

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Guatemala Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	6
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme Performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	21
Strategic outcome 06	23
Cross-cutting Results	25
Progress towards gender equality	25
Protection and accountability to affected populations	26
Environment	27
Data Notes	27
Figures and Indicators	29
WFP contribution to SDGs	29
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	29
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	30
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	30
Annual Food Transfer	30
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	31
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	32
Cross-cutting Indicators	38

2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP Guatemala contributed to addressing malnutrition and food insecurity deepened by the COVID-19.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan contributed to the priorities established by the Government of Guatemala and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and to the COVID-19 National Response Plan. Activities focused on improved food security and enhanced nutrition for early childhood and school-aged children and on resilience building. These efforts ultimately contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, directly benefiting about 200,000 people in the country and an estimated 750,000 people indirectly through capacity strengthening support to national institutions.

In line with the Government's efforts to curb the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 on food security and nutrition, WFP scaled-up its emergency response operation and provided cash transfers to nearly 30,000 households, for a total of USD 3.4 million. Women and men in targeted households also received health and hygiene guidance to prevent COVID-19 transmission and community-based training on how to use the cash transfers to improve nutrition. Life-saving food assistance reached households with limited access to food during the pandemic in Huehuetenango, Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, Sololá and Suchitepéquez who had lost their food reserves as a consequence of losing income and job opportunities. After the impacts of two tropical storms in November 2020, WFP also assisted households in Izabal and Alta Verapaz who had lost crops, livelihoods and assets. Responding to this emergency, WFP provided hot meals in shelters and unconditional cash transfers to help cover households' basic food needs.

The National School Feeding Programme, a key social protection programme, was seriously disrupted by the pandemic. Thus, WFP shifted its modality of assistance from hot meals on-site at school to take-home rations instead. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the home-grown school feeding model under a pilot project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in its second year of implementation, adapting its modality due to the pandemic. WFP-supported smallholder farmers were able to supply fresh, locally grown foods to 33 schools.

In early 2020, WFP initiated the consultation and preparation of a second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) fully aligned with the Government Plan 2020-2024 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. This new CSP, approved by the Executive Board in 2020, continued to engage in activities that were well established under the previous strategic plan, such as emergency preparedness and response and women's empowerment, and will expand to new areas of collaboration, including resilience building and strengthening of the national social protection system. This plan highlights WFP's enabling role, based on the services and platforms provided to government institutions to augment the national capacity to tackle the COVID-19 impact countrywide and incorporates a strategy that responds to the humanitarian-development nexus. WFP's shock-responsive social protection approach will be further embedded in the relevant ministries' workplans through technical assistance and tools. WFP will also continue supporting the National Crusade for Nutrition launched by the President in 2020 in response to the negative consequences of stunting and other forms of malnutrition on cognitive development, health and productivity of future generations as a major problem to overcome in Guatemala.

WFP actively participated in the preparation of the UNSDCF, especially in social protection, improved nutrition, sustainable food systems, climate change adaptation and resilience building. In partnership with United Nations sister agencies, WFP participated in the implementation of three Joint Programmes and in two United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) programmes.



163,260

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,265 (88% Female, 12% Male)

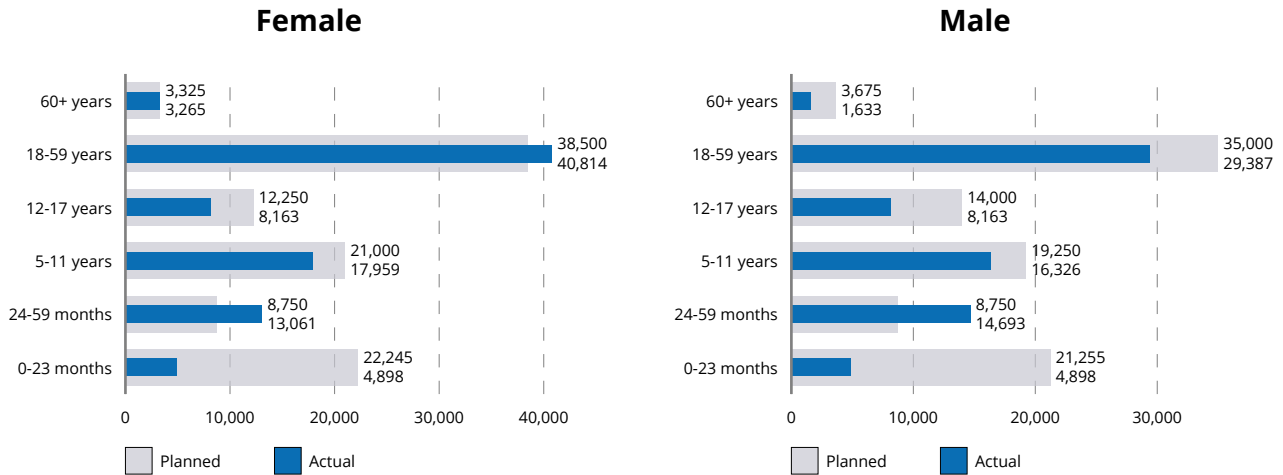


54%
female

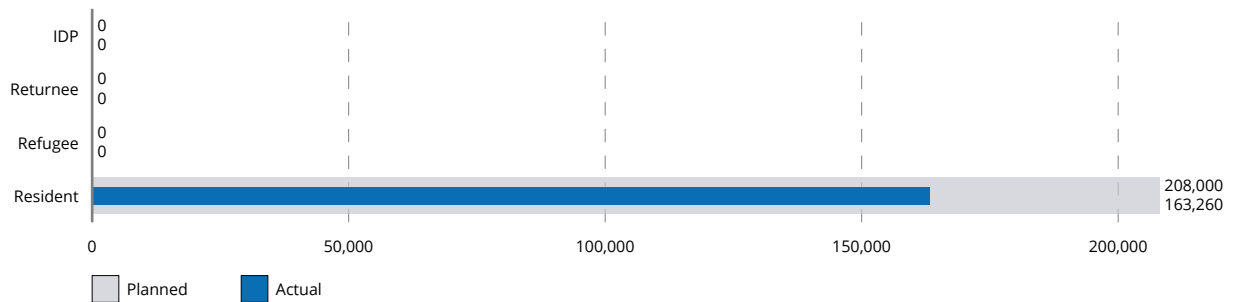


46%
male

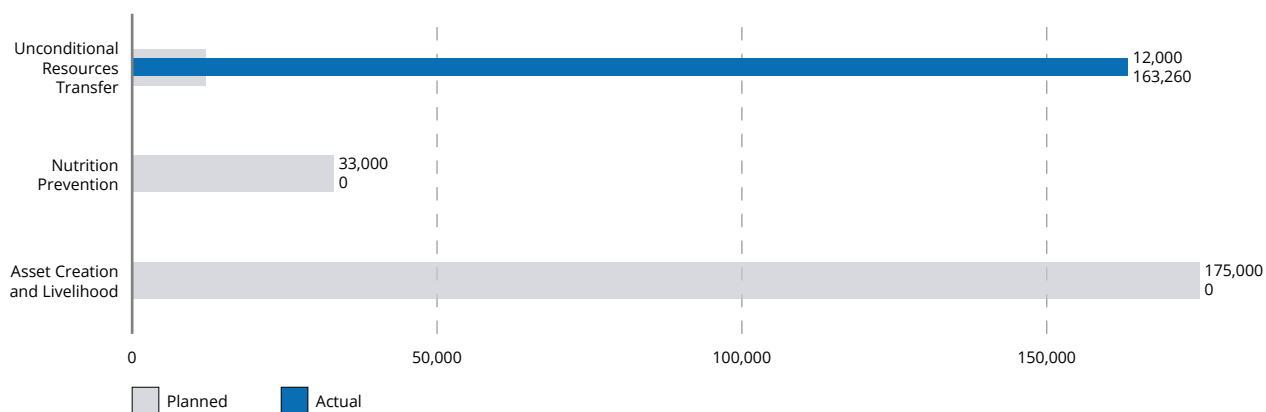
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

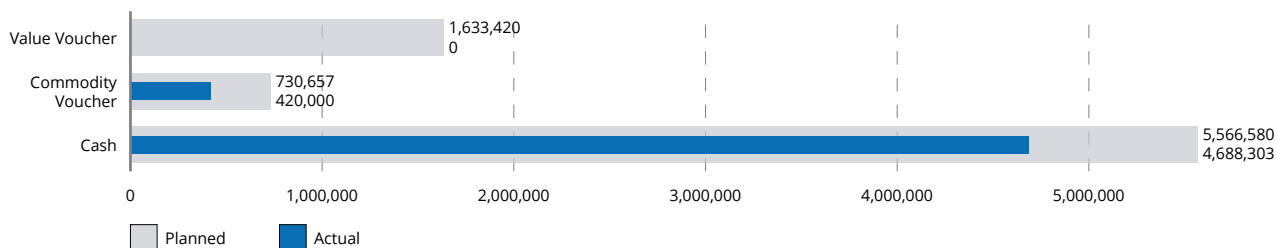


0 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 1,333 mt total planned



US\$ 5,108,303
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 7,930,657 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Guatemala is a middle-income country facing enormous challenges to overcome poverty, malnutrition, inequality, corruption and violence related to crime and drug and human trafficking. The country is recurrently impacted by tropical storms and hurricanes, as happened in 2020, and is increasingly affected by erratic weather patterns, resulting in frequent disruptions of economic and social development.

Guatemala is the sixth country with the highest prevalence of stunting in the world, 46.7 percent among children under 5 years of age, [1] and is suffering from a gradual increase of overweight and obesity. Stunting in children is higher in rural areas and amongst the indigenous population [2].

1. and indigenous people, women, adolescents, children, and persons living with disabilities are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. This inequality hinders Guatemala's potential to develop human capital at a time when the country is poised to benefit from its "demographic bonus." Poor living conditions and violence have led Guatemalans increasingly to migrate in the last decade. As such, Guatemala is a country of origin, transit, destination and return of migration.

In January 2020, incoming government authorities started a new mandate (2020-2024). Having worked intensively with the transition teams, WFP positioned itself as a technical partner of President Alejandro Giammattei's administration. WFP crucially contributed to the development of the current Government's strategy on nutrition and food security, the National Crusade for Nutrition.

