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# Guatemala

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached 291,414 people with direct assistance and benefitted 5,474,222 people with assets, services and technical assistance.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, WFP reached 4 million people through food distribution.
- WFP provided technical assistance and support to the Government in developing sustainable, climate-resilient, nutrition- and gender-sensitive food systems.

## In an ever-changing context, WFP leaves no one behind

In 2023, different challenges in Guatemala hindered progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Such challenges included food insecurity, migration, malnutrition, climate shocks and political changes [1]. Almost half of the children aged 24-59 months and 30 percent of children under 6 months suffer from chronic malnutrition or stunting (low height for age). The official epidemiological surveillance system reported 40 percent more acute illness cases than the previous year [2].

Climate-related disasters such as tropical storms in 2022 and excessive rainfall in prolonged droughts provoked by the El Niño phenomenon in 2023 affected food production and availability. Irregularly high temperatures and reduced erratic rainfall impacted staple grain crops and led to less abundant harvests, especially in the western highlands and the eastern part of the country [3]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food indicated that the El Niño phenomenon affected 105,289 households, resulting in damage to or loss of crops covering 54,207 ha due to prolonged droughts, while excessive rainfall damaged 74,685 households and 18,793 ha of land. Overall, the loss was equivalent to USD 34.2 million [4].

WFP worked to strengthen the Government's actions towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through five interconnected strategic outcomes. By responding to immediate and long-term crises, improving nutrition, building resilience and supporting the development of an integrated social protection system, WFP directly assisted 291,414 persons facing food insecurity due to climate shocks, seasonal hunger and poverty in 21 of 22 departments.

Under strategic outcome 1 (emergency response), WFP assisted 72,831 people affected by food insecurity caused by excessive rainfall, tropical storms and seasonal hunger. The activities also supported and empowered 52 communities in rebuilding their livelihoods and community assets.

Under strategic outcome 2 (nutrition), WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government, promoting and delivering comprehensive services and programmes that foster good health and hygiene practices and healthy eating habits. WFP worked with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance to review protocols for treating acute malnutrition and implemented capacity-strengthening activities, such as nutrition brigades and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives. Furthermore, WFP delivered anthropometric equipment, benefitting 500 health services and 350,000 people, including children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Under strategic outcome 3 (resilience and climate change), efforts to enhance resilience were scaled up, reaching 209 rural and Indigenous communities, marking a 60 percent increase from 2022. Within these communities, 18,000 households built 10,591 organic composts and 12,507 family gardens while also receiving training on livelihood diversification and climate change adaptation. These activities were complemented by an SBCC strategy, facilitating the implementation of context-specific, gender-sensitive and culturally-appropriate nutrition interventions.

As a result of expanding resilience activities, 15,000 women participated in economic empowerment initiatives, including establishing savings and loan groups and associative entrepreneurship, which generated USD 453,709 in

savings. Combined with workshops and training, these efforts helped reduce the financial services gap that hinder women's access to economic resources, strengthening their decision making within their households and communities.

Moreover, WFP continued its parametric climate microinsurance activities for the third year by issuing 14,226 policies, 50 percent more than in 2022. The community adoption of this product led to yearly renewals, with 54 percent of the population contributing at least 13 percent of the premium cost. In 2023, this insurance triggered payouts equivalent to USD 606,252, benefitting 5,337 households impacted by drought and 30 households affected by excessive rainfall.

As part of the Disaster Risk Finance Initiative, WFP launched an anticipatory action pilot involving 1,200 households in the Chiquimula department. In 2023, drought triggers were activated for the first time, setting off anticipatory actions such as distributing drought-tolerant seeds, disseminating agroclimatic recommendations via text messages, and implementing anticipatory cash-based transfers.

To enhance market access for smallholder farmers, WFP updated a mobile application that connects them with the National School Feeding Programme, building on the recommendations from an impact evaluation conducted in collaboration with the World Bank and finalized in April 2023. This evaluation covered 210 schools across 59 municipalities and showed that the mobile app was user-friendly but required further refinement to align with user needs and expectations. Additionally, data indicated an increase in food procurement from smallholder farmers by the schools engaged in the programme, underscoring the mobile app's potential to bolster local agriculture and nutrition in schools.

Under strategic outcome 4 (national systems and capacities), WFP strengthened national social protection and emergency preparedness and response systems. Also, WFP supported the development of government gender policies and plans in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development, the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Reduction, the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing and local governments.

Finally, under strategic outcome 5 (service delivery), WFP procured and transported 25,972 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, Public Health and Social Assistance, Social Development and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition. By providing these supply chain services, WFP supported the Government in reaching 5 million people in 21 of 22 departments.

WFP collaborated closely with the Government, engaging various ministries, secretariats, partners and donors [5] alongside the private sector, international financial institutions, local and international non-governmental organizations and academia to achieve its goals, facilitating coordination and synergies.



# 291,414

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



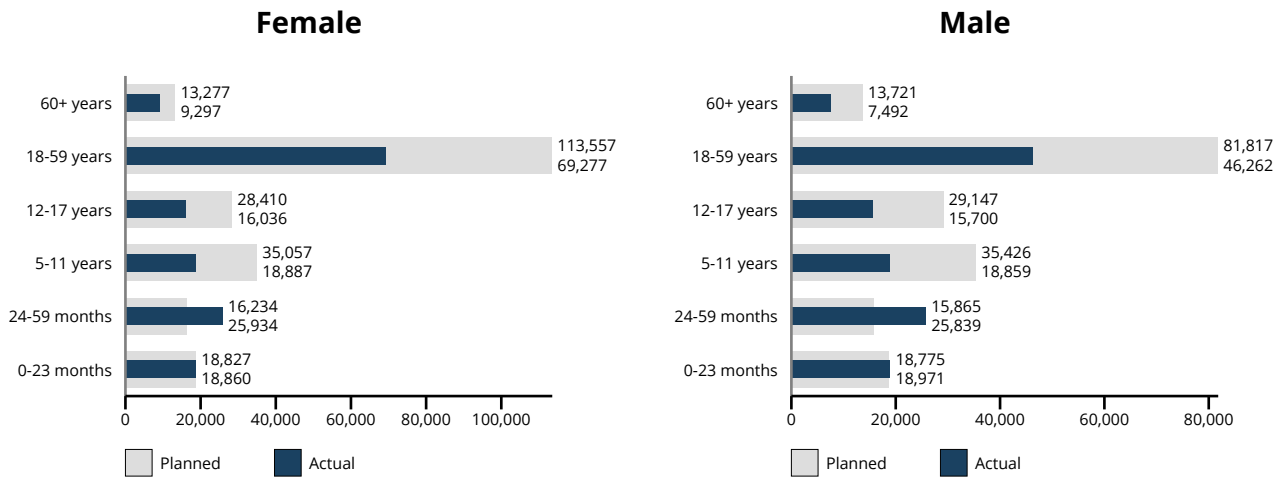
54% female



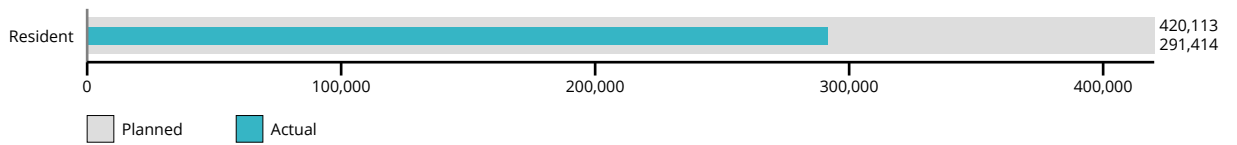
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,656 (52% Female, 48% Male)

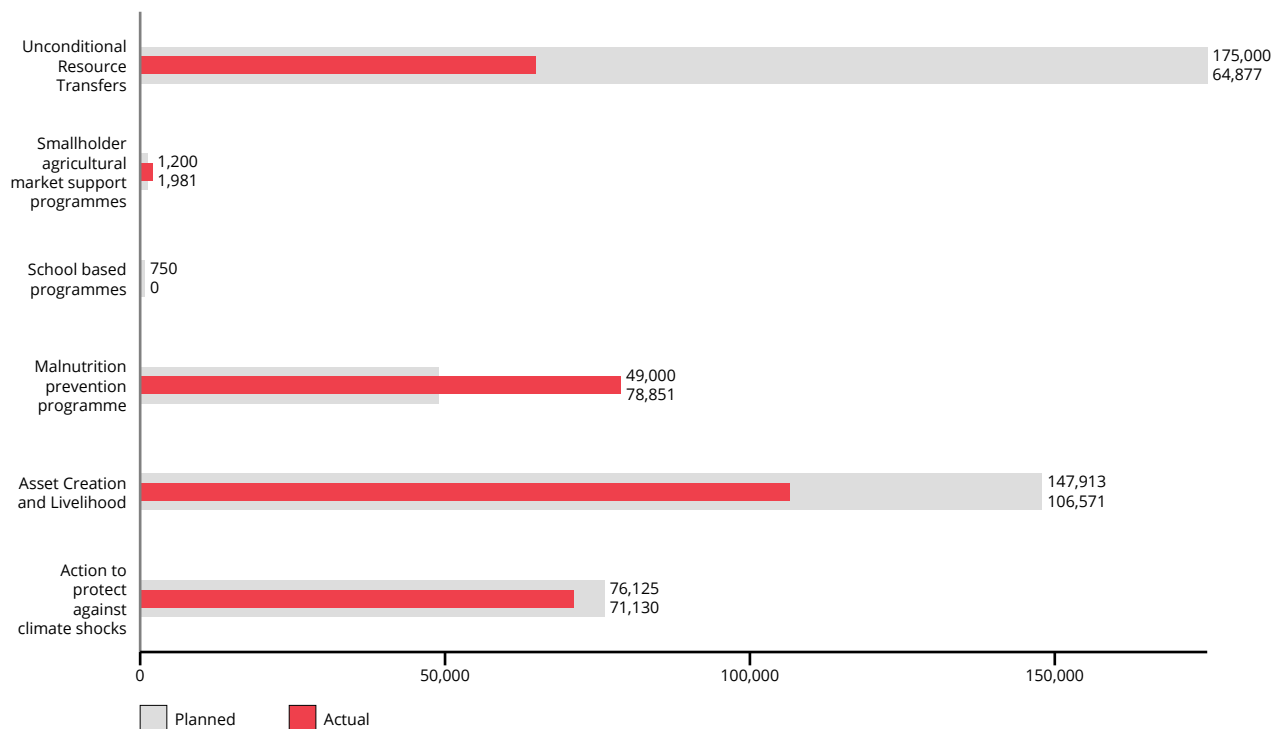
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



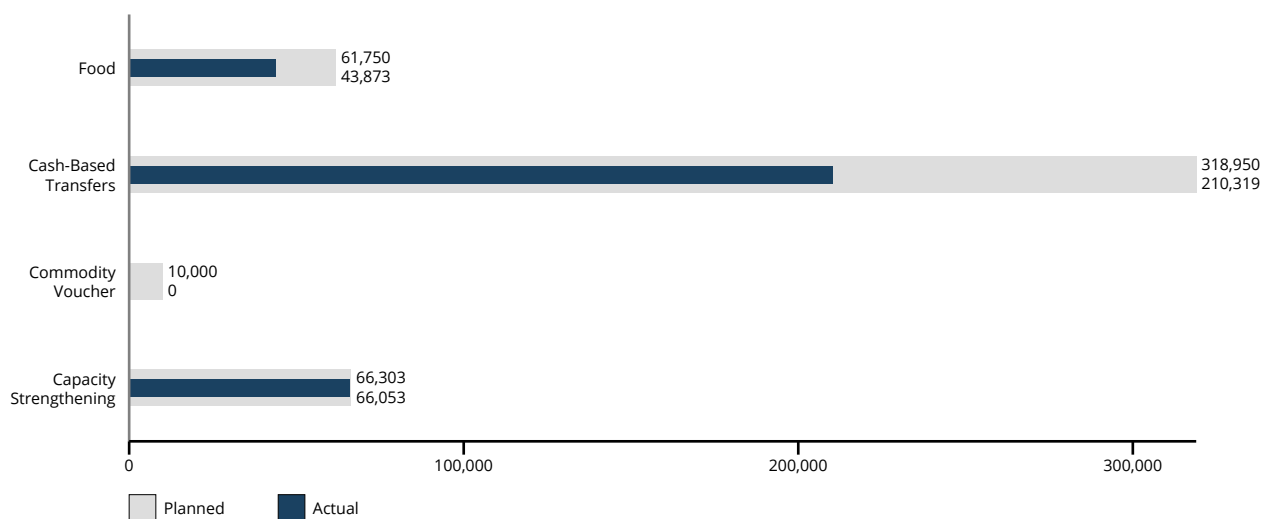
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



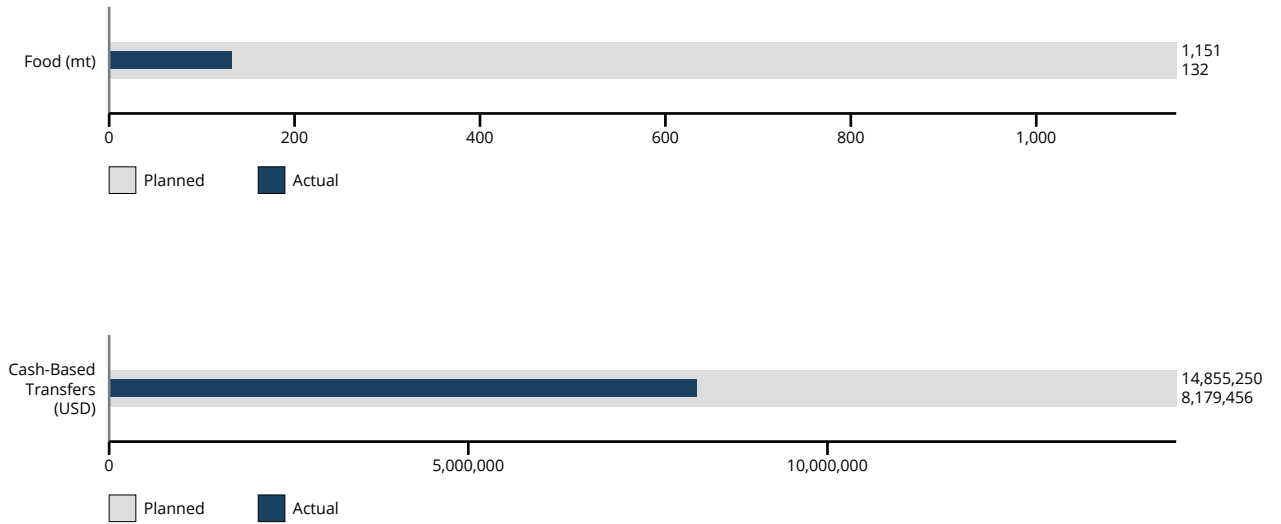
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



