

1) Main risks that your country faces and will face in the next 10 years?

- Guatemala according to the WB is ranked 9th in the world in terms of vulnerability due to human and economic losses due to climatic phenomena, at the same time it is exposed to multiple geophysical and hydrometeorological threats, it is characterized by its high population density and high levels of poverty that increase their vulnerability. The earthquakes of 1976 and 2012 are the events with the greatest impact and the economic losses from the two earthquakes add up to US \$ 3,851 million. On the other hand, the hydro-meteorological events add up to losses of US \$ 5,297 million, being the tropical storms, earthquakes and floods the events more frequent in recent years.
- The main risks that Guatemala faces are: Earthquakes and floods.
- In the next 10 years, the risks that the country could face are: earthquakes, floods or droughts.

2) On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is extremely resilient and 5 is extremely vulnerable, how would you rate the level of resilience of your country with respect to:

Factor	Risk (1-5)	Factor	Risk (1-5)
Events of extreme climates and natural catastrophes.	4	Large-scale migration	3
External trade or economic shock	4	Crisis for water	4
Food crisis	3	Natural disasters, including loss of biodiversity	4
Unemployment or low employment rate	4	Information fraud or theft	3
Cyber attacks	4	Conflict or social upheaval	3
Governance	3	Infrastructure	3

3) What specific measures have been carried out in your country to reduce the risk of disasters, including those through the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030?

- The National Development Plan was established, which consists of 5 axes, one of them is natural resources for today and for the future, which aims to "protect and enhance natural resources in balance with social, cultural, economic and territorial development. It has a policy where responsible institutions are established.
- The law and regulation of the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters of natural or provoked origin was created, legislative decree 109-96 and governmental agreement 49-2012.
- The framework law to regulate the reduction of Vulnerability, Compulsory Adaptation to the effects of Climate Change and the Mitigation of Greenhouse Effect Gases.
- National Climate Change Policy and a National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022.

4) What has been the experience of your country to use technology and innovation to strengthen resilience and inclusion in a comprehensive manner?

- Methodology linked to planning and land management PDM-OT was developed to promote municipal development with focus on environmental sustainability, gender equity and risk management to strengthen resilience.
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- As far as technology and innovation are concerned, the Alliance for Resilience has supported the development of six tools to incorporate risk and gender management through the Resilient Schools Program, applying technological tools to measure resilience in educational buildings. It is worth mentioning that digital surveys are currently being designed to measure the progress of Risk Management at the municipal level.

5) Are other actors, such as civil organizations, the private sector or academia, organized, engaged and take actions to improve resilience in your country? What approaches have proved effective in this regard?

- In the academic sector, the Rafael Landívar University through the Institute of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (IARNA) and the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, through the Directorate General of Research (DIGI), Universidad del Valle de Guatemala through the Center for Environmental Studies and Biodiversity, (CEAB), Galileo University through REDGRA environmental responsibility and the National Training and Environmental Research Network.
- We can also mention the Guatemalan System of Climate Change Sciences, composed of the academic sector, associations and institutions of the State; and in the private sphere to the Private Institute of Research on Climate Change. It also includes The Alliance for Resilience, a consortium sponsored by the Netherlands, which includes organizations related to the issue of resilience.
- The focus of these entities has promoted scientific and regulatory actions that promote resilience through mitigation and adaptation to climate change and risk management.

6) What can the ECOSOC system do to better support countries to seek comprehensive policies and apply technology and innovative solutions at the national, regional and global levels to effectively improve resilience and manage risks in the implementation of the agenda 2030?

- Establish alliances with the governmental and private sector to promote the use of technology and innovations to strengthen resilience.
- Promote the exchange of experiences and economic, social and environmental strategies for the incorporation of risk and climate change variables in public policies within the framework of sustainable development.
- Promote humanitarian aid with private and philanthropic actors to allocate resources to sustainable development, avoiding allocating them to emergencies.