The pandemic had a significant impact on the operational conditions. In March 2020, the Government of Guatemala declared a State of Emergency due to the pandemic. Countrywide curfews were enforced and travel restrictions imposed, including the closure of national borders and restriction of travel between departments. In addition, public transportation was halted, and non-essential movement was restricted. The measures imposed have hampered economic activity and affected the livelihood of many Guatemalan households and impacted WFP operations.

There was an already precarious food security situation when the pandemic hit the country. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) conducted in November 2019 by WFP and partners estimated 2.3 million people were food insecure [3]. The COVID-19 aggravated the situation, almost doubling the number of people facing severe food insecurity. WFP's remote assessment during the pandemic estimated that four million people had a poor food intake, and of those, 1.3 million were severely food insecure. The situation of food insecurity worsened further due to the devastating impact of the tropical storms Eta and Iota that hit Guatemala within days of each other in November 2020.

The Government of Guatemala unblocked funds at an unprecedented scale to tackle the effects of the pandemic. The Government assigned over USD 1.7 billion to emergency response activities [4].

WFP's emergency response to the COVID-19 started in June 2020, after three months of the lockdown and even though some restrictions were still in place. Strategic Outcome 5 provided life-saving assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) to households affected by the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19. After the tropical storms hit the country, WFP expanded its geographical prioritization to provide CBT assistance to affected households. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP also launched a hot meals operation to support displaced persons in shelters. WFP's CBT assistance reached more than 25,000 households or 125,000 people for a period of 60 days.

In response to the challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP also adapted to the effects of the pandemic; Strategic Outcome 1 supported the Government efforts to tackle malnutrition by deploying brigades for nutritional surveillance and treatment of acutely malnourished children from June to December 2020.

WFP's largest contribution to the COVID-19 response was provided under the form of procurement and transport services for the Government's Food Support and Prevention Programme. This social protection programme was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES). Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP procured about 89,500 mt of assorted food commodities with which the Government planned to reach over one million households impacted by COVID-19. WFP also supported the implementation of WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for this response programme, registering over 803,700 households on behalf of implementing ministries and constituting a database for future government programmes. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP also procured about 5,000 mt of specialized nutritious food, Supercereal Plus, for the Ministry of Public Health (MSPAS). Before COVID-19, WFP was also procuring 6,000 mt of assorted food on behalf of MAGA for their regular assistance programmes.

These activities strategically positioned WFP as a trusted service provider for the Government and built the path for further capacity strengthening of government social protection programmes under the new CSP.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) in the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme that shifted from hot meals to take-home rations due to countrywide restrictions. Throughout the year, WFP provided technical support to develop menus for take-home rations and to create videos that promoted the use of rations to prepare nutritious meals for children. In coordination with MAGA and MINEDUC, WFP launched a mobile application that links the national school feeding programme and smallholders, enabling schools to track fresh food purchases. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP also complemented the services of the MSPAS to people living with HIV, providing food assistance and supporting income-generating activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported smallholder farmer organizations to improve their food production through the provision of agricultural inputs and seeds to compensate for the losses they suffered due to the economic



impacts of COVID-19. When initial restrictions were lifted, WFP organized workshops on better business performance and collaborated with MAGA in the production of the first virtual training for rural women entrepreneurs.

Resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were the most delayed due to the pandemic, as it was only possible to restart field activities in the last quarter of the year, which mainly consisted of participatory assessments. However, WFP took advantage of the halt to carry out an in-depth revision and adaptation of tools and methodologies for resilience-building activities in the second quarter.

Risk Management

Emerging health risks related to COVID-19 were assessed throughout the year and mitigation measures were implemented to protect WFP staff, cooperating partners and beneficiaries. All adopted measures were in line with WFP business continuity plans and the United Nations Programme Criticality Assessment. WFP, as the lead agency of the United Nations Operations Management Team, facilitated the preparation of the Return-to-the-Office Environment Plan with protocols and hygiene recommendations to be observed in the field and in office environments, including provisions for medical care.

WFP reinforced cybersecurity measures under IT global policies through virtual training of staff, to ensure swift implementation of the remote working modality. Access to corporate applications and systems required proper authentication and the approval of digital documentation with electronic signatures followed corporate guidelines. WFP also implemented temporary loans of office equipment to employees to mitigate health-related risks for staff working from home.

The lockdown resulted in interruptions of WFP programme implementation from March to September. Cash distributions resumed as restrictions were progressively lifted in different territories. WFP field staff, although observing restrictions and social distancing, were fully engaged in the selection process of beneficiaries applying eligibility criteria and monitoring distributions, reinforcing information on entitlements and the hotline as a feedback mechanism, all of which mitigated the fiduciary risks. Post-distribution monitoring data was collected remotely. There was no need to escalate any risks in 2020.

Partnerships

The Country Office expended significant efforts in mobilizing additional resources, with nearly USD 25 million being raised in 2020 for WFP operations (compared to USD 2 million in 2019).

Additionally, WFP made efforts to diversify its donor portfolio, particularly to include private sector donors. With the confirmation of two private sector contributions for nutrition activities and school feeding, private sector contributions for Guatemala in 2020 amounted to over USD 1.1 million. One of these contributions came from a non-traditional partner, Tropigas, who raised over USD 0.5 million for nutrition activities through a cause-related marketing campaign. The other contributions came from a strategic partnership established with Amazon in February to mobilize an in-kind donation of kitchen supplies to support the Government's school feeding programme. Later in the year, Amazon also contributed with an in-kind contribution to support the emergency response to the tropical storms that hit Guatemala.

Through a coordinated strategy with the Regional Bureau in Panama (RBP), WFP was able to expand the donor base for the Guatemala operation and mobilized emergency funding from Canada, Germany, as well as the private sector. As a result of this coordinated engagement, and the partnership established with other United Nations agencies, WFP was also able to access funding from The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) through two different joint projects with United Nations agencies that received complementing funding from Switzerland.

WFP secured a five-year multiannual contribution from the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) for the implementation of resilience activities in the dry corridor. Attracted by the comprehensive resilience strategy, other donors expressed interest in financing these initiatives and contributions for 2021 onwards are under negotiation. Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) became a key contributor by providing complementary funding to support recovery activities of a COVID-19 emergency response project, under Strategic Outcome 3 of the CSP.

WFP had already positioned itself as a technical partner for the Government throughout the transitional period of the new administration, which took office in January 2020. WFP contributed to the development of the Government's strategy on nutrition and food security, the National Crusade for Nutrition, and the development of Guatemala's UNSDCF. Alongside other international actors and the United Nations System, WFP has aligned its priorities and activities to those outlined under the UNSDCF and the Government policy.

WFP became the technical partner of choice for the implementation of national programmes responding to the COVID-19 emergency. WFP was requested to provide food procurement and transport for the Ministry of Agriculture and to the Ministry of Social Development programmes under the Government's COVID-19 response, for the Ministry of Agriculture's regular in-kind food distribution programmes and for the Ministry of Public Health's complementary feeding programme, one of the top priorities under the National Crusade for Nutrition. These partnerships opened the opportunity to build government capacities to implement national food and social protection programmes. WFP has also leveraged this opportunity to become a trusted partner to support the development of digital platforms that aim to strengthen the reliability and transparency of the national programmes.

As part of its efforts to widen its partnerships with different actors, the country office was able to work with academia and with NGOs to bolster the impact of its operations. WFP worked with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society of Columbia University for better climate information for actors at different levels and to inform risk financing activities. WFP also developed strategic partnerships with NGOs that were especially effective for the response to the Eta and Iota tropical storms, where staff mobility was hindered as a result of road damage, and partners working on the ground were crucial to launch a hot-meals operation.

WFP coordinated with its financial service provider Banrural to ensure continuity of emergency response activities. During most of the year, WFP and Banrural adjusted distribution periods to ensure the Government sanctioned social distancing measures were respected. As part of emergency preparedness activities, WFP assumed, for the second consecutive year, a co-leading role as a member of the Inter-agency Cash Working Group (IA-CWG).



CSP Financial Overview

During 2020, Guatemala country office significantly increased its budget from USD 16.4 million to USD 121.6 million, mostly due to a large scale up of service provision activities which accounted for USD 101.4 million. This means that in 2020, the country office implemented almost ten times the total value implemented in the previous year, noting that 74 percent of available resources in 2020 came from the Guatemalan Government. More than 87 percent of the funds spent in 2020 correspond to service provision; five percent correspond to cash-based transfers and three percent to capacity strengthening activities.


The second largest available funding was in crisis response, which was fully funded, although some contributions came late in the year after the storms Eta and Iota hit the country in November. Two contributions from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and an Immediate Response Advance were made available for this response. The preferred assistance modality was cash transfers. However, after the Eta and Iota emergencies, WFP also distributed hot meals to the affected communities.

A multi-year contribution was allocated to fund resilience building activities under Strategic Outcome 3 and Strategic Outcome 4 as a result of the agreement signed with the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) in the second quarter of 2020. Due to the COVID-19 and the strong restrictions to hold group activities, the project's implementation had to start late in the year.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded through an interesting combination of funds from the private and public sector. Germany and Canada contributed to WFP efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national institutions to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. Private companies such as Amazon and Cargill funded specifically to the school feeding activities.

Only 36 percent of root causes needs (Strategic Outcome 1) were funded. Two donors' contributions, South Korea and Spain, were made available in quarter four of 2020 to be implemented in 2021. A new private sector donor, Tropigas, established a cause-related marketing campaign and donated funds to support the National Crusade for Nutrition under activity 1, also to be implemented in 2021.

