

Guatemala

Executive Summary

A key 2014 achievement was the response to unaccompanied child migrants. In response to the increase in the number of detained unaccompanied child migrants in the United States and Mexico, UNICEF Guatemala responded substantively, despite minimum extra funds. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen the capacity of all consuls in the concerned countries through child rights training and protocols of attention to child migrants, combined with psychosocial support to affected children. UNICEF also helped prepare an information campaign on risks and child rights targeted at actual or potential migrant children and their families. A proposed “Law of protection of unaccompanied children and combat against human trafficking”, developed with support from UNICEF, is currently in the process of revision for Congressional approval.

UNICEF intensified its collaboration with State institutions to strengthen the child protection system. Specialized units for child protection were created within key institutions, including the Social Welfare Secretariat, Ministry of Education and National Police. The Public Prosecutor’s Office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs will follow suit in 2015. UNICEF efforts are reflected in the progress towards ending impunity – the capturing of perpetrators of sexual abuse against children increased from 5 per cent to 21 per cent over two years. A new Family Court model was established in the capital, in order to accelerate the process and increase the level of protection to over 15,000 child victims of domestic violence.

The office was the subject of an internal audit. Audit findings demonstrate that it is functioning well in terms of governance, program management and operations support, with controls in place. The draft report contains no high-risk recommendations.

Among the shortfalls experienced in 2014 was the declining rate of primary school enrolment. Despite gains in reducing repetition and drop-out, primary enrolment rate continues to decline: from 88.6 per cent in 2013 to 80.02 per cent in 2014. Together with the Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF supported a Ministry of Education analysis, which pointed out the outdated census and a restrictive assessment protocol as possible causal factors, as well as the ending of a conditionality linked to education from a social protection programme. In addition, coverage of rapid HIV testing of pregnant mothers has levelled off at below 50 per cent with negligible progress since 2009. As a result, the mother-to-child transmission rate is about 15 per cent, extremely high by any standard. Multiple factors contribute to this, including lack of access to prenatal controls, limited facilities offering rapid testing and regular stock-out of rapid tests at health facilities, topped with the lack of political priority placed on eliminating mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) in Guatemala.

The State bureaucracy continues to pose concerns. As an example, it took six and 11 months respectively to register two new vehicles for UNICEF in 2014. Two other UN agencies faced similar delays, hampering operational capacity. In developing the new Country Programme, UNICEF also discussed at length options for United Nations agencies to re-initiate direct financial contributions to State entities. More discussions will take place.

Partnerships with the private sector, academics and religious leaders were consolidated around the Nutrition Communication for Development (C4D) strategy, including ministries, private sector, academia, international agencies and more recently a new partnership in the religious sector. The private sector alliance multiplied the C4D strategy within its Corporate Social Responsibility programmes, whereas a national private university began to follow-up communication plans at the local level with students majoring in communications. Both Evangelic and Catholic churches are interested in developing partnerships to support this innovative methodology.

In relation to South-South Cooperation, the Government of Brazil shared its successful experience in reducing extreme poverty with the Guatemalan Ministry of Social Development. The experience of Chilean Supreme Courts of Justice allowed Guatemala to strengthen its coordination mechanisms to support child victims through Family Court judges. Guatemala's Supreme Court shared its experience of child-friendly judicial attention models with the Belizean counterpart. A regional education meeting was held with participation of 16 countries, presenting opportunities to discuss literacy programmes, role of families and teachers, inclusive education and transition to different education level.

The UNICEF Strategic Plan served as the foundation for the new Country Programme Document (CPD) and Action Plan (CPAP) for 2015-2019. UNICEF will intensify its work to remove bottlenecks to achieve equitable access to quality social services for children, particularly indigenous children and adolescent girls and disabled children.

Humanitarian Assistance

Guatemala faced a multi-hazard food security emergency throughout 2014. The concurrence of economic and climatic factors (such as coffee leaf rust), threatened the food and nutrition security of at least 145,731 families in the first semester. Around 70 per cent of national coffee plantations were affected, corresponding to a monetary loss of US\$101 million and job losses for 75,000 persons. Although the health information system reported no increase in cases of acute malnutrition among under-five children at that point, an increase in cases was foreseen.

Thus, UNICEF Guatemala prepared a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal in coordination with other UN agencies (WFP, PAHO). The main objective was to save the lives of 4,000 children, ensuring the availability of necessary supplies for the identification, management and treatment of acute malnutrition at local and hospital level, since the country lacked sufficient supplies to respond to the expected increase in cases (ready-to-use therapeutic food for local level management and F-75 and F-100 for hospital level management). This CERF request was directed to the national level, with emphasis in three departments of northern and western Guatemala. Several months later, the country faced another critical situation, namely an extreme lack of rainfall during the "rainy" season. This occurred in the critical third quarter of the maize and beans agricultural cycle. As a result, more than 80 per cent of corn and 70 per cent of beans harvests on small farms was lost and 275,625 families were affected by crop failure, 248,000 families had moderate or severe food insecurity and 126,000 children under-five were considered at risk of acute malnutrition.

UNICEF supported the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) incorporating the evaluation of nutritional status of children. Acute malnutrition of 4.7 per cent among under-five children was recorded in affected areas. In the East, the worst-off part of the country, the percentage was as high as 5.4. To address this situation, UNICEF Guatemala in coordination with WFP, PAHO and UNFPA prepared a second CERF request for timely identification and

adequate management of acute malnutrition in three of the most affected and vulnerable departments of the “dry corridor” in the eastern part of the country, to save lives of at least another 4,000 children. The CERF request was approved in December.

Between October 2013 and September 2014, an increased number of unaccompanied migrant children (68,945) were detained at the border to the United States from Central America (compared to 38,759 the same period of the previous year), of whom 25 per cent were Guatemalan. Based on these statistics, the United States declared a “humanitarian crisis”. According to the Guatemalan Government, 4,793 unaccompanied migrant children were repatriated from the United States and Mexico in 2014 (113 and 4,680 children, respectively), which represents a 100 per cent increase compared to 2013. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), UNICEF conducted a fact-finding mission at reception centres and shelters for the unaccompanied migrant children in the United States, based on which a joint action plan was developed and UNICEF provided financial and technical support to hold a seminar for Guatemalan consuls in Northern and Central American countries. The seminar provided a valuable opportunity for consuls to gain better knowledge of the mechanism to identify the vulnerability of unaccompanied migrant children, the roadmap to promote consular assistance and protection, as well as the need for psychosocial attention. The participants also gained comprehensive knowledge about the legislation of Guatemala, Mexico and the United States related to the protection of unaccompanied child migrants. UNICEF provided technical assistance to develop manuals and protocols of psychosocial intervention to assist and protect unaccompanied child migrants at consuls outside the country and at reception centres in Guatemala, to facilitate the detection of particularly vulnerable children and apply international protection measures when considered necessary. UNICEF also supported the strengthening of consulates through temporary assignment of psychologists to Tucson and McAllen in the United States and Tapachula and Acayuca in Mexico, to evaluate the protection needs of children so that the consuls can act based on the best interest of children.

Together with the MoFA, a social communication campaign is currently being developed highlighting the rights to migration and its associated risks, which will be disseminated to children, adolescents and their families in the United States. It is to be launched during the first quarter of 2015. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to Congress to develop and present a draft law to protect child migrants and combat human trafficking.

Equity Case Study

In 2012 UNICEF conducted a bottleneck analysis to identify the barriers that limit the reduction of chronic malnutrition in Guatemala, which ranks fifth-lowest worldwide (49.8 per cent in under-five children). Inequities are evident, with prevalence of malnutrition among indigenous children at 66 per cent, versus non-indigenous children at 36 per cent, and among children living in rural areas (58 per cent) versus urban (34 per cent). In this analysis the three most cost-effective, scientifically proven interventions to reduce chronic malnutrition (prenatal care, breastfeeding and complementary feeding) were studied. Lack of knowledge and inadequate practices were the major bottlenecks identified. Consequently, a C4D strategy was developed to address the issue from a different perspective, giving a major role to local stakeholders and community members. Acknowledging the limited analysis conducted thus far on the role of gender and cultural aspects in persisting prevalence of malnutrition, despite constituting important cross-cutting aspects in the national Zero Hunger Plan, a new bottleneck analysis on gender and culture was conducted based on an anthropological study, with a sample of 96 families in 12 municipalities with high malnutrition rates, from different regions of the country, during a two-

month period. The purpose was to better identify the indirect behavioural factors that increase people's vulnerability to malnutrition.

The study confirmed that vulnerability to chronic malnutrition of rural indigenous populations is widely determined by deep-rooted perceptions, beliefs, behaviours, practices and customs transmitted within family dynamics for generations. Significantly negative impact of social factors on chronic malnutrition – such as “machismo”, alcoholism, social norms around family planning, the role of women within a family and all forms of widely practiced violence against women – are not adequately addressed in the strategy to improve nutritional status. The relationship between family members, their food habits, food and nutrition education, education in sexual and reproductive health, and relationships that people have with different community stakeholders and health providers are also affecting equitable access to adequate nutrition.

UNICEF continued supporting the strengthening of national and local capacity to operationalise the “derivation route” for cases of sexual violence against girls under-14, developed by the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking (SVET) with technical assistance from UNICEF. In order to ensure implementation of the derivation route, an inter-institutional working group was created. According to the route, SVET and the Ministries of Health (MoH) and Education (MoE) are responsible for identifying cases of sexual violence against girls under 14, while the Ministry of the Interior, the Solicitor-General's office and the Judiciary are responsible for following up legal matters to ensure prosecution of offenders. The Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) has the responsibility to provide social protection to the girls and their babies. UNICEF has supported both SVET and MIDES in the implementation of the derivation route. In Guatemala, adolescent pregnancy is considered “normal” (social norms), and as a result, there are gaps in legislation and justice system. The legal reform in 2011 that prohibits any sexual contact with girls under 14 can only be effective when operationalised both at the central and local levels. Along with strengthening national capacities, UNICEF has also been supporting adolescent and youth networks at municipal level by providing opportunities to address social norms that affects their rights, particularly the right to sexual education and reproductive rights with local authorities. In relation to operationalisation of legislative reforms, the development of the national and local derivation route resulted in a sharply increased number of legal processes against sex offenders (a total of 608 were filed in 2013 compared to three in 2012) as well as sentences (six cases in 2013 compared to one in 2012).

In 2014, UNICEF continued to support the MoE and managed to institutionalize the Monitoring Results for Equity Systems (MoRES) approach to analyse the indicators and identify barriers which limit the access, retention and completion of primary education. Based on the analysis, reducing school failure was prioritised due to its impact on the universal primary education, especially among indigenous girls. The indicator was formulated as the sum of the drop-out and repetition rate. To follow up on these indicators, a new coordination mechanism was established through organisation of the monitoring networks at national level. Teachers were trained and regular meetings with parents were held to increase their support to schools. After two years of work, school failure was reduced by 25 per cent. When disaggregated by sex, it showed that the progress made with regards to girls promotion rate in 1st grade is, unfortunately, lower than that of boys (12 per cent compared to 22 per cent). The exercise demonstrated the importance of utilising and analysing updated and disaggregated information by sex at decentralised levels to make evidence-based decisions, prioritise barriers and interventions, and organise local networks to monitor the results. The application of this methodology and its results in reducing school failure generated significant interest among key actors supporting the education sector (private sector, academics, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international

cooperation), allowing UNICEF to establish strategic alliances for resources and actions to promote educational success.

