



# Biennial report 2019—2020

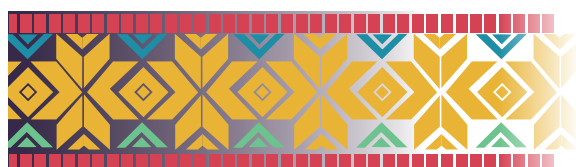
Guatemala Country Office





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## Message from the Regional Director



IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, has been in Guatemala for almost three decades consolidating and promoting actions that seek sustainability through Nature-based Solutions within the framework of the strengthening of governance and territories, communities and culture, and natural resources.

Guatemala is a country with vast culture and natural resources and a growing will to implement actions to address threats against its natural heritage, which is its current challenge. IUCN in Guatemala is comprised of 18 Member organisations, both from civil society and government agencies, and is making increasing efforts throughout national territory to change paradigms in the long term regarding the sustainable use of natural resources, which will, in turn, promote the effective participation of indigenous peoples, women, and other vulnerable sectors in the country.

This report is an overview of IUCN's historical presence in Guatemala and presents a detailed account of IUCN's actions in Guatemala in 2019 and 2020, a period marked by unprecedented challenges for our economic and health systems. These challenges have placed our relationship with nature under the microscope and thus forced us to reconsider the sustainability of human actions on earth. The year 2020 marks the beginning of the Nature 2030 IUCN Programme, a long-term strategic framework for action that will allow the Union to coordinate its influence, as well as to strengthen existing partnerships and forge new ones that contribute to IUCN's great mission in benefit of people and nature.

This document reports on actions implemented countrywide and is a representative sample of the capacity for reaction, adaptability, and resilience that communities, staff, and IUCN Members in Guatemala have been able to show in times of crisis. This, in turn, becomes an inspiration to continue implementing specific actions with the Union's constituents, who, supported by strategic donors, represent a force that can create and implement transformational actions in the country.

### **Úrsula Parrilla Artiúguina**

Regional Director,  
IUCN Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean  
Hub ORMACC-SUR



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## About IUCN

IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private, and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development, and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN is now the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1,500 Member organisations and 18,000 experts. It is a leading provider of conservation data, assessments, and analyses. Its broad and diverse membership incubator and trusted repository of best practices, conservation tools, and international standards.

IUCN provides a neutral space in which diverse stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples' organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges and achieve sustainable development.

Working with many partners and supporters, IUCN implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems, and improve people's well-being.

<https://www.iucn.org>



# Guatemala

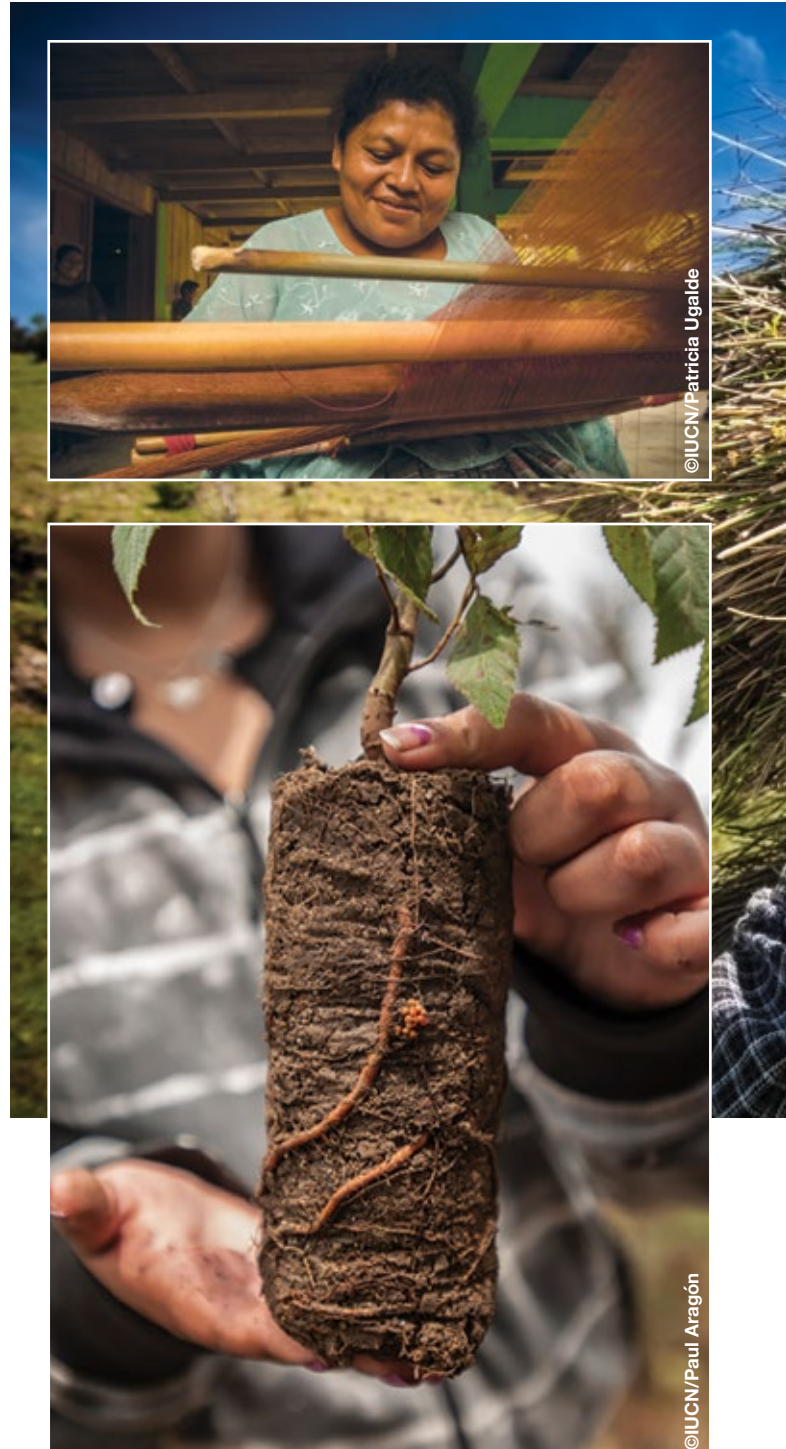
## Guatemala: A megadiverse and multicultural country

Guatemala is renowned worldwide as a megadiverse country, a title granted during the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010. Its territory has seven biomes and 14 life zones, 12 of which are represented by 349 protected areas that comprise the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas, SIGAP. Approximately, 33 percent of the national territory is included in protection categories according to IUCN's classification. With three large rivers and 46 river basins, orography going from 0 to more than 4,000 MASL, crowned by 36 volcanoes, three of which are active, the Guatemalan landscape is a mosaic of unique habitats for highly endemic flora and fauna.

Despite such wealth, ecosystems are facing great pressure. Some threats include forest fires, deforestation, biodiversity loss, coral bleaching, unsustainable fishing, among others. In addition, urban and industrial expansion, the change in land use, and climate change especially affect the country's vulnerable livelihoods and ecosystems. In that sense, IUCN promotes Nature-based Solutions and actions that leverage new forms of production and the use of natural products and services, such as forest landscape restoration, strengthening of connectivity, and effective management of protected areas.

