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Guatemala

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

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Overview

In 2022, Guatemala was impacted by the residual effects of the pandemic, natural hazards, climate variability, a surge in inflation, and increased food insecurity compounded by income inequality. This scenario caused different challenges in the path of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), resulting in 19 percent of the population being affected by acute food insecurity and a gender inequality index value of 0.481 placing Guatemala as the third most gender-unequal country in Latin America and the Caribbean [1].

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2024 contributed towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through five interconnected strategic outcomes. In the second year of the CSP, WFP reached 288,905 beneficiaries in 18 out of 22 departments. WFP paved the way for sustainable results in the long term by responding both to immediate and protracted crises, improving nutrition, building resilience and supporting the Government in its work towards an integrated social protection system.

Amid a worldwide economic crisis, WFP's emergency response activities were underfunded throughout the year. Despite reaching only 65 percent of the total funding requirements, WFP was able to assist 168,871 people suffering from acute food insecurity during the lean and rainy season, especially those affected by Tropical Storms Celia and Julia.

Moreover, WFP provided the Government technical assistance, in procurement and distribution, to implement the complementary feeding programme. In 2022, this programme reached 2,000 health centres and 300,000 children aged 6-24 months.

The resilience-building activities received sufficient funding and were able to expand their scope [2]. During 2022, WFP engaged 130 rural and Indigenous communities (13,000 households) in income generation and asset diversification activities, nutrition and financial education, environmental recovery, participatory context-based planning processes and empowerment of women and girls [3]. As a complementary action, WFP began developing a Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy to design and implement context-specific and culturally sensitive nutrition interventions in 2023.

In the second year of the parametric climate microinsurance, the number of insurance subscriptions surpassed the original forecast by 87 percent, reaching 9,370 beneficiaries. During the rainy season, the insurance triggered a pay-out for 6,482 beneficiaries ranging from USD 38 to USD 67.

In the framework of the school feeding programme, WFP, with the Ministry of Education, launched the School Feeding Mobile App. The innovative app links local agricultural producers with the school feeding programme in Guatemala. It automates schools' demands for local food products; allowing smallholder farmers to participate in the procurement processes and efficiently supply their produce, while also also functioning as a national monitoring and transparency system for school feeding. In June, in collaboration with the World Bank, WFP conducted an impact evaluation of the app in 210 schools in 59 municipalities. Results will be available in September 2023.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development, the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Reduction, the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, and local governments, WFP strengthened national social protection, preparedness, and Government emergency response systems, through the implementation of the action plans established in 2021 through a joint participatory diagnosis with the Government.

Upon the Government's request, WFP procured and transported 39,800 mt of food (maize, beans, oats, vegetable oil, sugar, rice and Super Cereal Plus) through on-demand service provision for the ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; Health; Social Development; and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition. WFP enabled the Government to reach one million people in 18 out of 22 departments by providing on-demand supply chain service provision.

Contributing to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), WFP incorporated a cross-gender approach across programmes, increasing the proportion of women taking more active roles in decision-making. This was achieved by: ensuring resilience-building activities complied with WFP's Gender Policy; incorporating gender transformative messaging; supporting trainings on gender parity; and contributing to financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of women through establishing savings and loans groups for women.

Promoting coordination and synergies, WFP worked closely with the Government through its ministries and secretariats, partners [4], the private sector, International Financial Institutions, local and international non-governmental organizations and academia to reach its goals. WFP will strengthen existing relationships and build new ones, continuing towards the goal of leaving no one behind.

288,905

Total beneficiaries in 2022



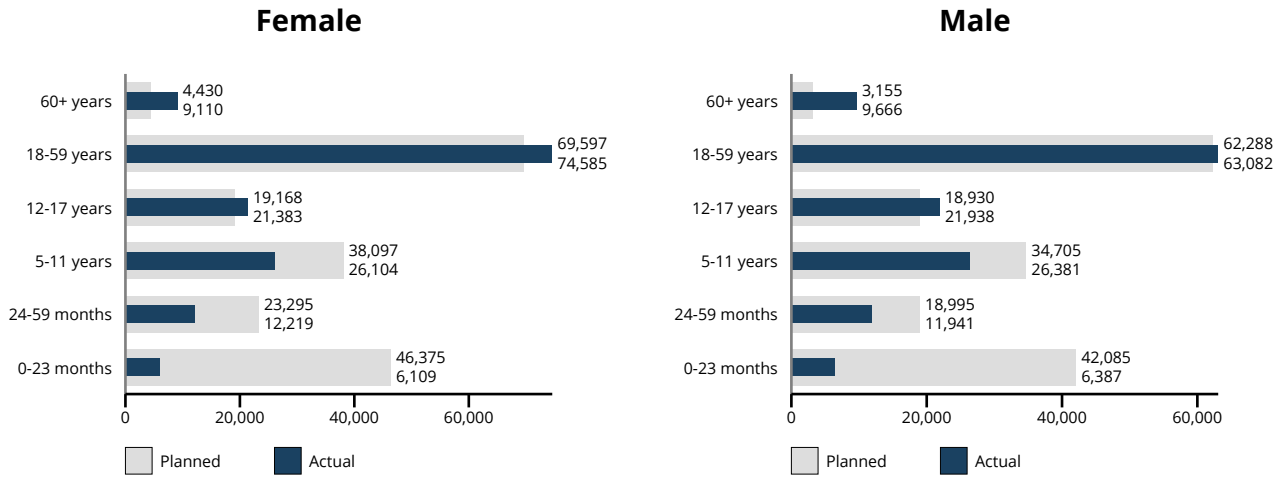
52% female



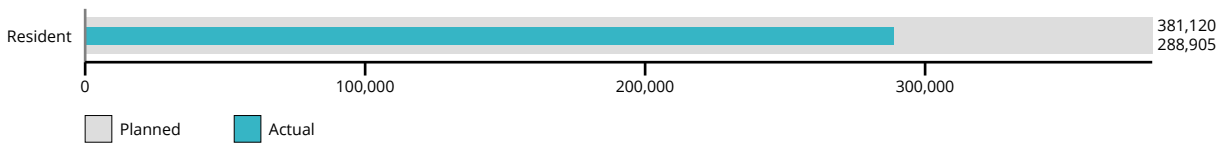
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 19,156 (52% Female, 48% Male)

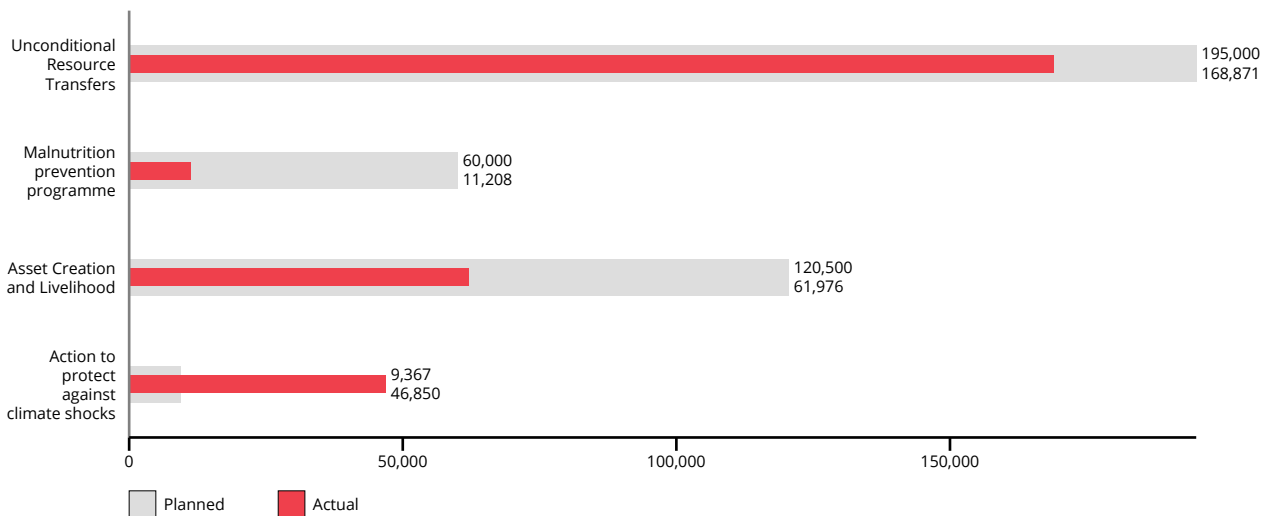
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



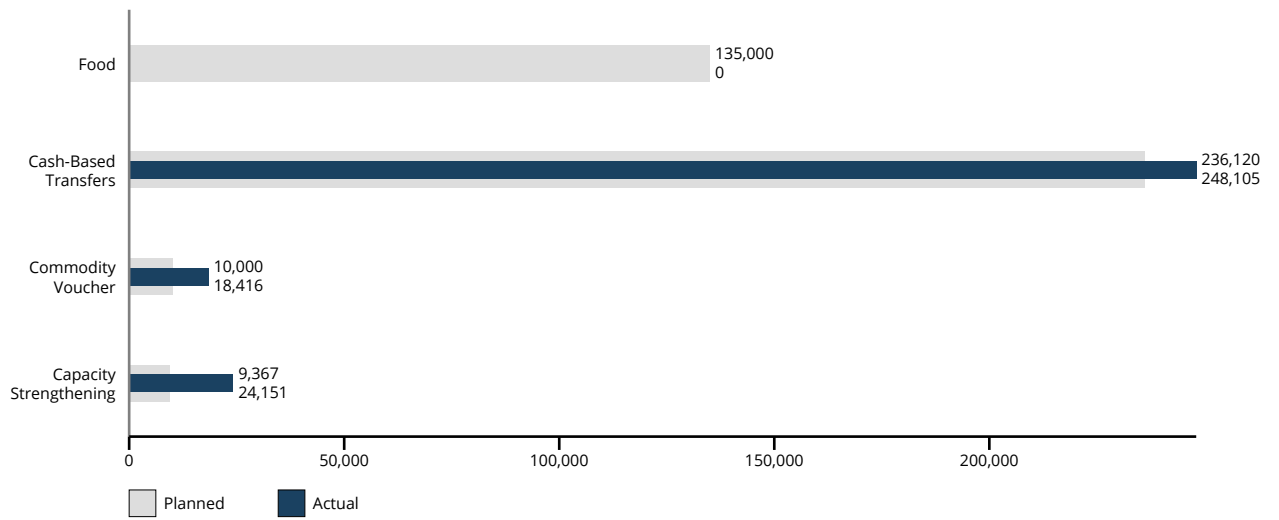
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