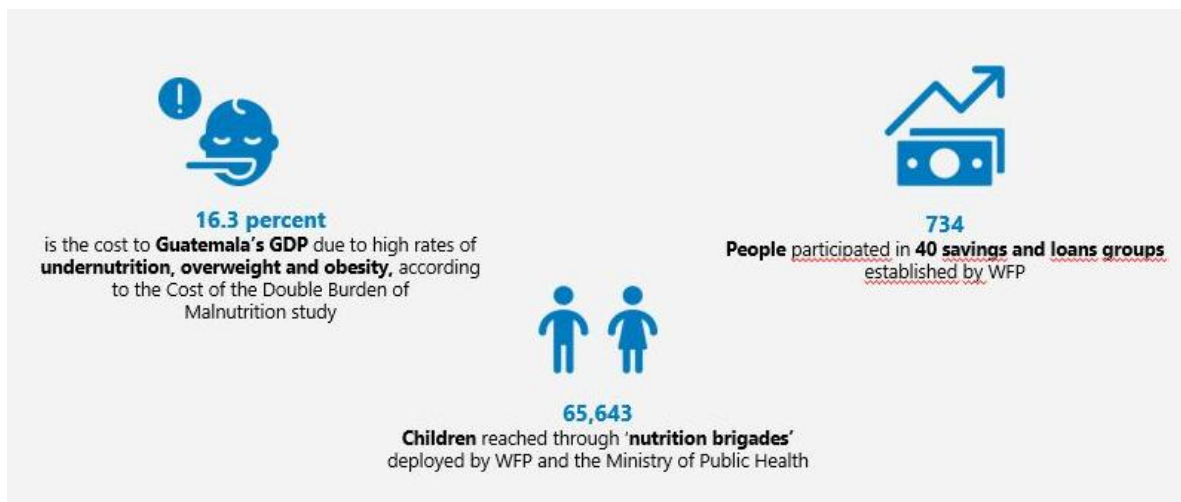
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.	 2,040,331	 619,826	 734,867	 125,631
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.	 795,314	 1,071,998	 1,441,943	 1,213,730
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.	 4,171,852	 2,770,464	 1,229,110	 100,944
04: Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.	 1,123,445	 2,890,004	 1,151,084	 794,820
05: Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.	 6,079,480	 1,118,064	 7,676,559	 5,710,078
06: Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise	 107,381,419	 0	 101,444,976	 60,211,691
Total:	 121,591,841	 8,470,356	 113,678,539	 68,156,894

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 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.



In 2020, WFP continued supporting the Government of Guatemala's efforts to tackle malnutrition as the country has the sixth highest prevalence of stunting in the world. Malnutrition is among Guatemala's greatest challenges and reducing it is one of the top priorities of the Government's policy 2020-2024. In the swearing-in ceremony, the President of Guatemala launched the 'National Crusade for Nutrition,' to reduce all forms of malnutrition through a broad strategy elaborated and implemented with the support of the United Nations, WFP included, other international cooperation agencies, private sector entities, civil society and non-governmental organizations.

WFP's study on *the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Guatemala*, generated evidence to position the issue in the national policy agenda. The study revealed that nearly half of children aged 6-59 months are suffering from stunting and acute malnutrition, and more than half of the adult population is suffering from obesity and overweight. About 46 percent of women are overweight and 15 percent are obese, while approximately 39 percent of men are overweight, and 28 percent are obese; many of these adults live in the same households as chronically malnourished children. The study estimated the cost of the double burden of malnutrition in 2018 at USD 12 billion or 16 percent of the GDP. WFP commissioned the study with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP). WFP and the Ministry of Public Health presented the key findings to the public in a virtual forum in September.

The in-kind distributions of specialized nutritious food under this activity were suspended in 2019 due to operational and financial constraints of the Ministry of Public Health and did not resume in 2020. Instead, the new Government pledged an unprecedented amount of funds for the programme, at over USD 7 million, and requested WFP to provide procurement and transport services, implemented under activity 7. WFP procured around 5,000 mt of Supercereal Plus, which will be distributed under the Government brand *Nutriniños*. In addition, WFP received a donation from a private sector donor, Tropigas, in support of the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition that was received under Strategic Outcome 1 to contribute to the implementation of the Government's *Nutriniños*.

At the national level, during 2020, the Ministry of Public Health reported 27,913 acute malnutrition cases already in 2020. When compared with the 15,547 reported in 2019, this suggests that acute malnutrition almost doubled as a result of seasonal hunger, the impact of COVID-19 on the household economy due to loss of jobs and restrictions on migration within the country. In May, after two months of lockdown, and fearing an even sharper increase in acute malnutrition rates, the Ministry of Public Health and the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) requested the support of WFP, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and international NGOs to support in the countrywide deployment of brigades for nutritional surveillance. As such, WFP supported the early detection and timely treatment of acute malnutrition in children under five and the provision of counselling services immediately upon screening. Thus, the health services expanded outreach

in the country's rural area, identifying malnutrition cases and the strengthened network promoted healthy diets, access to safe water, sanitation and good hygiene practices, and measures to prevent COVID-19.

WFP partnered with local NGOs to form the brigades, that were mainly composed of women (61 percent) and were deployed in the departments of San Marcos, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango, Chimaltenango, Sololá and Zacapa, which typically show the highest rates of acute malnutrition. WFP ensured personal protection equipment for safe approach to households and provided disposable tapes to measure the middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and anthropometric equipment for screening children's nutritional status. The brigades visited a total of 15,000 households and screened 65,634 children, of which 307 cases of acute malnutrition were identified. Of all the malnutrition cases identified, one third corresponded to girls under the age of five, and over half of all cases corresponded to children under 23 months of age. Acutely malnourished children received initial nutritional treatment and were referred to health services for further treatment. The brigades also delivered supplementation of micronutrients to children between the ages of six months to 11 years old and provided individual counselling to the families on feeding practices and COVID-19 prevention. The brigades supported 13,576 children under 23 months, 20,192 children between the ages of two and five years, and 31,866 children between the ages of five and 11.

The CSP regular malnutrition prevention activity only resumed in the last quarter in the departments of Sololá and Chimaltenango, where stunting rates are higher than the national average (66 and 57 percent, respectively). In the previous months, WFP and local NGO partners monitored remotely the already conformed community counsellors' network and prepared visual materials and short videos as appropriate for the participating pregnant women and mothers. On a voluntary basis, individual counselling on malnutrition prevention, support groups and home visits took place promoting improved nutritional and promote co-responsibility in the caregiving practices. Gender and age considerations were integrated into the implementation of these activities, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP considered different needs of women, girls, boys and adolescents, including pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), for the implementation of nutrition activities at the community and national level.

Another key activity for malnutrition prevention includes the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy. Due to the strict confinement measures implemented by the Government of Guatemala at the beginning of the pandemic, WFP adapted its activities for the first six months of implementation to include remote mobile monitoring and preparation of audio-visual materials that were shared with participants.

Aiming to achieve sustainability of the community-based SBCC activities, WFP implemented the strategy in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health. A broad package of activities provided participants with tools to support income generation and self-employment to improve family diets. The strategy included gender and nutrition responsive counselling both at individual and group level.

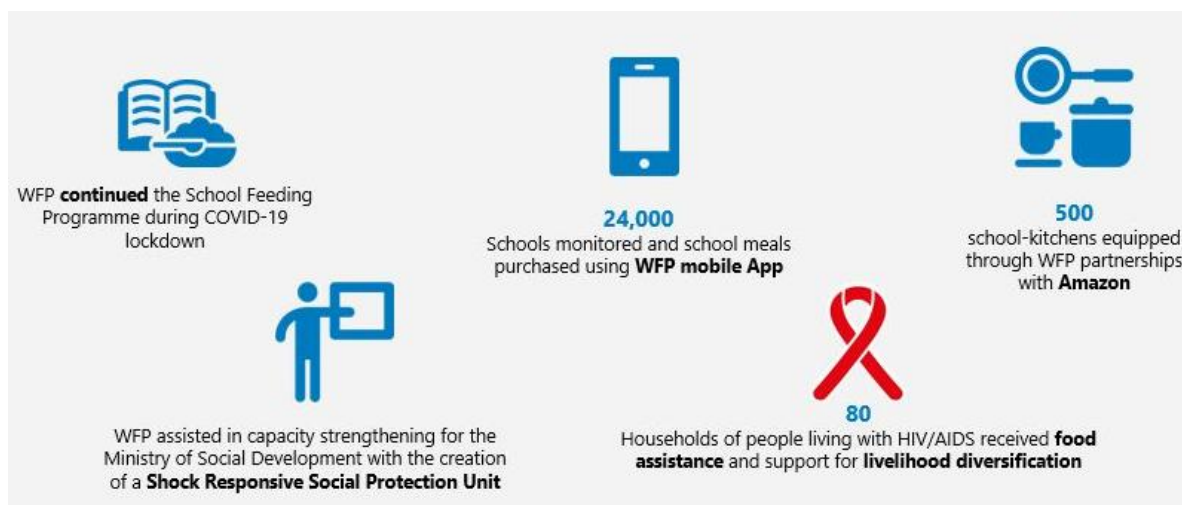
WFP supported the establishment of 40 savings-and-loans groups comprising 734 participants at community level through the local NGO, *Asociacion Educando Guatemala* (AEG). Locally hired technical teams supported the implementation of income-generating activities that enabled women to produce hand-made baskets and on-demand hygiene products and sell them through AEG. This activity was coordinated with the Health Municipality District and the Indigenous Women's Ombudsman Office (DEMI).

WFP worked with NGO AEG for the roll out of the SBCC strategy training among community counsellors, reaching parents and women and men caregivers with educational training resources on how to improve infant and maternal feeding, as well as improved nutritional and caregiving practices. Counsellors, in turn, facilitated mother-to-mother support groups for caretakers to learn about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of a child's life, continued breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding. Counselors promoted access to health and nutrition services for growth monitoring, pre-natal care, vaccination, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming at the community level. A total of 818 of people were reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (of which 99 percent were women).

Based on the success of the savings-and-loans groups initiative, WFP will expand its support to new groups in 2021, emphasizing SBCC and engaging more men and adolescents in community leaders' training.

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

Strategic outcome 02: National institutions and programmes including social protection systems, are enabled to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, including in post-crisis situations by 2021.



WFP's efforts to strengthen national capacity to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition had to be adapted to the impact of the COVID-19. WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) for the implementation of the shift of the school feeding programme from hot meals to take-home rations. Likewise, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) for embedding a shock-responsive social protection approach acknowledging the country's vulnerability to natural hazards and climate variability and change. Similarly, WFP prioritized supporting the livelihoods of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) receiving treatment through the Ministry of Public Health (MoH). WFP integrated gender in the implementation of capacity strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. The development of educational and communication materials under activity 2 were adapted to different needs of women, men, girls, boys and parent teacher organizations. Additionally, WFP's interventions to support PLHIV took into account local realities and needs of women specifically.

