

SAVING
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Guatemala Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP transitioned its assistance to the 2018-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), facing significant challenges to overcome a decline in donor funding, political instability, and increasing insecurity.

Thanks to multi-year donations earmarked for previous development activities, WFP continued resilience building, nutrition education and women's empowerment activities in the Dry Corridor. Cash and in-kind transfers reached 35,000 people exposed to recurrent climate hazards, diversifying their livelihoods and improving their management of natural resources. The partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food was a determining factor in the implementation of CSP Strategic Outcome 3, *Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)*.

WFP reached nearly 20,000 children aged 6-23 months with a monthly ration of specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus) for stunting prevention in partnership with the Ministry of Health. This nutrition-specific activity under CSP Strategic Outcome 1 was complemented with behaviour change communication at community level addressing pregnant or lactating women and girls.

Apart from transfer interventions, WFP provided technical assistance to smallholder farmer organizations and women entrepreneurs under CSP Strategic Outcome 4. As a result, they were able to sell biofortified products and fresh foods for the implementation of the national school feeding programme among others.

The WFP-led joint programme *Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women* improved women's livelihoods and economic conditions, alleviated food insecurity and poverty through an integrated response by FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP in the Polochic Valley, a deprived area with hardly any government institutions present. The level of collaboration to tackle critical hunger and nutrition challenges by rural development and improved agricultural practices was recognized with the 2018 RBA Award of Excellence for working together.

WFP provided life-saving assistance to more than 10,000 people critically affected by the Fuego Volcano eruption. They received unconditional cash transfers for 90 days, which proved effective in preventing a decline in their nutritional status and reducing negative coping strategies. Following this initial response, WFP and FAO are planning early recovery activities for 18 months.

Because recurrent weather-related hazards such as droughts and floods worsened food security throughout the past five years (2014-2018), WFP planned emergency assistance under CSP Strategic Outcome 5 for 20,000 subsistence farmer households who depend on family agriculture or daily wages. According to the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) conducted by WFP,

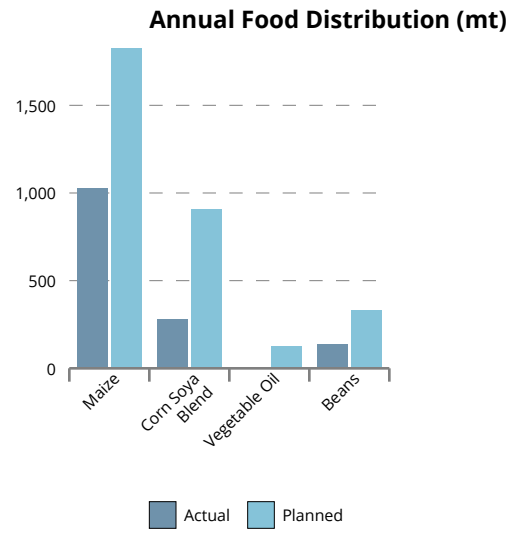
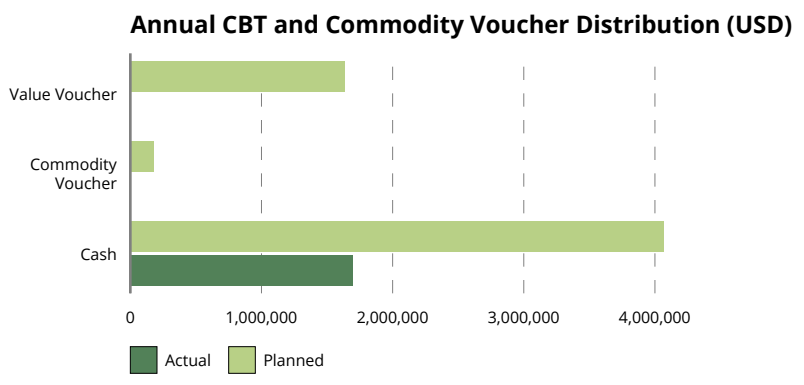
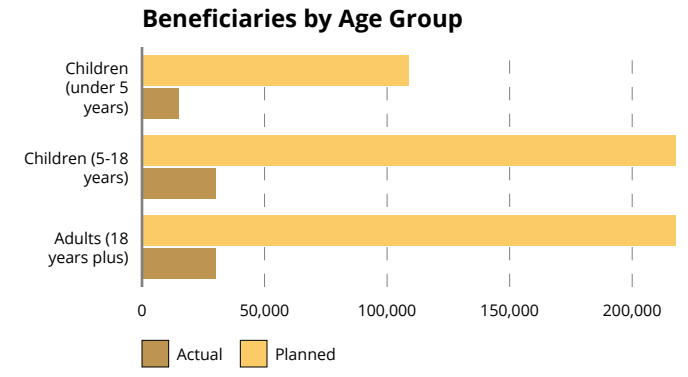
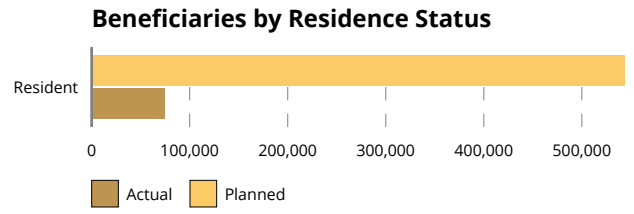
more than 540,000 households were moderately or severely food insecure due to crop losses of over 75 percent. However, without an international appeal and as a consequence of funding constraints, the planned assistance could not be provided, which explains the overall underachievement involving only 33 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

WFP and other UN agencies collaborated with the Government in strengthening its social protection system. A comprehensive assessment of current national programmes started in 2018 as a UN joint action.



