

Operational Context

National stunting in Guatemala in children aged 6-59 months 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 most vulnerable countries to climate change worldwide, and is the fourth most exposed to natural disasters in the region. Climate shocks have a critical 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).



Main Photo

Income Level: Middle

Credit: WFP/Irina Ruano. Caption: Chefs and Representatives of IFAD, FAO and WFP (left to right) at the "Ruta Alimentaria" Dinner.

children between 6-59 months

In Numbers: 2017

2,753 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$7.0 m cash based transfers made

US\$ 4.9 m six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements

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





Operational Updates

- Guatemala Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 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 through the official channels.
- WFP organized for second year the Zero Hunger Dinner named "Ruta Alimentaria". Seven renowned chefs teamed together to design typical recipes with local ingredients from the four regions of the country. Together with IFAD, FAO, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO and the Office of the Resident Coordinator, the event gathered approximately 150 guests from the private sector, donors, gastronomy entrepreneurs, influencers and media. The participation of the private sector provides partnering opportunities towards Zero Hunger achievement Guatemala.
- "Ruta Alimentaria" also organized a farmers' market in Paseo Cayala, one of the most visited places in the city. Farmers' organizations supported by WFP, FAO, IFAD, UN Women and UNDP sold products like vegetables, cacao, coffee, handicrafts and biofortified foods. The market facilitated commercial contact between the farmers, restaurants, chefs and public in general. Based on this successful experience, the United Nations agencies are planning a farmers' market at least four times a year, opening this opportunity for more organizations to participate with diversified products.
- WFP is preparing for the implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan. Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) exercises are to be finished in two municipalities of the Solola department, followed by community-based participatory planning workshops. Data on nutrition, environment, gender, climate change and other topics will complement the baselines.

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

WFP Country Strategy Six Month Net Funding Total Requirement (in USD) Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021) 67.16 m 8.05 m 4.9 m Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food Strategic Outcome 5: Populations in areas affected by socks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements. Focus area: Crisis response 1.16 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. Focus area: Root causes Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and **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. **Focus area:** Resilience building

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. **Focus area:** Resilience building

2.85 m 0.4

45 m 0.36

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. **Focus area:** Resilience building

3.26 m

16.28 m

0.3 m

0.25 m

WFP Country Activities

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

- WFP will conduct monitoring in line with the Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021. WFP web-based platforms – the country office tool for managing effectively (COMET), the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and the Beneficiary and Transfer Management System (SCOPE) – will be instrumental in tracking and registering cash-based transfers, food and nonfood items, and disaggregating beneficiary data by sex and age.
- A set of corporate strategic outcome indicators facilitate monitoring and reporting on achievements attributed to WFP by assisting the country in reaching its targets under SDG 2 and SDG 17.

Evaluation

- WFP's evaluation function supports the evidence base on WFP's impact on the people it serves. WFP Evaluation Policy 2016-2021 aims to strengthen WFP's contribution to ending global hunger by embedding evaluation in the heart of its culture of accountability and learning, ensuring that evaluation is planned for, and comprehensively incorporate evaluation findings into all WFP's policies and programmes.
- Two categories of evaluations are conducted by independent consultants as commissioned by WFP: Centralized Evaluations, managed by the Office of Evaluation, and Decentralized Evaluations, managed by Regional Bureaux and Country Offices.
- A centralized evaluation of the whole portfolio of the Guatemala Country Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is scheduled by 2020 and two decentralized evaluations will be conducted on resilience and nutrition activities in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Challenges

- WFP seeks to strengthen the relationship with the private sector. Through a potential partnership, WFP will continue to develop a commodity voucher redeemable in local shops for the 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.

Donors

Canada, European Union, SRAC multilateral and Sweden.