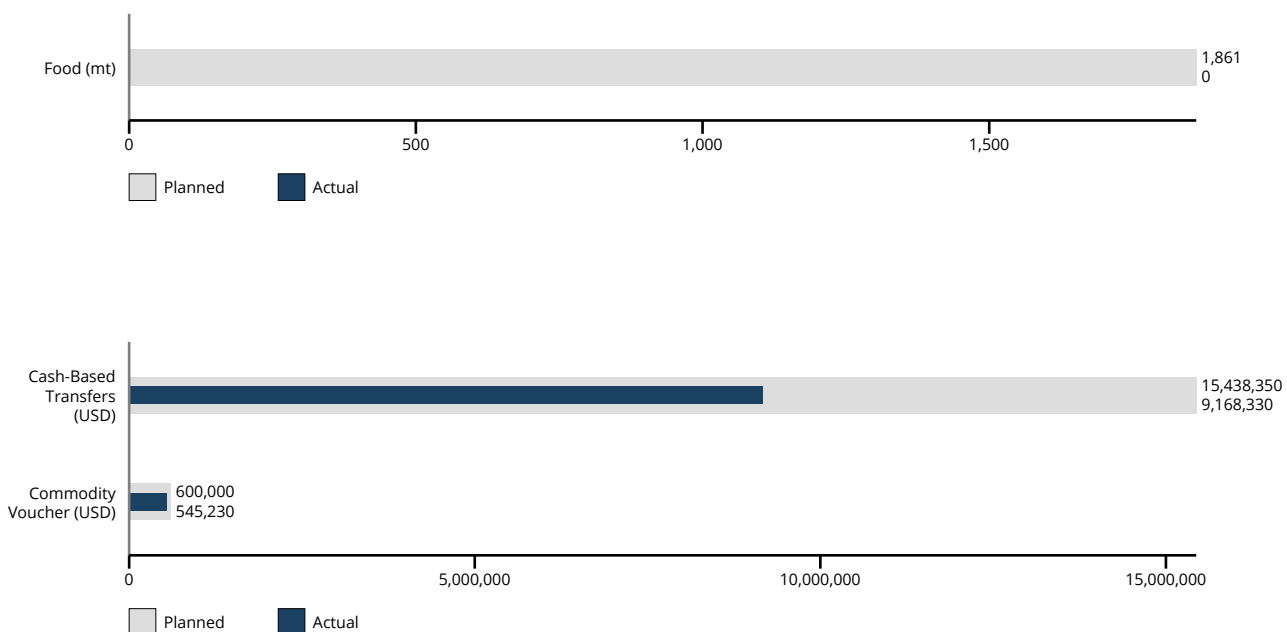
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



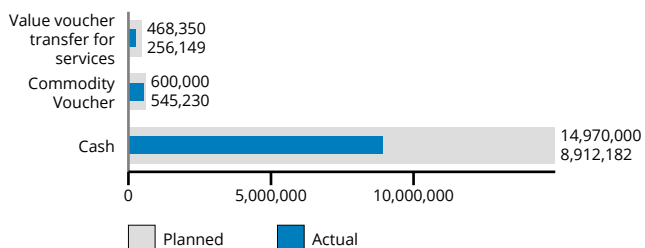
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Increasing inflation and reduced economic growth, poverty, inequality, a surge in violence, natural hazards and climate variability, as well as the residual effects of the pandemic, and diminished grain supplies, left Guatemalans vulnerable to food insecurity. Guatemala ranks globally in the top 10 countries with the highest prevalence of chronic malnutrition (low height-for-age) among children under 5, with a rate of 46.5 percent [1]. Moreover, acute food insecurity affects 19

percent of the population, and 38 percent are chronically malnourished [2]. Malnutrition combined with an economic slowdown of 4 percent compared to 2021, inflation at 9.7 percent (the highest since November 2008) [3] and limited income-generating opportunities forced more people to migrate. From 2021 to 2022, there was an 8 percent increase in deportations of Guatemalans from Mexico and the United States of America [4].

Being one of the countries with the highest Gender Inequality Index [5], women and girls, especially from Indigenous communities, were the most affected and found themselves at a disadvantage in accessing education, employment opportunities, nutritious food and productive resources. Multiple economic and environmental shocks, in addition to the Ukraine crisis, diminished grain supplies and increased inflation to levels observed in the 2008 global economic crisis. Considering this context, there was an urgent need to strengthen crisis preparedness and response capacities of the humanitarian community. To respond to the surge in needs, the Government prioritized post-COVID economic recovery, natural hazards response, and the promotion of food security [6], allowing WFP to become a partner of choice and pave the way towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

In contributing towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP, through strategic outcome 1, focused on meeting the basic food needs of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash, food transfers and conditional cash (through a new early recovery component). Through these three components, WFP reached 168,871 beneficiaries. During the first half of the year, WFP, with national and local government partners, targeted food-insecure populations affected by natural hazards, seasonal hunger and crop losses in the Dry Corridor and Polochic in the department of Alta Verapaz. Then, in the second half of the year, WFP complemented the national response to Tropical Storms Celia and Julia. Likewise, WFP also targeted communities struggling to recover after Tropical Storms Eta and Iota. These communities were supported through conditional transfers to recover assets lost during the storms.

WFP, through strategic outcome 2, supported national strategies and programmes focused on malnutrition prevention by procuring and delivering food, strengthening the capacities of government personnel via training and developing a social and behaviour change communication strategy to transform inequitable gender relations related to food and nutrition. In response to an increase in acute malnutrition cases in children under 5, the Ministry of Health launched nutrition brigades to identify, treat and prevent malnutrition. With WFP's support the Government implemented 6 nutritional brigades in 3 departments, assisting 7,790 people.

In the context of climate change and variability, WFP under strategic outcome 3 built rural households' resilience through trainings on climate-smart agricultural practices, delivery of productive inputs, asset creation and access to financial and risk instruments. In 2022, WFP, with government partners, implemented individual capacity-strengthening activities to improve the productivity and livelihoods of households in 130 rural communities, of which 50 percent were Indigenous.

To contribute to advancing gender equality in Guatemala, trainings delivered covered gender equality and empowerment of women, which were complemented through the establishment of savings and loans groups. As a result, sustainable and cost-effective enterprises and businesses were established, such as the sales of tortillas and fruits. In addition, 82 percent of smallholder farmers insured under the parametric microinsurance were women.

Also, under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the Government in embedding local procurement in the school-feeding programme through a pilot mobile application. To assess its impact, WFP started an impact evaluation in 210 schools nationwide.

In Guatemala, working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP implemented strategic outcomes 4 and 5.

Aligned with national priorities, WFP's strategic outcome 4 focused on supporting the Government's emergency preparedness and response efforts and the implementation of social protection programmes. In 2022, WFP support focused on technical assistance in emergency management, beneficiaries' selection and registration, and social programme monitoring and evaluation. This was combined with coordination and promotion of partnerships that improved national safety net systems. This included improving the procurement process and practices during emergency responses. WFP will continue to support the Government in developing a comprehensive social protection system by 2024.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provided the Government and national partners with on-demand supply chain services and a platform for cash-based transfers. Also, WFP continued supporting online beneficiaries' registration as part of national digitalization efforts.

Through all the implemented activities, WFP promoted protection, inclusion, and gender equality, working towards better living conditions for people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, especially women, girls, Indigenous, and people with disabilities. An example of this type of activity was the integrated resilience project that is engaging 3,000 Indigenous women in economic empowerment activities in Alta Verapaz. All tools and methodologies used in WFP's interventions were contextualized and delivered in the local Mayan language, allowing for the identification of gender gaps and barriers. Results of the intermediate monitoring reflect that in 50.1 percent of households, both men and women are now considered heads of household, equivalent to an increase of 38.3 percent with respect to the

results obtained at the baseline.

Aligning all its activities to complement Government strategies and initiatives, WFP continues to work tirelessly towards contributing to Guatemala's achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP headquarters and the regional bureau helped WFP Guatemala assess and report on the effectiveness of internal control systems. In preparation for and in response to internal audits, WFP reviewed and improved processes. Progress on implementing recommendations was reviewed bi-monthly and all findings were shared with management. One recommended improvement action was adding two new annexes to field-level agreements with cooperating partners on beneficiaries' data protection and a declaration of honour. By signing these annexes, cooperating partners showed their commitment to comply with WFP's policy against fraud, corruption, terrorism, human trafficking and financing or involvement in any of these activities. Additionally, WFP started implementing environmental and social safeguards.

WFP provided training sessions to mitigate health risks and supported a vaccination drive for all staff in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

In light of the 2023 general elections, WFP launched an analysis to assess risk. This allowed WFP to timely set up appropriate communication channels in a timely manner with local authorities and beneficiaries to clarify the assistance provided by WFP.

WFP staff also participated in sessions on the corporate anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy. Training sessions also covered security in the field and cyber security.

Roadblocks, political unrest, excessive rain, and tropical storms hampered WFP's operations during the year. However, establishing alternative communication mechanisms and monitoring trips and routes facilitated the continuation of emergency response and enhanced WFP's decision-making processes.

Partnerships

Building and managing solid partnerships with multiple stakeholders and actors was paramount in a complex and dynamic context with high level of food insecurity, malnutrition and political uncertainty [1].

WFP worked closely with United Nations agencies under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Through the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, WFP, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and OHCHR, continued leveraging synergies across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus in the Polochic Area, Alta Verapaz department. Furthermore, WFP and UNICEF contributed to improving national food security and nutrition and launched a joint initiative to certify hospitals as baby friendly and advocate for the construction of breastfeeding areas therein. WFP, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and FAO continued implementing joint resilience programmes to link family farming to the national school feeding programme and allow small-scale farmers to access parametric microinsurance.

WFP received contributions for emergency response activities from key long-term partners such as the governments of Canada, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America through USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs. These partners allowed WFP to assist populations affected by the lean season and Tropical Storms Celia and Julia. In addition to providing immediate food assistance to shock-affected populations, WFP and its partners also incorporated sustainable development into crisis response programming. Through this approach, WFP supported and promoted communities' path towards the rehabilitation of assets and livelihood recovery. New resilience-building projects were implemented through multi-year agreements with the Republic of Korea and with the Howard G. Buffet Foundation. WFP's ability to count on predictable funding allowed the strategic planning of actions and the medium- and longer-term improvement of resilience programmes focusing on smallholder producers to achieve sustainable outcomes in Quiché and Huehuetenango. These programmes contributed to WFP's integrated resilience strategy, supported by the governments of Canada, the European Union and Spain, as well as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

To implement the parametric insurance and climate financing activities, WFP partnered with Germany, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGO) specialized in anticipatory action, risk insurance and climate services. These partnerships were essential for implementing the climate risk management strategy to improve the risk mitigation linked to climate-related shocks and natural hazards, helping overcome vulnerabilities and promoting increased resilience for smallholder producers [2]. WFP and its partners contributed to transforming and reorienting food systems through technology and innovation to strengthen food and nutritional security and ensure sustainability and national ownership. As part of these coordination efforts, WFP also cooperated with an international academic institution to review and adapt the implementation of its Social Behaviour Change Communication activities, especially in nutrition.

As part of the cluster and interagency coordination activities, WFP continued co-leading the Food Security Cluster, activated the Logistic Preparation for Emergencies Working Group for Guatemala, and actively participated in the Cash Working Group.

WFP participated in an important business association's SDG forum recognizing the importance of the private sector, foundations, and individuals to bring meaningful investments and solutions to end hunger. The forum enabled WFP to advocate for SDGs 2 and 17, raising awareness on the importance of joining efforts to tackle food insecurity.