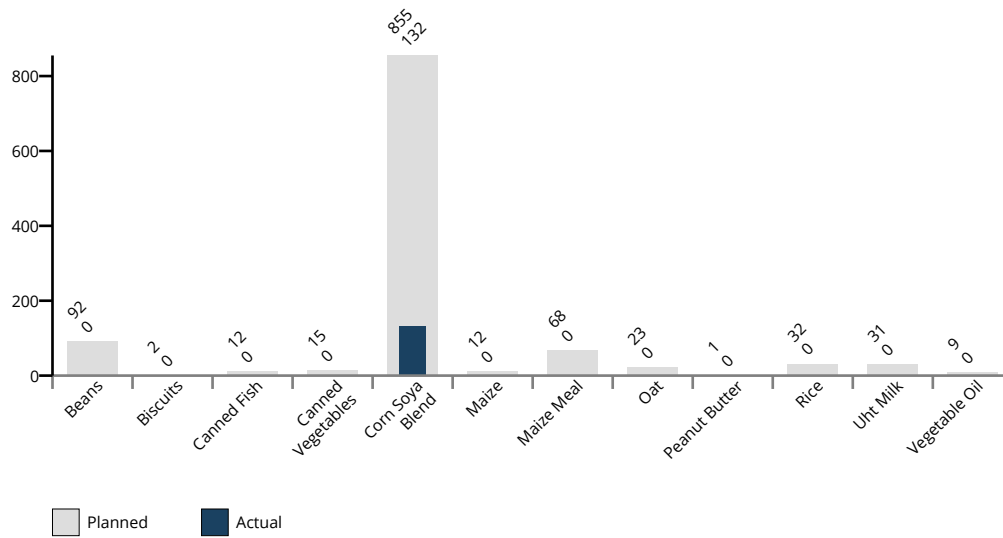
### Beneficiaries by Modality



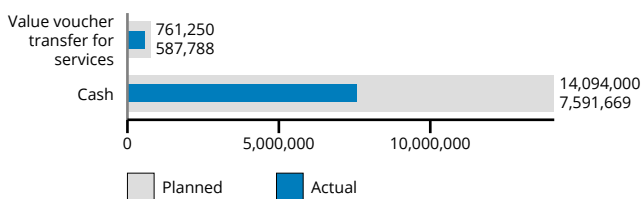
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

**2023: Food insecurity, El Niño and gender inequality**



Date Created: 15 Dec 2023 - Contact: [hg.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hg.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, EME GIS  
 Map Reference: GTM\_WFP\_PRES\_A3P\_2023

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: OCHA  
 Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors  
 Populated places: GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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Humanitarian needs in 2023 stemmed from food insecurity, human mobility and prolonged droughts. Despite being an upper-middle-income country with macroeconomic stability, characterized by above-average Gross Domestic Product growth, a moderate fiscal deficit and low public debt levels [1], the situation for most Guatemalans contrasted sharply. Sixty percent of the population endured multidimensional poverty and grappled with food insecurity, malnutrition, inadequate employment, health risks and limited access to housing and education. These disparities were particularly acute among Indigenous communities, constituting 41 percent of the population [2] and were intensified by challenging global circumstances.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, acute malnutrition is expected to continue to rise in the Central American Dry Corridor with the current El Niño phenomenon. Guatemala, which already experienced a high prevalence of stunting, is currently showing a wasting prevalence that is significantly higher than in 2022 [3]. Additionally, acute food insecurity affected one in every three Guatemalan citizens, and child acute malnutrition levels have increased compared to previous years.

Guatemala remains one of Latin America's most unequal societies, reflected in its Gini coefficient 0.48 [4]. WFP focused on improving access to education, employment opportunities, nutritious food and productive resources for women and girls. This commitment to gender equality solidified WFP's position as a crucial partner in advancing Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

During the general elections and the turbulent political transition between June and August 2023, which sparked social protests and roadblocks, WFP and its partners reduced their presence in the field in October for safety reasons. This precautionary measure caused delays in cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind distributions, prompting the development and implementation of a business continuity plan that seamlessly resumed operations by rescheduling CBT without further complications.

Against this context of challenges, WFP initiatives in 2023 aligned with the five strategic outcomes of its country strategic plan.

Strategic outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food needs of those affected by emergencies through unconditional cash and food transfers, alongside early recovery efforts, including conditional cash transfers and capacity strengthening, which enabled WFP to assist 80,690 people. WFP's response to sudden-onset emergencies, including the aftermath of Tropical Storm Julia and excessive rainfall in rural areas, assisted 13,258 people in temporary shelters. Meanwhile, efforts for slow-onset emergencies addressed food insecurity in rural communities and supported 59,589 people dealing with seasonal hunger and crop losses. Additionally, WFP's early recovery programme enhanced 26 livelihoods and community assets and saw the distribution of 62,337 kg of maize seed and 131,600 kg of bean seed to bolster food production recovery.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP reinforced national strategies and programmes to prevent malnutrition by procuring and delivering nutritious food, strengthening government staff capacities through training and a social and behaviour change communication strategy, and addressing gender-specific food and nutrition issues. In response to the rise in acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance launched nutrition brigades to identify, treat and prevent malnutrition. WFP supported 13 brigades deployed in 5 departments, reaching 17,690 young children, women of fertile age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP complemented these efforts by supplying anthropometric equipment and office supplies to 57 health facilities.

Amidst the challenges posed by climate change, strategic outcome 3 focused on building the resilience of rural households by facilitating training on climate-smart agricultural practices, providing productive inputs, creating assets, and enabling access to financial and risk management tools. WFP's efforts included conditional CBT to rehabilitate and create household and community assets, benefitting 18,000 households in 209 rural communities. Notably, 40 percent belonged to Indigenous communities, and 54 percent of the participants were women.

Within its disaster risk finance portfolio, WFP expanded access to parametric climate insurance by issuing 14,226 policies, with 85 percent directed towards women. Furthermore, the activation of anticipatory actions for drought in four municipalities of Chiquimula resulted in the distribution of 13.6 mt of drought-tolerant seeds, anticipatory CBT and tailored agroclimatic recommendations, benefitting 1,200 individuals.

WFP supported the Government in enhancing local procurement in the National School Feeding Programme through a mobile app. An impact evaluation highlighted that the mobile app significantly reduced menu planning time, and 44 percent of schools reached the target for purchasing from smallholder farms [5]. However, the evaluation pinpointed areas for improvement, such as limited Internet access hindering the mobile app's use and the need for greater engagement with the supply side.

In line with national priorities, strategic outcome 4 focused on supporting the Government's emergency preparedness and response initiatives alongside implementing gender and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes. WFP provided targeted technical assistance in emergency management, beneficiary selection and registration, and monitoring and evaluating social programmes.

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP delivered on-demand supply chain services and facilitated a platform for CBT management to the Government and national partners. Those services helped the Government deliver 25,972 mt of food across 21 departments, reaching over 4 million individuals experiencing food insecurity.

WFP prioritized protection, inclusion and gender equality across all strategic outcomes. Every capacity-strengthening initiative incorporated a gender-sensitive approach with the Government, partners and WFP employees participating in gender equality training and consultations for gender policy development.



An important initiative to help address the economic disparity hindering women's access to financial resources was the Integrated Resilience Programme, which focused on women's economic empowerment, covering 3,000 Indigenous women in Alta Verapaz. By collaborating with 160 sustainable and cost-effective savings and loan groups, these women collectively generated over USD 145,000 through their savings and sales in 2023. Building on these achievements, all activities under strategic outcome 3 actively promoted establishing savings and loans groups, engaging 15,000 women across 564 groups.

WFP aligned its activities with government strategies and initiatives to contribute to Guatemala's sustainable development, ensuring inclusive and context-specific approaches that leave no one behind.

## Risk management

Guatemala faced significant challenges in 2023, primarily due to climate shocks and insecurity, which remained the most prevalent hazards. Additionally, the country encountered acute political and social upheaval during the general elections and transition period, leading to large-scale roadblocks and social demonstrations.

In response to these circumstances, WFP took proactive steps to enhance communication channels among cooperating partners, local authorities, WFP employees and people. This approach provided clear information about WFP's assistance. Despite the disruptions caused by roadblocks and demonstrations, WFP established effective communication and monitoring mechanisms, streamlining the decision-making process. To ensure the safety of communities, its employees and cooperating partners, WFP reduced its community presence for two weeks in June. This precaution resulted in delays in CBT and in-kind deliveries.

WFP enhanced communication strategies to address climate shocks such as flooding, tropical storms, landslides and volcanic eruptions. This improvement involved utilizing diverse media channels and engaging cooperating partners and the Government in disseminating crucial information.

WFP participated in a fraud risk assessment focused on various phases of cooperating partner management. The assessment categorized risk levels across all stages, highlighting the highest risks and assigned budgets for preventative fraud measures as appropriate.

After a security assessment of CBT distributions, WFP implemented changes to enhance security. These changes involved modifying scheduling and locations and reducing the distance to financial service providers.

## Lessons learned

WFP focused on enhancing its information and knowledge management systems, promoting the digitalization of information, and adopting formats that facilitate knowledge management throughout programme intervention stages. Cooperating partners participated in identifying lessons learned, best practices and areas for improvement.

Preliminary findings indicated that integrated programmes produced superior outcomes than individual projects or initiatives, as evidenced by the integrated resilience programmes and projects within strategic outcomes 2 (nutrition) and 3 (resilience). Consequently, WFP continued developing and implementing new integrated programmes across other strategic outcomes. In 2023, WFP launched an innovative intervention combining nutrition, school feeding and resilience activities. Planning tools underwent modifications to identify opportunities and risks across these areas.

Experience revealed that establishing community forums for discussion jointly involving men and women helped strengthen women's engagement in community decision making. The positive outcomes of training on new masculinities evidenced this change.

Furthermore, social and political events underscored the significance of collaborating with local partners with a geographic presence and fluency in the local language. This approach facilitated direct and transparent communication with participants, fostering closer supervision, rapport and trust.

# Pilotas Resilientes

## Resilient Indigenous Women Drone Pilots



© WFP/Nelson Pacheco

WFP technical staff with two "pilotas" during their demonstration at the Climate Fair in Chiquimula

A seven-hour journey through the winding roads of the central and western highlands eventually leads to Santa María Nebaj, the municipal capital in the Quiché department. However, remote rural communities supported by WFP generally require an additional 3-5 hours of travel on unpaved gravel roads accessible only by all-wheel drive. This scenario is not exclusive to Quiché; challenges across inaccessible areas in Guatemala include the lack of information on current terrain, landscape, infrastructure and post-disaster impacts.

During a field visit to Quiché communities, the concept of *Pilotas Resilientes* (Resilient Women Pilots) emerged. WFP noticed the lack of information, the absence of economic opportunities and heightened vulnerability to climate-induced impacts.

*Pilotas Resilientes* emerged as a solution to address these challenges by training Indigenous women in drone operations for data collection. Beyond providing vital information about remote areas, this initiative empowers women, equipping them with technological skills and avenues for income generation.

The WFP HZero Innovation Accelerator played a crucial role through seed capital and mentorship for the pilot project in June 2023. Drone technology emerged as promising, offering applications in agricultural production, soil and forest conservation, water management, infrastructure analysis, disaster prevention, and even tourism and social events.

Drone technology allows for expedited data collection, reduced costs and heightened safety during emergencies. In a country as culturally diverse as Guatemala, with 24 Indigenous languages alongside Spanish, localizing drone services

yields additional benefits - deeper insights into areas, overcoming language barriers, swift deployment and access to technology.

In August, 15 women from three communities in the Mayan Ixil region of Quiché underwent an extensive four-week on-site training on geography, safe drone operation and data collection. These women improved their skills on manual and automated flights within their communities in the following months. Despite challenges posed by heavy rains and nation-wide blockades, the participants of *Pilotas Resilientes* exhibited substantial progress, aiding WFP in identifying locations for solar panel installation and showcasing their abilities at the WFP and Aseguradora Rural's Climate Fair in Chiquimula in November 2023.

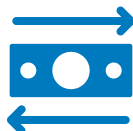
Looking ahead, these women will improve their entrepreneurial skills and establish a business model adhering to legal requirements and WFP standards for drone service procurement. WFP envisions contracting *Pilotas Resilientes* for resilience and disaster prevention activities, fostering sustainable relationships with local stakeholders. Encouraged by current outcomes and aligned with its regional drone technology strategy, WFP aims to replicate *Pilotas Resilientes* in other regions of Guatemala.

# Programme performance

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



**80,690 people** (86 percent women) covered through slow-onset emergencies response and asset recovery



**USD 4.2 million** delivered through conditional and non-conditional cash-based transfers



**52 communities** participated in early-recovery activities, rehabilitating **26 community assets**

In 2023, Guatemala continued its fight against food insecurity. Between June and August, 4.3 million people faced acute food insecurity, with the rural and Indigenous communities bearing the brunt [1]. Several factors contributed to the worsening poverty and food insecurity, including a surge in costs for agricultural supplies leading to escalating food prices and extreme weather events such as the El Niño phenomenon and the impacts of previous years' tropical storms. Furthermore, complexities arising from the general elections added strain to the already challenging social and political situation.

