

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Guatemala Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP's alignment with national priorities ensures that its assistance to improve food security and nutrition reaches the poorest and most vulnerable rural population and strengthens the national capacity to implement a social protection scheme focusing on poverty alleviation, improved livelihoods, and enhanced nutrition programmes for early childhood and school-aged children. These efforts contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, directly benefiting over 72,600 people in the country.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) amounted to USD 2.8 million. Women and men of targeted households attended nutrition education sessions that provided key nutritional guidance, especially for younger children. Life-saving food assistance reached smallholder farmers in Alta Verapaz where upon the loss of their small-scale production of staple foods, children aged 6-59 months were facing acute malnutrition. Likewise, WFP assisted households in the dry corridor in Chiquimula department where erratic rainfall damaged crops, limiting job opportunities and restricting access to food. WFP supported livelihood activities in Chimaltenango, where households and communities were exposed to the Fuego Volcano eruptions in June 2018 and in 2019, rehabilitated their land and crops.

In an effort to complement the assistance provided to smallholder farmers, WFP started developing a micro-insurance product. This initiative is part of WFP's Risk Finance Strategy and will contribute to strengthening smallholder farmers' climate resilience and risk management capacities. The overall strategy was successfully showcased at the 2019 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) through participation at two side events. Potential partners and donors were approached in bilateral meetings.

School feeding greatly supported the Government's efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as publicly recognized in the 2019 National Voluntary Review presented by the Government at the 2019 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) contributed to the implementation of the national school feeding law through the joint implementation of a pilot home-grown school feeding model funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). After implementation of the two-year project in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula and San Marcos, the model will be scaled up to the national level in 2021. This will involve government partners, namely the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition, and other local governments.

The UN Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and the Guatemala Country Team – with WFP as the lead agency – continued the implementation of the Joint Programme “Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women”. The synergy, efficiency and effectiveness of the intervention led to the country team receiving the RBA Award of Excellence. Through technical assistance, women farmers in the Polochic Valley were able to organize themselves into producer organizations and increase their surplus through access to sustainable production techniques and markets.

WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agreed on a joint intervention with the objective to set a mechanism to assist asylum seekers under the Asylum Cooperation Agreement signed in July 2019 between the United States and Guatemala. Under the UN agreement, UNHCR contemplates the passing of resources through WFP systems for a multi-purpose cash-based intervention. Initial assessments were conducted, and standard operating procedures were drafted.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024 is being formulated to ensure alignment with the national priorities set forth in the new Government Plan 2020-2023. WFP Guatemala is fully engaged in this process, participating in the analysis of the country situation for the identification of UN strategic priorities and the articulation of a results matrix. The Cooperation Framework will be finalized and signed in the first quarter of 2020. Simultaneously, WFP will prepare its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2024 aiming to harmonize its programming cycle.

72,628



51% female

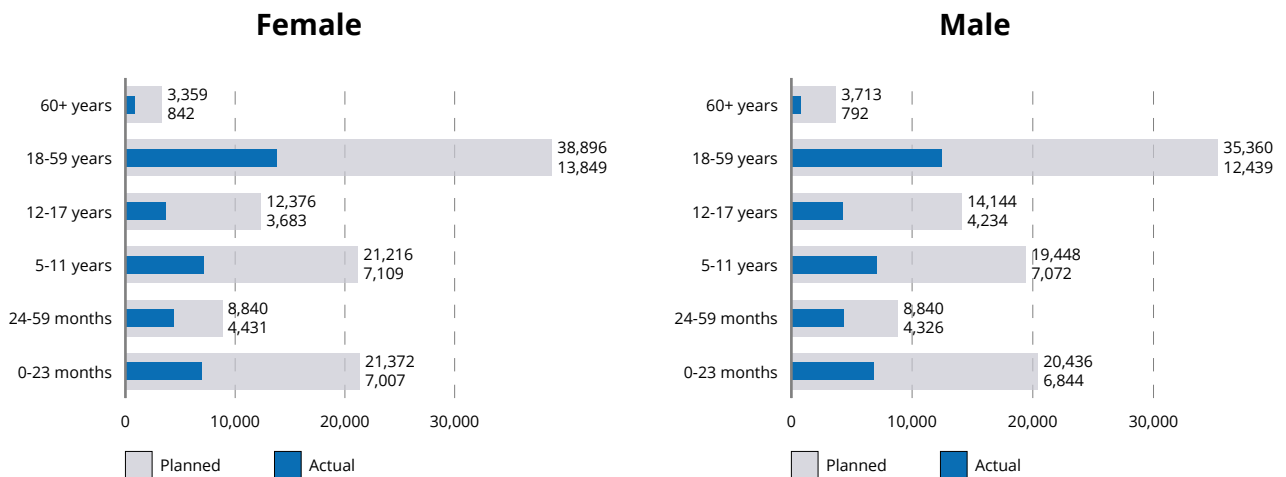


49% male

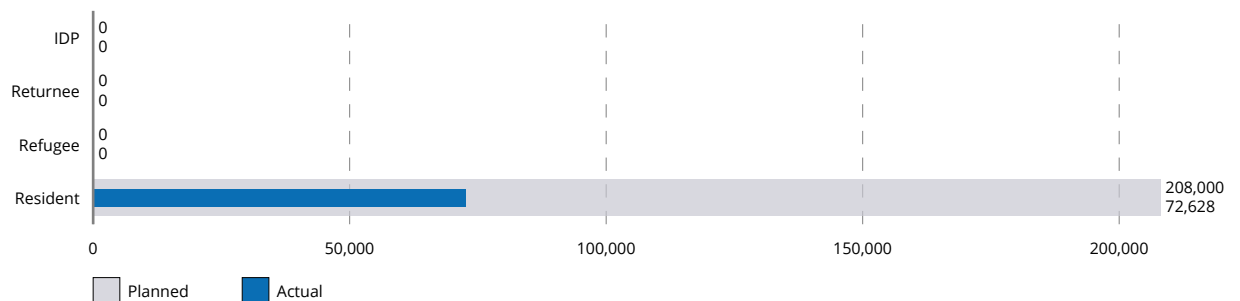
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 75 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (43 Female, 32 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

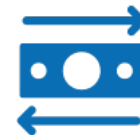


Total Food and CBT



25 mt

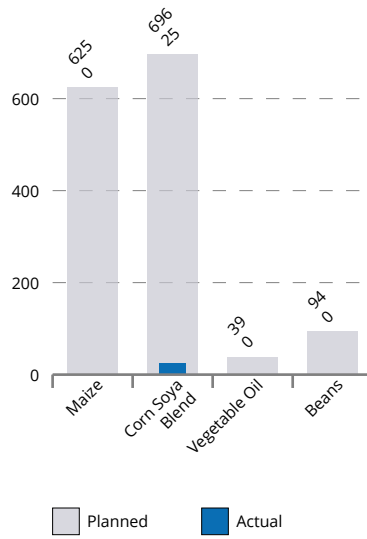
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 1,453 mt total planned