School Feeding

According to the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), on average, four out of ten schoolchildren suffer from stunting and around two out of ten are overweight or obese. Thus, the National School Feeding Law, approved in 2017, promotes healthy diets and good habits to improve nutrition linking school meals to local agriculture.

The National School Food Programme (PAE) is managed by the Government and has stable funding and budget. However, some implementation gaps need to be addressed to ensure the quality of the programme in terms of nutrition and health, adequate cooking facilities and equipment, gradual increase of purchases from local agriculture, and functional monitoring verification and evaluation processes. Within this framework, WFP and MINEDUC signed a cooperation agreement and worked together in 2020.

To fill in some of these gaps, WFP, in partnership with Amazon, provided kitchen utensils and equipment for 500 schools where more than 100,000 children received school meals. When the pandemic struck, the Government decided to close schools, which forced the postponement of the distribution of the non-food items. The first distribution was held in the second quarter of 2020 to three schools and benefited 423 school children at the beginning of the 2021 school year once schools reopen. The rest of the schools will also benefit in 2021, once schools resume at least partially their activity.

With schools closed, the PAE changed its assistance modality from hot meals at school sites to take-home rations. At the request of MINEDUC, WFP designed and co-sponsored the broadcast of educational videos addressed to parents and school children, promoting hygiene and nutrition. Likewise, in adherence to safety protocols, WFP provided masks, gloves and alcohol gel to be used by parent-teacher associations during the distribution of the take-home rations.

Under the home-grown school feeding pilot project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the COVID-19 lockdown interrupted activities and led to a 12-month extension in time for the completion of the activities. Throughout the second year of the project, WFP continued data collection from 60 schools across 20 municipalities in Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula and San Marcos, strengthened the links between schools to local agriculture,

and provided technical assistance to the parent-teacher associations. At the end of the year, 33 of the participating schools reported purchasing produce from local smallholder farmers.

In consultation with MINEDUC and the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), WFP started the development of a mobile application to connect the schools with smallholder farmers. In 2020, the prototype of the application was adapted to be used during the COVID-19 to monitor purchases, prices, suppliers (including smallholder farmers), and the bank balances of the parent associations managing the purchases. The application proved useful to nearly 24,000 schools (80 percent of the national coverage), enhancing monitoring, transparency and accountability of the programme, even with the change in modality.

Shock-responsive social protection (SRSP)

Social protection has shifted its focus in Guatemala helping poor people to cope with shocks caused by natural factors such as tropical storms, climate change, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the economic crisis experienced due to the pandemic. However, social protection programmes are dispersed among ministries and institutions that do not yet integrate a comprehensive social protection system.

In 2020, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Development's efforts through capacity strengthening activities intended to link social protection with emergency preparedness, particularly in the context of the pandemic.

WFP provided technical assistance, first to the political transition team and then to the appointed authorities of the Ministry of Social Development, supporting the design and implementation of a SRSP Unit for MIDES, that can be replicated and adapted in other ministries. This unit, the first of its kind in Guatemala, developed protocols, manuals and internal coordination to generate an effective emergency response that is harmonized with other instances to integrate a comprehensive social protection system.

WFP technical support included the socialization of the SRSP approach with MIDES teams. This triggered the development of an analysis of the legal framework, functional institutional structures, and administrative and financial feasibility analysis for the implementation of the SRSP Unit in 2021. Once installed, WFP technical assistance will focus on the design of the tools and operational response mechanisms, including risk prevention and adaptation of existing social programmes to respond to emergencies.

WFP, also in collaboration with MIDES, supported the installation of a system to manage the complaint and feedback mechanism of the Government's social protection programme providing cash transfers. This mechanism was adopted during the COVID-19, to mitigate the risks associated with the unprecedented scale-up of this programme.

Through capacity strengthening activities, WFP also supported the mobile canteens' programme for the attention of people affected by the COVID-19. These activities aimed to support the Government's efforts to upscale its operation in the peri-urban perimeter of the capital.

As an advisory agency, WFP supported the United Nations Joint Programme Implementation of the Gender Responsive Integrated National Household Social Registry for Guatemala to implement a single social registry of households. The registration process collects households' data on food and nutritional security and aims to complement other information systems. It is complementary to WFP's efforts on providing services to strengthen transparency and efficiency of government programmes under Strategic Outcome 6.

Support to livelihoods of PLHIV

The WFP study on Food Security of PLHIV in Guatemala (2018) evidenced that 94 percent of PLHIV did not have the resources to access a basic food basket and did not meet the basic food needs of their household members. The containment measures to tackle the pandemic further compromised household incomes, leading to widespread food insecurity, particularly amongst this population group, even more vulnerable to the disease.

In response to the dire situation, WFP assisted 80 rural households of PLHIV that faced severe food insecurity and malnutrition in the departments of Retalhuleu and Quetzaltenango, in the southern region of the country where HIV prevalence is highest. At least one of all household members attended an HIV Integral Care Unit (UAI) of the Ministry of Public Health for anti-retroviral treatment and social services. WFP provided food assistance to 240 people of the selected households for a period of 90 days, whilst also supporting income-generating activities through the local NGO Association for the Prevention and Study of HIV/AIDS (APEVIHS). In support to livelihoods, households also received inputs and training to undertake poultry activities for improving their food security and nutrition. The training emphasized the consumption of eggs as a source of animal protein. Participants received personal protective equipment and training for preventing the spread of COVID-19.

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.



Strategic Outcome 3 aims at strengthening the productivity, income and livelihoods of subsistence farmers and agricultural labourers, particularly in communities prone to floods, landslides, irregular rainfall and environmental degradation.

The principal barriers to food security and nutrition in the target intervention areas are a combination of interdependent environment, economic and social factors which hinder the target population to withstand, adapt to and quickly recover from stresses and shocks. WFP's intervention was designed to complement the Government's response to recurrent shocks linking emergency preparedness and response, early recovery and resilience building, including the development and utilization of risk management tools. Target households were to receive WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) through cash transfers for improved food security and nutrition, in addition to capacity strengthening support. Activities concentrated in the Dry Corridor, particularly the departments El Progreso, Zacapa and Chiquimula.

Despite multi-year funding of resilience-building activities to be scaled up in 2020 to 2024, field-based activities in 2020 were delayed because of the movement restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19. Moreover, the storms Eta and Iota hit the country in November, strongly affecting, amongst other regions, the Dry Corridor, devastating household assets and destroying local infrastructure.

WFP invested significant time and effort in developing, adapting, and revising tools and methodologies for resilience-building activities. Once government restrictions to movement were lifted, WFP visited the 13 municipalities where resilience-building activities were planned, in order to assess the situation, consult with local authorities and verify potential locations for field activities with a reduced number of participants.

WFP adapted the methodologies of Seasonal Livelihood Planning exercises (SLPs) at territory level and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPPs) at community level, to include innovative, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive components that will be part of WFP's resilience-building activities, including financial services and technology in 2021. Furthermore, the methodologies were adapted to comply with the measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including new interactive activities that comply with social distancing norms. WFP Guatemala trained all field staff, technical focal points as well as technical staff of key partners in these revised methodologies.

WFP successfully implemented four SLP exercises with the participation of nine municipalities, piloting the new SLP methodology. Further SLP and CBPP exercises had to be postponed to 2021 due to the infrastructure destruction caused by the tropical storms.

These preparatory activities implemented in 2020 set the ground for the multi-year resilience programmes for enhanced climate resilience across the country that will start in 2021, ensuring that these activities are based on a consultative and participatory planning approach and well supported with the necessary tools and instruments. For monitoring and evaluation purposes, project-specific outcome and output indicators were determined, particularly for resilience measurement from baseline to end line. Similarly, WFP coordinated with UNICEF and PAHO the monitoring of

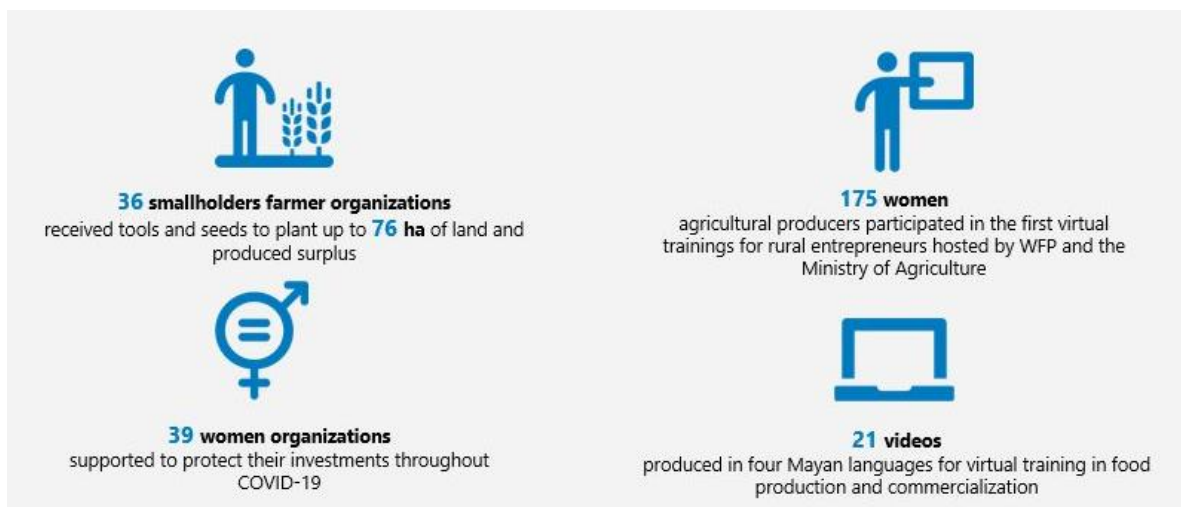
a set of common indicators in a common area of intervention.