Despite the pressing needs in the country, strategic outcome 1 received 38 percent of the required funds. In response to this challenging financial scenario, WFP concentrated interventions in 8 of 22 departments, assisting 80,690 individuals by delivering USD 4,219,953 in cash-based transfers (CBT). Among these people, 89 percent received unconditional CBT, while 11 percent received conditional CBT tied to asset rehabilitation activities. Notably, 86 percent of the recipients were women. As part of the Nutrition Cluster's crisis response actions, 15 communities in the country's northeast region received CBT. Overall, WFP assisted 88,181 fewer individuals than the previous year and covered five fewer departments.

All emergency response CBT consisted of 60 days of assistance or more, ensuring coverage of 100 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket [2]. Additionally, WFP analysed the nutritional content of the ready-to-eat food ration to be delivered, adjusting the required quantities of food to meet the caloric and nutritional needs of a family of five for 30 days. The calculation considered the age ranges of adults and children between 6 months and 24-59 months.

Throughout the year, WFP executed three intervention types: responding to slow and sudden-onset emergencies and supporting early recovery efforts.

To address slow-onset emergencies, WFP extended assistance to 64,877 individuals across Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Izabal, Jalapa, Santa Rosa and Sololá departments. The eligibility criteria encompassed rural communities facing severe food insecurity, total or partial crop losses, inadequate access to essential services, as well as the presence of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 24-59 months, individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses and a poverty assessment based on land tenure [3].

On the other hand, WFP's response to sudden-onset emergencies complemented the previous year's efforts to address Tropical Storm Julia and mitigate the impact of this year's heavy rains [4]. This response provided humanitarian aid to 13,258 individuals across the Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Jutiapa and Quiché departments. Beneficiary selection criteria included individuals in temporary shelters, communities affected by damaged access roads, crop and livestock losses, loss of basic income, and severe housing and property damage due to these events.

The initial phase of the early recovery pilot, initiated in 2022, focused on asset recovery and concluded in May across 24 communities in Sololá and Izabal. A subsequent phase, dedicated to restoring agricultural conditions, commenced in June across 28 communities in Jalapa and Santa Rosa and is anticipated to conclude in the first quarter of 2024. WFP assisted 46,211 participants throughout this pilot programme, distributing USD 565,811 through conditional CBT. Consequently, participants in Sololá and Izabal rehabilitated 26 assets, including rainwater harvesting and water systems, grain storage, shelters, schools, recreational spaces and roads [5]. In Jalapa and Santa Rosa, each family received a toolkit, 8.2 kg of improved maize seed and 38 pounds of an improved bean seed. These distributions enabled households to access improved seeds, enhancing food production in quantity and quality for at least the next

five years.

All emergency response initiatives integrated a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) element promoting gender-sensitive and nutrition-conscious behaviours, fostering healthy diets, and guiding the effective use of CBT for purchasing fresh and diverse foods to support nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships played a pivotal role in achieving the results of this strategic outcome. WFP collaborated with national and local authorities, community leaders, committees and local institutions, notably the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, and the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction. Additionally, WFP actively engaged with municipality emergency centres through its field offices. Pivotal during emergencies, these centres activated situation rooms to coordinate assessments and emergency responses.

Furthermore, field-level agreements were established with three local cooperating partners. To ensure effective implementation, staff from all cooperating partners and national institutions received training on targeting processes and tools, obtaining informed consent for data collection, nutrition, gender sensitivity, protection and SBCC.

Based on WFP monitoring data, crisis response activities effectively alleviated food insecurity and reduced negative coping strategies among affected households. In 2023, 81 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption levels, with only six percent experiencing poor consumption. Moreover, WFP observed an average 13 percent increase in minimum diet diversity among women and girls of reproductive age.

Due to the political situation in Guatemala, WFP had to pause or postpone specific interventions temporarily. An evaluation assessment determined that it was more prudent to delay activities such as CBT, food kits, and deliveries until January 2024.

It is essential to highlight that some funding was confirmed towards the end of the third quarter of 2023. In 2024, prioritizing fundraising efforts will remain pivotal to adequately meet the pressing humanitarian needs, including through United Nations-pooled funds proposals. Other priorities for 2024 encompass developing robust proposals to bolster emergency preparedness through anticipatory action and bridging emergency response efforts with initiatives promoting longer-term recovery and resilience. Additionally, WFP is focused on maintaining operational continuity and consolidating relationships with the new Government.

Gender and age mainstreaming played a fundamental role in all emergency response actions, influencing targeting strategies, implementation plans and SBCC messages. WFP consistently adhered to established best practices, including registering women as primary CBT recipients and ensuring the disaggregation of all data by age and gender. Post-distribution monitoring data revealed increased women's involvement in household decision making and a heightened level of active community participation among women engaged in early recovery activities. To address challenges faced by the absence of economic opportunities for Indigenous women, WFP implemented the "Resilient Women Pilots" project, which trained them in drone operation for data collection.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**400 health services** and **17,690 people** (58 percent women and girls) assisted by **13 comprehensive nutrition brigades**



**78,851 people** (63 percent women and girls) supported through **malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes**



**80,000 people** across **31 communities** reached through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) **radio spots**



**2,198 women** and **51 men** participated in an SBCC-education process on **gender-sensitive health and nutrition**

Despite Guatemala's upper-middle-income status, chronic malnutrition persists, affecting half of children aged 24-59 months and 30 percent of children under 6 months. The result is high levels of stunting, which is also represented generationally in Guatemalan women, who have the lowest average height at 149 cm. Rising cases of overweight, obesity and anaemia, especially among women and children aged 24-59 months, further highlight inadequate dietary diversity and essential nutrient intake, notably during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

In 2023, the official epidemiological surveillance system [1] reported a 30 percent increase in acute cases compared to 2022, raising concerns amid the nutritional crisis in the Alta Verapaz department. Strategic outcome 2 focused on ensuring that food-insecure populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services, promoting healthy diets and enhancing the institutional capacities for designing, managing and implementing nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.

Throughout 2023, WFP aligned its nutrition initiatives with the Government, partnering with vital national entities such as the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS, for its Spanish acronym), and the food security and nutrition councils at municipal and community levels. Furthermore, WFP offered technical and financial support to MSPAS to revise and update protocols concerning treating acute malnutrition within healthcare services nationwide.

Through contributions to different programmes, Canada, the European Union, France and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation jointly funded the implementation of a comprehensive and gender-sensitive nutrition strategy. Thanks to mobilizing new funds, the nutrition-specific activities, including nutrition brigades and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), exceeded the initial planning. These initiatives were executed through field-level agreements with four local partners.

### **Nutrition-specific approach**

At the municipal level, WFP provided anthropometric equipment, office supplies, registration forms and technical assistance to support health districts in ensuring nutrition was adequately integrated into health services. These supplies were delivered to 57 health services, indirectly benefitting 167,058 people across Quiché, Zacapa, El Progreso and Alta Verapaz.

In collaboration with MSPAS, WFP conducted 20 workshops on logistics management of nutritional supplies, nutritional assessments, micronutrient supplementation, acute malnutrition guidelines and chronic malnutrition prevention, attended by 895 people (53 percent women).

At the national level, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government through an agreement (under strategic outcome 5) that facilitated the provision of fortified complementary food to children with acute malnutrition and stunting. WFP, in collaboration with MSPAS, SESAN and the Ministry of Social Development, conducted an independent joint evaluation of the Delivery of Fortified Complementary Food [2]. This evaluation gathered valuable lessons that will contribute to ensuring continuity and improvement. Through this initiative, the Government reached 635,087 children



aged 6-59 months (51 percent girls), with WFP donating 132 mt of food to reach 43,978 children (50 percent girls).

In partnership with MSPAS, WFP implemented 13 comprehensive nutrition brigades across 13 municipalities in 5 departments [3]. These brigades strengthened nutrition activities in 400 health services, reaching 17,690 people [4]. They supported the health system by accompanying health authorities on community visits and conducting nutrition assessments for children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to detect cases of malnutrition. The brigades promoted exclusive breastfeeding and delivered critical messages on infant and young child feeding practices, hygiene and maternal nutrition. Moreover, they provided micronutrient supplementation and fortified complementary food.

As a complementary measure, WFP offered technical support to develop nutrition counselling sessions, healthy recipes and gender inclusivity workshops. In 2023, the Government allocated funds to institutionalize nutrition brigades in 81 municipalities nationwide. Despite the Government's investment in nutrition brigades, their efforts fell short of covering all the demands of health services concerning malnutrition prevention and treatment. Consequently, in 2024, WFP plans to continue collaborating with MSPAS, focusing on enhancing nutrition initiatives in the most food-insecure areas.

### **Social and behaviour change communication regarding nutrition and health concerns**

The evidenced-based SBCC strategy, developed with Pennsylvania State University (PSU), aligned with the Government's SBCC strategy and was designed to be a transmedia campaign. These campaigns conveyed messages by strategically combining different communication channels, using an active incorporation of user-generated content across media, encompassing an interpersonal approach, community mobilization and mass media. To inform the development of this context- and culturally-sensitive strategy, formative research was conducted across five departments, supported by technical assistance from PSU, particularly for the design, training and analysis phases. The strategy's primary objective was to promote healthy eating behaviours, such as reducing the consumption of processed foods, increasing the intake of diverse and healthy diets, advocating for proper handwashing and fostering shared responsibility between mothers and fathers in childcare activities.

Interpersonal activities prioritized gender-sensitive nutrition capacity-strengthening activities. Community leaders in 150 communities attended these sessions. Throughout 2023, 2,249 individuals (2,198 women and 51 men) engaged in the educational process, completing eight sessions on gender-sensitive health and nutrition. Upon completion, they received a diploma accrediting them as community nutrition counsellors. This empowered them to conduct voluntary activities such as nutrition-focused counselling, home visits, workshops demonstrating food preparation and advocating for healthy and nutritious foods, including the fortified complementary food Super Cereal Plus. The outreach of community counsellors indirectly benefitted 30,000 people throughout the year.

Utilizing the community mobilization approach, WFP established 31 community theatre groups to disseminate nutrition and gender-related messages. These activities were highly participatory, engaging 579 young people (406 women and 173 men) in Quiché. WFP collaborated with three Municipal Food and Nutrition Security Commissions (COMUSAN, for its Spanish acronym) for behavioural change as part of the mass media approach. This collaboration resulted in designing and broadcasting ten radio spots in Spanish and Ixil across three local radio stations. These spots successfully reached 80,000 people in 31 communities. Additionally, 3,000 households received text messages on nutrition and health through the Rapid Pro SMS system.

In 2023, WFP supported the national strategy for communication focused on social and behavioural change by providing technical and financial assistance. The technical teams of COMUSAN, responsible for executing communication activities for social and behavioural change in six departments, received 450 backpack kits containing teaching materials and methodological guides. Furthermore, WFP offered technical support to SESAN and its national sub-commission in developing methodological guides to promote behavioural change related to food availability and dietary diversity. These guides were part of the technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym) on nutrition issues. This comprehensive process spanned eight months, encompassing the development and validation stages, engaging 350 participants from SESAN, MAGA, the Ministry of Social Development, municipalities, local non-governmental organizations, religious leaders and the private sector.

A local social communication agency supported the creative phase to expand the scope, intensity and impact of WFP's SBCC efforts. During the developmental process, WFP, SESAN, MSPAS, UNICEF and USAID's Breakthrough ACTION formed an advisory group. This group conducted an initial campaign validation process involving 131 individuals (122 women and nine men) from five communities across four departments.

WFP established synergies with UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to complement its activities in five municipalities in the Chiquimula department, where the three agencies share interventions financed by the European Union. In early 2023, WFP, UNICEF and PAHO collaborated on a joint work plan to establish a comprehensive model for food security and nutrition interventions in these five municipalities and that can be expanded nationally. This collaborative plan is scheduled to conclude in 2024.

### **HIV-sensitive activities**

WFP promoted nutrition among populations living with HIV. With funding from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP partnered with two civil society organizations to assist 150 households in the country's southwest region. Additionally, WFP collaborated with MAGA to build 100 family gardens and develop small enterprises with people living with HIV and their families. These efforts included marketing processed products like red chilli, garlic, onion and dehydrated moringa.

One of the primary challenges encountered by strategic outcome 2 was insufficient funding. By 2023, numerous activities intended to strengthen the response needed to be more adequately funded, especially those centred on preventing and identifying acute malnutrition cases. The limited funding could have improved the capacity to respond effectively, provide support, and mitigate food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2023, WFP, together with other organizations, contributed through technical and financial assistance to the implementation of the final evaluation of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition, which results are expected in the first months of 2024 and will serve as a basis for national strategies and programmes.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

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



**74,077 children** benefitted from **new school menus** and **capacity building** for parents, caregivers and teachers



**USD 606,252** paid by the **parametric insurance** benefitting **5,367 households** affected by drought and excess rainfall



**12,507 household gardens** built to enhance food availability and diet diversity



**USD 453,709** saved by **12,000 women** through **564** saving and loan groups



**537 local suppliers** and **210 primary schools** participated in the impact evaluation of the **school feeding application**



**14 Indigenous women** trained in the **use of drones and data collection** to encourage community-led information

In 2023, as part of strategic outcome 3, WFP provided technical assistance and support to the Government in developing sustainable, climate-resilient, nutrition- and gender-sensitive food systems. This assistance primarily targeted the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym).

### **School Feeding**

As a member of the School Feeding Coalition, Guatemala increased its national budget in 2023 to improve the coverage and quality of school meals for children. Participating in the Emergency Education Cluster, WFP assisted MINEDUC in designing nutritionally adequate school menus for 2024. Training sessions were conducted for government staff, parents and caregiver organizations, and smallholder farmers, covering nutrition, gender and finance. Educational school gardens were established in 48 schools, indirectly benefitting 74,077 children, 48 percent of whom are girls.

MINEDUC and WFP jointly developed a mobile application connecting smallholder farmers with schools to streamline processes. WFP and the World Bank conducted an impact evaluation of the mobile app, which revealed good voluntary school participation and less time-demanding planning for school meal menus. However, limited Internet access could have improved the utilization of the mobile app. Finally, 44 percent of participating schools met the target for purchasing produce from smallholder farms. Additionally, WFP incorporated a messaging component to address internet limitations.