The indicators also demonstrate that the country has almost achieved gender parity in terms of access to primary education, despite obstacles in promotion. Fewer girls access secondary education, but once they manage to enrol, they are more likely to complete it. The main challenge is to ensure greater opportunities for girls to successfully transition from primary to secondary education. Throughout the education cycle, the most excluded group of population is indigenous girls. To better understand the situation of children invisible to society and policy-makers, UNICEF conducted an assessment of the situation of children of women deprived of liberty, which evidenced the vulnerabilities and lack of protection that these children are exposed to. UNICEF approached the authorities of the Penitentiary System, Justice System, and the Special Protection System to develop a comprehensive approach to this sector. It is important to achieve engagement of different sectors - including social protection, health, and education.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWP - Annual Work Plan
BC - Business Continuity
BFHI - Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BOS - Business Operations Strategy
C4D - Communication for Development
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CERF - Central Emergency Response Fund
CICIG - International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CMT - Country Management Team
CONRED - National Coordination Office for Disaster Reduction
COPREDEH - Presidential Commission of Human Rights
CPAP - Country Programme Action Plan
CPD - Country Program Document
CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
DCT - Direct Cash Transfer
ECD - Early Childhood Development
EFSA - Emergency Food Security Assessment
eMTCT - Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
ENSMI - National Survey on Maternal and Child Health
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GS - General Service
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICEFI - Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies
ICT - Information and Communication Technologies
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank
IMEP - Integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Plan
INE - National Institute of Statistics
ITSS - Information Technology Solutions and Services
JCC - Joint Consultative Committee
KAP - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
LACRO - Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office

LTA - Long Term Agreement
MIDES - Ministry of Social Development
MoE - Ministry of Education
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH - Ministry of Health
MoRES - Monitoring Results for Equity Systems
MOSS - Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU - Memorandum of Understanding
NGO - Non-governmental organisation
NO - National Officer
NYHQ - New York Headquarters
OMT - Operation Management Team
OR - Other Resources
ORS - Oral Rehydration Salts
PAHO - Pan American Health Organization
PAS - Performance Appraisal System
PCA - Programme Cooperation Agreement
PER - Performance Evaluation Report
RC - Resident Coordinator
RCO - Resident Coordinator Office
RR - Regular Resources
RWP - Rolling Work Plan
SBS - Secretariat of Social Welfare
SESAN - Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security
SIR - Security Incident Report
SITAN - Situation Analysis
SUN - Scaling Up Nutrition
SVET - Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking
TOR - Terms of Reference
UN - United Nations
UNCT - United Nations Country Team
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG - United Nations Development Group
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS - United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US Fund - United States Fund for UNICEF
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP - World Food Programme

Capacity Development

The Nutrition C4D strategy contributed to strengthen civic responsibility, reaching beyond individual behaviour change. Two main teams at central (42) and departmental (80) level were formed with personnel from the Ministries of Health and Education and the Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN) to follow up the strategy, enhance multi-sectoral local level coordination and empower both institutional personnel and community members as “communicators” in their own communities. Under this new strategy, food and nutrition

counselling is no longer the sole responsibility of the health sector. The strategy recognises and strengthens the ability of parents to decide about their own lives and make the best decisions for infant and young child feeding. The C4D strategy encouraged dialogue and participation of communities. In community activities, people reflect, propose, and above all, make decisions on their own health and nutrition, promoting community empowerment for social change. The strategy has full Government support, including budgetary allocation. The strategy was expanded from eight (in 2012) to 200 municipalities (in 2014); and was institutionalised as a national Zero Hunger Plan component.

This year, the C4D strategy expanded to include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and early childhood development elements. Use of video to record their own local hygiene behaviour generated active discussion and reflection among participants. Some municipalities demonstrated interest in setting up sustainable community early childhood development (ECD) learning spaces. UNICEF supported the empowerment of indigenous women through organisation of local level women's networks, allowing the transfer of cultural knowledge from mothers to children in the school environment and dissemination of key messages related to bilingual education, leadership, food sovereignty and resilience. It promoted the notion of "community value", and use of indigenous language in initial and preschool education. At the local level these female groups promoted timely enrolment and school attendance through home visits. The work with parents' organisations contributed to disseminate disaggregated information on school and state investment in education at the local level. These organisations strengthened their influence in school management and demanded to be informed in a systematic manner as a part of local social audits.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

UNICEF continued to advocate for the increase of the marriageable age to 18, from the current 14 years for girls and 16 for boys. The Commission on Legislative Matters and Constitutional Issues provided a favourable opinion to the proposal, giving a green light for Congress to approve it. UNICEF designed the campaign #18Si,14No ("18 yes, 14 no") to build social demand. It is currently being implemented in 68 municipalities. It seeks to raise awareness of the negative consequences of child marriage and collect signatures of citizens to request Congress to approve the proposal. According to the Constitution 5,000 signatures allow citizens to request congressional approval of a proposal. By late 2014 nearly 3,500 signatures had been collected.

Together with the Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (ICEFI), UNICEF continued to develop sectoral studies (analysis of public budget for children 2015, fiscal space study, analysis of the investment in early childhood), to support evidence-based advocacy for more child-centred public policy and budgeting. The approved budget for 2015 established a specific norm prohibiting the reduction or transfer of budgets assigned to the Ministries of Health, Education and Interior, in order to avoid discretionary decisions to modify the sector budget. UNICEF continues to monitor the utilisation of the social budget, to ring-fence it for children, by raising public awareness and opinion. UNICEF provided technical assistance to National Institute of Statistics (INE) information obtained from administrative data in their vital statistics reports, such as adolescent girls and education, to facilitate evidence-based public policy. The outcome was used with MIDES to negotiate the conditionality of social protection/cash transfer programmes. UNICEF was instrumental in gaining commitment from high-level national authorities, including the Vice-President and ministers of Health and the Interior, for concrete actions to prevent, detect and assist the victims of sexual violence against children. Their commitment was translated into the creation of a National Committee against Child Abuse,

installation of specialised clinics at hospitals to care for victims of sexual violence against children, territorial expansion of the criminal investigation unit and the creation of the Child Protection Unit within the Ministry of Education.

Partnerships

UNICEF Guatemala is part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and in 2014 supported the formation of a multi-stakeholder platform. The focal point of the movement is the Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Nutritional Security. Although the SUN platform was already working and reporting, it was not until this year that the platform was consolidated, with the participation of multi-sectoral stakeholders. Alliances were consolidated around the Nutrition C4D strategy, including ministries, the private sector, academia, international agencies and, more recently, a new partnership with the religious sector. The strategy has been promoted within the Alliance for Nutrition (private sector) and an agreement was signed with CenTRARSE, which brings together different private sector companies with corporate social responsibility programmes. Eleven companies were trained on the C4D strategy in 2014. A national private university also became involved, and is interested in working jointly with UNICEF to offer training and follow-up to communication plans with 70 students majoring in Communications, which will provide a valuable platform for the training and follow-up of the communication plans at local level. Both Evangelic and Catholic churches are interested in developing partnerships to support this innovative methodology. UNICEF Guatemala initiated a discussion with child rights organisations working with faith-based organisations, to identify actions and challenges in child protection. The encounter allowed UNICEF to identify the importance, in alliance with other organisations, of transferring information to churches on the situation of violence against children and the response capacity of the State, as well as to jointly lobby religious leaders to form an alliance in favour of children, supported by an ecumenical letter signed by key religious leaders in the country.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

In the framework of the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) an advocacy and communications strategy was developed reviewing progress in fulfilling rights and promoting social investment to reduce inequities especially in education, health, nutrition and child protection. This strategy runs parallel to Guatemala's electoral period (2015 general elections) running from October 2014 to September 2015. The focus is on the political class, as duty-bearers, and the general public, to promote social demand. This initiative is based on studies conducted by UNICEF showing that Guatemala needs to increase its investment from 3.40 per cent to 8.23 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021, to ensure the survival and development of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable and excluded children in 125 municipalities. A pre-test showed that there is a clear awareness of insufficient investment in children (53 per cent of the general population) and 75 per cent believe politicians and political parties should prioritise investment in children in their programmes.

An advocacy campaign (#18Sí14No) was developed to promote an increase of the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18 years (see more under Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy).

Facing an increase in the number of unaccompanied child migrants detained in Mexico and in the United States, UNICEF successfully advocated at high levels to reinforce the principle of the best interest of the child, the right of children to migrate and avoid prosecution and punishment of parents and families of migrant children. UNICEF supported the Government in developing an education and information campaign for migrant children to be launched in early 2015.

UNICEF also supported the development of a communication strategy to improve education quality and school promotion. Publicity items were designed, including TV and radio spots, and public posters/urban displays to promote the reading programme in English (and in some areas Mayan) language, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). UNICEF remains the most prominent international organisation in social networks in Guatemala with 96,555 fans on Facebook and 17,299 Twitter followers.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF presented the Nutrition C4D strategy with the Initiative to Reduce Iodine Disorders in Latin America at three sub-regional workshops (in Argentina, Ecuador and Guatemala). Additionally, the C4D Diploma on Food and Nutrition Security was shared with other UNICEF offices. UNICEF contributed to broadening cooperation between Guatemala and Chile on governance/civic responsibility in food and nutrition security, and trained 800 community members and 69 institutional staff. The Government is committed to expanding the strategy to 10 additional municipalities in 2015.

In collaboration with UNICEF Brazil, the office supported South-South cooperation to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development. It focused on the transfer of knowledge and experience of the “Brazil without misery” programme, similar to Guatemala’s National Rural Development Plan, through which Brazil successfully reached over 16 million persons living in extreme poverty. Additionally, the experience provided technical support in: a) cash transfer programmes, with mechanisms to measure conditionality; b) unified registry of beneficiaries; and c) social programmes for vulnerable populations.

UNICEF promoted cooperation between the Guatemalan and Chilean Supreme Courts of Justice, which culminated in the exchange of experiences between Family Court judges of the two countries. This allowed them to identify coordination and assistance to children and victims of domestic violence, as well as criteria of the judicial organisation and management of judicial files, which were incorporated into the model of intervention installed in Guatemala City.