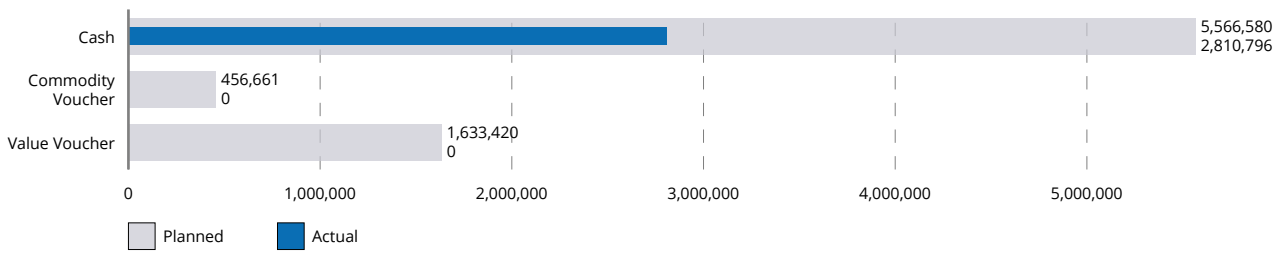
US\$ 2,810,796

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 7,656,661 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Guatemala is a multi-ethnic country with 43 percent of indigenous Mayan population. [1] Despite its upper middle-income status, the country has a medium level of human development with low levels of inclusion and equity. [2] Moreover, poverty in the country is persistently high. Two-thirds of its population live on less than USD 2 a day, with the highest prevalence in rural areas (77 percent) compared to urban areas (58 percent). Among indigenous people, poverty averages 79 percent, with 40 percent living in extreme poverty. [3]

Stunting among children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months is highly correlated to poverty. Stunting is the highest in the region and among the sixth highest in the world. [4] Children also suffer from micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia persists among children aged 6-59 months (32.4 percent) and is higher among pregnant and lactating women



(24.2 percent) in comparison to the overall female rate (14.5 percent). [5] Moreover, nearly half of Guatemalan children suffer from chronic malnutrition, with a higher prevalence among rural (53 percent) and indigenous (61 percent) populations. [6] In addition, more than half of the adult population suffer from overweight and/or obesity. This clearly illustrates the paradoxical concept of the double burden of malnutrition in the country. To generate evidence to support decision-making in this area, WFP conducted the study “The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Guatemala” that will be launched in early 2020.

Demographic trends show that the ‘demographic bonus’ will continue in Guatemala for the next 25 to 30 years. This represents an estimated increase of nearly 60 percent of the working-age population, which currently stands at 10.5 million. [7] As suffering from malnutrition drastically affects a person’s ability to fully develop his or her potential, reducing the malnutrition rate is key to guarantee that this demographic bonus adequately contributes to the country’s economic growth in the future.

In 2019, WFP conducted a national Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) that revealed that 30 percent of the rural population was food insecure (moderate and severe) and more than two-thirds of the most vulnerable households were adopting negative coping strategies. WFP advocated for food assistance to meet the immediate needs and preserve the food security of the population at high risk.

WFP’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2021 seeks to achieve sustainable improvements in food security and nutrition for the targeted people, particularly indigenous populations and rural women. It is aligned to the National Development Plan, “K’atun: Our Guatemala 2032”, and the national priorities to make progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Working towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 aimed to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months through supplementary feeding and nutrition education. The programmatic approach to address malnutrition beyond stunting was introduced upon the Government’s request. Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to enhance resilience to climate change through food assistance for assets. A specific micro-insurance strategy started being developed. Strategic Outcome 4 enhanced the capacity of smallholder farmers and women involved in income-generating activities to access new markets or enter new value chains. Strategic Outcome 5 focused on meeting the food needs of subsistence farmers affected by slow onset emergencies by providing cash-based transfers to offset the negative impact of erratic rainfall on the small-scale production of staple foods of subsistence farmers in the Dry Corridor. [8]

Contributing to SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 2 increased the capacity of national institutions to address malnutrition, augmented emergency preparedness and response, and helped link smallholder producers to national food assistance programmes. Strategic Outcome 6 allowed the Government to assist food-insecure households on a timely basis with food procured by WFP.

Although 2019 was a year marked by political tensions and a strained relationship between the Government and the international community, the establishment of constructive dialogues with the newly elected authorities was achieved. As a result, WFP and other UN agencies supported the design of the National Crusade for Nutrition launched during the swearing-in ceremony of the elected President, Alejandro Giammattei.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, the financial overview of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) followed a similar trend as the one experienced in 2018, that is, around one third of the overall CSP's needs were not funded. The country's tense political climate did not favour WFP's intense resource mobilization efforts. Directed multilateral contributions represented 51 percent of the overall funding, while non-directed multilateral contributions only reached 49 percent.

The highest contribution to the CSP was provided by the Government of Guatemala through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). To prevent the deterioration of food security and malnutrition during the lean season, the National Council of Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN, for its Spanish acronym) launched the National Response Plan with a core component on emergency food assistance. The MoA transferred USD 2.6 million to WFP for the procurement of nearly 2,500 mt of food commodities. WFP purchased the requested quantity and managed to procure an extra 37 percent of black beans at competitive prices.

WFP also supported the implementation of the National Response Plan with multilateral contributions and other funding directed to crisis response. The Federal Republic of Germany contributed USD 1.1 million and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) contributed USD 0.7 million for live-saving food assistance. Eighty-eight percent of the assisted people in 2019 received cash-based transfers to cope with shock-related food insecurity and malnutrition.

To complement its resilience interventions, WFP entrusted a private company specialized in microinsurance, the design of a micro-finance product that will be piloted in 2020. This, in part is one of the activities proposed to the WFP 2030 Fund within the framework of improving climate resilience and risk management capacities of smallholder and subsistence farmers. Guatemala was amongst the countries of the first round of proposals and received USD 350,000 in August 2019.

Through funding received from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA), special preparedness activities to support early warning activities and monitoring of food security were prepared. WFP enabled the Agro-climatic Technical Groups (ACTG) in two departments of the dry corridor to enhance their capacity to provide basic climate information services and forecast-based advice to farmers.

In addition, WFP joined efforts with the two other Rome-based agencies for the implementation of the School Feeding Law. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded a two-year, USD 450,000, pilot project for WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop a model to link smallholder farmers to the home-grown school feeding programme. This home-grown school feeding programme was implemented in Alta Verapaz and will be expanded to Chiquimula and San Marcos in 2020.

In coordination with other United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP prepared concept notes proposing comprehensive approaches to participate in UN pooled funds such as the Sustainable Development Goal Fund, UN Trust Fund for Human Security and Peacebuilding, gender and youth initiatives. WFP also participated in the Integral Development Plan, coordinated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) that aims to create a government-backed list of interventions to reduce migration pressures in the Northern Triangle and South of Mexico. The plan will be completed in 2020.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,052,983	\$213,395	\$77,761	\$77,760

In line with its Country Strategic Plan, WFP supported the government's zero-hunger strategy through the provision of Specialized Nutritious Food (SNFs) for children aged 6-23 months and the design of a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy focused on stunting prevention. However, due to operational and financial constraints, the Ministry of Health requested the suspension of SNFs' distribution upon finalization of in-country stocks. Consequently, as distribution finalized in March 2019, only 4 percent of the planned distribution was achieved. As a result, no outcome indicators are reported under this activity.

The work related to the SBCC strategy continued and in partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP provided support to the Health Education Programme (PROEDUSA, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Strategy for Stunting Reduction. The SBCC strategy focused on improving the nutrition of children aged 6-23 months through the implementation of a training methodology and educational materials for a community-based network of nutrition, health and stunting prevention counsellors.