WFP also implemented the *Noj* Project 2022-2023, funded by Cargill, and strengthened the National School Feeding Programme by training 2,193 individuals (70 percent women) in 48 primary schools in Guatemala, El Progreso, Chimaltenango and Quetzaltenango departments, indirectly benefitting 9,177 children aged between 6 and 17 years (48 percent girls). The training focused on gender-sensitive nutrition and health, administrative and financial management, nutrition-sensitive basic cooking and educational school gardens, and it was geared towards enhancing the management of the programme's resources. To complement the sessions, didactic tools on nutrition and basic cooking utensils were provided, and 48 educational school gardens were built. Using the "photovoice" methodology [1], WFP conducted participatory research to understand children's perceptions of the programme and identify the most significant barriers to its efficiency. Additionally, WFP created ten savings and loan groups for 120 students' mothers to incentivize their continued voluntary participation in activities.

WFP provided financial training, technical assistance and seed capital and supported 33 smallholder farmers (39 percent of whom were women) in acquiring the necessary certifications to sell to the National School Feeding Programme. Consequently, an informal network of 250 farmers emerged, successfully selling 430 mt of produce and helping the schools fulfil dietary diversity and quantity requirements. Considering the men's dominance in this market, all capacity-strengthening initiatives incorporated a gender-sensitive component, primarily focusing on supporting

women smallholder farmers [2].

To better integrate smallholder farmers into markets, including but not limited to the National School Feeding Programme, WFP assisted the Government in establishing three technical field schools in the towns of Nebaj and Cotzal in the Quiché department and Cantel town in the Quetzaltenango department. Commencing in early 2024, these technical schools will provide education and training in the agricultural sector, particularly to potential school feeding providers. Participants will receive guidance from technical specialists and certification from MINEDUC. These schools are affiliated with MAGA and the Ministry of Economy (MINECO) to develop a local business model and facilitate access to diverse markets.

MINEDUC's programme *Acompáñame a Crecer* (Join me to grow) enhanced nutrition and health through early education for children aged 6-59 months and their families. This was achieved by establishing community centres for integrated child development (CECODII), fostering early education, health, hygiene, nutrition, food security, social protection and cognitive development. The programme paid particular attention to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In 2023, WFP supported a community assessment to identify the population and their nutrition and health needs across 15 communities in the Quiché department [3]. Subsequently, 83 women community managers received training from MINEDUC in various care modalities for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This training promoted early stimulation and proper nutrition and contributed to the establishment of 15 CECODIIs during the 2024 school year.

### **Resilience building**

WFP implemented programmes to enhance the capacity of communities to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. This was attained by designing and implementing resilience projects based on six thematic areas: youth and women empowerment, climate change adaptation, gender and nutrition-sensitive governance, entrepreneurship, access to markets and innovation. To do so, WFP promoted soil erosion recovery and reduction mechanisms, improvement of water management, diversification and enhancement of livelihoods, empowerment of women, establishment of emergency warning and coping mechanisms and strengthening of the national social protection system.

In 2023, WFP impacted 135,368 people directly and 57,658 indirectly in seven departments through four multi-annual integral resilience projects and disaster risk finance activities, including disaster risk insurance, anticipatory actions and climate services [4]. WFP involved rural and Indigenous communities, civil society and government institutions in planning and implementation, which enhanced the effectiveness of WFP's participatory food systems approach.

WFP scaled up its parametric climate insurance programme, issuing 14,226 policies across seven departments [5], a 50 percent increase over 2022. The programme focused on empowering women, with 85 percent of policies held by women smallholder farmers. Notably, 54 percent of the participants paid 13 percent of the premium cost, reflecting an increased community recognition of the value of this risk management instrument [6]. Due to two climatic events, USD 606,252 in insurance payouts were activated to allow people to address these shocks, benefitting 5,337 households affected by drought (95 percent women-led) and 30 households affected by excess rainfall.

WFP piloted anticipatory actions in the Chiquimula department, covering 12 communities and 1,200 smallholder farmers. The drought trigger was activated in April, and the insurance members received 13.6 mt of drought-tolerant seeds, agroclimatic recommendations, cash-based transfers (CBT) (USD 147 per household) and grain storage solutions.

WFP's resilience projects included a climate information services component, having installed 24 agroclimatic sensors and 185 rain gauges, with the participation of 120 women and 89 men, in Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Quiché, El Progreso and Zacapa. Collaborating with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's (CGIAR) International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), 25 community-level people (17 women and 8 men) were trained as climate monitors to enhance agricultural data gathering and decision making. This group collected information through weather forecasts and vegetation data to inform agricultural decision making. Moreover, it enhanced climate monitoring networks through agroclimatic departmental roundtables supported by WFP [7]. Based on the good results, WFP and CGIAR will continue the intervention in 2024 and train 185 community monitors.

WFP and its local partners trained people in climate-smart agriculture and offered technical assistance for asset creation. The construction of 10,594 organic composts produced non-contaminating fertilizer, while 12,507 households-built gardens to improve food availability and promote dietary diversity.

As part of its integrated resilience innovations programme, WFP trained Indigenous women using drones and data collection to encourage community-led information gathering. These first 14 Indigenous women will graduate from their technical training in early 2024 to participate in monitoring resilience activities in Quiché. Another 12 women graduated as solar engineers, contributing towards gender equality and innovation [8]. This qualification enabled these women to install, maintain and repair solar panels in their communities. Some of them expressed an interest in becoming mentors for new engineers.

Through training, WFP supported 1,031 smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor [9] to improve market access for producer organizations and associations. WFP facilitated signing up smallholder farmers in the Sello Blanco programme, an initiative by MINECO to certify and promote these farmer’s products for national and international sale. By the end of 2023, six out of ten associations that received support from WFP and the Guatemalan Exporters Association (Agexport) were awarded such certifications.

WFP delivered USD 3,018,664 in conditional CBT to people involved in asset creation or entrepreneurship activities during the lean season to help address their food needs. Most participants were women.

As part of the women’s empowerment initiative, WFP and its partners established 554 savings and loan groups, doubling the results from the previous year and helping 15,000 participating women strive for financial independence and livelihood diversification. These women received comprehensive training on human rights, women’s rights, finance and entrepreneurship. The savings and loans groups were platforms for discussions on fair decision making, the equitable distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, women’s involvement in the community, and nutrition. By December 2023, the cumulative savings reported by these groups amounted to USD 453,709 and 188 groups invested in smallholder associative entrepreneurship, yielding a profit of USD 55,614 in the second half of 2023.

WFP supported the Government in participating in the 2023 United Nations Food Systems Summit and updating the country’s Food Systems National Pathway and its strategic directives to transform food systems.

In 2024, WFP plans to enhance its integrated resilience-building programmes by incorporating school feeding activities, sustainable energy initiatives, market access strategies and implementing a comprehensive knowledge management strategy.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**600 households** across **10 communities** participated in the **Conflict Sensitive Social Protection** methodology



**193 young** individuals (74 percent women) assisted through an **entrepreneurship and employment** project in urban areas



**17 women** and **13 men** of the **National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction** participated in a **workshop** on **inclusive and non-sexist communication**



WFP and the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction developed a **strategic plan to strengthen emergency preparedness and response**

As part of its country strategic plan (CSP), under strategic outcome 4, WFP collaborated with the Government to bolster social protection systems. This collaboration involved institutional strengthening, technical assistance, and improved coordination in social protection, emergency preparedness, and response systems.

### **Social protection**

WFP prioritized technical assistance to social protection institutions at the regulatory and operational levels, focusing on responses to increased acute malnutrition cases due to climate shocks and global economic challenges. WFP supported a needs assessment of the information system of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES, for its Spanish acronym) to design a social inclusion and gender policy, establishing compliance and impact indicators for social programmes. Similarly, WFP advocated integrating nutrition interventions into social protection programmes, exemplified through service agreements to purchase and deliver Super Cereal Plus complementary food under strategic outcome 5.

The HIV-sensitive social protection assessment report, funded by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and conducted under strategic outcome 2, was presented to the Social Development Cabinet and the HIV/AIDS National Commission [1]. The findings revealed room for improvement in the coordination of the state response [2]. Moreover, an analysis of institutional social programmes demonstrated inherent opportunities to include affected populations in decision making based on their shared needs, conditions and situations [3]. In 2024, WFP plans to collaborate with the new Government, under the leadership of MIDES and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, to create a plan for adapting and designing social protection systems that prioritize people living with HIV/AIDS.

Recognizing the necessity for new approaches in linking social protection within urban settings and conflict zones, WFP addressed non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, obesity, violence, and unemployment among Guatemala's urban youth. After conducting a study on urban poverty, WFP developed and launched a social protection strategy for youth in 2022. The findings underscored the pandemic's impact on urban youth, prompting the design of a conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) pilot project called *Jóvenes Urbanos* (Urban Youth). Along with WFP, two municipalities implemented capacity-strengthening activities and provided inputs supported by two cooperating partners.

The pilot project engaged 193 young individuals (143 women and 50 men) by providing technical assistance for entrepreneurship and employment. WFP granted USD 41,000 in seed capital to 65 young people upon completing their business plans and conducting training sessions on nutrition and gender-related matters [4]. Additionally, 190 people received USD 450 in conditional CBT to support their basic needs in exchange for completing the training programme. Two technology centres were established in partnership with the municipalities and have since served as safe spaces equipped with technological resources, facilitating the development of business plans and delivering technical and vocational training.

Moving forward, WFP plans to standardize this model for collaboration with urban and peri-urban municipalities and populations, streamlining the identification of local funds. This standardization shall facilitate the programme's



expansion, integrating resilience-building and nutrition initiatives.

Through the Peacebuilding Fund activities, WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement a conflict-sensitive social protection methodology involving 641 households across ten communities. The programme enhanced governance, food security, nutrition and peacebuilding efforts to counter agrarian conflicts in Alta Verapaz's Polochic Valley. Each household received a single conditional CBT valued at USD 150. Additionally, the initiative provided leadership training on health and nutrition matters while nutrition brigades and health services conducted nutritional assessments for households. To execute these activities, three local partners collaborated with the Municipal Commissions of Food Security and Nutrition and the community and health services. WFP will continue to promote and scale up this initiative under the government's social protection policies.

Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Government, the United Nations system, and the Social Protection Group to update the Core Diagnostic Instrument [5], which allows for identifying areas for improvement. In 2023, the lack of funding for social protection posed a challenge. However, WFP started consultations with the new Government's transition team regarding the upcoming four-year social protection strategy and advocated for integrating health, nutrition, agriculture, climate, and socioeconomic components into the social protection system and emphasizing a gender-transformative approach.

### **Emergency preparedness and response**

Following the 2022 memorandum of understanding, WFP and the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED, for its Spanish acronym) started implementing a 2023-2025 strategic plan to enhance emergency preparedness and response (EPR), address logistical gaps and integrate considerations for gender and groups in vulnerable conditions into the multi-level response system.

In February 2023, CONRED and WFP, supported by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized a three-day loss and damage assessment course to enhance the EPR capacity of 38 delegates, of which 9 were women. Additionally, WFP supported MIDES between January and May 2023 to strengthen and update guidelines for managing collection centres, aligning with the National Response Plan, which designates MIDES to handle the storage of emergency supplies. This initiative established a geo-referenced database of potential collection centres during emergencies, encompassing the legal framework, staff prerequisites, minimum operational standards and protocols for actions before, during and after emergencies. To formalize these guidelines, MIDES has been revising its institutional response plan.

To strengthen coordination within the multi-level response system and facilitate the exchange of experiences, WFP and CONRED organized the seventh sub-national territorial dialogue for disaster risk reduction in June 2023 with 70 representatives (14 women) from governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGO), communities and academia. The dialogue focused on regional advancements in early warning systems, the benefits of anticipatory action and leveraging technology for integrated disaster risk management while establishing an intersectoral coordination team to monitor proposed actions.

In December 2023, WFP organized a workshop on inclusive and non-sexist communication, delving into gender-sensitive communication concepts, international and national legal frameworks and tools to integrate a gender perspective into disaster risk management. Representatives from CONRED directorates (i.e., communication, logistics, emergency preparedness and response, and risk management) attended, comprising 17 women and 13 men.

Furthermore, WFP, in conjunction with the Global Logistics Cluster, organized the first binational workshop on logistics preparedness for emergencies between Guatemala and Honduras. The workshop trained 14 women and 21 men from the humanitarian, public and private sectors to enhance their knowledge and capacity in the intersectoral management of humanitarian assistance during crises and standard logistical procedures for importing and exporting humanitarian aid.

To address existing logistical gaps, WFP continued leading the multi-sector Logistics Working Group, which involved 21 humanitarian, public and private organizations. As part of this effort, WFP organized an EPR workshop with 20 key entities of humanitarian logistics to update the multisector logistics plan for emergencies. The workshop identified and validated gaps in coordination structures, importation, storage, transportation, logistics capacity assessments, and information management, encouraging the development of an achievable national action plan.

Due to the sociopolitical situation, workshops to establish local coordinating bodies for disaster risk reduction had to be postponed to the first half of 2024. WFP established a field-level agreement with a local NGO to enhance the institutional capabilities of the municipal coordinators for disaster risk reduction across seven municipalities in the Dry Corridor to support these regions in anticipating and responding to challenges related to drought, rainfall deficits and their implications for food security and nutrition.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**4.8 million people** reached through **food distributions**



**25,972 mt** of maize, black beans, rice and specialized nutritious **food Super Cereal Plus** **distributed to 22 departments**



**USD 60.5 million** of procured **food commodities** through **7 service delivery agreements** signed to support the Government

The 2020 World Risk Report identified Guatemala as the 10th most at-risk country for suffering extreme weather events [1], mainly prolonged droughts and torrential rains. Furthermore, the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index ranked it the 16th country affected by extreme weather events in the last 20 years [2]. Alongside these significant climate-related challenges, Guatemala's climate adaptation capacities have remained notably constrained [3]. Natural hazards directly affect economic stability, food access, food security, and nutritional well-being. The country faced persistent climate-related challenges such as lean seasons, droughts, unpredictable heavy rains and severe flooding, particularly during the rainy and hurricane seasons from June to November. These events significantly contributed to the rise in chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.

