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Guatemala

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	9
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	24
Cross-cutting results	26
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	26
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	27
ENVIRONMENT	29
Risk finance tools	30
Data Notes	31
Annex	33
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	33
Figures and Indicators	34
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	34
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	35
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	36
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	36
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	36
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	37
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	53

Overview

In 2021, WFP continued supporting Guatemala's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) - by addressing malnutrition and food insecurity through humanitarian interventions as well as promoting resilience and strengthening national capacities. As established in the country strategic plan (CSP), WFP has been implementing integral projects that complement the work of the Government, United Nations agencies, and other entities such as non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

During the first year of implementing the second-generation CSP, WFP assisted 661,764 people through its different activities.

In response to the ongoing effects of the pandemic, and the ever-rising effects of climate change in the country, the country office surpassed by 212 percent, its original forecast for emergency assistance in unconditional unrestricted cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers.

To reduce all forms of malnutrition, WFP contributed to the Government's strategy, the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition, by providing technical and financial assistance for the data collection of the baseline project. Moreover, WFP implemented a complementary feeding programme, reaching 190,000 children between 6 to 23 months of age.

In support of the Government's school feeding programme, WFP also developed a school feeding programme management diploma to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Education, provided kitchen utensils, and trained members of the educational community in food and nutrition topics to promote the creation of school gardens. WFP continued the development of a mobile app linking smallholder farmers to the school feeding market.

To contribute to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, WFP carried out resilience-building activities in 100 communities and reached 8,000 households through conditional cash-based transfers that supported the creation of productive assets. To foster income diversification, improve nutrition and livelihoods, and promote women and girls' empowerment, WFP supported communities to develop mid-and long-term work plans through participatory consultations.

Through close collaboration with different government institutions, WFP participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, conducted different participatory diagnoses and identified technical needs, weaknesses, and opportunities for strengthening their capacities. As a result, ten workshops were delivered to build action plans and a roadmap for an inclusive and integrated social protection system by 2024. The main partners involved in these diagnoses were the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala and the Ministry of Social Development.

As part of the plan to strengthen the national capacity to achieve the SDGs and implement national food assistance programmes, WFP provided food procurement services to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Development, 5,000 mt of Super Cereal Plus valued USD 9 million. WFP also promoted the implementation of improved technologies for the national digitalization system. By supporting the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food with the digitalization of beneficiary data, WFP facilitated government processes to assist 1.3 million households with food rations. WFP promoted the use of two WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform online applications and the implementation of mobile apps for field activities, provided equipment and trained 500 government field staff to use these technologies, which are already in use by the Government.

WFP and its cooperating partners ensured the prioritization of vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and girls, women head of households, people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses, elderly people, and households with children aged 6-59 months, especially children at risk of malnutrition, while also promoting gender equality and environmentally responsible initiatives.

661,764

Total beneficiaries in 2021



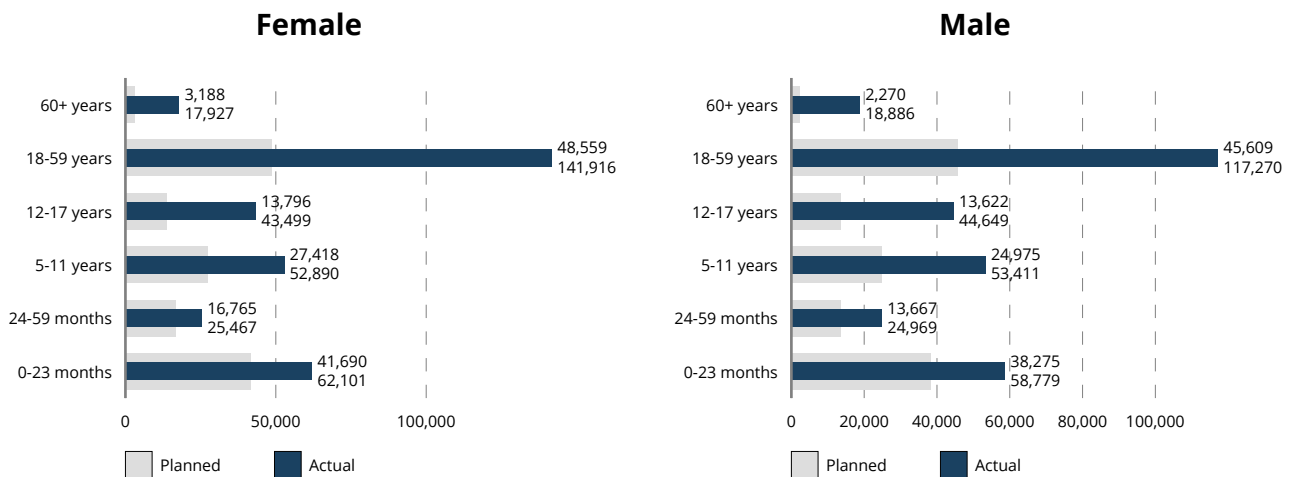
52% female



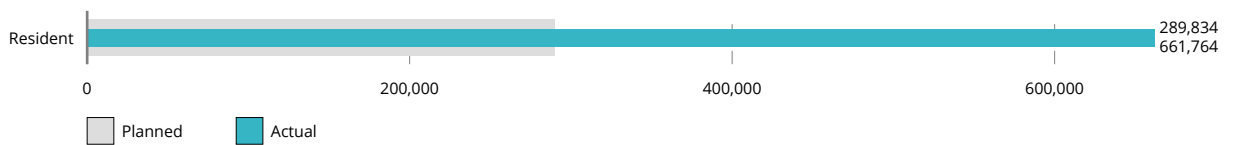
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 68,760 (52% Female, 48% Male)

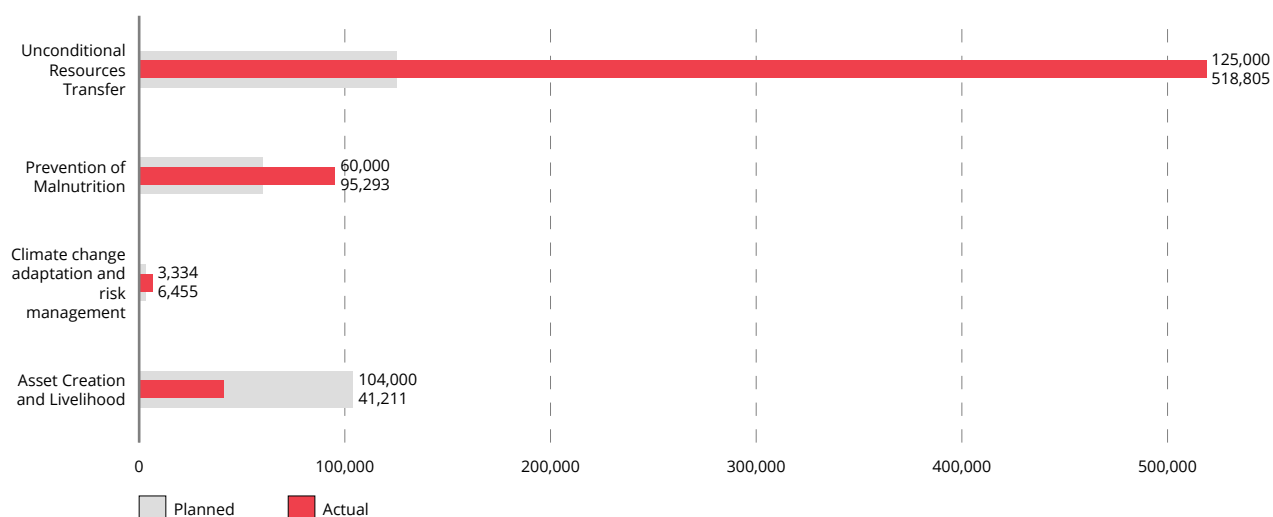
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



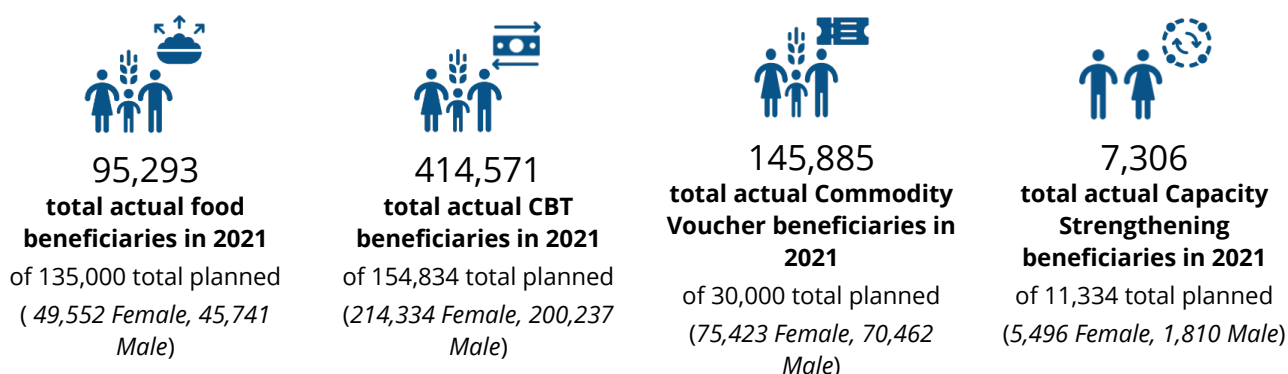
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



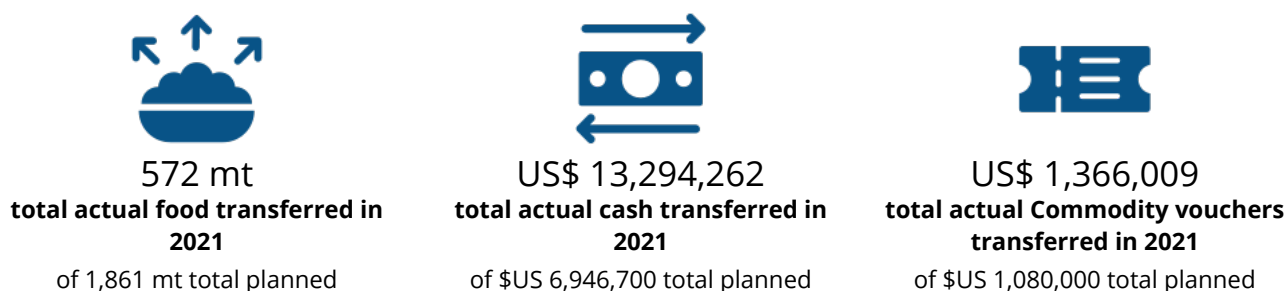
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