Cooperation between the Supreme Courts of Justice of Belize and Guatemala was supported, together with UNICEF Belize. The President of the Belizean Supreme Court of Justice visited its Guatemalan counterpart to understand the child-friendly judicial attention models which avoid secondary victimisation. As a result of this cooperation, the Belize Judicial Authority developed a Child-Friendly Court.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to hold a regional meeting with participation of 16 countries. Issues discussed included literacy, the role of families and teachers, inclusive education, transition to different education levels and evaluation. Future actions were agreed, including the joint use of social media to promote inclusive education, and the engagement of community members in reading programmes.

Identification Promotion of Innovation

One of the key interventions to combat the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition, which affects one in two children in Guatemala, is to ensure adequate practice of exclusive breastfeeding. Traditionally, breastfeeding counselling is given by health workers alone. Despite the fact that in Guatemala midwives play a very important role in caring for women during pregnancy and childbirth in rural areas, they have not been given any systematic training related to breastfeeding and thus lack adequate knowledge. This is a missed opportunity, for example, to ensure the initiation of breastfeeding during the first hour of birth.

The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is being implemented in 37 hospitals nationwide and UNICEF expanded it to 25 health centres in 2014. In addition, UNICEF began working with midwives as strategic partners to guide families on the importance of breastfeeding, considering that midwives are the natural and cultural leaders whose wisdom is widely respected and recognised by families in rural communities (up to 70 per cent of indigenous women give birth at home, attended by midwives). The BFHI model was culturally adapted to the community context with the midwives as the protagonists of counselling. The strategy was developed to identify 10 steps a midwife must take to efficiently promote breastfeeding and be certificated as a “Breastfeeding Promoting Midwife”. The Midwife Initiative has now been implemented in three departments and 20 municipalities, and 75 health personnel have in turn trained 1,152 midwives who are beginning to practice breastfeeding counselling. Midwives also developed a toolkit with educational material they are going to use for their counselling to mothers and families, using participatory methodologies. Currently the Midwife Initiative is being promoted in the entire network of health services, including at the community level, through midwives.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

Traditionally, nutritional issues and 1,000 days interventions were managed only by the health sector. Within the national Zero Hunger Plan, more emphasis was put on inter-sectoral work to achieve the proposed goals; the inter-sectoral approach was strengthened at central level through the SUN Movement and multi-stakeholder platform concept. UNICEF was able to promote and bring inter-sectoral collaboration to the local level under the C4D component of the Zero Hunger Plan, where governmental institutions, civil society and international agencies are working side by side on a single platform to manage the C4D strategy and exchange experiences to diminish the gap between the decisions and service provision of State institutions and the real needs of the most vulnerable communities. Strong advocacy was undertaken with decision-makers so they could understand the importance of real multi-sectoral work at the local level. Efforts were also made with communities to guarantee the sustainability of changes to improve their quality of life.

UNICEF Guatemala contributed to the development of new public services and programmes to provide special protection for child victims of violence, abuse and exploitation through a strategic partnership with the MoH and MoE aimed at establishing new mechanisms of prevention, detection and referral of cases of violence against children. Based on the successful implementation of special clinics in hospitals to attend victims of sexual violence, UNICEF worked with the MoH to develop a National Child Protection Strategy to prevent, detect and meet the needs of children exposed to sexual violence, abuse and neglect. The strategy will allow the expansion of child protection systems at every health facility, beyond the specialised clinics in hospitals. With the MoE, UNICEF promoted the creation of a specialized unit to protect children that is in charge of issuing guidelines to prevent, detect, accompany and refer cases of threat or child rights violation by education personnel. UNICEF also provided support to expand these services to the departmental level, with 10 new protection offices to assist adolescents in conflict with criminal law and child victims of violence.

Service Delivery

To complement the technical assistance that UNICEF provides to strengthen key governmental institutions supporting the country’s child protection system, UNICEF supported cooperation between the Republic of China (Taiwan) and Guatemala to cover supply needs at these institutions. Through this collaboration, four centres for justice, protection and defence of children were created and a metropolitan child court was strengthened. The Republic of China (Taiwan) mobilised resources to build and create links within the child protection system at the

departmental level, through which basic material and computer equipment necessary for each institution were provided to provide effective support to the cases of threat and child rights violation.

UNICEF supported the MoH to improve water quality, sanitation and hygiene for the inhabitants of communities prioritised by the Zero Hunger Plan through the installation of equipment of artisanal hypo-chlorinators. Initial activities included a situation assessment and demonstrative training to personnel involved for making the chlorinators that will improve the chlorination of drinking water locally. The project also promoted the presentation of successful experiences in other departments of the country and coordination mechanisms at the community and municipal levels to support the hypo-chlorinators. The beneficiary population was 160,230 people (29,390 children, 67,058 women and 63,782 men). UNICEF also supported 25 schools to access safe drinking water through installation of hand pumps and water storage tanks and rehabilitation of water transportation lines. Community health workers and teachers participated, and were then transformed into leaders of the project throughout the implementation phase. The cost of the intervention was shared among community (labour), municipality (inputs such as cement, block, etc), Ministry of Health (technical assistance) and UNICEF. The Ministry mobilised its health workers to monitor water quality. The project ensured the availability of hand-washing facilities at all latrines to encourage healthy hygiene practices. To guarantee appropriate maintenance and good use of WASH facilities, local WASH committees were established. The committees developed a school WASH maintenance plan to rotate responsibility for sanitation and water-related chores among both boys and girls. The beneficiary population was 4,047 students (1,934 girls and 2,113 boys).

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

As part of monitoring progress on the recommendations of the CRC committee, UNICEF provided technical support to the Human Rights Ombudsman Office to develop a progress report in response to the 2010 recommendations, in preparation of the Government report that Guatemala has to submit to the Committee in 2015. The report is ready and will be publicly presented in January 2015. According to the report, the Government fully implemented three recommendations and made progress on 35 recommendations, while nine recommendations showed no progress and/or are in a critical situation. The report does not reflect any inputs for the remaining five recommendations to demonstrate their current status.

UNICEF supported the Presidential Commission of Human Rights (COPREDEH) to develop a follow-up system for recommendations of human rights commissions to the Government of Guatemala, with emphasis on the recommendations of the CRC and Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) committees. Next year will be critical for COPREDEH, as the country is expected to present progress reports to both of these committees.

The human rights-based approach to programming was the foundation for development of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-2019 and the new UNICEF Country Programme Document (CPD) 2015-2019, and was applied to their formulation, consultation and planning. UNICEF's new CPD prioritises the most excluded children (indigenous, disabled, indigenous adolescent girls and out-of-school children) and issues that derive from persisting inequities, such as chronic malnutrition, access to maternal child health among the rural indigenous population, adolescent pregnancy and access to pre-primary, primary and secondary education. The social inclusion programme will seek to enhance national and local capacity to provide adequate social protection mechanisms. UNICEF will continue generating

knowledge to showcase existing inequity for policy dialogue and advocacy. In developing the work-plans, studies, communications materials and researches, the human right-based approach was considered to the extent possible in the initial discussion, approval, implementation and revision phase.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

UNICEF supported an anthropological study to understand the bottlenecks impeding the reduction of chronic malnutrition, with a gender lens. Traditionally, women are seen as key actors in infant and young child feeding, and responsible for household food security. The study revealed the strong decision-making power of men on domestic issues at every level – including on household food security issues. Alcoholism affects over half of the families studied, exacerbating domestic violence and poverty. Women have little decision-making power on family finances and little say on family planning. The study led UNICEF to intensify direct engagement with men to reduce malnutrition. It confirmed that efforts to combat chronic malnutrition cannot be dealt with separately from those of gender inequality and violence, and that work with men must be intensified. When men are fully included in taking responsibility for the well-being of children with their wives – as was the case of UNICEF’s ECD strategy in pilot municipalities – men can become key agents of change. The men who took the ECD training along with women became convinced of the importance of adequate ECD interventions and became the most active advocates for developing ECD community spaces where parents (men and women) can assist and learn on ECD. This gender lens is being implemented with MoH and SESAN, and commitment to address these issues to include them in the Zero Hunger plan is stated for 2015.

UNICEF continues to provide support to curb adolescent pregnancy and prohibit child marriage. To operationalise the derivation route of the cases of sexual violence against girls under 14 years, UNICEF continued to support inter-institutional working groups. The Solicitor-General’s office, MoE, judicial system, SVET, MoH and MIDES are working together to provide coordinated support to prevent, detect and attend to victims and prosecute offenders.

The “18Si 14No” campaign advocated for legal reform to prohibit child marriage, engaging adolescent and youth groups at community and municipality levels.

In planning and developing the new Country Programme, UNICEF Guatemala paid close attention to the Gender Action Plan 2014-2017, to ensure alignment with organisational priority areas.

Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF supported the MoH and municipal authorities to disseminate norms, regulations and processes to strengthen the management and supervision of water and sanitation issues. Over 2,300 MoH personnel and municipal authorities were trained. Many norms exist which are not adequately implemented. The coordination between central and local level is weak. Inter-institutional coordination is the key to adequate implementation of WASH policy.

Climate change has altered the situation of water supply and environmental sanitation, which made it critical to provide training to relevant personnel to adapt to the ongoing climate change. UNICEF also supported the capacity development of personnel of all regional offices of the MoH to apply the updated standard to improve the monitoring of water quality, treatment and disposal of excreta, solid waste and sewage at community and municipal levels. The impact of climate change has accelerated the effect of the coffee rust, reducing job opportunities for poor farmers

and increasing food insecurity. The UN System, including UNICEF, developed a CERF proposal to support affected families. Then a prolonged dry season affected the harvest of staple foods, which led the UN system to prepare an action plan for those exposed to food insecurity and increased risk of acute malnutrition among children.

UNICEF supported INE to improve the processing, documentation and dissemination of administrative information related to the environment. The report was developed by the Sectoral Coordination Office of Statistics of Environmental issues. UNICEF also continued to support increased risk reduction and resilience to disasters at the family and community levels. As a part of the regional project to strengthen local resilience, supported by the Belgian Government, UNICEF and the National Coordination Office for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) trained four departmental coordinators on disaster risk reduction, as well as 16 municipality coordinators and 32 local coordinators. The programme benefited over 40,100 persons from 5,737 families. The majority of trained persons were women and girls. Various training modules were developed to strengthen resilience at family and community level.

Effective Leadership

The office was subject to an internal audit in October. The general findings revealed that the overall control mechanisms were functioning adequately in governance, programme management and operations support areas, with no high priority recommendations. To ensure adequate office management, the Country Management Team (CMT) and the Programme Group (meets biweekly) routinely reviewed the VISION Dashboard indicators. Outstanding Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) over six months were kept to zero throughout the year. Financial implementation was consistently above organisational standards and compared well against other UNICEF offices. As of 31 December, the amount not fully utilised before grant expiration was US\$276, as a result, particularly, of close manual follow-up of the status of each grant. UNICEF Guatemala lost some funds in 2013, basing its follow-up exclusively on VISION, and therefore set-up the manual monitoring system. It also maintained a high level of emergency preparedness, *inter alia* by updating the Early Warning Early Action system regularly. The Performance Appraisal System (PAS) was instrumental to ensuring accountability of staff members – including staff members' roles and responsibility in internal and inter-agency committees. PAS completion was very high for planning, review and evaluation stages and reviews were conducted according to schedule, combined with ongoing informal coaching/supervision.