In addition to considering human rights as their foundation, actions promoted by IUCN in Guatemala are based on the respect for and the inclusion of the cultural wealth of its peoples. Guatemala has 25 sociolinguistic groups, which include the Xinca, Garifuna, Ladino, and 22 Mayan groups. This cultural heritage has different manifestations, expressed through the traditional knowledge in natural resource management and the magnificence of archaeological sites, which are evidence of the country's ancestral tradition. According to its rights-

based conservation approach, IUCN works with governments and its Members in the inclusion of gender aspects in its strategies and initiatives, thus contributing to bridge existing gaps in the access to benefits derived from the use of natural resources by women and girls in Guatemala.





## IUCN in Guatemala

IUCN's work in the Central American region began at the end of the 1980s from its Regional Office based in Costa Rica, driven by the 17<sup>th</sup> Session of IUCN's World Assembly held in Costa Rica and by the framework of two key initiatives for Guatemala as of 1990: the conservation management strategy for the department of Petén, which included an

and Norwegian cooperation and jointly implemented by CATIE and IUCN.

After the Rio Convention held in 1992, where IUCN made substantial contributions to the three Framework Conventions: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), known as the Rio Convention, IUCN created a Committee of Members and managed a portfolio of projects to respond to national socioenvironmental challenges.

The IUCN promoted representative projects for the country, which are detailed in this report and of which a special mention can be made of the Argidius-Lachuá Project, which resulted in the first export of cocoa and its positioning in the international market, this project was awarded the IUCN Impact Award in the category of Social Inclusion. Likewise, IUCN developed with INAB, CONAP and MARN, the Manual of technical guidelines for the sustainable use of the mangrove forest resource, which is expected to help maintain and improve that ecosystem.

Finally, the support of the IUCN in the articulation of Guatemala in the regional and international environmental agenda is mentioned, also the increasing of the capacity to mobilize cooperation resources in favor of the country. Once conditions for a more robust presence of IUCN in Guatemala were reached, underpinned by international cooperation and the clear political will of the State of Guatemala, there was an appropriate framework for institutional consolidation through the establishment of the Country Office in 2014, the appointment of a national coordination office and an on-site working team under a country vision.

For more than three decades, IUCN has consolidated its role as a reference point in the area of nature conservation and sustainable development in the country. According to its mission, IUCN has supported the implementation of national actions, both with government entity and civil society, in favour of sustainable development, conservation of natural resources, and human well-being to make sure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.



integrated system of protected areas, and a wetland and mangrove management programme for the Eastern Pacific Coast. The first one was backed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the second one was supported by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), under the 'Conservation and Sustainable Development in Central America' project (known as OLAFO), funded by the Swedish



# Timeline

IUCN Guatemala 1990—2020

- Creation of the Guatemala National Committee of IUCN Members.
- Approval of the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and IUCN, Decree 80-92.
- First Regional Meeting of Members of Central America, promoted by the Guatemala National Committee of IUCN Members – Quetzaltenango.

1992

1996

- Formalisation of the Mesoamerican Regional Committee of Members and first working session – La Antigua Guatemala.
- Creation of SIGAP based on IUCN's categorisation of protected areas.

- Official recognition of the Guatemala National Committee of IUCN Members by the IUCN Council.

1997

1999

- V Regional Mesoamerican Forum of IUCN Members – Guatemala City.

- First export of cocoa from the Laguna Lachuá Ecoregion and positioning in the international market. Creation of the Forest Landscape Restoration National Roundtable (RPF).

2013

2014

- Guatemala's commitment with the Bonn Challenge.
- Integration of the Forest Landscape Restoration National Roundtable (RPF).



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- Guatemalan Congress approved the Probosques Law.
- Support in drafting the Guatemalan Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy 2015–2045.

2015

- Presentation of IUCN Guatemala projects to the Green Climate Fund (*Fondo Verde para el Clima*).
- Roadmap for the integration of gender perspectives in the Guatemala National REDD+ Process.

2017

- Response to COVID-19 pandemic – IUCN's action and mitigation plan.
- Selva Maya Integral Strategy 2030.

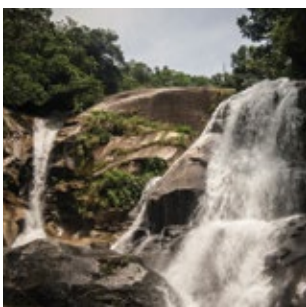
2020

- IUCN World Congress - Hawaii: Election of IUCN Guatemala Regional Councillor.
- Map of Indigenous Peoples, Protected Areas, and Natural Ecosystems in Central America.
- Creation of a membership category for Indigenous Peoples' organisations by the IUCN General Assembly.
- Advisory for the passing of the Pro-Forest Law (Probosque).
- Definition of the National Cacao Strategy.
- Signing of the KfW/Selva Maya Agreement at COP 13 – Cancun.
- Appointment of the first Counselor for Indigenous Peoples Organisations.

2016

2019

- IUCN Regional Forum for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean – La Antigua Guatemala.
- Approval of first IUCN Project of the Green Climate Fund (*Fondo Verde para el Clima*) in Guatemala.
- Subscription of the Agreement of Cooperation with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).



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# 2019 milestones



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## Regional Conservation Forum in La Antigua Guatemala

The Regional Forum is a key event for IUCN, as it gathers all the region's constituents every four years. It was held in La Antigua, Guatemala in 2019 and it was preceded by a Knowledge Day on conservation and development.

A World Meeting of IUCN Member Indigenous Peoples' Organisations was held within the framework of the Regional Forum, as well as a Special Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), under Guatemala's presidency *pro-tempore* through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), an IUCN Member government agency.

## Lachuá Ecoregion Project recognised with IUCN's global award

The project entitled "Development of the Cocoa Supply Chain to Improve Livelihoods and Preserve the Biological Corridors in the Ecoregion of Lachuá," supported by the Swiss Argidius Foundation, promoted Nature-based Solutions with local communities bearing fruits for development, businesses, and conservation. FUNDALACHUA, an IUCN Member organisation, led the project's implementation by promoting fair trade and functional restoration of landscapes in the Lachuá Ecoregion, a Ramsar site that provides ecosystem goods and services to Guatemala and the world.

In the year the project concluded, 2019, it was awarded IUCN's Impact Award in the category of Social Inclusion, as it contributed with the strengthening and engaging of indigenous peoples, especially communities of the Maya Q'eqchi' people, through advocacy processes and field actions highlighted by international awards, with tangible benefits in the improvement of their livelihoods and achievement of their goals.

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## Green Climate Fund approves first adaptation project in Guatemala

With the leadership of MARN, IUCN, at global and regional level, obtained the approval of the first Green Climate Fund (GCF) project to promote adaptation in the Guatemalan highlands. The project titled “Resilient Highland”, which will be implemented in a period of seven years, will invest in comprehensive and climate-smart watershed management, adapted to the local context in the highlands. It will channel funding so that community organisations can prioritise the management of these basins and manage specialised climate knowledge and information for farmers and other stakeholders.

## Cooperation agreement with KOICA for climate change adaptation

The Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) joins the IUCN donor portfolio to channel resources to benefit vulnerable communities in the Guatemalan highlands. KOICA funds will be channelled to provide donations to grassroots organisations for climate change adaptation and strengthening livelihoods and ecosystem resilience.