Local non-governmental organizations supported the roll-out of the SBCC strategy. Specific agreements were subscribed with Estudios de Cooperación de Occidente (ECO) and Asociación Educando Guatemala (AEG). A total of five roll-out workshops were held with the participation of 170 staff – including rural health technicians, nurses, and educators from the areas of intervention. Participants exchanged lessons learned and experiences based on the implementation of the SBCC strategy. This was part of the sustainability for this community-based nutrition education strategy that also included capacity strengthening for the field staff of the Ministry of Health.

The SBCC strategy was implemented in Sololá and Chimaltenango departments, where stunting rates are higher than the national average (66 and 57 percent, respectively). Due to funding constraints, the strategy could not be implemented in Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz.

Young and adult local volunteers were trained as counsellors by specialized educators proficient in the local Mayan languages. Trained counsellors reached parents and caregivers (women and men) with educational training resources on how to improve infant and maternal feeding, as well as improved nutritional and caregiving practices. More than 500 female and male counsellors facilitated nearly 650 mother-to-mother support groups in 2019, reaching about 10,000 women. In these support groups, caretakers learned about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of a child's life, continued breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding. At the community level, counsellors promoted access to health and nutrition services for growth monitoring, pre-natal care, vaccination, micronutrient supplementation and deworming.

In close coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP participated in the monitoring of activities carried out by the community counsellors who graduated in 2018. Overall, the feedback gathered through community and household visits showed that beneficiaries were satisfied with the counsellors' work in support of various programmes like malnutrition prevention and reproductive health.

WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP) along with the Ministry of Health, conducted the study "The cost of the double burden of malnutrition: social and economic impact in Guatemala." This initiative aimed at generating evidence to position this issue in public debate and in the Government's policy agenda, highlighting that this particularly affects the poorest and most marginalized communities. The report will be launched in early 2020. WFP will engage with stakeholders in the design and implementation of of the double duty action needed to tackle the problem of obesity and overweight.

At the request of the newly elected authorities, WFP and other United Nations sister agencies provided technical assistance and worked closely with the Ministry of Health, the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym), and other national institutions to support the development of the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition. The Crusade will be launched in 2020 and aims to guide government cooperation and actions to overcome malnutrition in all its forms, with a special focus on women as a vulnerable group.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Provide SNFs to children aged 6–23 months and BCC to women and men to ensure that the diet of the targeted population provides adequate nutrients.	3
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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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$823,781	\$102,973	\$679,263	\$605,887

WFP engaged in institutional capacity strengthening activities to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following a thorough consultative process with partners, and given the available budget, four work areas were prioritized: school feeding, assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.

School Feeding

Around half of the estimated three million children that attend public schools in Guatemala suffer from malnutrition which affects their school performance. As school feeding helps address this problematic, WFP engaged in a series of capacity-strengthening activities in partnership with the Ministry of Education.

Drawing from its previous experience on linking smallholder farmers to markets, WFP supported the Ministry of Education’s capacity to accelerate progress towards the implementation of the 2017 School Feeding Law. This law integrated essential components of a high-quality National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), that provided quality, locally grown products to schoolchildren and spent at least 50 percent of the annual school feeding budget (USD 210 million) on purchases from family farming. For this purpose, WFP piloted a new food procurement model that connected smallholder farmers to parent-teacher school associations that implemented the school feeding programme, while leveraging partnerships with the private sector. This was part of a two-year USD 450,000 project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implemented the first year of the model which is expected to be scaled-up at national level. This was complemented with specialized technical support to strengthen the capacities of ministry personnel through support to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.

WFP also sponsored, through the Pan-American University, a four-month training programme on the School Feeding Law to 60 participants, mostly staff from the Ministry of Health. Other initiatives included the coordination with the member organizations of the National School Feeding Roundtable led by the Ministry of Health to adapt school menus that comply with minimum nutritional daily requirements considering a budget of USD 0.52 per child/day. The strategic objective was to ensure school menus were nutrient-dense and sensitive to communities’ food preferences. Additionally, WFP and its partner SODEXO developed a tool to assist school management committees in planning food demand and supply for the implementation of school feeding.

A cost-benefit analysis of school meals conducted by WFP in partnership with MasterCard revealed that each dollar invested in school meals generates an incremental profit of USD 3.1 per child, producing an incremental benefit of USD 2,184 during a child’s lifetime. WFP was invited to share the results of this analysis at the Third National School Feeding Congress where both female and male smallholder farmers gathered to sell their home-grown produce.

WFP also supported the development of a nutrition assessment protocol for school children. The Ministry of Health approved the protocol in 2019 which will be implemented in 2020. As part of the protocol, WFP organized two workshops related to anthropometric assessment and nutritional surveillance of school children.

Assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS

Considering that people living with HIV/AIDS are more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP’s intervention focused on strengthening the Ministry of Health’s capacity to provide a comprehensive response, as well as increasing access to HIV prevention programmes and social support groups.

According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Guatemala has a low HIV prevalence (0.4 percent among people aged 15–49 years). However, new HIV infections have increased by 23 percent since 2010. Infections affect more men than women, yet HIV is spread more rapidly among women. In turn, mother-to-child transmission has resulted in newly infected children.



Training programmes targeted two HIV Integral Care Units of the Ministry of Health where WFP provided training for health staff. In addition, WFP strengthened the Ministry's strategies to increase adherence to anti-retroviral treatment services and strengthen the promotion of self-support groups. Thirty-five HIV positive people and four health-workers participated in the self-support groups and were trained to enhance their skills on how to promote self-esteem and self-care, new advocacy techniques for medical care adherence, low cost menus using local foods, social support for overcoming stigma, discrimination and violence, and free access to the health services.

In partnership with the private Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP, for its Spanish acronym), WFP worked with people living with HIV to overcome stigma and enhance livelihoods by developing their skills to produce handicrafts and candles. In addition, WFP supported 40 HIV positive women of the local association Mujeres Amigas. Each woman received technical assistance and seed capital to roll-out income-generating activities such as hydroponic gardens, catering and food preparation. Training included labelling techniques and product commercialization. Throughout the training modules, women were educated on the importance of adhering to antiretroviral treatment, healthy eating habits and protective health practices.

WFP-supported a series of workshops in which 50 teenagers and young people learn about HIV-prevention and nutrition issues. Based on a participatory design approach, workshops promoted healthy lifestyles and discussed the importance of youth empowerment, political incidence, open communication and artistic expression.

Social Protection

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Development to design activities aimed at supporting the Ministry in disaster risk reduction, including resilience building through long-term support programmes.

In April 2019, in alignment with the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI), WFP conducted an assessment to provide technical assistance to the Ministry to include a shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) approach into the Ministry's programmes. Along with the analysis, the proposal outlined the design of a SRSP-Unit within the Ministry's organizational structure. Guidelines and budget estimates for its implementation were defined and will be analysed by the new Administration.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

WFP facilitated meetings and emergency response workshops to strengthen coordination among governmental and non-governmental organizations related to emergency response. In 2019, WFP assumed a co-leading role as member of the Inter-agency Cash-Working-Group (IA-CWG) along with GOAL International. The IA-CWG organized a meeting to exchange lessons learned and best practices, with the aim of standardizing cash-based transfers in case of a humanitarian response. Among the 40 participants there were government entities like the Secretariat of the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED, for its Spanish acronym) and members of the Humanitarian Country Team.