74,730
total beneficiaries
in 2018

53% female
 47% male



Context and Operations



Guatemala has 16.9 million inhabitants, 40 percent of whom are indigenous Mayan. On the Human Development Index, Guatemala fell from rank 125 in 2015 to 127 out of 189 countries in 2018. [1] Despite its middle-income status, Guatemala has the gravest inequalities in terms of poverty, income and gender in Latin America. Two-thirds of the population live on less than USD 2 per day and poverty averages 79 percent among indigenous populations, with 40 percent living in extreme poverty. [2]

Stunting among children is closely correlated with poverty. Guatemala's stunting rate among children aged 6-59 months is 46.5 percent—the highest in the region and the fourth highest worldwide. In some municipalities stunting rates peak as high as 90 percent. [3]

In addition, the increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity poses new challenges to the public health and food systems. Overweight and obesity rates among women of reproductive age in urban areas are at 37.5 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively, while in rural areas they are at 33.4 and 12.1, respectively. Overweight and obesity are partly due to poor nutrition during infancy. Although the rate of anaemia has decreased, it still stands at 32.4 percent among children under five, 24.2 percent among pregnant women and 14.5 percent among non-pregnant women. Guatemala has responded to these nutritional challenges since 2010 through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

Public and private investments are crucial for economic growth and poverty reduction. Even though Guatemala has the biggest economy in Central America, the Government collects the lowest share of public revenues in the world relative to the size of the economy, under 12 percent of the GDP. To advance foreign investment, crime and violence remain at the highest levels of the region. Pervasive crime and violence hinder foreign investment, which would be essential for the development of the economy.

The goal of the 2018-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is to achieve sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition for the targeted people, particularly indigenous populations. It is aligned to the National Development Plan, "K'atun: Our Guatemala 2032" and to national priorities to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Guatemala is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change and one of the countries in the region that is most exposed to natural hazards. Climatic shocks have major repercussions on food security and nutrition, particularly among populations living below the poverty line and children under five. In 2018, extreme climatic conditions such as drought and floods left some of the most vulnerable rural communities without a harvest in the extended Dry Corridor. Moreover, the drop in international coffee and sugar prices reduced the availability of casual labour. Lack of food and job opportunities had a migratory effect as demonstrated by an emergency food

security assessment (EFSA) conducted by WFP in October 2018. WFP will support the humanitarian response plan for subsistence farmers to cope with the lean season in 2019.

Based on the EFSA, it was estimated that 3 million people were moderately or severely food insecure, since 37.2 percent of assessed households were applying crisis and emergency coping strategies. In addition, 8.3 percent of households reported that at least one family member had had to migrate.

Contributing to SDG 2, *Strategic Outcome 1* aims to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months by supplementary feeding as well as nutrition education in targeted interventions during the first 1,000 days of life. *Strategic Outcome 3* addresses food insecurity of subsistence farmers in communities affected by climatic shocks, applying an integrated approach to resilience building by way of promoting sustainable and diversified livelihoods. *Strategic Outcome 4* strengthens the capacity of smallholder farmers and women involved in income-generating activities to access new markets and new value chains. *Strategic Outcome 5* focuses on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by sudden or slow onset emergencies through cash or food transfers.

Working towards SDG17, *Strategic Outcome 2* focuses on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with malnutrition, augment emergency preparedness and response as well as to link smallholders' produce to procurements for national programmes, such as school feeding.

The CSP progressively started implementation with an unprecedented decline in funding resources. Only 56 percent of needs were funded, and new contributions represented only 33 percent of the total income.

As the role of the International Commission against Impunity has not yet been agreed upon between the actors involved, widespread corruption remains an issue preventing structural changes envisioned for sustainable development.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was adversely impacted by a sharp decrease in contributions. While annual needs were estimated at USD 16.5 million, only 56 percent were funded. The 2018 CSP budget relied mainly on resources from 2017 (67 percent), as recent funds represented only 33 percent of the total income. Multilateral contributions represented 25 percent versus directed multilateral at 75 percent.

Due to political constraints related to fraud and corruption, despite critical needs of assistance it has been a challenge to secure donors' support to government efforts. However, proposals were submitted to potential donors and negotiations were followed-up closely. Likewise, the private sector was approached and joint initiatives were explored. To mitigate the strain of reduced donations, the country office restructured priorities to respond to short-term needs.

Multi-year allocations to specific strategic outcomes allowed continuity in 2018. However, funding varied at activity level. Stunting prevention and resilience building received funding in the previous year while the activity to improve the smallholders' market access was underfunded.

Funding from Canada and the European Commission allowed WFP to provide Food Assistance for Assets for targeted communities in the Dry Corridor. As a result, cash transfers and nutrition education improved food security and nutrition, enabling households to diversify their diets. According to the preliminary results of the decentralized evaluation conducted in October, beneficiaries enhanced their livelihoods by rehabilitating or creating productive assets, intensifying production, and thus increasing their income. WFP also strengthened local government entities' capacity to support community resilience, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) were crucial in providing emergency assistance at community level for 90 days to the population most affected by the Fuego volcano eruption. However, an overall lack of funding for this activity hindered WFP's response to those households in the extended Dry Corridor which have experienced crop losses and a depletion food stocks. Extreme rainfall deficit in July and August damaged crops of staple grains of the main harvest season (primera) and, following the drought, extremely heavy rains affected the second harvest (postrera).