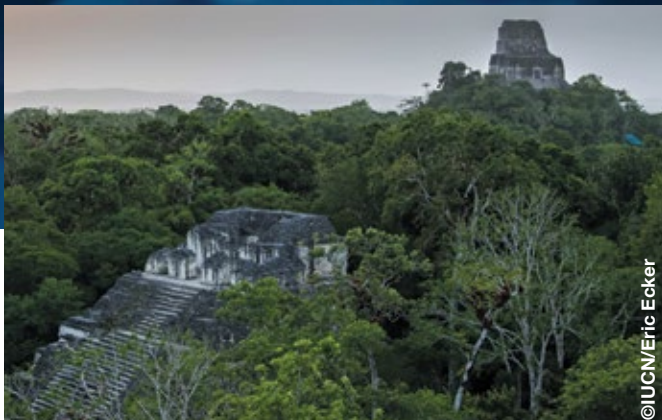




# 2020 milestones

## A year marked by the pandemic

The year 2020 started under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a health, environmental, and economic crisis across the region. IUCN in Guatemala promoted a coordinated process to respond to the health emergency by providing specific support to communities and local organisations through the contribution from donor projects in the national portfolio, which assured the continuity of operations.



## Fire mitigation and COVID-19 in the Maya Forest

Resources were allocated to the Maya Biosphere Reserve region to counteract the pandemic through the purchase of health emergency kits and to face other environmental contingencies, such as forest fires. Field actions by the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) were also strengthened through the provision of equipment for managing and mobilising personnel to key protected areas and enhanced training on radio production and photography, as well as on the use of virtual communication platforms. This was possible thanks to the financial support of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation through the German Development Bank (KfW).



## Secure access to water resources in times of health crisis

Within the framework of the implementation of the Water Security Programme in the Metropolitan Region of Guatemala (PROSEHIGUA), IUCN, in coordination with 8 municipalities in the Gran Ciudad del Sur (Greater South City Association) implemented a health emergency response plan in the metropolitan area providing 350 water tankers with 956,000 gallons of water that benefitted 26,000 people.

# Union constituents in Guatemala

## IUCN membership

Member organisations are IUCN's strength and driving force and, through a combination of diverse approaches and work experiences, they contribute with the institutional mission through their daily activities and commitment to achieve a *fair world that values and conserves nature*.

IUCN's growing and vigorous membership in Guatemala is comprised of two government

agencies, twelve non-government agencies, and four indigenous peoples' organisations for a total of 18 Members.

These Members are key stakeholders in the national socioenvironmental agenda because they participate and contribute, through their varying engagement forms, in different initiatives and projects that IUCN is promoting and developing in Guatemala. The following are Member organisations in the chronological order in which they joined the Union:



### 1. Asociación Amigos del Bosque

<https://asociacionamigosdelbosque.blogspot.com>

**Date of foundation:** 23 June 1959

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 1972

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

Protection, restoration, and rational use of land, water, flora, and fauna for the well-being of communities and the benefit of Guatemala's economy.



### 2. Ministry of Environment and National Resources of Guatemala

<https://www.marn.gob.gt>

**Date of foundation:** January 1988

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 1988

**Member category:** Government organisation

**Mission:**

We are the institution that regulates environmental management and promotes sustainable development in Guatemala in a participatory manner.



### 3. **Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association, ARCAS**

<https://www.arcasguatemala.org>

**Date of foundation:** January 1989

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 1991

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

1. Rescue, rehabilitation, and release of wild fauna
2. Environmental education
3. Research
4. Joint administration of protected areas
5. Sustainable development with communities



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### 4. **Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza**

<https://www.defensores.org.gt>

**Date of foundation:** January 1983

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 1991

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

Conserving nature today to ensure its existence tomorrow.



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### 5. **Foundation for Ecodevelopment and Conservation, FUNDAECO**

<https://www.fundaeco.org.gt>

**Date of foundation:** January 1990

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 1993

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

In a high vulnerability social-environmental context, FUNDAECO will help – at the local national, and regional levels– in the awareness raising and the direct action of all sectors of society to face climate change through the conservation of natural ecosystems and of their environmental services; and through the defence and maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, primarily for the most marginalised and vulnerable sectors of society.





6. **Fundación Solar**

<https://www.fundacionsolar.org.gt>



**Date of foundation:** August 1993

**Date of admission to IUCN:** November 1998

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

Its objective is to promote self-sustainable development in Central America through the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage and through exchange, development, and adaptation in the use of appropriate and efficient technologies, mainly those that use renewable natural resources (sun, water, wind, geothermal, and biomass).

7. **Foundation for the Integral Development of Mankind and its Environment, CALMECAC**

<https://www.fundacioncalmecac.org>



**Date of foundation:** February 1995

**Date of admission to IUCN:** Maye 2007

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

We are a non-profit organisation that values life and diversity through the sustainable conservation and management of natural resources in order to promote the human development of the population by engaging local stakeholders.

8. **SOTZ'IL Association**

<https://www.sotzilguatemaya.org>



**Date of foundation:** December 2004

**Date of admission to IUCN:** October 2008

**Member category:** Indigenous Peoples' Organisation

**Mission:**

To lead actions of the indigenous movement toward systematic and professional processes of political, organisational, and institutional stability with a focus on natural resources, land, and territory of indigenous peoples.



9. **Fundación para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales y Ambiente en Guatemala, FCG**

<https://www.fcg.org.gt>

**Date of foundation:** March 2000

**Date of admission to IUCN:** November 2011

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

We are an organisation that supports inclusive initiatives for the conservation and sustainable development of the natural and sociocultural heritage, and for climate change adaptation in Guatemala and the Mesoamerican region by providing efficient and transparent management of resources and technical assistance to partner organisations.



10. **Asociación Ak'Tenamit – The Guatemalan Tomorrow Fund**

<https://www.aktenamit.org>

**Date of foundation:** October 1991

**Date of admission to IUCN:** May 2014

**Member category:** Indigenous Peoples' Organisation

**Mission:**

To value and sustainably promote the quality of life of indigenous peoples through actions that strengthen their cultural identity and rural citizenship in order to contribute to the common good from an indigenous organisation that is nationally and internationally renowned for its high level of advocacy, innovation, and efficiency.



11. **Association of Private Nature Reserves of Guatemala**

<https://www.reservasdeguatemala.org>

**Date of foundation:** 3 August 1998

**Date of admission to IUCN:** July 2014

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

The conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in private lands. Through our joint action, inspired by the convictions we share, we benefit our members and society and foster the continuity of life for current and future generations.



## 12. Laguna Lachuá Foundation, FUNDALACHUA



<https://www.fundalachua.org>

**Date of foundation:** 27 February 2008

**Date of admission to IUCN:** June 2015

**Member category:** Indigenous Peoples' Organisation

**Mission:**

To promote strategic alliances with interested parties to facilitate the development of sustainable livelihoods.

## 13. Environmental Law and Water Alliance



<https://www.ada2.org>

**Date of foundation:** 22 May 2009

**Date of admission to IUCN:** January 2016

**Member category:** January

**Mission:**

We are an entity that is a reference in environmental law and works with strategic partners focusing on the legal defence of environmental human rights and the sustainable management of natural resources in benefit of future generations. We work with a multidisciplinary and pluricultural approach to foster spaces for dialogue and work synergies and take advantage of the capacities and advantages that new information technologies offer.

