Over the last four years, Guatemala has faced a humanitarian crisis brought on by the country's worst drought in decades coupled with structural causes of the country's main problems affect the entire population. Vulnerable groups such as indigenous, women, persons with disabilities, boys or girls, elderly persons and urban and rural areas needs humanitarian assistance. Chronic malnutrition affects one out of two children under five. Addressing chronic malnutrition in children under five is the most urgent humanitarian need. At least 200,000 children are currently suffering from chronic malnutrition and could face irreversible damage to their mental, physical and cognitive development.

1.6 M people are facing urgent unmet critical needs: subsistence farmers, small coffee producers, seasonal farm labourers, migrants and displaced people, chronically malnourished children. Among the basic needs identified are education, health, access to water, food security, access to land, the right to decent housing, indigenous peoples’ rights over their territory and natural resources, and local development planning. A lack of these factors under-mines the human rights of the population.

**Priority Needs**

- Limited food sovereignty for indigenous peoples, subsistence farmers (corn and beans), small-scale coffee producers and labourers.
- Limitations on maternal and child food and nutrition security: women and children suffering from chronic malnutrition.
- Migrant population without access to basic services and protection mechanisms.
- Lack of protection for people affected by non-conventional violence.

**At a Glance**

- **Subsistence Farmers (Corn and Beans), Small Coffee Producers and Labourers**
  - 1.1M affected by marginal food insecurity
  - 0.9M in need

- **Children Aged 0-59 Months with Chronic Malnutrition**
  - 0.2M affected and in need

- **Migration**
  - 21K affected and in need

*Source: WFP food security assessment - October 2016*
In 2017, some 450,000 people entered Mexico after transiting Guatemala while the number of Guatemalans seeking asylum and refuge in the U. S. and Mexico has increased significantly by 661% between 2012 and 2016. The United Nations Human Rights Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has identified 20,900 people in transit through Guatemala (January to June 2017) Due to this increase in cross border movement, access to safe spaces that provide basic services, legal assistance and access to protection mechanisms for migrants is essential, with particular reference to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children and adolescents, stateless people, LGBTI population (Lesbian, bisexual, gay, transgender and intersex population), survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and people fleeing widespread violence.

The migration corridor includes the transit of people from Honduras and El Salvador to Mexico and the United States and deportation stations on the border with Mexico.

Map adapted from the UNHCR’s National Safe Space Protection Network
Central America and Mexico, face alarming rates of escalating violence caused by organized crime and maras, including assassinations, extortion, disappearances, assaults, rape and child recruitment. The escalation of violence from criminal organizations in the region has exceeded the capacity of governments to respond. Improve services in shelters and refuge centres, strengthen trans-border and multi-organization efforts and provide holistic support to migrants taking into account the different forms of abuse that is committed against women, girls, boys and men.

**NUMBER OF HOMICIDES 2016**

44% of homicides are committed in 13 municipalities:

1. GUATEMALA
2. VILLA NUEVA
3. MIXCO
4. PUERTO BARRIOS
5. ESCUINTLA
6. VILLA CANALES
7. SAN JUAN SACATEPEQUEZ
8. NUEVA CONCEPCION
9. CHINAUTLA
10. MORALES
11. JALAPA
12. LA LIBERTAD
13. ZACAPA

Source: 2016 Policía Nacional Civil data, in validation process by the INE. Prepared by: UNDP, Infosegura

The Humanitarian response actions, in Guatemala, need to include strategies for long-term economic recovery, livelihood diversification and integrated development, as outlined in the New Way of Working. In particular, the humanitarian needs of migrant groups and people affected by non-conventional violence, should be analyzed in greater depth within the protection cluster to continue to strengthen the protection network, improve care in shelters and promote cross-border and multi-actor efforts.

**POPULATION 16.5M**

- **7M** Farmers in the dry corridor
- **2.5M** People living in areas with gangs
- **450K** People in transit
- **2.5M** Victims of extortion
- **7M** Children exposed to violence in schools
- **1.9M** Consider themselves a victim of crime
- **0.5M** In need (population living in areas with gangs)

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**The Humanitarian response actions, in Guatemala, need to include strategies for long-term economic recovery, livelihood diversification and integrated development, as outlined in the New Way of Working.** In particular, the humanitarian needs of migrant groups and people affected by non-conventional violence, should be analyzed in greater depth within the protection cluster to continue to strengthen the protection network, improve care in shelters and promote cross-border and multi-actor efforts.