WFP also established new funding opportunities and technical alliances with International Financial Institutions. In 2022, WFP with IFAD and the World Bank, continued promoting the school feeding application [3], which streamlines local procurement processes for school feeding and assesses the impact of its use. WFP promoted including innovation and technology in the school feeding programme to help overcome identified gaps. Through WFP's partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, WFP also supported the Government by designing a unique beneficiary registry contributing towards a comprehensive national social protection system.

WFP consolidated its position as a partner of choice for the Government across its mandate including in evidence-generation efforts. Under the joint work with the Government, WFP and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition conducted a national study on food security, and in parallel, facilitated the implementation of the gender health policy with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

WFP also partnered with NGOs [4], reaching 18 of 22 departments. To ensure the sustainability and localization of its interventions, WFP prioritized partnering and capacitating local NGOs with relevant expertise and field presence. Through a two-way performance tool, WFP developed personalized capacity strengthening plans for each partner, to enhance their participation and accelerate the progress towards zero hunger in line with the humanitarian principles.

CSP Financial Overview

From 2021 to 2022, WFP's financial requirements for the 2021-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) increased from USD 166 million to USD 241 million. Forty percent of the increase was for crisis response and 38 percent to expand service provision activities, specifically on-demand food service provision for the Government. The rest corresponded to the scale-up of resilience building and social protection activities.

In 2022, the second year of the CSP, crisis response (strategic outcome 1) and nutrition services (strategic outcome 2) received 65 and 83 percent of the funds needed. The remaining strategic outcomes were fully funded.

During the reporting period, the country office received 44 percent (USD 33 million) more than the approved requirements. Of this, 67 percent (USD 22 million) was received in late 2022 to scale-up on-demand food service provision, and 33 percent (USD10 million), correspond to multi-year contributions for resilience-building.

Ninety percent of the resources allocated to strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) allowed WFP to deliver cash-based transfers which was the preferred delivery mechanism followed by commodity vouchers. The remaining balance will be carried over to the third year of the CSP, to enable implementing activities in the first quarter of 2023. WFP's advance financing mechanism allowed WFP to respond to emergency needs and avoid a pipeline break for emergencies since the confirmed contributions were disbursed later in the year.

The level of expenditure for the resilience focus area which comprises strategic outcomes 2 (nutrition services), 3 (school feeding and integrated resilience activities), and 4 (social protection and emergency preparedness) reached 70 percent of the original implementation plan. The portfolio budget for resilience included multi-donor contributions, each complementing the other. This year's funding allowed the scale-up of operations related to productive insurance for smallholder farmers.

In 2022, the allocated resources for on-demand food service provision under strategic outcome 5 increased by 156 percent compared to 2021, representing 50 percent of CSP funding in 2022. Government's demand for these services increased as a result of WFP's efficiencies in implementing food service delivery operations in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, WFP signed four new agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture for the purchase of food. Moreover, the existing agreement with the ministries of Development, Health and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition was amended to purchase fortified food for the Great National Crusade for Nutrition. WFP implemented 81 percent of these funds in 2022. The unspent balances, received in the last quarter of the year, were committed for use in 2023. Anticipating the forecasted contributions from the Government, WFP was able to advance food purchases using the Global Commodity Management Facility. By providing supply chain services to the Government, WFP has strategically partnered and contributed to the government's efforts towards Zero Hunger.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	16,496,572	3,420,506	10,669,898	8,159,792
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	16,496,572	3,420,506	10,669,898	8,159,792
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	16,496,572	3,420,506	10,666,402	8,159,792
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,496	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	2,395,901	2,362,142	2,004,022	1,121,613
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	2,395,901	2,362,142	2,004,022	1,121,613
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	2,395,901	2,362,142	2,004,022	1,121,613
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	13,943,834	8,616,871	23,915,834	6,429,318
SO03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	13,943,834	8,616,871	23,915,834	6,429,318

Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	 703,454	 329,095	 995,485	 382,009
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	 13,240,380	 8,287,775	 22,920,349	 6,047,309
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 644,764	 583,809	 1,405,680	 588,119
SO04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	 644,764	 583,809	 1,405,680	 588,119
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	 259,031	 396,999	 980,992	 349,700
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	 385,732	 186,810	 424,687	 238,418
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 33,537,078	 15,594,639	 53,915,519	 43,852,393
SO05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	 33,537,078	 15,594,639	 53,915,519	 43,852,393
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	 32,008,399	 15,594,639	 53,836,677	 43,773,551

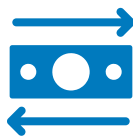
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	 1,187,017	 0	 0	 0
Activity 09: Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	 341,661	 0	 78,841	 78,841
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,461,524	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 67,018,151	 30,577,969	 91,910,955	 60,151,237
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,514,180	 2,676,605	 9,041,983	 2,582,640
Total Direct Costs	 72,532,332	 33,254,574	 100,952,939	 62,733,878
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,355,330	 2,161,547	 1,130,917	 1,130,917
Grand Total	 74,887,662	 35,416,122	 107,545,381	 63,864,796

Programme performance

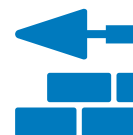
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.



168,871 beneficiaries assisted in 13 departments.



USD 6.7 million delivered through non-conditional, conditional cash-based and commodity vouchers transfers.



17 communities involved in the **early recovery** food assistance for assets pilot for **reconstruction** and **rehabilitation** of livelihoods.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provides emergency life-saving assistance to the most affected populations hit by sudden or slow-onset crises, ensuring adequate food access and facilitating recovery.

In 2022, the impact of the Ukraine crisis was heavily felt in the country, as the price of fertilizers and agricultural inputs rose 129 percent. Similarly, the cost of food and staple goods registered the highest increase in the last 15 years [1]. Unprecedented inflation rates, coupled with intense rainy seasons, led the Government to declare a national state of emergency twice: in June-July for Tropical Storm Celia and October-November for Tropical Storm Julia. According to the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED, for its Spanish acronym), 6.2 million people nationwide were affected by torrential rains [2].

In 2022, Guatemala reached unprecedented levels of food insecurity. From June to September, 4.6 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure [3]. Despite a surge of people in need, strategic outcome 1 was funded at 65 percent. Due to heavy earmarking, WFP's flexibility to respond to sudden emergencies was limited and WFP had to prioritize interventions in 13 out of the 22 departments. Overall, 168,871 beneficiaries were assisted, equivalent to 66 percent of the plan [4]. Of these, 86 percent were assisted with non-conditional cash-based transfers (CBT), 11 percent with commodity vouchers redeemed for ready-to-eat food kits and 3 percent with conditional CBT linked to asset rehabilitation activities. Of the overall beneficiaries, 90,858 were women, of which 77,786 received non-conditional cash-based transfers, 2,615 conditional, and 9,520 vouchers.

In May 2022, following a review of the Minimum Expenditure Basket, WFP increased the monthly transfer value for crisis response activities from USD 0.5 to USD 1 per day for households with five members to be able to cover the gap experienced by lower income families to cover basic food needs. In addition, WFP doubled the duration of assistance from 30 to 60 days. However, with the deterioration of food security and nutrition, WFP reduced the duration of the non-conditional transfer rations distributed in some interventions to reach more people. Thus, 40,731 people received a complete ration of approximately 1 USD per day for 60 days, while the rest received rations for either 30 or 10 days, depending on the context.

Over the year, WFP implemented three types of interventions responding to slow-onset and sudden emergencies and supporting early recovery to pave the way towards achieving Zero Hunger while helping to build a better future.

To respond to slow-onset emergencies, WFP assisted 92,632 people, focusing on rural communities with high levels of food insecurity and prioritizing departments with higher percentages of the population classified by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as Phase 3 or above [5]. For this type of response, eligibility criteria included: complete or partial loss of harvest for subsistence farmers, lack of any food reserves, lack or substantial reduction of basic income, and implementation of extreme negative coping strategies such as selling assets and livelihoods to buy food.

In 2022, WFP sudden-emergency response was triggered by the impact of the torrential rains, especially following Tropical Storm Celia and Julia for a total of 71,795 people assisted in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa and Quiché. The criteria used to select beneficiaries under these interventions are related to direct affectation by the climatic events, including people hosted in temporary shelters, communities without land access, loss of harvests, livestock or basic income due to rains and landslides, and severe damages to houses and assets. The response for Storm Julia began in November and will conclude in the first quarter of 2023.

Since the departments of Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango and Izabal were the most affected by the storms and had the most inhabitants experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, WFP prioritized these areas for the delivery of assistance. Key to WFP's strategic involvement with national partners was WFP's field presence to ensure a deep understanding of targeted communities' needs and preferences and allow beneficiaries to voice their complaints and feedback.

In slow-onset and sudden emergency responses, WFP prioritized people at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under 5, the elderly, and people with disabilities or chronic illnesses. In parallel, both interventions also included a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote gender and nutrition-sensitive habits, healthy diets and effective use of CBT to buy fresh and nutritious food.

In 2022, WFP piloted food assistance for assets activities in Sololá and Izabal to promote early recovery considering communities were still struggling to recover their livelihoods and community assets after the passage of Eta and Iota. WFP promoted community ownership and sustainability by using community-based participatory planning to decide on the assets to be established or rehabilitated. Besides asset creation activities, the pilot included training sessions on more in-depth SBCC modules focusing on nutrition, gender and community risk management practices.

As a result of the pilot, WFP started food assistance for assets programmes focusing on early recovery in 17 communities and reached 5,248 participants by distributing USD 170,648 in conditional CBT. Of the 17 communities, 5 in Izabal completed the programmes, achieving the rehabilitation or reconstruction of 7 assets (4 water recollection systems, 1 water distribution system and 2 schools). The process will continue in 2023 in the remaining 12 communities to complete the assets planned and will be scaled up to new communities and departments depending on available funding.

Partnerships were key for the results reached under crisis response. WFP coordinated with national and local authorities, community leaders and committees, considering the different layers of local governance. In particular, municipalities and communities were identified for slow-onset responses in close coordination with local institutions and other actors, especially the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. For sudden-onset emergencies, WFP closely coordinated with CONRED to complement the immediate assistance in the aftermath of the shocks. Furthermore, WFP, through its field offices, participated in municipality emergency centres, where situation rooms were activated during emergencies to coordinate assessments and emergency responses.

To strengthen local capacities and assure sustainability, WFP encouraged the participation of municipalities and Government institutions throughout the process of early recovery interventions, from planning to maintenance and usage of rehabilitated assets. Moreover, 300 people, including local government staff and cooperating partners [6], were trained on targeting processes and tools, informed consent for data collection, nutrition, gender, protection and SBCC.

WFP monitoring data showed that, on average, the crisis response activities effectively reduced food insecurity and negative coping strategies in the targeted households. Compared to the baseline in 2021 of 40 percent, the percent of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 54 percentage points to 94 percent. Furthermore, the proportion of households not using negative coping strategies doubled from 22 to 55 percent. However, external factors such as rising inflation and repetitive climatic events affecting vulnerable areas affected overall food security outcomes, highlighting the need for longer-term resilience-building interventions.

In terms of lessons learned, considering the current global context, it is key to continuously monitor local markets and update the transfer value analysis regularly to assess the impact on the WFP's objectives.