To face those challenges, under strategic outcome 5, WFP provided vital on-demand services and technical assistance to its partners in the country on procurement, logistics, cash-based transfers, digitalization and innovation.

Throughout 2023, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP dedicated efforts to support vital governmental bodies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS, for its Spanish acronym) and the National Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN, for its Spanish acronym) in food procurement, storage, distribution and the registration of people needing assistance.

In 2023, as a part of the national food assistance programme, WFP partnered with MAGA, sealing five service delivery agreements amounting to 18,000 mt of locally grown and procured food commodities valued at USD 24 million, of which 1.5 million was for smallholder farmers' purchases. These agreements indirectly benefitted over 4 million people. In October 2023, a sixth agreement was signed to replenish and rotate a portion of the national grain reserve programme. This agreement encompassed maize, black beans and rice, totalling 2,175 mt and valued at USD 2.5 million. WFP facilitated this initiative by leasing three warehouses, each boasting a storage capacity of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> and providing essential food procurement and distribution services. In 2023, the Government's food procurement, facilitated by WFP, decreased by USD 13.5 million compared to 2022 (a reduction of 33 percent or 9,000 mt), a measure taken to prevent surplus food stocks.

In April 2023, MAGA sought WFP's assistance in procuring 839 mt of ICTA-certified maize and 258 mt of certified black bean seeds to reinforce the community-level food production assistance programme and supply 97,000 households (485,000 people indirectly benefitted) in vulnerable conditions. These demands were formalized through two cooperation agreements. WFP distributed these supplies to 21 of the 22 departments nationwide.

Under the collaborative agreement with MIDES, MSPAS and SESAN, WFP managed the procurement, storage and transportation of 4,700 mt of specialized nutritious food Super Cereal Plus, amounting to USD 12 million. Throughout 2023, WFP efficiently distributed this food to over 2,000 locations across Guatemala, catering to over 500,000 children across all 22 country departments. This support included renting three warehouses with a capacity of 2,400 m<sup>2</sup> for food storage.

Started in 2020, these supplementary feeding service provision activities benefitted 500,000 people in 2023 thanks to the expanded programme coverage. However, the capacity decreased this year by 1,400 mt compared to 2022, primarily due to concluding an existing agreement. The incoming Government has expressed interest in upholding this initiative.

Overall, WFP forged robust partnerships with the Government, establishing itself as the partner of choice for logistics service providers and reaching 75 percent of this initiative's annual target 2023.

WFP supported the Government in promptly and effectively reconciling the distribution of certified drought-resistant seeds to 96,800 families via vouchers. Notably, WFP completed this first-of-its-kind collaborative project at the start of its service provision operations with the Government in 2014.

Furthermore, WFP conducted a workshop on lessons learned, engaging MAGA, MIDES and SESAN to identify successful practices, highlight potential enhancements in service provision activities and strengthen relationships with the Government. Interviews with government officials showcased positive outcomes, indicating a readiness to sustain operations during 2024.

Under the 2023 Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) pilot, WFP designed a theory-of-change and risk analysis tools to develop an LRFPP monitoring system. During the first semester of 2023, a policy paper was published, emphasizing the impacts of WFP's purchases of corn and beans on smallholder farmers' livelihoods. The paper recommended reducing the import content of government purchases and offering smallholder farmers more opportunities to participate in markets. Likewise, it proposed increasing the registration and support of smallholder farmers' organizations to become WFP suppliers and facilitating links between producer organizations and other suppliers.

For 2024, WFP plans to advocate with MAGA and other national institutions to align its goals with national procurement policies while ensuring the processes' efficiency, quality and timeliness to acquire basic grains and other products locally [4]. WFP seeks to promote indirect connections, such as commercial suppliers and producer organizations, to facilitate purchases for smallholder farmers who may need to meet the basic requirements. In the first trimester of 2024, WFP anticipates testing a digital traceability system for indirect purchases through WFP's Innovation Accelerator solutions.

### 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

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2023, Guatemala placed 117th out of 146 on the Global Gender Index. This represents a four-place drop from the previous year and is the lowest position in Latin America and the Caribbean [1]. This ranking highlighted that discrimination and inequality are deeply ingrained in the country's sociocultural, economic and political norms.

Guatemalan women constitute only 37 percent of the economically active population. Coupled with significant time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, this context created substantial barriers to meeting their basic food and nutrition needs and those of those who depended on them. These inequalities experienced by women manifested in various forms, including gender-based violence (GBV). Challenges are particularly severe in rural areas, where Indigenous women are more likely to encounter discrimination, dependency and exclusion, with 59 percent having no source of income [2].

WFP implemented a strategy to bridge gender gaps in financial inclusion, technical training and participation. At the strategic level, WFP offered technical assistance to design and implement public policies fostering gender equality and women's empowerment and involved training in gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches for staff in national, regional and local government institutions, as well as local cooperating partners. In this regard, after releasing the new gender policy of the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction, WFP advised updating the policy's procedures. WFP conducted a first workshop on inclusive and non-sexist communication and a series of workshops on the economic empowerment of rural women for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, resulting in the development of a new gender training calendar for 2024. Moreover, an evaluation was conducted with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance to identify best practices for gender mainstreaming in infant and young child feeding programmes.

Operationally, WFP enhanced the livelihoods and incomes of women and their households. This encompassed providing technical training and access to financial resources while strengthening social advocacy, participation and leadership on women's food security and nutrition rights.

In 2023, WFP strengthened its intersectional approach by comprehensively addressing the conditions contributing to women's and girls' vulnerability. WFP's interventions facilitated women's access to new knowledge, developed their decision-making abilities in managing economic resources, promoted their representation of interests and encouraged the expression and recognition of their ideas. WFP thus empowered women and girls, especially Indigenous women in rural areas, to access, participate in and influence local governance spaces where strategies on food and nutrition insecurity in their communities are discussed. As a result, WFP promoted and established gender and empowerment committees in these communities. In 2023, WFP established 28 gender and empowerment committees to exchange experiences between savings and loan groups and deepen knowledge about entrepreneurship. Also, these 28 committees, consisting of men and women, were responsible for in-depth training on gender equality and women's participation issues. These committees initiated their registration with the municipalities to become a new governance and coordination entity.

Through its social and behaviour change communication strategy, WFP promoted context-appropriate, gender-sensitive and transformative messages across all strategic outcomes. Resilience and school feeding initiatives encouraged gender-responsive nutrition and fostered an equitable division of labour and resources between women and men in households and school parent organizations. WFP launched a radio spot campaign and a community theatre initiative with 406 girls and 173 boys aged 10-18 years to promote gender-sensitive nutrition messages.

Advancing women's empowerment was another priority, particularly in economic terms. Women were registered as recipients of cash-based transfers and engaged in savings and loan groups while participating in asset creation and various training programmes. These collective efforts resulted in 571 established savings and loan groups involving over 12,000 women. These actions were complemented with access to parametric insurance, which positioned women's empowerment in financial education processes.

Internal monitoring results indicated that the proportion of women in decision-making entities on food assistance had exceeded 60 percent, which marked the highest level since the start of WFP's ongoing country strategic plan.

WFP consistently applied effective best practices, including the gender diagnostic methodology, which analysed gaps, barriers and opportunities in WFP programmes to promote gender equality. Additionally, in 2023, WFP promoted culturally-appropriate community networks of 2,198 women as promoters of food security, nutrition and gender. These activities resulted in the design of intervention activities, such as establishing savings and loan groups and conducting a workshop on non-hegemonic and inclusive masculinities, another initiative promoting WFP's gender policy with its cooperating partners.

The pilot project of non-hegemonic and inclusive masculinities trained 15 employees of WFP and cooperating partners and 100 leaders from five communities in Chiquimula. This pilot created safe and open spaces for men to learn and discuss issues such as GBV, stereotypes, gender roles and gender equality. Some sessions encountered shyness, resistance, embarrassment, or even manifestations of "male chauvinism" (commonly known as *machismo* in Latin America). Each group proposed voluntary agreements to address these issues within their communities. Joint agreements included equality in domestic work, rejection of all forms of GBV and equal political and social participation. Final reports showed that these workshops raised awareness among men in the communities and strengthened awareness among the technical teams facilitating the sessions.

WFP plans to conduct a strategic exchange with women facilitators of gender equality workshops to integrate a joint proposal for follow-up and strengthening. Efforts towards obtaining the Gender Equality Certification Programme will be finalized in the first half of 2024.



# 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**

This year was marked by uncertainty, with increases in basic commodity prices, the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and sociopolitical challenges, all contributing to heightened food insecurity and malnutrition levels. The population groups in the most vulnerable conditions were Indigenous people, smallholder farmers, women, children and individuals with disabilities, as they are among the most likely to face situations of violence, exclusion, discrimination and lack of access to essential services that threaten their food security and nutrition. During the second half of the year, the political situation in the country intensified and generated a series of demonstrations on several main highways. This led to WFP having to postpone programmatic interventions in certain instances.

Moreover, WFP undertook various efforts to identify actions to mitigate protection risks and prevent negative consequences during interventions while adhering to its Protection and Accountability to Affected Population Policy (2020). WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM), developed in 2021, is aligned with global corporate standards and tailored to community needs. In 2023, WFP focused on enhancing and streamlining the CFM's case handling process through digital capabilities and essential data collection. This CFM standardization project involved redesigning a data collection tool to align with the internal structure and escalation flow. Additionally, the project incorporated the corporate digital solution SugarCRM for storing complaint and feedback cases and automated CFM reports through a Tableau dashboard.

As a result, WFP achieved three global CFM standards: minimum data collection, informing at least 95 percent of people about case resolution and closing escalated low and medium-priority cases within established time frames. WFP also ensured consistent responses through documented and corporate-compliant procedures. Sensitive cases were limited to staff appointed to act, and case access and visibility were restricted based on user roles.

In 2023, the CFM registered 5,621 cases, 1 percent of which still needed to be solved. The toll-free hotline received 1,096 calls, and 4,525 ballots were collected from the 300 suggestion boxes distributed in communities where WFP implements projects. Moreover, cooperating partners received training on the Protection and AAP policy, the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and CFM use. CFM contact information was integrated into all printed project materials, and informative banners and flyers were distributed, providing details on using and storing personal data. WFP's hotline remained the designated number for United Nations agencies to report PSEA cases, and no calls related to PSEA were received. In this respect, WFP participated in the PSEA inter-agency group.

WFP conducted a feasibility assessment outlining measures to ensure protection during cash-based transfer (CBT) deliveries. Several actions were implemented to enhance the distribution of CBT, such as establishing cash collection points closer to communities, reducing the number of recipients per point and conducting informative sessions at the community level. Information on nutrition, gender, the CFM and CBT was communicated in local languages.

To guide the design of the integrated resilience programme in the Ixil region (strategic outcome 3), WFP conducted a conflict sensitivity and social cohesion study focusing on gender and youth, emphasising conflict prevention and a do-no-harm approach. Its recommendations included reinforcing resilience and cohesive elements within communities, implementing measures with a gender perspective, supporting the comprehensive development of young people within and outside communities, and promoting peace-building and peaceful conflict resolution during the 4-year project [1].

In 2023, WFP started formulating a community engagement action plan for resilience activities, aligning it with the Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations (2021), which adopts a robust human rights-based approach. The plan will be ready in the first quarter of 2024. It enhances participation, accountability and feedback throughout the programmatic cycle while outlining activities to strengthen community consultations and contribute to collecting information related to registration, utilization and dissemination.

The risk assessment on sexual exploitation and abuse for women and girls with disabilities is guiding the design of an action plan to address their protection needs. The plan incorporates awareness campaigns and training sessions on disability inclusion for WFP employees, cooperating partners' staff and communities involved in interventions.

Additionally, a disability approach will be integrated into the CFM, considering that nine percent of households have reported having at least one person with a disability. Two percent of the population registered for CBT were people with disabilities, a similar proportion to 2022.

Given that 61 percent of the population that participated in emergency and resilience activities identify as Mayan, Garifuna or Xinca, WFP recruited employees proficient in local languages in WFP's three field offices based in Quetzaltenango, Cobán and Chiquimula (previously Zacapa). WFP's cooperating partners were required to have technical staff proficient in local languages.

In coordination with The Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP participated in a diagnosis and action plan to overcome barriers to labour inclusion of Indigenous people. The final report, expected in the second half of 2024, will focus on identifying obstacles limiting Indigenous peoples' access to employment, raising awareness among WFP employees and proposing actions to increase ethnic representation in the workforce that better reflects the region's diversity. To achieve this, WFP conducted four workshops to raise awareness of Indigenous people and food security among its employees.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

In addition to being highly exposed to climate change risk, Guatemala experiences the consequences of widespread deforestation, land degradation, slash-and-burn agriculture and the overexploitation of water resources [1]. These environmental challenges were exacerbated by a reliance on depleted natural resources and unproductive lands, intensifying food insecurity.

The intricate link between environmental degradation and food insecurity was evident in Guatemala's heightened susceptibility to climate shocks, particularly droughts and severe floods [2]. In 2023, the El Niño phenomenon caused unusually high temperatures and reduced, irregular rainfall, affecting staple grain crops and leading to less abundant harvests, especially in the western highlands and the eastern part of the country. In September, the country experienced drier-than-usual conditions, causing up to a 70 percent reduction in average rainfall. This climate variability resulted in significant agricultural damage, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA, for its Spanish acronym) reporting economic losses for 179,974 households, affecting 73,000 ha, during the driest period from August to October. The financial loss was estimated at USD 34 million. The Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, El Progreso and Chiquimula departments faced agricultural drought, while excessive rainfall affected Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz and San Marcos departments [3].

