GUATEMALA

1. Recent trends

In 2019, total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in Guatemala were 2.1 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO_2e), lower than the averages for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (6.3) and countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (9.1). That same year, the share of the population exposed to air pollution levels that pose risks to human health (PM2.5 at more than $10 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$) was 100%, higher than 95.4% for LAC and 61.0% for the OECD. The marine protected area of Guatemala accounted for 0.8% of its territorial waters in 2021, compared to 7.3% for LAC and 18.6% for the OECD. On the fiscal side, environmentally related tax revenue was 0.8% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020, below the averages for LAC (1.0%) and the OECD (2.1%). Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (12.4%) in 2020 remained lower than the averages for LAC (21.9%) and the OECD (33.5%).

2. Long-term development policies for a green transition

Guatemala is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change in the world. Guatemala's policy response is backed by the National Development Policy 2032 (2015), the K'atun National Development Plan 2032 (2014) and the National Action Plan for Climate Change (2016), which set mitigation and adaptation objectives in environmental conservation, water resources, agriculture, spatial planning, solid waste, coastal marine systems and energy. Since 2009, Guatemala has a National Climate Change Policy in place. Also noteworthy, the Legislative Decree 7-2013 established a law to regulate the reduction of vulnerability, adaptation to climate change and mitigation of GHGs, being one of the first environmental laws to be approved in LAC. Later, the National Environmental Education Policy (2017), was created to strengthen responsibility for the environment.

Among Guatemala's mitigation efforts, the National Development Strategy with Low GHG Emissions (2018) promotes an efficient socio-economic model that decouples economic growth from increasing emission levels. The National Strategy for Sustainable Cattle Ranching (2018) regulates the sector's GHG emissions and prevents vulnerabilities. Regarding industry and services, Guatemala adopted a National Cleaner Production Policy (2010), which creates incentives, regulation, and simpler administrative procedures. The Energy Policy 2013-2027 aims to make use of Guatemala's great potential for renewable energy production but also promotes the exploration and exploitation of oil reserves. Guatemala has a System of Protected Areas, composed of 348 territories, that aims to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity, and is continuously monitored. Concerning adaptation, Guatemala developed a National Adaptation Plan (2018) for priority sectors, such as agriculture, water and sanitation, coastal zone management, and forestry. The National Action Plan for Climate Change has an adaptation strategy prioritising six sectors: health, marine and coastal areas, agriculture and food safety, forests and protected areas, infrastructure, and integrated water resource management. Guatemala also launched a project to promote policies for ecosystem-based adaptation practices in agricultural production and forestry. Guatemala's efforts to work with the private sector to strengthen climate resilience were recently analysed by the OECD, which noted promising approaches such as the provision of information, technologies and capacity building but also called for much stronger co-operation.

Guatemala's international partnerships emphasise environmental conservation. Within LAC, Guatemala promotes ecosystem-based adaptation technologies in the Central American Dry Corridor, in co-operation with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. It also created a risk-sharing facility for small agricultural enterprises, with Mexico, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Beyond LAC, the ADAPTE project (2013), with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), supports climate change adaptation and rural development. Guatemala co-operates with the GCF on climate-resilient adaptation (project RELIVE) and watershed management. It also partners with the Rainforest Alliance and the GCF on risks mapping and strategic adaptation planning.

Regarding green finance, Guatemala developed the Action Plan of its National REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) Strategy (2020-50) to access funds from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and other sources for actions to reduce of GHG emissions. It also signed an Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement with the World Bank in 2021 to address deforestation and degradation and strengthen the management of protected areas, agroforestry systems and forest plantations.