All the emergency response activities were designed considering gender as a cross-cutting pillar, from the targeting strategy to the implementation and including gender as one of the main themes of the SBCC strategy. For the cash transfers, women were registered as the principal receiver where possible. According to post-distribution monitoring data, this increased women's decision-making in the household [7]. For the early recovery activities, participatory planning sessions ensured that all action plans addressed the population's needs, differentiated by age group and gender.

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.



378,833 children under 2 and **2,000 health centres** reached through the **complementary feeding programme**.



1,639 trained **volunteer community counsellors** reached **20,000** people through home visits and support groups.



6 nutritional brigades for the detection and prevention of malnutrition were **launched** and detected **40 children** with **acute malnutrition**.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP collaborates with the Government to generate tailored strategies to promote nutrition and healthy eating, especially among groups vulnerable to food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, such as children, adolescents, women, and people living with HIV.

WFP strengthens national and local capacities, especially in knowledge dissemination and behaviour change. This aim is pursued by promoting an evidence-based and integral social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to increase knowledge, raise nutrition awareness and improve nutritional practices. The national efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition are linked with nutritional brigades and community counselling networks. 2022 efforts were focused on 7 departments, 24 municipalities, and over 100 communities nationwide.

At the national level, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the National Food Security and Nutrition System (SIINSAN, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym) for the development of the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition (GCNN, for its Spanish acronym) baseline. In June 2022, the results of the baseline were published, which showed that in the 110 municipalities surveyed, 57 percent of children under 5 were chronically malnourished and 55 percent of women and girls of childbearing age were overweight and obese [1]. The results have set WFP's and national institutions' working paths for the following year.

Under strategic outcome 2, in the framework of the Government's complementary feeding programme, WFP provided technical assistance to government institutions to review and analyse supplementary feeding standards and trained health personnel from 50 health centres. In synergy with strategic outcome 5, it reached 2000 health centres and 378,833 children under 2 with the delivery of supplementary food Super Cereal Plus in 18 departments [2].

Upon a request from SESAN, in 2022 WFP provided technical assistance through the training of personnel, and the development of guides and materials in 7 departments and 24 municipalities, related to healthy diets and nutrition habits to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Nutrition, Communication for Social and Behaviour Change (SBCC). WFP's work was conducted with the SBCC national committee [3]. As part of this initiative, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym) in reviewing its capacities, gaps and needs to deliver a SBCC strategy. For this, WFP implemented six workshops with staff from MAGA at the department and municipal levels in rural areas.

In support of the national SBCC strategy, WFP also conducted a study to understand the activities, communication channels and messages that are most appropriate in given communities. The results will allow the design and implementation of context-specific and culturally sensitive nutrition interventions within the framework of a resilience-building programme in four departments. The final report is expected in February 2023.

At the municipal level, WFP trained 1,639 members (95 percent women and 5 percent men) of the Nutrition and Gender Counselling Network to contribute to the prevention of all forms of malnutrition [4]. Training topics included infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, good nutrition and healthy eating habits, hygiene, and sanitation. Since communities also showed interest in violence prevention, WFP coordinated with the Community Violence Prevention Unit of the Ministry of the Interior to include this topic. Community counsellors reached an estimated 20,000 people (Tier 2 beneficiaries) in their communities through home visits and support group activities and referrals of cases of malnutrition or at-risk pregnancies. WFP also trained the first cohort of young nutrition leaders (58 girls and 28 boys) through 8 participatory sessions to support community-based initiatives focused on youth. Following the trainings, the cohort sensitized adolescents and young people in their communities, increasing awareness of dietary diversity, the importance of nutrition at this stage and promoting gender equality.

By mid-2022, through the weekly epidemiological surveillance system, the Ministry of Health reported an increase in cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5. As a result, the Government, together with WFP, launched six nutritional brigades to identify, treat and prevent malnutrition in three departments. The brigade teams comprised one health worker, a registered nutritionist or registered nurse and nutrition and health assistants. These brigades accompanied health authorities during community visits, where they disseminated nutrition information to promote breastfeeding and good IYCF practices and the consumption of healthy diets, provided essential advice about food preparation for children, and offered tips on hygiene and health. All data collected through the visits was entered into SIINSAN to feed the national SBCC intervention. From August to December, the brigades reached 7,790 people [5], detecting and referring 40 cases of children under 5 with acute and 2,056 cases of chronic malnutrition. As per government request, in 2023, WFP will continue accompanying Ministry of Health staff and will scale up to other departments.

Partnering with the Ministry of Health staff, WFP conducted nutrition workshops with 540 staff from local health centres to strengthen the nutrition of young children and women. Topics covered included: feeding and nutrition guidelines in the first 1,000 days, technical standards for managing nutrition supplements [6], and using nutrition and health tools. WFP also purchased and delivered equipment and supplies for 28 health centres in two departments; the combined coverage of centres is 80,000 people [8].

To support the nutrition of people living with HIV, WFP implemented counselling activities to promote healthy eating and home gardens with 70 people living with HIV and their families. These activities were carried out jointly with the Association for HIV Prevention and Testing and MAGA. WFP also raised awareness among actors unfamiliar with the HIV response and identified ways to implement more inclusive programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination. In this line, three workshops were held with local personnel from SESAN, MAGA and municipalities. Additionally, WFP and UNAIDS used the HIV and Social Protection Assessment Tool to measure the food security and nutrition needs of people living with HIV in Guatemala. The final report will be published in the first quarter of 2023.

In synergy with activity 1 (early recovery activities) and activity 3 (school feeding), WFP trained community leaders and participants in 27 communities, in 3 departments, in topics such as infant and young child feeding practices, hygiene, nutrition in the life cycle, fortified foods, identification of acute malnutrition.

To strengthen nutrition interventions, WFP and UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding to support improved nutrition and food security through resilience-building actions. As a result, 12 communities were certified free of faecal contamination in the department of Chiquimula, positively impacting the health and nutrition of 700 households.

WFP worked with the gender unit of the Ministry of Health on the development of a work plan to improve capacities related to gender and health policies. To ensure gender integration in nutrition activities, WFP held nutrition workshops, including gender-sensitive nutrition issues and gender-based violence, to strengthen the capacities of seven partner non-governmental organizations, healthcare, WFP and Government institutions personnel. Moreover, all data was disaggregated by sex and age, providing information on how to approach people according to their interests and needs. In a specific example, the community-based educational activities were adapted to work with adolescents and young people involved in the first cohort of young nutrition leaders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	4

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



20,517 students benefited from the equipment of **60 schools' kitchens**.



USD 1.5 million in crops sold to schools by local smallholder farmers in the framework of the **home-grown school feeding programme**.



45,741 people involved in **resilience interventions** through the creation of assets, environmental restoration activities and trainings.



9,370 smallholders were **insured** by WFP's microinsurance product and received **financial education**.



41,111 tonnes of **organic fertilizer** were produced through the construction of **7,000 compost bins**.

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 as well as local institutions.

School feeding

During 2022, WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC, for its Spanish acronym) and related institutions to implement the school feeding programme (PAE, for its Spanish acronym) and resilience-building programmes, reaching 20,000 households in 9 departments.

In Guatemala, the School Feeding Law promotes the local purchase of school feeding products. It thus allocates at least 50 percent of PAE's budget to family farming, turning the school into a market for local agriculture. However, a communication gap exists between schools in remote areas and the potential suppliers, small-scale farmers. Schools lack information on reliable and reputable suppliers and suppliers do not know of schools' tendering announcements and commodities demand. Furthermore, suppliers must produce higher-quality food to enter the school market and strengthen their capacities to meet standards.

In 2021, WFP started working with MINEDUC to develop a mobile school feeding application to automate the demand generated in every school, expand the scope of supply for local producers and create a national monitoring and transparency system. Following the application's launch, 1,581 people, including school principals, teachers, parents and local producers, participated in training sessions on using the mobile application and the importance of PAE. In June 2022, WFP partnered with the World Bank to assess the impact of the application in 210 schools across 59 municipalities. Assessment results will be published in September 2023.

WFP trained 308 smallholder family farmers (47 percent women) in good agricultural practices and financial literacy to support smallholders' access to the school market. WFP's support enabled smallholder farmers to sell USD 1.5 million in crops to schools.

In 2022, jointly with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), Cargill and local partners, WFP trained 8,143 beneficiaries, including school principals, teachers, parents from 84 schools [1] in the management of financial resources, school meal planning, school nutrition, community management and access to markets. Of these, 60 schools received in-depth support. WFP provided cooking utensils and trained 50 cooks on safe food preparation, handling practices and managing PAE's financial resources. A total of 20,517 students benefited from this support as Tier 2 beneficiaries. In addition, to complement school meals, WFP engaged 1,329

students to establish school gardens.

Other actions carried out to strengthen PAE include providing technical support for the creation of new school feeding menus for 2023, delivering training for members of parents' organizations in ethics, integrity, and transparency of PAE financial resources, nutritional assessment of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren and socializing the national commitments made in the framework of the School Feeding Summit [2].

Committed to promoting gender equality, WFP supported financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of women smallholder farmers by linking them to PAE. Additionally, WFP encouraged the participation of women in management and decision-making positions in parent organizations, making them responsible for the planning, selection, and purchase of food. Therefore, the Office of the Resident Coordinator and UN Women in Guatemala recognized the 2019-2022 Joint Project implemented by WFP, FAO, and IFAD, "Linking family farming to the PAE," as "Protagonists of change for gender equality in the category of women's economic empowerment."

Gaps remain in creating effective mechanisms at the national level to strengthen family farming and how it can be linked to formal markets such as school feeding. WFP seeks to increase funding for future years to support closing these gaps. WFP's strong liaison with national authorities has facilitated the implementation of planned actions. It has enabled WFP to impact national, departmental, and local levels in strengthening the technical capacities of the PAE.

Resilience building

Under strategic outcome 3, activity 4, WFP implements resilience-building programmes promoting the recovery and reduction of soil erosion, improving water management, diversification and improvement of livelihoods, empowerment of women, and establishment of emergency coping mechanisms.

Based on community-based participatory planning with rural and Indigenous communities, the Government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, WFP reached 45,741 people in five departments in Guatemala [3]. The number of assets created, environmental conservation and restoration activities implemented, and the training exceeded those achieved in 2021.

To offset the negative impact of rising prices for agricultural inputs for subsistence farmers, WFP provided training to community members supporting the construction of 7,000 compost bins. As a result, beneficiaries produced 41,111 tonnes of organic fertilizer.

As part of resilience-building activities, beneficiaries built 6,850 small-scale vegetable gardens. The gardens increased beneficiaries' access to fresh, diverse and healthy food. In addition, community members received training to improve nutritional behaviour considering the specific nutrition needs of men, women, boys, girls, and youth. The positive impact these activities had on nutrition outcomes becomes evident when comparing the percentage of families with poor food consumption. From October 2021 to July 2022, the proportion of families with poor food consumption decreased from 20 percent to 0.3 percent in the Dry Corridor.