In 2020, WFP designed a climate risk finance strategy that includes various risk management tools as part of a holistic risk layering approach, including climate services, forecast-based financing and microinsurance. WFP successfully designed a microinsurance product to protect smallholder farmers from drought and excess rain. After a comprehensive feasibility study, WFP invested in the design of a new insurance product with a market-driven, consumer-centric and gender-transformative approach. During 2020, WFP developed the tools and processes for the implementation of a parametric microinsurance pilot project, insuring 1,500 smallholder farmers in partnership with a national insurer. To ensure sustainability, WFP designed a scalable and sustainable strategy that requires linking the microinsurance product with supply value chains. The product will serve as a stepping stone to enhance access to other financial services, including savings and credit combined with financial education. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) expressed interest in scaling up the WFP-developed microinsurance product countrywide.

Gender and Age Marker code 4 for Strategic Outcome 3 evidenced WFP efforts to integrate gender and age considerations throughout the planning phase and implementation of activity 3. To that end, SLP and CBPP exercises ensured equal participation of women and men to inform resilience-building activities of women's specific needs. WFP's insurance product also integrates a gender component.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide FFA to create assets that strengthen resilience to climate change and other shocks.	4

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.



WFP continued supporting smallholder farmer organizations and women's entrepreneurship. Aiming at increasing their food production and incomes by expanding their access to markets, these activities supported the improvement of food security and nutrition at household level. Strategic Outcome 4 fully integrates gender and age considerations into all of its activities. Gender and Age Marker code 3 for activity 4 and code 3 for activity 3 evidence WFP's considerations of women's specific needs and their participation in value chains. In consideration of the differentiated needs of rural indigenous women, WFP tailored activities to ensure alignment with a gender transformative approach that works towards the economic empowerment of women.

At the beginning of 2020, WFP and the local NGO, *Fundasistemas*, organized four workshops for 30 government technicians and field promoters from the Ministry of Agriculture on better business performance. The discussions intended to provoke constant reflection of the participants through methodologies such as electronic tools, illustrative dynamics, case simulations and video analysis.

Seven WFP-supported smallholder farmer organizations, that had signed contract agreements before the pandemic struck, managed to sell fresh products to 29 schools as part of the take-home ration distributed while schools were closed.

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food joined efforts to protect livelihoods linked to agricultural production during the pandemic in six departments. Rome-based agencies (WFP, FAO and IFAD) and UN Women participating in the United Nations Joint Programme "Accelerating Progress Toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women" joined these efforts by protecting women's livelihoods and rights, in the Polochic Valley.

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, through the Unit for Strengthening Productive Organization and Commercialization (DIFOPROCO), directly supported 36 smallholder farmer organizations that indirectly benefited labourers engaged in food chains. Through participatory consultations, smallholder farmers raised their needs and proposed initiatives considering the market demand and opportunities in the context of COVID-19.

As a priority for preserving and recovering access to food, WFP provided seeds of high nutritional value and other agricultural inputs to smallholder farmer organizations during the sowing season. Depending on the region, seeds of 27 different varieties were distributed and planted in 76 hectares of land producing a surplus for commercialization in local markets, whilst diversifying family diets. WFP also provided personal protective equipment to all participants of market support activities and encouraged social distancing, particularly in markets.

Following up on the seed donation and aiming for better market access, WFP and MAGA organized a tomato festival during the harvest season. Four women's organizations, a total of 80 women, had the opportunity to sell their produce to wholesalers and retailers, food suppliers and grocery stores.

WFP supported an oyster mushroom project that strengthened women farmers' capabilities organized in seven community groups in Solola department. In partnership with *Fundasistemas* and MAGA, WFP facilitated technical assistance to 210 participants and provided inputs for the consumption, production and commercialization of

mushrooms.

To enhance capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers, WFP produced 21 videos for virtual training in food production, good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices, marketing and access to new markets, with emphasis on the school feeding market and opportunities for rural women economic empowerment. These videos are being translated into four Mayan languages and aim to reach over 40,000 people supported by programmes of MAGA.

The first virtual training for rural women entrepreneurs reached 175 women agricultural producers from 35 organizations aiming at enhancing the importance of women’s role in the context of the pandemic. Women were encouraged to develop entrepreneurship based on ten basic business management skills addressed in the training that empowered women to develop an “entrepreneurial mentality.”

WFP continued leading the joint programme for Rural Women Economic Empowerment in Alta Verapaz coordinating the interagency work of participating agencies FAO, IFAD and UN Women. The joint programme targeted four municipalities in Alta Verapaz. The struggle women face in Alta Verapaz is compounded with discrimination against indigenous populations and gender exclusion exacerbating indigenous women’s participation in development. Girls have limited access to education and teenage pregnancy rates increase school drop-out. Dependency on men exposes women to increased gender-based violence.

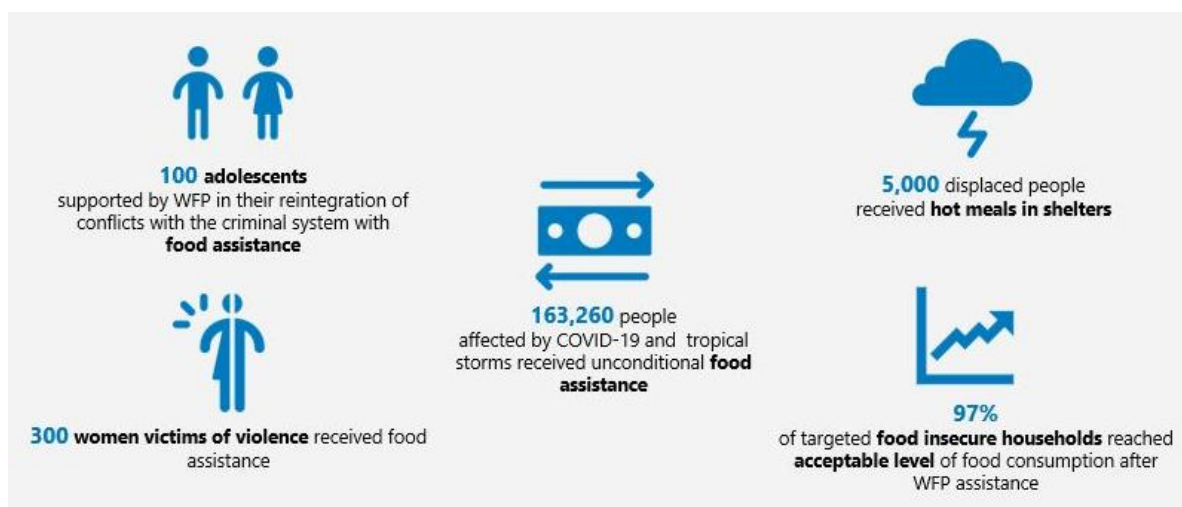
Although the confinement measures limited the ability of WFP field staff to provide technical assistance on an ongoing basis, WFP’s prior resilience activities strengthened women’s capacity to continue participating in markets and protected their investments. The continuity of their participation in economic activities further protected their food security and nutrition in times of COVID-19.

Through a partnership with the local NGO Association for Integral Rural Development (ADRI), WFP continued its support to the targeted 39 women’s organizations in poultry production, pig and fish farming and education on health and nutrition. WFP-supported productive entrepreneurship such as nixtamal [1] grinding, food processing and flour production which generated incomes to cope with the ongoing crisis. At the same time, women applied their knowledge and skills acquired in WFP training to contain direct losses on their entrepreneurship and manage the community savings and loans fund event during COVID-19. Likewise, training provided to women and men on violence prevention and gender sensitization as part of WFP’s assistance package was especially relevant considering the increased number of people suffering domestic violence as a result of lockdown measures.

An extension in time of the joint programme was requested to fully implement activities that were suspended in 2020 and will allow WFP to continue its implementation further supporting food security and women’s empowerment.

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.



Under Strategic Outcome 5 WFP provided life-saving assistance to food insecure people affected by years of decreased rainfall, the COVID-19 and the tropical storms that hit the country. As such, WFP reached and exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries of crisis-related, unconditional cash transfers.

At the beginning of 2020, WFP provided food assistance to food-insecure households and households with acutely malnourished children in Alta Verapaz and Chiquimula, under an inter-agency intervention partially funded by CERF.

At the outset of the pandemic, nationwide lockdown measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 impacted WFP field work to a large extent. During the second quarter of 2020, WFP made arrangements to resume operations with its financial service provider, Banrural, and local stakeholders. WFP field staff also engaged in remote monitoring of market prices of basic and staple foods in a joint effort with governmental and non-governmental organizations under the food security cluster coordination.

WFP Regional Bureau Panama coordinated remote data collection in Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras) using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) systems. As the lockdown halted face-to-face interviews to avoid exposure of beneficiaries and enumerators to health risks, data collection through the Panama-based call centre continued and allowed to monitor the severity of the food security situation countrywide and the evolving needs of households impacted by COVID-19 crisis. Findings of the remote monitoring were crucial to target the most vulnerable populations, mobilize resources and secure WFP's assistance for the increased number of people in need.

In June, WFP prioritized food assistance in the modality of unconditional cash transfers to 300 women victims of violence in the Polochic Valley. Likewise, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Social Welfare (SBS), WFP provided unconditional cash transfers to 100 adolescents in conflict with criminal law participating in a reintegration programme to return to their communities. These adolescents, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas, were at particular risk of dropping out of the reintegration programme due to loss of livelihoods due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

In June, the Government of Guatemala launched its Food Support and Prevention Programme in response to COVID-19 aiming to reach one million households. The Government intervention represented an unprecedented scale-up of its food assistance programmes, with a budget of Quetzales 700 million equivalent to over USD 90 million (more information is provided under Strategic Outcome 6) and targeting vulnerable families across the entire country.

To avoid overlaps, WFP assistance in cash would follow government in-kind assistance to the most food-insecure households and households with children suffering acute malnutrition. To this end, WFP aligned its schedule of activities to avoid confusion between both programmes. In consultation with local governments, the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), the Ministry of Public Health (MoH) and the Secretariat of the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED), WFP initially targeted 25,000 households or 125,000 people in six departments where poor food consumption and acute malnutrition among children were on the rise. Those locations prioritized included Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Solola in the Highlands, Chiquimula in the so-called dry corridor and Suchitepequez in the South.