Social -	Key indicators – Guatemala					
	Guatemala		LAC		OECD	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
Extreme poverty	N/A	N/A	8.1	8.7	N/A	N/A
Poverty	N/A	N/A	25.9	26.3	N/A	N/A
Share of Internet users (% of population)	34.5	50.0	53.7	68.1	81.8	88.0
,	2014	2020	2016	2020	2016	2019
Gini index	48.3	N/A	46.3	45.3	34.9	34.2
	2009	2018	2009	2018	2009	2018
Share of total population in informal households (%)	N/A	N/A	43.4	36.3	N/A	N/A
Share of total population in informal households, upper-income quintile (%)	N/A	N/A	24.5	13.6	N/A	N/A
Share of total population in informal households, lower-income quintile (%)	N/A	N/A	70.4	72.0	N/A	N/A
, . ,	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Health expenditure (% of GDP)	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	8.7	8.8
SIGI index	N/A	28.6	N/A	25.4	N/A	17.5
ordi muox	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
PISA score in science	N/A	N/A	411	407	489	487
Productivity and innovation	IV/A	IN/#\	411	707	403	407
Tourselvity and innovation	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
abour productivity (9) of the United States)	16.6	16.2	29.0	26.6	69.9	67.2
Labour productivity (% of the United States)						
It's basis and a 100 of an analysis about a large state.	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
High-tech exports (% of manufactured exports)	5.8	6.1	8.4	7.2	16.5	16.2
20D W (0/ (ODD)	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
R&D expenditures (% of GDP)	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.0
Citizens' perceptions and institutions						
	2016	2019	2016	2021	2016	2021
Share of population satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment (%)	54.2	57.0	46.2	42.0	55.3	51.2
Share of population with confidence in national government (%)	46.9	45.7	34.2	39.4	40.3	46.3
Share of population that thinks corruption is widespread throughout government (%)	69.5	73.2	74.5	70.0	59.0	54.9
Share of population satisfied with the education system (%)	67.0	72.7	64.9	54.3	67.0	66.8
Share of urban population satisfied with the availability of quality health care (%)	43.9	54.0	49.2	48.9	68.2	69.5
Environment and the green transition						
	2004-19		2004-19		2004-19	
	2004-13		2004-13			
Loss of natural and semi-natural vegetated land (%)	2.6		1.5		1.3	
Loss of natural and semi-natural vegetated land (%)		2019		2019		2019
	2.6	2019 2.1	1.5	2019 6.3	1.3	2019 9.1
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t ${\rm CO_2e}$) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 ${\rm \mu g/m^3}$,	2.6 2016		1.5 2016		1.3 2016	
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t ${\rm CO_2e}$) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 ${\rm \mu g/m^3}$,	2.6 2016 2.0	2.1	1.5 2016 6.3	6.3	1.3 2016 9.6	9.1
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO₂e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 μg/m³, % of population)	2.6 2016 2.0 100	2.1 100	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5	6.3 95.4	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3	9.1 61.0
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO₂e) Air pollution – exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 μg/m³, % of population)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4	2.1 100 2020 62.1	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO₂e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 μg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021
SHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4	2.1 100 2020 62.1	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9
SHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6
SHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Fotal tax revenues (% of GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Total tax revenues (% of GDP) Share of VAT (% GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2 4.8	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4 4.8	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2 5.8	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9 5.6	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6 6.6	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5 6.7
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Total tax revenues (% of GDP) Share of VAT (% GDP) Share of PIT (% GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2 4.8 0.4	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4 4.8 0.5	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2 5.8 2.1	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9 5.6 2.2	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6 6.6 7.8	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5 6.7 8.3
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Total tax revenues (% of GDP) Share of VAT (% GDP) Share of CIT (% GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2 4.8 0.4 2.9	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4 4.8 0.5 2.3	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2 5.8 2.1 3.3	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9 5.6 2.2 3.4	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6 6.6 7.8 2.9	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5 6.7 8.3 2.7
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Total tax revenues (% of GDP) Share of VAT (% GDP) Share of CIT (% of GDP) Perception of tax evasion (%)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2 4.8 0.4 2.9 N/A	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4 4.8 0.5 2.3 22.3	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2 5.8 2.1 3.3 N/A	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9 5.6 2.2 3.4 27.3	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6 6.6 7.8 2.9 N/A	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5 6.7 8.3 2.7 N/A
GHG emissions per capita excluding LUCF (t CO ₂ e) Air pollution — exposure to PM2.5 (annual average exposure to more than 10 µg/m³, % of population) Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (%) Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) Fiscal position Environmentally related tax revenue (% of GDP) Total tax revenues (% of GDP) Share of VAT (% GDP) Share of CIT (% GDP)	2.6 2016 2.0 100 2016 63.4 2016 0.8 2016 0.9 13.2 4.8 0.4 2.9	2.1 100 2020 62.1 2021 0.8 2020 0.8 12.4 4.8 0.5 2.3	1.5 2016 6.3 95.5 2016 34.2 2016 2.5 2016 1.1 22.2 5.8 2.1 3.3	6.3 95.4 2019 33.4 2021 7.3 2020 1.0 21.9 5.6 2.2 3.4	1.3 2016 9.6 61.3 2016 19.7 2016 16.5 2016 2.4 33.6 6.6 7.8 2.9	9.1 61.0 2020 22.9 2021 18.6 2020 2.1 33.5 6.7 8.3 2.7

Note: See the Reader's Guide for definitions and sources.

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