The environmental benefits of WFP's interventions contributed to improved land and resource management. Project participants underwent training in climate-smart agricultural practices and learned to produce organic fertilizer through diverse composting techniques. People implemented activities focused on conserving and restoring soil, water and forests. In 2023, the expansion of sustainable energy initiatives included training women in solar engineering, installing 225 solar panels and providing 907 fuel-saving cooking technologies in rural areas that heavily rely on firewood. These activities were crucial to reducing emissions, indoor particle pollution and deforestation [4].

Streamlined into its Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) interventions, WFP promoted environmental sanitation activities as a basis for all resilience projects in the northern and Dry Corridor departments, reducing pollution and promoting awareness of the importance of a healthy environment for society and productive activities. Additionally, sustainability and waste management objectives were incorporated into the associative entrepreneurship framework of savings and loan groups. Starting in 2024, WFP plans to integrate waste management into reviewing technical norms as a conditionality in ongoing FFA activities.

To mitigate potential risks associated with adverse environmental or social impacts, WFP consistently applied its environmental and social safeguards to its initiatives and those of its cooperating partners. In the latter case, partners received training in applying WFP's risk screening tool. Thereby, WFP and its partners screened 75 percent of its respective programmes. Given the nature of the activities and Guatemala's context, most interventions carried a medium risk, prompting the development of risk management plans for the respective projects to safeguard the protection of Indigenous people's rights and environmental protection.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP plans to commence the implementation of its environmental management system in 2024. Despite not yet being underway, several efforts have been integrated into WFP's operations to minimize the negative environmental impact of its activities.

Beginning in 2024, the Government will introduce a waste separation and treatment system under governmental agreement 164-2021. To align with this system, WFP enhanced its in-house waste management structure. WFP's central and field offices adopted a waste separation system with four waste groups: plastic, aluminium, paper and glass. Through collaboration with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Natural Reserves Association Guatemala, recyclable materials were periodically donated. Electronic waste was collected from all office installations and recycled

with the support of the local NGO "E-Waste de Guatemala". Continuing this trend into 2024, WFP will train its employees on the new governmental agreement and related practices.

In 2023, WFP started exploring various alternatives to standardize the management of waste generated during implementation, covering agricultural and packaging materials.

Within its logistical operations, WFP donated 1,826 wooden pallets to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance for use in health centres and posts without the conditions to store fortified complementary foods. In late 2023, WFP initiated a dialogue with MAGA to explore possibilities for a joint recycling project for packaging materials used in in-kind kits or food assistance interventions.

The momentum towards digitalizing WFP's operations continued. In emergency and service provision interventions, adopting Mobile Point-of-Sale for registration purposes from WFP's Innovation Accelerator reduced the need for paper lists, effectively reducing paper waste. Similarly, enforcing digital signatures for documents with external partners has produced the same positive environmental impact. The increased use of in-house digital solutions (ODK/MoDa) for intervention planning, registration and follow-up enhanced efficiency and reduced paper waste. Electronic devices such as mobile phones and tablets were repurposed after implementation.

Furthermore, Information Technology equipment no longer in use by WFP was donated to partner organizations and government institutions, encompassing 15 computers, 15 monitors and 11 laptops. Thanks to decentralizing from the central office to the three field offices, emissions generated from operational activities, primarily travel, were curtailed, reducing travel distances. Adopting the United Nations humanitarian booking system as the standard procedure for coordinating field missions increased efficient mobility.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Guatemala faces significant nutritional challenges, with chronic malnutrition emerging as the most persistent and widespread issue, impacting half of all children aged 6-59 months, with Indigenous and rural children who confront elevated rates of poverty and illiteracy being the most affected. Half of the children aged 24-59 months were chronically undernourished, and, at the same time, half of the women of reproductive age were overweight and obese [1]. The level of overweight increased from 34 to 52 percent in the last 25 years, while the number of acute malnutrition cases increased by 30 percent in 2023 compared to the previous year [2]. This trend was particularly problematic during the dry season in the post-COVID years, given the increasing cases of acute malnutrition and the prevalence of other diseases, such as dengue fever, diarrheal and respiratory infections.

Despite political, programmatic and institutional efforts to address malnutrition, finding sustainable means to reduce it has proved elusive. Establishing an integrated multisectoral approach to nutrition was crucial to eliminating barriers to optimal health, education and productivity. One major challenge faced in 2023 was insufficient funding to address the nutritional requirements of food-insecure and malnourished populations. Therefore, WFP allocated resources effectively and incorporated nutrition into all planned activities.

Moreover, WFP implemented a work plan to integrate nutrition activities into each strategic outcome, focusing on critical activities that drive nutrition-specific or sensitive actions. The nutrition-sensitive approach was incorporated into all emergency, resilience and nexus proposals, and funding to support these actions was included in budgets. Through an integrated resilience approach, WFP strengthened national and local capacities to tackle the structural causes of malnutrition.

In 2023, 96 percent of WFP-assisted individuals benefitted from nutrition-sensitive activities, and 30 percent were able to meet their nutritional needs through a combination of specialized nutritious foods and CBT vouchers. Through strategic outcome 1, WFP delivered nutrition and gender-sensitive assistance to crisis-affected populations, integrating nutrition messaging into emergency response activities through community-level workshops and cooking demonstrations to encourage healthy food consumption.

Strategic outcome 3 involved integrating nutrition- and gender-sensitive considerations into sustainable and climate-resilient food system interventions that support rural populations in vulnerable conditions and local institutions. A percentage of resilience funds was allocated to nutrition activities to ensure a nutrition-oriented approach. The Government received technical assistance to develop healthy school menus and promote nutrition, health and hygiene messages to parents, students and teachers. Resilience activities supported creating and rehabilitating assets to make nutritious foods more available and accessible, along with messages to enhance knowledge of nutrition, healthy eating and hygiene through a life-cycle approach. The integrated resilience approach incorporated specific nutrition interventions, including nutrition brigades that worked to prevent, detect and treat all forms of malnutrition, facilitating communities' access to nutrition services, micronutrients and supplementary foods.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP collaborates closely with the Ministry of Social Development and the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction, offering training to enhance the nutrition expertise of their staff and integrate a nutrition-sensitive approach into national social protection programmes. In 2024, with the new Government, WFP plans to implement a comprehensive approach to nutrition within the social protection framework.

As part of service delivery agreements for strategic outcome 5, WFP offered technical support to assess and suggest improvements for the nutritional value of government-provided food rations.

WFP involved multi-dimensional efforts to address nutrition challenges. A few examples per dimension include:

**Programme Dimension:** WFP strengthened the national capacity to implement the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy, emphasizing gender-sensitive nutrition and consuming culturally-appropriate healthy diets. Further, WFP implemented a comprehensive community-based nutrition education programme to promote gender-sensitive nutrition practices, including workshops and trainings on healthy diets, meal preparation and the importance of diverse local food sources.

**Systems Dimension:** In 2023, an impact study was initiated to rigorously assess the results of the integrated resilience and nutrition approach, providing insights into its potential to enhance food security conditions. In alignment with the national strategy, WFP developed a SBCC strategy tailored to its integrated resilience and nutrition programming. WFP conducted a market functionality index (MFI) assessment to evaluate market functionality across nine critical dimensions: assortment of essential goods, availability, price, resilience of supply chains, competition, infrastructure, services, food quality, access and protection. The insights gained from the MFI will feed into the design of interventions and strategies that enhance the availability, accessibility and affordability of nutritious foods, considering the local market context, thereby contributing to improved nutrition outcomes in populations in vulnerable conditions. Similarly, WFP played a critical role in food security measurement. The data analysis provided by WFP was pivotal in informing targeting and programme design, ensuring that initiatives were tailored to reach those most vulnerable to malnutrition and food security challenges. Furthermore, the collaboration with the Government enhanced the country's capacity to digitize nutritional and health data, ensuring the sustainability and scalability of these initiatives.

**People Dimension:** WFP conducted training for cooperating partners, community members, caregivers and local leaders, emphasising gender-sensitive nutrition practices. These trainings raised awareness about the importance of healthy diets, promoting community-led initiatives for sustainable food sources, empowering individuals to make informed choices for their nutritional well-being, and fostering a collective commitment to addressing nutrition challenges at the community level.

In 2023, WFP conducted a multi-day workshop on nutrition-sensitive resilience planning with all WFP field office employees. This proved instrumental in fostering a collective understanding and commitment, incorporating nutrition considerations into activities, developing an effective and comprehensive plan, and integrating nutrition considerations into resilience activities for enhanced impact and outcomes in 2024.

# Partnerships

WFP diversified and strengthened its partnerships portfolio among traditional partners and the private sector. Despite receiving less funding than in 2022, WFP forged stronger partnerships, enabling the successful execution of its activities. Moreover, WFP strived to include nutrition-sensitive and specific activities across new humanitarian, development and nexus funding proposals.

On the Saving Lives mandate, WFP renewed flexible funding from long-term partners such as Canada, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America while diversifying its portfolio thanks to new funding from the European Union, Spain and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Flexible funding enabled agile allocation and optimal resource use for rapid response. On the Changing Lives mandate, WFP continued implementing multi-year resilience programmes, including nutrition, livelihoods, value chains, disaster risk finance and school feeding activities, supported by the European Union in the Dry Corridor (Chiquimula, Zacapa and El Progreso), Canada in Alta Verapaz, the Republic of Korea in Quiché and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation in Huehuetenango. Multi-year predictable funding allowed WFP to make medium- and longer-term investments, improve programming and ensure that individuals would graduate from technical assistance activities. WFP diversified its portfolio in these areas, with first-ever multilateral support from France and Norway and through newly confirmed support from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Critical, innovative programmes, such as disaster risk financing activities (insurance, anticipatory actions and climate services), benefitted from co-financing and blended financing from WFP's private sector cooperating partners and vendors by working on developing tools and programmes that adapt to local contexts. These programmes included the joint development of a mobile app to facilitate microinsurance registration, financial inclusion materials and training (Aseguradora Rural). WFP worked with MiCRO refining the microinsurance products and developing an industry-first forecast-index insurance, as well as offering post-harvest support (Harvest Plus), climate analysis and assessment of disaster risk finance tools (Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society) and the development of agroclimatic technical tables and bulletins (CGIAR).

WFP has increased its engagement and collaboration with international financial institutions on climate resilience, disaster risk management, nutrition and social protection initiatives. With the World Bank, WFP finalized its joint impact study on the school feeding management application and engaged in the Disaster Risk Insurance and Finance in Central America Consortium. Finally, with the Inter-American Development Bank, WFP implemented complementary resilience activities in the Dry Corridor to leverage respective resources, share outcome and beneficiary data, and generate evidence.

With academia, WFP signed an agreement with Baylor University's Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty to jointly conduct an impact study on WFP's integrated resilience programme in Huehuetenango, including food security and nutrition, climate resilience and migration outcomes. WFP launched a study with Tetra Tech and the Diet Quality Project with CGIAR's Digital Innovation Initiative to establish a diet quality monitoring platform in the Dry Corridor. It continued working to develop and operationalize its evidenced-based social and behaviour change communication strategy to support the Government.

In 2023, the Government remained a crucial partner, especially for service provision. WFP renewed its annual food programme and basic grain reserves agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food and its complementary feeding agreement with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition and the Ministries of Social Development and Health. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding to provide technical and financial support to the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction.

Furthermore, WFP increased its technical assistance by conducting, jointly with the Government, the National Food Security Assessment (the primary data source for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification), a joint evaluation of the delivery of fortified complementary food and supported the baseline and end line studies of GCNN through the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama. WFP facilitated and supported the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 2023 United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment. This collaboration presented the country's revised National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition, aligning with its commitments to transforming food systems. As part of the strategy to strengthen south-south cooperation, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in organizing an exchange mission to Guatemala for its Nicaraguan counterpart to enhance the National School Feeding Programme in Nicaragua.

## Focus on localization



WFP leveraged existing national private sector aggregators such as Agexport, Casa Cotzal, Novica and Popoyan to explore linking smallholder farmers and artisans with national and international value chains. Additionally, WFP launched its Private Sector Advisory Council on Food Security and Nutrition, composed of leading Guatemalan business representatives, to promote and coordinate the implementation of joint nutrition programmes. With local academia, WFP developed working relations and will be institutionalizing partnerships with Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, Universidad Rafael Landivar and Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the last two with which WFP has ongoing internship programmes.

WFP signed or renewed 20 field-level agreements with cooperating partners, mostly national non-governmental organizations (NGO) [1]. WFP recognized the importance of developing local capacities that are aligned with its corporate localization commitments, ensuring local ownership and sustainability and promoting exit strategies. Therefore, WFP provided cross-cutting training on protection, women's empowerment, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, nutrition brigades, project management cycle, and other required hard and soft skills and capacities to its local cooperating partners, which supported WFP interventions to become culturally-sensitive and context-specific. All NGOs were vetted and selected through the United Nations Partner Portal.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP consolidated its position within the United Nations country team (UNCT) and more considerable multisectoral food security and nutrition initiatives. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), led the UNCT Food Security and Humanitarian Logistics working groups, and actively participated in the UNCT Gender-based Violence Sub-cluster and the Cash Working Group. Furthermore, WFP provided technical and administrative support to the G13+ Donors Food Security and Nutrition working group, led by USAID's Feed the Future, including main traditional donors, United Nations agencies and international financial institutions.

Concerning United Nations pooled funds, WFP implemented a Peacebuilding Fund project on agrarian conflict, jointly with FAO and OHCHR, renewed its annual support and implementation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS funding, and implemented its European Union-funded integrated resilience programme in the Dry Corridor in coordination with UNICEF and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Finally, due to its positioning within the United Nations system, WFP was shortlisted to apply to a new Peace Building Fund funding window on climate security with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Additionally, WFP contributed to updating the Core Diagnostic Instrument on social protection programmes with UNDP and UNICEF for the new Government.

# Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP Guatemala extended its country strategic plan (CSP) for an additional year, until 31 December 2025, to align with WFP's strategic plan (2022-2025) and the country cooperation framework. The country portfolio budget increased from USD 241 million to USD 438 million. Of this, 26 percent (USD 51.2 million) was related to the one-year extension, while 74 percent (USD 145.8 million) was due to the on-demand food procurement services from the Government.