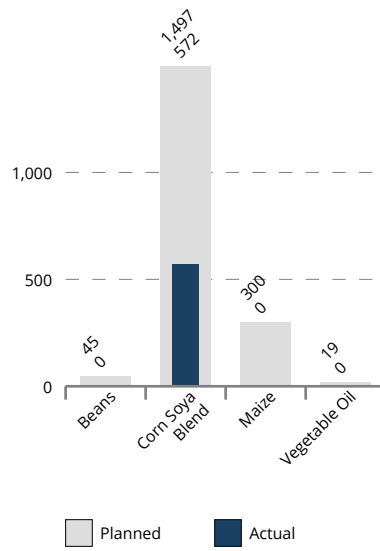
Beneficiaries by Modality



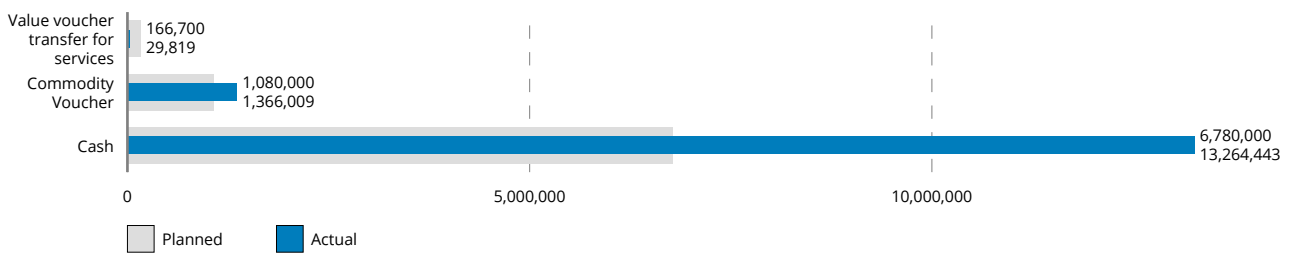
Total Food and CBT



Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



In Guatemala, stunting prevalence among children under 5 is 46.5 percent, while anaemia 32.4 percent and overweight and obesity 4.7 percent in children under 5, and 18 percent in children between 6 and 12 years are gradually increasing [1]. According to WFP food security analysis, the number of food-insecure people in crisis or emergency varied between 2.5 million and 3.5 million, over the year with a peak during the seasonal hunger period. Food insecurity compounded

by the increasing poverty, violence, and inequality affects the Guatemalan population; in particular, Indigenous people, women, children, and people living with disabilities that are in a condition of vulnerability to food insecurity, deepened by the inequalities they face.

The expected economic growth in 2021 did not reach the forecasted percentage, with a 3.1 percent increase in inflation worsening the condition of food insecurity, as food prices in local markets spiked, further exacerbating households' ability to access food [2]. In this context, WFP provided prompt and comprehensive support to the Guatemalan population experiencing a multi-crisis context.

In 2021, the second year of office of the current administration, WFP remained a strategic partner in the fight against food insecurity and improving nutrition. WFP contributed to implementing the Government's Grand National Crusade for Nutrition.

The pandemic unveiled the persisting structural inequality that threatens the significant social achievements of the past years in terms of poverty reduction and nutrition improvements. In 2020, in response to the pandemic, the Government implemented a national alert system establishing respective rules and restrictions to high contagion areas. Using this national system, WFP closely monitored municipalities and departments regarding the number of registered positive cases across the operation. In addition, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and related movement restrictions that impacted community mobilization, WFP adapted its programmes to ensure continuity of its operations and the implementation of nutrition and resilience interventions, while mitigating the risk of COVID-19 contagion through the introduction of precautionary measures for safe distributions.

In this context, WFP continued the emergency response to the increasing food insecurity levels resulting from the pandemic and the Eta and Iota tropical storms hitting the country in late 2020. Through strategic outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving assistance by providing cash-based transfers (CBT) to households affected by the tropical storms, COVID-19, and seasonal hunger in the region of the extended Dry Corridor. WFP's CBT mechanisms and commodity vouchers surpassed the planned number of beneficiaries for crisis response. In the first half of 2021, WFP assisted 50,000 individuals focusing on the tropical storm-affected departments. During the second semester, and as part of its lean season response, WFP expanded its CBT operations to 16 of the 22 departments and, by the end of the year, reached 414,571 beneficiaries.

Regarding nutrition improvement efforts, under strategic outcome 2, WFP strengthened national and local capacities to tackle the nutritional problems associated with acute malnutrition and obesity or overweight of adult populations. WFP is considered a key stakeholder for the government in promoting healthy diets and nutrition among the population through its support to the national organizations. To support local capacity strengthening at the municipal and community level, WFP trained community counsellors to address nutritional and caregiving practices, hygiene, and sexual and reproductive health issues.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the school feeding programme of the Ministry of Education. WFP supported the elaboration of a strategic plan to implement the School Feeding Law, partnered with academia to develop a school feeding programme management diploma and provided kitchen utensils to equip 501 school kitchens in 10 departments. WFP continued implementing a homegrown school feeding project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Also, WFP upscaled the implementation of its mobile application connecting schools with smallholder farmers, facilitating the preparation and procurement of food for school menus and the registration of family farmers as suppliers.

WFP continued with its resilience-building interventions favouring social reintegration of adolescents in conflict with criminal law, gender equality, women empowerment, and smallholders' protection from the negative effects of climate change. Through asset creation, capacity strengthening, and income-generating activities, WFP promoted the resilience of communities against economic and climate-related shocks.

For strategic outcome 4, WFP collaborated with the Government to promote food security and nutrition through an inclusive and integrated social protection programme. WFP implemented actions to strengthen and localize national humanitarian capacities by empowering responders and promoting long-term collaborative approaches. The main partners were the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala, the Ministry of Social Development, responsible for managing warehouses during an emergency, the actors of the Humanitarian Country Team, and the National Secretariat for the Food and Nutrition Security.

Finally, under strategic outcome 5, WFP partnered with the Government to strengthen national capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by implementing national food assistance programmes. WFP introduced digital transformation-related, secure, and sustainable tools to strengthen government partners' technical capacities. In 2021, WFP continued providing food procurement and transport services to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food for the national programmes responding to lean season. As a part of the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition, WFP provided procurement services and transport of the specialized nutritious food Super Cereal Plus, at the request of the Government [3]. WFP improved the national system by transferring capacities to the Government to implement a

beneficiary data and transfer management platform.

Through the analysis of the needs and lessons learned, WFP realized that field coordination is a key factor; therefore, in 2022, three sub-offices in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Quetzaltenango, and Zacapa will be inaugurated.

Risk Management

The pandemic continued to exacerbate existing health risks for the implementation of operations. WFP adapted its programme to comply with government measures limiting staff movement and activities convening large groups. Jointly with its financial service provider *Banrural*, WFP adjusted cash-based transfer distribution processes to minimize beneficiaries' exposure to the virus.

In 2021, Guatemala was classified in medium alert due to security and safety threats. To mitigate any potential risk to beneficiaries, partners and WFP staff, WFP strengthened its coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to closely monitor the security situation in the areas of intervention, allowing early identification of potential risks. Mitigation measures included identification of the best times for bank transfers, best routes to avoid national protests, riots, and road blockages.

WFP conducted reviews of risks faced and embedded risk mitigation strategies across its activities.

Coordination with cooperating partners was key to establishing preventive and mitigation actions that ensured a minimal impact on operations. Mitigation measures included continual communication with local authorities, redesign of protocols for beneficiary interactions and office management (including the use of personal protective equipment, virtual settings, and remote working modalities), and sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns about COVID-19 transmission at the field level. The planning of each intervention was shared with the UNDSS to ensure proper follow-up and accompaniment during all field missions.

Partnerships

In Guatemala, to pursue Zero Hunger, WFP continued to partner with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, civil society, and academia to maximize the impact of its interventions. In 2021, WFP consolidated previously established partnerships and promoted new ones with traditional and non-traditional stakeholders. The quality of the efforts jointly undertaken with partners and the results achieved created solid evidence of WFP's growing leading role in resilience building, service provision, and innovation.

WFP received contributions for emergency response and lean season response from key government donors, including new contributions from the European Union and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA). These contributions facilitated WFP's timely response to the effects of Eta and Iota Storms.

WFP closely coordinated with multiple United Nations agencies to implement country strategic plan's activities under the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Labour Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Programme on Aids and HIV.

In coordination with other United Nations agencies and the RCO, WFP accessed funding from the Peace Building Fund to implement a humanitarian-development-peace nexus project alongside FAO and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Furthermore, WFP continued to implement two joint programmes with Rome-based agencies. These projects were carried out together with IFAD, FAO and UN Women to strengthen women's economic entrepreneurship, contributing to adding to local saving and loans groups and linking family farming to the Ministry of Education's school feeding programme.

As part of interagency coordination activities, WFP actively participated as a member of the inter-agency cash working group. For the second consecutive year, WFP had a co-leading role as a member of the inter-agency communications group.

WFP Guatemala secured a multi-year contribution from Canada to implement activities supporting Indigenous women in the Alta Verapaz department. This programme will contribute to WFP's resilience-building comprehensive strategy jointly funded by other donors, including the European Union and the Republic of Korea.

WFP continued working on its engagement with the private sector. Local partner *Tropigas* supported nutrition activities, purchasing the specialized nutritious food Super Cereal Plus. Other private sector partners also supported WFP in its emergency response operations by providing in-kind and flexible contributions. These donations played a key role in quickly upscaling the emergency response operation to support the affected population.

WFP consolidated its position as a technical partner of choice for the Government by providing food procurement and transport services for the COVID-19 response and regular in-kind distribution programmes. This partnership catalyzed WFP's work with the local private sector in the country and positioned WFP to provide technical assistance to enhance government programming. WFP also supported the Government's participation in the Global Food Systems Summit, where the Ministry of Education adopted commitments within the School Meals Coalition.