UNICEF Guatemala took the initiative to have an external review of the quality of donor reports (by the Government of Sweden and the US Fund for UNICEF) to further improve donor reporting, through which positive and constructive feedback was received. UNICEF Guatemala will continue to systematically seek donor feedback to reporting in 2015. As a part of the fund-raising strategy, the office will continue to enhance result-based reporting, as well as proposal development, through individual and collective training and the quality assurance exercise conducted by the Deputy Representative and the Representative. In developing the CPD 2015-2019 and CPAP, UNICEF Guatemala conducted various sessions – some within the office and some with external partners, including in-country donors – to reflect on and analyse the challenges facing children in the country and the changes required to guarantee the rights of children exposed to the most vulnerable conditions. An intensified focus on equity and gender issues was highlighted in the new Country Programme, prioritising indigenous populations, particularly adolescent indigenous girls.

Strategic alliances with multiple sectors will be strengthened to amplify the call for greater social budget allocation on children, including issues related to expansion of the fiscal base. In line with the CPD development, the office also reviewed the Enterprise Risk Management profile with participation of all staff. Although residual risk areas were not high, funding predictability, natural disasters and the lengthy process surrounding application of the Government One Account (Cuenta Unica) were identified as medium-risk areas as a result of the political, geographic and climatic context. UNICEF Guatemala will take into consideration these risks and build an action plan to mitigate them in implementing the new CPD.

Financial Resources Management

UNICEF management incorporated the revision of key indicators using the Manager's Dashboard into Programme and CMT meetings to ensure rigorous follow-up and management of financial resources. UNICEF Guatemala consistently maintained zero outstanding DCT balance beyond six months, and maximum utilisation of funds before expiration. The unutilised balance of expired grants in 2014 amounted to US\$276. As of 29 of December, fund utilisation reached 92 per cent. As explained under the section on Efficiency Gain and Cost Savings, UNICEF Guatemala's efforts to reduce operational costs resulted in savings of more than US\$75,000, mainly through sharing of premises and services with UN Women and UNODC and negotiating favourable rent rates. UNICEF Guatemala had an internal audit in October. While the final report is pending, there were no high-priority recommendations in the draft report and office controls and processes are considered to be generally established and functioning.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In 2014 UNICEF Guatemala intensified fund-raising efforts for the new Country Programme period 2015-2019, with specific attention to under-funded areas. During 2014, US\$10.5 million was raised, of which US\$6.5 million were re-phased to 2015. As of end-December, 16.4 per cent of the OR funding ceiling for the next CPD had been secured, and internal tracking of potential funds indicated that the likelihood of funding of 50 per cent of the OR ceiling for the five-year cycle was good. Timely submission of donor reports was one of the management indicators that was followed up every two weeks during programme meetings. All reports were submitted on time. UNICEF Guatemala approached a few donors (Swedish and US Fund), requesting their review of the quality of the reports (including a few sample reports); positive reviews were received. To further strengthen quality assurance, an internal process for report writing review was developed and endorsed by the country management team, which will be implemented starting from 2015. The office intensified its interaction with several national committees, ensuring visits to six committees while on official or personal trips. "Guatemala in a Box", a fundraising raising tool, was developed to aid in visualisation of the needs of children in Guatemala, and received extremely positive feedback. It will assist national committees in their interaction with potential donors. UNICEF also maintained close contact with in-country donors, resulting in contributions from the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Canada, totalling US\$ 5.4 million in 2014. Funds utilisation was closely monitored using information from the Vision Dashboard and manual registration (using an Excel format) and actions were taken to ensure full utilisation of funding. As of 31 December, the total amount expired without being utilised was US\$276.

Evaluation

In 2014 the IMEP did not foresee any specific study to assess the implementation and / or impact of interventions of any outcome or output. However, in the education component a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) and one on causality of the decline in primary

school enrolment rates were developed. The results of both studies will provide a basis for reviewing and adjusting cooperation strategies and interventions. In the area of nutrition another KAP study and one on sociocultural factors affecting chronic malnutrition were developed; findings will be used to adjust working strategies and interventions to achieve better results and overcome bottlenecks identified to reaching the most disadvantaged groups. Also, a study was developed on public investment in early childhood, whose findings provided the basis for strengthening social protection policy, especially for this population group. The IMEP 2014 was discussed with programme colleagues and approved in February. In June implementation was reviewed and adjustments made in programming and funding. In summary, the only study scheduled and not undertaken was the survey on food consumption of children under two years. Due to the protracted heat wave and its effects on food security of families, WFP and CRS did not want to conduct the study because the situation was not normal and the data would not be reliable. For 2015 there are outstanding reports from the education and nutrition KAP studies and the study with the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) on "Human Trafficking for sexual and commercial exploitation in Guatemala", as well as preparation of the National Survey on Maternal and Child Health (ENSMI) 2014-2015. During the October 2014 internal audit the evaluation function was reviewed through the implementation of IMEP, and did not generate specific recommendations.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

In December 2013, UNICEF Guatemala negotiated the lowering of the rent for 2014 from US\$8.50/m² to US\$6.60/ m², which meant a savings of US\$1.90/ m². The office space is 1,550 m², which means that rent cost was reduced by US\$35,340 for the year. An MoU was signed in 2013 between UNICEF, UN Women and UNODC defining the terms for shared premises and common services, which was valid during 2014. The purpose of the MoU was to share office space and certain common services that all three agencies use: electricity and other utilities, Internet connectivity, printing services and ICT support, among others. The total cost of shared services during 2014 amounted to approximately US\$275,000. UNICEF covered 69 per cent of the total amount: US\$189,000, resulting in US\$ 85,000 in gross savings, but approximately US\$75,000 when adjusted by the increased cost related to having more personnel on the premises.

An ICT assistant G6 post was approved by the regional PBR in 2013, established from 1 January 2014. After market and cost analysis, it was decided that ICT support could be managed through outsourcing. UNICEF Guatemala signed a long-term agreement (LTA) for approximately US\$40,000 for ICT support; resulting in a minimum saving of US\$5,000 per year. In addition, this is one of the shared services with other UN agencies, which means more savings. On the negative side, a complex State bureaucracy continues to pose concerns and affect implementation. For example, it took six and eleven months, respectively, to register two new vehicles for the office in 2014. Two other UN agencies faced similar delays, hampering operational capacity. UN agencies also continue to face significant challenges to providing direct financial support to State entities. UNICEF has continued its dialogue with the Government to find possible solutions.

Supply Management

For 2014, UNICEF Guatemala shifted almost completely to a model in which partners procured supplies. The majority of supplies managed in-house were for offshore procurement through Supply Division in Copenhagen, in some cases experiencing considerable delays. The internal

audit recommended improved assessment of partner procurement capacities and for the office to strengthen its end-user monitoring. Both issues will be addressed as priorities in 2015.

The supplies delivered by UNICEF were mainly to assist the Government in the Zero Hunger Plan to fight chronic malnutrition. A total of US\$997,145 worth of supplies was delivered to the Government and civil society organisations: US\$ 624,819 in offshore procurement delivered to the Ministry of Health (F75/F100, Anthropometric equipment, ORS) and US\$372,326 procured locally (computer equipment, printing, promotional supplies, micro-cuvettes). Supplies were primarily to help UNICEF support the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health.

Successful advocacy and negotiation led the Government to take over storage and management of some essential supply items. Starting from 2013, the MoH is procuring all of its requirements for multiple micronutrient powder. The MoH is also planning to cover the cost of therapeutic milk and Plumpy'Nut, although UNICEF will continue with its support in organising the procurement from Supply Division.

One of the strategies implemented to reduce costs in 2014 was to decrease the expense on rental of premises; which led to a reduction in storage space. The stock value in the warehouse is nil, since the main priority is to deliver to end-users the items that were previously stocked. Total supply cost for 2014 was US\$997,145 (Programme US\$872,045; Operations, US\$125,100).

Security for Staff and Premises

Staff have been continuously advised and trained on security matters. Considerable time and resources were invested in on-going training programmes on topics such as warning, detection, prevention and mitigation. Security level 3 is still in effect in the country (with extreme levels of crime); therefore UNICEF Guatemala reinforces the importance of preventive measures and compliance with regulations. Staff on field trips adhered without exception to the security clearance requirement and UNDSS has kept a close monitoring of staff in the field. The UNICEF Guatemala office is 100 per cent MOSS-compliant. A dependent of a UNICEF staff member had a serious security-related incident in 2014, but survived. The security incident report (SIR) was shared with NYHQ. UNDSS has been very active, providing training and advice on security-related issues. During 2014 much attention was focused on security of dependents. The Business Continuity Plan was updated in 2014, but a simulation of the Plan did not take place. UNICEF does not have a minimum of emergency supplies stored, since it no longer has a warehouse.

Human Resources

During 2014 UNICEF managed its human resources needs with a staffing structure similar to 2013. However, in line with the business process simplification being implemented by the organisation since 2013, which affected primarily the Operations Section, the office covered the Operations Officer functions through a TA appointment, and ICT needs through outsourcing of services (institutional contract). Another three posts will be abolished as of 31 March 2015. Two new Operations posts are in the recruitment phase. UNICEF Guatemala was granted a request to combine RR and OR funding for the Adolescent Development Specialist post, which had been unfunded for the last couple of years. Three other recruitments were completed: Child Protection Officer (NOB), Nutrition Officer, and Driver. Two recruitments are pending recommendation by the Regional Office: Child Protection Officer (NOA) and Communications Officer. Other types of professional and technical assistance were procured through

consultants, individual contractors and institutions, totalling an issuance of 40 contracts during the year.