In 2022, WFP and its cooperating partners promoted the creation of 270 savings and loans groups for 4,328 women, contributing to eliminating gender discrimination in access to financial services. These groups provided more accessible access to loans for the beneficiaries, helping them to satisfy basic household needs while developing administrative and organizational skills. The savings and loans groups also served as a space to discuss equitable decision-making, redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work, gender-based violence and women's rights. Within 2022, the savings reported by the savings and loans groups totalled USD 352,412. In late 2022, women members of the savings and loans groups started planning associative entrepreneurship initiatives to support livelihood diversification.

Resilience interventions were complemented with the promotion of parametric climate insurance. The number of insurance policies issued in 2022 exceeded the original goal of 5,000 by 87 percent, reaching 9,370 beneficiaries (82 percent women). Of those insured, 69 percent (6,482) received a pay-out ranging from USD 38 to USD 67 due to excessive rainfall.

As a complement to help families reduce their risk of sudden weather events, the design of an Anticipatory Actions model, including a Social Behaviour Change Communication component, was finalized. With a multi-sectorial intervention [4], this model will be piloted among 6,000 beneficiaries in Chiquimula to help protect them against the impacts of the lean season (June-August) in 2023.

In 2022, activity 4 mobilized more resources than anticipated, increasing the beneficiaries targeted in Huehuetenango and the scale-up of the resilience programme to an additional department, Quiché. While WFP had only planned to target 500 households in Huehuetenango, in December 2022, it was awarded funds to benefit 5,500 additional ones. In support of women's empowerment, in Huehuetenango, WFP will train 30 Indigenous women on data management and analysis and use drones to encourage community-led information. Consultations and community-based participatory planning started in 2022 but will conclude in February 2023. Further, WFP began community-based participatory planning to design resilience interventions reaching 3,000 households in Quiché [5]. Across both departments, WFP will

assist 9,000 households.

To cover beneficiaries' food needs while participants were working on asset creation activities, WFP delivered USD 2,970,089 in cash-based transfers; 52 percent of recipients were women.

While strengthening PAE and implementing resilience-building activities, WFP recognized the importance of working with government entities and influencing public policy to generate impact on nutrition, social protection, gender, and linkages to better food systems. Thus, WFP, in 2023, will accompany local governments to update and improve municipal development plans [6].

In addition to the women's empowerment actions and to assure gender mainstreaming, cooperating partners received trimestral trainings on identifying and preventing gender-based violence, the gaps and barriers faced by women and women's rights, among others.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	4
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.



19,800 families registered through the gender-sensitive **Social Registry of Households**.



840 Indigenous families in 4 municipalities participated in an intervention aimed at **reducing agrarian conflict** and **promoting peace**.



By donating **2 mobile storage** units the national **storage capacity** of humanitarian aid was increased to **700-1,000** mt.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports strengthening social protection and emergency preparedness and response systems' architecture through complementary programming, evidence generation, assessments and platform improvement.

Social protection

In 2022, WFP coordinated the technical roundtable composed by the international community to support the Government formalize this coordination space, improve the quality of investment and ensure the scale-up of social programmes while ensuring gender sensitivity and inclusion.

To incorporate social protection initiatives in the Polochic Valley, where conflict triggered by limited land access is aggravating food insecurity, WFP, in 2022, partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization, OHCHR, the Propaz Foundation and four municipal commissions on food security and nutrition to start the design phase of the two-year social protection programme (2022-2024) implemented with funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and framed around the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus. In this phase, WFP and its partners conducted a conflict analysis and designed a methodology called Peacebuilding Sensitive to Gender and Environment. WFP and its partners will provide food assistance, support assets and livelihood restoration and promote social cohesion among communities benefiting 840 Indigenous households [1].

In 2022, alongside complementary programming, WFP led a study to understand the context, needs and risks of young people in urban areas, looking specifically at food security, nutrition, employment, impacts of the pandemic and climate change [2]. The study involved 1,015 people [3] in 5 urban municipalities [4]. Findings indicated that the main obstacles to youth employment were lack of education, experience and limited job opportunities. In addition, 18 percent of young people perceived that men have more opportunities than women, confirming continued problems in gender discrimination. With these results, WFP designed a conditional cash-based transfers pilot to address the root causes and drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in urban areas. The pilot targeted 200 young people linking social protection, resilience building and emergency response. For its implementation, which will start in February 2023, WFP will enhance the capacities of departmental and municipal authorities to support youth development in the country. In addition, WFP supported an assessment of the Ministry of Social Development's (MIDES, for its Spanish acronym) national social programme focusing on youth at risk [5] and drafted recommendations to expand the programme's coverage and improve the responsiveness to economic reintegration. The final report was socialized with the Government and WFP offered technical assistance to accompany future processes. Besides supporting MIDES in evidence generation, WFP, with the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, carried out the Integrated Context Analysis to identify strategies for resilience building, disaster risk reduction and social protection for populations vulnerable to agro-climatic events and food insecurity. Additional support to SESAN was provided through four workshops. Through the workshops, WFP trained 313 personnel, increasing their expertise on SESAN's planning, implementing and monitoring processes.

After two years of implementation, WFP and United Nations agencies concluded the pilot, which started in 2020, to design the gender-sensitive household social registry of MIDES [6]. WFP, under the guidance of the United Nations Development Programme, systematized 19,800 households in 5 municipalities, i.e., 99,000 Tier 2 beneficiaries. The gender-sensitive registry will allow MIDES to incorporate a gender perspective into national social protection programmes, facilitating prioritization and targeting and implementation of differentiated responses based on specific needs. Likewise, WFP designed a dashboard to strengthen MIDES's social programmes' monitoring and evaluation system infrastructure and partnered with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences to train government staff on research methods.

Emergency preparedness and response

Besides supporting the architecture of social protection programmes, WFP, in 2022, increased the government's expertise in humanitarian logistics. WFP, with the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Reduction (CONRED, for its Spanish acronym), the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing and MIDES, conducted nine workshops on delivering and warehousing emergency supplies, reaching 216 local government personnel. Moreover, to expand national storage capacities for emergency stocks, WFP donated two mobile storage units to the Government, increasing the storage area by 700 to 1,000 mt.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Public Finance (MINFIN, for its Spanish acronym) in implementing the national Financial Strategy for Disasters. WFP, with MINFIN, trained national personnel on financing for humanitarian assistance and supported identifying sectoral emergency responses to promote synergies potentiating resources.

WFP also demonstrated its role as a core partner and key enabler of inter-sectoral humanitarian responses across Guatemala and the Central America and Caribbean sub-region.

In 2022, the WFP-led Logistics Working Group was formed as part of the Logistics Cluster. The working group comprised 21 organizations, including national and international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and government entities. As part of the Logistics Cluster, WFP conducted a gap assessment of CONRED and MIDES's supply chain systems. Findings showed a need to simplify and standardize emergency procurement procedures and increase coordination and communication between the Government and other humanitarian organizations. Thus, WFP, in synergy with UNICEF, procured and installed the software for managing humanitarian relief supplies in nine of CONRED's warehouses and provided computers and telecommunications equipment. Through these actions, WFP enhanced national emergency preparedness and response capacities from a supply chain management perspective.

In support of inter-sectoral regional logistics coordination, WFP encouraged the organization of the First Sub-Regional Workshop on Logistics Preparedness for Emergencies. The workshop had the participation of 40 people representing humanitarian organizations, government entities and the private sector from Central America and the Caribbean. It served as a platform to share lessons learned from emergency and preparedness initiatives.

Reaffirming its commitment to advancing gender equality and social inclusion, WFP trained national actors on women's rights, gender-based violence, and women's role in sustainable development. Furthermore, WFP supported the design of MIDES' Institutional Policy on Social Inclusion and Gender. Through training 120 personnel and policy design, WFP promoted and enabled the incorporation of gender-transformative approaches in programmatic and administrative areas [7].

Ensuring transversality, both activities considered beneficiaries' specific needs according to the identification of gaps, which was possible due to the collection and analysis of disaggregated data.

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.



39,899 mt of **food commodities** distributed on behalf of 4 government partners.



2.5 million people were reached by the Government through WFP supply chain services.



6,099 mt of specialized **nutritious food** procured, stored, and transported, enabling the Government to benefit **378,833** children.

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP partners with the Government and other national partners providing access to on-demand supply chain services, cash-based transfer (CBT) platforms and technical assistance to enable the implementation of national programmes.

Half of the available resources corresponded to host government contributions primarily for food procurement and transport. In 2022, WFP continued supporting line ministries and other state entities through on-demand services. Services provided included food procurement, storage and distribution and beneficiary registration. Transiting a slow path of post-COVID recovery while grappling with the risk of various natural hazards and high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP increased the tonnage of food procured and cargo transported for the Government by 11,000 mt more relative to 2021.

During 2022, WFP provided food procurement, storage and distribution services to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym) for three programmes: national food assistance, post-pandemic response and grain reserves, totalling USD 40 million. For the food assistance and COVID-19 response, WFP delivered 22,300 mt of food, including maize meal, black beans, oat, vegetable oil, sugar and rice enabling MAGA to reach 2,450,000 people (as Tier 2 beneficiaries). In addition, WFP procured and transported 11,500 mt of food commodities (maize, black beans and rice) for the grain reserve stocks. Besides food procurement and transport services, WFP rented three warehouses for food storage with a combined capacity of 26,000 mt.

WFP also procured, stored, and transported 6,099 mt (USD 13 million) of Super Cereal Plus for the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN). During 2022, WFP managed to distribute specialized nutritious food nationwide, indirectly benefiting 378,833 children (Tier 2) in 18 departments. During 2022, the cargo transported by WFP increased by more than 1,000 mt compared to 2021. As a result of partners' satisfaction with WFP's services, measured through a user satisfaction survey [1], the Government extended this agreement until 2023. The success of WFP in delivering an efficient procurement and distribution service is due to close and efficient commercial relationships with local private sector suppliers.

Besides enabling the government's responses through on-demand supply chain service, WFP also digitalized data of 1.3 million households assisted by MIDES and MAGA with food assistance as part of the COVID-19 response. Also, WFP supported the design of a national dashboard displaying logistics data and beneficiary information of three state entities (SESAN, MIDES and Ministry of Health). As a result of WFP's support, national monitoring distribution processes and beneficiary data management were enhanced, increasing efficiency and accuracy and facilitating decision-making processes.

Through activity 9, added to the country strategic plan in 2022, WFP also provided on-demand CBT services to national partners, including United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO) [2]. In 2022, WFP provided CBT services to the NGO Food for the Hungry (FH). Through WFP services and technical support, FH reached 500 beneficiaries in the department of Quiché with CBT.

As part of the procurement process, Guatemala is piloting the implementation of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) with a particular focus on pro-smallholder farmers' purchases. During 2022, WFP conducted an analysis of the value chains of black beans and white maize in the country, including local smallholder farmers' organizations in the WFP-MAGA supply chain. The evidence was socialized with the Government, WFP's local vendors, smallholder farmers' organizations, the private sector, academia and local and international organizations. In line with the LRFPP, in 2022, a voluntary clause was introduced in WFP's contracts with vendors to ensure that at least 20 percent of the food procured is sourced from local smallholder farmers' organizations.

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

Discrimination affects women, generating gender gaps and producing entrenched gender norms and stereotypes in the economic, political and sociocultural spheres [1]. Guatemalan women suffer diverse vulnerabilities according to their identity, translating into reduced opportunities in development areas, including food security and nutrition, revenue access, and financial management. To address this discrimination, WFP used an intersectional gender transformation approach that considers ethnicity, age and cultural background.