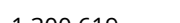
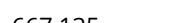
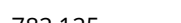
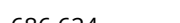
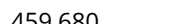
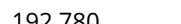
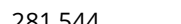
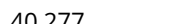




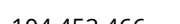

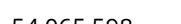
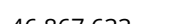
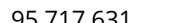
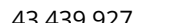

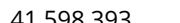


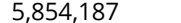
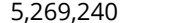
The 2023 needs-based plan totalling USD 150.1 million comprised USD 104 million for on-demand services (strategic outcome 5) and USD 36 million for programmatic or non-service provision activities (strategic outcomes 1 to 4). The overall available resources reached 70 percent of the plan for 2023 and encompassed USD 44 million in balances transferred from the previous year and new contributions of USD 61 million, of which USD 44 million came from the Government for on-demand service and USD 16.8 million were received from other donors.

Every strategic outcome, except for strategic outcome 3, experienced funding shortfalls. Strategic outcomes 2 and 4 were the least funded, receiving 51 and 60 percent of the required funds, respectively. This affected the WFP's ability to strengthen national programmes focused on nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness. Funding levels for emergency response remained the same as the previous year, with USD 10.6 million. Available resources for strategic outcome 3 included USD 7.4 million for multi-year interventions that will finish in 2026. Available funding for strategic outcome 3 allowed for the implementation of innovative resilience programmes in prioritized areas, such as the Dry Corridor, Huehuetenango and Quiché. Most of this funding was earmarked for these geographical areas. Additional flexible funding would allow WFP to extend these programmes to other areas in synergy with the rest of the CSP.

WFP executed 93 percent of its original implementation plan. Strategic outcome 5 had the highest level of implementation, as the resources were received upfront from the Government to provide food procurement services. The implementation level in strategic outcome 1 was decelerated due to a sharp decrease in resources foreseen for 2024. Therefore, WFP strategically carried forward USD 4 million to cover early needs in 2024. Strategic outcome 2 achieved 64 percent of the original implementation plan, allowing WFP to provide technical support to the national nutritional programmes to review protocols and address acute malnutrition. Strategic outcome 3 reached 55 percent of the original implementation plan, keeping the multi-year programmes on track. Implementation levels were adjusted under strategic outcome 4 to keep resources aside to partially cover the needs for 2024, as no funding is foreseen in the short term. To address these funding gaps, WFP restructured programmatic activities to ensure continuity, especially considering the political and strategic scenario in the country with a new Government in place. WFP plans to seek funding opportunities to respond to emergencies and strengthen national capacity to prioritize and implement nutrition and social protection programmes.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,203,975	8,291,109	10,595,772	6,206,032
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	13,203,975	8,291,109	10,595,772	6,206,032
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	13,203,975	8,291,109	10,595,772	6,206,032
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,799,681	1,309,092	1,440,226	834,210
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	2,799,681	1,309,092	1,440,226	834,210
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	2,799,681	1,309,092	1,440,226	834,210
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	18,162,998	14,683,202	23,986,792	9,762,779
SO03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	18,162,998	14,683,202	23,986,792	9,762,779
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,281,000	723,325	686,315	475,493

Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	 16,881,997	 13,959,876	 23,300,476	 9,287,285
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,760,299	 859,916	 1,063,670	 726,901
SO04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	 1,760,299	 859,916	 1,063,670	 726,901
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	 1,300,619	 667,135	 782,125	 686,624
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	 459,680	 192,780	 281,544	 40,277
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 104,452,466	 43,439,927	 54,065,598	 46,867,633
SO05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	 104,452,466	 43,439,927	 54,065,598	 46,867,633
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	 95,717,631	 43,439,927	 48,211,410	 41,598,393
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	 8,387,209	 0	 5,854,187	 5,269,240

Activity 09: Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	 347,626	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,316,867	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 140,379,422	 68,583,248	 93,468,927	 64,397,557
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,262,986	 3,761,046	 9,967,534	 3,681,020
Total Direct Costs	 147,642,408	 72,344,294	 103,436,462	 68,078,578
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,456,073	 1,723,940	 911,442	 911,442
Grand Total	 150,098,482	 74,068,234	 104,347,904	 68,990,020

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] In 2023, Guatemala held the general elections between June and August 2023, which caused social mobilizations until October. | "Guatemala: IACHR urges the State to respect the result of the General Elections (oas.org); Guatemala completes a week of strike and blockades to demand the resignation of the attorney general | Internacional | EL PAÍS (elpais.com)

[2] National Maternal and Child Health Survey 2014-15. Situational Acute Malnutrition Surveillance Room. Acute Malnutrition - National Food and Nutrition Security Information System | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2023

[3] Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring, August-October 2023: Impact of the El Niño phenomenon | WFP, 2023

[4] Representing a 66 percent increase from 2022

[5] Canada, Cargill, European Union, France, Germany, Guatemala, Howard G. Buffett Foundation, Korea (Republic of), Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, United States of America and other private sector and multilateral donors. The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS provide additional support.

## Operational context

[1] Compared to other Central American countries

[2] Statistical Compendium Peoples Approach - Gender and Peoples. National Institute of Statistics (ine.gob.gt)

[3] Sixth in the world in 2022, according to the food security and nutrition situation reported by the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition

[4] In 2021, the Human Development Index for women in Guatemala was 0.596, compared to 0.650 for men, resulting in a Gender Inequality Index score of 0.917.

[5] At the national level, only 5 to 25 percent of purchases are from smallholder farms.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Guatemala Acute Food Insecurity Situation Projection for June-August 2023 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2023

[2] This was determined by comparing household consumption expenditures and the basic food basket, which revealed a gap of USD 1 per person/day. By closing this gap, it was determined that the minimum cash-based transfer should consist of 60 days.

[3] Prioritizing departments with the higher percentages of the population classified by the IPC as phase 3 or above.

[4] The response to the Tropical Storm Julia began in November 2022 and concluded in March 2023.

[5] Early recovery projects involved rehabilitating four maize storage structures, repairing and rehabilitating two roads, building one perimeter wall, rehabilitating five pipeline systems and installing six rainwater harvesting systems.

Concerning indicators A1.7 and A2.7, the activities presented changes due to underfunding.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Situational Acute Malnutrition Surveillance Room. Acute Malnutrition - National Food and Nutrition Security Information System | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2023

[2] Commercially known as "Nutriniños"

[3] Nutrition brigades include a health worker, a registered nutritionist or nurse, and multiple nutrition and health assistants. These brigades were implemented in the Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Zacapa y El Progreso and Quiché departments.

[4] This group of assisted people included 5,627 boys and 5,488 girls under 5 years old, 3,960 women between 15 and 49 years old, and 883 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Regarding indicator A1.2, the actual values exceeded the planned values due to the receipt of more funds in the second half of the year.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Photovoice is a qualitative method used in community-based participatory research that combines photographs and narratives taken by participants to translate experiences into practical knowledge. A Photovoice project should empower and encourage people to document and reflect on community assets and concerns, invite critical dialogue and generate understanding about relevant community issues. Photographs taken by participants are used as reference material to guide discussions and interviews in groups, with researchers or both.

[2] Ninety-one percent of the registered providers are men.

[3] Within these communities, 981 children (52 percent girls), 68 pregnant women and girls and 726 breastfeeding women and girls were identified.

[4] Canada, the European Union, the Howard G. Buffet Foundation and Korea (the Republic of) fund integrated resilience projects. WFP, the European Union, Canada and Korea fund specific disaster risk finance activities.

[5] Chiquimula, Zacapa, El Progreso, Jalapa, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz and Quiché.

[6] The policies issued represent 88 percent of the original forecast due to insufficient funds and the social and political situation in 2023, which hindered proper socialization and inscription.

[7] The departmental agro-climatic roundtables (MTA, for its Spanish acronym) comprise government institutions, civil organizations and academia. Some members belong to local and national levels of government agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology, the National Forest Institute and the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction. WFP participates and supports the MTA in six departments: Chiquimula, Zacapa, El Progreso, Quiché, Huehuetenango and Alta Verapaz.

[8] Two women from the Huehuetenango department graduated in January 2023, and a second cohort of ten women from the Quiché department graduated in November 2024.

[9] Beekeeping, white onions, chiltepe chillies, handicrafts and the manufacture of cleaning supplies and personal care products.

Concerning Indicators A1.3, A1.8, A2.3 and A3.5, the planned and actual values shown as zero represent changes in activities. A zero in the planned value represents an activity added to the needs identified during the implementation. In contrast, a zero in the actual value represents an activity delayed due to different challenges presented in the report.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Composed of the Secretariat of Social Works of the wife of the President of the Republic, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Ministry of Education, the Guatemalan Social Security Institute, UNAIDS, the private sector and academia.

[2] The five institutions are the Ministry of Social Development, the Social Development Fund, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

[3] Limited access to integrated services in affected populations; lack of inter-agency and multisectoral coordination between actors involved in HIV/AIDS response and those involved in social protection; lack of training of public staff on HIV/AIDS issues and the conceptual framework linking HIV and social protection.

[4] The allocation of seed capital was determined based on an assessment of the business proposal. Awards ranged from USD 200 to 1,500.

[5] The Core Diagnostic Instrument is part of the Inter-agency Social Protection Assessment tool.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] 2021 Update of countries with greatest disaster risk | CONRED

[2] Global Climate Risk Index 2021 | Germanwatch e.V.

[3] Ranking Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative | University of Notre Dame (nd.edu)

[4] Some of the proposed measures include replacing flour purchases with grains.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Benchmarking gender gaps. 2023 Global Gender Gap Report | World Economic Forum, 2023

[2] 2022 Statistical Compendium with a Gender Approach | INE, 2023

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] According to the Commission for Historical Clarification report, Quiché was one of the departments most affected by the internal armed conflict, with 46 percent of the reported violations occurring there. Additionally, Quiché was identified by UNDP as one of the most excluded departments.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Climate Change Knowledge Portal - Guatemala: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/guatemala/vulnerability> | World Bank, 2021.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring, August-October 2023: Impact of the El Niño phenomenon | WFP, 2023

[4] In 2023, energy-saving stoves and 89 solar panels were installed. Ten women successfully completed solar engineering training, part of a total of 24 women's training to install 600 solar panels.

## Nutrition integration

[1] National Maternal and Child Health Survey 2014-15 | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2023

[2] Acute Malnutrition Surveillance System | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2023



## Partnerships

[1] Five field-level agreements were signed with international cooperating partners: Barefoot College International, CGIAR/CIAT, CONI, Harvest Plus and Plan International.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	194,751	133,123	68%
	female	225,362	158,291	70%
	total	420,113	291,414	69%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	18,775	18,971	101%
	female	18,827	18,860	100%
	total	37,602	37,831	101%
24-59 months	male	15,865	25,839	163%
	female	16,234	25,934	160%
	total	32,099	51,773	161%
5-11 years	male	35,426	18,859	53%
	female	35,057	18,887	54%
	total	70,483	37,746	54%
12-17 years	male	29,147	15,700	54%
	female	28,410	16,036	56%
	total	57,557	31,736	55%
18-59 years	male	81,817	46,262	57%
	female	113,557	69,277	61%
	total	195,374	115,539	59%
60+ years	male	13,721	7,492	55%
	female	13,277	9,297	70%
	total	26,998	16,789	62%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	420,113	291,414	69%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	76,125	71,130	93%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	147,913	106,571	72%
Malnutrition prevention programme	49,000	78,851	160%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	750	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,200	1,981	165%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	175,000	64,877	37%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	92	0	0%
Biscuits	2	0	0%
Canned Fish	12	0	0%
Canned Vegetables	15	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	95	0	0%
Maize	12	0	0%
Maize Meal	68	0	0%
Oat	23	0	0%
Peanut Butter	1	0	0%
Rice	32	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	9	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	760	132	17%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Uht Milk	31	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	9,000,000	4,219,954	47%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,752,000	3,188,146	67%
Value voucher transfer for services	761,250	587,788	77%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	342,000	183,569	54%

## 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.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations receive adequate and timely assistance to meet their essential needs including food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,340	11,325	
			Male	9,660	4,488	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>15,813</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	90,475	33,848	
			Male	84,525	31,029	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>64,877</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	360		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,000,000	4,219,953	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,800,000	595,410	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,000,000	3,203,580	

Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Santa Rosa - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	74	>23	>74	83	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≤51	≤20	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	<26	<6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	39	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48	34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23	32	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	40	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5	10	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	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75	57	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤51	≤33	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	<26	<44	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	>15	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	18	>10	>8	25	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	62.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	29	>21	>29	78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	63	≤31	≤53	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<48	<18	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.3	>0.3	>0.3	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74.3	≥74.3	≥74.3	75	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25.4	<25.9	<25.4	20.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	38.7	>38.7	>38.7	79.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	61.3	≥61.3	≥61.3	20.5	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 consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21.9	>21.9	>21.9	86.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	77.4	≥77.4	≥77.4	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	52	≤15	≤15	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	12	<54	<54	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	34	≥9	≥9	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	>21	>21	43	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53	>53	>53	57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Jalapa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	74	>30	>74	83	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥40	≤20	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	<30	<6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48	34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23	32	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	40	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5	10	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	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75	57	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤33	≤33	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	<44	<44	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	≥15	>15	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	18	>8	>8	25	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	62.4	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.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable communities benefit from a social mobilization strategy to increase the demand for comprehensive programmes that promote healthy diets.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	22,400	27,855
			Male	5,600	7,123
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>34,978</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	10,710	21,936
			Male	10,290	21,937
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>43,873</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	760	131.62

## Other Output

### Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Vulnerable communities benefit from a social mobilization strategy to increase the demand for comprehensive programmes that promote healthy diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	16,350	16,857

CSP Output 03: National and local institutions benefit from strengthened capacities to design, manage and implement nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes to reach vulnerable populations.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	650	650
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