Starting in August, targeted households received one round of 60 days unconditional cash transfers amounting to USD 150 (equivalent to USD 0.50 per person per day for a household of five members). It was decided to provide one round of assistance instead of the usual two to reduce beneficiary movement to municipalities and to increase efficiency of distributions. This measure also aimed to mitigate reduced capacity to pay cash transfers to beneficiaries as WFP financial service provider Banrural (Rural Development Bank) was under strict social distancing measures.

Women were entitled to collect the cash transfers aiming at increasing their participation in decision-making over purchases. On distribution days, WFP provided community-based training on how to use the cash transfers to improve nutrition, especially children's nutrition, and sensitized beneficiaries on hygiene measures to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

In November, Eta and Iota hit Guatemala within days of each other, causing torrential rains and flooding communities, adding to the already dire food insecurity triggered by the pandemic. Floods led to road and infrastructure damage that further worsened the food insecurity situation at households that experienced damage to their homes, assets, livelihoods and crops. This situation prevented beneficiaries from collecting WFP cash-transfers in some municipalities such as San Mateo Ixtatan, Santa Cruz Barillas and Chiantla in Huehuetenango department, and in Jocotan and Camotan in Chiquimula department, where distributions had to be postponed.

In the departments of Izabal and Alta Verapaz, the persistent rain limited the access to food forcing many households to remain displaced in shelters. In both departments, WFP started a second life-saving operation to assist food-insecure households in flooded communities through direct support to those in shelters. Eta and Iota further deteriorated food security with over 175,000 people becoming severely food-insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance.

WFP prioritized the already food-insecure households also affected by the storms in the municipalities of Chiantla in Huehuetenango and Jocotan, Camotan, San Juan Ermita and Esquipulas in Chiquimula. In Izabal, WFP coordinated a rapid-response operation to provide hot meals to 5,000 people in official and unofficial shelters for 14 days in Morales and Puerto Barrios. WFP partnered with World Central Kitchen and *Fundacion El Faro*, both, in turn, networking with local restaurants renting kitchens in the municipalities, which made it possible to provide hot meals on a daily basis to the most affected people in Izabal.

In the department of Alta Verapaz, WFP assisted 175 communities of 12 municipalities, including Campur and Queja of San Pedro Carcha, that were left under water by the storms. WFP and the NGO SHARE Guatemala, which has local presence in Alta Verapaz, signed a third-party agreement to target 5,000 households and monitor WFP's emergency cash assistance.

WFP assistance aimed to stabilize food consumption and prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of affected people. According to WFP remote monitoring, food security outcome indicators improved among households that received cash assistance. While during the baseline 32 percent of households were considered at 'poor' or 'borderline food consumption', following the intervention 97 percent of households reached an 'acceptable level of food consumption,' as indicated by the follow-up surveys. People answering phone interviews confirmed an increase in the quantity and quality of food consumed. Similarly, the use of negative coping strategies reduced from 76 to 39 percent of households assisted by WFP.

Gender and age considerations integrated into Strategic Outcome 5 are evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Code 3. Because activity 6 main beneficiaries are women, WFP took protection considerations during distributions to minimize risk, taking into account the realities faced by women during emergencies.

The prolonged impact of the COVID-19 on the household economy and the effect of storms on livelihoods justified food assistance in a recovery phase. To this end, some contributions confirmed in the last months of 2020 will be allocated to provide further assistance in 2021, and WFP will double its efforts to mobilize resources.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to vulnerable populations in emergencies.	3

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise



Under this strategic objective, WFP partners with the Government of Guatemala to strengthen national capacity to achieve the SDGs and to implement national food assistance programmes.

Initial negotiations with the current administration that took office on January 2020, envisioned that WFP would provide food procurement services to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) under their national response plan to the 2020 lean season. In February 2020, WFP and MAGA signed an agreement for WFP to procure 6,000 mt of assorted commodities.

Because complementary feeding for stunting prevention is one of the pillars of the National Crusade for Nutrition, the Government of Guatemala also requested WFP to provide services for the procurement and transport of the specialized nutritious food Supercereal Plus to be distributed under the local brand *Nutrininos* as part of the Government's efforts to tackle malnutrition. WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Development and the Secretary for Food Security (SESAN) for USD 7.8 million to procure and transport around 5,000 mt of Supercereal Plus.

As a result of the immediate and devastating impact of the pandemic, the Government of Guatemala launched the COVID-19 Food Support and Prevention Programme to be implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).

The Food Support and Prevention programme targeted one million households in urban and rural areas with in-kind food assistance at a total cost of 700 million Quetzales (over USD 90 million). MAGA and MIDES signed respective cooperation agreements with WFP for the procurement and transport of 89,000 mt of food, to ensure cost-effective and efficient use of resources and prioritizing local markets, particularly from smallholder farmers whenever possible.

MAGA and MIDES were responsible for the reception of commodities at the government-run warehouses at regional level while WFP was responsible for the transport of the food commodities from government-run warehouses to municipal warehouses, which would be the final distribution points.

The targeting of beneficiaries and the distribution of the rations were the Government's responsibility. However, as it became evident there was a lack of a robust, nation-wide, unique data registry to properly document the implementation of social protection programmes such as the COVID-19 Food Support and Prevention Programme, WFP made available its beneficiary data and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for digital registration and accountability purposes based on the production of transparent reports.

Final distribution was managed by MAGA and MIDES. Food distribution to rural population was MAGA's responsibility, whilst food distribution to urban population was MIDES' responsibility. MAGA and MIDES were fully responsible for ensuring compliance with national laws, which required the informed consent of the population whose data was to be collected, while using 'WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE).

The massive procurement operation exceeded the government-run warehouses capacity. As such, in order to continue food procurement and storage, WFP first set up twelve temporary warehouses and then rented additional warehouses,

overall tripling the storage capacity of the operation. The expanded geographical coverage of warehouses across the country boosted the logistics capacity of the operation.

Despite all efforts, the large-scale operation posed significant challenges. In a context where bureaucracy is embedded in regulations and procedures, and with growing political pressure to expedite COVID-19 assistance, the design and implementation of the operation was highly complex. Additionally, in the midst of COVID-19 lockdown and further movement restrictions due to Eta and Iota storms, the Government did not achieve beneficiary and distribution targets within the short time span initially planned for the intervention. Lessons drawn from this intervention led the Government of Guatemala to re-think future emergency preparedness and response to shocks, taking into account WFP's assistance.

WFP's political positioning with the Government as service provider opened relevant venues of work on articulating social protection with a shock-responsive approach. Likewise, the lack of a digital beneficiary registry propelled Government's request for WFP to help tailoring a beneficiary management platform as an innovative solution to the country needs.

At the same time, food purchases had a positive impact on the generation of employment opportunities for rural populations (day labour, packaging, transport and logistic staff contracted) and helped revitalize local economies, although only temporarily. As reported by WFP food suppliers, 20 percent of all staples procured for the Government was purchased from smallholders previously supported by WFP (22 percent of all maize was provided by smallholders). The demand of staple grains boosted farming and smallholder farmers' incomes.

Cross-cutting Results

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

Gender inequality is deeply rooted in Guatemala. According to the Gender Development Index, Guatemala is ranked 126th of 159 countries and the human development for women in Guatemala is lower than that of men. Women and girls are more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition because of existing discriminatory social norms, household responsibilities, and lack of access to resources and restricted mobility, and other factors which hinder them from meeting their food and nutrition needs. This is particularly true in rural areas of the country, where women are especially vulnerable to the economic impacts of the pandemic.

Social distancing and mobility restrictions imposed in the country to tackle COVID-19 widened gender gaps and women's participation in decision-making spaces, especially for rural and indigenous women. This increased violence against women and girls, and, in addition, urban, rural and indigenous women and girls encountered further obstacles in accessing essential services, employment and development opportunities.

WFP strengthened women's economic empowerment through financial recovery and activities promoting investment. Capacity-strengthening of women included promotion of hygiene best practices, COVID-19 prevention measures and use of safer and more dynamic local marketing mechanisms. Rural and indigenous women were provided with access to new technology platforms to facilitate distance learning, learning of nutrition-sensitive elements and to strengthen women's access to markets.

As part of a resilience-building programme, WFP conducted consultations with beneficiaries to ensure equal participation of women and men. The application of WFP's gender diagnostic tool in these activities provided information concerning women's needs and supported the identification of barriers that hinder the participation of adolescents and elderly people. WFP used this tool to ensure capacity-building exercises adopted a gender transformative approach that integrates gender equality, women's empowerment, taking into account the specific needs of women and girls and prioritize rural and local knowledge.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government's national and local staff. WFP provided gender-sensitive capacity strengthening trainings to MAGA and MIDES. The trainings focused on strengthening gender transformative policies and implementation strategies and highlighted gaps in women's rights and gender-based violence prevention. This approach addressed food security systems, agriculture and emergency preparedness, and asset creation for rural and indigenous communities. These transformative gender approaches to gender equality and inclusion exercises were well received by rural and local community leaders.

Because of the pandemic, virtual training sessions were also provided to WFP's technical and field staff to strengthen their knowledge and skills on gender equality, and to improve their understanding of a gender transformative approach. WFP used the gender toolkit and its implementation strategy with all WFP's incoming staff to ensure staff's ability to adapt to gender equality and gender-sensitive material as applied in resilience building and emergency preparedness and response programmes.

WFP partnered with other actors in the United Nations System's interagency Gender Group and the United Nations Humanitarian Action country team, as well as in the various local and national government and nongovernment commissions created in response to the COVID-19.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection

Guatemala's population is diverse. Indigenous people, comprised of 23 ethnic groups, represent 44 percent of the total population. Nearly 80 percent of Guatemala's indigenous people live in poverty and 40 percent live in extreme poverty. Rural and indigenous people, adolescents, children, women and people with disabilities or HIV/AIDS are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. Rural indigenous women are especially vulnerable to the economic impacts of the pandemic, as 71 percent live in poverty.

In 2020, WFP targeted rural areas with a high concentration of indigenous people and food-insecure households to provide food assistance. WFP operations worked to improve people's food security on a non-discriminatory basis and preserved their dignity and rights, including those of people living with HIV/AIDS. Under Strategic Outcome 4 and Strategic Outcome 5, WFP developed five radio spots produced in Spanish and five of the most spoken Mayan languages.