To support gender mainstreaming, WFP socialized with its partners the WFP Gender Policy (2022-2026) and encouraged the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of gender-transformative actions and strategies. Furthermore, WFP established a Gender Committee to resume the Gender Transformation Programme, facilitating joint commitments and action plans on gender transformation and women's empowerment. Further, WFP carried out training to enhance individuals' knowledge of gender-based discrimination, promoting awareness and recommendations to address it.

In 2022, WFP applied the gender diagnostics methodology to analyse gaps, barriers and opportunities in WFP programmes to promote gender equality. Results facilitated the creation of gender action plans that respond to the context of each community.

WFP emphasized the design of actions to enhance the economic empowerment of rural and Indigenous women and developed a social and behavioural change communication strategy to raise awareness and change discriminating food and nutrition practices negatively affecting women and girls. To remove women's barriers to financial services, WFP supported establishing Savings and Loan groups for women across strategic outcomes 2 and 3. Besides facilitating access to resources, the groups also strengthened women's soft skills enabling them to have a more prominent role in decision-making in public and private spheres. Members received training in management skills, including financial management and associativity. As a result of these groups, women had the initiative to start profitable and green associative enterprises. The skills they had developed and the potential to access loans allowed them to enter local markets and increase their income.

Monitoring results show that in crisis response activities, the proportion of households where women and men made joint decisions increased by 16 percentage points from 49 (2021) to 65 percent (2022). Furthermore, in resilience-building activities, the percent of women who are members of food-assistance decision-making entities went from 0 in 2021 to 95 percent in 2022.

WFP and its cooperating partners promoted the creation of community networks of women promoters of food security, nutrition, and gender, considering that women live in different contexts and speak other languages. These networks facilitated the processes of cultural belonging, interpretation, development of human capital and leadership and assured sustainability of women's empowerment actions.

To increase the participation of men in care activities within households and facilitate the exercise of women's rights at the community level, WFP piloted trainings on "non-hegemonic and inclusive masculinities" with male technical staff of local partners and WFP employees in Chiquimula. For 2023, this pilot will be scaled-up to other departments.

WFP will continue to ensure that women and girls have better access to information, resources, and economic opportunities while encouraging them to hold leadership positions with increased decision-making power.

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

Natural hazards, high rates of poverty, lack of information, limited land tenure and asset ownership, as well as prolonged COVID-19 effects, such as rising prices, have exposed people to protection risks, such as violence, and unequal access to the labour market and basic services. In 2022, these factors were compounded by emergency shocks such as the economic crisis, tropical storms, and high inflation that had an additional impact on many people's lives. Indigenous groups, women, the elderly, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups were the most vulnerable to the mentioned crisis and were forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms to survive.

Despite the numerous challenges, WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices were mainstreamed and integrated to contribute to the safety, dignity, respect, participation, as well as empowerment of assisted communities. Further, WFP mainstreamed protection by periodically updating the risk register and promptly adopting mitigation measures, including coordinating with local authorities to guarantee safe access for beneficiaries and incorporate security measures during the distribution of food assistance.

WFP and its partners informed beneficiaries on targeting criteria, food rations, cash entitlements, length of assistance, and their rights to inquire about assistance, provide feedback, and voice their complaints through various means and channels safely and dignifiedly. In 2022, WFP added a new community feedback mechanism to ensure accountability to affected populations and increase beneficiaries' participation through suggestion boxes across communities. As a result, beneficiaries communicated better through the suggestion boxes using their local language. WFP's toll-free helpline was designed to receive and channel reports on sexual exploitation and abuse from beneficiaries targeted by other United Nations agencies as part of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) inter-agency group. In 2022, no calls on SEA were received. Nevertheless, the toll-free helpline is prepared to receive those reports.

WFP received 3,377 calls through the toll-free helpline. Of all calls received, 75 percent were from women inquiring on the cash-based transfers and beneficiaries' entitlements and 7 percent were complaints. Complaints received were forwarded to the corresponding areas for follow-up and response. When complaints were outside the scope of WFP's operations, they were referred to the most appropriate actors for assistance and follow-up.

WFP promoted the start of a Risk Assessment on SEA focused on people with disabilities, particularly women and girls. The assessment will finalize in April 2023 and allow the improvement of WFP interventions and decisions. WFP also held discussions with an organization working with disabled people to explore collaboration areas and to design training to strengthen the capacities of WFP staff and partners on disability inclusion.

WFP organized sensitization sessions on the protection policy, PSEA, and CFM for cooperating partners and field staff before field interventions. WFP field staff conducted sensitization sessions with the beneficiaries. They provided information on two-way feedback mechanisms, nutrition, safety and gender inclusion and gave leaflets designed considering local contexts and literacy levels.

WFP conducted baseline surveys to improve emergency interventions and ensure appropriate monitoring of CBT deliveries. Results confirmed that beneficiaries were aware of the programmes they were participating in. Of the beneficiaries surveyed, 99 percent reported that WFP staff acted fairly, openly and transparently and 95 percent indicated they knew precisely what they were entitled to receive and were satisfied and very satisfied with the cash delivery process. Further, 100 percent (88 percent women, 12 percent men) said they had no security problems and over 60 percent are familiar with the mechanisms to present a complaint.

A first draft of a Privacy Impact Assessment and sectoral assessment for Protection evaluated and addressed beneficiary personal data protection risks. These assessments indicated overall compliance with the handling of personal beneficiary data. Still, they recommended more explicit consent statements, better communication with communities related to personal data and better management of the end-of-life cycle of paper and digital files.

WFP selected cooperating partners through a due diligence process and integrated clauses on protection in the standard field-level agreements. WFP provided the framework for engaging with partners on applying for protection and AAP approaches throughout the operations on an ongoing basis.

Recognizing the importance of having dedicated PSEA capacity and inter-agency coordination, WFP supported the Resident Coordinator Office in 2022 and appointed designated PSEA focal points in the WFP country office. The PSEA coordinator and focal points collectively worked to establish clear plans, guidelines and operating procedures in the event of SEA allegations. During the year, the gender team organized workshops and community conversations on gender-based violence prevention beneficiaries in all life cycles within the intervention communities, including those working for cooperating partners, including government institutions.

Environment

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

Environmental degradation and food insecurity in Guatemala are intimately interlinked due to high susceptibility to climate shocks, especially droughts and severe floods. Guatemala is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change and the most vulnerable in the Americas [1]. Negative impacts are accelerated by soil degradation due to continued deforestation, with an average loss of 21 percent of primary forest in the past 20 years [2]. During the 2022 rainy season, a sample of 188 smallholder farmers in 8 departments [3] monitored by WFP reported an average yield loss of 30 percent by August 2022 [4]. In October, due to heavy rains during tropical storm Julia, 31,596 ha of basic-grain crops were damaged, and 19,608 ha were lost, affecting 83,184 families [5]. In rural areas, the primary energy source remains firewood, aggregating deforestation and endangering the respiratory health of the population.

To reduce climate vulnerability while protecting biodiversity and promoting social cohesion, WFP worked with vulnerable communities to rehabilitate community assets and strengthen their livelihoods and ability to withstand shocks. These include constructing soil conservation structures [6]; organic fertilizer production through aerial compost bins [7]; sustainable protection, capture and use of water resources [8]; and the recuperation of forest and arable areas by planting trees and fruit plants [9].

To reduce firewood consumption, WFP promotes the construction of improved cooking stoves and provides solar panels as clean energy alternatives, adapted to topographic and geographic conditions, beneficiary communities' preferences and socioeconomic realities [10]. Additionally, as part of proactive investment in climate-induced disaster preparedness, WFP strengthens beneficiaries' capacities in climate financing services, anticipatory actions and parametric microinsurance, reducing and countering potential damages to crops from climate shocks.

The introduction of environmental and social safeguards in 2022 ensures that WFP's programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. All activities were screened for environmental and social risks before their implementation. This was done in collaboration with cooperating partners, following the provisions set by both national law and donors. All relevant CSP activities scored 100 percent in the corporate indicator corresponding to this screening.

In 2022, WFP continued improving in-house processes to reduce the consumption of resources, corporate emissions, and waste production and promote environmentally friendly practices. Most communication materials, such as pamphlets, signs and labels, were reused or recycled. The office halved the number of printers and digitalization was mainstreamed throughout all operations, introducing digital solutions for monitoring activities and registering beneficiaries. Using the United Nations Humanitarian Booking platform, improved mission planning and the introduction of online workshops for cooperating partners increased resource efficiency and reduced gas emissions from transportation. Further, focusing on cash transfers instead of in-kind transfers or vouchers reduced waste production while promoting beneficiaries' financial self-empowerment.

Beneficiary's story



The midday heat of Santa María Cahaboncito, in Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, Alta Verapaz, is not an obstacle for 27 women to participate and talk actively before starting the weekly meeting of the women's empowerment loans and savings group *Las Mariposas*.

"At the beginning, we didn't want to do much because it was the first time they [WFP and cooperating partners] talked to us about savings; we have never heard about it," mentions one of its members and group president, who now proudly shares that since they started the loans and saving group, there are members who managed to save between USD 89 and USD 115, they even have one member who has managed to save USD 166.

Las Mariposas is one of 148 women's empowerment savings and credit groups formed as part of the Indigenous Women's Economic Empowerment project implemented by WFP and its cooperating partners, with funding from Canada.

The objective of the loans and saving groups is to expand the opportunities for women to access economic resources through personal and collective effort. Based on a participatory methodology, the women develop empowerment capacities and financial skills by putting into practice the presentation of account statements, financial controls and records.

At the beginning of 2022, all the beneficiaries of the resilience intervention received a monetary transfer, and from the amount received, some women invested it into their groups or personal enterprises. One of the women invested USD 55 to buy maize and reactivated the sale of tortillas, her livelihood. As a result of the investment, she doubled the money and made a profit. "Working hard and with the support of my husband, we have managed to maintain ourselves with the expenses; week after week, we try to raise the money for the weekly savings contribution in the group because we have seen that it is worth saving," she says.

In addition to training on financial management, the women received training on human rights, mechanisms for local participation, associativity and entrepreneurship aimed at building a business approach to their initiatives. In the case of the members of the *Las Mariposas* group, some now sell fruit or products from the family garden crops, such as jalapeño peppers.

Through the groups, women's leadership and empowerment skills are also strengthened; the board of directors is elected in a participatory manner, comprised of the president, the secretary, the keyholder, the treasurer and the members.

The Economic Empowerment of Indigenous Women Project works in 32 communities in the municipalities of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, Raxruhá, Santa Catalina la Tinta and Panzós in Alta Verapaz. Through this project, WFP is empowering Indigenous women exposed to conditions of vulnerability due to economic, social and environmental impacts.

The project aims to implement actions with a gender-transformative approach that enables women and their communities to build resilience. Through productive activities and entrepreneurship that provide them with equitable access to sustainable economic opportunities, improve equitable access to food security and nutrition, and increase leadership and decision-making, *Las Mariposas* and other savings groups are improving their living conditions.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Guatemala ranks 135 out of 191 countries in the 2022 Gender Inequality Index.