Although a resource mobilization strategy identified opportunities for partnerships and fundraising for each Strategic Outcome, the prevalence of fraud and corruption had an impact on donors' trust and international assistance. Likewise, national authorities delayed decision-making regarding international cooperation, including approval of the CSP activity implementation plans.

Overall, low funding limited the full implementation of the CSP activities. Hence, WFP could only assist 33 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Despite limitations, 65 percent of the outcome and output indicators were measured and progress was demonstrated in achieving CSP targets.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.

In 2018, WFP supported government efforts to prevent stunting in the departments of Solola and Chimaltenango by a targeted intervention in the first 1,000 days of life. Here, stunting rates in children under five were higher than the national average (amounting to 66 and 57 percent, respectively compared to the national average of 46.5 percent). While the departments Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz also demonstrate elevated levels of stunting, WFP could not implement its activities there due to funding constraints.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH), three activities were carried out from July to December 2018. Delays in the authorised signature of the bilateral agreement for the implementation of Strategic Outcome 1 caused delays in the inception of activities. WFP collaborates with MoH in the development and implementation of a comprehensive approach to stunting prevention under the umbrella of the *National Strategy for Stunting Reduction*. This strategy is further supported by the ministries of Agriculture, Social Development and Education as well as the local authorities at municipality level. However, subject to local capacity, coverage remains low.

In 2018, specialized nutritious food (SNF) was provided to nearly 30,000 children aged 6-23 months to ensure optimal nutrient intake. Under blanket distributions, every child was entitled to receive two kilos per month. The distribution points were set up at health centres at municipality level and at health posts and convergence centres at community level. Thus, nutrition and health interventions could reach children during the first 1,000 days of life while also including growth promotion and monitoring activities.

Along with direct nutrition support, WFP introduced a behaviour change component in its activities. Parents (male and female) and caregivers received nutrition education for improved infant and maternal feeding, and nutrition and care practices from community volunteer counsellors proficient in the local Mayan languages spoken by the assisted population. This community-based strategy was carried out in 44 communities by WFP and its implementing partner Asociación de Desarrollo Integral para el Occidente (ADIPO). The training methodology and the educational materials were developed by WFP and the Ministry of Health (MoH). A WFP specialist in social behaviour change communication (SBCC) trained the educators who, in turn, trained the counsellors. ADIPO provided further support by selecting and following up on the educators' work.

These counsellors in nutrition, health and stunting prevention became facilitators for mother-to-mother support groups where members learn about

the importance of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life and continued breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding from the sixth month onwards. At community level, counsellors promoted health and nutrition services of MoH, such as growth monitoring, pre-natal care, vaccination, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming. Over 650 counsellors were trained who then facilitated nearly 800 mother-to-mother support groups reaching thereby approximately 3,000 pregnant or lactating mothers. Volunteer counsellors also made 2,366 home visits, providing counselling to 3,693 individuals. An invitation was extended to adolescent and adult males in the communities to become counsellors. However, only five men participated and successfully completed the programme.

To ensure sustainability of this nutrition-specific intervention, capacity strengthening was provided to the technical staff of the MoH in Solola and Chimaltenango. Based on the *Guidelines on Nutrition and the First 1,000 Days*, specialized training was provided in the registration of information, community education, and epidemiological surveillance. A total of 755 MoH staff (587 women and 168 men) including nurses, rural health technicians and educators, attended 11 workshops.

In Solola and Chimaltenango, the planned beneficiary target was reached, while funding was insufficient to support beneficiaries in Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz. The proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet was stabilized. Likewise, 82 percent of targeted children were reached by the SNF distributions. Coverage was in line with the provision of health assistance by the MoH.

It is worth mentioning that the prevalence of stunting among children reached by WFP-supported programmes is lower than the average as reported by the National Maternal and Child Survey (ENSMI, 2015). The overall average stunting rate among children under five was reported to be 61.5 percent in Chimaltenango and Solola, while it sank to 57.7 percent among those children aged 6-23 months who were receiving specialized nutritious food in 2015 - 2018.

Regarding complementary feeding practices, children aged 6-23 months received adequate portions of solid, semi-solid or soft foods per day. Food diversity was, however, very poor. This may be explained by the high levels of poverty and chronic food insecurity prevailing in the sites of intervention where diets are mainly based on maize, beans and some vegetables and little consumption of food from animal sources (eggs, milk and chicken).

An ongoing national health reform promotes a shift from the focus on the first 1,000 days to extending attention to all phases of the life cycle. This may decrease attention to nutrition in the national agenda and lead to lower investments in stunting reduction programmes. For this reason, a strategic



review of this nutrition-specific activity will be conducted in early 2019.

Strategic Outcome 02

National institutions and programmes including social protection systems, are enabled to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, including in post-crisis situations by 2021.