WFP gathered beneficiaries' personal data using 'WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE), the corporate system for beneficiary registration management. Protection and privacy standards were applied without increasing exposure to risks, such as common crime and extortion.

In 2020, other latent threats were created by the COVID-19 and natural hazards that hit the country, such as the storms Eta and Iota. WFP reached food-insecure households and provided life-saving assistance in the midst of health and security risks in areas with poor sanitary conditions and destroyed infrastructure. All emergency response programming adopted protocols to prevent contagion, including social distancing and provision of personal protection equipment to assisted populations, to WFP staff, and its partners.

Through remote monitoring, WFP confirmed that more than two-thirds of people assisted were properly informed about their entitlements, although some expected a longer period of cash assistance. Ninety-nine percent of the beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the cash transfers that helped them cope with the worsened situation. Four percent of assisted people reported living with a disability. Neither beneficiaries nor partners reported safety concerns or incidents during the cash transfer distributions.

In consideration of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) launched by the Secretary-General, the UN agencies in Guatemala and WFP rolled out the UNDIS Accountability Scorecard Action Planning as a pilot country in the region. WFP took the lead on Indicator 12, on Employment, and commissioned an inter-agency assessment for the implementation of key activities to ensure disability inclusion across the UN Cooperation Framework 2021-2025.

Accountability to affected populations

Government authorities and community leaders were engaged throughout the planning processes of CSP activities. WFP emergency response activities engaged local authorities during the identification and selection of beneficiaries. WFP and its partners informed beneficiaries about the assistance being provided by WFP and its entitlements.

For resilience-building activities, WFP used community participatory and equitable methods to ensure the wide participation of local stakeholders and community leaders. These methodologies prepared community plans and activities that prioritized local needs and priorities.

WFP made available a functional hotline for beneficiary feedback or complaints. WFP implemented a communication strategy to raise beneficiary awareness regarding feedback mechanisms. Under emergency response activities, WFP distributed 31,000 flyers providing hotline information, produced two radio hotspots in Spanish and one mam-Mayan language (fourth most spoken and predominant in the intervention area), and transmitted an informative video in local bank agencies during distribution days. WFP field staff was present during all cash distributions to provide sensitization and information to beneficiaries.

In 2020, 11 calls were received to the hotline and action was taken by the responsible staff. Women accounted for 55 percent of feedback received. All of the calls were related to emergency assistance, requesting clarification on beneficiary selection criteria, advocating for the inclusion of households in need, or inquiring on the schedule of cash distributions. One call reported on the limited government intervention in response to local needs.

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

Guatemala is one of the countries most exposed and vulnerable to climate-related shocks. Recurrent droughts and erratic rainfall induce the loss of staple crops (maize and beans) and decrease agricultural productivity in rural areas, that directly impacts rural populations' livelihoods, disproportionately affecting women. To that end, WFP has integrated an environmental component in its activities to promote resilience, via diversification of livelihoods, including non-agricultural livelihoods, to promote climate change adaptation and make risk management tools accessible to smallholders.

The economic effects of the pandemic, coupled by two tropical storms that hit the country during the harvest season, could be felt over the next year on agriculture and food availability. Agricultural damage to crops will also have a strong impact on the livelihoods of thousands of farmers and temporary workers and their families.

WFP is putting in place social and environmental safeguards to ensure resilience-building activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or people. In this context, the design and planning of these activities in the dry corridor followed a participatory community-based methodology that facilitated community consultations with community leaders, local authorities and technical staff from government partners. During these sessions, potential environmental risks were discussed, with a specific focus on the environmental impacts from this year's tropical storms Eta and Iota.

An analysis from these exercises will be key for operational planning of resilience-building activities that will begin in 2021.

As part of the preparatory actions to begin resilience-building activities in three regions of the country, WFP staff were trained in drone flight and drone data analysis and processing. This training was part of preparatory measures for resilience-building activities that include the identification of areas and monitoring of the rehabilitation and construction of climate-adapted assets and practices, as well as the introduction of a micro-insurance product that supports smallholders to manage risk.

WFP is committed to improve its resource management by adopting green practices in its daily operations. In October 2020, WFP conducted a digital survey to obtain a solid waste management diagnosis. The recommendations of this assessment contain specific actions for appropriate solid waste management, and performance indicators that will be implemented as part of a return to the office plan.

Data Notes

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] National Mother and Child Health Survey, 2014

[2] According with the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (WFP, 2017)

[3] And of these, almost 0.5 million were severely food insecure.

[4] These activities addressed social protection, economic recovery, migration, and environment, and were adopted by 10 of the 14 Ministries.

Strategic outcome 01

- For Activity 1 Output A, in-kind distributions of specialized nutritious food and cash-based transfers under Activity 1 were suspended in 2019 due to operational and financial constraints of the Ministry of Public Health and did not resume in 2020.

- For Activity 1 Outputs C and E, no planned number of beneficiaries was established due to constraints to monitoring posed by the COVID-19, however WFP managed to obtain actuals for the delivered assistance.

- For Activity 1 Outcome Results, food and cash distributions were suspended, therefore no results in minimum acceptable diet, coverage and adherence are available for 2020.

Strategic outcome 03

Under Activity 3 Output Results, cash-based transfers under food assistance for assets activities ended in 2018, therefore no actuals under beneficiary numbers were reported in 2020. Planned activities under this activity were delayed due to the COVID-19; the planning phase, which included seasonal livelihood consultations (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) only started in the last quarter of 2020.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Nixtamalization is the traditional method to process corn into masa, in which water containing lime is used to cook the grain (common in some villages in Mexico and Central America).

Strategic outcome 05

Under Activity 6 Output Results, planned assistance aimed to distribute cash-based transfers under Food Assistance for Asset (FFA), and food transfers under FFA and General Distribution to people affected by sudden and slow-tract emergencies; however and due to the compounding effects of the COVID-19 and the tropical storms that hit the country in 2020, WFP only delivered cash based transfers to affected populations.

Progress towards gender equality

Under Cross-Cutting Indicators for Activity 3; El Progreso, programmatic activities finalized in 2018, no monitoring follow up was carried out for this indicator.

Protection and accountability to affected populations


Under Cross-Cutting indicators for Activity 06 "Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP Programmes" and "Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified" COVID-19 constraints and mobility restrictions did not allow for monitoring and post monitoring exercises.


2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	75,100	88,160	163,260	

 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	
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	8		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	101,930	75,100	74%
	female	106,070	88,160	83%
	total	208,000	163,260	78%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	21,255	4,898	23%
	female	22,245	4,898	22%
	total	43,500	9,796	23%
24-59 months	male	8,750	14,693	168%
	female	8,750	13,061	149%
	total	17,500	27,754	159%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	19,250	16,326	85%
	female	21,000	17,959	86%
	total	40,250	34,285	85%
12-17 years	male	14,000	8,163	58%
	female	12,250	8,163	67%
	total	26,250	16,326	62%
18-59 years	male	35,000	29,387	84%
	female	38,500	40,814	106%
	total	73,500	70,201	96%
60+ years	male	3,675	1,633	44%
	female	3,325	3,265	98%
	total	7,000	4,898	70%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	208,000	163,260	78%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	175,000	0	0%
Nutrition Prevention	33,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	12,000	163,260	1360%

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%
Vegetable Oil	39	0	0%
Beans	94	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	482	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
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
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,316,580	4,688,303	141%
Commodity Voucher	0	420,000	-
Value Voucher	1,633,420	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	730,657	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	2,250,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Children under 2 years of age in prioritized areas with elevated stunting rates have reduced prevalence of stunting by 2021.					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
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.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	6,798 6,402 13,200	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	10,197 9,603 19,800	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	482	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	730,657	0
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	0	12
	C.1*: Number of people trained					
C: Vulnerable families, including children and PLW/G, are exposed to nutrition communication in order to change harmful behaviours and improve the quality of their diet.	C.1.3: Number of community groups formed and registered		Prevention of stunting	individual	0	42
C: Vulnerable families, including children and PLW/G, are exposed to nutrition communication in order to change harmful behaviours and improve the quality of their diet.	C.1.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (females) trained in safe food preparation and storage		Prevention of stunting	individual	0	734
C: Vulnerable families, including children and PLW/G, are exposed to nutrition communication in order to change harmful behaviours and improve the quality of their diet.	C.1.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		Prevention of stunting	individual	0	817
	E.2*: Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging					
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.	E.2.2: Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging		Prevention of stunting	individual	0	817
	E.3*: Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling					

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.	E.3.2: Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of stunting	individual	0	734
---	--	--	------------------------	------------	---	-----

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. - Resilience Building

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.1*: Number of people trained					
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.1.66: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	0	83
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.1.66: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	0	50
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.1.67: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	0	85
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	0	2
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	0	12
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from enhanced policies, strategies, programmes and systems that address the underlying factors of food and nutrition insecurity.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	0	9

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
-----------	-------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------



Children; Guatemala; Capacity Strengthening										
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=1	=1	1				Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 03 : Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas affected by climate-related shocks are able to address the impacts of these events on their food security and nutrition, as well as to adapt to climate change and build resilience by 2021.

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	22,905 22,095 45,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,250,000	0

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder farmers in areas with potential surplus for diversified nutritious food production have greater access to markets by 2021.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	0	24

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Small Holders; Guatemala; Capacity Strengthening									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≥35	≥35	35			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥65	≥65	65			
		Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100			

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥5,335,825.37	≥5,335,825.37	1,174,576.11			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥5,254.13	≥5,254.13	771.09			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05 : Population in areas affected by socio-economic or natural shocks can satisfy their basic food and nutrition requirements during emergencies.