<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

[2] Resilience activities received funding from KOICA, Canada, European Union, and multilateral funding. By the end of the year were granted the innovation fund and a Howard G. Buffett Foundation grant.

[3] Indigenous people make up 44 percent of the total population with ethnic diversity represented in 23 ethnic groups and 24 local languages.

[4] Amazon, Cargill, European Union, German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Howard G. Buffett Foundation, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Peace Building Fund (PBF), Tropigigas, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE), United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID's BHA).

[5] Regarding beneficiaries by modality. During 2022 there were no food distributions.

Context and Operations

[1] At least 26 children have died from malnutrition in Guatemala during 2022 - SWI swissinfo.ch | | Lancet Malnutrition Series, 2013

[2] IPC platform: Guatemala Acute Food Insecurity Situation March to May 2022; projection October 2022-February 2023. And Guatemala: Chronic Food Insecurity Situation 2018 - 2023

[3] On price increases in Guatemala (eleconomista.net); Economic growth slows down and these are the estimates for the end of the year - La Hora

[4] 2022 closes with a surge in migrant deportations from the US and Mexico to Guatemala (prensalibre.com); NTMI | Guatemala Dashboard (iom.int); Families and children on the move, Guatemala-Honduras border | UNICEF

[5] Guatemala ranks 135 out of 191 countries in the 2022 Gender Inequality Index.

<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

Guatemala has a gender gap of 66.4%. With this, Guatemala ranks 113 out of 155 in the Gender Gap ranking. Guatemala - Índice Global de la Brecha de Género 2022 | Datosmacro.com (expansion.com)

[6] Government promotes food security in the country (agn.gt)

Partnerships

[1] WFP was able to carry out its activities thanks to the joint efforts of the national and international NGOs, and international humanitarian organizations Asociación de Servicios y Desarrollo Socioeconómico de Chiquimula (Asedechi), Asociación para el Desarrollo Rural Integral (ADRI), AEG, APEVEIHS, Asociación ASILOSALTOS, Asociación Civil Estudios de Cooperación de Occidente (ECO), Asociación Educando Guatemala, Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral Comunitario TZIKIN, Asociación de Desarrollo Agrícola San Pedro (ADAP-CAMBIOS), Barefoot College International, CARITAS Diocese of ZACAPA, Centro Comunitario Educativo Pokomchi (CECEP), CONI, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale (GIZ), Food for the Hungry, Fundación Bendición, Heifer International, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), PLAN International, Red Cross Guatemala, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Tejiendo el Desarrollo (TEJDESA). WFP also recognizes the importance of working together with national institutions such as the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH) and the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Reduction (CONRED). Furthermore, the collaboration with the private sector actors AGEXPORT and ASEGURADORA RURAL was essential for the development of integral resilience activities and innovation in climate finance. Thanks to the contribution of CARGILL, it was possible to strengthen the activities of the school feeding programme, its long-term impact and sustainability. Finally, WFP constantly seeks to innovate and adapt its interventions to the context to respond to the needs and characteristics of the beneficiaries. The alliance and cooperation with academia, international research centres and programmes as University of San Carlos Guatemala, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Pennsylvania State University, HarvestPlus CGIAR programme, and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) has made it possible to come closer to achieving this goal through research and exchange of knowledge.

[2] Innovative technological agricultural tools such as smart sensing and monitoring technologies (smart ground sensors and drones), together with the creation of Agroclimatic Discussion Boards, applications and platforms for data and workflow management, and the usage of information distribution channel for data-driven actions in the field (SMS and WhatsApp) generate improved access to quality climate data relevant at the local level. Through this innovative approach and tools, it is possible to improve individual and community resilience to better manage the impacts of shocks and disasters related to climate change.

[3] The mobile application promotes nutritional quality, links schools to family farming, ensure transparency in the procurement processes, improves accountability and monitoring of the purchases through a dashboard. Its development started in 2021. <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/school-feeding-management-app>

[4] Signing or renewing up to 20 Field Level Agreements. 15 with local NGOs and 5 with international NGOs.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Guatemala recorded 9.2 percent inflation in 2022, the highest in 14 years.
<https://www.economista.net/economia/Guatemala-espera-que-la-inflacion-disminuya-un-4--durante-2023-20230126-0014.html>
- [2] Sistema de Manejo de Información en caso de Emergencia o Desastre, SISMICED. CONRED, 2022
- [3] IPC platform: Guatemala Acute Food Insecurity Situation projection October 2022-February 2023.
- [4] The number of 168,871 is unique beneficiaries since there are beneficiaries who received assistance under more than one programme.
- [5] Alta Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Sololá, Suchitepéquez and Totonicapán
- [6] From which 5 are local NGOs.
- [7] PDM was conducted for the seasonal hunger response in the rural region of Polochic.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The Baseline report of the Grand National Crusade for Nutrition 2021/2022 can be found on SIINSAN web page. <https://portal.siinsan.gob.gt/wp-content/uploads/lineabase.pdf>
- [2] Beneficiary Statistics Report NutriNiños Fortified Complementary Food, SESAN January 04-2023
- [3] SBCC national committee formed by SESAN, MSPAS, MAGA, MINEDUC, MIDES, UNICEF, OPS, USAID, WFP, Sociedad Civil, Alianza por la Nutrición
- [4] Overweight/obesity, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
- [5] 3,928 children (2,019 girls and 1,909 boys) under 5, 1,472 children between 5 and 10 (724 girls and 748 boys), 1,472 adolescents (1,107 women and 365 men), 1,118 women (pregnant and lactating women and girls, women and girls of childbearing age).
- [6] Micronutrients, complimentary food and ready-to-use therapeutic food, RUTF
- [7] In 2022, the Government assumed the planned food transfers of Super Cereal Plus; thus, output A1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers and A2: Food transfers is 0.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Schools are in San Marcos, Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, Quetzaltenango, Chimaltenango, Guatemala and El Progreso
- [2] Strategic plan of cooperation between WFP and MINEDUC
- [3] The European Union financed Zacapa, Chiquimula and El Progreso, five municipalities of Alta Verapaz, four were financed by the Canadian Embassy and one by WFP, and four municipalities in Huehuetenango were financed by KOICA and WFP.
- [4] FAO, CR, GIZ, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala (USAC), Universidad Rafael Landívar, Acción contra el hambre, ASEDECHI, Plan Trifíño
- [5] The project in Quiché is financed by the Republic of Korea and in Huehuetenango by Howard G. Buffet Foundation
- [6] Development of municipal plans will be supported in Zacapa, El Progreso, and Chiquimula.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Tucurú, Senahú and Panzón in Alta Verapaz. And El Estor in Izabal
- [2] In Guatemala, 25 percent of young people live in the metropolitan area <https://guatemala.unfpa.org/es/publications/documento-analitico-juventudes-en-guatemala>
- [3] Aged 15 and over
- [4] Villanueva, Amatitlán, Santa Catarina Pinula, Quetzaltenango and Ciudad de Guatemala
- [5] Jóvenes Protagonistas by MIDES
- [6] Carried out from November 2020 to April 2022 under UNDP coordination, WFP as an advisory agency. With the participation of UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCHR
- [7] Participants included personnel from IT, finance, management, international cooperation, programmes, among others.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] The outcome indicator satisfaction survey was only conducted for MAGA.
- [2] Following the passage of the National Budget Law for 2023, the Government opened up the possibility of requesting WFP's CBT services.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Guatemala ranks 135 out of 191 countries in the 2022 Gender Inequality Index.
<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>. Guatemala has a gender gap of 66.4 percent. With this, Guatemala ranks 113 out of 155 in the Gender Gap ranking. Guatemala - Índice Global de la Brecha de Género 2022 | Datosmacro.com (expansion.com)

Environment

[1] German Watch (2021), Global Climate Risk Index 2021: [https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global Climate Risk Index 2021_2.pdf](https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf)

[2] Global Forest Watch (2022), Guatemala: www.globalforstwatch.org

[3] Departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa and Zacapa.

[4] WFP Guatemala, Boletín VAM Agosto 2022

[5] WFP Guatemala, Boletín VAM Octubre 2022

[6] An accumulated 3,914 ha of conservation structures, including dead and living barriers, infiltration wells, irrigation/drainage ditches and diverse terraces for erosion control.

[7] 9,849 organic composts were created.

[8] 700 grey water filters were installed, 1,189 latrines and 438 water reservoirs and cisterns were constructed.

[9] 852 modules of agroforestry and fruit tree modules (500 trees each), 651ha of reforested with local species, 182ha of forest monitored and maintained and 214 tree nurseries (1,100 seedlings each).

[10] 285 fuel-saving stoves constructed, and 108 solar panels installed.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	89,452	79,419	168,871	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	119,822	103,858	223,680	
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	5,131	3,154	8,285	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	5,131	3,154	8,285	
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	113,411	101,201	214,612	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			96	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	1,950	3,050	5,000	
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				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		5
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		50

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	180,158	139,395	77%
	female	200,962	149,510	74%
	total	381,120	288,905	76%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	42,085	6,387	15%
	female	46,375	6,109	13%
	total	88,460	12,496	14%
24-59 months	male	18,995	11,941	63%
	female	23,295	12,219	52%
	total	42,290	24,160	57%
5-11 years	male	34,705	26,381	76%
	female	38,097	26,104	69%
	total	72,802	52,485	72%
12-17 years	male	18,930	21,938	116%
	female	19,168	21,383	112%
	total	38,098	43,321	114%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	62,288	63,082	101%
	female	69,597	74,585	107%
	total	131,885	137,667	104%
60+ years	male	3,155	9,666	306%
	female	4,430	9,110	206%
	total	7,585	18,776	248%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	381,120	288,905	76%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	9,367	46,850	500%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	120,500	61,976	51%
Malnutrition prevention programme	60,000	11,208	18%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	195,000	168,871	86%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
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 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,452	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	12,000,000	6,198,242	52%
Commodity Voucher	600,000	545,230	91%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,970,000	2,713,940	91%
Value voucher transfer for services	468,350	256,149	55%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 04			

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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	937
			Male	0	830
			Total	0	1,767
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	30,900	2,615
			Male	29,100	2,444
			Total	60,000	5,059
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	56,650	77,786
			Male	53,350	72,669
			Total	110,000	150,455
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,150	9,520
			Male	4,850	8,896
			Total	10,000	18,416
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\$	12,000,000	6,198,242
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	600,000	545,230

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	>43	>43	94	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	35	≥39	≥39	5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	25	<18	<18	1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	17	≥17	≥17	36	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	56	≥56	≥56	45	0		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	40	≥60	≥60	93	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10	≥70	≥70	78	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	78	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33	<33	≤33	19	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	<46	≤46	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	70	≤10	≤10	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	55	≥55	≥55	71	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	22	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	21	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	22	>22	>24	55	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	36	≤13	≤13	26	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	18	<18	<18	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	24	≥45	≥45	19	0	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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	4,284
			Male	0	3,800
			Total	0	8,084
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	30,600	0
			Male	29,400	0
			Total	60,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,452	0