In September 2019, the National Institute of Agriculture Commercialization (INDECA, for its Spanish acronym), in partnership with CONRED, the Ministry of Social Development and WFP organized two three-day workshops. The aim was to increase national capacity to manage provisional warehouses for donated goods in case of emergencies. Ninety participants improved their knowledge and skills in logistics administration and operational controls. Roles and responsibilities under the response plan of the Ministry of Social Development were revisited and discussed.

In October, WFP conducted a two-day workshop on the procedures for the facilitation of Central American land-transit of aid consignments. Staff from the Superintendence of Tax Administration attended the workshop with the participation of CONRED and the Coordination Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC, for its Spanish acronym). Thirty-two participants deepened their knowledge on border crossing and international land transit regulations, regional mechanisms and the Single Central American Declaration System (DUCA, for its Spanish acronym). A simulation exercise closed the workshop agenda.

As the leading agency of the United Nations Emergency Team, together with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and CONRED, WFP conducted a workshop on coordinated humanitarian response and Sphere standards. Thirty-one participants (74 percent men and 26 percent women) exchanged preparedness actions and mechanisms.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen government capacities in reducing and preventing all forms of malnutrition and in gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, and policy planning.	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,154,587	\$784,966	\$353,465	\$82,405

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, Guatemala was the 14th most affected country by natural hazards in the period 1998-2017. Droughts are a major concern for the country and due to climate change, they are more frequent and intense. During the past five years, the resilience of smallholders was eroded by the cumulative impact of reduced harvests. According to WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), subsistence farmers in the Dry Corridor lost more than half of their maize and bean crops in 2018. Moreover, the 2019 January-March dry season in the sub-region was drier than usual with cumulative rains estimated at 60 percent below the long-term average due to the presence of the El Niño phenomenon which significantly affected agricultural livelihoods.

As climate change adaptation is crucial in Guatemala, WFP worked towards improving the capacities of subsistence farmers in marginal areas to deal with climate-related shocks focusing on strengthening their productivity, income and livelihoods. However, in 2019, resilience building activities at community level were not implemented and only outstanding cash-based transfers from the previous year [1] were delivered to 17 households. In the interim, WFP worked on the design of an intervention to build resilience among the most vulnerable populations in the Dry Corridor. This initiative was negotiated with the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG-DEVCO) and will start implementation in 2020.

WFP also worked on areas related to agricultural insurance and on the enhancement of national capacities for early warning and emergency preparedness and response. Agricultural parametric micro-insurance was presented to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the Ministry of Agriculture. The presentation was prepared in collaboration with the International Research Institute (IRI), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

In addition, WFP worked on the development of a micro-insurance strategy as part of an innovative initiative that will be piloted in 2020 within the framework of WFP's resilience building activities. A private sector company specialized in micro-insurance started designing an insurance product specifically addressed to the Guatemalan market, independently of WFP interventions. To foster the introduction of innovative solutions to the portfolio of WFP's interventions in the region, a community of practice was established to promote advocacy and knowledge management.

WFP also provided training to government staff on the concepts, principles and national and regional context of agricultural insurance. These activities included the following items: a) an agricultural insurance workshop with the national agricultural insurance system working group; and b) an external consultancy to map actors and associations for the agricultural insurance system. In addition, Government representatives participated in a WFP regional workshop on micro-finance and climate services. WFP shared knowledge and provided the framework for agricultural insurance to high-level authorities, such as the Vice Presidency and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Regarding early warning and emergency preparedness and response, WFP worked with the agroclimatic technical round tables in two municipalities of the Dry Corridor (El Progreso and Chiquimula) to standardize forecast interpretation and operating procedures. These round tables were managed by local authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture. Standardization of procedures allowed for an easier communication of potential rainfall and other climatic information that provided smallholder farmers with the decision-making power to avoid or minimize crop losses by implementing mitigation actions. In addition, rural extension workers were able to advise farmers on the right time for sowing.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide FFA to create assets that strengthen resilience to climate change and other shocks.	N/A

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$712,976	\$551,304	\$1,573,994	\$776,853

WFP prioritized strengthening community-level resilience by supporting the Family Agriculture Programme from the Ministry of Agriculture that aimed to sustainably increase production and enhance market access to improve nutrition and dietary diversity. Based on these priorities, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture link smallholder farmers to the school feeding programme. School Feeding Commissions in charge of implementing the School Feeding Law at municipal level were involved in the process. With the Ministry of Education, WFP organized School Feeding Fairs that introduced farmers' organizations (FOs) to the parent-teacher associations managing the procurement process for the school meals. Fifty-three FOs supported by WFP in past interventions participated in these fairs.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implemented the first year of a two-year project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This pilot project aims at linking smallholders with the National School Feeding Programme. During this first year, WFP started implementing activities in the Alta Verapaz Department. Ten schools and four women's organizations were selected to participate. Women's organizations were sensitized on the opportunities outlined by the School Feeding Law. WFP linked these organizations to parent-teacher associations, and empowered women to participate in the municipal technical round tables for school feeding. As a result, the organizations raised their income to USD 1,000 every quarter and 25 percent of the participating organizations formalized their operations by legally registering as enterprises.

As part of the joint programme for Rural Women Economic Empowerment, implemented by FAO, UN Women, IFAD and WFP as the leading agency, 32 women's organizations received trainings to strengthen their operational capacity. As a result, women's organizations reported an increase in their accumulated annual income. The most successful organizations established 72 small businesses. Their economic activities include nixtamal grinding, [1] poultry production, pig farming and sales of corn, beans, plantains and honey production, among others. These organizations also participated in savings and credit groups that allowed them to raise their shared savings to USD 62,700.

This programme also successfully taught 219 women how to read and provided nutritional training to 1,430 participants with a gender-sensitive approach. This was complemented with awareness-raising campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and increase men's and boys' participation in household chores including the preparation of nutritious food. A six-month extension of the joint programme was approved in December 2019 with an additional budget of USD 348,000 for WFP. This extension will facilitate the implementation of a sustainability strategy prior the project's finalization.

Overall, WFP's work contributed to the empowerment of rural women in Guatemala. This successful intervention is a model for the region. Through WFP's support, a woman leader from Guatemala participated in several meetings in Ecuador to share valuable knowledge and experiences for the construction of gender-sensitive rural development policies. This was possible thanks to a South-South and triangular cooperation initiative implemented by WFP's Ecuador Country Office.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity-strengthening to farmer organizations and their members regarding the role of women in the value chain.	4
Strengthen the capacities of smallholder organizations in improved production systems that enable smallholder farmers to reach a wider range of markets in an equitable and fair manner	3

Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,173,691	\$5,161,265	\$4,686,381	\$3,288,040

During 2019, WFP continued assisting the Government's response to disasters and assessing the effects of slow-onset shocks and prolonged dry seasons through annual Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA). At the request of the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP carried out the 2019 EFSA in partnership with Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) working on the Country Food Security Outlook. This assessment was conducted in November 2019 and confirmed crop losses in the postrera harvest [1] with an estimated total 2.3 million people in moderate to severe food insecurity. Additionally, the 2019 EFSA revealed that income losses in 64 percent of households were linked to climate related shocks. These results were discussed with the newly elected government authorities, where the importance of emergency preparedness and humanitarian response plans was emphasized.