WFP also partnered with local and international NGOs to implement activities and signed 20 field level agreements [1] to bolster the impact and coverage of its operations. To ensure the sustainability of the interventions, WFP valued the potential of local NGOs with relevant expertise in social and behaviour change communication and transformative approaches. As part of these coordination efforts, WFP signed cooperation agreements with *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*, the National Institute for Technical Training, and other academic institutions to catalyse the implementation of its school feeding activities, resilience-building programmes and roll-out of its microinsurance product.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP financial needs for the new country strategic plan (CSP) (2021-2024) total USD 166 million. Most of the CSP was fully funded during the first year of implementation, except strategic outcome 4, with 42 percent [1] of the resources allocated to strategic outcome 1 for emergency response activities.

Thanks to rapid donor response and WFP's internal mechanisms to advance financing, WFP was able to rapidly respond to the Eta and Iota emergency in early 2021. Flexible funding allowed WFP to rapidly implement activities in Izabal and Alta Verapaz. Despite the late confirmation of contributions, WFP prepositioned food assistance and implemented 86 percent of all available resources and the implementation plan. The chosen modalities were cash-based transfers and value vouchers. Unspent resources from 2021 were intentionally carried over to implement crisis response activities in the first quarter of 2022 as a shortfall was foreseen.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded by a combination of multilateral and private sector contributions, including the local private donor *Tropigas*, for the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition. Funding also included two multi-year contributions from Canada and the European Union.

Strategic outcome 3 was the second-highest funded [2]. However, the level of implementation was affected by COVID-19 restrictions, as most areas of intervention were classified under the national alert system as high-contagious for most of the year. In response to this situation, WFP prioritized participatory planning to continue implementing throughout the year. Resilience-building activities were funded by the two multi-year contributions from the European Union and Canada, and will be fully implemented by December 2024 and April 2025, respectively.









Strategic outcome 4 was funded at a 67 percent level, and the activities in 2021 focused on building consensus and planning with the Government. Furthermore, several capacity strengthening activities were initiated and will be fully implemented by 2022.

Representing one-third of the total resources available for 2021, USD 21 million [3] from the Government were allocated under strategic outcome 5 for on-demand food service provision. The Global Commodity Management Facility allowed the country office to purchase of food commodities in advance of contribution's formalities. Through this mechanism, the country office reduced food delivery lead-time, thus adding value to the Government's efforts to fight hunger; this resulted in increasing on-demand food service provision requests at the end of the fiscal year that surpassed the projected implementation plan.

The associated costs of the service provision activities allowed WFP to contribute to the Government efforts to reduce hunger; the country office provided technological equipment and training for beneficiary data, warehouse and inventory management, funded food security assessments, and deployed international and national professional experts to accompany the Government's plans. WFP also expanded its operations in Guatemala and three new sub-offices were inaugurated in late 2021.

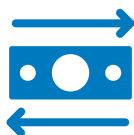
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	6,376,946.0	4,610,722.0	17,542,334.0	15,110,309.0
02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	2,382,552.0	1,193,129.0	2,760,342.0	1,461,603.0
03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	8,816,503.0	11,334,102.0	12,072,084.0	2,305,519.0
04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	726,094.0	113,376.0	484,412.0	144,419.0
05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	17,011,852.0	13,233,500.0	21,026,789.0	18,077,879.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	9,106,544.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	35,313,947.0	30,484,829.0	62,992,505.0	37,099,729.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,413,409.0	1,296,900.0	6,735,764.0	1,894,688.0
Total Direct Costs	37,727,356.0	31,781,729.0	69,728,269.0	38,994,417.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,270,938.0	 1,169,041.0	 2,174,246.0	 2,174,246.0
Grand Total	 38,998,293.0	 32,950,770.0	 71,902,514.0	 41,168,662.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.



518,805 518,805 beneficiaries affected by lean season and the tropical storms received **food assistance**



88 percent of targeted food insecure people reached acceptable level of food consumption after WFP assistance



WFP scaled-up its emergency response to 16 of the 22 departments of the country

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provides lifesaving assistance to Guatemalans affected by the devastation of tropical storms Eta and Iota and seasonal hunger.

In 2021, WFP surpassed its planned number of beneficiaries for crisis response due to the country's unprecedented level of humanitarian needs, as populations were unable to recover from the effects of climate-related shocks, compounded by the economic shocks from COVID-19. While the country strategic plan (CSP) total budget for the year was USD 7.3 million, WFP implemented USD 16.3 million (235 percent of the plan) in cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers. Other modalities planned in the CSP, such as Food Assistance for Assets and in-kind food assistance, were not implemented due to context and needs. WFP quickly upscaled its cash-based transfer (CBT) emergency response operation thanks to a great response from the donor community, especially in the second half of the year, when most funds were received.

The devastating impact of tropical storms Eta and Iota in late 2020, and the negative economic consequences of COVID-19, changed the expected scenario for food security. Food reserves decreased and prices rocketed, leading to a spike in food insecurity. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 3.7 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity from November 2020 - March 2021. By the second half of the year, this number was 3.5 million people (20 percent of the population).

Based on IPC data and other available assessments [1], WFP prioritized 16 out of 22 departments for assistance in 2021, targeting the areas identified as Phase 4 (Emergency) and Phase 3 (Crisis).

For the first semester of the year, assistance focused on the tropical storm-affected departments of Alta Verapaz, Izabal, and Huehuetenango. WFP provided unconditional CBTs (unrestricted cash and commodity vouchers in the form of food baskets) to 320,000 people who lost their houses and were displaced to temporary shelters, lost their livelihoods and income source and were in areas with no access to food.

During the second half of the year, and coinciding with the lean season, WFP prioritized emergency assistance in the Dry Corridor, supporting vulnerable rural communities who lost their crops due to drought or other extreme weather conditions and communities with high levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition. Some of the targeted departments were also previously affected by Eta and Iota. WFP reached 198,805 people in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, El Progreso, Escuintla, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Retalhuleu, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Zacapa with unconditional and unrestricted CBTs. The criteria used to select beneficiaries for the lean season response included the complete or partial loss of harvest for subsistence farmers, lack of any food reserves, lack of any source of income, and implementation of extreme negative coping strategies such as selling assets and livelihoods to buy food. Nutrition sensitive components were also incorporated into these interventions through nutrition messaging for social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). WFP staff and partners led sensitization sessions on healthy diets and effective use of the cash to buy fresh and nutritious foods. These sessions were scheduled before cash distributions so that all beneficiaries could participate. A leaflet was also distributed to reinforce the SBCC messaging, including tips and healthy, nutritionally balanced recipes.

Since most distributions were implemented in zones under red alert [2] for COVID-19, strict biosecurity measures were implemented. This implied a reduced number of people accessing each financial provider branch at a time, social distancing, the use of face masks and any other measure imposed by the National Government Authorities at the

central and local level.

The success of WFP crisis response interventions relied on close coordination with government partners. Implementation of the emergency response programmes was always coordinated at the local level through different layers of governance (regional, municipality and community based), including different institutional actors such as the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala, the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym), and various ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Social Development.

In 2021, WFP also expanded the engagement with local and international cooperating partners, engaging five new cooperating partners in emergency response activities. These partners were pivotal in reaching the communities in the most remote areas and supporting a fast and efficient implementation.

WFP monitoring data showed that the emergency response activities effectively improved the food security of the assisted households, allowing them to overcome the immediate crisis. On average, thanks to the CBTs, 88 percent of the beneficiaries improved their food consumption score 30 days after the distributions, reduced negative coping mechanisms, and reduced the expenditure share in food, thus investing in other essential needs, including health, education, and housing [3].

Implementing unconditional cash assistance in a continuously changing scenario required extreme flexibility and smooth communication between field staff, financial service providers, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries. WFP established open communication channels with its partners to ensure responsiveness to any sudden change in planning due to COVID-19 in selected areas.

As part of the lessons learned, WFP realized that an adequate field presence is key during the needs assessment, establishing access routes and implementing a fast and efficient emergency response. Its field presence and local emergency response capacity were strengthened by establishing the three field offices at the end of 2021.

In the aftermath of Eta and Iota, WFP implemented life-saving actions and provided most affected populations with enough food to survive the first months after losing their livelihoods. However, permanent damages and slow economic recovery hampered the ability of these populations to re-establish their livelihoods and the rates of food insecurity in cyclone-affected areas remained very high.

As a priority for 2022, WFP aims to implement early recovery activities that include conditional cash transfers and the provision of non-food items, equipment, and technical assistance. For these actions, participants will be selected among communities prioritized for emergency assistance in 2021 and who fell back into severe food insecurity due to the inability to restore their livelihoods.

This activity received a score of 4 on WFP's Gender and Age Marker. All the emergency response activities were designed considering gender as a cross-cutting pillar, assuring a gender-balanced community-level representation. WFP ensured that all plans of action addressed the needs of the population, prioritizing those of vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and girls, women and girls heads of households. Where possible, women were registered as the principal receiver of the transfer and according to post-distribution monitoring data, this contributed to the increased women's decision-making in the household [4].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.



572 mt of Super Cereal Plus
Procured by WFP for the Government's complementary feeding programme reaching **95,293 children**



1,196 community councillors were trained, and **10,401 people** reached through personalized counselling and **4,251 people** through home visits



70 savings and loans groups generated a total capital of **USD 30,000**

Guatemala ranks first in stunting prevalence in children aged 24-59 months in the region and sixth worldwide [1]. These worrisome statistics are aggravated by a combined increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity in women aged 15 to 49 years [2]. In this context, WFP, under strategic outcome 2, seeks to strengthen national and local capacities to promote nutrition and healthy diets among the food insecure populations contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, to achieve Zero Hunger and end malnutrition.

In close collaboration with government counterparts, WFP implemented an integrated package of complementary activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, including the preparation of an agriculture plan, development and implementation of nutrition messages targeting beneficiaries of emergency activities, and nutritional education activities with parents' organizations that supported the school feeding programme. These activities included a capacity strengthening component to facilitate sustainability and scale-up.