## 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> all - <b>Location:</b> Alta Verapaz - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53	>53	>53	57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> all - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> all - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	75	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Jalapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	62.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Santa Rosa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	62.4	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.						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 06: School children benefit from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	375		
			Male	375		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>		
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	14,170	2,891	
			Male	3,543	1,666	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,713</b>	<b>4,557</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	31		
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	960	847	
			Male	240	1,134	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,981</b>	
Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 08: Prioritized populations benefit from trainings and assets to diversify and adapt their livelihoods and access new job opportunities.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	54,025	43,722	
			Male	50,475	37,885	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>104,500</b>	<b>81,607</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,752,000	3,018,664	
CSP Output 10: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from training and assets to access climate resilient services, tools and practices.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		2,616	
			Male		2,478	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>5,094</b>	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	39,357	37,190	
			Male	36,768	33,940	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>76,125</b>	<b>71,130</b>	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		169,481	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	761,250	587,788	

## Other Output

### Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: School children parents benefit from a social mobilization strategy to prevent all forms of malnutrition and gender discrimination.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	1,200	1,349

CSP Output 05: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	8
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,680	1,728
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

CSP Output 06: School children benefit from home-grown school feeding to access healthy diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	258	258
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	31	33

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 08: Prioritized populations benefit from trainings and assets to diversify and adapt their livelihoods and access new job opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	907	907

CSP Output 10: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from training and assets to access climate resilient services, tools and practices.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	16,100	12,507
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	125	125
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	12,200	10,594
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Food assistance for asset	US\$	10,000	10,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	5.94
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	40	38.25
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	3,990	3,990
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual Individual	12 40	10 40

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 09: Local institutions benefit from capacity strengthening to enhance governance, design and implement inclusive resilience building comprehensive plans.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	60	62
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	100	98
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	16	16



C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	14	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	12	12

CSP Output 11: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from a social mobilization strategy that promotes transformative practices in climate-resilience, gender and inclusion.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	6,000	5,812
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	5,000	4,000

CSP Output 12: Smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs benefit from financial services for integrated risk management.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	71,130	71,130
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 (overall)	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	6,000	5,946
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	26,815	26,815
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	600,000	606,252.83
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.2: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - small devices	Access to Energy Services	metric ton	6,403.42	6,403.42

G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	587,788	587,788
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	7,230,495.55	7,230,495.55
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 (Overall)	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	14,910	15,395
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 (Overall)	Climate and weather risk information services	US\$	59,500	61,068
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 (Overall)	Climate and weather risk information services	US\$	451,000	453,709.55
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate and weather risk information services	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	10,500	10,000
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	200	220
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	5,095	5,095
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 07: Smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs benefit from organizational strengthening training for increased market access.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	258

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,000	1,031
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	95	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥428,000	≥428,000	442,566	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥23,000	≥23,000	24,664	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥5,000	≥5,000	3,780	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥400,000	≥400,000	414,122	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥431	≥431	429.64	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥26.5	≥26.5	24.96	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.23	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥400	≥400	401.45	WFP programme monitoring

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Alta Verapaz - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	52.7	>60	>52.9	50	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34.6	≥35	≥30	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	12.7	<5	<17.1	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	70.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	72	<72	<72	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	<16	<16	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8	>8	>8	57.9	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	41.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	32	<32	<32	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	15	>15	>15	62.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	<40	<40	37.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45	<45	<45	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<23.6	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.9	<16.9	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	12.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>40	>40	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<23.6	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.9	<16.9	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>40	>40	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Alta Verapaz - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥35,000	34,643	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥35,000	34,643	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥12	≥9	9	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥12	≥9	9	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Chiquimula - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	WFP programme monitoring

Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≥10	≥5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	>34	>50	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥30	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<28	<20	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48	70.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	≥23	>23	79.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	>46	≥46	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5	77.2	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	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<61	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>6	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<61	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>16	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥50	≥45	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Chiquimula - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> El Progreso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≥10	≥5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	72	>72	>50	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≥30	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<8	<20	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48	70.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23	79.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5	77.2	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	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥13	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<61	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>6	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	46	<46	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	2	≥2	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥40	≥45	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> El Progreso - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities</b>						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	43				WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	52				WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	5				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities</b>						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	50				WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	30				WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	20				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Zacapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	WFP programme monitoring

Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≥10	≥5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	>59	>50	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≥28	≥30	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<3	<20	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48	70.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23	79.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5	77.2	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	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≤15	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	<46	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥13	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<61	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>46	>6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥45	≥40	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Zacapa - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations</b>					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 15: Provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in conditions of greater vulnerability, including through the strengthening of the social protection system					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,947	2,392
			Male	2,753	2,202
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,594</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	342,000	183,568

## Other Output

### Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 16: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to manage an integrated and shock-responsive national social protection system.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	40	35
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	3

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 17: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	18	10
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	120	132

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	1

### Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Alta Verapaz - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	6.6	>6.6	>6.6	26.42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	52.5	>52.5	>52.5	92.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	18.4	≥18.4	≥18.4	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	29.1	<29.1	<29.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	8.4	<8.4	<8.4	18.11	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	79.8	<79.8	<79.8	6.42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	5.2	≥5.2	≥5.2	49.06	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	6.6	≥6.6	≥6.6	26.42	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	27.5	WFP programme monitoring

#### **Target Group:** All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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#### Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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#### **Target Group:** all - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.5	≥2.5	≥3.5	3.05	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.** **Resilience Building**

**Other Output**

**Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 18: Targeted populations benefit from national programmes that are more efficient and transparent, due to food procurement services provided to national institutions.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	30,433	26,791

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

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 14: National coordination mechanisms receive technical assistance to ensure coherence and transparency of national programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1

**Activity 09: Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 19: Humanitarian actors and other private institutions benefit from more efficient and transparent services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Cash Transfer Services	Number	1	1

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring
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# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.03	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
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## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Micro / Meso Insurance						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	10	≥50	≥50	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Overall	0	≥2000000	≥420,000	305,273	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	56	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	70	≤25	≤25	24	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10	≤25	≤25	20	WFP programme monitoring

#### **Target Group:** All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	56	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	70	≤25	≤25	24	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10	≤25	≤25	20	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	73	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	68	≤25	≤25	15	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	12	≤25	≤25	12	WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	75	≥50	≥50	60	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	10	≤25	≤25	22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	15	≤25	≤25	18	WFP programme monitoring



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	0	≥5000	≥3,000	4,081	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.96	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.02	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.94	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.34	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.44	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.26	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.51	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥0	≥90	98.97	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.96	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	≥0	≥90	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.24	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.7	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> all - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥0	94.83	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.91	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Micro / Meso Insurance						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	91.38	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> all - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guatemala - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.95	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio D'Adamo

Heydi Ajú, a woman farmer from Chimaltenango provides fresh produce to schools in Patzún

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

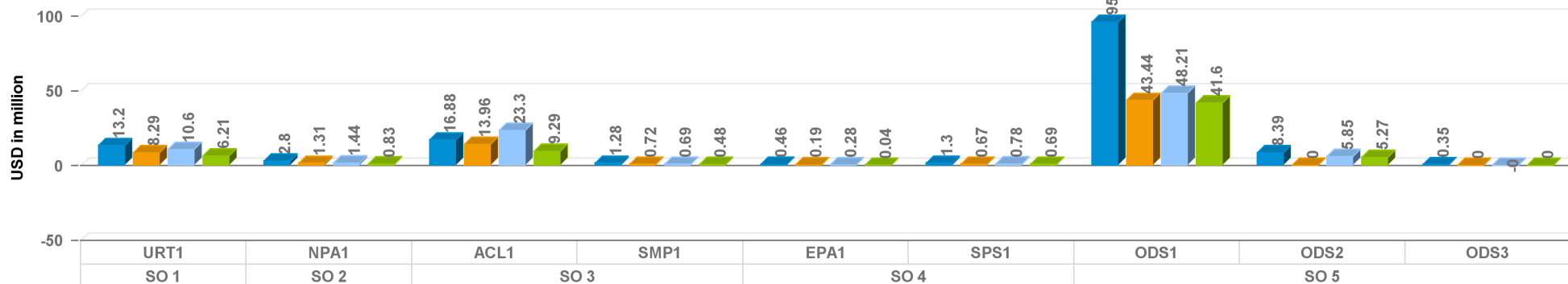
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	URT1	Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2	NPA1	Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.
SO 3	ACL1	Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.
SO 4	SMP1	National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.
SO 5	ODS1	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	NPA1	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.
SO 3	SMP1	Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations
SO 5	ODS1	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS2	Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS3	Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services



# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	13,203,976	8,291,110	10,595,772	6,206,032
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>13,203,976</b>	<b>8,291,110</b>	<b>10,595,772</b>	<b>6,206,032</b>
2.2	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.	2,799,682	1,309,092	1,440,227	834,210
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,799,682</b>	<b>1,309,092</b>	<b>1,440,227</b>	<b>834,210</b>
2.4	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.	16,881,997	13,959,877	23,300,477	9,287,286
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,281,001	723,326	686,316	475,494
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>18,162,998</b>	<b>14,683,203</b>	<b>23,986,792</b>	<b>9,762,780</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	1,300,619	667,136	782,126	686,624
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	459,681	192,781	281,545	40,277
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,760,300</b>	<b>859,916</b>	<b>1,063,671</b>	<b>726,902</b>
17.16	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	95,717,631	43,439,927	48,211,411	41,598,394
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	347,626	0	0	0
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	8,387,210	0	5,854,187	5,269,240
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>104,452,467</b>	<b>43,439,927</b>	<b>54,065,598</b>	<b>46,867,634</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,316,868	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,316,868</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>140,379,422</b>	<b>68,583,248</b>	<b>93,468,928</b>	<b>64,397,558</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,262,986</b>	<b>3,761,046</b>	<b>9,967,534</b>	<b>3,681,021</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>147,642,409</b>	<b>72,344,294</b>	<b>103,436,462</b>	<b>68,078,578</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,456,074</b>	<b>1,723,940</b>	<b>911,442</b>	<b>911,442</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>150,098,483</b>	<b>74,068,235</b>	<b>104,347,904</b>	<b>68,990,020</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

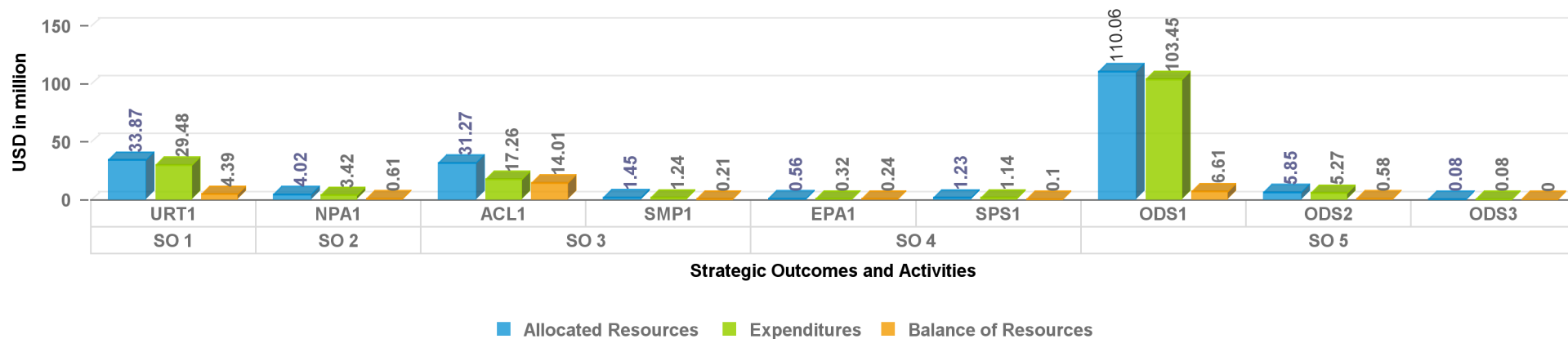
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	NPA1	Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.
SO 3	SMP1	Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations
SO 5	ODS1	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS2	Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS3	Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services

# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	36,077,494	32,654,168	1,211,706	33,865,874	29,476,134	4,389,740
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>36,077,494</b>	<b>32,654,168</b>	<b>1,211,706</b>	<b>33,865,874</b>	<b>29,476,134</b>	<b>4,389,740</b>
2.2	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.	7,578,135	4,023,443	0	4,023,443	3,417,427	606,016
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>7,578,135</b>	<b>4,023,443</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,023,443</b>	<b>3,417,427</b>	<b>606,016</b>
2.4	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.	38,192,640	31,270,631	0	31,270,631	17,257,441	14,013,191
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	2,730,696	1,450,998	0	1,450,998	1,240,177	210,822
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>40,923,336</b>	<b>32,721,630</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,721,630</b>	<b>18,497,617</b>	<b>14,224,012</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	1,814,120	1,234,947	0	1,234,947	1,139,445	95,502
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	1,317,038	561,262	0	561,262	319,994	241,267
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,131,159</b>	<b>1,796,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,796,209</b>	<b>1,459,440</b>	<b>336,769</b>
17.16	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	143,556,050	110,062,842	0	110,062,842	103,449,824	6,613,017
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	689,288	78,842	0	78,842	78,842	0
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	10,756,059	5,854,187	0	5,854,187	5,269,240	584,947
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>155,001,397</b>	<b>115,995,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,995,870</b>	<b>108,797,906</b>	<b>7,197,964</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,316,868	0	2,316,868	0	2,316,868
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,316,868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,316,868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,316,868</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>242,711,521</b>	<b>189,508,188</b>	<b>1,211,706</b>	<b>190,719,894</b>	<b>161,648,524</b>	<b>29,071,370</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>15,190,575</b>	<b>14,393,366</b>	<b>51,498</b>	<b>14,444,863</b>	<b>8,158,350</b>	<b>6,286,514</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>257,902,096</b>	<b>203,901,554</b>	<b>1,263,204</b>	<b>205,164,757</b>	<b>169,806,873</b>	<b>35,357,884</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>6,082,343</b>	<b>4,927,594</b>		<b>4,927,594</b>	<b>4,927,594</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>263,984,439</b>	<b>208,829,148</b>	<b>1,263,204</b>	<b>210,092,352</b>	<b>174,734,468</b>	<b>35,357,884</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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