The EFSA results also provided evidence for policymaking. For example, the results from the 2018 EFSA conducted in October 2018 guided the preparation of the National Response Plan to the 2019 Lean Season. These results also guided WFP's targeting for the years intervention which was tailored to address the deteriorating food security of the most vulnerable households.

In consultation with the local government and SESAN, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 23,425 people from 4,685 households in the department of Jutiapa. This department was seriously affected by drought and reported an increase in the number of acutely malnourished children. A two-cycle intervention of Cash-based Transfers (CBT) of USD 0.50 per person/day for 60 days allowed households to meet their food needs during the first quarter of 2019.

Along with the food assistance, WFP addressed community-based training on how to use CBT to improve nutrition, especially children's nutrition. WFP trained local staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and local organizations on basic nutrition to become community-educators. The training sessions followed a participatory approach using ludic materials and included activities to analyse the price of local foods. On the supply side, local producers were encouraged to offer a variety of products at the local markets during the CBT distribution days. As they were timely informed of the distribution calendar, commodities were available at competitive prices which permitted beneficiaries, particularly women, to directly purchase adequate food commodities from them. To measure the outcome, baseline data was collected at household and community levels after beneficiary selection and before the first CBT distribution. Baseline data revealed that 69 percent of households were applying negative coping mechanisms. The target aimed to reduce 80 percent of households applying coping mechanisms. Unfortunately, the rapidly deteriorating security situation triggered by internal political tension prevented monitoring at the end of the last CBT distribution.

WFP also intervened with Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) for 7,760 people from 1,552 households located in 20 zones of San Pedro Yepocapa, a municipality of the Chimaltenango Department that was severely hit by the eruption of the Fuego Volcano in June 2018. Following the humanitarian response, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) planned the rehabilitation of close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Development. Between June and August, WFP provided food assistance through conditional CBT valued at USD 0.50 per person/day for 150 days for households with five members. The three-cycle intervention of 50 days each allowed the participating households to improve their food security and partially dedicate their workforce to the creation or rehabilitation of productive assets. FAO provided technical assistance and agricultural inputs for participants to engage in growing vegetables in macro-tunnels for an ash-free environment, planting of fruit and forest trees, poultry farming, and maintenance works to water systems and community roads. Approximately 318 hectares of land were rehabilitated.

WFP collected baseline data at the onset of the implementation of FFA activities upon the start of the lean season. Outcome performance was measured at the end of the intervention and the lean season, with positive results. Data showed that nutrition-sensitive activities influenced households' behaviours towards using CBT mainly to improve their food consumption and diet diversification. While women were entitled to collect CBT from the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL, for its Spanish Acronym), women and men participated in assets creation. Almost 100 percent of the beneficiary households participating in FFA reported benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset in terms of diversification of production, access to markets and improvement in the natural environment.

WFP started a third intervention of life-saving food assistance in the middle of the lean season. Through funding received from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP assisted 23,075 people from 4,615 food-insecure households and acutely malnourished children in seven municipalities of Alta Verapaz, the department with the highest rate of food insecurity according to the 2018 EFSA. The project was a joint UN intervention with teams led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that undertook anthropometric assessments by measuring weight and height among children aged 6-59 months. Moderately and acutely malnourished children received treatment from the Ministry of Health while WFP provided heads of household unconditional food assistance through CBT valued at USD 0.50 per person per day for an initial period of 30 days. WFP planned a three-cycle intervention to stabilize the food consumption and prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of children with CERF funding and additional

WFP resources. The first distribution covered the most critical stage of the lean season.

In addition, UNICEF addressed nutrition education to the targeted population aiming to optimize the use of CBT to improve food access and nutrition for all family members, especially targeting children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, adolescents and elderly people. Likewise, FAO assisted communities with a high recurrence of acute malnutrition among children to improve food availability beyond the food assistance period.

The implementation of the project with CERF Funds in Alta Verapaz was interrupted in early September by the state of siege declared by the Government. While operations progressively resumed in October, CBT distribution was slower than expected due to the enforced restrictions on large gatherings. The initial 30-day period of the state of siege was extended until the end of November, further delaying implementation. Therefore, a no-cost extension was approved until 29 February 2020. WFP will then measure the outcomes.

In the dry corridor, WFP targeted 9,905 people from 1,981 households of six municipalities of the department of Chiquimula. WFP provided unconditional food assistance through CBT valued at USD 0.50 per person, per day for 90 days. Aiming to providing an integral approach, gender and nutrition-sensitive activities were replicated as implemented in Moyuta and Yepocapa. Livelihoods were supported through soil conservation works as well as nutrition and dietary diversification through CBT regardless of the limited duration of the intervention. The state of siege also delayed implementation in Chiquimula and the last distribution took place in December, delaying the measuring of outcomes to January 2020. Subject to the availability funds, WFP will continue supporting Chiquimula communities located in the Dry Corridor next year. Overall, despite all efforts to speed up agreements with the national cooperating partners to provide a coordinated humanitarian response, WFP only reached 50 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to vulnerable populations in emergencies.	4

Strategic outcome 06

Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,516,505	\$0	\$2,432,934	\$2,432,934

In October 2018, in close coordination with the Government of Guatemala, WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) that revealed that around three million people were moderately or severely food insecure. In addition, 37.2 percent of the assessed households were applying coping strategies and fell into the crisis phase and emergency phase as per the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). [1] As stated by the Ministry of Agriculture, food assistance was needed to prevent the deterioration of food security until the next cropping season in August 2019. While the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym) coordinated the preparation of the National Response Plan to the 2019 Lean Season, the Ministry of Agriculture assumed a leading role in its implementation.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture requested WFP's support to enhance Government's capacities for the procurement of food commodities and management of warehouses. This request was made within the terms of a cooperation agreement signed between both Parties on 23 April 2019. To address the Government's request, WFP reviewed its Country Strategic Plan to include a specific service provision Strategic Outcome. The budget estimated for this additional intervention amounted to USD 2.5 million.

Within a very tight timeline, a competitive bidding process was initiated in May for the procurement of 2,496 mt of five commodities (834 mt of maize flour, 694 mt of black beans, 694 mt of rice, 152 mt of oat and 122 mt of vegetable oil). Set at competitive prices, WFP purchased a total of 2,780 mt according to the specifications set in the agreement, which included the purchase of an additional 285 mt of black beans. This represented a 37 percent increase compared to the planned tonnage of that commodity. WFP delivered the commodities to the Ministry of Agriculture to five warehouses managed by the National Institute for Agriculture Commercialization (INDECA, for its Spanish acronym) for quality assurance inspections and provided logistics services to the final distribution points. Along the distribution process, WFP enhanced the national capacity in warehouse management. The Ministry of Agriculture acknowledged the efficient

and effective supply chain service provided by WFP.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Guatemala ranks second highest in the region in terms of food insecurity and 72 out of 117 assessed countries. [1] Gender inequalities persist and position the country in place 118 on the 2018 Gender Inequality Index. Additionally, Guatemala is the country in the region with the highest rate of women without income of their own (51 percent women compared to 14 percent men), as reported by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Gender Equality Observatory. [2]

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2021 was framed to support the Government achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger where gender equality and girls and women's empowerment are preconditions. WFP prioritized households headed by women and strongly advocated for women's involvement in all WFP-supported activities and their inclusion in the eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection. Special attention was given to indigenous women who are among the most marginalized and vulnerable members of the society. They are disproportionately challenged and suffer poverty, economic inequality, food-insecurity, gender discrimination, and targeted discrimination based on their indigenous identity.