In 2020, the Government launched the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition (GCNN, for its Spanish acronym), a multi-actor strategy to reduce all forms of malnutrition. In 2021, WFP provided technical and financial assistance for GCNN [3].

At the Government's request, WFP participated in the baseline implementation, led by the National Secretariat for the Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym) at the central level and by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama at the field level, targeting 114 municipalities in the 10 departments with the highest rates of extreme poverty, high prevalence of stunting and food insecurity. The information collection will be finalized in 2022 and the final report will be published in the first trimester of 2022. This will include information to measure and evaluate the impact of GCNN interventions related to nutritional status and anaemia in children aged 24 to 59 months, women between 15-49 years old, women's dietary diversity, and information on health issues others.

To support the implementation of the complementary feeding programme, WFP provided nutritious food and supported 1,500 health services in departments prioritized by the GCNN and affected by the devastation of the tropical storms Eta and Iota. WFP delivered 572 mt of Super Cereal Plus to complement the government purchase and reached 95,293 children aged 6-23 months in 11 departments for two months [4].

In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to implement the awareness-raising campaign. WFP participated in the development and reproduction of promotional and visibility materials, including radio spots in four local languages for nationwide use and the creation of promotional banners for more than 50 health care services.

As part of the support to the Government's nutrition strategy, WFP supported SESAN's first National Strategy for Social and Behavioral Change, launched in 2021 in ten departments and WFP provided technical assistance on community education [5].

WFP continued implementing capacity-strengthening activities by training community counselors to address nutrition issues with a gender-sensitive approach. WFP targeted 84 communities in 18 municipalities with a high prevalence of stunting and acute malnutrition. In 2021, a community educational counselling group was established in the 84-prioritized communities. A total of 1,196 people were trained as community counsellors on nutrition topics (2 percent men and 98 percent women, of which 10 percent were under 18 years of age). Community counseling training was usually oriented to women's participation, but since 2021 it was open to men's participation.

As part of the activities, community consultation and planning days took place to determine participants' needs and interests on nutrition and gender. As a result, the topics included were prevention, chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and overweight, caregiving practices, hygiene and sanitation, sexual and reproductive health,

identification of acute malnutrition by clinical signs and mid-upper arm circumference measurement.

Upon receiving training, community volunteers carried out personalized counselling activities at the community level with mothers of children aged 24-59 months, lactating and pregnant women and girls, and adolescent girls; activities included home visits and referrals of acute malnutrition cases and monitored pregnant women at risk. By the end of the year, the community volunteers reached 10,401 people in their communities through personalized counselling and 4,251 people through home visits.

WFP and its two partners in the field conducted the training of counsellors. They ensured coordination with the government counterparts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, SESAN, the Municipal Offices for Women and other non-governmental organizations.

WFP facilitated savings-and-loans groups to motivate people to voluntarily participate in nutrition activities. This methodology provided participants with tools to manage their incomes by generating savings from an initial seed capital. In 2021, WFP supported the consolidation of 70 savings-and-loans groups (in 84 communities) that generated a capital of USD 30,000 during the initial 6-month saving cycle. Thanks to this assistance, the groups created small entrepreneurship that allowed participants (14 men and 1184 women) to generate more income to continue saving. This methodology has allowed some women's groups to become empowered in economic issues, enabling them to participate in community decision-making spaces.

WFP coordinated these income generation activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food and the municipalities, and both institutions also supported participants by providing production inputs. Another component of the savings-and-loans methodology promoted problem identification and resolution strategies among communities. Participating groups were asked to establish social outreach goals to support their communities and design specific activities to address the identified issues. The activities selected included reforestation, cleaning campaigns of Lake Atitlan, waste sorting for recycling, manufacturing, and donation of cleaning supplies to local health services, and installation of garbage cans in their communities. Furthermore, the groups took the initiative to participate in the community radio broadcasting, sharing messages about women's rights and prevention of gender-based violence in the framework of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, commemorated on November 25th.

As part of the activities to strengthen the governance strategy for food and nutrition security of GCNN at municipal and community level, WFP and its partners worked with SESAN to create 20 Community Commissions for Food and Nutritional Security in 20 of the 84 prioritized communities. WFP and partners also worked with six food and nutrition security municipal commissions, reaching 1,200 participants. Capacity strengthening activities focused on improving local knowledge on nutrition and reinforcing women's inclusion and participation in decision-making spaces, participation of men in family health and nutrition issues, burden-sharing in the home, and the specific nutritional needs of women, especially girls and adolescents.

WFP partnered with Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to support people living with HIV/AIDS. Through UNAIDS funding, WFP implemented capacity-strengthening activities on nutrition and job creation for 250 people (88 percent women, 11 percent men and 1 percent trans women). This joint initiative included workshops on adequate nutrition, food preparation and agricultural inputs for the 250 participants. WFP and its partners also reached 100 participants through one delivery of unconditional cash-based transfers [6] and 150 received in-kind food rations. WFP encountered operational delays as many prioritized communities reported an increase of COVID-19. To mitigate this, strict biosecurity measures were implemented. Close coordination with five Integral Care Units of the Ministry of Public Health was key for the successful implementation.

The provision of an integrated package of complementary activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, was done in close collaboration with government counterparts and incorporated capacity strengthening elements to facilitate sustainability and scale.

WFP will continue to support the Government in implementing the Complementary Feeding Programme. Additionally, under the framework of its CSP nutrition initiatives and goals, WFP will expand nutrition activities to four new departments, where nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities will be carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, SESAN and local partners in the field.

Activities implemented under strategic outcome 2 had a Gender and Age Marker score of 3, meaning that gender-specific actions were incorporated, exemplified by community consultations, analysis, and activities based on identified needs. Specific actions oriented to the age of the participants need to be strengthened in 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	3

Strategic outcome 03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.



511 households supported to rehabilitate assets destroyed by the Eta and Iota tropical storms



1,291 smallholders were insured by WFP's microinsurance product and received financial education



6,038 households in the Dry Corridor successfully created assets and received inputs



501 school kitchens equipped to prepare safe and nutritious meals



870 members of the educational community trained in food and nutrition education

Strategic outcome 3 aims to develop sustainable, climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive and gender-sensitive food systems, with the active participation of rural populations exposed to climate change shocks and the local institutions. Therefore, WFP developed seven resilience-building projects across six geographical departments in the Guatemalan highlands and Dry Corridor and supported the Ministry of Education in implementing the school feeding programme at the national and local levels.

WFP adapted the activities under this strategic outcome to comply with COVID-19 prevention measures. Methodologies were modified to comply with social distancing and biosecurity norms, and biosafety equipment was provided to 28 schools across the country to support the take-home rations programme.

WFP implemented activities in 100 communities and reached 10,000 households with community-based plans to improve and promote appropriate coping mechanisms against climate change and food insecurity.

In February, WFP started working with the Secretary for Social Wellbeing (SBS, for its Spanish acronym) to implement a pilot project supporting 50 adolescents (12 women and 38 men) in conflict with the law and part of a social reintegration programme. WFP trained 22 SBS staff in resilience-building methodologies and implemented participatory planning exercises with the 50 beneficiaries. The training included the selection of vocational training and technical skills courses.

As part of its risk-finance strategy, WFP formally launched its microinsurance product in April. This product is being implemented in partnership with Aseguradora Rural and two new strategic partners: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* and Heifer International. This partnership aimed to scale up the microinsurance strategy and its dual objective of financing premium payment while representing an operational insurance partner to protect smallholder farmers from climatic distress. Across four departments, 1,291 smallholders (of which 905 were women) were insured and received financial education as part of a broader package of risk-management activities. By the end of the year, 36 beneficiaries received insurance payout for USD 90 for a drought coverage triggered event at the Dry Corridor. This pay-out supported smallholders to cope with the effects of crop loss and productive activities interruption.

In April, WFP started the implementation of the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) in 4 municipalities of Alta Verapaz, which supported the design of a 5-year intervention to empower 3,000 Indigenous women. Additionally, WFP implemented 32 community-based participatory plans (CBPPs) in line with Gender and Age Marker standards. This process facilitated the identification of women's needs, risks and opportunities and created a work plan. This plan included activities such as asset creation (agriculture-, infrastructure- and environmentally related), trainings to close

the existent gaps for women, improve women's access to resources, skills and livelihood opportunities, and promote economic autonomy and greater participation in decision-making processes.

In May, WFP joined the municipal reconstruction plan in San Cristóbal, Alta Verapaz, in 11 communities, directly supporting 511 households to rehabilitate assets destroyed by the tropical storms Eta and Iota. WFP implemented participatory planning exercises in 11 communities and provided technical assistance. All beneficiary households received conditional cash-based transfers (CBTs).

In June, WFP finalized the participatory planning phase of PRO Resilience, its resilience-building project in the Dry Corridor. As a result, the 60 beneficiary communities have a community-based participatory plan (CBPP) and a corresponding community annual work plan for asset creation activities. Aligned with the 2021 agricultural season, 6,038 beneficiary households successfully created assets such as composts, family gardens and carried out soil conservation activities. Of these, 5,800 households received biofortified seeds to cultivate beans with higher percentages of zinc and iron for their self-consumption. All beneficiary households received conditional CBT for the asset creation activities. As part of the rural employment component of the project that prioritized women and youth, 45 beneficiaries (16 men and 29 women) enrolled in the vocational training programmes and 17 people (10 young men and 7 young women) were inserted into the labour market.

In the Huehuetenango department, WFP implemented resilience-building activities in 10 communities, reaching 500 households. After implementing participatory community-based planning, all 500 households successfully created assets, including soil conservation activities, road rehabilitations, family vegetable gardens, and chicken farming. All beneficiary households received 100 days of conditional CBTs. As part of this comprehensive intervention, a total of 22 active community savings-and-loan groups were successfully established.

WFP worked with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and UN Women to implement the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) Joint Programme Rural Women Economic Empowerment. WFP supported the programme in three municipalities of Alta Verapaz. As a result, 1,760 women were trained on gender equality, women's rights, and the prevention of gender-based violence. They received technical assistance and 59 women-led micro-entrepreneurships linked to community-based savings-and-loans groups were created and supported. Through a partnership with Barefoot College and the Government of India, two rural women received a solar technology scholarship in New Delhi. They oversaw the installation of 100 solar systems in their communities, bringing electricity to 700 people.

