





On November 3, 1961, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent agency of the U.S. federal government. Shortly thereafter, USAID opened one of its first Missions in Guatemala.

USAID is established

During the 1970s, USAID assisted the Guatemalan Federation of Saving & Loan Cooperatives (FENACOAC) by funding its operating budget and helping strengthen its member base. Today, the federation—now called MICOOPE—boasts +1.7 million members and its assets and loan portfolio make it one of the largest financial institutions in Guatemala.

cooperatives

In tandem with the Ministry of Agriculture, the

Conserving the natural assets of the Petén region

USAID was among the first international cooperation agencies to support Guatemala's emerging conservation movement in the late 1980s. These efforts led to the creation of the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) in 1990. Since then, USAID has worked diligently to support the environmental stewardship of the Petén region. Today, USAID continues these efforts by promoting alternative livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism) to create job opportunities while preserving the MBR's natural assets.



HISTORIC SUCCESSES FROM 1950 TO TODAY

Since 1992, USAID has supported the In collaboration with local partners, USAID In 2006, USAID supported the establishment of the National Indigenous Women's Alliance Soon after the 1996 Peace Accords, USAID Government of Guatemala in developing policies that advance gender equality in continues is +55-year mission to implement began working with the Ministry of Education projects to contend with the three primary to institutionalize bilingual education across for Health, Nutrition & Education to engage in education. With support from USAID, the drivers of migration from Guatemala: 1) lack of governance, 2) lack of economic Guatemala's indigenous communities. These early programs were key in helping breakdown local stigmas associated with learning advocacy, monitoring, and promoting policy Ministry of Education has conducted: 1) dialogue to reduce maternal mortality rates gender studies, 2) provided scholarships for among indigenous women. In 2013, USAID expanded this support to 5 local indigenous opportunities, and 3) lack of citizen security. girls, 3) advocated for girl's education at the community level, and 4) developed practical By focalizing its programming on Governance, Prosperity, and Security efforts, USAID ensures indigenous languages. Today, they remain a powerful tool to empower indigenous youth men's advocacy networks for health, nutrition, gender-sensitive education materials to provide that its funds are directed at meeting the with traditional knowledge and modern and education with participation from 200 training for administrators, technical officials, holistic needs of Guatemalans. language skills to be competitive later in life. local organizations. and teachers. **Alliances for indigenous** Governance, Prosperity & Institutionalization of Advancing girl's Security bilingual education community health education early 1990s 1997 2009 1996 2006 2020 1992 1990 2020 Justice sector reforms & **Partners in Peace Effective administration** the rule of law **Implementation** for criminal courts Beginning in the early 1990s, USAID assisted From 1997 to 2003, the U.S. Government In 2009, USAID partnered with the Supreme Guatemala's justice sector in implementing much needed structural reforms. These efforts supported Guatemala's initiative to implement Court of Guatemala to define a model to

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the Peace Accords. USAID's Peace Program collaborated closely with several hundred international and Guatemalan organizations to

advance Peace Accord commitments in the

areas of demobilization, productive assets,

modernization of the state, and human



were oriented in the creation, approval, and

implementation of a new criminal code and

process—changing the country's justice system

to an accusatory system. Today, rule of law

programming remains an important pillar of

the work that USAID and its local partners

carry out throughout Guatemala.



capacity building.

address the most sensitive and complex

criminal cases and established the first High

Impact Court (HIC). The sensitive cases that

were unable to be tried in local courts could

now be brought to Guatemala City and heard

before the HIC—which provided additional

security, reducing the possibility of intimidation and influence of justice sector officials.