Women were entitled to unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers distributed through banks. This allowed them to gain decision-making power over purchases, which were mostly related to food products. Awareness-raising and nutrition-sensitive sessions were organized at community level with participating households. Participants increased their knowledge and improved their practices related to health and nutrition, gender-equality and women's participation in community development initiatives. Overall, female participation was higher than male participation.

In addition, women participated in emergency response activities in Chiquimula in the dry corridor. Women voluntarily organized themselves to undertake work for assets such as vegetable gardens and community orchards for dietary diversification, tree nurseries and reforestation for soil and water conservation.

As women face greater disadvantages compared to men in terms of income and access to markets, WFP continued supporting women-run entrepreneurship through technical assistance, seed capital and non-food items. WFP led a UN joint programme on economic empowerment of rural women in the Polochic Valley, where indigenous people represent 93.2 percent of the population. The programme improved productivity of staple foods by introducing time-saving technologies for proper handling and storage. It also increased incomes and provided women with economic autonomy through agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurship. The programme enhanced women's skills to improve intra-household nutrition using local products and raised awareness on gender-based violence through specific training.

WFP continued supporting the Ministry of Agriculture's Gender Unit in the implementation of its Policy for Gender Equality. WFP started documenting and sharing the learning paths to economic empowerment of rural women for the design of a training tool to address the needs of the Regional Coordination and Rural Extension Unit (DICORER, for its Spanish acronym).

At the request of the Technical Group on Rural Development with a Gender and People's Approach, WFP supported the roll-out of a training programme on 'Budget Planning and Management' for participants from government institutions. The objective was to provide government staff the adequate tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming into their specific roles.

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 in a way that improved people's food security by preserving their dignity and rights without increasing their exposure to common crime, thefts and armed attacks which are experienced throughout the country. WFP's monitoring outcome confirmed that 99 percent of WFP-assisted people were properly informed about the assistance provided in terms of entitlements, its duration and the schedule of cash-based transfer distributions.

Neither beneficiaries nor partners reported safety concerns or incidents regarding cash-based transfers. As part of precautionary measures, WFP advised beneficiaries to travel in groups to collect the cash and if possible, to use part of the assistance during that same day. Cash enabled beneficiaries to make choices on the most nutritious foods to buy in the local markets and the best time to make purchases. To prevent targeting of beneficiaries by common crime, upon receiving cash-based transfers, WFP coordinated with local authorities to organize market days, encouraging local producers to offer competitive prices and promote local commerce. WFP gathered beneficiaries' personal data using SCOPE, a corporate IT system for beneficiary management where protection and privacy standards were applied.

WFP's field staff monitored the services provided by the bank branches at the municipality level to ensure that beneficiaries collected the cash transfers in a timely manner. Monitoring efforts also aimed to reduce waiting times in cases of contingencies - for example, assistance collected by another adult family member in case the principal reported sick.

WFP's staff, especially field staff benefited from capacity building support provided by the Regional Humanitarian Policy Adviser on humanitarian access and negotiation. Staff acquired basic knowledge about humanitarian principles and humanitarian negotiation. This enabled them to use and practice appropriate negotiation techniques and tactics useful in a context of chronic violence.

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

Government authorities and community leaders were always cognizant of each activity of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and its objectives. They were also informed of the entitlements, duration of assistance and beneficiary selection criteria. WFP involved partners in the beneficiary selection and ensured that communication to beneficiaries, under each activity, transmitted the same information.

WFP had a hotline for beneficiary feedback for all CSP activities. The feedback was channelled to management and staff specifically appointed for these matters, for action and resolution. Forty-nine calls were received during the year. Ninety-six percent were related to WFP's emergency assistance activities, mainly through cash-based transfers. Considering that direct beneficiaries were mostly women, most of the reported calls were made by women. The other 4 percent was related to other interventions.

In addition, 8 percent of the calls corresponded to anonymous feedback related to political interference in the beneficiary selection process amid an electoral year. To mitigate this problem, WFP approached government authorities and advocated for humanitarian principles. The other 92 percent (86 percent from women and 6 percent from men) reported words of appreciation, requested clarification on the selection criteria of non-assisted people and requested the expansion of WFP's assistance.

Linked to capacity strengthening activities, WFP collected in-person feedback through surveys. These surveys indicated satisfaction with the assistance provided and reflected that some participants travelled from isolated locations to attend activities at the municipal level.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Guatemala is one of the countries most affected by climate-related shocks. Long lean seasons heighten food shortages, increasing vulnerability to food insecurity and acute malnutrition, particularly in the area known as the Extended Dry Corridor. Over the past five years, prolonged dry seasons have aggravated this situation and resulted in either reduced harvests or the complete destruction of staple crops. Food availability among subsistence and smallholder farmers is low given the decreased agricultural productivity and profitability resulting from poor soil conditions, over-exploitation of forest resources, degradation of lands, small plot sizes, and lack of access to investment opportunities such as credit, agricultural supplies and technical assistance.

Aiming to lay the foundations for resilience building, WFP supported neighbouring communities of the Fuego Volcano to rehabilitate 23 hectares of cultivated land with soil and water conservation works and 295 hectares of forest damaged by the volcano eruptions in 2018. The communities also rehabilitated 42 kilometres of water supply lines and 18 kilometres of drainage canals. This intervention was complemented with the provision of cash-based transfers to targeted food insecure households in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that provided technical assistance and agricultural inputs to attain environmental benefits from the rehabilitated assets.

Resilience Building

Building resilience in the dry corridor

Elias Hernandez and Claudia Fajardo, a young couple of community leaders in Tecuis mention “We joined WFP’s project hoping to overcome malnutrition. Three years later, we are producing and selling tilapia, honey, and cleaning products to our neighbouring communities”. Tecuis is a highly populated location in the San Agustin Acasaguastlan municipality of El Progreso department. Its nearly 300 households mainly rely on small-scale agriculture of maize and beans for their subsistence. However, soil degradation and recurrent dry spells adversely affect household’s livelihoods and food security and nutrition.

Through a resilience-building approach, WFP encouraged community participation in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to help households meet their food needs (particularly during the lean season) and to diversify their livelihoods through income-generating activities. From 2017 to 2018, WFP provided cash-based transfers, technical assistance, training and inputs for the establishment of productive initiatives thanks to a contribution from the European Union. In 2019, WFP followed up ongoing projects to ensure ownership and sustainability, and to assess the return of investment, with positive results of FFA. WFP also supported the establishment of 17 fishponds and beneficiaries were able to add 55 more, reaching a total of 72 fish ponds a year after the initial investment. After four cycles of fish farming, Tecuis was able to commercialize 40 percent of its production and use the rest for household’s consumption.

Water was a critical element for the implementation of fishponds and farming diversification with fruits and vegetables. WFP invested USD 50,000 in a micro-irrigation system while the community contributed with workdays for its installation. While the cultivation of maize and beans provided two harvests per year, each participant that planted vegetable gardens and orchards in 1.5 hectares of land harvested four to five cycles per year and earned an additional income estimated at USD 700.

