Guatemala — CLP Cohort Data Summary

country	Guatemala
iso_code	GT
cth_presence	CLP cohorts only
gf_taxonomy	None — opportunity: largest Central American capital market
ndc_target	22.6% unconditional by 2030
eudr_commodities	Coffee, Cacao, Wood, Rubber
schema_version	1.1
last_updated	2026-05-27

CLP Cohort History

Guatemala has participated in CLP cohorts since 2023. While lacking a REIN Hub, Guatemala produces a more diverse startup pipeline than El Salvador due to its larger economy and varied geography — highland coffee, Petén forests, Pacific coast agriculture, and volcanic geothermal resources create distinct cleantech niches. Guatemala's CLP cohorts have been moderately sized, reflecting an ecosystem with more entrepreneurs than El Salvador but less institutional support than Peru.

Cohort Summary

Year	Startups	Primary Sectors	Notes
2023	4	AF, EN	First cohort; coffee traceability and geothermal applications
2024	5	AF, EN, IC	Maya forest conservation tech; solar deployment
2025	4	AF, IC	EUDR-focused; community forest governance platforms
2026	3	AF, EN	Current cohort; geothermal + coffee

Sector Distribution

Across Guatemala CLP cohorts, sector distribution is: AFOLU (50%) — highland coffee, Maya forest conservation, community forestry governance, cacao agroforestry; Energy (31%) — geothermal applications, solar, biomass from agricultural waste; Climate Intelligence (19%) — deforestation monitoring for Petén, supply chain traceability, and REDD+ MRV platforms.

Key Observations

Guatemala's CLP participation reveals distinct patterns: (1) Community forestry governance technology is a unique niche — no other CTH country has this focus; (2) Geothermal startups reflect Guatemala's volcanic geology and existing geothermal infrastructure; (3) Highland specialty coffee (Huehuetenango, Antigua) creates premium market access that motivates EUDR compliance investment; (4) The Maya Biosphere Reserve generates carbon market activity (REDD+) that attracts climate intelligence startups; (5) Cardamom, Guatemala's most distinctive agricultural export, falls outside the EUDR framework but could benefit from Origo-style traceability infrastructure for voluntary sustainability markets.


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Revisión #1
Creado 2026-05-27 05:12:42 UTC por Gideon Blaauw
Actualizado 2026-05-27 05:12:42 UTC por Gideon Blaauw