In 2014 a learning plan was submitted to LACRO for approval and allocation of funds and 10 of 13 learning activities were carried out successfully. Most (91.6 per cent) professional staff spent more than five days in learning activities; for the Vision users it is an ongoing learning process. The learning funds not utilised during this year will be re-phased by LACRO for implementation in 2015. UNICEF Guatemala reinforced staff capacity in important areas such as Managing People for Results, Ethics and Social Norms. The JCC met to follow up agreements that derived from the global staff survey results. The Staff Association and management reinforced their commitment to evaluate periodically the office's working climate and staff morale, and to maintain open communication to address staff concerns. Efforts were made to keep staff motivated and aware of the importance of the performance evaluation process; 95.5 per cent had completed the year-end appraisal at the end of April and 69.2 per cent completed the 2014 planning phase by April 2014. Staff received an update session on HIV in the workplace and global status.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF Guatemala has deployed all new technologies standardised by ITSS and all staff are using the new tools. VISION works acceptably, with some issues regarding changes in transactions and/or procedures that cause processing delays. Also, the office had to set up its own manual system of monitoring financial implementation by grants because of difficulties in monitoring this indicator through the VISION Dashboard, resulting in an additional workload but minimal funds lost from expiring grants (\$276). UNICEF Guatemala fully migrated users to smartphones, leaving behind Blackberry telephones. Staff now enjoy easier access to corporate email services through Microsoft Exchange. Laptops were procured as per hardware standards of the organisation. All retired computer equipment was delivered to a recycler of electronic equipment. UNICEF Guatemala is part of the Light Office initiative. The procurement of laptops for all staff (replacing desktops) has begun and will be completed in the first quarter of 2015. The ICT function is currently outsourced and ICT services cost-shared with UN Women and UNODC as part of the common premises initiative. UNICEF is the most relevant organisation on Guatemala's social networks: Facebook fans increased from 91,831 in 2013 to 96,555 in 2014 (+5 per cent) and Twitter followers from 17,229 to 22,390 (+29 per cent). UNICEF Guatemala embarked on a social campaign aimed at raising the legal marriage age from 14 to 18 years for both sexes (#18Si14No), in collaboration with youth organisations. It includes lobbying with Congress; signature collection through social mobilisation at local level; public opinion management through interviews, documentaries and press releases; as well as a strong social media component. These actions have helped increase awareness of the issue within the general public, and a Congressional Committee emitted preliminary approval of a change in the Civil Code to raise the legal age for marriage to 18 years.

Programme Components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 Children, adolescents and women from priority 130 municipalities, access to basic health services, nutrition, water and sanitation and hygiene

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the national Zero Hunger Plan and supported the formation of the multi-actor platform for the SUN Movement. Key 2014 nutrition achievements include: 1) multi-actor platform created for the SUN Movement, 2) strengthening of the Paediatric Nutrition Hospital Policy in all hospitals, with an average increase of 11 per cent in its seven standard indicators; 3) expansion of the C4D Strategy in food and nutrition to 200 municipalities; 4) expansion of C4D Strategy to water, sanitation and hygiene (20 municipalities) and ECD (11 municipalities) and (with UNICEF Chile) its merger with a South-South governance strategy; 5) community monitoring system on food and nutrition knowledge and practices ready to be implemented; 6) expansion of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative to Health Centres (25) and midwives (1,152); 7) Development of Breastfeeding/Midwife Promoter Initiative; 8) provision of supplies to treat acute malnutrition, saved the lives of 4,000 children suffering from acute malnutrition; and 9) bottleneck analysis and qualitative study to identify gender and social factors that influence chronic malnutrition.

The country is going through a difficult stage of food insecurity due to crop losses for coffee, corn and beans, initially due to coffee rust and then to a prolonged drought that affected 12 departments and 88 municipalities. More than 248,000 families were affected and to date 14,731 children have been affected by acute malnutrition. UNICEF participated in the development of two CERF proposals to address the acute malnutrition problem to save lives of at least 4,000 children with therapeutic formulas.

The WASH component focused on: a) socialisation of regulations on safe water and sanitation; b) enforcement to improve water quality, treatment and proper disposal of excreta, wastewater and solid waste; c) strengthening local capacity to improve the quality of drinking water and hygiene related priority municipalities of the Zero Hunger Plan; d) attention to emergencies and disasters; and e) access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools. UNICEF supported two key areas: household WASH and school WASH in priority municipalities of the Zero Hunger Plan facing greatest inequality in accessing in 60 municipalities. At the community level, UNICEF supported 160,230 persons (29,390 children, 67,058 women and 63,782 men) to access safe water through adequate treatment at community level, to sanitation through provision of slabs, combined with education on good hygiene practices such as hand-washing, water management and adequate handling of food.

UNICEF supported 25 schools with the provision of water and sanitation supplies, including water reservoir tanks, hand-washing facilities and sanitation latrines, benefitting approximately 4,000 students. In addition, UNICEF contributed to strengthening inter-institutional coordination among governmental institutions (MoH and the National Institute for Municipal Development); local governments (National Association of Municipalities); NGOs, and international development agencies, such as USAID, in order to improve the management of water and sanitation interventions at the municipal level. UNICEF provided trainings to mayors, local authorities and health workers on the relevant national WASH policy and regulations to facilitate their operationalisation. A total of 1,138 people from 275 municipalities (81 per cent of the national territory) participated in the trainings. As a result, participants, led by the mayors, committed to take local action, including monitoring implementation of regulations and coordination of local actors.

UNICEF continued to support the MoH, focusing on maternal mortality and immunisation. Together with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and USAID, UNICEF supported the socialisation of the National Strategy to Reduce Maternal Death as a first step to operationalise it. In line with this,

UNICEF supported workshops to disseminate the national protocol of identification and registration of maternal deaths. UNICEF also supported the national immunisation programme with a donation of cold chain equipment benefitting 500 hard-to-reach health posts and centres.

UNICEF provided support to the MoH to strengthen monitoring of eMTCT actions at health services, to understand the quality of services provided to pregnant women seeking HIV testing as well as those receiving antiretroviral treatment. UNICEF also supported mobile services to provide integrated HIV-AIDS care to those living with HIV in the region where specialised facilities are not available.

OUTPUT 1 Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health and municipalities to allocate adequate budget and to adopt and implement the WASH policy to ensure the appropriate water and sanitation conditions at household level.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF maintains close coordination with the Ministry of Health to strengthen water management, promoting the National Water and Sanitation Policy through socialisation at the municipal level, with the participation of National Association of Municipalities represented by mayors, members of municipal Boards, the National Institute of Municipal Development, NGOs and USAID. UNICEF provided training to mayors, local authorities and local health workers on the national WASH policy and regulations to facilitate their operationalisation. A total of 1,138 people from 275 municipalities (covering 81 per cent of the national territory) participated in the trainings. As a result, participants, led by the mayors, committed to take local action, including monitoring of implementation of regulations and coordination of local actors.

As for basic WASH services, UNICEF supported two key areas: household WASH and school WASH in 60 municipalities prioritised in the Zero Hunger Plan. At community level, UNICEF supported 160,230 people (29,390 children years, 67,058 women and 63,782 men) to access safe water through the provision of community-based water treatment, household slabs, and sensitisation on good hygiene practices (hand washing, water care and food handling).

UNICEF supported 25 schools by providing water and sanitation supplies, including water reservoir tanks, hand-washing facilities and sanitary latrines, benefitting approximately 4,000 students (1,934 girls and 2,113 boys). Parents and local authorities contributed with locally available materials and labours.

UNICEF supported the Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction for strengthening community resilience with municipal technical teams for disaster preparation and response. Four departments with high levels of vulnerability to natural disasters (Escuintla, Jutiapa, Petén and Santa Rosa) were prioritised. About 40,160 people (12,200 men, 14,463 women, 13,497 children) joined efforts to develop community plans for emergency prevention and response. A unique methodology was applied to work directly with children.

With support from DFID, UNICEF and WFP coordinated a series of capacity-development actions aimed at UN, Government and NGO personnel on international coordination mechanisms for managing information and ICT technology during emergencies.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened the skills and capacity of the health services at 60 priority municipalities to adopt and implement the complete health and nutrition package to guarantee the healthy pregnancy, safe birth, and survival and development of children and adolescents.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Paediatric Nutrition Care Policy, developed with technical support from UNICEF in 39 hospitals offering paediatric care, guaranteed that all children admitted to hospital received adequate nutritional care, and improved, on average, 11 per cent in the seven standards measured in 2014 compared to 2013. After an anthropological study to understand midwives' attitudes, knowledge and practices related to breastfeeding, the BFHI was culturally adapted so that midwives could become promoters of exclusive breastfeeding within communities. Seventy-five health personnel and more than 1,100 midwives have already been trained in this innovative initiative. Also, for the first time in the country, BFHI was also implemented at 25 health centres, which are ready for evaluation and possible certification.

In order to support the efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, UNICEF together with PAHO / WHO, UNFPA, USAID and other partners supported the development of strategic guidelines for implementation of the Strategy to Reduce Maternal Death. Eight workshops were organised, with the participation of nearly 200 health personnel from ten of the 29 health areas in the country, on the protocol of surveillance of pregnant and women of reproductive age to identify maternal death.

UNICEF supported to the MoH to strengthen operationalisation of the information system. A total of 1,456 health workers from all 29 of the country's health districts gained capacity to improve the registration of vaccine stocks and immunisation coverage. UNICEF donated cold chain equipment to 500 health services in the most hard-to-reach locations.

UNICEF provided technical assistance and distributed anthropometric equipment and micronutrients to 460 health services in 89 municipalities prioritised by the Ministry of Health. Some 205,884 children under five years and 54,480 pregnant women benefited from this equipment and supplies. Through these actions support was provided for reducing malnutrition in children under five years, as part of the Zero Hunger Plan.

With funds from the Canadian Government, UNICEF supported development of the Survey of Maternal and Child Health 2014-2015 to generate comprehensive information on issues related to women and children's health and nutrition. The survey is in progress and expected to have preliminary information on indicators by the second quarter of 2015.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened the skills and capacity of health workers at the 35 priority municipalities to provide comprehensive PMTCT package during the antenatal care, and ensure the access to quality paediatric care for the babies of HIV positive mothers.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported the implementing partner – Roosevelt Hospital – to conduct an assessment of monitoring and registration of eMTCT services, which was presented to MoH authorities and other strategic partners, such as UNFPA and WHO/PAHO. The report points to stock-out of rapid tests at some health centres, due to irregular delivery of supply items from central level to local level. Additionally, a lack of sufficient knowledge among health personnel on the eMTCT strategy was found. The coverage of rapid tests for pregnant women remains at 45 per cent, which is alarmingly low. UNICEF has initiated a process of strengthening the inter-agency

collaboration (UNAIDS, PAHO) to have greater leverage to joint work on closing existing gaps and achieving concrete results for women and children.

UNICEF provided support to the MoH to extend the coverage of Integrated HIV/AIDS Treatment Services to areas where specialised health facilities do not exist. Through this support, 748 children living with HIV/AIDS accessed ARV treatment and 80 per cent received treatment for co-infections.

OUTPUT 4 Improved the knowledge and skills of parents and community leaders at priority municipalities on the key nutritional interventions for children to prevent and reduce the malnutrition.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported the formation of a multi-actor platform for the SUN Movement, and expanded the C4D strategy for food and nutrition to 200 municipalities in 2014. Nearly 500 (487) personnel from the ministries of Health, Education and the Food and Nutrition Secretariat were trained in C4D. The strategy was also expanded to other topics, such as WASH (20 municipalities) and ECD (11 municipalities). WASH uses the video as a communication tool and local personnel have acquired the necessary skills to film and edit a video; 12 videos that present problems around this topic are ready for presentation to the Municipal Community of Food and Nutrition Security (COMUSAN). The ECD strategy gave women the skills to practice some behaviours with their children from pregnancy to 24 months. Even mayors participated in this training, and are now interested in installing sustainable community spaces for learning ECD. A community monitoring system conducted by local actors was readied for implementation, to monitor change in behaviours and empower communities to decide the areas in which they need to work harder. Additionally, the C4D strategy merged with a governance strategy promoted by UNICEF Chile and the WFP in a South-South cooperation initiative in eight municipalities. Eight action plans merging Governance and C4D strategies are ready to be implemented in 2015.