Output Results

Activity 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	55,990 54,010 110,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	0 0 0	88,160 75,100 163,260
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	10,180 9,820 20,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	6,108 5,892 12,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	851	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,950,000	5,108,303

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.62	≥28.62	≥28.62	54			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	24.38	≥24.38	≥24.38	46			
		Overall	53	≥53	≥53	100			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.15	≥22.15	≥22.15	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.87	≥18.87	≥18.87	0			
		Overall	41.02	≥41.02	≥41.02	0			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.23	≥3.23	≥3.23	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.75	≥2.75	≥2.75	0			
		Overall	5.98	≥5.98	≥5.98	0			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.1	≥8.1	≥8.1	26.13			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.9	≥6.9	≥6.9	22.27			
		Overall	15	≥15	≥15	48.4			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.58	≤14.58	≤14.58	14.8			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.42	≤12.42	≤12.42	12.6			
		Overall	27	≤27	≤27	27.4			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.52	≤20.52	≤20.52	2.27			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.48	≤17.48	≤17.48	1.93			
		Overall	38	≤38	≤38	4.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	10.8			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.2	≤9.2	≤9.2	9.2			
		Overall	20	≤20	≤20	20			
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	40.06	≥40.06	≥40.06	48.71			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.13	≥34.13	≥34.13	41.49			
		Overall	74.19	≥74.19	≥74.19	90.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.21	≥9.21	≥9.21	5.29			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.84	≥7.84	≥7.84	4.51			
		Overall	17.05	≥17.05	≥17.05	9.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.73	≥4.73	≥4.73	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.03	≥4.03	≥4.03	0			
		Overall	8.76	≥8.76	≥8.76	0			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.82	≥17.82	≥17.82	45.52			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.18	≥15.18	≥15.18	38.78			
		Overall	33	≥33	≥33	84.3			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.48	≤6.48	≤6.48	2.11			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.52	≤5.52	≤5.52	1.79			
		Overall	12	≤12	≤12	3.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.12	≤15.12	≤15.12	5.29			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.88	≤12.88	≤12.88	4.51			
		Overall	28	≤28	≤28	9.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.58	≤14.58	≤14.58	1.08			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.42	≤12.42	≤12.42	0.92			
		Overall	27	≤27	≤27	2			

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management, CBT delivery and other services to partners to promote effective field operations.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	=95	=95	100			WFP programme monitoring



All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash								
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	=95	=95	98		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All All; EL PROGRESO (CASH); Cash	Act 03: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	63.34	=64	=64		
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All All; EL PROGRESO (CASH); Cash	Act 03: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	50.82	≥50	≥50		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.35	≥50	≥50		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	44.83	≥50	≥50		
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	91.60	=91.60	=91.60	0	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7.40	=7.40	=7.40	0	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	1	=1	=1	0	
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	9.80	=9.80	=9.80	0	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.40	=29.40	=29.40	0	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	60.80	=60.80	=60.80	0	
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
all; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution		Female	0	=50	=50	84	
				Male	0	=50	=50	16	
				Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution		Female	0	=50	=50	80	
				Male	0	=50	=50	20	
				Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All All; EL PROGRESO (CASH); Cash	Act 03: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	100	
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	100	
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	100	
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥100	0	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	0	
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	0	
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	96	≥96	≥96	0	
			Male	96	≥96	≥96	0	
			Overall	96	≥96	≥96	0	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	100	
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	100	
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	100	
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	96.10	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

All; CHIQUIMULA; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distributi on	Female	100	≥100	≥100	0
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	0
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	0
All; HUEHUETENANGO; Cash	Act 06: Provide food assistance to vulnerable population in emergencies.	General Distributi on	Female	96	≥96	≥96	0
			Male	96	≥96	≥96	0
			Overall	96	≥96	≥96	0

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All All; EL PROGRESO (CASH); Cash	Act 03: Provide food assistance for asset creation for resilience to climatic change and other shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All All; EL PROGRESO (CASH); Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Laura Melo

wfp.guatemalacity@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/Alejandro Arriola

A mother and her child in Izabel are assisted by WFP through the hot meals intervention in response to the storms ETA and IOTA

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

Financial Section

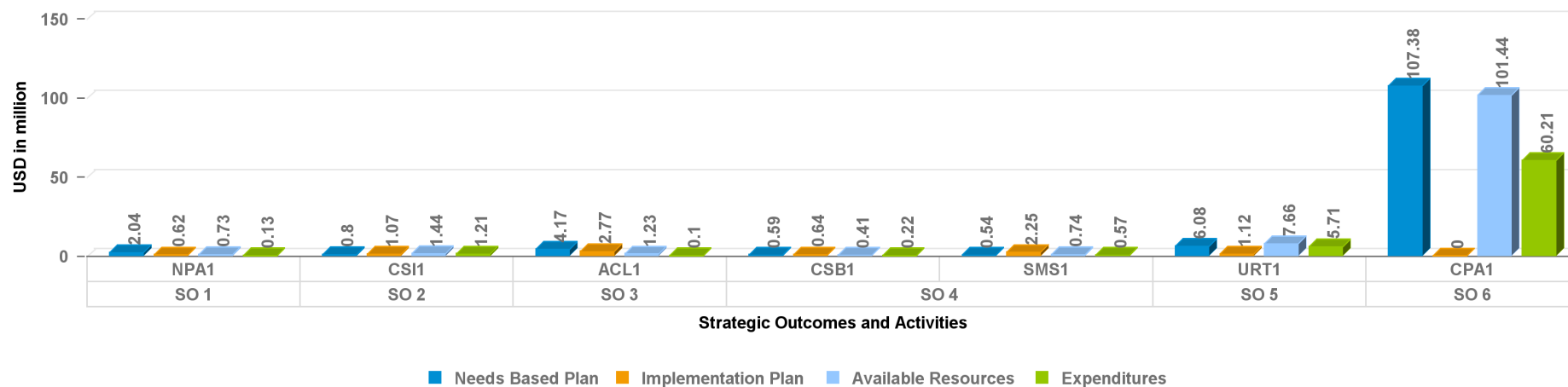
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	6,079,481	1,118,065	7,663,162	5,710,079
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,398	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	751,174	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,079,481	1,118,065	8,427,733	5,710,079
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.	2,040,331	619,826	734,867	125,631
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,040,331	619,826	734,867	125,631
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.	4,171,852	2,770,464	1,229,111	100,944
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,171,852	2,770,464	1,229,111	100,944

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	587,990	638,023	411,406	222,195
		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.	535,456	2,251,981	739,679	572,626
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,123,446	2,890,005	1,151,085	794,821
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.	795,315	1,071,999	1,441,714	1,213,730
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	229	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			795,315	1,071,999	1,441,944	1,213,730

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	107,381,420	0	101,444,976	60,211,692
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)			107,381,420	0	101,444,976	60,211,692
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,028,338	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	16,028,338	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			121,591,844	8,470,358	130,458,054	68,156,896
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,271,775	1,300,000	6,144,197	1,085,207
Total Direct Costs			126,863,619	9,770,358	136,602,251	69,242,103
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			963,725	637,420	1,559,538	1,559,538
Grand Total			127,827,344	10,407,779	138,161,789	70,801,641



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

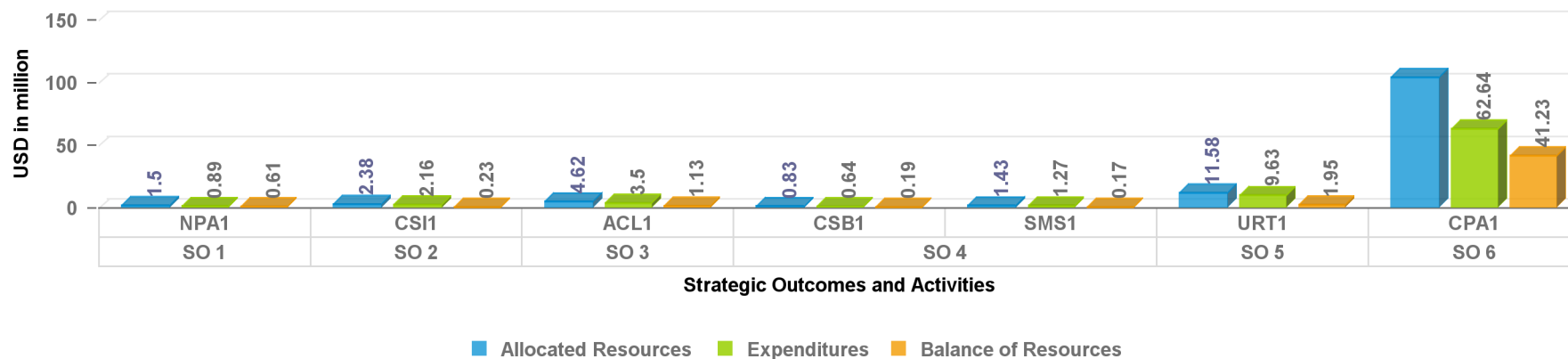
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	18,408,900	10,210,962	1,372,759	11,583,721	9,630,638	1,953,083
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,398	0	13,398	0	13,398
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	751,174	0	751,174	0	751,174
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,408,900	10,975,533	1,372,759	12,348,292	9,630,638	2,717,654
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.	6,084,259	1,499,112	0	1,499,112	889,876	609,236
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,084,259	1,499,112	0	1,499,112	889,876	609,236

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	12,285,061	4,623,423	0	4,623,423	3,495,256	1,128,167
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			12,285,061	4,623,423	0	4,623,423	3,495,256	1,128,167
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.	893,121	825,358	0	825,358	636,147	189,211
		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.	1,702,661	1,434,920	0	1,434,920	1,267,867	167,053
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,595,782	2,260,278	0	2,260,278	1,904,014	356,264

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

29/01/2021 15:52:26

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	2,429,950	2,384,061	0	2,384,061	2,156,076	227,984
		Non Activity Specific	0	229	0	229	0	229
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,429,950	2,384,290	0	2,384,290	2,156,076	228,214
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.	109,897,925	103,877,911	0	103,877,911	62,644,626	41,233,285
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)			109,897,925	103,877,911	0	103,877,911	62,644,626	41,233,285
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,028,338	0	16,028,338	0	16,028,338
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	16,028,338	0	16,028,338	0	16,028,338

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

29/01/2021 15:52:26

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			151,701,877	141,648,885	1,372,759	143,021,644	80,720,487	62,301,157
			9,137,027	7,897,633	35,692	7,933,325	2,874,335	5,058,990
			160,838,904	149,546,518	1,408,451	150,954,969	83,594,822	67,360,148
			2,988,472	2,537,479		2,537,479	2,537,479	0
			163,827,376	152,083,997	1,408,451	153,492,448	86,132,300	67,360,148



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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