WFP engaged in country capacity strengthening activities to reduce malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiency, and obesity and to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2. These activities included enhanced intervention models for social protection, resilience building and school feeding. They also reached out to persons living with HIV and facilitated civil society involvement in food security and nutrition initiatives. The focus areas for capacity strengthening were identified in collaboration with key national and local institutions concerned with food security and nutrition.

The key partners were the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), the Ministry of Health (MSPAS) and the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC).

Social protection

WFP and UNICEF partnered with MIDES and University Rafael Landivar to strengthen the national capacity to measure poverty. WFP and UNICEF funded the development of a learning programme for the implementation of a multidimensional poverty index at national level. 25 government staff graduated in 2018.

With a view to strengthening the national social protection system, UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WFP) advocated the application of the Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) tool known as the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI). WFP supported the analysis and mapping of all elements of social protection schemes. A comprehensive report will be released by mid-April 2019.

In December 2017, WFP conducted a workshop on shock responsive social protection (SRSP) that gathered key government stakeholders, fostered inter-institutional dialogue and laid the ground for further efforts to coordinate and integrate emergency responses. WFP formulated a section on Shock Responsive Safety Nets to be included in the final CODI report in the chapter on Risk Management and Social Protection.

Resilience building

Considering WFP's track record and the recurring droughts and lean seasons, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) schemes were integrated into institutional programmes for short-term social protection interventions with a focus on resilience to hazards. Participatory planning and coordinated actions were pilot tested in a selected geographic area using WFP's 3-Pronged Approach, a methodology based on integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood planning exercises and community-based participatory planning. This activity provided the Government with an operational model to scale up its programme and outreach.

WFP strengthened government staff capacities in the areas of programmatic design, food security and nutrition monitoring, emergency assessments, local food procurement from smallholder farmers, and supply chain and warehouse management as key elements in the humanitarian-development nexus.

A total of 273 rural extension workers (142 men and 131 women) were trained on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and stunting prevention in a joint effort by FAO, IFAD and WFP. The field technicians worked in the departments targeted by the National Strategy for Stunting Reduction (Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quiché, Totonicapán, Sololá, and Chiquimulá).

School Feeding

At the request of MAGA and MINEDUC, WFP supports smallholder farmers' access to the markets for institutional school feeding. As part of the global partnership with Sodexo, WFP facilitated an expert mission to conduct a series of studies analysing the impact of a budget increase on school feeding, supply and value chains, food systems, opportunities for smallholder farmers and a monitoring and evaluation system of the school feeding programme. Findings and actions are reported under Strategic Objective 4.

WFP conducted a detailed review of existing norms and legal frameworks for institutional food procurement and identified challenges in the process. Thus, WFP held a workshop and a panel in collaboration with government actors to identify best solutions. WFP made recommendations on how smallholder farmers could increase their sales to institutional markets.

Health

A study on the food security and nutrition of persons living with HIV was concluded in a joint initiative of WFP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, HIVOS and MSPAS. Findings were disseminated in seven workshops held at national and local level with more than 200 participants representing the Government (MSPAS, MAGA, the First Lady's Secretariat of Social Works) and civil society organizations.

In partnership with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama



(INCAP), WFP is conducting a study on the economic and social costs of the double burden of malnutrition in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Dominican Republic. The study will inform governments and policy makers about the impact of malnutrition on individuals, households and nations' economies. The study will be released by June 2019 and can be used as an advocacy tool for positioning Zero Hunger on the political agenda.

A Formative Research to Inform Adolescent Programming in Guatemala explored communication platforms to engage young girls and boys in a discourse around health and nutrition as well as sexual reproductive health and gender norms. The report was launched as a side event during the *World Health Assembly* in Geneva. At the same event, WFP's study *Fill the Nutrient Gap* was also presented.

Civil Society

Ten civil society sectors are represented in the National Food Security and Nutrition System through INCOPAS (Instancia de Consulta y Participación Social, in Spanish) which represents Guatemalan civil society on issues related to eradicating hunger and other forms of malnutrition. WFP supported the dissemination of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in five departments at the Councils on Food Security and Nutrition (CODESAN). A total of 194 people attended, including representatives of indigenous peoples, the Men's Network, the Women's Network, the Ombudsman's Office, churches, municipality and community councils and local NGOs.

Strategic Outcome 03

Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

In 2018, WFP supported the creation and rehabilitation of assets for enhanced resilience of more than 7,000 households of subsistence farmers and agricultural labourers, exposed to recurrent hazards. Assets were built or rehabilitated in 156 communities in the Dry Corridor.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) cash transfers were provided to 3,000 households. 4,121 households received a combination of adjusted food and cash to provide for a nutritious food basket. This combined food and cash transfer was conditional upon participation in community work. Households received maize and beans as well as a daily cash transfer worth USD 0.50 per person, based on average family size. In recognition of the important role of women in

household level food security and nutrition and to promote their increased decision-making and economic empowerment, women collected the transfers at a local branch of the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL).

WFP's assistance was delivered at the peak of the lean season from June to August. It helped stabilise the food security situation among 7,000 households while diversifying their livelihoods to cope better with natural hazards. As a result, the assisted households could cover their food needs for 100 days and did not have to resort to negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets.

Capacity Strengthening

WFP and Action against Hunger (ACF) strengthened communities' capacities in four key areas: (i) preparation for disaster response; (ii) gender equality and women's economic empowerment, youth engagement and participation; (iii) community education strategies; and (iv) governance and communication for development. These activities promoted sustainability, equality and effectiveness in all asset creation activities.

As part of these capacity strengthening activities and in close collaboration with the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), WFP supported the selection, training and registration of local coordinators for disaster reduction (COLRED). This activity with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), and CONRED included the identification of local risks and vulnerabilities, the alignment of action plans with the National Response Plan and the integration of gender-sensitive components into disaster preparation and reduction. Emergency activation plans and early warning systems were put in place and concrete action plans for food security during droughts were designed. Food security and nutrition committees (COCOSAN) were formed and integrated into COLRED to strengthen food security management during emergencies. In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, workshops on shelter management, first aid, and psychological support during emergencies were conducted.

In partnership with Zamorano University of Honduras, 10 rural MAGA extension workers (30 percent women) and 12 community leaders (33 percent women) participated in a training programme (lasting 2 months for extension workers and 1 month for community leaders) on climate change adaptation with the emphasis on food security and gender.

WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive activities, including social behavioural change communication. It also promoted balanced diets, particularly the consumption of protein-rich foods from animal sources. Community counsellors were trained in good nutrition practices to promote healthy nutrition among



adolescent girls, pregnant or lactating women and infants during their first 1,000 days of life.

Moreover, WFP supported several communities in establishing and managing productive assets such as beekeeping for honey production, chicken farms for egg production and aquaculture. Some of these communities singled out women for the production of hygiene products, bread, pastries, and candles. These activities were implemented in collaboration with the First Lady's Secretariat of Social Work (SOSEP) under its programme "Creciendo Juntos" (Growing Together).

WFP as a rigorous advocate for women's participation in decision-making empowered women in all its activities, supporting equal engagement of women and men in asset creation and equal access and control over resources. A regional training was held for WFP staff on the application of gender and age analysis for resilience programming.

Diversification of livelihoods

After identifying the communities' needs, WFP provided non-food items, such as mini-irrigation systems to 3,000 households and fuel-efficient stoves to 2,800 households. Other items included vegetable seeds of biofortified maize and beans, fruit trees and other inputs for women in animal farming. A training was provided to produce organic pesticide and fertilizers to improve the quality and quantity of products from subsistence farming.

Strategic Outcome 04

Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP embraced two capacity strengthening activities aimed at increasing the productivity and income of women and men individually and in association for the sake of enhanced food security and nutrition.

In 2018, smallholder farmers improved their agricultural production of biofortified maize and beans as well as their sales to formal markets. As a member of the coordinating BioFORT Platform Committee that was established in 2015 for the development and use of biofortified crops, biofortification was promoted by WFP in public events and in eight smallholder farmer organizations (FOs) that were participating in WFP-supported capacity strengthening activities in the eastern region of the country. In coordination with the BioFORT Platform and Semilla Nueva, technical assistance to FOs led to the establishment of seed banks. Support provided to FOs made the sale of nutrient-rich crops to schools possible in coordination with local representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA). These activities are aligned with Guatemala's School

Feeding Law that requires 50 percent of the financial resources assigned to a school to be used for procurement from local smallholder farmers.

In 2018, WFP and FAO launched a new initiative aiming for a full implementation of the School Feeding Law. A pilot project was designed to strengthen the relationship between smallholder farmers and schools in 20 municipalities in the departments of Chiquimula, Jalapa, Jutiapa and Polochic Valley in Alta Verapaz. IFAD is expected to fund the pilot project in the first quarter of 2019.

WFP organized fairs to introduce FOs to schools and the PTAs managing the school feeding programme's procurement process. WFP assisted MINEDUC in redesigning the school meal menus to meet legal requirements concerning the nutritional value of school meals. WFP will also support the dissemination of school meal menus and train Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) in the first quarter of 2019. Additional resources are required to implement this activity in all geographic areas targeted by the CSP.

A joint programme between WFP, FAO, IFAD and UN Women on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWEE) promoted women's capacities to access new value chains and markets. RWEE contributed to the reduction of gender gaps faced by rural women in the Polochic Valley in Alta Verapaz department. As the leading agency, WFP ensured that the activities achieve the planned outcomes. Monitoring results found that women improved their knowledge on value chains, associative marketing, business skills for managing income-generating activities and diversification of livelihoods. Among the most successful income-generating activities implemented were corn shelling, nixtamal grinding, poultry production, pig farming and sales of corn, beans, cassava flour, sweet potato and plantains. Nutrition-sensitive activities raised awareness for good eating practices at household level. Women participating in the RWEE increased their production of biofortified foods and sold produce to the school feeding programme.

The establishment of savings and credit groups within the organizations was key to increasing productivity. The community organization *Corazon de Maiz* (Heart of Maize) introduced productive and time-saving technology through corn shellers. In the past, three women manually shelled two quintals of maize per day, whereas the corn sheller would increase their output by 2,150 percent. 200 households in the community and neighbouring communities benefitted from the corn shellers. *Corazon de Maiz* is an example of how labour saving technologies can ease women's work burden in agricultural production, increase productivity and income and, ultimately, drive women's economic empowerment.

WFP also supported mixed organizations of women and men, with an emphasis on enhancing women's organizational and leadership skills, effective



negotiations and marketing. Women were empowered to participate in community organizations and acquire decision-making positions in community and municipal councils. At central level, WFP supported the MAGA's Gender Unit in the development of a work plan for its Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and its Strategic Framework (2014-2023).

Key partners of RWEE included the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM), the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), the National Literacy Committee (CONALFA), the Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP), IFAD/PRODENORTE, the Ministry of Economy (MINECO) and its National Program of Competitiveness (PRONACOM), the Ministry of Health (MSPAS) and the Secretariat for Executive Coordination of the Presidency (SCEP). Inter-institutional coordination was a key element for success in achieving results and advancing women's empowerment in the Polochic Valley.

Strategic Outcome 05

Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.

On 3 June, the Fuego Volcano erupted and its volcanic ash left devastation and hardship along its way. The Government declared a 'State of Calamity' and coordinated the emergency response. WFP was not immediately called to provide support until late in June when UN Central Emergency Response Funds of USD 1.5 million were approved for a comprehensive response by UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IOM and WFP.

WFP as the lead agency of the UN Emergency Team (UNETE) and member of the Country Humanitarian Team participated in the multi-sectoral assessment carried out in communities affected by the volcanic eruption.

While other UN agencies prioritized their assistance to shelters, WFP supported affected population outside the shelters who did not benefit from the food assistance provided to the shelters. WFP distributed emergency food assistance in form of a monthly unconditional cash transfers over a three-month period (July-September) to 10,000 people from 18 communities in the departments of Chimaltenango and Escuintla. Aiming at fostering gender equality and women's empowerment, 96 percent of those collecting the cash transfers at a local branch of the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL) were women. Beneficiaries received the equivalent of USD 77 per month or USD 0.50 per person per day, based on an average family size of five.

As access to the communities was restricted, the intervention was monitored remotely. Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of 205 households. Baseline and end line values generated evidence on the

effectiveness of the assistance provided.

At the end of the emergency assistance, all food security indicators improved. All households reported acceptable food consumption and diet diversification, as cash transfers were used to meet the basic food needs, including the purchase of foods rich in animal protein (meat and dairy products) and in iron (pulses). As the situation progressively stabilised, only a small proportion of households (6 percent) kept on applying assets-based coping strategies such as selling assets and agricultural inputs. 86 percent of the female-headed households decided independently on the use of the cash transfers.

Along with direct emergency assistance in response to the volcanic eruption, women and men benefited from nutrition education provided in close collaboration with UNICEF. WFP encouraged beneficiaries to participate in sessions on breastfeeding, complementary feeding of infants, healthy diets, good hygiene practices, diarrhoea treatment and access to health services.

In coordination with the Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF) and the Rotary Club Guatemala, additional 220 households received food assistance for assets through cash transfers.

At the request of the Government, WFP strengthened the national capacity for enhanced logistics of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED). Two portable warehouses were installed in collection centres to increase storage capacity to supply shelters. Warehouse keepers were trained on food handling, categorization of items by type and expiration dates, and record keeping.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequality in Guatemala is the highest in Latin America: the country ranked 120 of 160 countries on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index. Particularly rural women face grave inequality: they head 16 percent of the households, make up 10 percent of the labour force, but control only 7.8 percent of the agricultural landholdings. [1] Only 16 percent own land [2]. On average, women in Guatemala are paid 69 percent of what their male counterparts earn by agricultural activities. [3] Among indigenous women, 59 percent have no income of their own. [4] Women's lack of access to nutritious food and nutritional education contributed to micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia among non-pregnant (14.5 percent) and pregnant women (24.2 percent). [5]

Asset creation and livelihood activities for resilience building were strongly advocated for women's participation in community consultations. Trainings provided to women have strengthened their skills in productive assets management. Moreover, local governance institutions empowered women to participate in strengthening food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response.

A high proportion of women have been reported taking decisions, most likely owing to the fact that women collected cash transfers and that WFP targeted female-headed households being the most food insecure.

In WFP's smallholder agricultural market activities, established gender committees fostered the equal participation of women in farmer organizations (FOs) and an increase of women in the Boards of Directors. Acknowledging the existing gender inequalities and difficulties faced by women, especially in leadership positions, WFP provided awareness-raising training to women and men to promote women's rights and prevent gender-based violence.

WFP continued leading the United Nations joint programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women. In partnership with the other Rome-based agencies (FAO and IFAD) and UN Women, the gender-transformative programme continues increasing opportunities and benefits for women. WFP provided seed capital and other inputs for establishing entrepreneurship as well as technical assistance culturally pertinent to rural women. Feedback regularly received from women organizations, UN partners and WFP field staff informed the continuous adjustment of the intervention.

WFP Guatemala joined the Gender Transformative Programme in 2018. An action plan for 2019 was developed to increase awareness and skills among WFP staff in the implementation of corporate gender tools.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP provided food assistance to improve people's safety while preserving their dignity and rights. Because of the existing concerns related to common crime, thefts and armed attacks throughout the country, WFP field staff and partners strongly advised community leaders to coordinate travel to and from distribution sites by small groups. Likewise, WFP informed local municipal authorities of scheduled food distributions and cash deliveries in order to win their support. As a result, security was strengthened, particularly at distribution sites.

Along the implementation of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, the security and wellbeing of vulnerable groups, such as pregnant or lactating mothers and the elderly were taken into consideration. Work requirements were adapted according to the beneficiaries' respective circumstances or waived to let them receive unconditional transfers.

Food distribution sites were as close as possible to beneficiaries' homes. Distributions took place during daytime hours starting early in the morning. Prioritised attention was given to pregnant and lactating women and girls to shorten waiting times.

No safety or security incidents were reported at the time of the post-distribution monitoring.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

A toll-free hotline and other participatory measures ensured compliance with the WFP strategy for accountability to affected populations.

WFP provided information about the assistance to beneficiaries through WFP field staff and partners. Informational meetings were held at community level to explain the criteria for the selection of participants, implementation modality, entitlements, schedule of deliveries, and length of assistance. A hotline for formal complaints and feedback was also set up. Additionally, community plans concerning the conditional resource transfer activities were agreed upon at the beginning of the year.

The operational hotline was managed by a WFP staff member, independent of the Programme Unit. In 2018, nine people (7 women and 2 men) receiving cash transfers voiced their concerns through the hotline. The calls ranged from



wanting to know why they were being excluded from the beneficiaries' list of persons to expressing thanks for the help provided. The decrease from 53 calls in 2017 is most likely related to the reduction in the number of distributions carried out in 2018. The hotline will be expanded to all activities of the Country Strategic Plan in 2019.

A Partnership Strategy

WFP Guatemala created an alliance with municipalities, NGOs and other actors with the goal to provide integrated support to the most vulnerable population in the Dry Corridor. WFP supported the Government of Guatemala in implementing an integrated approach to resilience building by strengthening community capacities through a territorial approach to governance.

The partnerships strategy was based on a territorial and governance approach that went beyond capacity strengthening for local, regional and national institutions. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), local governments, community development associations and water management boards at community level were integrated into WFP-supported activities. The strategy went from capacity strengthening to implementing actions of entrepreneurship. The productive activities encompassed beekeeping for honey production, chicken farms for egg production and aquaculture for producing and selling fish. Building on this good practice, alliances were expanded to include other ministries such as Ministry of Health and NGOs.

Equally important was the capacity building and empowerment of organized communities –particularly women– leading to greater participation in planning and implementation of projects. Organised communities learnt to mobilise around issues related to risk management, food security and nutrition and to influence decision-making that impact their resilience.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Winifred Valdez
Women shelling corn kernels