An anthropological study was conducted in 12 municipalities, in 12 communities and among 96 families from different areas of the country, during a two-month period. The study confirmed that the vulnerability of rural people, indigenous people and women to chronic malnutrition is determined by perceptions, beliefs, behaviours, practices and customs that arise from generationally transmitted family dynamics. The study identified the sociocultural factors that threaten food and nutrition security among these groups.

UNICEF supported the Government to provide timely treatment to severe acute malnutrition (using RUTF and F-75 and F-100), saving the lives of more than 4,000 children affected by food insecurity due to coffee leaf rust. UNICEF is advocating with Government partners for the institutionalisation of procurement of these supply items.

OUTCOME 2 Indigenous boys and girls access quality preschool and primary school. By the end of 2014, children and adolescents whose rights have been violated are assisted by a protection and recovery system

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's technical assistance helped strengthen inter-institutional coordination between the departmental and municipal levels, which enhanced the political commitment to consolidate and sustain 80 child protection municipal offices. Active involvement by governors, departmental

Urban and Rural Development Council Systems and Planning Secretariat representatives laid a foundation for increased public investment to respond to child protection needs.

UNICEF conducted an operational assessment of the institutions linked to the Special Protection System for Children and Adolescents. The findings will serve as an important tool to advocate in 2015 – an electoral year – for institutional reform. UNICEF provided technical advice to re-structure the Secretariat of Social Welfare and create programmes, including for attention to child victims of sexual violence, child migrants and children with special needs. The programme of family conservation, “*Educando en Familia*”, was created to strengthen family unity and avoid separation of a child from his/her family for unjustifiable reasons. UNICEF supported the Solicitor-General’s Office to develop an investigation model to detect the bottlenecks and challenges to legal representation for children who are under threat or whose rights were violated.

With the Ministry of Health, a proposal from the child protection sector strategy was developed to be applied for three levels of intervention (hospitals, health centres and health posts). UNICEF supported the inclusion, within its Integrated Management of Child Illness protocol, of detection and care of child victims of abuse and sexual violence, in geographical departments with high prevalence of violence against children.

UNICEF contributed to raising public awareness of sexual violence against children in Guatemala, through assessment and support to the implementation of a criminal investigation model, which strengthened coordination between National Police and the Public Prosecutor’s Office. This will help reduce impunity for sexual crimes against children, which was already reduced from 95 per cent to 79 per cent in two years. UNICEF provided technical support to the judicial sector to design and implement Family Courts, which improved attention to cases of domestic violence against women and children. UNICEF support allowed for the expansion of coverage of Family Courts to 90 per cent of the national territory.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SBS in response to the crisis of an increased number of unaccompanied migrant children, to develop protocols of attention and interviews of those detained and deported. UNICEF also provided training to Consuls stationed in Mexico and the US.

Basic Education: UNICEF continued to work with the Ministry of Education to improve access, retention and school completion rates, with an emphasis on indigenous children. Although official data for 2014 was not available by year’s-end, primary education retention and completion rates are expected to have increased compared to 2013.

Despite efforts to increase primary school enrolment, it continued to decline: from 88.6 per cent in 2013 to 82.02 per cent in 2014. In addition to the limited awareness among parents and attitudes and learning practices of teachers related to failure in the first cycle of primary, further analysis identified other bottlenecks, such as the outdated census and a restrictive assessment protocol. UNICEF continued strengthening MoE capacity to recapture out-of-school children through local monitoring networks, and to advocate for the inclusion of school enrolment conditionality into Social Protection Programmes.

UNICEF supported the MoE in the scaling-up MoRES. The updated Education Monitoring Information System proved to be an asset for identifying new bottlenecks for the completion of primary school. The 2014 data showed a decrease of 2.03 percentage points in first grade students’ failure. After three years of MoRES, the MoE reports a notable decrease (6.63 per

cent) in the first grade failure and dropout rate nationwide. Additional actions were prepared to increase completion of sixth grade and lower secondary enrolment, with an emphasis on indigenous girls. The improved coordination mechanisms among the central and regional offices had a positive effect on the organisation of local monitoring networks that provided coaching and follow-up to district managers and school headmasters.

Increased awareness by parents improved their engagement in school activities and school management committees. MoE school data were made available to SMCs. Additional sensitisation is required at all levels for parents to make decisions regarding school planning, learning and human and financial resources focused on gender equity and mother-tongue instruction. Accountability remains a challenge and will be addressed through training for SMCs.

In 2014 the MoE officially established a child protection office to address child protection issues and make schools a safe, caring and friendly environment free of all types of violence against children. The office will be responsible for the implementation of a child protection system that will also address the reincorporation of out-of-school children, re-entry of pregnant school girls and adolescent mothers and violence prevention and response mechanisms. Human and financial resources will be allocated by central and regional offices. The child protection system will increase timely enrolment and completion of preschool, primary and lower secondary. UNICEF will provide technical support upon request by the MoE.

The MoE updated its risk reduction plan and started to implement mitigation mechanisms for identified disaster and climate risks. Much remains to be done at school level in terms of preparedness and building resilient communities. The sector cluster has reengaged and improved its coordination and actions to make schools safer.

OUTPUT 1 Increased the capacity of the Ministry of Education and parents to provide opportunities for indigenous children to complete primary education in at least 60 priority municipalities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported the MoE in the use of MoRES for sector analysis. MoE prioritised three bottlenecks and took action to improve access, retention and completion rates (of primary education cycle).

The Education Monitoring Information System (EMIS) was updated and made public through a user-friendly website with disaggregated data by region, gender and other relevant criteria. Information regarding human and financial resources was made available to regional and local staff. Most communities gained access to information regarding in-service teachers, expenditure, and performance indicators. More SMCs had access to schools' financial reports. Efforts were made to provide academic performance reports to parents pursuing their support for children's school attendance. Additional sensitising processes are required for parents to make decisions regarding school management.

The disaggregated data was useful to monitor the results of interventions to increase access, retention and completion. Regional offices organised monitoring networks to follow up performance indicators, and specific interventions were developed accordingly. Networks provided coaching to school headmasters and support with administrative and coordination mechanisms. Women's clusters emerged to support schools. UNICEF continued to advocate for the empowerment of SMCs, women and community leaders to improve their capacity to demand quality education with adequate supplies.

On-going sensitisation of teachers, school headmasters, district managers and SMCs highlighted the need to build child-friendly schools and caring actions for children. With UNICEF's support, the MoE developed material for staff and SMCs. Partnership with NGOs and other organisations were enhanced to increase community and leaders commitment. UNICEF continued to advocate for mother tongue instruction and culturally pertinent curriculum. SMCs' engagement still played a limited role in the demand for bilingual education.

The MoE focused on literacy in early primary school. Local monitoring, improved parental engagement and teacher training led to a 2.03 per cent decrease in the number of children who did not pass first grade or dropped out of school. Guatemala participated in TERCE (Third Latin American and the Caribbean Study of academic achievement by UNESCO in 2013), along with 15 other countries. Results made public in 2014 confirmed an improvement in literacy from 451.46 points in 2010 to 489.03 in 2013 and no significant difference among sixth grade boys and girls.

UNICEF supported the MoE with the Education Sector's Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and development of strategies and coordination mechanisms. Actions included staff training and promotion of community and children's engagement. UNICEF advocated for adequate human and financial resources to fully implement the plan and conduct on-going risk management assessments.

OUTPUT 2 Increased the capacity of the Ministry of Education and parents to expand opportunities for indigenous children to access preschool in at least 60 priority municipalities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite the effort to increase preschool enrolment through parental awareness and engagement, enrolment remained static (dropping from 63 per cent in 2013 to 62.41 per cent in 2014). UNICEF supported a preschool mother-tongue instruction model successfully but it has been difficult to get buy-in from the Government. ECD training sessions were implemented with women from selected communities to encourage timely preschool enrolment of children and alternative learning. More often, communities were mobilised to advocate for children not enrolled in school through home-to-home visits.

Bottleneck analysis identified other possible barriers, such as insufficient number of preschool teachers to meet the demand and social and cultural practices constraining preschool enrolment. Consequently, the MoE implemented a certifying process for selected social workers to become preschool teachers. In 2014, some 336 social workers were certified. Regarding cultural beliefs, UNICEF sponsored a KAP survey to identify areas to act upon with community members. Preliminary findings highlighted community preferences for boys' schooling over girls'. Economic limitations were mentioned by parents as an obstacle for schooling. Thus UNICEF continued to advocate for the inclusion of the conditionality related to school enrolment in Social Protection Programmes. Results emphasised that parents tend to conform to community practices, whereby girls do household chores and support parents by caring for siblings, thus attending school less and playing less than boys. Parents also mentioned that children become less obedient, disrespectful toward elders and too independent when they attend school early. UNICEF will continue to advocate with the MoE to encourage its engagement with communities to change attitudes and practices through C4D actions.

UNICEF will also continue to advocate with district managers, school headmasters and SMCs

for a policy establishing the right of all four- and five-year-old children to receive at least one year of preschool. During meetings with teachers, more mentioned the value of preschool attendance to succeed in first grade than on previous occasions. UNICEF will continue to support the MoE to link the early learning and preschool curriculum with the primary curriculum and to support active learning.

OUTPUT 3 Increased knowledge and abilities of general public of the priority municipalities to detect and denounce any forms of child rights violation (supply)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As part of the work to consolidate the 80 Municipal Child Protection Systems, UNICEF lobbied to engage key departmental actors – mainly governors and Departmental Development Councils – and disseminated the findings from the local assessment of child protection needs, including those tied to physical and sexual violence against children, child abuse, child trafficking and teenage pregnancy. UNICEF also supported the linking up and effective response of the institutions linked to the Child Protection System.

UNICEF supported the creation of an additional 20 municipal child protection systems for a total of 80 in the country, which now have a Municipal Child Protection Office, trained technical staff and municipal child protection networks, which generated public discussion on violence against children in their communities. Protection systems in the 80 municipalities generated investment from local government for child protection amounting to nearly US\$450,000 in 2014.

At the national level, in collaboration with Government institutions, NGOs and civil society, various TV and radio programmes were developed on the violence which affects children. These programmes further generated discussions at the local level, and have become important tools for sensitising the general public. The documentaries were broadcast on national and local TV networks, and used in multiple fora with relevant sectors – including health and education.