To complement WFP's economic empowerment for women activities in the municipality of Panzos, the country office partnered with New Sun Road to establish a technological centre in Alta Verapaz. As a result of this partnership, 12 young women received training on computers, tablets, and other digital technologies.

In support of the implementation of the Ministry of Education's School Feeding Programme, WFP developed a strategic plan to close the existing gaps in the assurance of the quality of the programme in terms of nutrition, health, and gender equality. Guatemala linked this analysis to the commitments adopted by the Government in September in the framework of the global School Feeding Coalition.

WFP partnered with Panamerican University to develop a school feeding programme management diploma. This programme was launched in September, and by December had trained 60 staff from the Ministry of Education working in 22 departments.

WFP provided kitchen utensils to equip 501 schools' kitchens in 10 departments supporting around 91,964 students. Due to the pandemic, these supplies were delivered mid-2021 when schools reopened. As a complementary activity to support the delivery of these utensils, WFP developed audio-visual materials (videos and posters) to guide food safety and the proper use of the kitchen utensils.

The three RBAs continued implementing activities under Joint Programme for home-grown school feeding. WFP worked in 60 schools in Alta Verapaz, San Marcos and Chiquimula, provided capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Education's staff, parent-teacher organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. As a result, 802 members of the educational community were sensitized on the activities of the school feeding programme, 139 people from the parent-teacher organizations were trained in accountability processes, and 60 mothers volunteering as school-cooks participated in cooking courses. Additionally, WFP supported the creation of 21 educational gardens and trained 870 people in food and nutrition education.

School Feeding Law in Guatemala promotes the local purchase of school feeding products. It thus allocates at least 50 percent of the programme's budget to family farming, turning the school into a market for local agriculture [1]. To improve this connection, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food and established a technical committee to spearhead the implementation of a mobile application developed by WFP. The committee oversaw the integration of functionalities to the mobile application that promotes nutritional quality, links schools to family farming, ensure transparency in the procurement processes, improves accountability and monitoring of the purchases through an indicator board. With all the functionalities fully developed, the process of

training, accompaniment, and implementation will be piloted in 100 schools in 2022.

The School Feeding Law also establishes that the Ministry of Education must assess the nutritional status of children receiving school meals annually. WFP supported the data collection of 3,960 pre-primary students in 135 schools and 18,956 primary students in 178 schools, covering the 22 departments of the country. The final report with the assessment findings will be published in the first trimester of 2022.

In 2021, effective communication and coordination with cooperating partners were fundamental. For 2022, implementation rate and related expenditures are expected to increase. Building off stronger relationships with implementing partners will be key to success.

Strategic outcome 3 activities achieved 4 and 3 Gender and Age Marker scores, respectively, meaning gender-specific and gender-transformative were implemented. These included the implementation of gender diagnostics to identify local and contextualized gaps and barriers, resulting in specific gender action plans for each beneficiary community.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	3
Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	4

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.



WFP supported the development of a **National Action Plan for Logistics Preparedness** and trained **32 members** of the humanitarian community



Technical and financial support to the government for a pilot project for a Gender-Sensitive Social Household Registry reaching **20,000 households**

In Guatemala, social protection programmes are spread among ministries and institutions which are not integrated to constitute a comprehensive social protection system. In the context of the global pandemic, vulnerable populations require functional institutional structures and efficient operational mechanisms that support them to cope with natural and economic shocks. Under this strategic outcome, WFP supports the Government through technical assistance at the policy and operational level to consolidate an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive protection system by 2024. To reach this target, WFP aims to improve the social protection and emergency preparedness programmes by assessing the capacities of the partners and counterparts by strengthening capacities for the design of new social protection programmes and policies.

In 2021, WFP established new partnerships with government institutions and United Nations agencies to strengthen organizations' skills in social inclusion, livelihoods improvement, emergency response, resilience, and supply chain coordination. Through the establishment of key partnerships, it was possible to develop and improve programmes and policies with key partners such as the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala (CONRED, for its Spanish acronym), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), National Secretariat for the Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym), and the Specific Cabinet of Social Development (GEDS, for its Spanish acronym) presided by the Vice President.

From January to March 2021, WFP conducted a participatory assessment of the Ministry of Social Development technical gaps and imparted five workshops to address identified weaknesses. As a result of these trainings, the Strategic Cooperation Plan 2021-2023 was designed and included five key lines of actions: productive insertion (focused on urban youth); strengthening the social protection system; strengthening the shock responsive social protection system; support to the GEDS; and strengthening the Ministry of Social Development.

Based on this strategic cooperation plan, the Ministry of Social Development and WFP jointly worked to design a programme to improve the economic situation of vulnerable urban youths, impacted by COVID-19 and by climate-related shocks. A poverty assessment study focused on urban youth in four of the seven metropolitan area municipalities will be conducted in early 2022.

WFP also led an assessment of the Ministry of Social Development's information technology capacity. The analysis revealed the need for a virtual learning platform for the Ministry of Social Development' personnel. The platform aims to provide a general improvement to the Ministry of Social Development's social programmes in support of food insecure populations and households vulnerable to economic and climate-related shocks.

Working towards gender equality, WFP worked with the Ministry of Social Development in the design of the Social Inclusion and Gender Policy. As part of this process, WFP conducted two workshops that contributed to the development of an analysis of the gender approach in social programmes and provides a roadmap for the inclusion of the human rights approach in the policy design processes. Under a joint project and working alongside the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, WFP provided technical and financial support to systematize a pilot project for a gender-sensitive social household registry reaching six municipalities and 20,000 households. This project will provide inputs to scale up the register at a national level.

As part of the national emergency response system, the Ministry of Social Development is responsible for implementing and administrating shelters and collection centres. WFP assisted with the revision and socialization of the guidelines to manage the reception, storage and distribution of emergencies supplies received at collection centres.

The Ministry of Social Development is also responsible for attending affected populations with social programmes. Therefore, WFP trained their staff to develop an institutional guide to adjust existing social programmes to emergencies and disaster situations.

WFP also promoted the creation of a long-term collaboration between the Government and the humanitarian community to strengthen the national humanitarian capacities through the empowerment of national responders.

In 2021, WFP and CONRED developed the Action Plan for Logistics Preparedness that contains the national and local stakeholder analysis and capacity mapping to identify gaps and opportunities for emergency preparedness. This tool helped organizations to design the critical route towards sectoral alignment, decentralization of the Emergency Preparedness Response system, and the joint implementation with the HCT. This process involved 31 institutions including ministries and other governmental counterparts, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and United Nations agencies.

This Action Plan was complemented with a landscape [1] analysis. WFP advocated for the implementation of the following prioritized actions: the elaboration of a digital system for the management of the warehouses at the national level (CONRED, the Ministry of Social Development); the development of adequate and efficient protocols to manage donations and contributions from the private sector during an emergency, namely with the Chamber of Commerce of Agriculture; the creation of a logistic thematic group within the HCT, bringing stakeholders together before an emergency. These actions are also linked to strategic outcome 1.

In response to the identified gaps during the establishment of the Action Plan, WFP imparted workshops on national and international procurement processes during emergencies and trained 32 staff from several ministries, government institutions, NGOs, and United Nations agencies. Moreover, WFP enhanced the national immediate response capacity by equipping CONRED with mobile storage units. These actions contributed to a more adequate and rapid deployment of temporary warehouses in any potentially affected area.

WFP collaborated with SESAN to strengthen staff capacities in data collection and analysis and assessed national programmes to produce a strategic plan with the most suitable programmes to reduce food insecurity and climate-related shock risks.

Through the activities developed in strategic outcome 4, which scored Gender and Age Marker scores of 3 and 4 in its respective activities, WFP reaffirms its commitment to a process of social inclusion and gender equality. These principles are included in all stages of WFP activities, considering gender as a critical element in analysis and reporting [2].

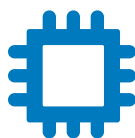
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.	3
Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	4

Strategic outcome 05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.



13,563.8 mt of food commodities procured by WFP for the Government's in-kind assistance programmes



WFP transferred capacities to the Government for the **digitalization of beneficiary data of 1.3 million households using SCOPE**



WFP provided services to UNHCR for **beneficiary registry of 1,200 households, mostly refugees**

Under this strategic outcome, WFP partners with the Government to strengthen the national capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 and implement national food assistance programmes. This support included food distribution and the implementation of improved technologies for the national digitalization system. Referring to this last one, WFP efforts aimed at strengthening the Government's technical capacities through the development of digital transformation-related, secure, and sustainable tools, allowing the country office to contribute to enhancing two national food security programmes: the Complementary Feeding Strategy and the National School Feeding Programme.

In 2021, WFP continued providing food procurement and transport services to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food for the national responses to the lean season and the COVID-19 emergency. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food signed two service delivery agreements: the first in May and the second in September. WFP delivered 13,563.8 mt of food commodities for USD 11.8 million. Along with the food procurement and transport services, WFP provided capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food supply chain branch and direct support and on-the-job training to staff of the main counterpart for the supply chain operation, the National Institute for Agricultural Marketing.

WFP also provided procurement services under the agreement signed with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and the National Secretariat for the Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym). WFP procured and transported 5,000 mt of the specialized nutritious food Super Cereal Plus for USD 1.9 million [1]. The implementation of these activities began in 2020 and continued until the third quarter of 2021. As a result of the successful implementation of this agreement and WFP's key role supporting coordination amongst partners, the Government extended this agreement until 2023.

To strengthen the distribution of the Government's COVID-19 food assistance response, WFP made available to the Government its beneficiary data management platform (SCOPE) for digital registration and accountability, aiming at coherence and transparency of this national coordination mechanism through technical assistance provided by WFP.

Since 2020, WFP has supported the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food with the digitalization of beneficiary data to 1.3 million households assisted with food rations. As part of these efforts, 200 mobile devices were procured to ensure both the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food had the appropriate tools to record the transactions in the field and complete the registration of beneficiaries. WFP provided the equipment and necessary training to 500 government field staff.

WFP collaboration also included deploying two SCOPE online applications used by Government counterparts. WFP's support indirectly benefited the targeted populations of these national programmes, which are more efficient and transparent. Through WFP's support, both ministries improved their data management and reporting process, resulting in less time invested in reports and greater accuracy, facilitating decision-making processes.