## 14. Foundation for Maya Cultural and Natural Heritage, PACUNAM



<https://www.pacunam.org>

**Date of foundation:** October 2007

**Date of admission to IUCN:** August 2016

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

To coordinate efforts and facilitate resources to identify, lead and promote projects aimed at protecting and rescuing the cultural and natural heritage of Guatemala.



15. **Association for the Protection of Renewable Natural Resources**

<https://www.gremialforestal.com>



**Date of foundation:** October 2007

**Date of admission to IUCN:** August 2017

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

We are a group of businesspeople who work in renewable resources from natural and planted forests. Our purpose is to provide optimum added value to forest products in order to make our businesses successful and allow all our employees to grow.

We intend to improve our resources to meet the need for goods and services without harming future generations.

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16. **Tikonel Association for Productive Development and Services**

<https://www.tikonel.org>



**Date of foundation:** 3 March 2000

**Date of admission to IUCN:** March 2019

**Member category:** Indigenous Peoples' Organisation

**Mission:**

We facilitate ideas that generate opportunities and strengthen comprehensive productive units for improving the quality of life of Guatemala's society.

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17. **Mesoamerican Reef Fund**

<https://marfund.org/en>



**Date of foundation:** February 2004

**Date of admission to IUCN:** October 2019

**Member category:** National NGO

**Mission:**

To drive regional funding and partnerships for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the Mesoamerican Reef.

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## 18. National Forestry Institute, INAB

<https://www.inab.gob.gt>



Instituto Nacional de Bosques  
Más bosques. Más vida

**Date of foundation:** December 1996

**Date of admission to IUCN:** October 2019

**Member category:** Government organisation

### **Mission:**

To execute and promote instruments for the national forestry policy to facilitate access to forestry services provided by the institution to stakeholders in the forestry sector through the design and promotion of programmes, strategies, and actions aimed at generating greater economic, environmental, and social development in the country.



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## The National Committee of IUCN Members in Guatemala



At the beginning of the 90s, IUCN Member organisations in this region and the rest of the world created a movement to promote the statutory recognition of IUCN's National and Regional Committees, which was finally achieved at the IUCN World Nature Congress held in Montreal in 1996.

Guatemala's Committee of Members was precisely one of the pioneers in establishing this organisational body in Central America in 1992, in order to facilitate coordination and cooperation among its Members. In addition, it also promoted and held the First Regional Meeting of IUCN Members of Central America in the City of Quetzaltenango. Later, it contributed to the formal establishment of IUCN's Mesoamerican Regional Committee in 1996, which held its first session in the City of Antigua, Guatemala. Guatemala's Committee of Members was officially recognised as an IUCN National Committee by the IUCN Council in 1997.

Since then, it has become an organisational platform and a benchmark in the Guatemalan environmental sector that gathers governmental, non-governmental, and Indigenous Peoples' Organisations that are part of IUCN membership and are relevant in the field of conservation and sustainable development. This National Committee of Members, according to its own organisational scheme, holds regular sessions coordinated by a rotating chair and interacts with the Country Office; gets involved in IUCN initiatives and projects; and connects with other national committees in the region to contribute to the achievement of IUCN's mission.

## Commissions

The six IUCN Commissions are networks of scientists and experts that provide the Union and its Members with solid knowledge and advice in matters pertaining to policies that contribute to nature conservation and human well-being. In Guatemala, they support the Union’s actions through significant contributions in their area of scientific expertise. There are currently 48 members represented in the different commissions, as detailed below:

IUCN COMMISSIONS	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN GUATEMALA
<b>SSC</b> – Species Survival Commission	17
<b>WCPA</b> – World Commission on Protected Areas	5
<b>WCEL</b> – World Commission on Environmental Law	9
<b>CEESP</b> – Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy	10
<b>CEC</b> – Commission on Education and Communication	3
<b>CEM</b> – Commission on Ecosystem Management	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>





## Comments from IUCN Councillors in Guatemala



**Ramiro Batzín Chojoj**  
IUCN Councillor

### ***With IUCN's presence of almost three decades in Guatemala, what do you think are the Members' main contributions to the achievement of IUCN's vision in our country?***

“IUCN Members have contributed along several important lines of work pertaining to the natural and cultural heritage, but also those pertaining to the quality of life of communities in balance with nature, which is very important from the sustainability standpoint. We, Members, have a point of view coming from nature, culture, and human beings, which is why we have achieved advocacy and dialogue. IUCN's work with indigenous peoples has been relevant for Guatemala, so much that we are currently represented in four IUCN Member indigenous peoples' organisations of the 24 that are part of IUCN worldwide. These are: Sotz'il Association, FUNDALACHUA, TIKONEL, and Ak'Tenamit.”

### ***How can IUCN and its Members contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, in turn, IUCN's mission in Guatemala in the coming years?***

“Since Guatemala is internationally renowned as a megadiverse country, both from the natural and cultural standpoints, we believe that we are committed with all the SDGs and each of the IUCN Members of the National Committee are directly involved with each SDG. However, goals like SDG 5 on Gender Equality are strongly addressed by making visible the work that women do, especially the conservation work that indigenous women do. I would also like to highlight, as a favourable opportunity within the current IUCN Council, that for the very first time in the history of IUCN, we are the first country with two Councillors and, from Guatemala, we can carry out actions to continue strengthening the recognition of the natural and cultural spheres of nature conservation.”



## Marco Vinicio Cerezo Blandón

Member of IUCN Council 2016—2020

### *With IUCN's presence of almost three decades in Guatemala, what do you think are the Members' main contributions to the achievement of IUCN's vision in our country?*

“Without any doubt, during the last three decades, IUCN, through its national Members, has played an essential role in the defence of nature and the promotion of sustainable and lasting development. I believe that the first and foremost important contribution has been the promotion, strengthening and development of SIGAP, where government entities, like MARN, CONAP, and INAB, have played a central role, as well as non-governmental Members of IUCN, who have played an important role to build the pieces of this system. The second great contribution of the Members has been the modernisation of forestry legislation, mainly the approval of forest incentive programmes with the active and joint participation of the Members to advocate before Congress of the Republic and Ministry of Finance so that those programmes would be duly established. Other essential and pioneer topics promoted by IUCN Members include: i) The recognition and inclusion of the gender perspective in nature conservancy work; ii) the integration of indigenous peoples and local communities in territorial governance for conservation, highlighting actions involving the promotion of the metropolitan ecological belt in Guatemala City and the protection and sustainable development of the Lachuá region with one of the most successful productive chain programmes in Guatemala based on the cacao supply chain.”



### *How can IUCN and its Members contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, in turn, IUCN's mission in Guatemala in the coming years?*

“Regarding the future, the role of IUCN and its membership is essential for Guatemala's sustainable development and for building a society that is resilient to climate change. I believe there are seven fundamental Sustainable Development Goals that need to be supported through nature conservation actions (End poverty—Clean water—Renewable and sustainable energy—Green and sustainable cities—Climate action—Marine conservation—Conservation of land ecosystems) and also through Nature-based Solutions; ecosystem-based adaptation; food security based on resilient and regenerative agricultural systems; the involvement of indigenous peoples in the conservation and management of territories; and, of course, the promotion of green economic recovery after the pandemic. All of these contributions, in a coordinated manner, will be essential to face the loss of biodiversity and climate change at planet level.”