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	500	540
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	120	22
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	2	2
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	3	3
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	1,776	1,137
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,184	1,705

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥0	0	96,938	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	24	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: childrens - 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	≥75	≥75	57	0	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 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	1,656
			Male	0	1,468
			Total	0	3,124
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	0	5,923
			Male	0	5,253
			Total	0	11,176
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	7,587	0
			Male	1,780	0
			Total	9,367	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	34,486	23,648
			Male	26,014	22,093
			Total	60,500	45,741
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	7,587	24,220
			Male	1,780	22,630
			Total	9,367	46,850
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,438,350	2,970,089

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	7,360	8,143
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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	2	56
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	1,200	1,329
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.				
General Distribution				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	27,440	27,475
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	6,000	6,145
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.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	5	5
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	11,585	18,242
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	105	358

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	5	3
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	3,000	3,020
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	53	23
D: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from training and assets to access climate resilient services, tools and practices.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
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	9,000	6,850
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	875	874
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	219	136
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	500	289
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,850	3,370
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	12,000	13,972
G: Smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs benefit from financial services for integrated risk management.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	49,740	49,740
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	47,500	47,500
Food assistance for asset				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	4,000	4,328
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	500	125

G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	140,964	140,964.75
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	352,411	352,411.87
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	80	80
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	35,000	34,060
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\$	292,352	292,352
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	46,850	46,850
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\$	263,581	263,581
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\$	3,707,465	3,707,465

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Overall	59.6	≤59.6	≤59.6	36.3	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	40	≥40	≥40	67.4	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23	≤23	23.6	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.9	≤16.9	16.9	0		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	≥19.6	≥19.6	19.6	0		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	78	≤56	≤33	33	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	>34	≥34	89	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥38	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<28	≤28	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	54	<54	≤54	23.1	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	63.2	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	9.8	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	3.4	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	23.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	67.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	76	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	≤28	28	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	72	>72	≥72	90	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<8	≤8	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food expenditure share	Overall	45	<45	≤45	23.4	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	69.7	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	22.7	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	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	7.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	67	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥47	≥47	47	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	91	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	49	≥49	≥49	9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	<9	<9	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	69	<69	≤69	44	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Zacapa - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	51	≤51	≤13	13	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	>59	≥59	84	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<3	<13	1	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food expenditure share	Overall	42	<42	≤42	13.6	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	86.5	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	7.5	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	1	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	5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	77	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	54	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	60	≤56	≤56	32	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	53	>53	>53	95	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	≥34	≥34	5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<13	<13	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	7	≥12	≥12	12			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25	≥25	≥25	77			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	79			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	80	≤68	≤68	68		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	13	≥20	≥20	20		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	21		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	23		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households who integrate adaptation measures in their activities/livelihoods	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	57	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	17	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	7	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	72	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	4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: small farmers producers - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security	Overall	0	≥35	≥35	36	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	30	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 levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations					
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.					
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	670	1,025	
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	15	13	
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	4	9	
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	10	14	
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	313	313	
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	15	
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	
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	3	3	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥1	2	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	3.3	2.5		WFP programme monitoring

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.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	35,000	39,899

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	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.146: Maintain information management and collaboration platform	information-sharing platform	1	1
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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		2	2		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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		2	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥50	65	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	≤25	20	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	≤25	15	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	0	≥190000	≥55,000	79,354	192,736		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥170000	≥55,000	71,101	172,714		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥360000	≥110,000	150,450	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	0	≥70000	≥5,000	10,098	70,744		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥64000	≥5,000	8,318	64,996		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥134000	≥10,000	18,416	135,740		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	95	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	≥50	77	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	≤25	3	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	≤25	10	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	≥30,250	23,959	16,569	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥15000	≥30,250	21,782	16,050	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥30000	≥60,500	45,741	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	98	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	95	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	95	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	98		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	91	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	91	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>100	>60	90	85		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Guatemala

Alta Verapaz farmer, part of the School Feeding Programme's community garden projects

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

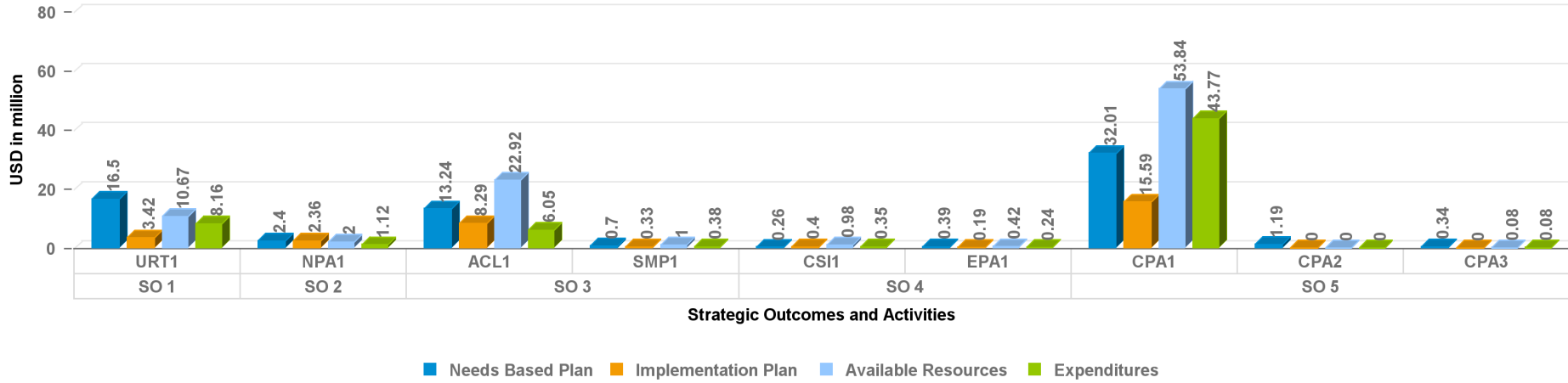
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.
CPA3	Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services
CSI1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations
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 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	16,496,572	3,420,506	10,666,402	8,159,792
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,496	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			16,496,572	3,420,506	10,669,899	8,159,792
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.	2,395,902	2,362,143	2,004,023	1,121,614
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,395,902	2,362,143	2,004,023	1,121,614
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.	13,240,381	8,287,776	22,920,349	6,047,309
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	703,454	329,096	995,485	382,010
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,943,835	8,616,871	23,915,835	6,429,319

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	259,032	397,000	980,992	349,701
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	385,733	186,810	424,688	238,419
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			644,764	583,810	1,405,680	588,120
8	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	32,008,400	15,594,640	53,836,678	43,773,552
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	1,187,017	0	0	0
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	341,662	0	78,842	78,842
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)			33,537,079	15,594,640	53,915,519	43,852,393
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,461,524	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,461,524	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			67,018,152	30,577,970	97,372,480	60,151,238
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,514,180	2,676,605	9,041,984	2,582,641

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			72,532,332	33,254,575	106,414,464	62,733,879
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,355,331	2,161,547	1,130,918	1,130,918
Grand Total			74,887,663	35,416,122	107,545,381	63,864,796



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

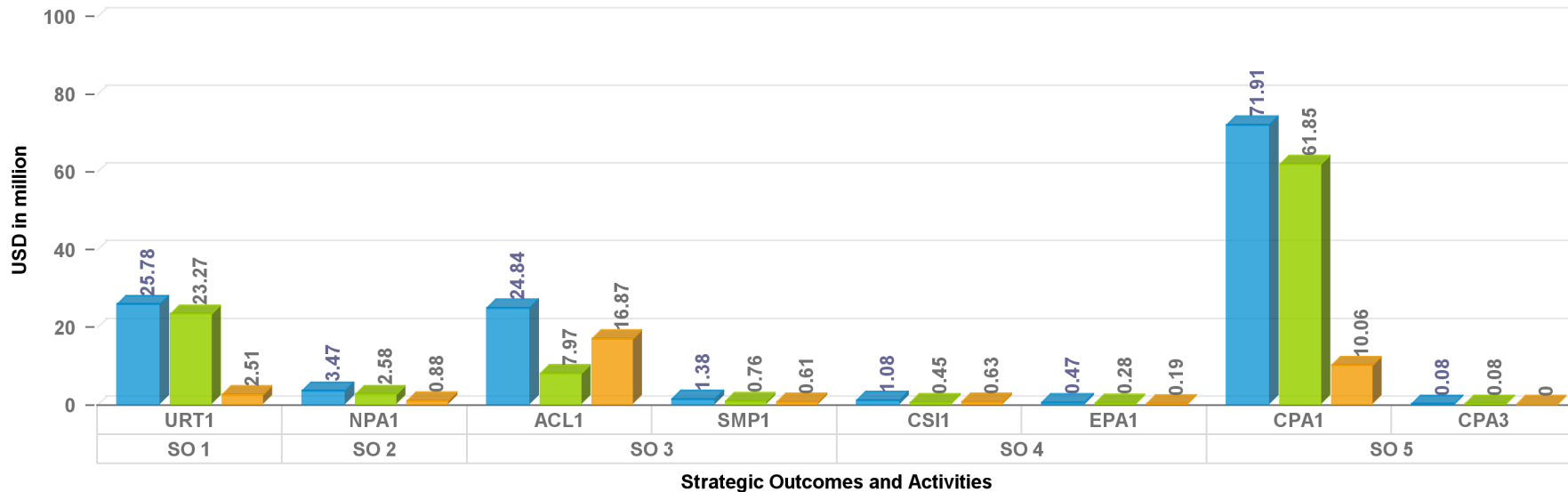
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.
CPA3	Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services
CSI1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations
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.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	22,873,518	24,425,679	1,351,032	25,776,712	23,270,102	2,506,610
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,496	0	3,496	0	3,496
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,873,518	24,429,176	1,351,032	25,780,208	23,270,102	2,510,106
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.	4,778,453	3,465,626	0	3,465,626	2,583,216	882,409
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,778,453	3,465,626	0	3,465,626	2,583,216	882,409

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	21,310,642	24,843,195	0	24,843,195	7,970,155	16,873,040
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,449,695	1,378,158	0	1,378,158	764,683	613,476
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			22,760,338	26,221,353	0	26,221,353	8,734,837	17,486,516

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	513,501	1,084,113	0	1,084,113	452,821	631,291
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	857,358	465,986	0	465,986	279,717	186,269
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,370,859	1,550,099	0	1,550,099	732,538	817,561

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	47,838,419	71,914,557	0	71,914,557	61,851,431	10,063,126
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	341,662	78,842	0	78,842	78,842	0
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	2,368,850	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)			50,548,930	71,993,398	0	71,993,398	61,930,272	10,063,126
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,461,524	0	5,461,524	0	5,461,524
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,461,524	0	5,461,524	0	5,461,524
Total Direct Operational Cost			102,332,098	133,121,176	1,351,032	134,472,208	97,250,966	37,221,242
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,927,589	10,879,253	57,419	10,936,672	4,477,329	6,459,343
Total Direct Costs			110,259,688	144,000,429	1,408,451	145,408,880	101,728,295	43,680,585
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,626,269	3,492,899		3,492,899	3,492,899	0
Grand Total			113,885,956	147,493,329	1,408,451	148,901,780	105,221,194	43,680,585

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