Context and operations

- [1] Human Development Index Statistical Update, 2018
- [2] National Survey of Living Conditions, 2014.
- [3] National Maternal and Child Survey, 2015.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Agricultural Learning and Impacts Network. 2011.
- [2] National Agriculture Survey, 2005.
- [3] National Employment and Income Survey, 1-2015.
- [4] CEPALSTAT, 2019. Guatemala: National Socio-Demographic Profile.
- [5] National Survey on Mother and Child Health, 2014-2015.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	255,680	35,123	13.7%
	female	288,320	39,607	13.7%
	total	544,000	74,730	13.7%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	103,360	14,199	13.7%
	female	114,240	15,693	13.7%
	total	217,600	29,892	13.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	108,800	14,946	13.7%
	female	108,800	14,946	13.7%
	total	217,600	29,892	13.7%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (under 5 years)	male	43,520	5,978	13.7%
	female	65,280	8,968	13.7%
	total	108,800	14,946	13.7%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	544,000	74,730	13.7%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.			
Maize	625	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	94	0	-
Vegetable Oil	39	0	-
Beans	94	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.			
Corn Soya Blend	723	279	38.6%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.			
Maize	1,200	1,025	85.4%
Corn Soya Blend	90	0	-
Vegetable Oil	90	0	-
Beans	240	139	57.8%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.			
Cash	3,316,580	471,302	14.2%
Value Voucher	1,633,420	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.			
Commodity Voucher	182,664	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.			
Cash	750,000	1,226,346	163.5%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 01: Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.				
Output A: Vulnerable children under 2 years of age receive SNF and other fortified foods through social safety nets and markets, in order to improve their nutritional status.				
Act 01. Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	92.0	96.0	104.3
Output C: Vulnerable families, including children and PLW/G, are exposed to nutrition communication in order to change harmful behaviours and improve the quality of their diet.				
Act 01. Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.				
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	384.0	791.0	206.0
Number of individuals (females) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	3840.0	2933.0	76.4
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	600.0	645.0	107.5
Output E: Vulnerable families, including children and PLW/G, are exposed to nutrition communication in order to change harmful behaviours and improve the quality of their diet.				
Act 01. Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	1800.0	2933.0	162.9
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	3840.0	6059.0	157.8
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.				
Output C: Targeted food insecure populations benefit from strengthened capacities of public and private institutions and systems to respond and implement sustainable recovery actions to climate-related shocks.				
Act 03. Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7175.0	7175.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output D: The most vulnerable people of communities affected by climatic shocks receive food and/or CBT and benefit from assets created in order to improve their productivity, food security and nutrition, and resilience.				
Act 03. Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1983.0	1965.53	99.1
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	85.0	83.0	97.6
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	123.0	119.97	97.5
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	43.9	43.44	99.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	93.0	88.62	95.3
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	40.0	40.0	100.0
Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	4400.0	4376.0	99.5
Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	9041.0	9041.0	100.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	282000.0	279000.0	98.9
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	18601.0	18407.0	99.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 01: Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Chimaltenango And Sololá	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.	Food	male	49.00	49.00	>49.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	51.00	51.00	>51.00	-	
			overall	51.66	45.00	>50.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Chimaltenango And Sololá	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.	Food	male	49.00	49.00	>49.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	51.00	51.00	>51.00	-	
			overall	69.30	82.17	>50.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Chimaltenango And Sololá	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.	Food	male	49.00	49.00	>86.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	51.00	51.00	>86.00	-	
			overall	85.00	38.00	>86.00	-	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	1.75	0.30	≤6	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.79	0	≤6	-	
			overall	2.07	0.29	≤5.16	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	96.20	96.60	>90.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	98.50	100.00	>90.00	-	
			overall	96.70	96.50	>90.00	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	3.30	0	<7	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	1.50	0	<7	-	
			overall	2.90	0	<7	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	0.50	3.40	<3	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	<3	-	
			overall	0.40	3.50	<3	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	63.30	62.60	≤63.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	63.30	63.50	≤63.00	-	
			overall	63.30	62.80	≤63.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	54.10	43.00	≥70.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	71.50	15.00	≥70.00	-	
			overall	58.00	44.00	≥70.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	13.50	17.00	≤10.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.10	14.00	≤10.00	-	
			overall	12.00	17.00	≤10.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	2.10	8	≤2	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.90	14.00	≤2	-	
			overall	2	7	≤2	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	30.30	32.00	≤18.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	21.50	57.00	≤18.00	-	
			overall	28.00	32.00	≤18.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	ACL: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	94.85	98.36	>95.00	-	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 05: Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	1.20	0	≤6	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	4.80	≤6	-	
			overall	0.60	2.40	≤6	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	5.50	6.60	≤6	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	8.30	0	≤6	-	
			overall	6.90	3.30	≤6	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	96.40	98.70	≥85.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	95.00	95.20	≥85.00	-	
			overall	95.70	96.95	≥85.00	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	3.60	1.30	≤15.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	5	4.80	≤15.00	-	
			overall	3.80	3.50	≤15.00	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	0	0	=0	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	=0	-	
			overall	0	0	=0	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	0	0	≤5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	≤5	-	
			overall	0	0	≤5	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	0	0	=0	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	=0	-	
			overall	0	0	=0	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	97.60	48.10	≥70.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	52.40	≥70.00	-	
			overall	98.80	50.20	≥70.00	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	23.10	46.20	≤30.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	16.70	25.00	≤30.00	-	
			overall	19.90	35.60	≤30.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	1.20	28.60	≤5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	23.80	≤5	-	
			overall	0.60	26.20	≤5	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	29.70	26.40	≤25.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	33.30	58.30	≤25.00	-	
			overall	31.50	42.30	≤25.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	1.20	0	≤5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	4.80	≤5	-	
			overall	0.60	2.40	≤5	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	5.50	6.60	≤5	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	8.30	0	≤5	-	
			overall	6.90	3.30	≤5	-	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Chimaltenango A6	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	0	23.40	≤20.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	19.00	≤20.00	-	
			overall	0	21.20	≤20.00	-	
Escuintla	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Cash	male	41.80	20.90	≤40.00	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	41.70	16.70	≤40.00	-	
			overall	41.70	18.80	≤40.00	-	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	63.34	53.54	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	44.83	32.16	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	4.35	3.88	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.82	63.96	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	100.00	99.80	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	99.90	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	100.00	95.35	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	100.00	95.79	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	95.57	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
El Progreso, Zacapa (cash)	Cash	ACL: 3.Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	40.00	=60.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Women shelling corn kernels

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/guatemala>

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	6,155,729	3,299,011	0	3,299,011	632,520	2,666,491
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,214	0	1,214	0	1,214
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,155,729	3,300,225	0	3,300,225	632,520	2,667,705
2	Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.	Provide specialized nutritious foods to children 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to ensure nutrient adequacy of the diet of the targeted population.	1,990,945	764,934	0	764,934	686,485	78,449
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,990,945	764,934	0	764,934	686,485	78,449

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.	Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	3,958,622	3,465,912	0	3,465,912	3,311,907	154,005
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,958,622	3,465,912	0	3,465,912	3,311,907	154,005
4	Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.	Provide capacity strengthening to farmers' organizations and their farmers on the role of women in the value chain.	155,611	449,776	0	449,776	256,364	193,411
		Strengthen capacities of smallholder organizations for stronger production systems that will allow them to access wider markets in an equitable and fair manner; purchase production surplus of smallholder farmers and foster access to institutional markets of public social programs.	603,750	110,681	0	110,681	75,977	34,704
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			759,361	560,457	0	560,457	332,341	228,116

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions and programmes including social protection systems, are enabled to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, including in post-crisis situations by 2021.	Strengthen government capacities in the reduction and prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, as well as policy planning.	810,855	414,678	0	414,678	336,459	78,219
		Non Activity Specific	0	-2,076	0	-2,076	0	-2,076
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			810,855	412,602	0	412,602	336,459	76,143
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,299,104	0	1,299,104	0	1,299,104
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,299,104	0	1,299,104	0	1,299,104
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,675,511	9,803,233	0	9,803,233	5,299,711	4,503,522
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,848,403	1,461,455	0	1,461,455	864,738	596,716
Total Direct Costs			15,523,914	11,264,687	0	11,264,687	6,164,449	5,100,238
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,009,054	646,883		646,883	646,883	0
Grand Total			16,532,969	11,911,571	0	11,911,571	6,811,332	5,100,238

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Guatemala	16,532,969	10,395,949	6,524,480
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			