# »»» Projects

## IUCN projects

*IUCN's actions in Guatemala are possible through a portfolio of key projects in which members, partners and allies participate, joint efforts and impact actions, which are detailed below.*

### Development of the Cocoa Supply Chain to Improve Livelihoods and Preserve the Biological Corridors in the Ecoregion of Lachuá

**Duration:** 6 years

**Start date (phase 1):** 2011

**End date (phase 1):** 2014

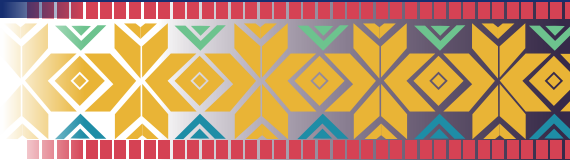
**Start date (phase 2):** 2016

**End date (phase 2):** 2019



#### Geographic location:

Lachuá Ecoregion, Sierra de las Minas, Cahabón River Watershed and Semuc Champey.



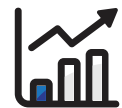
#### General objective:

Formulate Guatemalan State policy instruments linked to the reduction of poverty and hunger in rural areas based on experiences generated in the Lachuá Ecoregion, with the purpose of implementing an extension programme to promote cocoa agroforestry systems in terms of technology, funding, and access to markets, which will allow the creation of rural jobs and increase production-generated income, as well as the processing and marketing of cocoa in Guatemala.



#### Outputs:

- More than 898 producers and technical staff acquired new technical skills on good agricultural and manufacturing practices;
- Governance platform for direct stakeholders in the cocoa value chain, as well as its main policy instrument called the National Strategy for the Cocoa Agro-Chain, approved and published in 2016;
- Development of financial instruments and business models to sustain and support public and private sector funding for investments along the value chain.
- 838 hectares restored with agroforestry systems at the Ramsar site.



**Outcomes:**

- Development of technical capabilities to support the sustainable production of cocoa beans in farms in the region;
- Experiences and lessons learned shared at national and international levels with key stakeholders in the cocoa value chain;
- Access by small and medium cocoa producers to PROBOSQUE’s forestry incentive programmes for the establishment of new cocoa growing areas;
- Creation of a strategic framework to promote and develop the cocoa value chain with public and private sector support;
- The region’s increased capacity to produce cocoa beans to be sold in national and international markets;
- The project received the IUCN Global Impact Award in 2018, in the category of Social Inclusion, for its social impact and its strategy for the inclusion and engagement of women and youth.

**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

Fundalachuá and INAB.

**With the support of:**

- Argidius Foundation, Switzerland.



# Projects

## National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy

**Duration:** 3 years

**Start date:** 2012

**End date:** 2015



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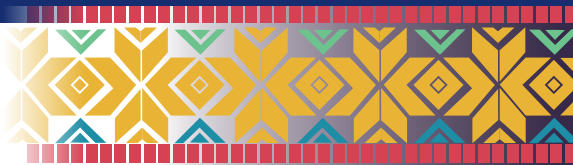


### Geographic location:

The entire national territory, geographically demarcated by potential areas for restoration.

### General objective:

Develop a national policy tool for the restoration of Guatemala's forest landscape by prioritising restoration areas and actions in areas devoid of forest cover. It is a guiding instrument for decision-making involving the restoration of 1.2 million hectares as part of Guatemala's commitment in the Bonn Challenge, which reflects its commitment to restore ecosystems and safeguard rich biodiversity, while generating employment and income for the population.





**Products:**

- Map of Potential Areas for Forest Landscape Restoration in Guatemala;
- Analysis of regulatory and policy framework, initiatives map, and diagnosis of forest landscape restoration in Guatemala;
- Economic analysis of intervention categories for forest landscape restoration in Guatemala;
- Creation and strengthening of Guatemala’s National Roundtable on Forest Landscape;
- Financial analysis for the implementation of restoration actions through the restoration opportunity assessment methodology (ROAM).



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**Partners:**

The Forest Landscape Restoration Board is composed of representatives with the power to make decisions in the institutions that represent and provide technical, financial, or administrative support resources. It constitutes the Plenary Assembly of the forestry sector and acts as a body for consultation and validation of the Strategy as it is implemented. In addition, it is the body in charge of coordinating the preparation and implementation of the Strategy and its follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.

The following are government institutions that participate: INAB, CONAP, MAGA and MARN. IUCN supports the secretariat of the Restoration Table, which is led by INAB.

Other supporting partners are the United States Agency for Development (USAID) and United Kingdom Development Assistance (UKAID).

**With the support of:**

- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK Government.



**Outcomes:**

- Improved governance of landscape restoration at national level;
- Participatory drafting of the National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy: A mechanism for sustainable rural development in Guatemala 2015-2045;
- Country commitment to the Bonn Challenge to restore 1.2 million hectares.

**Sustainable Development Goals:**





# Projects

## AVE: Adaptation, Vulnerability and Ecosystems – Coatlán Basin

**Duration:** 5 years

**Start date:** 2015

**End date:** 2020



### Geographic location:

México, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panamá.

### General objective:

Collect, synthesise, and use existing evidence on the benefits derived from EbA.



### Outputs:

- Guidelines for Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Esquichá River micro-basin and the municipality of Tacaná, department of San Marcos, Guatemala;
- Capacity building roadmap at national level to strengthen institutions' adaptation capacities to enable them to mainstream EbA in policies, strategies, plans and development planning instruments;
- Food security and climate change vulnerability baseline of the Esquichá micro-basin and Coatlán basin, Guatemala;

- Case study on the Coordinator of Natural Resources and the Environment of San Marcos (CORNASAM) as an outstanding example of multi-sectoral and multi-level governance, supported by IUCN through the AVE project in the Coatlán River Basin, Guatemala.
- Development of a catalogue with 30 booklets on EbA;
- Two case studies in El Salvador and Costa Rica on the effectiveness of EbA.





**Outcomes:**

- Key stakeholders using an evidence-based methodological framework that determined the effectiveness, multiple benefits, and overall cost-effectiveness of EbA (including food security) in existing projects;
- Design and operation of a web-based platform on EbA solutions through which knowledge and evidence on EbA is shared and exchanged, technical assistance is provided, and capacities are strengthened, leading to improved skills for the implementation of adaptation strategies with an ecosystem approach. <https://solucionesabe.org/>;
- Implementation of a strategy to improve existing governance frameworks, facilitating and coordinating multilevel decision-making processes at sub-national, transboundary, and regional levels, which, in turn, served as a basis to fuel processes outside the region;
- Facilitation of two-way communication and dissemination with key stakeholders for the implementation of EbA through virtual and physical means, to support the fulfilment of the project’s general objective and specific goals.



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**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

IUCN Member organisations: Honduran Foundation for the Environment and Development (VIDA), Salvadoran Ecological Unit (UNES), Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor Association of Costa Rica, and Soconusco Natural History Society of Mexico.

Other partners: The Tri-national Commission of the Trifinio Plan and municipalities of the department of San Marcos, Guatemala, with technical support of the IUCN Regional Office for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean (ORMACC) and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre.

**With the support of:**

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and the International Climate Initiative (IKI).



# Projects

## Selva Maya Natural Resources Protection Project

**Duration:** 4 years

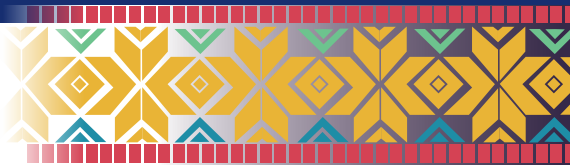
**Start date:** 2017

**End date:** 2021



### Geographic location:

The territory shared by Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico, where the Selva Maya is located.



