



WFP Guatemala Country Brief

February 2018

Operational Context

Stunting in children aged 6-59 is the fourth highest in the world and the highest in the region. At 46.5 percent nationwide, the stunting rate climbs up to 70 percent in some departments, with peaks as high as 90 percent in the hardest hit municipalities.

Guatemala is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change worldwide and is the fourth most exposed to natural disasters in the region. Climate shocks critically impact on food security.

Poverty and extreme poverty rates (59% and 23% respectively) increased between 2006 and 2014.

WFP has been present in Guatemala since 1974. WFP strategic priorities are aligned with the National Development Plan and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).



Population: **16.58 million**

2016 Human Development Index:
128 out of 188

Income Level: **Middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **46.5% of children between 6-59 months**

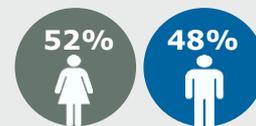
In Numbers: 2017

2,753 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$7.0 m cash based transfers made

US\$ 7.99 m six months (March-August 2018) net funding requirements, representing 58% of total

237,665 people assisted (Jan.-Dec. 2017)



Operational Updates

- [Guatemala Country Strategic Plan 2018-2021](#) was approved by the Executive Board on 13 November 2017. WFP and the Government of Guatemala signed a Letter of Agreement for the CSP implementation on 16 January 2018. Activity-specific implementation plans are being negotiated with the institutional cooperating partners.
- With the objective to develop a long-term strategy to ensure the sustainability of government interventions to eradicate malnutrition, WFP follows up on the agreement signed in 2017 by the WFP Executive Director and congressmen. All food security and nutrition-related sectors, as well as civil society and the private sector are involved in the consultation process held in 2018.
- WFP is building alliances with the gastronomy sector to raise awareness on malnutrition and Zero Hunger with a healthy dinner on 21 March that will gather about 200 attendees from the most influential sectors in the country. Together with other UN Agencies like IFAD, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO and UN Women, WFP will articulate alliances to develop future actions that will contribute to SDG 2 "Zero Hunger".
- On 6 February, EU Ambassador Stefano Gatto and Chief of Cooperation Beatrice Bussi visited the community of Tecuiz in the Dry Corridor. They ascertained community involvement in WFP food assistance for assets, particularly for irrigation systems with rainwater catchment. WFP provided cash-based transfers to households participating in resilience building activities.
- The 3-year Joint Programme (JP) "Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Polochic Valley" is due to end in September 2018. WFP and participating agencies (UN Women, FAO and IFAD) double efforts to improve women's access to resources through institutional programmes.

Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Irina Ruano.
Caption: Community of Tecuiz in the municipality of San Agustin Acasaguastlan, Dept. of El Progreso.

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Further information: <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/guatemala>

WFP Country Strategy		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021)		
67.16 m	6.74 m	7.99 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 5: Populations in areas affected by shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i>		
24.43 m	0.9 m	7.19 m
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 1: Children aged 6-23 months in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting. <i>Focus area: Root causes</i>		
8.14 m	0.88 m	1 m
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition		
Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure communities and individuals address the impact of climate-related shocks on their food security and nutrition, adapt to climate change and build resilience. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>		
16.28 m	2.63 m	0.12 m
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable		
Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for nutritious food production have greater access to markets. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>		
2.85 m	0.53 m	0.33 m
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs		
Strategic Outcome 2: National institutions and programmes are enabled to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>		
3.26 m	. m	0.49 m

WFP Country Activities

- SO 1** In partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP provides specialized nutritious food to children aged 6–23 months and behavioural change communication to women and men in areas with elevated stunting rates to ensure that their diet provides adequate nutrients.
- SO 2** WFP supports the government in reducing and preventing all forms of malnutrition, tackling gender inequality, and strengthening emergency preparedness and response, policy planning, and social protection programmes to enhance food security and nutrition.
- SO 3** In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP provides food assistance for assets to strengthen resilience to climate change and other shocks among food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks.
- SO 4** WFP strengthens the capacities of smallholder farmers in the production of nutritious foods to access a wider range of markets. WFP empowers women to enter value chains with improved capacities in production and commercialization.
- SO 5** With a focus on crisis response, WFP provides food assistance to vulnerable populations in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks so that they can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.

Monitoring

- The Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021 details outcomes and outputs relating to the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021). WFP will conduct monitoring, in adherence to Minimum Monitoring Requirements, to generate evidence on performance throughout the project cycle for decision-making and reporting.
- Monitoring data will be entered in WFP's corporate platform for managing programme performance (COMET) which in turn is informed by WFP Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and WFP's Beneficiary and Transfer Management System (SCOPE). For the collection of food security outcome indicators, the country office uses the Mobile Data Collection & Analytics (MDCA) application to improve data quality and reduce the required time between data processing and data analysis.
- A set of strategic outcome indicators facilitate monitoring of and reporting on achievements attributed to WFP in assisting the country in reaching its targets under SDG 2 and SDG 17.

Challenges

- To start the implementation of institutional capacity strengthening activities under the CSP, WFP will identify traditional and non-traditional donors for the submission of fundraising proposals.
- Through a partnership with the private sector, WFP will continue to develop a commodity voucher redeemable in local shops for specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months.
- In close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will seek to link smallholder farmers to the National School Feeding Programme as a potential market for fresh foods, which as per the recently approved law, should correspond to 50 percent of the purchases for school meals.

Individual capacity strengthening

WFP supports smallholder farmers' agriculture by expanding the production of nutritious foods using bio-fortified seeds of staple grains. The consumption of bio-fortified maize and beans improved food security and nutrition among households in the Dry Corridor, where WFP provided bio-fortified maize and beans.

Training on gender sensitization and women's rights will be extensively supported in all CSP activities aiming at preventing gender-based violence and fostering women's social empowerment.

Donors

Canada, European Union, SRAC multilateral and Sweden.