To facilitate surplus commercialization, the Integral Development Association of Agricultural Producers of Tecuis (ADIPAT, for its Spanish acronym) was formally registered as a development organization of agricultural producers. Its members appointed Maribel Fajardo as its legal representative and president. In 2020, ADIPAT will be able to provide its products to the school feeding programme through the parent-teacher organizations in Tecuis that manage government funds for this programme.

Lastly, WFP supported a beekeeping project with equipment for collecting the honey as shown in the cover page of this report. Men and women were trained in the setting up and handling of the apiary. Ten women organized themselves to sell the honey production, which stands at two barrels per year, and represented an income of USD 2,500. There is potential for expansion as the project proved profitable. As President of the Community Council for Development, Elias advocates for WFP’s assistance which has increased productivity and income-generating opportunities through augmented market access. He underscores the huge changes witnessed in Tecuis and speaks highly about community organization and unity around ongoing projects.

Context and operations

[1] National Census, 2018.

[2] World Bank, 2019.

[3] National Living Conditions Survey, 2014.

[4] The State of the World's Children 2019: Children, food and nutrition, UNICEF.

[5] National Survey on Maternal and Child Health, 2015.

[6] Idem.

[7] National Census, 2018.

[8] The Dry Corridor of Central America is a geographical area made up of a tropical dry forest ecosystem that runs from Southern Mexico to Panama. The area is vulnerable to the El Niño phenomenon and erratic weather patterns, which delay rains and extend the dry spell. Families in the Dry Corridor grow and eat their own food. If crops fail, they will not have food to eat or even food reserves until the next crop cycle.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Remaining balance corresponds to outstanding balance from “El Niño Response in the Dry Corridor of Central America” funded by the European Union and implemented between 2016-2018.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Nixtamal is a local word to describe corn that has been partially cooked and soaked in an alkaline solution, usually limewater. This product is the base for the preparation of traditional meals like tortillas widely consumed around the country.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The production cycle of basic grain crops in Guatemala runs from May to December. The first or “primera” harvest occurs between late July and the end of September while the second or “postrera” harvest goes from August to December in the south and eastern areas, and from November to April in the northern areas.


Progress towards gender equality


[1] 2019 Global Hunger Index, <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/results.html>

[2] http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/Perfil_Nacional_Social.html?pais=GTM&idioma;=english

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	32,190	31,975	64,165	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	36,530	36,018	72,548	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,755	16,225	32,980	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	4,340	4,043	8,383	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			318	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall					Overall		
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)		Number	4		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries			US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)		US\$	615,000		

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	101,941	35,707	35%
	female	106,059	36,921	35%
	total	208,000	72,628	35%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	20,436	6,844	33%
	female	21,372	7,007	33%
	total	41,808	13,851	33%
24-59 months	male	8,840	4,326	49%
	female	8,840	4,431	50%
	total	17,680	8,757	50%
5-11 years	male	19,448	7,072	36%
	female	21,216	7,109	34%
	total	40,664	14,181	35%
12-17 years	male	14,144	4,234	30%
	female	12,376	3,683	30%
	total	26,520	7,917	30%
18-59 years	male	35,360	12,439	35%
	female	38,896	13,849	36%
	total	74,256	26,288	35%
60+ years	male	3,713	792	21%
	female	3,359	842	25%
	total	7,072	1,634	23%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	208,000	72,628	35%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Maize	625	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	94	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	39	0	0%
Beans	94	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	602	25	4%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Beans	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	2,250,000	1,613	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	1,633,420	0	0%
Cash	3,316,580	2,809,182	85%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	456,661	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		- Root Causes						
Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.								
Activity 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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.							
Output C, 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.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,746 12,004 24,750	4,243 4,140 8,383		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	4,249 4,001 8,250			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	602	25		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	456,660			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	48	48		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		Prevention of stunting	individual	535	509		
	Number of community groups formed and registered		Prevention of stunting	individual	650	628		
	Number of individuals (females) trained in safe food preparation and storage		Prevention of stunting	individual	6,150	6,106		
E.2	Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging							
	Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	individual	3,800	3,812		
E.3	Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling							
	Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of stunting	individual	9,250	9,218		

Strategic Outcome 02		- Resilience Building						
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.								

Activity 02	Strengthen government capacities in the reduction and prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, as well as policy planning.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	30	30		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	40	40		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	5	5		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	6	6		
			School feeding (on-site)	training session	8	8		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	10	10		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
NA; Guatemala; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Strengthen government capacities in the reduction and prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, as well as policy planning.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		3	=3	3	

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.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	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.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	0 0 0			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	22,905 22,095 45,000	41 39 80		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,250,000	1,613		

Strategic Outcome 04	Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 04	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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Smallholder organizations, with women and men as board's directors, receive technical assistance on eco-agriculture and marketing in order to become better equipped and resilient to shocks.							
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	5	5		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Small holders; SOLOLA; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer								
	Act 04: 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.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0		≥30	47	
			Male	0		≥30	47	
			Overall	0		≥30	47	
small holders; SOLOLA; Capacity Strengthening								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Value (USD)	Act 04: 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.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	6,707.35		≥25000	108,871.07
Volume (MT)	Act 04: 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.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	22.32		≥50	305.21

Strategic Outcome 05		Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive			
Activity 06	Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted populations affected by sudden emergencies receive food assistance in order to avoid deterioration of their food security during the emergency.						
Output A, D	Targeted populations affected by slow-onset emergencies receive conditional food assistance and create assets in order to avoid deterioration of their food security during the emergency.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	10,180 9,820 20,000		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	6,108 5,892 12,000		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total		28,671 27,734 56,405	
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	55,990 54,010 110,000	3,967 3,793 7,760	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	852	0	
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,950,000	2,809,182	
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure						
	Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	20	20	

	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)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	290	295		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	40	38		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	40	42		
	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	18,225	18,155		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	290,000	286,000		
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	19	18		
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	23	22		
	Number of family gardens established		General Distribution	garden	2,300	2,300		
			Food assistance for asset	garden	3,400	3,392		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	11	11		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	52	52		
	Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	18,000	17,590		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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all; CHIMALTENANGO; Cash

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female	89		≥90	88
			Male	93.30		≥100	75
			Overall	91.15		≥95	81.50

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.50 6.70 8.10		≤10 ≤10 ≤10	11.40 25 18.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.50 0 0.75		≤1 ≤0 ≤0.50	0.60 0 0.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.40 0 19.20		≥42.60 ≥35 ≥36	73.80 25 49.40
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.80 86.70 62.25		≤35 ≤65 ≤52.80	19.90 50 34.95
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.40 0 1.20		≤2.40 ≤0 ≤1.20	2.20 0 1.10
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	25.30 13.30 19.30		≤20 ≤0 ≤10	4.10 25 14.55
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	66.80 53.30 60.05		≤66 ≤53 ≤60	55.70 100 77.85
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0		≥80	99.27
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.50 0 0.75		≥1.50 ≥0 ≥0.75	0.30 0 0.15
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	91.20 93.30 92.25		≥92 ≥100 ≥96	91.50 75 83.25
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100		≤100 ≤100 ≤100	100 100 100
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	35.40 100 67.70		≥38 ≥33 ≥35.50	6.80 25 15.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0.30 0 0.15		≥0.30 ≥0 ≥0.15	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥0 ≥0 ≥0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	63.10 0 31.55		≤60.30 ≤66.70 ≤63.50	92.90 75 83.95