### General objective:

To maintain the ecosystem functions and cultural values of the Selva Maya so they promote the welfare of its people and provide environmental services of global importance. In this way, it is intended to contribute to the preliminary objective of the German cooperation with Central America in the area, which is the protection of the environment and natural resources defined as: "The conservation and sustainable use of natural resources ensure the foundations for life, increase resilience and contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change in Central America".



### Outputs:

- Regional study to identify biological corridors that allow connectivity between protected areas within the Selva Maya.
- Regional study on the change in the forest cover of Selva Maya.
- Integral Strategy "Selva Maya 2030".



### Outcomes:

- 80% of the protected areas served by the project have updated management plans that engage communities under an inclusive gender approach;
- 20% increase in management effectiveness in protected areas served by the project;
- Equipment for 216 park rangers;
- 27 improved camps;
- 149 trained park rangers;
- 51 operational vehicles delivered;
- 1,066 people trained.
- 362 equipment for forest firefighters;
- 255 overflight hours;
- 26 benefited communities;
- 1,246,047 hectares of satellite communication coverage.





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**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

Belize: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management;  
Guatemala: CONAP.

Mexico: National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP).

**With the support of:**

- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Development Bank (KfW).





# Projects

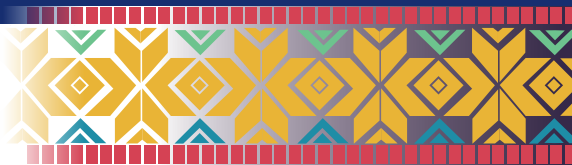
## Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project

**Duration:** 5 years  
**Start date:** 2017  
**End date:** 2022



### Geographic location:

High biodiversity sites bordering three Central American countries: Paz River in El Salvador and Guatemala; Motagua River between Guatemala and Honduras.



### General objective:

To contribute to the biodiversity conservation of marine-coastal ecosystems between three countries to guarantee a source of benefits for present and future generations.



### Outputs:

- Biological monitoring registration and database of five marine species (Caribbean lobster, shrimp, majua, snapper and snook) linked to three conservation objectives: mangroves, reefs and sea grass.
- Establishing at least 2 fishing recovery zones to contribute to the region's fishery regulations.
- Campaigns on good fishing practices and fishing restrictions for the Caribbean.
- Creation of the Sustainable Biological Corridor between Cuyamel Omoa in Honduras and Punta Manabique in Guatemala.
- 300 people trained in biotrade, landscape management, governance, and gender equality, among other topics.
- Strengthened governance through dialogue roundtables on mangroves and fisheries for the Guatemalan Caribbean.
- Support for implementing fishing restrictions of marine species in the Guatemalan Caribbean and creating a new shrimp boat fleet management tool (fishing capacity limit).
- Promoting local community access to the Forestry Incentive Law for mangrove management (at least two models).
- At least 7 local associations set up their businesses using biotrade in the Guatemalan Caribbean.



**Outcomes:**

- Increased evidence-based research and education capacity (biological monitoring).
- Improved livelihoods of the communities: more resilient landscapes and communities and income generation.
- Strengthened governance for biodiversity conservation and increased use of sustainable landscape management practices.

**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

Goal International-Ireland; MOPAWI (La Moskitia Development Agency-Honduras); Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza, FDN-Guatemala; Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association, ARCAS-Guatemala; Ecological Unit of El Salvador, UNES.

**With the support of:**

US Agency for International Development, USAID.



# Projects

## Systematisation of restoration practices and implementation of technical guidelines for the sustainable use of the mangrove ecosystem in Guatemala's Pacific Coast

**Duration:** 10 months

**Start date:** 2018

**End date:** 2018



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### Geographic location:

The project was implemented on the Pacific coastline of Guatemala, namely the coasts of the departments of San Marcos, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez, Escuintla, Santa Rosa, and Jutiapa. The project's efforts focused on the sustainable use, conservation, and restoration of the mangrove ecosystem, inside as well as outside protected areas.

### General objective:

Systematise restoration practices and technical guidelines for the sustainable use of the mangrove ecosystem on the Pacific coast of Guatemala.



**Outputs:**

- Technical guidelines manual, whose goal is to achieve the sustainable use of the mangrove forest resource through seven management plan variables with the purpose of maintaining, or increasing, the current extension and coverage of said ecosystem. To this end, short, medium, and long-term goals are proposed to promote the conservation and sustainable management of one of the country’s strategic ecosystems: the mangrove ecosystem.
- Analysis of mangrove restoration opportunities through the identification of possible restoration scenarios or areas where there should be mangrove coverage.
- Systematisation of mangrove and riparian forest restoration experiences.
- Map of mangrove ecosystem restoration opportunities.



**Outcomes:**

- A methodology designed for mangrove ecosystem restoration opportunities.
- Technical guidelines on sustainable forest resources management in mangrove ecosystems.
- The inclusion and participation of women’s organisations in coordination spaces for establishing and designing the restoration methodology and technical guidelines manual.

**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

Participation of INAB and CONAP, supported by MARN and the Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association (Arcas). Also, the State Reserve Areas Control Office (OCRET) and municipalities of the departments within the project area.

**With the support of:**

- Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas, project implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); entity donor: Global Environment Facility (GEF).





# Projects

## Technical support for the process of updating Guatemala's Nationally Determined Contributions in adaptation

**Duration:** 14 months

**Start date:** 2019

**End date:** 2020



### Geographic location:

The entire national territory, geographically demarcated by areas susceptible to climate change impacts that require support to adopt low-carbon measures and build climate resilience at national level to limit global warming by developing an updated adaptation contribution.



### Outputs:

- Prioritised adaptation measures for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including the result of the multi-criteria assessment and cost-benefit analysis for the NDC adaptation contribution in the four prioritised sectors;
- Inter-institutional dialogue and with key stakeholders;
- Roadmap for implementing prioritised adaptation measures for the NDC, including proposals for implementing the NDC, barriers, needs and recommendations.





### Outcomes:

- Prioritisation of four sectors to operationalise the adaptation measures established in the NDC: 1) agriculture, livestock, and food security; 2) hydro-meteorological risk management; 3) forests, ecosystems, and protected areas; and 4) marine-coastal zones;
- Preliminary information for reviewing and updating the NDC adaptation component and recommendations on policy actions to implement the prioritised measures by sector;
- Recommendations on how to communicate and report the implementation progress of the NDC adaptation component in accordance with the procedures, guidelines and approaches included in the UNFCCC transparency framework for measures and support; and strengthen coordination and improve capacities for the implementation of the NDC adaptation component;
- Identification of 175 planned and ongoing actions within the public sector, directly linked to climate change adaptation in prioritised sectors such as agriculture, livestock and food security, risk management, forests, ecosystems, and protected areas;
- Systematization and dissemination of good practices and learned lessons in the region in the update and implementation of the NDC, identification of gaps and technical support needs in future collaborations.

### Sustainable Development Goals:



### Partners:

MARN, INAB, MAGA, Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Presidency (Segeplan), CONAP, Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN), Municipal Development Institute (INFOM) and National Association of Municipalities (ANAM).

### With the support of:

- World Bank.
- NDC Support Facility.



# Projects

## Funding protected areas: incubator for innovation

**Duration:** 14 months

**Start date:** 2019

**End date:** 2020



### Geographic location:

The project worked specifically in Sierra del Lacandón National Park in the department of Petén; Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve, in the department of Baja Verapaz; and the Bocas del Polochic Wildlife Reserve in the department of Izabal.



### Outputs:

- Context and conditions of the identified financial mechanisms that have the potential to be implemented or strengthened in the protected areas of Bocas del Polochic, Sierra de las Minas and Sierra del Lacandón;
- Proposal for the implementation of at least two financial mechanisms for Bocas del Polochic and Sierra del Lacandón;
- Assessment of financial planning and management practices for the Defensores de la Naturaleza Foundation;
- Follow-up processes in the implementation of two financial innovation mechanisms for the management of protected areas.

### General objective:

Support three protected areas and develop planning and financial management processes aimed at improving resource efficiency and management for the integral management of protected areas.

Support the strengthening and implementation of financial mechanisms that contribute to reducing the financial gap in protected areas by means of the incubator for innovation (INC).





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### Outcomes:

- Strengthening and modification of the new microcredit fund model by obtaining US\$ 1,550.00 after the first year, income that will increase by approximately US\$ 500.00 yearly;
- A greater reach in the number of beneficiaries as a result of an increase in the microcredit fund, which currently allows credit access to 13 micro-entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs. With the recommended recapitalisation from new income, 40 microentrepreneurs or 30 micro and 3 small entrepreneurs could be supported in five years, given that larger amounts are being considered for small-scale entrepreneurs;
- New livelihoods for families in communities located in the buffer zones of Sierra del Lacandón, as well as employment opportunities, poverty reduction and malnutrition in the catchment zones.

### Sustainable Development Goals:



### Partners:

Defensores de la Naturaleza Foundation as a beneficiary of technical support in three protected areas and IUCN Environmental Law Centre.

### With the support of:

- AAGE V. JENSEN, Charity Foundation.





# Projects

## Water Security Programme for the Metropolitan Region of Guatemala (PROSEHIGUA)

**Duration:** 4 years

**Start date:** 2019

**End date:** 2023



### Geographic location:

The project operates in the metropolitan region of the department of Guatemala in the municipalities of Amatitlán, Guatemala, Mixco, San Miguel Petapa, Santa Catarina Pinula, Villa Canales and Villa Nueva, and its areas of influence in the department of Chimaltenango, in the sub-basins of Xayá and Pixcayá.

### General objective:

Promote a water security strategy for the reliable provision of acceptable quantities and quality of water for the populations of the Valley of Guatemala City.





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### Outcomes:

- Sustainable use of groundwater through the hydrogeological study of the Guatemala Valley aquifer;
- Use of surface water to optimise the exploitation of current resources;
- Analysis of the unaccounted-for water in the water supply to Guatemala City, in order to establish a strategy for saving water resources;
- Improved institutional capabilities for water management;
- Improved joint management of water resources through activities that include basic mapping of stakeholders associated with water management.



### Outputs:

- Complete study of the Guatemala City Valley aquifer for the sustainable management of underground water resources in terms of quality and quantity in the metropolitan region of Guatemala;
- Study for the integral management of surface water resources and possible additional catchment sources within the Guatemalan metropolitan region;
- Identification of the percentage of leaks, losses and indicators related to the network caused by poor installation practices;
- Economic analysis of aquifer ecosystem services and a landscape restoration study and plan for the sub-basins of Xayá and Pixcayá and the metropolitan region of Guatemala.
- Water resources and groundwater training programme;
- Proposal of a multi-stakeholder coordination scheme for water security in the metropolitan region of Guatemala;
- Analysis of the policy, regulatory and rate framework of water resources;
- Proposal of municipal regulations compatible with the sustainable use of the aquifer.

### Sustainable Development Goals:



### Partners:

The Municipality of Guatemala, the Municipal Water Company of Guatemala (Empagua), the Greater South City Association, INAB, INSIVUMEH, the National Electrification Institute (INDE), the National Geographic Institute (IGN), MARN and the Authority for the Sustainable Management of the Amatitlán Basin and Lake (AMSA).

### With the support of:

- Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).
- Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS).



# Projects

## Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's Highlands

**Duration:** 7 years

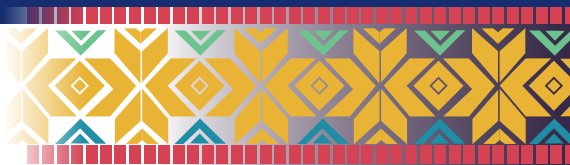
**Start date:** 2020

**End date:** 2027



### Geographic location:

The areas defined for the project's actions include the upper basins of Samalá, Chixoy, Coyolate and Motagua, especially in the Departments of Quetzaltenango, Chimaltenango, Quiché, Sololá, and Totonicapán. Twenty-four micro-basins were prioritised in the area where most of the project actions are concentrated.



### General objective:

Reduce climate change impacts on the water cycle of selected watersheds through better land-use practices. This will contribute to improve water recharge and production, as well as the population's and ecosystems' resilience to climate change.



### Outputs:

- Integrated climate-smart watersheds management adapted to the local context of the highlands as a central element led by the Government of Guatemala through the forestry incentive programme and complemented by GCF;
- Community-led watershed management systems promoted through medium and small grants facilities of GCF and KOICA;
- Climate-related information provided to farmers and other stakeholders for watershed management to improve agricultural and water use programmes and practices, focusing on improving collection, interpretation and dissemination of reliable climate information so local producers may implement them with their agricultural, forestry and agroforestry practices, as well as water resource management and landscape restoration.



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### Outcomes:

- A total of 132,000 benefited people, prominently from the Mam K'iche' and Kaqchikel peoples, in an area of 146,500 ha, of which 22,500 ha will be rehabilitated for water recharge and where an early warning system will be implemented;
- Effective participation of at least 30% of women with an emphasis on representing women who are heads of household, as well as the participation of indigenous peoples;
- A total of 52 small grants with a total of US\$ 2,345,200 and 17 medium-size grants for a total of US\$ 6.8 million, mainly to grassroots organisations that have an inclusive approach for women and indigenous peoples.

### Sustainable Development Goals:



### Partners:

The executing entity is MARN, supported by implementing agencies: FCG and Rafael Landívar University (IARNA-URL).

Other project partners are INAB; the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH); the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA); CONAP; municipalities; first and second-tier organisations; and local cooperatives.

### With the support of:

- Korean International Cooperation Agency-KOICA.
- Green Climate Fund - GCF (*Fondo Verde para el Clima*).