To ensure the efficiency of monitoring distribution processes at a national level, WFP contracted a consulting firm in software development to design a dashboard for distributing complementary fortified food, to contribute to the decision-making process of the Government institutions. WFP's financial support eased the registration, consolidation, and visualization of the data of the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Social Development and SESAN.

In support of the humanitarian sector activities in the country, WFP made its corporate system for the beneficiary registry SCOPE available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the beneficiary registry and facilitated cash distribution by coordinating with its financial service provider. Through these activities, 1,200 households were registered, mostly refugees from other Central American countries through this common cash-based transfers platform.

Within its capacity strengthening of counterparts, WFP encouraged the collection of desegregated data for a comprehensive analysis of results, to understand the individual aspects of its interventions and improve the designing and planning to respond to specific needs of the diverse groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	N/A
Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality impacts Guatemalans' food security and nutrition status, with a gender gap index score of 0.66 [1]. Entrenched socio-cultural norms and practices place women and girls at a greater risk of food insecurity, as they are limited in their decision-making and access to livelihood opportunities.

WFP integrated gender dimensions into the country's strategic plan implementation, assessment, and monitoring processes. The data collection tools enabled analysis disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. This data disaggregation was included in the monthly monitoring processes for programmes and baseline studies. Inter-agency consultations and joint assessments were conducted to identify activities that promote women's economic empowerment.

To ensure a proper understanding, application, and integration of gender considerations in field activities, WFP carried out trainings and capacity-strengthening activities for all cooperating partners. Through its programmes, WFP engaged women, men, girls, and boys (with and without disabilities), encouraged women and girls' involvement in decision-making processes, and promoted livelihoods opportunities to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment.

As part of the emergency response activities, gender sensitization messages, encouraging changes in harmful habits to women's and girls' education, were defined and implemented. Key messages were also identified for nutrition and school feeding activities to initiate gender sensitization of the educational community.

WFP implemented all municipal Seasonal Livelihoods Consultations regarding community resilience actions through a gender lens. These were complemented with a community-level gender assessment that provides insights into women's needs and local context, thus guaranteeing the creation of gender and empowerment action plans that are realistic and operational. These gender action plans were implemented alongside local partners. In line with WFP's corporate guidelines, programme design followed a life-cycle approach [2].

In 2021, WFP concluded the implementation of the Joint Programme Rural Women Economic Empowerment with 1,718 women participants in 59 communities. At the end of the year, the savings and loans groups created had generated USD 122,080. In addition, women beneficiaries also participated in 57 profitable associative enterprises that earned USD 103,235. WFP started implementing a multi-annual resilience-building programme focusing on the empowerment and resilience building of 3,000 Indigenous women in Alta Verapaz through a gender transformative approach. This year, WFP reached 1,760 women and 659 men through training on job diversification, proper nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, and violence prevention against women to achieve food and nutritional security.

As part of the Social Inclusion and Gender Policy's design, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development, WFP conducted training sessions on gender equality and women's empowerment and reached 75 government staff.

WFP will continue its efforts to increase women's inclusion in decision-making entities and households. To achieve this, WFP will transform and deepen the sensitization messages, apply a methodology for social and behavioural change throughout its activities, and include gender criteria in the microinsurance pilot project, linking it to community savings and credit processes for women empowerment.

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

Guatemala's population is composed of 23 ethnic groups, representing 44 percent of the population. Guatemala ranked 126th in the 2019 Human Development Index [1] and the poverty rate increased from 51 percent in 2006 to 59 percent in 2014 [2], which is twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. The extreme poverty rate is three times higher in rural areas. Indigenous populations are the most affected, with 79 percent living in poverty and 40 percent in extreme poverty.

Poverty and inequality amongst the Indigenous population, including women, youth, children, and people with disabilities, are high and linked to food and nutrition insecurity. In the case of rural and Indigenous women, they represent one of the most vulnerable segments of the population, particularly during a crisis, as 51 percent [3] of the total female population lacks an income and does not have access to land for cultivation. In 2021, these populations continued to be affected by the compounding effects of the pandemic from the devastating effects caused by the Eta and Iota storms.

Due to the situation in the country, in 2021, WFP worked in rural areas with food insecure Indigenous populations, which were affected by the 2020 storms. In this context, and across its operations, WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices, as outlined in its corporate 2020 AAP Policy, were mainstreamed, and integrated to ensure safety and dignity, participation, and empowerment of assisted communities. Emphasis was geared towards ensuring the safety and security of affected communities through a 'do no harm' approach. Two-way communication pathways were established and maintained, such as community feedback mechanisms, to strengthen community engagement, promote participatory decision-making, and inform programme design. All cash-based transfers (CBTs) distributions were carried out during morning hours to allow beneficiaries' safe mobilization. Close coordination with local authorities was ensured to enable local ownership and participation. In most of the interventions, transportation was arranged, and when possible, it was provided by the municipality.

Also, WFP implemented a series of mitigation measures to ensure the safety and protection of beneficiaries' data for CBT interventions. Among those measures included using MoDA to identify and target beneficiaries, ensuring all data related to the conditions of the targeted households were managed through a secure platform. Staff in charge of targeting beneficiaries were trained on how to request the informed consent of the person providing the information. A confirmation of the informed consent is checked through MoDA. Finally, with its financial service provider, the country office jointly implemented NEST to exchange beneficiary data files and documents related to cash transfers. As a complement, a new series of actions will be implemented in 2022. Among these are feasibility assessments, update of the value of transference, Privacy Information Assessment, revision of targeting strategy and monitoring of process for identification of eligible households in the field.

Additionally, sensitization sessions were conducted complying with government-sanctioned prevention measures. During these sessions, WFP field staff provided information on nutrition, safety, proper use of cash and gender inclusion and handed out leaflets with this information. WFP designed these leaflets considering local contexts and literacy levels. In addition, five radio spots were produced and broadcasted in eight Mayan languages to disseminate information about WFP activities and nutrition messages.

As part of its resilience-building activities, participatory community processes were carried out to develop annual action plans for activity implementation; this planning involved the identification of needs, risks, and characteristics of the beneficiary populations. These consultations were held in local languages, and translators were hired to facilitate communication. In addition, for emergency and resilience activities, the selection and prioritization criteria included the most at-risk population, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, women, etc.

In addition, with a commitment to identify needs and improve emergency interventions, WFP conducted baseline surveys and monitored CBT deliveries. Results for 2021 confirmed that beneficiaries were aware of the programmes they were participating in. Of the beneficiaries surveyed, 98 percent reported that WFP programmes were dignified and informed about the assistance, and 92 percent indicated they knew precisely what they were entitled to receive. Of the surveyed participants, 99 percent stated that they had no security problems and had no problems at home. Furthermore, 98 percent of people felt that WFP behaved in a fair, open and transparent manner and 97 percent

indicated that they did not experience discrimination during the deliveries. WFP will keep working to comply with the higher standards and improve those aspects that can be improved.

During the second semester of 2021, WFP carried out a campaign to encourage beneficiaries to utilize WFP's operational free of charge hotline. During the year, 389 calls were received, and women accounted for 89 percent of the calls. Of these calls, 81 percent were made by direct beneficiaries expressing satisfaction and positive feedback with the intervention, 10 percent advocated for a household in need, and 2 percent reported other issues such as technical problems. In addition to the hotline, WFP maintained close and constant communication with beneficiaries through 25 field staff covering all the prioritized municipalities. To this end, field staff coordinated with local partners, community leaders and cooperating partners.

Environment

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

Guatemala is amongst the countries most vulnerable to climate-related shocks such as droughts and erratic rainfall. During the second year of the pandemic, the country experienced a decrease in agricultural productivity in rural areas, a saturation of health services, food shortages, affecting rural populations' livelihoods, increasing migration, aggravating food insecurity in children, and disproportionately affecting women. As highlighted by the joint Inter-American Development Bank, Organization of American States and WFP report on migration, *The Complex Motivations and Costs of Central American Migration*, amongst the root causes for Central American migration are income inequality, poverty and hunger, violence and insecurity and the effects of climate events.

The Dry Corridor and the highlands were the areas most affected by the effects of the Eta and Iota tropical storms that hit the country in late 2020. These areas continued to be classified under crisis by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, as the compounding effects of climate events and crop losses impacted households' livelihoods. Countrywide, food insecurity aggravated by climate-related shocks often resulted in negative coping strategies that affect the environment, such as the overexploitation of soil and deforestation.

WFP mainstreamed environment and climate change as a cross-cutting dimension through its different interventions. Food Assistance for Assets projects enabled the creation of household and community assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods, and build resilience over time.

The activities were determined through participatory community planning, assuring their local relevance and ownership.

Additionally, WFP implemented various activities to improve the adaptive capacities of households and communities vulnerable to climate-related shocks. These included supporting the government Agroclimatic roundtables to generate relevant and contextualized climate forecast information and recommendations for locally adaptive measures to mitigate the impact of future shocks and the distribution of 130 solar-powered lamps to vulnerable women in rural communities through a partnership with Barefoot College.

In 2021, as part of the response to adaptation and mitigation to climate shocks, WFP piloted the climate microinsurance product in four departments. The pilot protected 1,291 beneficiaries from the impacts of climate shocks, specifically avoiding crop losses from drought and excess rain.

At the community level, WFP's cooperating partners worked with the local population on cleaning Amatitlan Lake, and recycling bins were distributed together with sensitization messages in the Solola department. Also, the materials provided to a hospital during an intervention in Huehuetenango were made of recycled materials.

WFP put social and environmental safeguards in place to ensure nutrition and resilience-building activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or people. The environment was included as a pillar during project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In 2021, WFP finalized remodelling its country office facilities. Within the remodeling process, the following priorities were considered: sustainable water, through the installation of leak-reduction faucets and toilets; energy consumption, installation of LED bulbs and lamps; waste management, usage of color-coded recycling bins, and proper electronic waste management.