UNICEF continued to support knowledge generation. In alliance with a national private university, UNICEF offered a diploma course on the “Strengthening local capacity to provide integrated child protection”, aimed at community leaders and public servants.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened the coordination and management capacity of special child protection public services at different levels to increase the number of children provided attention to protect them from violence. (Enabling environment).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF contributed to the creation of new public services and programmes of special protection of child victims of violence in the ministries of Health and of Education, for the development of mechanisms to prevent, detect, and refer cases of violence against children. Within the health sector, UNICEF supported the development of a proposed draft strategy of protection of child victims of sexual violence and child abuse, which enhances the interventions of health professionals who identify clinical cases that require child protection measures, and to promote institutional guidelines and action at hospitals, health centres and health posts. UNICEF continued to support the Committees against Child Abuse and clinical care to victims of sexual violence located in hospitals.

With the education sector, UNICEF promoted the creation of a Special Unit to protect children and adolescents, which is responsible for developing guidelines to prevent, detect and refer

cases of child rights violation.

UNICEF supported the expansion of the SBS coverage to 16 of the country's 22 departments with multi-disciplinary personnel; coverage now reaches 68 per cent of the national territory. Each local SBS office has the guidelines and an operational map for taking action to attend adolescents in conflict with criminal law and child victims of violence. A new programme "*Educando en Familia*" was created to prevent the separation of a child from his/her family.

Facing the crisis of increased numbers of detained unaccompanied child migrants in the U.S., UNICEF intensified its technical support to the SBS and MoFA to develop protocols for reception, and manuals of psychosocial attention for consular services. It also supported the training of consuls stationed in Mexico and the U.S. Currently, UNICEF is supporting the development of an information/communication strategy, principally to be disseminated to consuls and families outside Guatemala, as well as to migrant children.

OUTPUT 5 Strengthened the competencies of the specialized justice system to ensure adequate response to the cases of child rights violation. (Enabling environment)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance to the Justice System in order to reduce impunity for crimes against children. In the area of criminal investigation, an operational plan was developed to implement the investigation model of sexual crimes committed against children, which was expanded to six departments, or 30 per cent of the national territory. Procedures for police interventions were developed for: a) special protection of child victims of crimes, b) police intervention in the Alba-Kenneth alert system to search for missing children, and c) cases of adolescents in conflict with the law. UNICEF provided technical support to the Police Academy to create a specific curriculum for criminal investigation of sexual violence against children. In coordination with the Investigation Police of Chile, the first training session was conducted on interviews of child victims of violence. UNICEF also worked with an NGO to develop a protection model for the children of women deprived of liberty.

Based on the assessment findings, UNICEF proposed the creation of a Special Prosecutor's Unit to investigate crimes committed against children. The proposal was developed and presented to the Public Prosecutor's Office. UNICEF also supported the unit against Human Trafficking to develop a guideline to attend to victims of human trafficking, incorporating a focus on psychosocial attention.

UNICEF supported the development of a new Family Court model in the capital area in collaboration with the Supreme Court, to accelerate the process and increase the level of protection to over 15,000 child victims of domestic violence. UNICEF supported the expansion of coverage of Family Courts to 90 per cent of the national territory. With the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Office, UNICEF provided technical assistance to evaluate the supervision mechanisms and tools of State entities, which are responsible for providing child protection services.

OUTPUT 6 Strengthened the capacity of governmental institutions and civil societies to review and develop a legal framework and institutional regulations that aligns to the international standards to guarantee the rights of children. (Enabling environment)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Facing a dramatic increase in unaccompanied migrant children from Central America detained in the United States, UNICEF provided technical assistance to Congress to develop a normative proposal, which was converted into a legislative initiative: the “Law to protect unaccompanied children and combat human trafficking”, which is currently in the process of revision for Congressional approval. UNICEF also supported the Migrants Commission of the Congress to construct a Guatemalan Migration Code, which aims at re-structuring public institutions related to migration, and increase the application of human rights, as well as to guarantee the rights of migrants. UNICEF provided technical support to the Secretariat of Social Welfare (SBS) to conduct institutional re-structuring, which includes transformation from social protection to special protection, with an emphasis on conserving the family and expanding service coverage.

In collaboration with the education sector, UNICEF contributed to the creation of a ministerial agreement for the creation of a Unit for Child and Adolescent Protection within the Ministry of Education. With the security sector, UNICEF provided technical assistance to create a specific protocol for the Penitentiary System to provide protection and care to the children of persons deprived of their liberty. UNICEF continued to support the development of a proposal for a law to create a national child protection institute, and continued its engagement with Congress to avoid various legislation initiatives that conflict with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the attempt to lower the minimum age for criminal responsibility.

OUTCOME 3 Adolescents participate in solving problems affecting their lives at municipal level and access to information and basic social services with a risk prevention approach

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2014 UNICEF Guatemala focused on strengthening the capacity of central Government and municipalities to better attend to and incorporate the needs of the adolescent population into their plans and services. Specific attention was paid to the National Council of Youth, Ministry of Social Development and the Secretary against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking.

One of the main efforts focuses on strengthening CONJUVE’s relationship with civil society adolescent and youth networks, promoting dialogue around the National Law for Youth proposal, as well as around the National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy. With MIDES, UNICEF provided South-to-South cooperation and institutional development to strengthen child-sensitive social protection programmes. With both MIDES and SVET, UNICEF supports strengthening capacity to provide social and legal protection to adolescent victims of sexual violence that have become pregnant. UNICEF also provided support to the Government campaign "Protect me from pregnancy". At the local level, UNICEF continues to strengthen municipal youth commissions and to engage adolescent networks in advocacy issues around adolescent pregnancy, sexual violence and HIV prevention.

Addressing issues related to adolescent pregnancy, HIV prevention and gender violence against children under 14 was also a priority during 2014. UNICEF supported adolescent networks at the municipal level to generate change in the social norms that contribute to both adolescent pregnancy and child marriage. A participatory review of the national derivation route for sexual violence against children under 14 was conducted in 15 municipalities and the results presented to SVET. Also the campaign #18yes14no, which seeks to build social pressure for Congress to increase the marriage age to 18, is underway in 65 municipalities. UNICEF Guatemala and Brazil jointly implemented South-South cooperation between the Ministry of

Social Development from Brazil and Social Development Ministry from Guatemala. This cooperation aims to increase capacities of Guatemala's Social Development Ministry in three key areas of social protection for children and adolescents: the conditionalities of cash transfer programmes, to ensure adequate co-responsibility of the ministries of Education and Health; the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries and the incorporation of Brazil's "Sem Miséria" strategy to reduce extreme poverty into the Guatemalan National Plan for Rural Development, as they contain the same three axes of action (an income guarantee, a productive axis in support of those who prefer to work independently, and an axis to improve access to basic services).

OUTPUT 1 Increased the capacity of the youth-led community based organizations working at 60 priority municipalities to train the adolescents to engage in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health education programmes (demand for services).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As part of ongoing support to efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy (since 2012), UNICEF focused on strengthening the linkage between adolescent networks and the central Government's National Council of Youth (CONJUVE) in 2014. This took place at two levels: at the national level, UNICEF supported CONJUVE to move forward the initiative for a National Law for Youth. To this end, a series of meetings were held incorporating adolescent and youth networks. The process concluded with a public act in which the Vice-President of the Republic presented the legislative initiative to Congress on November 11. Additionally, at the local level, adolescent networks supported the implementation of the National Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy. In municipalities efforts continued to link adolescent networks with municipal authorities by strengthening the Adolescent and Youth Municipal Commissions. So far 54 municipalities have incorporated adolescents and young people into the work of the commissions. Adolescent networks also conducted a participatory review of the National Derivation Route for sexual violence against girls under 14 years, and adapted it to the local context. The adaptation was presented to the Secretary against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking.

Three regional studies were conducted. Two – the analysis of fiscal space for social protection programmes for children and adolescents and the analysis of vulnerability affecting children and adolescents – were concluded under the multi-country Social Protection Initiative involving El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Additionally, a study on investment on early childhood was developed with Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. All studies will serve as inputs for policy dialogue with MIDES, and will provide valuable information on re-structuring of social programmes. Also, they will provide technical information for evidence-based advocacy with the Ministry of Finance and Congressional authorities.

The process to develop a proposal for a National Youth Law was completed and the legislative proposal submitted to Congress for its consideration. Following up efforts undertaken in 2013 to raise the age of marriage from 14 to 18 years for girls and 16 to 18 years for boys, the Commission for Legislative Matters and Constitutional Issues provided a favourable opinion on the proposal, which will then be sent to the Congress plenary session for discussion and approval. In order to build social pressure UNICEF is implementing through local partners the campaign #18yes14no.

OUTPUT 2 Enhanced the capacity of priority municipalities to disseminate information to children and adolescents on HIV prevention and teen- age pregnancy prevention and to prevent gender-based violence

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continues to provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the ability of both MIDES and the SVET for implementing the 'Critical Path to Protect Victims of Child Abuse that Ends in Pregnancy' (known as the 'derivation route'). UNICEF provided technical and financial support to MIDES to create an adolescent girls' social protection unit, which will be in charge of ensuring that girls under 14 years who have become pregnant will benefit from social protection programmes, such as school enrolment, conditional cash transfer programs, medical attention and supplemental food programmes. All social programmes in Guatemala require the beneficiary to be "adult" (above 18 years), thus in order to expand social protection programme to adolescent girls, UNICEF works with MIDES to make the normative reform to enable younger girls to become beneficiaries of the social programmes. In collaboration with SVET, UNICEF strengthened the coordination mechanisms among ministries of Health and Education, and government child protection agencies to ensure that girls who became pregnant or are victims of sexual violence can get medical and legal attention and can continue their education.

With the support of UNICEF Brazil and Guatemala, South-South cooperation between the Governments of Brazil and Guatemala helped MIDES strengthen its knowledge on social protection issues, based on successful Brazilian experiences to eradicate extreme poverty, and its coordination role in the National Plan for Rural Development. As a direct outcome of the meetings, the two Governments are developing a triangular technical cooperation plan in the area of food and nutrition security and social protection programmes. UNICEF supported an international seminar for Government officials, with participation by high-level Government officials from Brazil, to facilitate the knowledge exchange, particularly of Brazil's successful social protection programme, which lifted millions out of extreme poverty. The seminar was attended by 129 Government officials working on implementation of the Government's Rural Development Plan, from three key institutions: the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture and the Executive Secretary for Government Plans. Follow-up is being planned, including a high-level visit of Guatemala officials to provide first-hand exposure to the social protection programmes in Brazil, with special emphasis on the process involved with the unified registry of its beneficiaries.

OUTCOME 4 For the entire 2010-2014 cycle cooperation efforts are made to the availability of financial, human and technological resources to achieve the results of the cooperation of UNICEF as a whole. Efforts also support capacity building in monitoring and evaluation and communication for development.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2014, UNICEF has made important progress in three key strategic areas in external communication and public advocacy:

- In the context of the 25th anniversary of the CRC (2014) and the 2015 electoral process, a new advocacy and communication strategy was developed to promote an increase in childhood investment to reduce inequalities, aligned with the new global communication strategy and the new Country Programme (2015-2019). The multimedia campaign was launched in December and will run until September 2015.
- An advocacy and communication campaign to promote children rights and prevent risks for unaccompanied migrant children was developed in coordination with the Child Protection component and partners. The campaign was launched at the end of December 2014.