# Projects

## Scaling-up Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures in rural Latin America

**Duration:** 5 years

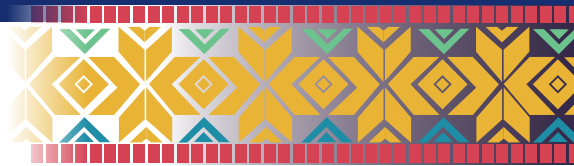
**Start date:** 2021

**End date:** 2025



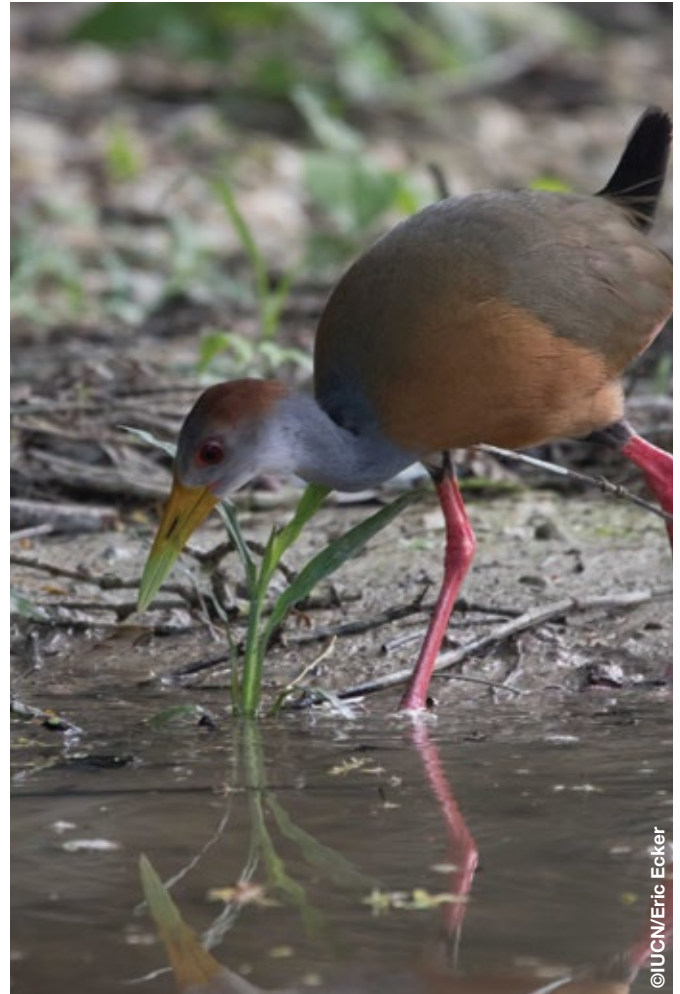
### Geographic location:

The geographical focus area includes the departments of Quiché, Chimaltenango, and Baja Verapaz in Guatemala.



### General objective:

Increase climate change resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in rural areas of Ecuador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica by developing and implementing proven, innovative, and cost-effective Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches at a landscape level by linking platforms, policies and financial mechanisms with key actors and sectors in selected geographical units (including watershed committees, biological corridors, among others). In addition, the project aims at strengthening the capacities of multiple stakeholders, including national and local governments, civil society organisations, private sector, service providers and vulnerable rural communities.



### Outputs:

- In 24,608 hectares of rural landscapes selected by the programme, women and men have implemented cost-effective EbA measures based on their own decisions.
- Nine national or sub-national initiatives include EbA approaches and address gender equality within these approaches.
- Six funding mechanisms at national or sub-national level support the scaling-up of EbA measures in rural areas.



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**Outcomes:**

- Strengthened local, sub-national, national, and regional governance to scale up EbA measures;
- Innovative, effective, and sustainable EbA measures implemented and scaled-up in vulnerable communities and ecosystems;
- Strengthened individual and organisational capabilities of key stakeholders to implement and scale-up EbA actions;
- Increased flow of financial resources for EbA measures and facilitated access to funding for EbA adoption.

**Sustainable Development Goals:**



**Partners:**

Existing second and third-tier local and sub-national organisations (e.g. indigenous NGOs in Guatemala, cattle ranchers’ associations, musaceae producers’ organisations in Costa Rica, and local NGOs in Ecuador, along with local multi-sectoral stakeholders) with the technical follow-up and strategic advice from IUCN staff. IUCN will also work in coordination with regional entities such as CCAD of the Central American Integration System (SICA). In addition, IUCN will be involved in several activities focused on promoting dialogue, knowledge management and funding mechanisms.

**With the support of:**

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and the International Climate Initiative (IKI).



# Projects

## Biodiversity Programme: linking Central American landscapes

**Duration:** 4 years

**Start date:** 2021

**End date:** 2024



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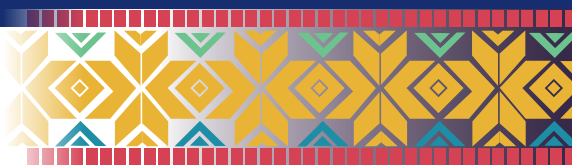


### Geographic location:

The ecosystems connectivity corridor that covers the entire Central American territory, which includes as main nodes the following territories in Guatemala: Sierra de las Minas and Punta de Manabique.

### General objective:

Contribute to the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of large landscapes where main ecosystems of great economic, ecological, and cultural value for the Central American region are located.







### Outputs:

- At least 15 priority protected areas have management plans that are updated, current, and developed in a participatory manner, engaging indigenous peoples and local communities;
- A total of 14 priority protected areas have management effectiveness evaluations;
- Improve the level of effectiveness in the management of priority protected areas by at least 10%;
- Five Expert Assessment Group Green List (EAGLs) in operation;
- Four Integrated Landscape Management Plans in priority landscapes, developed in a participatory manner;
- Three priority integrated landscape management plans implemented;
- The deforestation rate of forest cover in protected areas is not increasing;
- A total of 3,000 hectares restored in degraded areas in the five prioritised landscapes;
- At least 10 pilot sites with sustainable productive practices that favour connectivity and restoration of the prioritised landscapes;
- At least three priority landscapes have an established and functional multi-sectoral management platform.



### Outcomes:

- Improved management effectiveness in prioritised sites;
- Improved ecological connectivity and ecosystem goods and services generated for sustainable livelihoods;
- Strengthened governance mechanisms and platforms to improve participation, access and benefit sharing in prioritised areas;
- Strengthened technical and strategic institutional capacities at regional level.

### Sustainable Development Goals:



### Partners:

Governmental organisations: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala (MARN), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador (MARN), Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment of Honduras, Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (MINAE), Ministry of Environment of Panama, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Dominican Republic, Forestry Department of Belize, CONAP of Guatemala, and the Secretariat of Natural Resources of Nicaragua (SERENA).

Non-governmental organisations: Belize Audubon Society, Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT) in Belize; Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza and FUNDAECO in Guatemala; Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Moskitia in Honduras; Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) in Panama.

### With the support of:

- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Development Bank (KfW).



# Cooperation partners

## Cooperation partners

IUCN's actions in Guatemala have been possible thanks to the contribution and support of key cooperating partners. In partnership with the following, we have been able to jointly promote conservation and sustainable development.



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



# Acronyms

<b>AVE</b>	Adaptation, Vulnerability and Ecosystems
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CATIE</b>	Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre
<b>CCAD</b>	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
<b>CONAP</b>	National Council for Protected Area
<b>CONANP</b>	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas
<b>EbA</b>	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund ( <i>Fondo Verde para el Clima</i> )
<b>IARNA-URL</b>	Institute for Research and Projection on Natural Environment and Society of the Rafael Landivar University
<b>IKI</b>	International Climate Initiative
<b>INAB</b>	National Forest Institute
<b>INC</b>	incubator for innovation
<b>INSIVUMEH</b>	National Institute for Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank
<b>MAGA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
<b>MARN</b>	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>ORMACC</b>	IUCN Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean
<b>PROSEHIGUA</b>	Water Security Programme for the Metropolitan Region of Guatemala
<b>ROAM</b>	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SICA</b>	Central American Integration System
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



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that values and  
conserves nature**







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