Risk finance tools

During September and October of 2021, food shortages related to the lean season affected the northeast region of the Alta Verapaz department, known as the Polochic Valley. This region suffered from a heavy drought that resulted in 70 percent of crop losses. Less than a year ago, this same region was hit by the effects of the tropical storms Eta and Iota, which destroyed households' productive assets. WFP supported these communities through emergency response, early recovery, and resilience activities.

Currently, WFP is implementing its microinsurance pilot in this region, with two women's associations participating. Through this project, WFP aims to support smallholder farmers confront the catastrophic events caused by climate-related risks, covering them against drought and excess rain.

The Guatemala WFP country office pioneered the launch of a climate-based parametric microinsurance pilot in the region, following the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and supporting communities in a financial inclusion strategy.

At the lean season, WFP had insured 36 women complementing with financial education programmes. All the beneficiaries received an immediate notification via text message nine days after the satellite-based insurance triggered the event. The text message transmitted the message of an available pay-out of USD 90 corresponding to the first level of the drought coverage. WFP followed up the process along with the insurance company to promptly ensure all the beneficiaries received the indemnity amount to help them confront the losses of a heavy drought in a location impacted by a climate event.

In the municipality of Panzós, 14 women members of the Santa María association took a bus to the nearest town to cash at the bank. The token numbers were sent to their phones, and they jointly decided to invest part of the money to purchase productive assets. They decided to purchase roosters to increase the number of hens they received from WFP as part of a breeding project. WFP aligned its risk finance initiatives with the resilience programmes being implemented in the Dry Corridor. In the coming year, WFP will again ensure smallholder farmers in the Polochic Valley and will upscale this initiative to reach more associations by implementing other risk finance tools to complement this initiative, such as smart subsidies.

Data Notes

Overview

SDG 2 Indicators sources:

- Undernourishment. National indicator. Source: SESAN. Children 6-10 years
- Food Insecurity. Source: IPC 2021, SESAN
- Stunting. National indicator. Source: SESAN. Children between 24 to 59 months of age.
- Income of small-scale food producers: Monthly average. Elaborated by WFP. Data source: INE

https://www.ine.gob.gt/sistema/uploads/2019/07/05/publicacion_ENEI_2_2018.pdf

- Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development: The Grand National Crusade for Nutrition

Context and Operations

[1] Guatemala is the sixth country in the world with high chronic undernutrition in children.

[2] Inflation as reported by Bank of Guatemala and National Statistical Institute. <https://www.banguat.gob.gt/page/inflacion-total>

[3] The local brand name for government distribution is "NutriNiños".

Partnerships

[1] 15 field-level agreements with local partners and five with international organizations.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Apart from food service provision.

[2] Apart from food service provision.

[3] Figures do not include WFP associated costs.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) data. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1154901?iso3=GTM>

[2] Zones of high risk of infection according to the communication system used by the Government of Guatemala.

[3] Average data from post distribution monitoring exercises conducted 30 days after distributions in different interventions.

[4] ECHO PDM Report (April-June 2021): According to the PDM, in 31 percent of the households, women and men made the decision on what to buy with the cash transfer and in 61 percent of the households only the woman decided.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Projecting the Impact of Nutrition Policy to Improve Child Stunting: A Case Study in Guatemala Using the Lives Saved Tool | Global Health: Science and Practice (ghspjournal.org); Guatemala: Nutrition Profile (usaaid.gov).

[2] WFP's study on the Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact in Guatemala.

[3] Implementation of the baseline, implementation of the complementary feeding program and the national strategy of Communication for Social and Behavioral Change.

[4] The ration was 3 Kg per month, and each child received a two-months ration.

[5] Community education covers a variety of trainings, among which we can find prevention of all forms of malnutrition, gender-sensitive nutrition, promotion of health issues, prevention of chronic diseases.

[6] Reported under strategic outcome 1 (emergency response activities).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Aligned with WFP's Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy.

Outcome results for strategic outcome 3, Activity 4: Due to seasonal and crop calendars, achievements with small farm producers at outcome level will be monitored in 2022. Thus, no follow up value has been reported for 2021 at this level.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Process of contextualization that includes identification of key players in a sector and its characteristics.

[2] Among the considerations of data analysis age, sex, ethnicity, urban/rural, diseases and special conditions are taken into consideration.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] To be distributed under the local brand Nutrin niños.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] The lowest gender equality score since 2014. It represents a gap of 34 percent, meaning, women are 34 percent less likely than men to have equal opportunities.

[2] Life-cycle approach considers specific vulnerabilities, needs, risks and opportunities of targeted populations according to their gender and age.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Indicators, 2019. Guatemala. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GTM>

[2] World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/guatemala>

[3] United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, Población sin ingresos propios por sexo. <https://oig.cepal.org/es/indicadores/poblacion-sin-ingresos-propios-sexo>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts 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 undernourishment	%	41.5	39.2	37.6	2015	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	250,583	268,222	518,805	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	343,799	317,965	661,764	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	24	24	48	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	45,741	49,552	95,293	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	131	149	147	2018	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	21,641	26,025	47,666	

 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 with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		1	2021	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		7	

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	55
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	16,676,133

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	138,418	317,964	230%
	female	151,416	343,800	227%
	total	289,834	661,764	228%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	38,275	58,779	154%
	female	41,690	62,101	149%
	total	79,965	120,880	151%
24-59 months	male	13,667	24,969	183%
	female	16,765	25,467	152%
	total	30,432	50,436	166%
5-11 years	male	24,975	53,411	214%
	female	27,418	52,890	193%
	total	52,393	106,301	203%
12-17 years	male	13,622	44,649	328%
	female	13,796	43,499	315%
	total	27,418	88,148	321%
18-59 years	male	45,609	117,270	257%
	female	48,559	141,916	292%
	total	94,168	259,186	275%
60+ years	male	2,270	18,886	832%
	female	3,188	17,927	562%
	total	5,458	36,813	674%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	289,834	661,764	228%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	104,000	41,211	39%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	3,334	6,455	193%
Prevention of Malnutrition	60,000	95,293	158%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	125,000	518,805	415%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	45	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	45	0	0%
Maize	300	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	19	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,452	572	39%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	4,140,000	12,343,156	298%
Commodity Voucher	1,080,000	1,366,009	126%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	2,640,000	921,287	35%
Value voucher transfer for services	166,700	29,819	18%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	30,900	0
			Male	29,100	0
			Total	60,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	25,750	192,800
			Male	24,250	180,120
			Total	50,000	372,920
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,450	75,423
			Male	14,550	70,462
			Total	30,000	145,885
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	38,625	0
			Male	36,375	0
			Total	75,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	409	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,140,000	12,343,156
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,080,000	1,366,009

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: ALTA VERAPAZ - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: IZABAL - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	22			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: JALAPA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	90	≤90	≤90	22			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: JUTIAPA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	71	≤56	≤56	28			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	96	≤96	≤96	7			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: SOLOLA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	97	≤97	≤97	25			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: ALTA VERAPAZ - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	21	>21	>21	55		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	22		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	48	<48	<48	23		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	21	>21	>21	8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	7		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	54	<54	<54	10		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	75		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: EL PROGRESO - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	70	≤56	≤56	70		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	>38	>38	43		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	50		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	22	<22	<22	7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	73	≤73	≤73	50		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9	>15	>15	15		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	≥41	≥41	41		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	30	<6	<6	6		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	29	≥38	≥38	38		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: IZABAL - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	21	>21	>21	68		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	≤39	≤39	15		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	<40	<40	17		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	25	>25	>25	7		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	37	≤37	≤37	1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	17	<17	<17	18		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	74		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: JALAPA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	78	≤56	≤56	68		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	30	>30	>30	67		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	29		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	30	<30	<30	4		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	8	>8	>8	14		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	44		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	44	<44	<44	19		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	23		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: JUTIAPA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	43	>43	>43	50		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	≤39	≤39	38		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	<18	<18	12		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	4	>4	>4	11		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	41	≥41	≥41	49		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33	<33	<33	12		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	28		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: RETALHULEU - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	88	≤56	≤56	9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	>31	>31	65		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≤27	≥27	30		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	42	<42	<42	5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	90	≤90	≤90	63		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	2	>2	>2	9		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	50	≤50	≤50	45		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	23	<23	<23	13		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	25	≥25	≥25	33		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: SANTA ROSA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	85	≤56	≤56	23		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	23	>23	>23	49		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	42		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	26	<26	<26	9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	93	≤93	≤93	18		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	10	>10	>10	19		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	23		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	26	<26	<26	11		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	47		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: SOLOLA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	80	≤56	≤56	15		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	>15	>15	53		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	26		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	52	<52	<52	21			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	5	>5	>5	16			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	45	≤45	≤45	42			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<22	8			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	28	≤28	≤28	34			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: ZACAPA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	80	≤56	≤56	28			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	>20	>20	57			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	61	≤61	≤61	36			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	19	<19	<19	6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	71	≤71	≤71	61			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	11	>11	>11	17			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	45			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	27	<27	<27	9			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	29			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	30,600	49,552
			Male	29,400	45,741
			Total	60,000	95,293
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,452	572

Output Results					
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National and local institutions benefit from strengthened capacities to design, manage and implement nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes to reach vulnerable populations.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,103	824	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	28	28	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	8	5	
E*: Vulnerable communities benefit from a social mobilization strategy to increase the demand for comprehensive programmes that promote healthy diets.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,020	12,038	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	6,680	8,034	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥60,000	≥60,000	96,938			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,240	4,812
			Male	3,760	1,203
			Total	8,000	6,015
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	1,767	684
			Male	1,567	607
			Total	3,334	1,291
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	25,080	18,196
			Male	18,920	17,000
			Total	44,000	35,196
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	1,767	3,338
			Male	1,567	3,117
			Total	3,334	6,455
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,640,000	921,287
			US\$	166,700	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: School children and smallholder farmers benefit from a strengthened management of the national school feeding programme and enhanced capacities of the education community to access healthy diets and habits.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,857	1,718
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	540	533
E*: School children parents benefit from a social mobilization strategy to prevent all forms of malnutrition and gender discrimination.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,260	1,215
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	840	810
N*: School children benefit from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	1,320	1,320
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Prioritized populations benefit from trainings and assets to diversify and adapt their livelihoods and access new job opportunities.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	32,630	32,630
C: Local institutions benefit from capacity strengthening to enhance governance, design and implement inclusive resilience building comprehensive plans.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	654	1,411
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	5
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				