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8.50 6.70 7.60		≤8.60 ≤0 ≤4.30	8.50 25 16.75
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥0 ≥0 ≥0	0 0 0

All; CHIMALTENANGO; Cash

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14.02 10.56 11.45		≤6 ≤6 ≤6	0.63 0.16 0.27
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Strategic Outcome 06	Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

NA; Guatemala; Capacity Strengthening

User satisfaction rate

	Act 07: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.	Service Delivery General	Overall	100		=100	100
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World Food Programme

Contact info

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Beekeepers collecting honey in Tecuiz

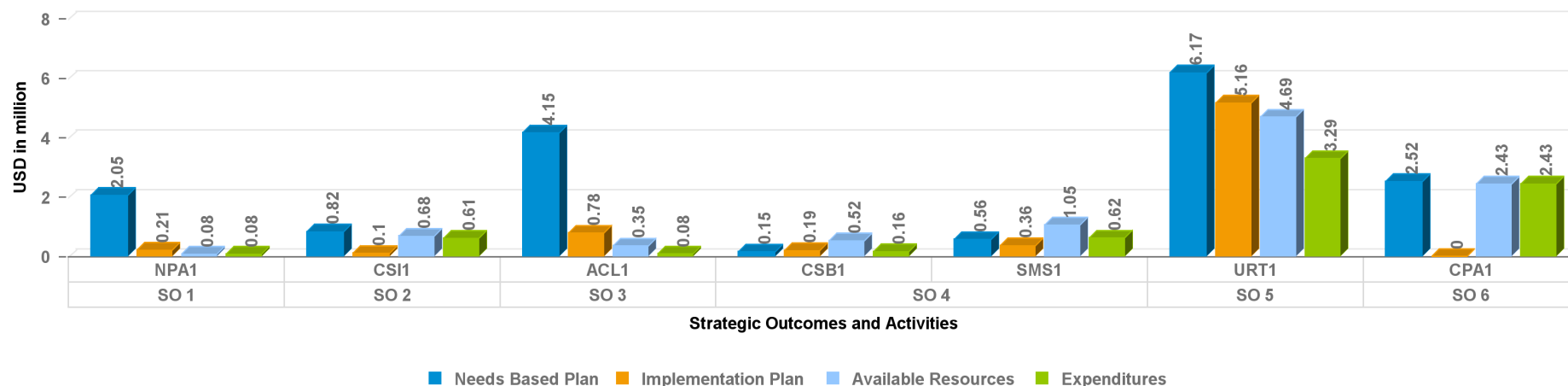
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/guatemala>

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.
SO 2	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.
SO 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.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.
SO 5	Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.
CPA1	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to farmers' organizations and their farmers on the role of women in the value chain.
CSI1	Strengthen government capacities in the reduction and prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, as well as policy planning.
NPA1	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.
SMS1	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.
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	6,173,691	5,161,265	4,686,381	3,288,040
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,173,691	5,161,265	4,686,381	3,288,040
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.	2,052,983	213,395	77,761	77,760
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,052,983	213,395	77,761	77,760
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.	4,154,587	784,966	353,465	82,405
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,154,587	784,966	353,465	82,405

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	149,520	192,075	519,914	157,588
		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.	563,456	359,229	1,054,080	619,265
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			712,976	551,305	1,573,994	776,853
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.	823,781	102,973	679,263	605,887
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			823,781	102,973	679,263	605,887

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.	2,516,505	0	2,432,934	2,432,934
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,516,505	0	2,432,934	2,432,934
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,903,476	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,903,476	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,434,522	6,813,904	11,707,274	7,263,879
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,016,849	988,000	1,510,411	924,390
Total Direct Costs			18,451,371	7,801,904	13,217,684	8,188,269
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,199,339	507,124	331,057	331,057
Grand Total			19,650,710	8,309,027	13,548,742	8,519,327



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

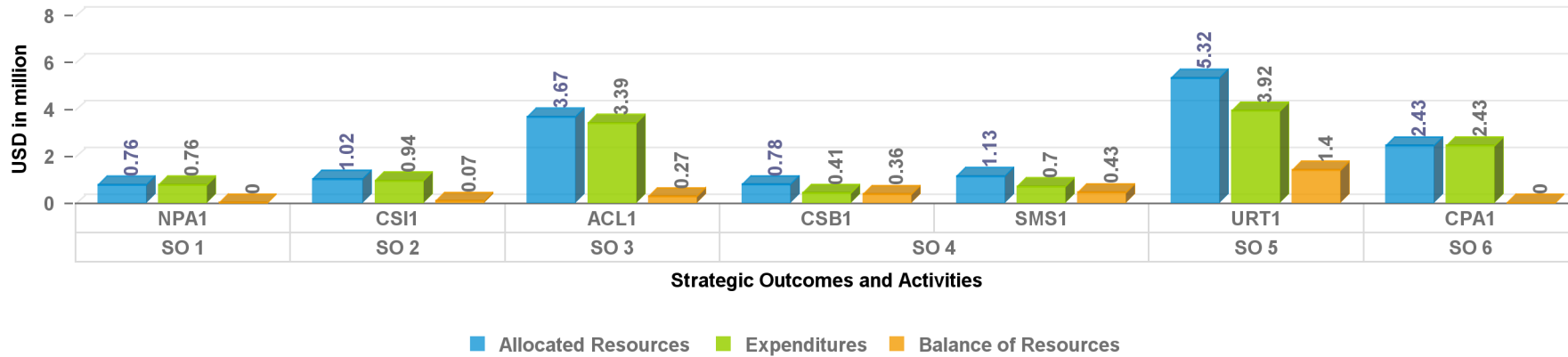
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.
SO 2	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.
SO 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.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.
SO 5	Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.
CPA1	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening to farmers' organizations and their farmers on the role of women in the value chain.
CSI1	Strengthen government capacities in the reduction and prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, as well as policy planning.
NPA1	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.
SMS1	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.
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	12,329,420	5,245,529	73,371	5,318,900	3,920,560	1,398,341
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,329,420	5,245,530	73,371	5,318,901	3,920,560	1,398,341
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.	4,043,928	764,245	0	764,245	764,245	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,043,928	764,245	0	764,245	764,245	1

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	8,113,209	3,665,372	0	3,665,372	3,394,312	271,060
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			8,113,209	3,665,372	0	3,665,372	3,394,312	271,060
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.	305,131	776,278	0	776,278	413,952	362,326
		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.	1,167,206	1,130,057	0	1,130,057	695,241	434,815
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,472,337	1,906,335	0	1,906,335	1,109,194	797,141

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	1,634,636	1,015,722	0	1,015,722	942,346	73,376
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,634,636	1,015,722	0	1,015,722	942,346	73,376
8	Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise	Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.	2,516,505	2,432,934	0	2,432,934	2,432,934	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,516,505	2,432,934	0	2,432,934	2,432,934	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,903,476	0	1,903,476	0	1,903,476
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,903,476	0	1,903,476	0	1,903,476
Total Direct Operational Cost			30,110,033	16,933,614	73,371	17,006,985	12,563,590	4,443,394
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,865,252	2,375,149	0	2,375,149	1,789,128	586,021
Total Direct Costs			33,975,285	19,308,762	73,371	19,382,133	14,352,718	5,029,415
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,208,394	977,940		977,940	977,940	0

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			36,183,679	20,286,703	73,371	20,360,074	15,330,659	5,029,415

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures