooms. Reports from the Reproductive Health Programme. 	Ministry of Health. Inter-sectoral Commission for Adolescents. PAHO-WHO.	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child and maternal mortality and the cases of HIV/AIDS. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; promote health lives; <u>MDG to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; reduce child mortality

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	Successful approaches and strategies documented and plans for institutionalization and scaling up established	National expenditure dedicated to adolescents HIV/AIDS education. Studies for baseline to be completed. Number of plans for institutionalization HIV/AIDS. Studies for baseline to be completed. Number of successful approaches and strategies documented about HIV/AIDS. Studies for baseline to be completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews/ Document review • Key informant interviews Document review. 	Ministries of Health and Education, National Commission on Child Protection, Rural Governments, NGO's, UN sister agencies.	<u>UNDAF expected outcome to:</u> Reduce child and maternal mortality and the cases of HIV/AIDS. <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; promote health lives; <u>MDG to:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS; reduce child mortality
6. Regional and Country Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2008, at least 75% of children and women at nutritional risk in prioritized rural districts, have access to culturally, sensitive social policies, investments and programs to reduce malnutrition and micronutrients deficiencies 	<p>Prevalence of acute malnutrition in < 5 years children. Baseline: 1.8 % rural national average in 2002, districts local studies to be completed.</p> <p>Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in < 5 years children. Baseline: 55.5 % rural national average in 2002, districts local studies to be completed.</p> <p>Prevalence of Anemia in pregnant women. Baseline: 24.1 % rural national average in 2002, districts local studies to be completed.</p> <p>Percent of children aged 6 – 35 months who received a high-dose vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months (MICS). Baseline: 40% at national level in 2002, districts local studies to be completed.</p> <p>Percentage of households</p>	National surveys, Ministry of Health statistics Micronutrients survey	Ministry of Health, Provincial and Rural governments, UN agencies, WB, IADB.	<u>MDGs to:</u> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

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		consuming adequately iodized salt. Baseline: 68 % at national level in 2003, districts local studies to be completed.			