C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
D: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from training and assets to access climate resilient services, tools and practices.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	6,300	6,294
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	100	110
E*: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from a social mobilization strategy that promotes transformative practices in climate-resilience, gender and inclusion.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	514	514
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	343	343
F: Smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs benefit from organizational strengthening training for increased market access.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	7,020	6,758
G: Smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs benefit from financial services for integrated risk management.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	390	391
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	180	180
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	3,363	3,363
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	6,455	6,455
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	29,981	29,981
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	402,390	402,390

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: CHIQUIMULA - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	78	≤56	≤56	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	>34	>34	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥38	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<28	<28	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	54	<54	<54	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>16	>16	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<61	<61	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	0			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: EL PROGRESO - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	56	≤56	≤56	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	72	>72	>72	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<8	<8	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	45	<45	<45	0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>37	0			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	46	<46	<46	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: HUEHUETENANGO - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	42	>42	>42	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	49	≥49	≥49	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	<9	<9	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	69	<69	<69	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: ZACAPA - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	51	≤51	≤51	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	>59	>59	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≥28	≤28	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<3	<13	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	42	<42	<42	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>46	>46	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<22	0		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: HUEHUETENANGO - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	5	>5	>5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	20	<20	<20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: small farmers producers - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	>30	>30	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>40	>40	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to manage an integrated and shock-responsive national social protection system.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	109	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	12	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	6	6	
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced and coordinated emergency preparedness and response to prevent and reduce the impact of shocks on poverty and food security and nutrition.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	72	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	30	47	

Outcome Results					
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.					

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>0	>0	1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.5	≥2.5	≥2.5	2.5			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.							- Resilience Building	
Output Results								
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.								
Output indicator	Detailed indicator				Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Targeted populations benefit from national programmes that are more efficient and transparent, due to food procurement services provided to national institutions.								
Food Procurement Service								
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured				metric ton	12,244	13,563.8	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported				metric ton	11,362.17	11,284.02	
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.								
Output indicator	Detailed indicator				Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Targeted populations benefit from national programmes that are more efficient and transparent, due to services and technical assistance provided to national institutions.								
CBT platform								
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms				agency/organization	2	2	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.146: Maintain information management and collaboration platform				information-sharing platform	2	2	
M: National coordination mechanisms receive technical assistance to ensure coherence and transparency of national programmes.								
CBT platform								
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported				unit	1	1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government and humanitarian actors - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>0	>0	2			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: gov. - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Procurement Service								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>0	>0	2			WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>0	>0	49			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	53	<53	<53	11			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	47	≤47	≤47	40			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	190,000	≥190000	≥190,000	192,736			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	170,000	≥170000	≥170,000	172,714			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	360,000	≥360000	≥360,000	365,450			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	70,000	≥70000	≥70,000	70,744			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64,000	≥64000	≥64,000	64,996			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	134,000	≥134000	≥134,000	135,740			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Childrens - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	≥30000	≥30,000	46,272				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30000	≥30,000	50,126				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60000	≥60,000	96,398				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: ALL - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	0				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>0	>0	69				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	53	<53	<53	1				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	47	≤47	≤47	30				WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	≥15000	≥15,000	16,569				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥15000	≥15,000	16,050				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥30000	≥30,000	32,619				WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	0	>80	>80	94			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95			WFP programme monitoring

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

Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	>80	>80	100			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	89			WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	89			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	>50	>50	85			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Alejandro Arriola

Woman participating in resilience building activities in Huehuetenango displays her crop.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

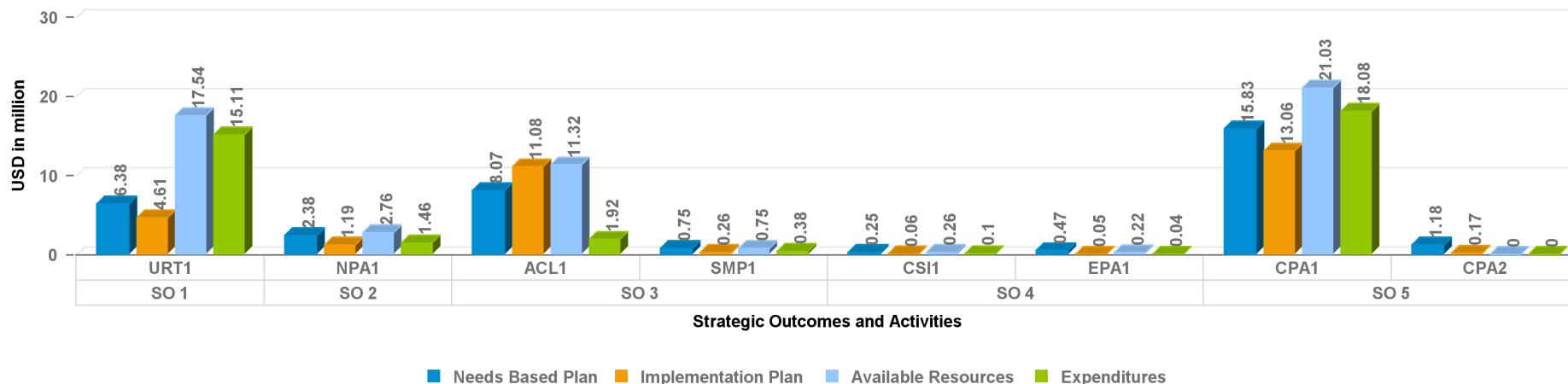
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.
SO 3	Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.
SO 4	National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.
SO 5	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.
CPA1	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.
CPA2	Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.
NPA1	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.
SMP1	Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.
URT1	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	6,376,946	4,610,722	17,542,334	15,110,309
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,376,946	4,610,722	17,542,334	15,110,309
2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	2,382,552	1,193,129	2,760,342	1,461,603
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,382,552	1,193,129	2,760,342	1,461,603
4	Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	8,070,261	11,078,537	11,320,378	1,922,845
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	746,241	255,566	746,866	382,673
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,840	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,816,503	11,334,102	12,072,084	2,305,519

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.	254,470	59,616	263,789	103,120
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	471,625	53,760	220,624	41,298
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			726,094	113,376	484,413	144,419
8	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	15,830,019	13,060,000	21,026,789	18,077,879
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	1,181,833	173,500	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			17,011,852	13,233,500	21,026,789	18,077,879
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,106,544	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	9,106,544	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			35,313,946	30,484,829	62,992,504	37,099,728
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,413,409	1,296,900	6,735,764	1,894,688
Total Direct Costs			37,727,355	31,781,729	69,728,268	38,994,416
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,270,938	1,169,041	2,174,246	2,174,246
Grand Total			38,998,293	32,950,770	71,902,514	41,168,662



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

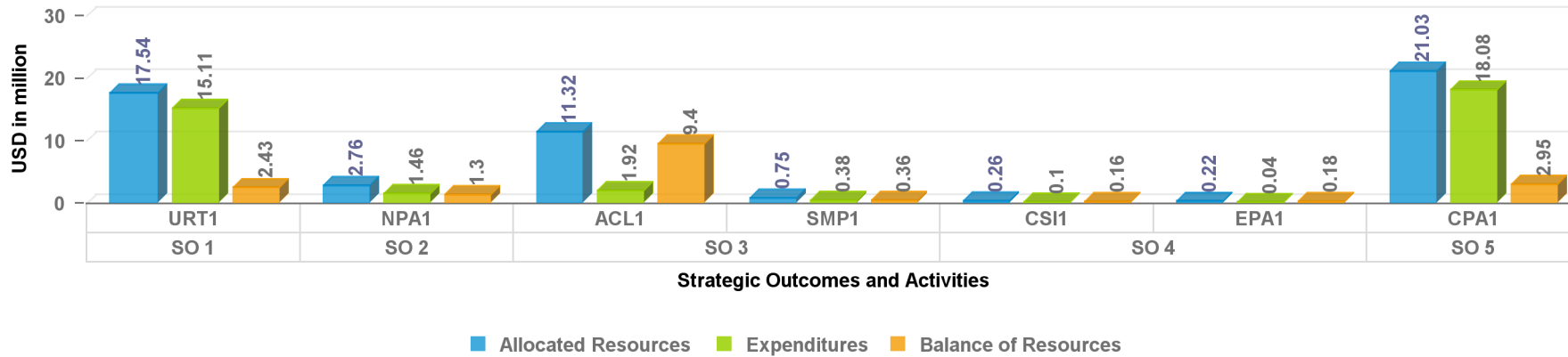
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.
SO 3	Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.
SO 4	National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.
SO 5	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.
CPA1	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.
NPA1	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.
SMP1	Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.
URT1	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	6,376,946	16,191,302	1,351,032	17,542,334	15,110,309	2,432,024
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,376,946	16,191,302	1,351,032	17,542,334	15,110,309	2,432,024
2	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	2,382,552	2,760,342	0	2,760,342	1,461,603	1,298,739
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,382,552	2,760,342	0	2,760,342	1,461,603	1,298,739

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	8,070,261	11,320,378	0	11,320,378	1,922,845	9,397,532
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	746,241	746,866	0	746,866	382,673	364,193
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,840	0	4,840	0	4,840
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,816,503	12,072,084	0	12,072,084	2,305,519	9,766,566

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.	254,470	263,789	0	263,789	103,120	160,669
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	471,625	220,624	0	220,624	41,298	179,325
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			726,094	484,413	0	484,413	144,419	339,994
8	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	15,830,019	21,026,789	0	21,026,789	18,077,879	2,948,910
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	1,181,833	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			17,011,852	21,026,789	0	21,026,789	18,077,879	2,948,910
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,106,544	0	9,106,544	0	9,106,544
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	9,106,544	0	9,106,544	0	9,106,544

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	35,313,946	61,641,472	1,351,032	62,992,504	37,099,728	25,892,776
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,413,409	6,678,345	57,419	6,735,764	1,894,688	4,841,076
		Total Direct Costs	37,727,355	68,319,817	1,408,451	69,728,268	38,994,416	30,733,852
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,270,938	2,361,982		2,361,982	2,361,982	0
		Grand Total	38,998,293	70,681,799	1,408,451	72,090,250	41,356,398	30,733,852

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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