- An advocacy and social media campaign to increase the age of marriage to 18 years old was developed and implemented in coordination with the Adolescent Development component and partners. Changes in the Civil Code are pending in the Congress.

UNICEF continued to follow up on social investment in children. In 2014 direct investment in children was US\$2.5 million (18,797.5 million quetzals), or 4.1 per cent of GDP. The annual direct investment per capita was approximately US\$ 332 (2522.7 quetzales), a 16 per cent increase from 2013. The national investment in food security and nutrition, a key priority area of the current administration and for UNICEF, was US\$11.5 million (8,955.3 million quetzales) in 2014, an increase of 37 per cent compared to the allocation in 2013.

Together with ICEFI, UNICEF developed a proposal for amendments to the Draft General Budget of Revenues and Expenditures for 2015 in order to increase the budget allocation to the Health, Education and Justice sectors. Although the increased amount was not significant, the important achievement was that Congress established a decree prohibiting the reduction or transfer of Education, Health and Justice System's budgets, which is commonplace in Guatemala.

To institutionalise the monitoring of public investment in children and adolescents, UNICEF worked with SEGEPLAN, SBS and the Ministry of Finance. The objective is to identify relevant institutions linked to social services for children to pilot the specific classifiers. UNICEF will continue advocating for implementation a pilot in 2015, particularly with MIDES.

The ICEFI-UNICEF partnership continued its efforts in 2014 to generate knowledge to advance towards the construction of a social protection system. The system must guarantee the rights of children and adolescents in Guatemala and the monitoring of associated public investment.

The knowledge generated in 2014 and in previous years has served as a basis for advocacy and influencing public policies such as the Zero Hunger Pact. The dialogue with Government, Congress and civil society has brought transformed the issue of investment in children and adolescents into a central topic of discussion in the country.

OUTPUT 1 Optimized advocacy capacity through effective engagement of national and international media, individuals, public and private sector to maximize equitable and inclusive results for children

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2014 UNICEF contributed to the following achievements through external communication and advocacy:

UNICEF Guatemala developed a communication strategy within the framework of the 25th anniversary of the CRC to publicise the progress achieved in regard to children's rights since 1989, and to advocate for future challenges – especially toward 2021, year of the Bicentennial celebration of the independence of Guatemala. The campaign was launched in the mass media and social networks in December 2014. This campaign has two phases: the first phase highlights the 25th anniversary of the CRC, which will be linked to the second phase of the electoral campaign, in which UNICEF advocates for the increase of the public investment in children. A pre-campaign baseline survey was conducted to enable evaluation of the impact achieved after implementation of communication strategy.

Given the humanitarian crisis caused by the increased number of unaccompanied migrant

children detained in the US and Mexico, UNICEF advocated with political authorities in relation to the principle of best interest of the child, the right to migrate and the non-prosecution and punishment of their parents and relatives. As a result authorities, Congress and civil society, with the support of UNICEF and the United Nations system, prompted legislative and institutional reforms to improve the protection of migrants in accordance with international regulations and human rights. Additionally, UNICEF developed a multimedia information campaign for unaccompanied migrant children, in support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The campaign will be implemented in early 2015 at Guatemala's main consulates in US and Mexico.

Advocacy on the legal age of marriage successfully put this issue on the public and legislative agenda. Currently, a Congressional Commission has approved the possibility of a change in the Civil Code to increase the age of marriage to 18 years.

A public opinion strategy and dialogue with columnists around the 25th CRC anniversary was initiated (achievements and challenges) with a focus on investment in children. Twenty-five Op Ed, articles, interviews and reports on TV, newspaper and radio were published or broadcast over a month in late 2014. In addition, three multimedia campaigns on the same issue were implemented.

Also, specific communication indicators were defined for each thematic area in order to establish a baseline to measure the impact of advocacy and communication efforts, which will be useful for the next Country Programme.

OUTPUT 2 The internal and external capacity developed to effectively monitor, evaluate and analyse the situation of children and adolescents to follow up the CRC recommendations, based on the disaggregated data

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the National Institute of Statistics to include in its vital statistics report indicators on children that can be obtained from administrative data, such as the gross birth rate, total fertility rate, specific fertility rate by mothers' age group, perinatal, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rate, infant and child mortality rate and birth-weight of new-borns, among others. The information will be useful to revise public policies on new-born health and prevention of adolescent pregnancy, among others.

UNICEF technically supported INE to update the statistical compendium on adolescent girls. The updated chapters with recent administrative information include chapters on population, employment, education, health and violence. The data will serve as the basis for the revision and adjustment of the intervention strategies of the UN Joint Programme, Saquilaj B'e, coordinated by UNICEF, and support evidence-based planning for the Social Inclusion programme component.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to INE to develop the first report of the Sectorial Coordination Office on education, which included information related to pre-school, primary, secondary and university education. The report demonstrated the challenge of balancing population projections based on the 2002 census and sectoral administrative data. The difficulty can be overcome only when the new census is conducted, but there is no official date set for the census. Meanwhile, UNFPA is proposing to develop modified population projections by the end of 2015.

UNICEF, together with ICEFI, proposed that Congress guarantee the resources allocated for

social investment, specifically for children and adolescents. The approved budget for 2015 established a specific regulation that prohibits the reduction or transfer of the budget assigned to the ministries of Education, Public Health and Governance.

UNICEF technically supported the Office of Human Rights Prosecutor to develop a progress report on the recommendation of the Child Rights Committee delivered to the Government of Guatemala in 2010. The report will serve as a reference to support the development of the Government report to the CRC in 2015.

In 2014, UNICEF continued providing follow-up of implementation of the public budget for children and adolescents, the Zero Hunger Plan and the Pact for Security and Justice. UNICEF is currently exploring a mechanism that would transfer responsibility for monitoring resource allocation and implementation to the Ministry of Social Development.

OUTPUT 3 Timely and effective procurement of essential supplies and services to support office's performance.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2014 UNICEF Guatemala moved almost completely to a system whereby partners procure supplies. The majority of supplies managed by UNICEF during the year was offshore procurement through the Supply Division in Copenhagen, which in some cases experienced considerable delays. The internal audit recommended improved assessment of partner procurement capacities and for UNICEF to strengthen its end-user monitoring. Both issues will be addressed as priorities in 2015.

The supplies delivered by UNICEF were mainly to assist the Government in the Zero Hunger Plan to fight chronic malnutrition. A total of US\$997,145 worth of supplies was delivered to the Government and civil society organisations: US\$624,819 was for offshore procurement delivered to the Ministry of Health (F75/F100, anthropometric equipment, ORS), with US\$372,326 used for local procurement (computer equipment for the office, printing, promotional supplies, micro-cuvettes). Primarily, these supplies were to help UNICEF support the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health.

Successful advocacy and negotiation led the Government to take over storage and management of some essential supply items. Starting from 2013, the MoH has been procuring its entire requirements for multiple micronutrient powder, and it is also planning to cover the cost for therapeutic milk and Plumpy'Nut, although UNICEF will continue to assist with procurement from Supply Division.

One of the strategies implemented to reduce costs in 2014 was to decrease the expense on rental of premises, which led to a reduction in storage space. The stock value in the warehouse at end-2014 was nil, since the main priority was to deliver to end-users the items that were previously stocked.

OUTCOME 5 Effective & efficient programme management and operations support

OUTPUT 3 Effective and efficient management of Human Capacity including staff development and learning. Support Budget functions 13 and 16 for Guatemala

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2013 three regular posts were filled. Additionally, four temporary appointments were granted to cover staff functions. Five vacant posts remained unfunded. Additional professional and technical assistance was procured through consultants, individual contractors and institutions, totalling the issuance of 32 contracts during the year.

According to LACRO budget guidelines, UNICEF Guatemala submitted two proposals (hub and non-hub) for the consideration of TRT and PBR to revise the staffing structure for 2014-2017. Results of the exercise were shared in March 2013 and, in line with UNICEF's business process simplification UNICEF Guatemala began a gradual reduction of the Operations staff, resulting in three staff members being separated due to abolishment of their posts. Also, two vacant posts were recommended for abolishment by 1 January 2014.

The office conducted capacity development in gender equality (all staff trained), and Competency Based Interview training (10 new staff members certified). One NO staff benefitted from the C4D training. Additionally, another NO received "Managing People for Results" training. One NO staff benefitted from the staff exchange programme, and supported the regional office for three months. Users of Vision system had a continuous on-the-job training through periodic webex which allowed programme and operations staff to keep abreast their capacity to perform their regular business in a more efficient manner.

Performance evaluation culture seems to be well developed and has been demonstrated by a high rate of compliance with the planning and evaluation phases of the PAS process. 80 per cent of staff had completed the evaluation of 2012 within UNICEF deadline, and 88 per cent completed the planning phase by April.

Document Center

Other Publication

Title
Technical Guide, Government Resolution 113-2009, "Regulations on Sanitary Norms for Administration, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Supply Services for Water for Human Consumption"
Technical Guide, Government Resolution 178-2009, "Regulations for Certification of Water Quality for Human Consumption in Supply Projects."
My Teaching Guide, Be Smart, Drink Safe, Delicious and Clean Water
My Guide, Be Smart, Drink Safe, Delicious and Clean Water
Posters on the Right Way to Wash Hands
Update: National Diagnosis of the Status of Unaccompanied Migrant Girls, Boys and Adolescents during Migration.
Monitoring the situation of the children of incarcerated women in Guatemala.
Puzzle type 1, 2 and 3: anthropometric measurements
Water and Sanitation Manual
Leaflet on Breastfeeding; Triptych on Feeding Children 0 - 6 months old; Triptych on Feeding Children 6 - 8 months old; Triptych on Feeding Children 9 - 11 months old; Triptych on Feeding Children 12 - 24 months old; and Triptych on feeding children of all ages
Notebook for children under five
Illustrations of the 11 steps of the strategy for midwife breastfeeding promoters; illustrations on

mothers' nutrition; illustrations on successful breastfeeding stories; illustrations of actors and players in the story of breastfeeding; type 1 puzzle ...
The Event that Changed your Life. Part 1
25 Years Later. Part 2
We Count 16. Municipal Health Atlas: Analysis of Nationwide Access to Primary Health Care and Municipal Spending in Health, Water and Sanitation.
We Count 14. Adolescence, a present and a future in Chiaroscuro: Analysis of the General Budgets of Income and Expenditures of the State of Guatemala, 2007-2013
We Count 11: A Path for Justice. Study on Mechanisms, Costs and Challenges in the Fight against Impunity in Guatemala, 2013-2021.
National Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Policy, Government Resolution No. 418-2013

Lessons Learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Lesson Learned	Lessons learned from unsuccessful experience in using technology to identify and manage acute malnutrition in Guatemala